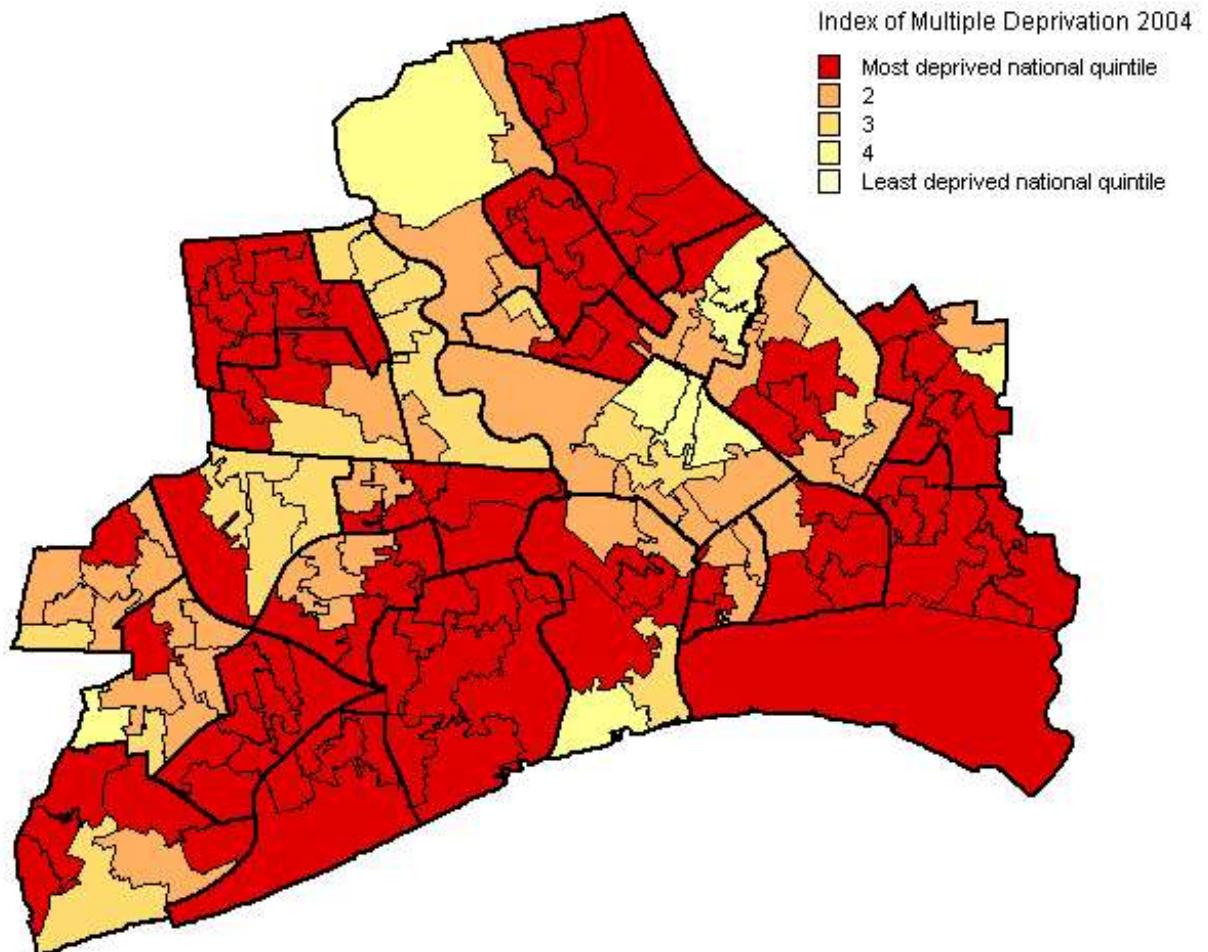


Health and Wellbeing Survey, Hull 2007



Public Health Intelligence team, Hull City Council

January 2008

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1 Introduction

The aim of the 2007 Health and Wellbeing Survey was to examine health status, health related behaviour and social capital in a representative sample of Hull's adult (18 years and over) population. In so doing, differences between various demographic, socio-economic and lifestyle factors can be examined. Any differences can be quantified, and the results will be used to help improve / redefine services to reduce the impact of any inequalities, and to improve services for all.

The funding for the Health and Wellbeing Survey was provided by One Hull. The Public Health Intelligence team at Hull City Council (who were at Hull Teaching Primary Care Trust / NHS Hull at the time of this survey) undertook all aspects of the survey with the exception of the fieldwork and data entry which were completed by SMSR. For further information on the Public Health Intelligence team see: www.hulljsna.com.

2 Methods

2.1 *Survey samples*

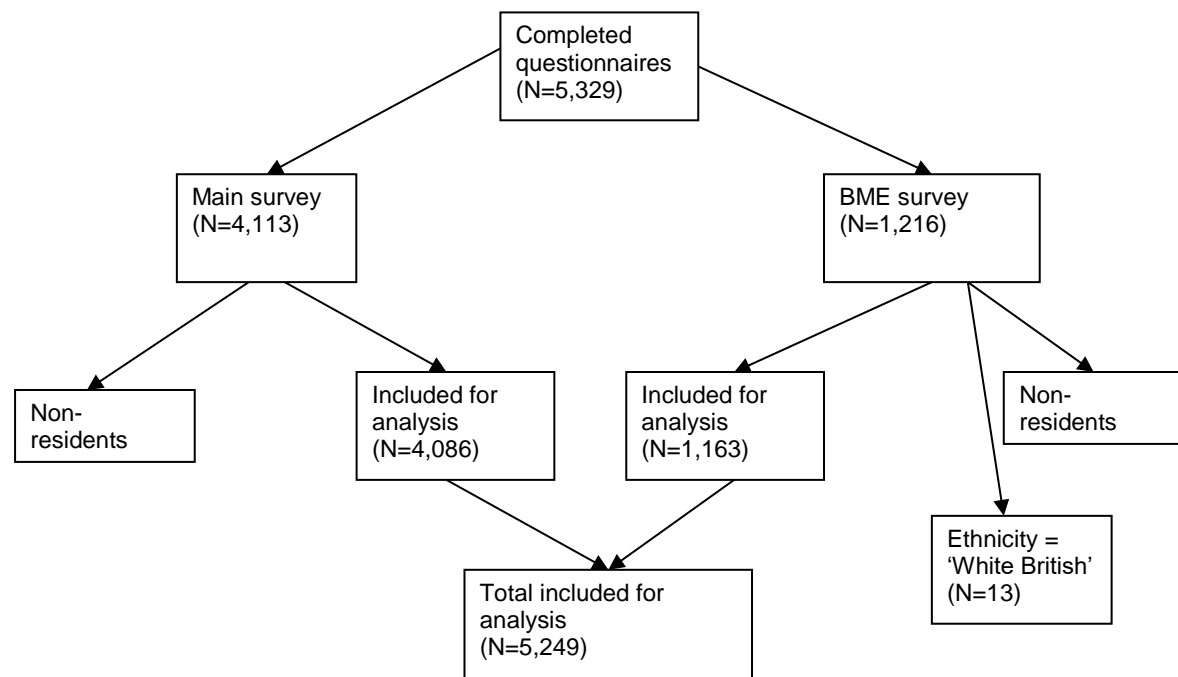
During early 2007, two health and wellbeing adult (18+ years) surveys were completed. They were commissioned by the Public Health Intelligence team at Hull City Council who were at Hull Teaching Primary Care Trust (PCT) / NHS Hull at the time of the survey. The main survey, which is the focus of this report, had a target of 4,000 respondents, each being a Hull resident. Individuals were approached through interviewers knocking on doors; an interview was completed or a questionnaire was left for self-completion and the interviewer collected the questionnaire at an agreed later date. Quota sampling was used based on gender, ten-year age group, nine geographical areas and employment status, so that the resulting sample was broadly representative of Hull's overall population with regard to these characteristics.

A second survey focused on people from black and minority ethnic (BME) backgrounds, and had a target of 950 respondents (again adults resident in Hull). There was no sampling frame available, but local knowledge and connections to BME networks were utilised to derive the sample.

The different approaches employed in deriving the two samples means that the two surveys are not strictly comparable. The main survey is indeed likely to be representative of the adult population of Hull, whereas the BME sample is unlikely to be so, with large differences in the proportions of some nationalities between the two reports. For example, in the main survey, 4% of non-British respondents were Polish, whereas in the BME survey 21% of the non-British

respondents were Polish. Similar large differences are seen with Iraqis (7% of non-British respondents in the main survey, 18% of non-British respondents in the BME survey), and Congolese (<1% of non-British respondents in the main survey, 11% of non-British respondents in the BME survey). Conversely, respondents who define themselves as of Chinese nationality form 23% of non-British respondents in the main survey, but only 4% of non-British respondents in the BME survey). **Figure 2.1** gives the number of questionnaires completed for the main survey and the BME survey.

Figure 2.1: Number of questionnaires completed



As there are approximately 203,000 adult residents in Hull, the main survey represented a sample of approximately 2%. It is difficult to ascertain the number of BME people living in Hull, but based on estimates from the Office of National Statistics (ONS) it is estimated that the number is approximately 14,000 people. This would mean that the BME survey represents an approximate 8% sample of Hull's BME population.

2.2 Survey methodology

Quota sampling was used for the main adult Health and Wellbeing Survey which meant that the resulting sample was similar to Hull's overall population in terms of age, gender and geographic structure. For the quota, 10-year age bands were used (18-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74 and 75+ years), and nine geographical areas were used. The areas used were based on the seven Area Committee Areas used by the Council, with Bransholme East and

Bransholme West separated from King's Park in the North Carr Area¹, and Drypool ward examined separately as whilst it was in the Riverside Area, it was in East Locality². The quota also involved employment status, so that people from the whole range of employment groups were included in the survey. The details are given in **Appendix B** starting on **page 286**. For the main survey, survey responders were targeted through interviewers knocking on doors in specific geographical areas to obtain the sample. For the later stages of the survey when particular hard-to-reach groups needed to be approached to fulfil the quota requirements other methods of approach were used. This particularly applied to young working men who were more difficult to reach through knocking on doors and where the response rate was lower. To obtain the sample for these specific quota groups, colleges and workplaces were approached. The interviewer gave the choice of administering the questionnaire by interview or having the questionnaire self-completed with the interviewer collecting the questionnaire at an agreed time and date. The majority of the questionnaires were self-completed in the main adult Health and Wellbeing Survey (See **Table 2.1**).

For the BME survey where no sampling frame was available, local knowledge and connections to BME networks were utilised to derive the sample. Some questionnaires were translated for self-completion, and in other cases, bilingual interviewers were used in administering the questionnaires. In many cases, the questionnaires were self-completed in English.

Table 2.1: Questionnaire completion, interviewer- or self-completion

Survey	Was the questionnaire self-completed?			
	Self-completed*		Interviewer-completed	
	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
Main survey	3,670	89.8	416	10.2
BME survey	459	39.5	704	60.5

*If not stated, questionnaire assumed to be self-completed

2.3 Data considerations

2.3.1 Questionnaire content

The questionnaires used in both surveys were identical (except for being a different colour to immediately distinguish which survey the survey responders were to be included). The questionnaire was divided into five main sections. Section 1 related to general health. This section included questions enabling

¹ Bransholme East and Bransholme West wards are more deprived than King's Park, and in order to obtain a more representative sample across all the deprivation levels, the North Carr Area was divided into two areas.

² All the other wards in an Area Committee Area were wholly within their respective Localities; Drypool ward was the only exception. Myton, Newington and St Andrew's wards were within Riverside Area and West Locality, but Drypool which was also within Riverside Area was in East Locality.

the production of several measures of health status, including the Health Utility Index (HUI) (Furlong et al. 2001; Horsman et al. 2003); and the SF-36 mental health index (MHI), as well as risk factor information on diet, alcohol, smoking and exercise. Section 2 collected information about the survey respondents. This included demographic information, as well as ethnicity, nationality, current status in UK if not British, fluency of spoken English if not British, country of birth, languages spoken at home, as well as employment status. Section 3 related to information about the household as a whole. This included the number and ages of children, the number of adults (as well as their relationship to the respondent), tenure and household income. Section 4 related to social capital information. There are many definitions of social capital, but an early and influential one is “social capital...refers to the features of social organisation, such as trust, norms and reciprocity, that can improve the efficiency of society by facilitating co-ordinated action” (Putnam, 1993). Questions included information on the number of years lived in the area, rating of local services, feelings of safety, being well-informed about things which affect the local areas and perceived ability to influence local decisions, involvement in organisations and actions to solve local problems. Information was also collected on the trust within the neighbourhood, as well as social support networks. The final section, asked whether individuals would like to participate in future research by becoming a panel member, and asked if the questionnaire was self-completed or completed by interview (if by interview, what language was used, if not English).

2.3.2 Measures of health status

A range of measures of health status were used in the questionnaire. Question 42 (illness or disability which has lasted more than a month, and has limited activities in any way) is the same question used in the 2001 Census, and the responses from the survey responders can be compared with the results from the Census for residents in Hull. There was a further question on whether the survey responder was registered disabled as described under the Disabilities Discrimination Act (1995). The Health Thermometer which measured health on a scale of 0 (“worst health you can imagine anyone can have”) to 100 (“best health you can imagine anyone can have”) was asked in relation to health status on the day the questionnaire was completed.

The Health Utilities Index (HUI) is a scored health status measure reporting health-related quality of life on single attributes (vision, hearing, speech, ambulation/mobility, pain, dexterity, self-care, emotion and cognition) as well as a multi-attribute score derived from a combination of these attributes. Details of the single attribute classification is given in **section 5** starting on **page 118**; the scores range from 1 to 5 (speech, emotion and pain) or 1 to 6 (vision, hearing, ambulation, dexterity and cognition) with a score of 1 denoting the best health status. The multi-attribute score ranges from –0.36 to 1 with 0 denoting death, 1 denoting the best health status and negative scores denoting very poor health scores. To calculate the multi-attribute score, each single attribute needed to be used. Where an individual had only 1 or 2 single attribute scores

missing (i.e. had not answered the relevant questions), these were randomly imputed (See **Appendix C** on **page 292** for more details), in order that the multi-attribute score could be produced (although when the single attribute scores were analysed, these imputed scores were treated as missing)³.

The Mental Health Index (MHI) measures “general mental health, including depression, anxiety, behavioural-emotional control, general positive affect” and is part of another health-related scoring measure (the SF36). The MHI ranges from 5 to 25 or from 0 to 100 for the transformed MHI with a high score denoting better mental health.

2.3.3 Alcohol

Question 55 asked for the number of alcoholic drinks consumed in the last 7 days by type of drink. These were later converted to units as illustrated in **Table 2.2**. A small number of respondents in the main survey, 19, had drunk alcohol over the last week (Question 54), but did not answer the question on quantities consumed (Question 55). A further 18 did not answer Questions 54 or 55, but had answered Question 53 (each saying they did drink alcohol). These 37 respondents were therefore excluded from analyses regarding alcohol unit intake.

Table 2.2: Units of alcohol assumed for each type of alcoholic drink

Type of drink	Size of drink	Units
Ordinary beer, lager or cider	Pint	2
Strong beer, lager or cider	Pint	3
Wine	Glass (pub measure)	1.5
Sherry	Glass (pub measure)	1
Spirits	Measure (pub measure)	1
Alcopops	Bottle	1.5
Low alcohol beer/wine	Pint	1

³ For example, if a person stated they could see well enough to read ordinary newsprint without glasses but it is not known whether they need glasses to see well enough to recognise a friend on the other side of the street, then the person would either be classified as scoring 3 (with glasses) or 1 (without glasses). If the person had only missed answering questions for two attributes at the most, then a value of 1 or 3 would be randomly imputed for ‘modified vision score’ so the summary score could be calculated.

2.3.4 Height, weight and body mass index (BMI)

Information collected on height and weight was self-reported rather than measured by researchers (as is the case for the Health Survey for England data). From research⁴, it is well known that both men and women, in general, overestimate their height and underestimate their weight. Therefore, it is difficult to compare the percentage of people classified as overweight or obese locally with those for England, because of these differences in the data collection method. In order to enable a more valid comparison, the self-reported heights and weights have been adjusted⁵ to give an Adjusted BMI figure for each survey respondent. The effect of these changes is to increase the percentage of overweight and obese people in the local survey from 35.0% and 16.8% respectively to 40.6% and 20.7% (**Table 2.3**). Of the 1,531 who self-reported they were of desirable weight, 364 (24%) were overweight following the adjustment. This shows even a relatively small adjustment of 1-2cm and 1-2kg can make a considerable difference to the prevalence of overweight and obesity. In the rest of this report the Adjusted BMI figures will be used unless otherwise stated.

Table 2.3: Adjustment of body mass index to take into account that height is overestimated and weight is underestimated when self-reported – changes in BMI categorisation

Number of respondents		Body mass index (adjusted)				
		Under-weight	Desirable weight	Over-weight	Obese	Total
Body mass index (self-reported)	Under-weight	211	98	0	0	309
	Desirable weight	0	1,167	364	0	1,531
	Over-weight	0	0	1,189	149	1,338
	Obese	0	0	0	643	643
	Total	211	1,265	1,553	792	3,821

⁴ A survey of 4,808 British men and women aged 35-76 which compared self-reported and measured height and weight (Spencer et al. 2002), found that height was overestimated by on average 1.23cm for men and 0.60cm for women, but the extent of the overestimation was greater in older men and women, shorter men and heavier women. They also found that weight was underestimated by on average 1.85kg for men and 1.40kg for women and the extent of the underestimation was greater in heavier men and women, but did not vary with age or height (Jalkanen et al. 1987; Kuczmarski et al. 2001)

⁵ For simplicity same differences applied to all men and women as even though it is known to differ depending on age, gender and weight the exact information was not given in the article abstract so could not be applied to the local data.

Respondents had heights recoded to missing, and hence were excluded from body mass index analyses) if their self-reported height was greater than 7 feet, or less than 4 feet. This was a fairly arbitrary cut-off, but those excluded had BMIs that were significantly outside the range of other respondents, and it was felt they probably represented errors in the recording of the true heights for these individuals. In total 7 respondents, all from the BME survey and therefore not featuring in this report, had self-reported heights recoded to missing in this manner.

2.3.5 Geography

Each survey respondent was assigned to a ward, area committee area and locality within Hull on the basis of their postcode. Where the postcode provided did not match to any records in the current postcode lookup table, the Royal Mail website was used to provide a correct postcode (where address information was provided). In this way a Hull ward was assigned to 3,906 (95.6%) of records. Of the remaining 180 records that had either an incomplete, incorrect or missing postcode, 18 were assigned to a ward from information recorded by SMSR interviewers. The remaining 162 records were assigned to an area committee area from information provided by SMSR, although the information was not sufficient to enable a ward to be assigned. None of these 180 records with incomplete/incorrect or missing postcodes had a deprivation quintile assigned, as this needs a full and valid postcode.

In so doing, we made the assumption that all the records with an invalid postcode were indeed Hull residents. This seemed a reasonable assumption, given that the instruction to SMSR was to provide a representative sample of Hull residents. We know that a few non-Hull residents were included (which is perhaps inevitable given that the urban spread of Hull extends beyond the local authority boundary). However, as the proportion of records with a valid postcode that fell into this category was very small, the pragmatic approach was taken that a record would only be excluded if it was positively identified as belonging to a non-Hull resident

3 Demographics

3.1 Age and gender

Table 3.1 outlines the population structure of survey respondents. Males are slightly under-represented, making up 48.9% of the survey population, whereas they form 50.5% of the Hull adult population. The main survey under-representation (an absolute difference of more than 1%) is in those aged 20-24 years, 40-44 years and 50-54 years, while those aged 65-69, 70-74 and 75-79 were over-represented using the same criteria.

Table 3.1: Age and gender of survey respondents, with proportions in each age group (persons) for survey and Hull (October 2006)

Age (years)	Gender				All	
	Males		Females		Survey	Hull
	n	%	n	%	%	%
18-19	79	4.0	96	4.6	4.3	3.9
20-24	215	10.8	174	8.3	9.5	10.6
25-29	197	9.9	159	7.6	8.7	9.4
30-34	170	8.5	218	10.4	9.5	9.4
35-39	219	11.0	198	9.5	10.2	9.8
40-44	158	7.9	178	8.5	8.2	9.7
45-49	156	7.8	184	8.8	8.3	8.6
50-54	130	6.5	136	6.5	6.5	7.5
55-59	129	6.5	162	7.7	7.1	7.5
60-64	118	5.9	141	6.7	6.3	5.6
65-69	117	5.9	131	6.3	6.1	4.9
70-74	109	5.5	119	5.7	5.6	4.5
75-79	94	4.7	103	4.9	4.8	3.8
80-84	60	3.0	53	2.5	2.8	2.7
85+	29	1.5	30	1.4	1.4	2.1
Age missing	14	0.7	10	0.5	0.6	-
Totals						
Survey	1,994	48.8	2,092	51.2	4,086	-
Hull	132,157	50.7	128,567	49.3	-	203,216

Figure 3.1 and **Figure 3.2** show the population pyramids of survey respondents and the Hull October 2006 adult population, respectively. The pyramids are broadly similar, although some differences are apparent. Among males, the most obvious under-representation appears in men aged 30-34, and those aged 40-59. The main over-representation appears in men aged 65+, most extremely in those aged 75-79 and 80-84 which form 4.7% and 3% of the male survey population, around 50% higher than in the Hull population. Among females the main under-representation occurs in women aged 85+ (50% lower

than in the Hull population), and in those aged 20-29, and 80-84. The main over-representation is in women aged 18-24, 30-34 and 60-74.

Figure 3.1: Main survey respondents population pyramid

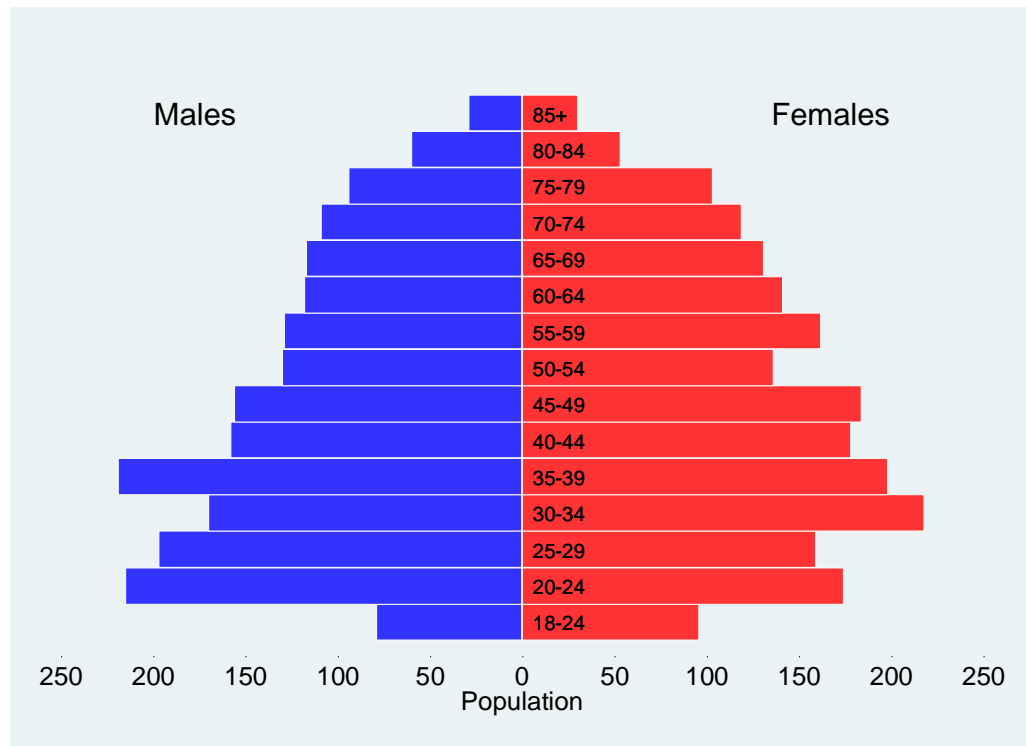
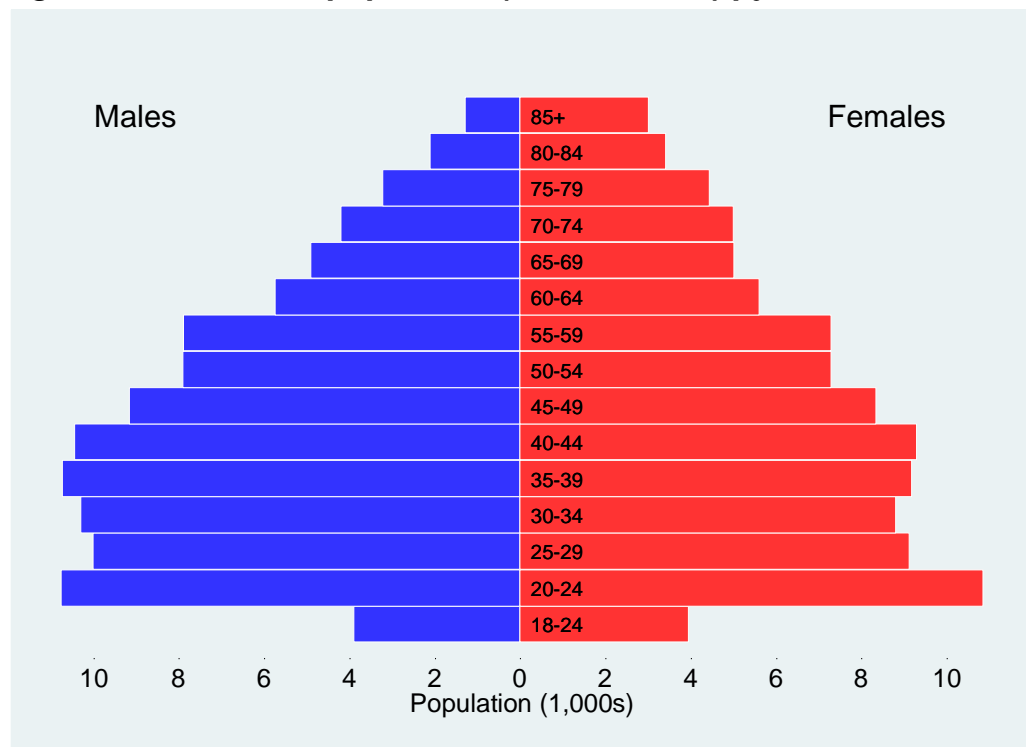


Figure 3.2: Hull adult population (October 2006) pyramid

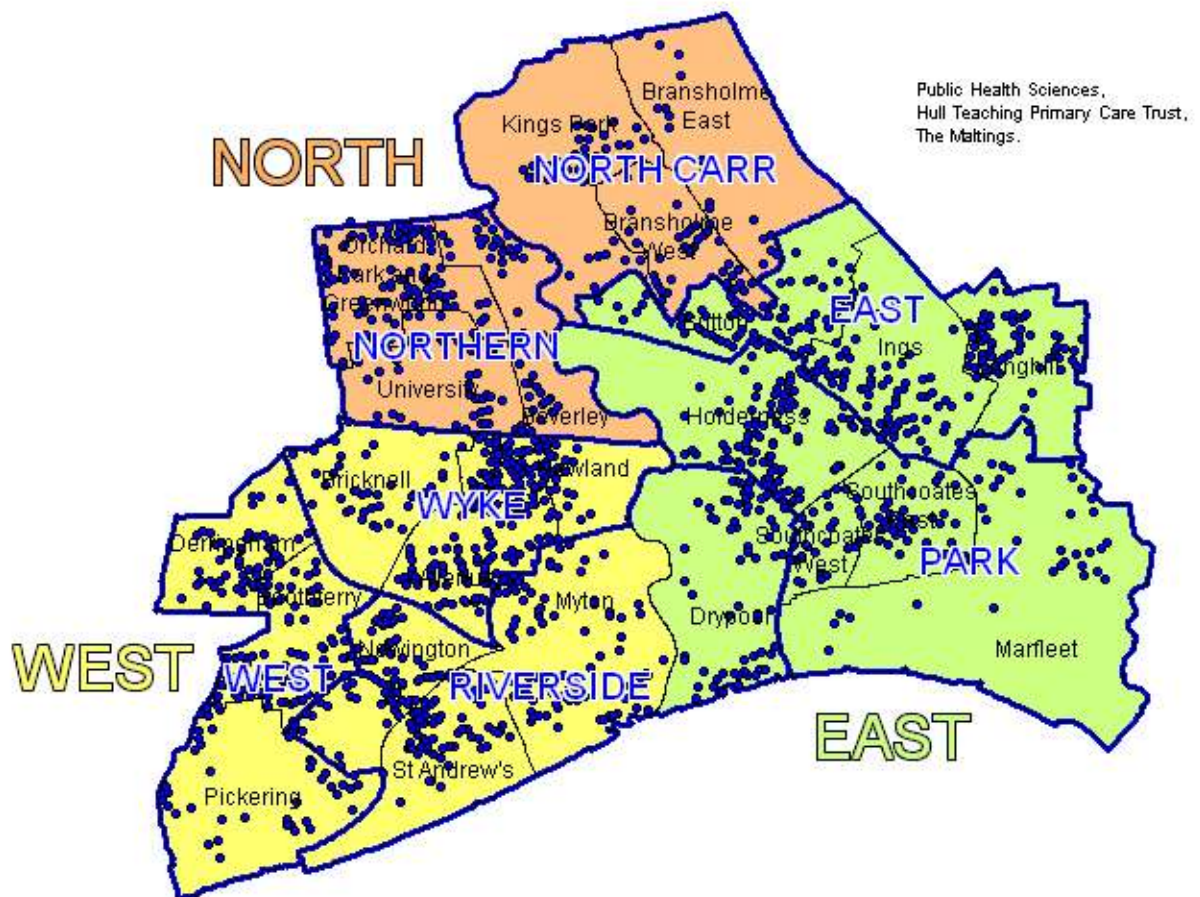


Due to small numbers when cross tabulating data, ages were grouped into the following broad categories 18-24, 25-44, 45-64, 65-74, 75+.

3.2 Geographical distribution

Figure 3.3 illustrates the geographical spread of survey respondents. Respondents were found from each ward (and hence area committee area and locality) in Hull, as expected given that geography was included in the quota. Indeed, there appears to be a reasonable distribution of survey responders across Hull. The points are plotted in relation to postcode (mid-point of the postcode area) and there may be more than one survey responder at any particular postcode.

Figure 3.3: Geographical spread of survey respondents



Looking at a breakdown by area, and comparing this with the Hull adult population (**Table 3.2**) we can see that the proportion of respondents by area was fairly similar for survey respondents and the Hull adult population. North Carr area committee area was under-represented (6.9% as opposed to 9.7% for Hull) as was Riverside (West) (12.8% vs. 14.1% for Hull). Two area

committee areas were over-represented: Park (18.2% vs. 16.4% for Hull) and Wyke (14.3% vs. 13.1% for Hull). At a locality level, North locality was under-represented at 20.2% (Hull 22.8%), East locality was over-represented at 38.5% (Hull 36.1%), while West locality was almost spot on at 41.3% (Hull 41.2%).

Table 3.2: Area committee area and locality of survey respondents and Hull adult population (October 2006)

Area committee area/locality	Number (survey)	Proportion	
		Survey	Hull
North Carr	281	6.9	9.7
Northern	545	13.3	13.1
North Locality	826	20.2	22.8
East	607	14.9	14.7
Park	743	18.2	16.4
Riverside (East)	223	5.5	5.0
East Locality	1,573	38.5	36.1
Riverside (West)	523	12.8	14.1
West	580	14.2	14.0
Wyke	584	14.3	13.1
West Locality	1,687	41.3	41.2
Kingston-upon-Hull	4,086	-	-

A similar comparison of local deprivation quintiles (**Table 3.3**) shows that the 2 most deprived quintiles (based on local quintiles of the IMD2004⁶) were under-represented (16.4% and 13.0% respectively for the most deprived and second most deprived quintiles against 19.6% for each of these quintiles in Hull). The two least deprived quintiles were over-represented at 21.8% (least deprived) and 25.6% (second least deprived), compared with 19.7% and 20.6% respectively for Hull.

Table 3.3: Deprivation quintile (Hull) of survey respondents

Area committee area/locality	Number	Proportion	
		Survey	Hull
Most deprived	672	16.4	19.6
2	531	13.0	19.6
3	764	18.7	20.5
4	1,048	25.6	19.7
Least deprived	891	21.8	20.6
Missing ⁷	180	4.4	-

⁶ Communities and Local Government (2004). Local quintiles used because all Hull wards are in the 2 most deprived quintiles nationally

⁷ Missing due to incorrect or missing postcodes

4 Results

4.1 Response rate

After excluding questionnaires completed by respondents who were not resident in Hull, this survey collected questionnaires from 4,086 residents of Hull. The response rate was approximately one third.

4.2 Health

4.2.1 Health Utilities Index

Health Utilities Index (HUI) scores are presented as the median for each subgroup, as well as the proportion of each subgroup fitting one of four classifications of the degree to which their daily activities were affected by health or disability⁸: none, mild, moderate and severe. The median⁹ multi-attribute HUI score (where 1 is perfect health) among survey respondents was 0.90 in men and 0.86 in women. Higher scores were seen in the young (median score 0.93 in those aged under 45 years) than the old (median score 0.67 in those aged 75+ years). One in five respondents had none of their daily activities limited by their health or disabilities (24.0% of men and 17.8% of women) while almost three in ten had their daily activities severely affected by their health or disabilities (26.7% of men and 29.6% of women). Again, a clear trend with age was seen (see **Figure 4.1**), with more than one third of those aged less than 45 years having none of their daily activities limited by their health or disabilities decreasing to 8.4% of those aged 45-64 years and around 4% of those aged 65 years and over.

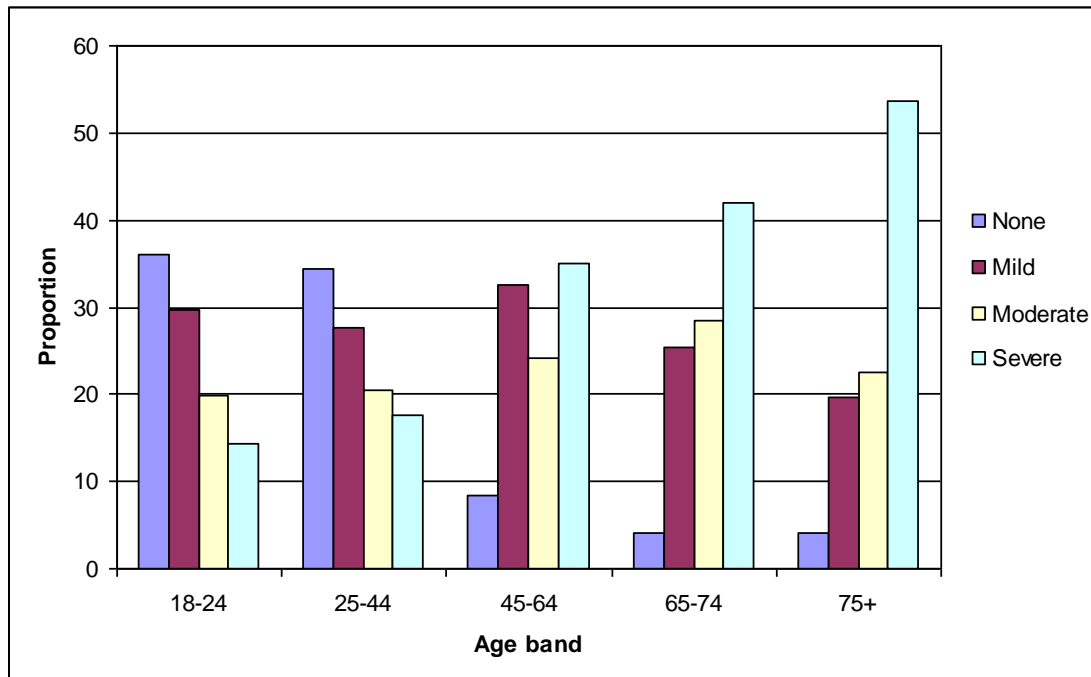
East locality had the largest proportion of respondents with no disability (22.7%); West locality had the largest proportion with mild or moderate disability (29.4% and 23.3% respectively) while North locality had the largest proportion with severe disability (31.7%). The greatest within locality variation was in West locality, no disability range from 16.5% to 24.4% and severe disability range from 23.5% to 34.3%.

While the most deprived quintile had a higher proportion with their daily activities severely affected by their health or disabilities (40.9%) than the least deprived quintile (23.6%) and a lower proportion with none of their daily activities limited by their health or disabilities (19.3%) than the least deprived quintile (22.1%) there was no clear trend with the other quintiles for these two categories.

⁸ Feeny (2005) who further reported that differences of 0.03 or more are regarded as clinically important.

⁹ Half of survey responders had a value equal to or less than the median.

Figure 4.1: HUI3 multi-attribute score by age band and degree to which daily activities are affected by health or disability



Tables of these data, plus those for each HUI attribute, broken down by gender, age, area committee area, and locality and deprivation quintile may be found in **section 6** starting on **page 118**.

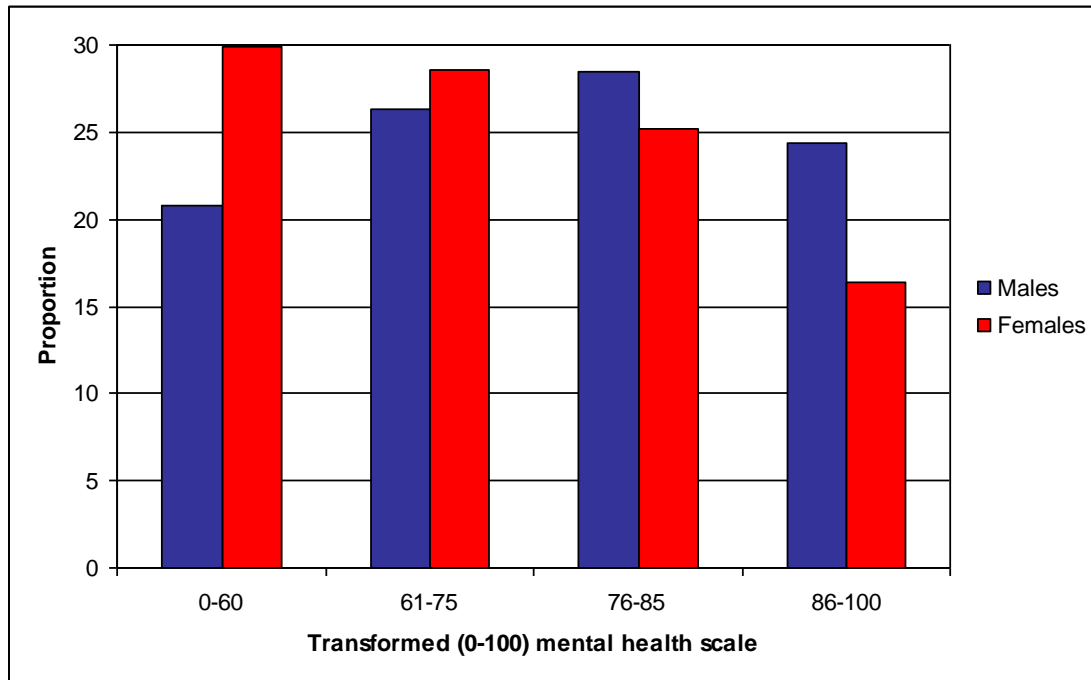
4.2.2 Mental Health Index

The median¹⁰ mental health transformed score was 75, although higher in men (80). 24.4% of men had a score of 86-100, compared with 16.4% of women (see **Figure 4.2**). 30% of women scored 0-60 compared with 20.8% of men. Older respondents scored more highly than the young, with a median value of 80 in those aged 65 years and over (and with almost 26% scoring 86-100) compared with a median score of 75 in those aged below 65 years (with 15.3% of those aged 18-24 scoring 86-100).

There was no difference in median score by locality (each at 75), although residents of West locality had slightly more scoring 86-100 (21.9%), while in North locality slightly more scored 0-60 (26.7%). Only one area committee area had a different median score (80 in West, with 29.4% scoring 86-100). The lowest score by deprivation quintile was for the most deprived quintile (median 70, 35% scoring 0-60, 14.2% scoring 86-100), whilst the highest median scores (80) were found for the middle and least deprived quintiles, with 23.5% and 23.1% respectively scoring 86-100, and 22.7% and 20.7% respectively scoring 0-60). Tables of the mental health transformed (0-100) score can be found in **section 6.6** starting on **page 137**.

¹⁰ Half of survey responders had a value equal to or less than the median.

Figure 4.2: Mental health transformed (0-100) scale by gender

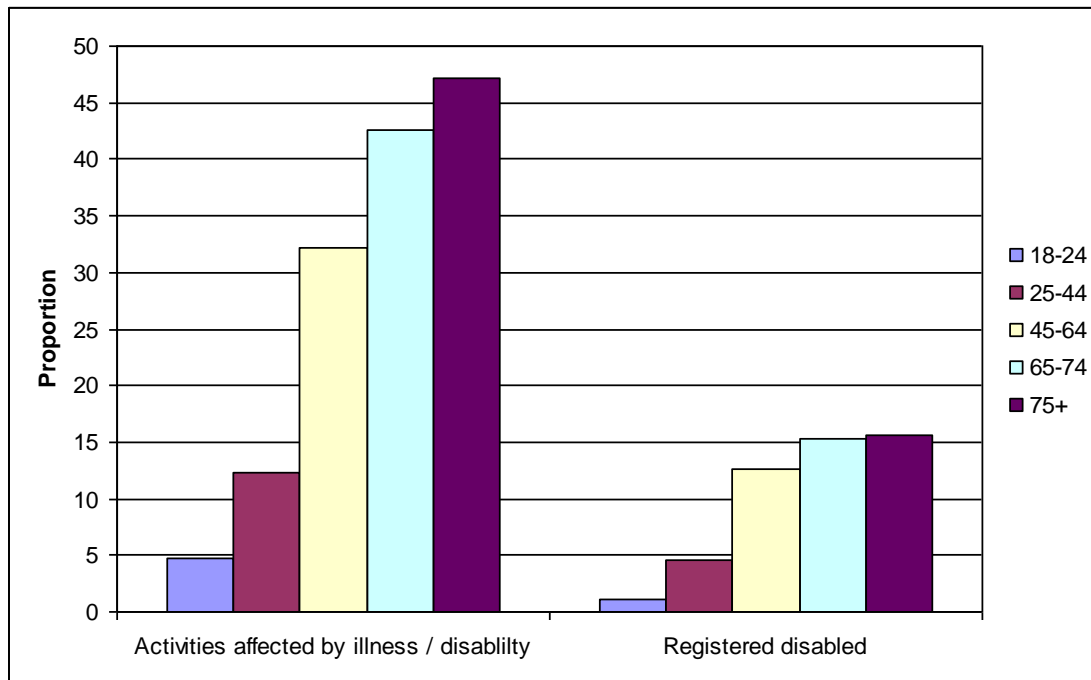


4.2.3 Self-reported health status

More men than women reported excellent health (12.9% and 10.3% respectively). However, on the health thermometer, there were few differences by gender, with the median score of 80 reported for each. The proportions of respondents reporting excellent or very good health decreased as age increased (see **Figure 4.3**), from 19.2% and 36.9% respectively of those aged 18-24 years to 4.9% and 22.4% respectively of those aged 75+. Accordingly, the proportions reporting fair or poor health increased with increasing age. These differences by age were reflected in the health thermometer, with median score decreasing from 85 in those aged 18-24 years to 72 in those aged 75+ years.

The locality reporting the best health was West locality with 12.2% and 33.7% reporting excellent or very good health respectively. The proportions reporting excellent or very good health was lowest in North Locality at 10.5% and 28.6% respectively. On the health thermometer East locality had the highest median score of 85, with both West and North localities having a median score of 80.

Figure 4.3: Self-reported health status by age band



Self-reported health status was also related to deprivation quintile (see **Figure 4.4**), with the proportions reporting excellent or very good health increasing as deprivation decreased, from 9.9% and 23.8% respectively in the most deprived quintile to 13.1% and 35.4% in the least deprived quintile. Accordingly, the proportions reporting fair or poor health decreased as deprivation decreased. These trends were reflected in the health thermometer, with the most deprived group having a median score of 75, compared to 85 in the least deprived group.

In terms of health aspirations there were fewer differences between groups. Each gender had a median aspiration score of 95. The median health aspiration score did decrease with increasing age from 99 in those aged 18-24 years and 25-44 years to 90 in those aged 65-74 years and 75+ years. Each locality had a median score of 95, although there was a small degree of variation by area committee area between 95 and 98.5. There was some variation in quartiles¹¹ by deprivation, but median scores were 95 in each group except the middle group, which had a median score of 98.

Tables of these data items, broken down by gender, age, area committee area and locality, deprivation quintile can be found in **section 6.1** on **page 131** (self-reported health status); **section 6.4** on **page 135** (health thermometer (grouped) scores); and **section 6.5** on **page 136** (health aspiration (grouped) scores).

¹¹ Whereas the median divides the responses into two, the quartiles divide the responses into four groups; thus one quarter of survey responders had a score equal to or less than the lower quartile.

Figure 4.4: Self-reported health status by deprivation quintile

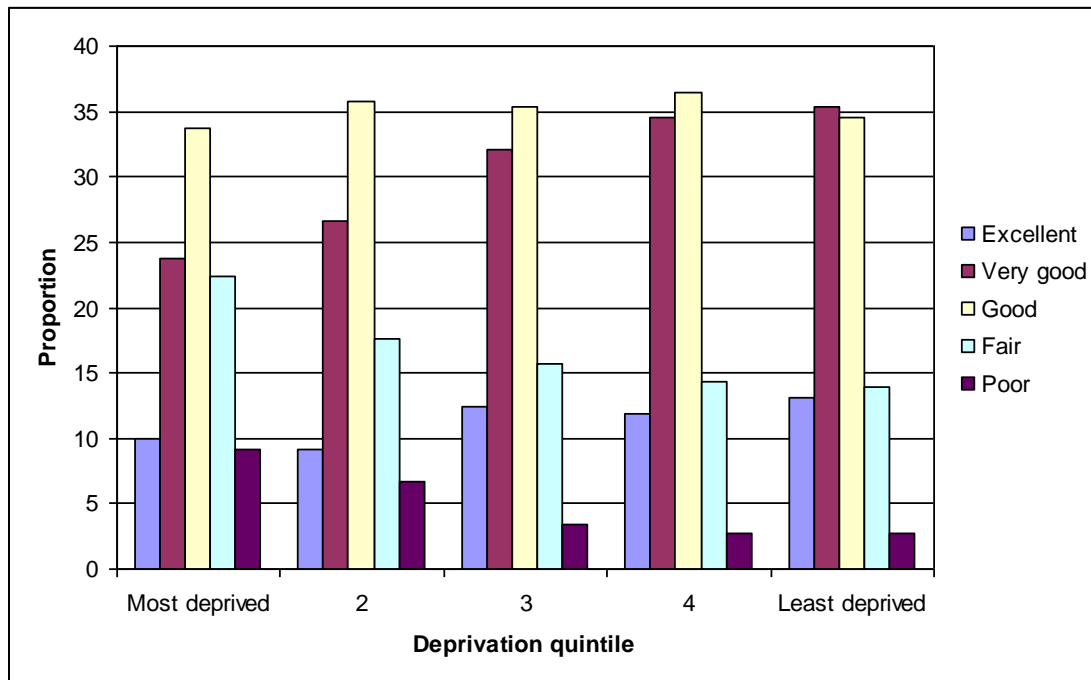


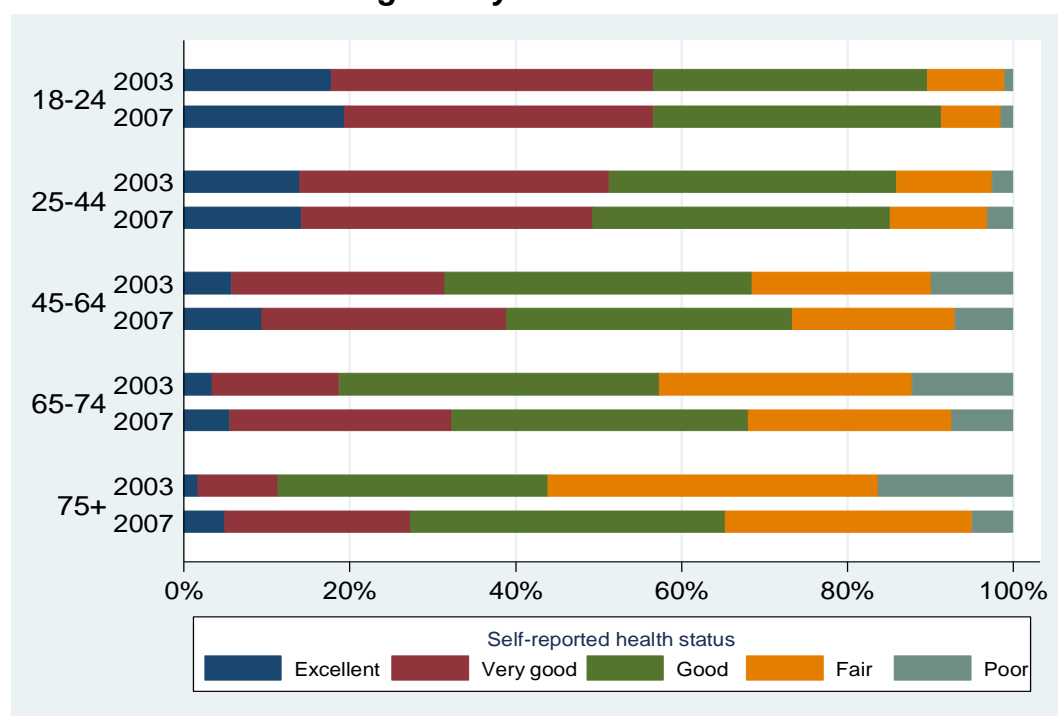
Table 4.1 shows the changes in self-reported health status since the last adult health and wellbeing survey conducted in Hull in 2003. The percentage of respondents reporting excellent or very good health in 2007 was higher among both males and females than in 2003, with larger increases in males. Concomitantly the percentage reporting fair or poor health was lower in 2007 among both genders, but again with a larger decrease in males, where the percentage of males reporting poor health nearly halved between 2003 and 2007.

Table 4.1: Self-reported health status by gender, comparing 2007 and 2003 health and wellbeing surveys

Gender and survey	Number of respondents	Self-reported health status (%)				
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
Males						
2003	1,440	9.7	25.5	36.0	19.7	9.2
2007	1,932	13.1	31.6	35.5	14.8	5.0
Females						
2003	1,854	8.5	29.4	35.4	20.4	6.3
2007	2,067	10.3	31.7	35.6	18.0	4.4

Figure 4.5 shows the changes in self-reported health status between 2003 and 2007 by age band. For those aged 45 years and over, each age band saw an increase in the percentage reporting excellent health and very good health, while the percentage reporting fair or poor health decreased in each of these age groups.

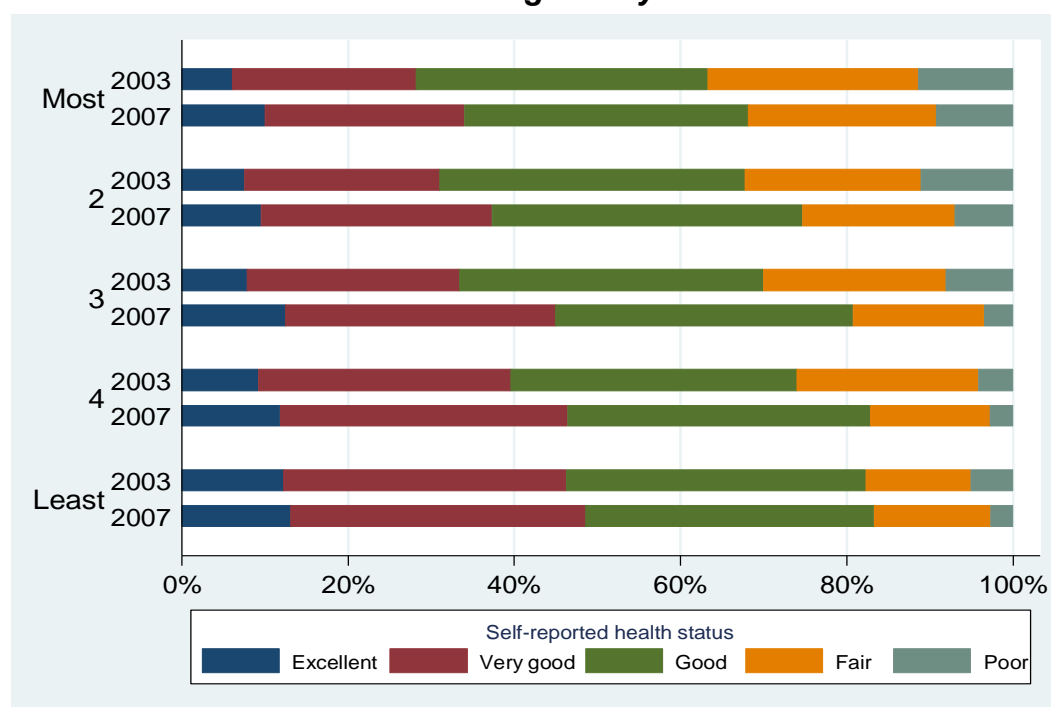
Figure 4.5: Self-reported health status by age band, comparing 2007 and 2003 health and wellbeing surveys



The trend in younger people was different. A small increase in the percentage reporting excellent health was seen for those aged 18-24 years, but a small decrease in those reporting very good health meant that overall the percentage reporting excellent or very good health remained unchanged between 2003 and 2007. The percentage of those aged 18-24 reporting fair or poor health decreased, although within that there was a very small increase in the percentage reporting poor health. Among those aged 25-44 years the percentage reporting excellent health was unchanged, but a small decrease was seen in those reporting very good health, and consequently in those reporting excellent or very good health overall. In this age band there were small increases in those reporting both fair health and poor health. While overall, the young do report better health than the old, the gap has decreased between 2003 and 2007, perhaps due to persisting high levels of excessive and/or binge drinking in the young as well as high smoking rates.

Each deprivation quintile has seen an increase in the percentages reporting both excellent health and very good health, although the increases were much smaller in the least deprived quintile. There is still a gradient in self-reported health with respect to deprivation quintile in 2007, although it is not as steep as it was in 2003, with much smaller differences between the three most deprived quintiles (**Figure 4.6**).

Figure 4.6: Self-reported health status by deprivation quintile, comparing 2007 and 2003 health and wellbeing surveys

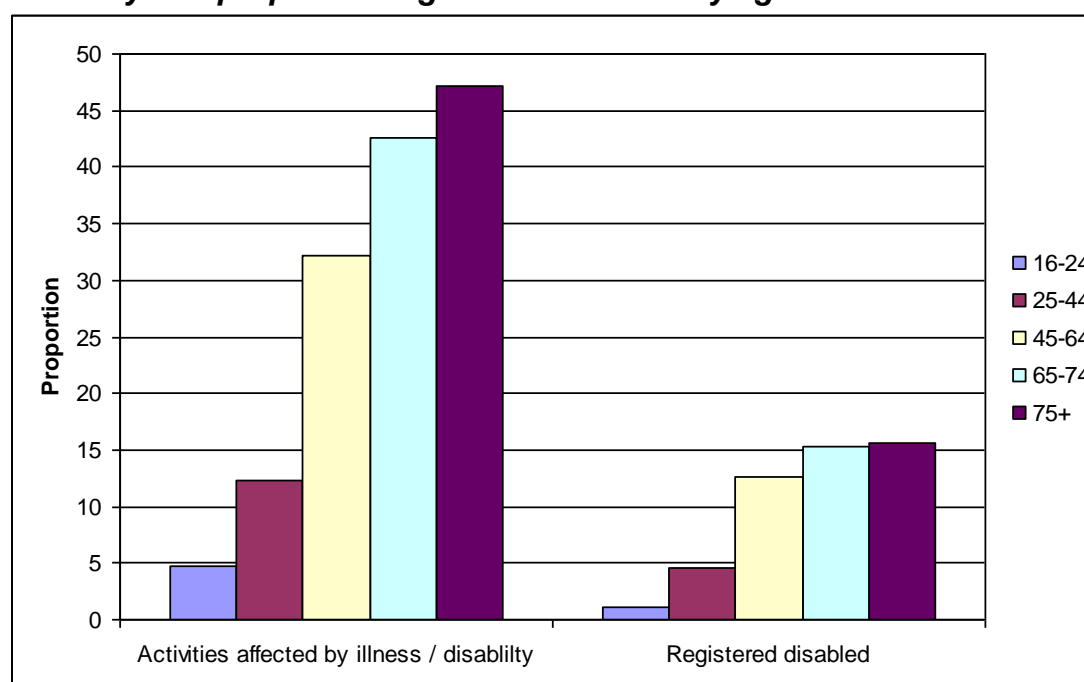


4.2.4 Long-term illness and disability

Almost a quarter of survey respondents reported that their activities were limited in some way by either long-term illness or disability, 21.6% of men and 25.2% of women, while 8.5% of men and 8.7% of women were registered as disabled under the Disability Discrimination Act. The limiting of some activities due to long-term illness or disability was strongly associated with age (see **Figure 4.7**), with 4.7% of those 18-24 years rising to 47.2% of those aged 75+ years, as was the proportion of respondents registered as disabled (1.1% of those aged 18-24 years rising to 15.7% of those aged 75+ years).

Residents of North locality were most likely to have their activities limited in some way by long-term illness or disability (27.7%) including 30.3% of respondents resident in Northern area committee area, the largest proportion by area. While Northern locality residents were also most likely to be registered as disabled (9.1%) the area committee areas with the highest proportions registered as disabled were East and Riverside (West), both at 11.8%.

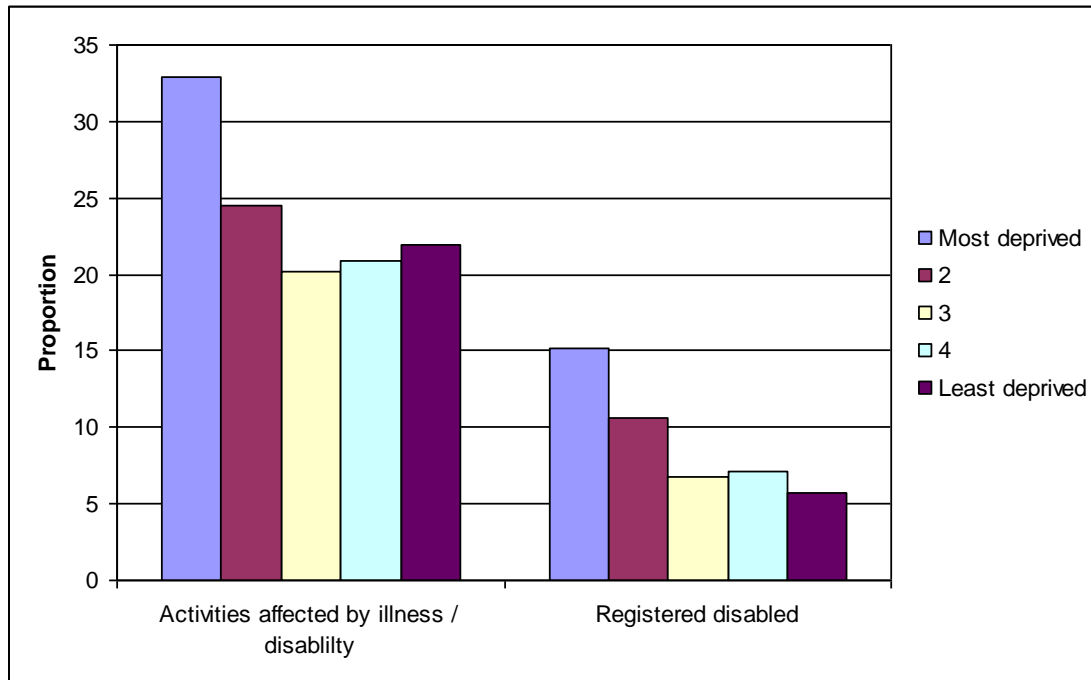
Figure 4.7: Proportion with activities limited by long-term illness or disability and proportion registered disabled by age band



Almost one third of respondents in the most deprived quintile had some of their activities limited by long-term illness or disability (32.9%), with 15.2% registered as disabled (see **Figure 4.8**). One quarter of respondents in the second most deprived quintile had some of their activities limited by long-term illness or disability (24.5% and with 10.6% registered as disabled) with between 20% and 22% in each of the 3 least deprived quintiles (and 5.7% to 7.1% registered as disabled). The ratio between those registered as disabled and those with some of their activities limited by long-term illness or disability was lowest for the most deprived quintile than for any other subgroup. Assuming that the relationship between these should be fairly similar, this suggests either that deprived people with long term illnesses are more likely to register as disabled, or that a greater degree of stoicism exists among this group, whereby not all those that have some of their activities limited by long-term illness or disability report this as the case.

Tables of respondents whose activities were limited by long-term illness or disability split by gender, age, area committee area and locality of residence and deprivation quintile can be found in **section 6.2 on page 132**. Tables of percentages registered as disabled, again split by gender, age, area committee area and locality of residence and deprivation quintile can be found in **section 6.3 on page 134**.

Figure 4.8: Proportion with activities limited by long-term illness or disability and proportion registered disabled by deprivation quintile



The questions on whether activities were limited by either a long-term illness or disability were previously asked in the 2003 health and wellbeing survey. **Table 4.2** presents the results for both 2003 and 2007 surveys for the main subgroups. The percentage of respondents whose activities were limited by long-term illness or disability decreased between 2003 and 2007 by more than a quarter overall to 23.4%, and decreased in every sub-group. In males the decrease was almost 40%, such that in 2003 more males than females had their activities limited by long-term illness or disability (35.3% and 29.5% respectively) whereas in 2007 the position was reversed as 21.6% of males and 25.2% of females reported that their activities were limited by long-term illness and disability. Decreases were seen for each subgroup. In 2003 half of those aged 65-74 and almost two-thirds of those aged 75+ years reported that their activities were limited by long-term illness and disability, whereas in 2007 this had reduced to 42.6% and 47.2% respectively. In 2003 there was a clear gradient with deprivation, but after differential decreases in the percentages reporting their activities limited by long-term illness and disability the relationships are altered somewhat. There is still a higher percentage of the most deprived quintile reporting activities limited by long-term illness and disability but each of the three least deprived quintiles reported very similar percentages in 2007.

Table 4.2: Percentage of respondents with activities limited by long-term illness or disability by sub groups, comparing 2007 and 2003 health and wellbeing surveys

Subgroup	Number of respondents		Activities limited by long-term illness or disability	
	2003	2007	2003	2007
Gender				
Males	1,417	1,965	35.3	21.6
Females	1,801	2,054	29.5	25.2
Age band				
18-24 years	308	558	13.0	4.7
25-44 years	1,07	1,480	17.1	12.3
45-64 years	1,084	1,134	37.9	32.1
65-74 years	451	467	49.9	42.6
75+ years	277	356	60.3	47.2
Deprivation				
Most deprived quintile	509	656	38.9	32.9
Quintile 2	636	519	36.0	24.5
Quintile 3	644	747	35.3	20.2
Quintile 4	675	1,037	30.4	20.9
Least deprived quintile	789	881	24.0	21.9
Locality				
North	745	816	32.5	27.7
East	1,325	1,539	31.3	21.8
West	1,183	1,664	33.1	22.8
Hull	3,218	4,019	32.1	23.4

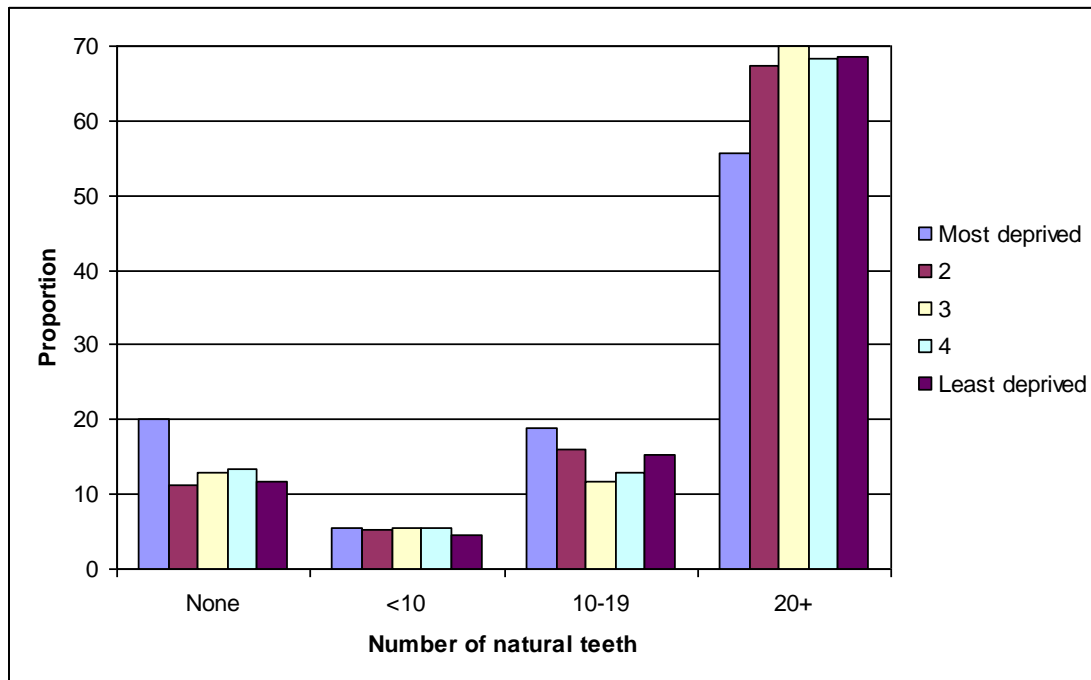
4.2.5 Dental health

Slightly more women than men had no natural teeth, 13.5% compared with 12%. This may be related to age as 35% of those aged 65-74 years and 56% of those aged 75+ years had no natural teeth (although the proportion in these older age groups did not vary by gender, older women are more at risk to osteoporosis, which affects jawbones too, and leads to tooth loss¹². Only 13% of respondents aged 75+ years had 20 or more teeth.

There was some variation by locality and deprivation quintile (see **Figure 4.9**). 15.2% of North locality respondents had no natural teeth, 13.6% in East locality and 12.7% in West locality. 20% of the most deprived quintile had no natural teeth, (and 55.6% had 20 or more teeth) compared to 11.7% and 68.5% respectively in the least deprived quintile. Tables of the number of natural teeth may be found in **section 7.1** on **page 138**.

¹² See Bandalier (2001) for review of HRT and tooth loss

Figure 4.9: Number of natural teeth by deprivation quintile

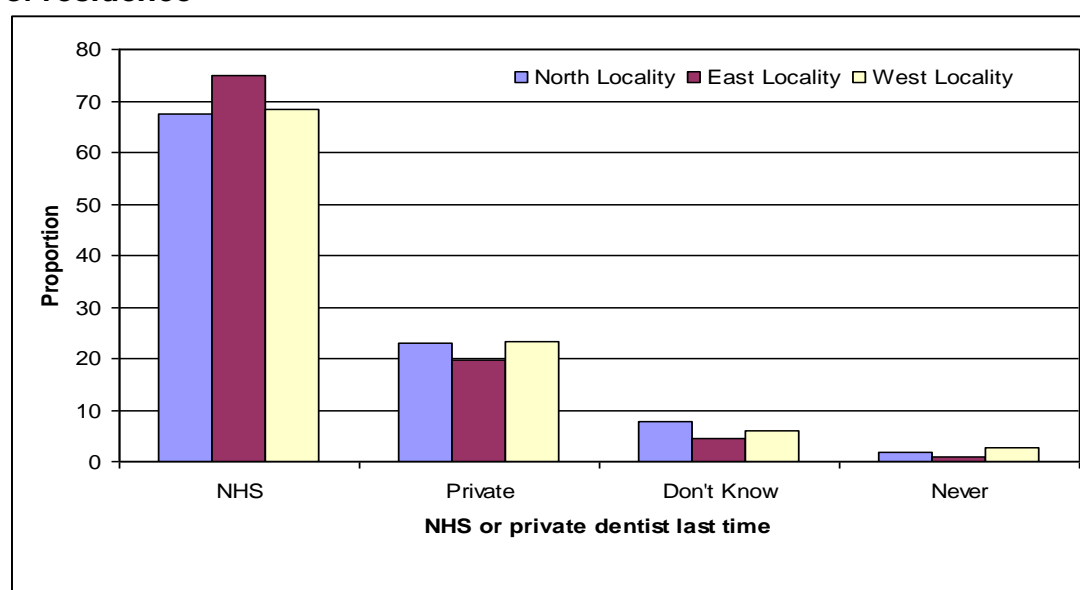


More women than men visited an NHS dentist last time (74.5% compared with 66.6%). The old were more likely to use NHS dentists than the young 72.9% aged 75+ years compared with 64.6% aged 18-24 years, although the percentage reporting they had last seen a private dentist was similar, most of the differences being seen in those who ticked 'Don't know'. Around 3% of those aged under 45 years reported they had never visited a dentist.

East locality had the highest proportion using NHS dentists the last time they visited a dentist (74.9% compared with 67.5% and 68.2% in North and West localities respectively), and the lowest proportion reporting they had never visited a dentist, 1.0% compared with 1.7% and 2.6% in North and West localities respectively (See **Figure 4.10**). Tables of the status of the last dentist visited may be found in **section 7.2** on **page 139**.

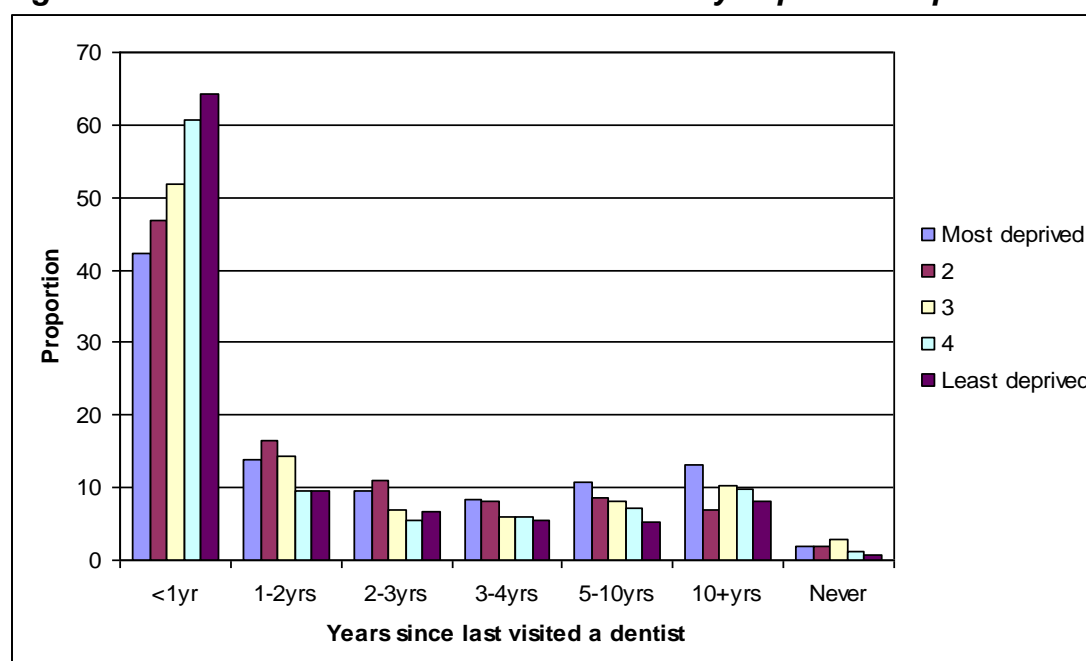
While 76% of the most deprived quintile used NHS dentists for their last visits, there was less variation in the other quintiles. 26% of the least deprived quintile used a private dentist, with 15% in the most deprived quintile, and 20-22% in the other three. However, the proportion who did not know whether it was an NHS dentist or private dentist last time increased as deprivation increased, as did the proportion reporting they had never visited a dentist, although this was highest in the middle quintile at 3.1%.

Figure 4.10: Was the last dental visit to a private or NHS dentist by locality of residence



The majority of respondents had visited a dentist within the past year (54.8%), with a higher proportion in females (58%) than males (51.5%). The elderly (aged 75+ years) were least likely to have been in the past year (37%) as were those in North locality (48.6%, 58.4 and 54.5% respectively in East and West localities). A clear gradient with regard to deprivation was seen (see **Figure 4.11**), with 42.4% of the most deprived quintile and 64.2% of the least deprived quintile attending a dentist within the past year. Tables of the length of time since the last visit to a dentist may be found in **section 7.3** on **page 140**.

Figure 4.11: Years since last visited a dentist by deprivation quintile



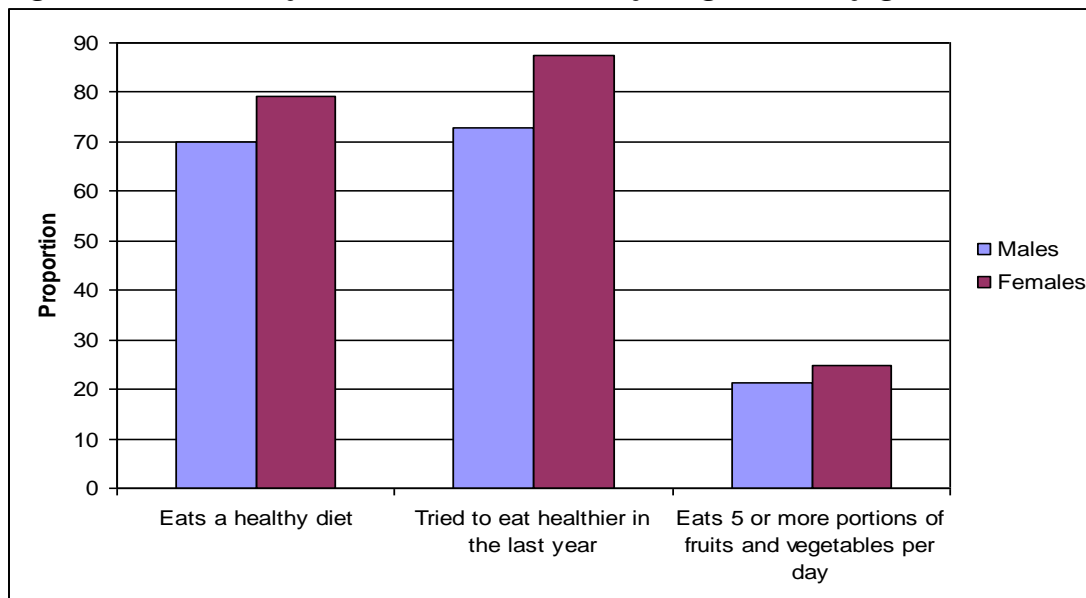
4.3 Diet

4.3.1 Healthy diet and 5-a-day fruits and vegetables guidelines

Three-quarters of respondents said they ate a healthy diet (69.9% of men, 79.3% of women, see **Figure 4.12**), with 5.7% of respondents stating they did not know whether they ate a healthy diet, with a further 1.4% stating that they did not know what a healthy diet was. The 'don't knows' were more likely to be male. Of those that did know what a healthy diet was 80.4% had tried eating more healthily over the past year (72.7% of males and 87.4% of females). 23% of respondents ate 5 or more portions of fruits and vegetables per day, again with a higher percentage among women (25%) than men (21%).

The question on whether respondents ate a healthy diet was asked in the 2004 social capital survey. **Table 4.3** presents comparisons of the responses to this question from the current survey and the 2004 social capital survey by gender. Overall, 20% more respondents in 2007 eat a healthy diet compared with 2004, while 26% fewer respondents in 2007 do not eat a healthy diet. The increase in those eating a healthy diet was greater in males than females with a consequent decrease in the gap between men and women from 20% in 2004 to 12% in 2007.

Figure 4.12: Healthy diet eaten and 5-a-day target met, by gender



Knowledge about what constitutes a healthy diet appears to have increased since 2004, with the percentage of males not knowing what constituted a healthy diet decreasing from 6% in 2004 to 2.5% in 2007, with an even larger decrease in women from 3.8% in 2004 to 1.1% in 2007. The percentages that

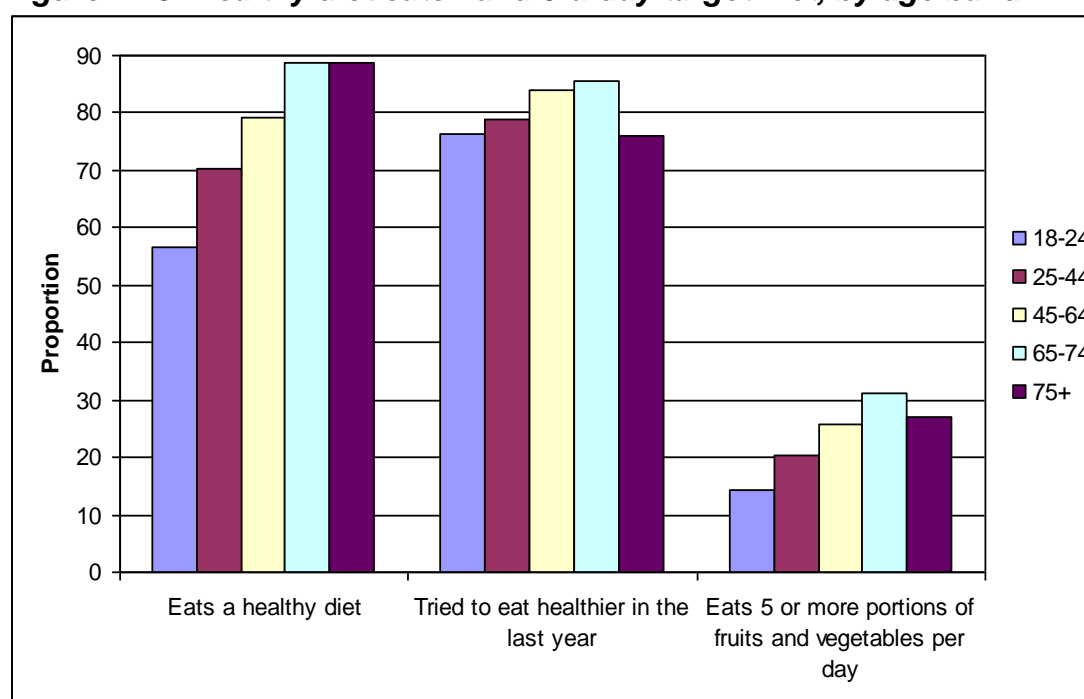
did not know whether their diet was healthy also decreased by more than a third between 2004 and 2007.

Table 4.3: Healthy diet by gender, comparisons with the 2004 social capital survey

Gender	Number of respondents	Percentage eating a healthy diet			
		Yes	No	Don't know ¹³	Don't know ¹⁴
Males					
2004	2,016	54.9	27.8	6.0	11.4
2007	1,981	69.9	20.8	2.5	6.8
Females					
2004	1,982	68.7	20.4	3.8	7.0
2007	2,084	79.3	15.0	1.1	4.7

Figure 4.13 shows the percentages by age band that eat a healthy diet, that have tried to eat more healthily over the past year and that eat at least 5 portions of fruits and vegetables a day. The lowest percentage eating a healthy diet was found in those aged 18-24 years (56.5% compared to almost 89% in those aged 65 years and over). Those aged 18-24 were the most likely to not know what a healthy diet was (2.7%) or whether they had a healthy diet (8.7%).

Figure 4.13: Healthy diet eaten and 5-a-day target met, by age band



Differences in fruit and vegetable consumption by age were smaller than for the healthy diet question, but there was a small gradient with age, excluding the

¹³ Don't know what a healthy diet is

¹⁴ Don't know if have a healthy diet

oldest age group who had the lowest proportion (76.1%). Fruit and vegetable consumption was highest amongst those aged 65-74 years (31%) and lowest in those aged 18-24 years (14%). It increased with age, except in those aged 75+ years, where it was 27%.

National data on the percentage of people consuming 5 or more portions of fruits and vegetables per day is available from the Health Survey for England 2005. This data is presented in **Table 4.4**. As can be seen, the percentage of respondents in 2007 in Hull eating the recommended portions of fruits and vegetables was below the percentage in 2005 for England.

The absolute difference was 5% for both males and females. Only males aged 65-74 had the same percentage eating 5 or more portions of fruits and vegetables in Hull in 2007 as in England in 2005. Clearly there is more health promotion work to be done with respect to fruits and vegetable consumption (and presumably healthy eating generally, although we are not able to directly compare responses to other healthy eating questions in our survey to national data). Given that there is a two-year difference between these two surveys, it can only be assumed that the gap between Hull and England will be even greater than that illustrated here.

Table 4.4: Portions of fruits and vegetables consumed per day by age and gender, comparisons with Health Survey for England 2005¹⁵

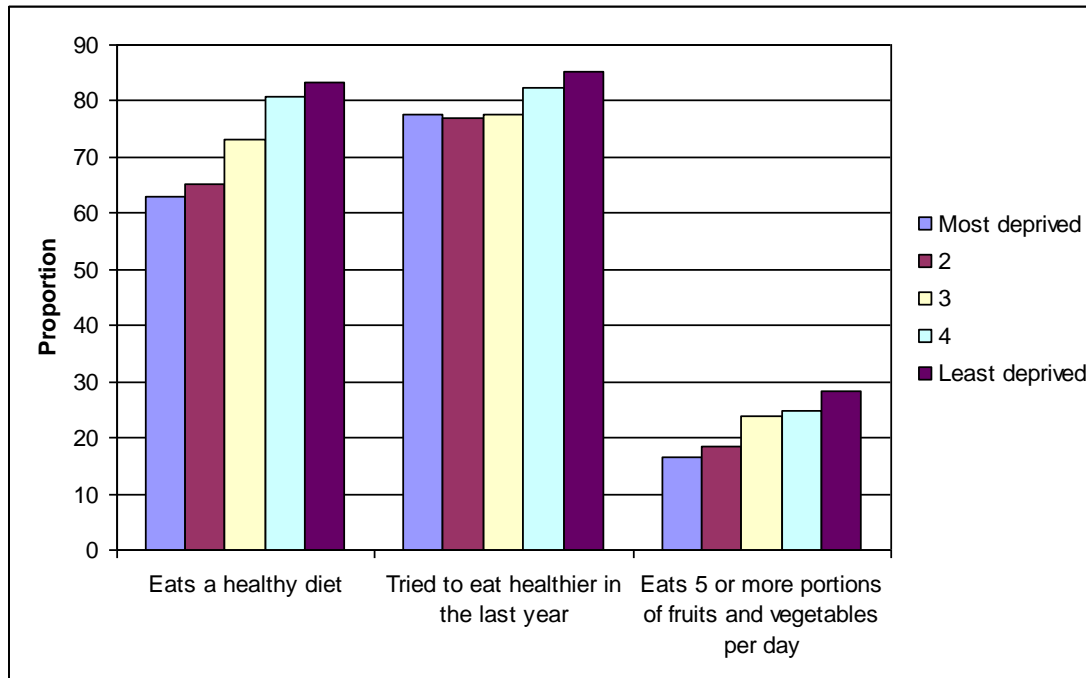
Gender	5 or more portions of fruits and vegetables per day (%)							
	Age band							Total
	18-24 ¹⁶	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
Males								
England 2005	17	25	27	28	28	31	30	26
Hull 2007	15	21	20	17	25	31	24	21
Females								
England 2005	17	33	28	32	39	34	23	30
Hull 2007	14	18	24	25	36	32	31	25

A clear gradient with deprivation was found, with 63% of the most deprived quintile and 83.2% of the least deprived quintile eating a healthy diet (see **Figure 4.14**). The percentage not knowing what constituted a healthy diet was highest in the second most deprived quintile (2.8%) while the most deprived quintile had the highest percentage that did not know whether they had a healthy diet (8.8%, the highest of all the subgroups).

¹⁵ The Information Centre (2006)

¹⁶ 16-24 for England

Figure 4.14: Healthy diet eaten and 5-a-day target met, by deprivation quintile

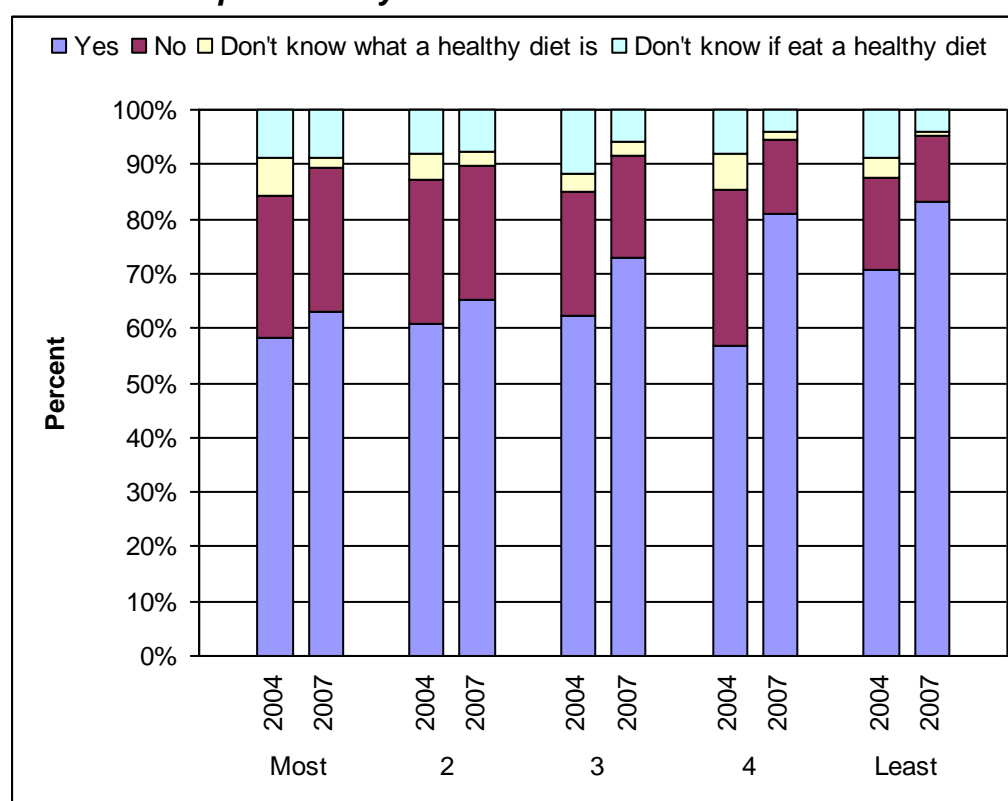


Among those that did know what a healthy diet was, there was again a gradient with deprivation in relation to eating healthier over the last year, although not as steep as for the healthy diet question. The most deprived group had a slightly higher percentage eating more healthily over the past year than the second most deprived quintile. A clear deprivation gradient was seen in the percentages consuming at least five portions of fruits and vegetables per day, ranging from 16.4% in the most deprived quintile eating 5 or more portions of fruits and vegetables per day to 28.4% in the least deprived quintile.

The percentage change in diet towards a more healthy diet since 2004 was lowest in the two most deprived quintiles (**Figure 4.15**) at 7-8%. The largest increase was in the second least deprived quintile at 42%, while the percentage of the remaining two quintiles eating a healthy diet increased by 17-18% between 2004 and 2007. There was no change in the percentage of the most deprived quintile that did not eat a healthy diet, while decreases were seen in each other quintile, greatest in the least deprived quintile (31%) and the second least deprived quintile (52%).

There were large decreases in the percentages that did not know what constituted a healthy diet in each quintile, while the percentage not knowing if their diet constituted a healthy diet hardly changed in the two most deprived quintile, suggesting that there is more work to be done in targeting these groups with dietary information and advice.

Figure 4.15: Healthy diet by deprivation quintile, comparisons with the 2004 social capital survey



By locality of residence, the largest percentage that ate a healthy diet was in East locality, while among area committee areas it was West (82.1%). North locality had the largest percentages not knowing what a healthy diet was (2.7%) and not knowing if they had a healthy diet (7.8%). In terms of those that had tried to eat more healthily over the past year there was little variation by locality of residence, although more at area committee area level (from 76.7% in Riverside (West) to 86.3% in Riverside (East)). Fruit and vegetable consumption was greatest in West locality, where 25.5% ate 5 or more portions of fruits and vegetables per day compared with 23% in East and 18% in North localities.

Differences in the percentages eating a healthy diet by the various subgroups discussed in this section may reflect some of the barriers to eating a healthy diet, for example low income, lack of availability of fresh food locally, time pressures as well as a lack of knowledge. The variation in those that don't know what constitutes a healthy diet or don't know whether they have a healthy diet, as well as in those trying to eat more healthily suggests that knowledge is lacking in some subgroups. Perhaps healthy eating messages need to be tailored to reach and influence smaller groups of individuals, with a greater segmentation required.

Tables of respondents who eat a healthy diet and those who have tried to eat more healthily over the past year may be found in **sections 8.1** and **8.2** on **pages 142** and **143** respectively, while **section 8.3** on **page 144** has a full

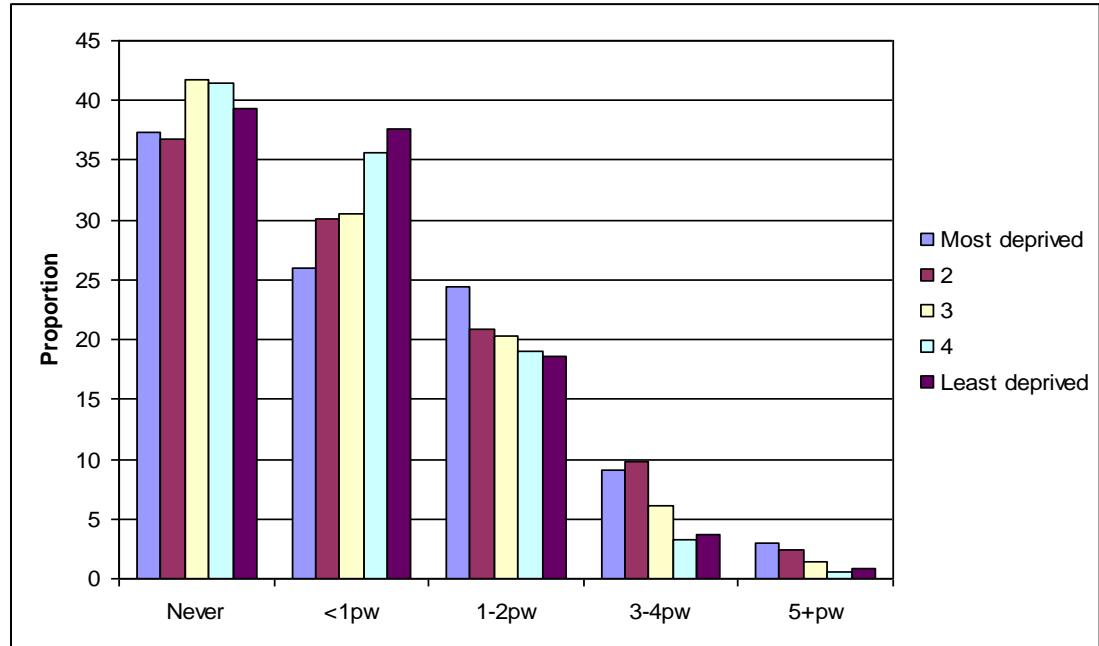
breakdown of daily consumption of fruits and vegetables by gender, age, area committee area and locality and deprivation quintile.

4.3.2 Ready meals and takeaway or other convenience meals

A majority of survey respondents either never eat ready meals (39.7%) or eat them less than once a week (32.6%), with more women (78.3%) than men (66%) eating fewer than 1 ready meal per week. Those aged 18-24 years ate the most ready meals (32.3% eating at least 3 per week) closely followed by those aged 75+ years (30.4%).

By locality, residents of North locality ate the most ready meals (29.4% eating at least 3 per week) whilst residents of West locality ate the fewest (73.9% eating less than 1 per week). Respondents from the most deprived quintile ate the most ready meals (33.3% eating at least 3 per week) whilst respondents from the 2 least deprived quintiles ate the fewest, with just over 77% eating fewer than 1 ready meal per week (**Figure 4.16**). Tables of frequency of consumption of ready meals may be found in **section 8.4** on **page147**.

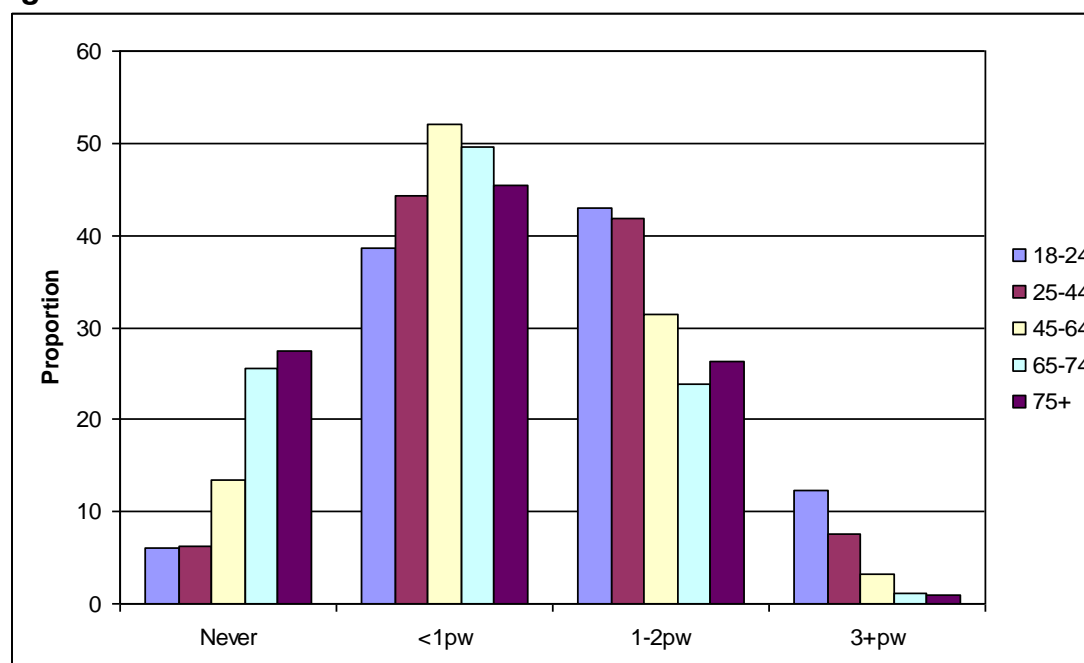
Figure 4.16: Weekly consumption of ready meals by deprivation quintile



The majority of survey respondents also ate less than 1 takeaway or other convenience meal per week (65.9% of women and 51.1% of men). These proportions increased with age, with the exception of the oldest age group. Accordingly, the young ate more takeaway or convenience meals (12.4% eating at least 3 per week), decreasing with age to 0.39% of those aged 75+. Only around 6% of those aged below 45 years never ate takeaway or convenience

meals, compared with 25.6% and 27.5% of those aged 65-74 and 75+ years (**Figure 4.17**).

Figure 4.17: Weekly consumption of takeaway or convenience meals by age band

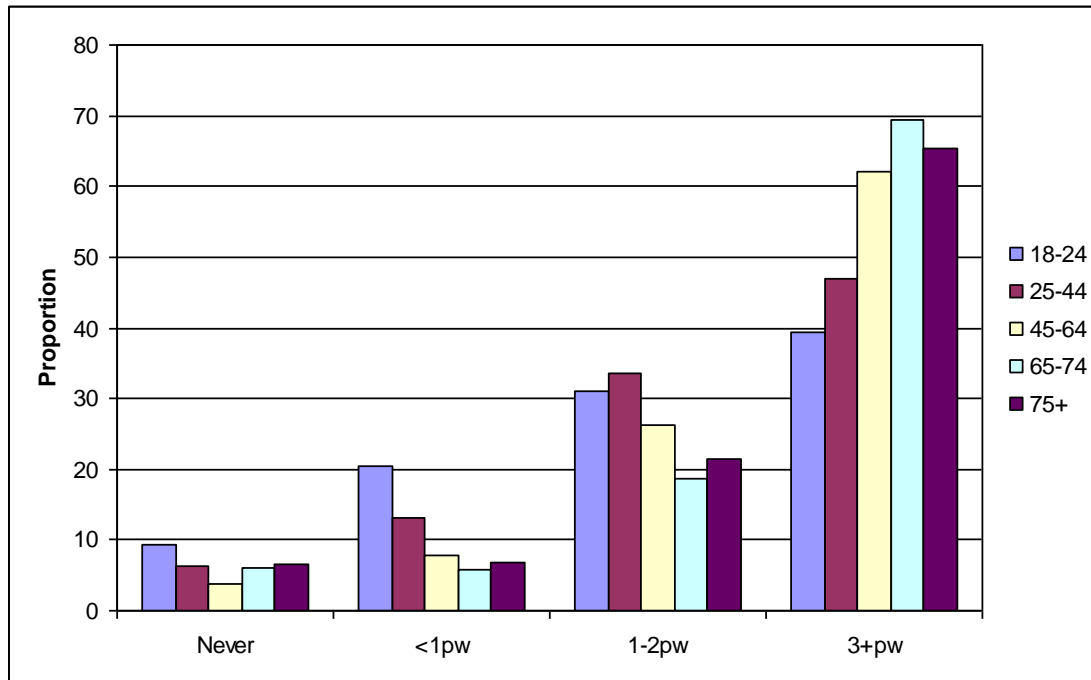


More North locality residents ate 3 or more takeaway or convenience meals per week (8.3%) with the lowest percentage in East locality (4.5%). The patterns by deprivation quintile were more mixed, but generally those in the 2 most deprived quintiles ate takeaway and other convenience foods more frequently than those in the 2 least deprived quintiles. The tables of frequency of consumption of takeaway or other convenience meals may be found in **section 8.5** on **page 148**.

4.3.3 Home cooked meals

Most respondents ate 3 or more meals each week prepared from scratch using fresh ingredients, although more women (54.4%) than men (49.7%) did so. The elderly were more likely to eat meals cooked from scratch with fresh ingredients (see **Figure 4.18**), with 69.5% of those aged 65-74 years and 65.3% of those aged 75+ years eating 3 or more per week, compared to 39.3% of those aged 18-24 years and 46.8% of those aged 25-44 years. 29.7% of respondents aged 18-24 years ate fewer than 1 meals cooked from scratch with fresh ingredients per week, compared with between 11.7% and 13.1% of those aged 45 years and over.

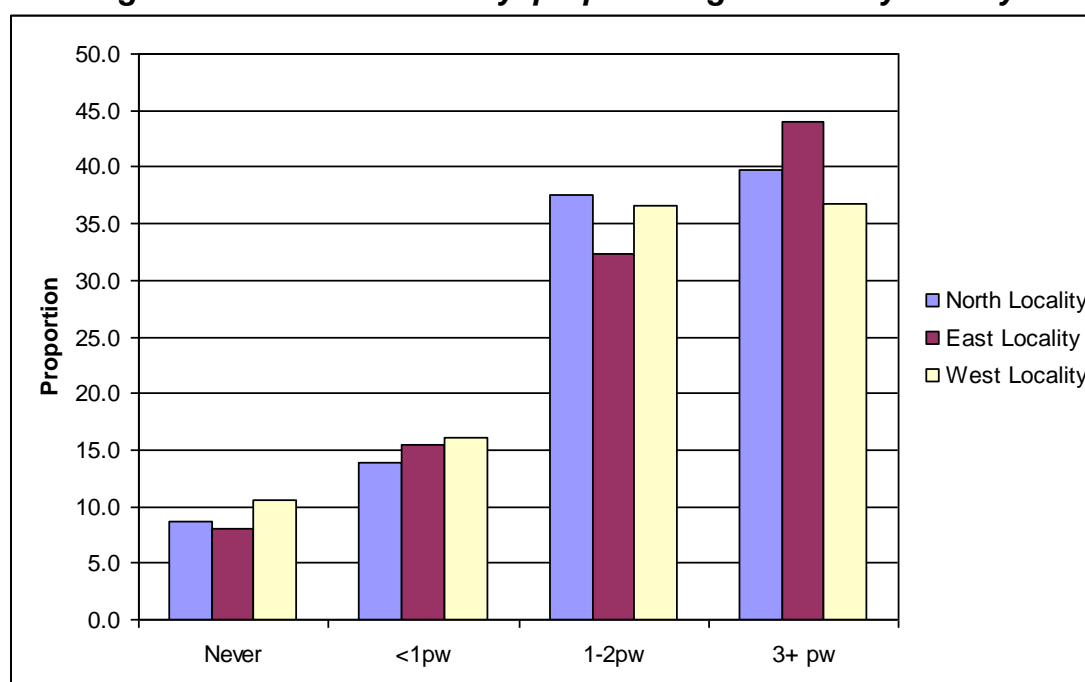
Figure 4.18: Weekly consumption of meals were prepared from scratch using fresh ingredients by age band



Residents of North locality were least likely to eat meals cooked from scratch using fresh ingredients (48.3% eating 3 or more per week, 20.3% eating less than 1 per week), while residents of West locality were more likely to (56.7% eating at least 3 per week, 16% eating less than 1 per week). Similarly, respondents in the two most deprived quintiles ate fewer meals cooked from scratch using fresh ingredients (48-49.6% eating less than 3 per week, 22.8-24.1% eating less than 1 per week), while those in the least deprived quintile ate the most (59% eating at least 3 per week, 11.9% eating less than 1 per week).

40% of survey respondents ate meals cooked using some fresh ingredients, but also ready-made ingredients (e.g. jar of sauce) 3 or more times per week, slightly more men (43.8%) than women (36.8%). 20.9% of those aged 75+ never ate such meals, with a further 17% eating less than 1 per week, compared with 5.4% of those aged 18-24 never eating them, and 49.1% of this age group eating at least 3 per week (the highest proportion by age). This type of meal was most commonly eaten in East locality (see **Figure 4.19**), 44% eating at least 3 per week and was least likely to be eaten in West locality (26.1% eating less than 1 per week).

Figure 4.19: Weekly consumption of meals that were prepared using some fresh ingredients and some ready-prepared ingredients by locality



The second most deprived group ate this type of meal most frequently (47.4% eating at least 3 per week) whilst the two least deprived groups were least likely to eat this type of meal (25.1-26.4% eating less than 1 per week). Tables of the frequency of consumption of meals cooked from scratch using fresh ingredients, or using some fresh ingredients and some ready-made ingredients may be found in **sections 8.7** and **8.6** on **pages 150** and **149** respectively.

4.4 Alcohol

For full tables of data relating to alcohol consumption, both the frequency and the amount, binge drinking, type of alcohol consumed and more please refer to **section 9** starting on **page 152**. Data in this section are presented by gender, by age band, by area committee area and locality as well as by deprivation quintile.

4.4.1 Frequency of alcohol consumption

One fifth of survey respondents never drink alcohol, 17.4% of men, 24.7% of women, while 9.1% of men and 2.3% of women drink alcohol everyday, with a further 10.2% of men and 4.7% of women drinking alcohol on 4-6 days per week. Data on the usual frequency of alcohol consumption was collected previously for Hull in the 2003 health and wellbeing survey. This data is presented in **Table 4.5**, alongside data for 2007 and some national data for England from the General Household Survey (GHS) 2005¹⁷, although it should be noted that the GHS asked for the number of days that alcohol was consumed in the previous week, and defined adults as 16+ years.

Table 4.5: Frequency of alcohol consumption by gender, comparing 2007 and 2003 health and wellbeing surveys

Gender	How often do you usually (on how many days last week did you) drink alcohol? (%)					
	Everyday (7 days)	4-6 dpw (4-6days)	1-3 dpw (1-3days)	1-3 dpm	<1 dpm	Never (0)
Males						
Hull 2003	8.6	10.2	38.1	17.3	13.5	12.4
Hull 2007	9.1	10.2	33.5	16.7	13.1	17.4
England 2005	13	15	43	-	-	27
Females						
Hull 2003	3.1	5.6	28.3	20.3	22.8	20.0
Hull 2007	2.3	4.7	25.7	20.4	22.2	24.7
England 2005	8	11	39	-	-	42

The percentages drinking everyday increased slightly for Hull males between 2003 and 2007, while decreasing in females. In each case the percentages were below those reported in the GHS, substantially so for females. For frequent drinkers (4-6 days per week) the percentages in Hull were two thirds those in the GHS. We could probably combine those that drink < 1 day per month with those that never drink to get an approximate equivalent to those that drank on 0 (zero) days last week from the GHS. If we do this, we see that

¹⁷ Office for National Statistics (2005A)

this percentage has increased in Hull from 26% in males in 2003 to 30% in 2007, and compares with 27% not drinking in the last week in England. Among females, this combined percentage increased from 43% to 47% in Hull females, compared to 42% of England females not drinking in the past week. In Hull, we therefore have lower percentages drinking more than 3 days per week than England, but similar numbers that do not drink or drink very rarely, given the caveats mentioned earlier in making this comparison.

The proportions that never drink alcohol increased with age, from less than 20% in those aged below 65 years, to 27.3% of those aged 65-74 years and 37.4% of those aged 75+ years, with a further 21.9% of this group drinking alcohol on less than 1 day per month. The proportion drinking daily increased with age, such that the oldest age group had the largest proportion of daily drinkers (7.9%), whilst the proportions drinking alcohol on 4-6 days per week or 1-3 days per week were highest in the young age groups, decreasing with increasing age, from 10.1% and 33.8% respectively at age 18-24 years to 5.2% and 16.9% respectively at age 75+ years (see **Figure 4.20**).

Figure 4.20: Frequency of alcohol consumption by age band

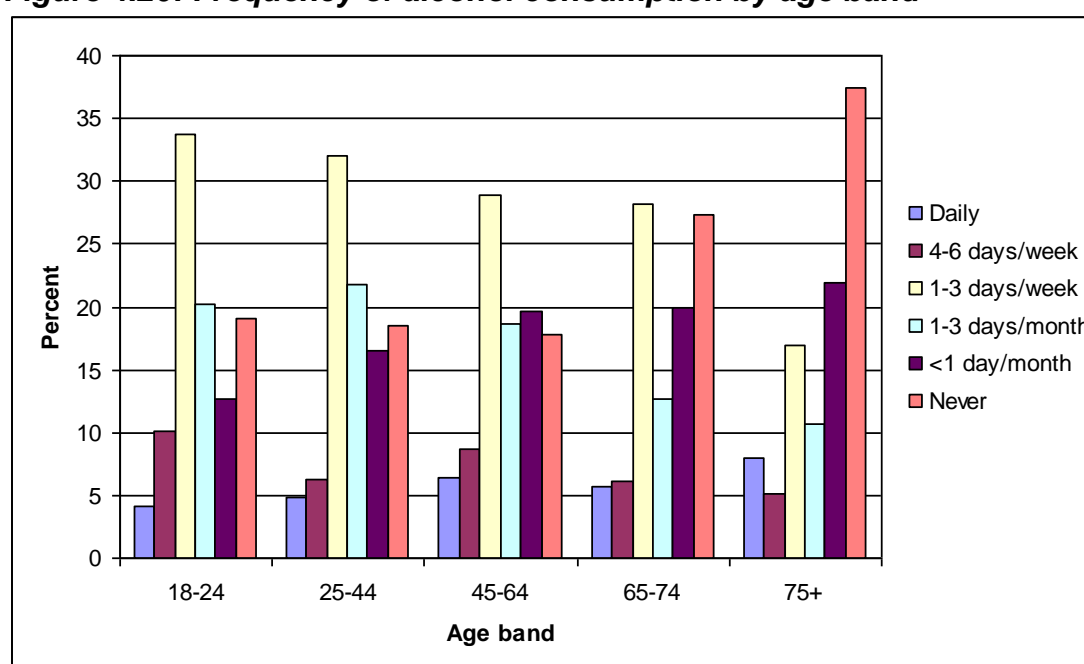
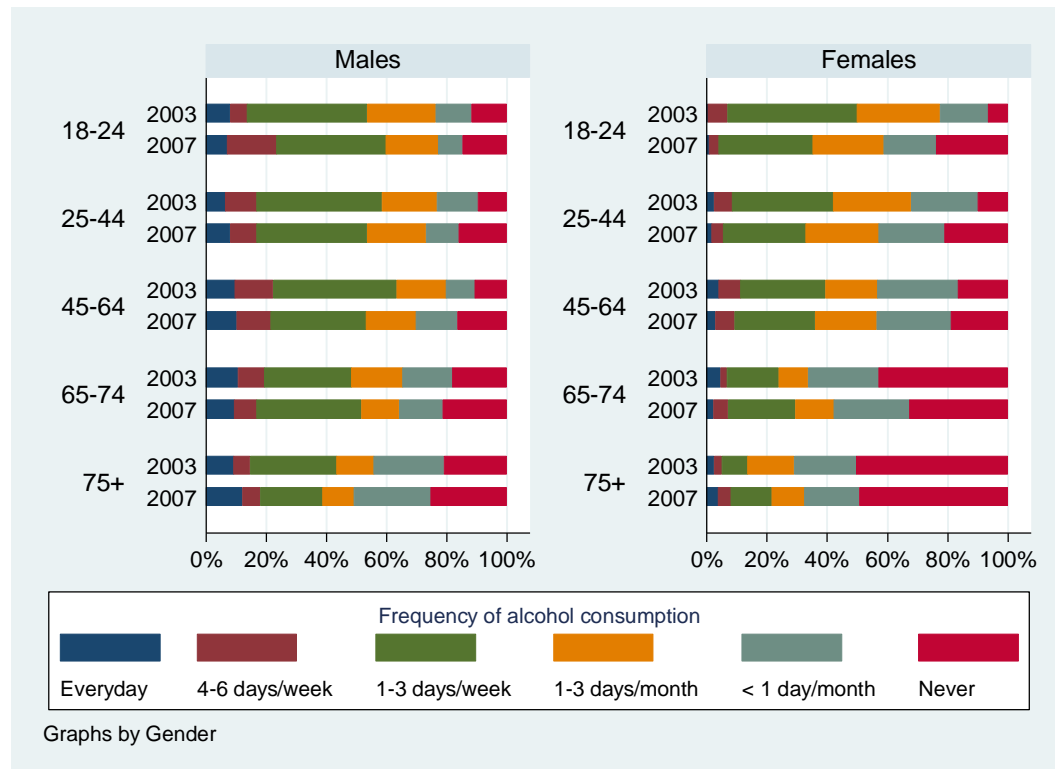


Figure 4.21 illustrates the changes since the 2003 survey by age and gender. The percentage of males aged 18-24 years drinking alcohol on at least four days per week has increased substantially, with few changes in other age groups except those aged 75+ years where a smaller increase was apparent. The percentage drinking on less than one day per month (including those who never drink) has increased in each age group among males, except for those aged 18-24 years, where it decreased marginally. Among females, the percentages drinking on at least 4 days per week decreased since 2003, with the exception of those aged 65-74 where it remained unchanged and in those aged 75+ years where a large increase was seen. The percentages drinking

on less than one day per month (including those that never drink) increased substantially in females aged under 45 years of age, remained unchanged in females aged 45-64 and decreased in those aged 65 years and over. Thus very different trends by age were seen for males and females, perhaps reflecting the increasing acceptability of drinking regularly among older women, although they still drink far less regularly than men of the same age.

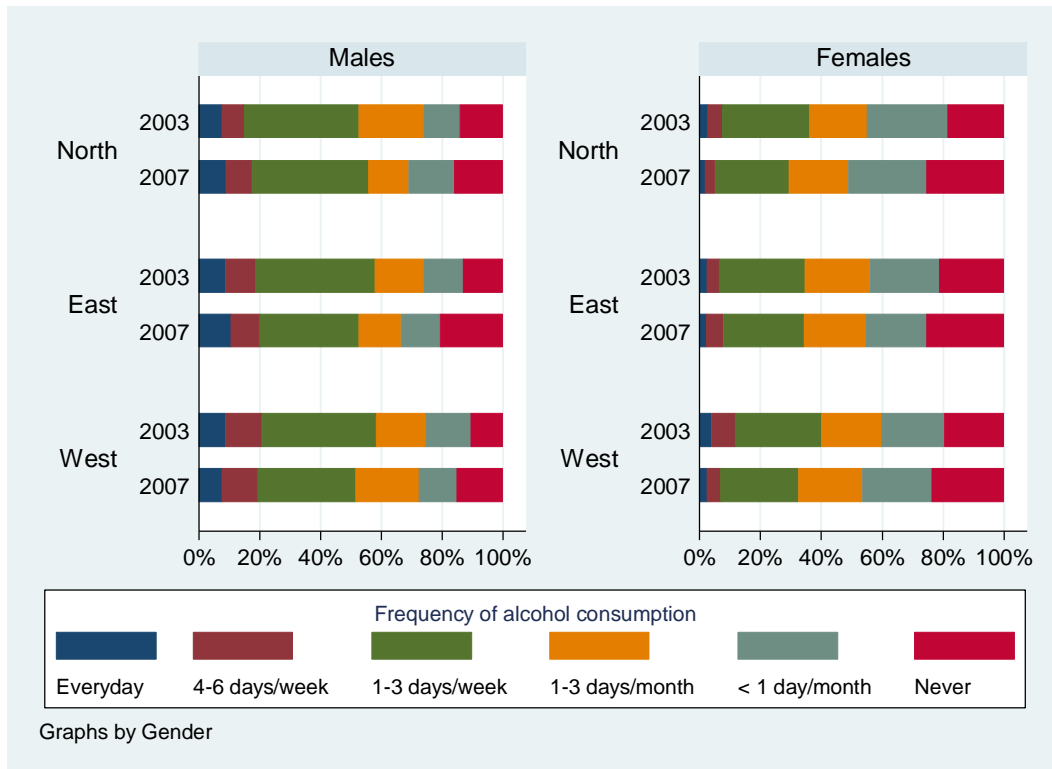
Figure 4.21: Frequency of alcohol consumption by gender and age band, comparing 2007 and 2003 health and wellbeing surveys



The frequency of alcohol consumption did not vary much by locality, although East locality had slightly more who never drank alcohol (23.2%) and slightly more who drank alcohol every day (6.2%). There was more variability between area committee areas (to be expected as the number of survey responders is smaller) with the percentages never drinking alcohol ranging from 14.6% in West to 25.2% in Riverside (East). Similarly, 4.7% of respondents resident in North Carr and West areas drank daily, compared to 6.8% in East.

Looking at the changes in frequency of alcohol consumption since the 2003 health and wellbeing survey (**Figure 4.22**) we saw small increases in the percentage of men drinking at least 4 days per week in North and East localities, and in females in East locality, while in West locality for males and females (and females in North localities) there was a decrease in those drinking at least 4 times per week. Smaller percentages of males in East and West localities, and females in North and West localities drank weekly in the 2007 survey, while the percentages drinking less than once a month (including those that never drink) increased in each locality and gender.

Figure 4.22: Frequency of alcohol consumption by gender and locality, comparing 2007 and 2003 health and wellbeing surveys



Looking at deprivation, the percentages that never drank alcohol decreased with decreasing deprivation levels, ranging from 27.7% of the most deprived quintile to 16.7% of the least deprived quintile, which may reflect smaller disposable incomes in the most deprived quintile. The percentages drinking alcohol daily were greater in the least deprived than the most deprived quintiles, but did not show a clear pattern with deprivation, while the percentages drinking 4-6 days per week or 1-3 days per week increased as deprivation decreased. Overall, 45% of those in the two least deprived quintiles drank on at least 1 day per week, compared to 40% on quintiles 2 and 3, and 37% in the most deprived quintile (see **Figure 4.23**).

Figure 4.24 illustrates changes in the frequency of alcohol consumption since the 2003 health and wellbeing survey by deprivation quintile and gender. Among males the percentage drinking alcohol on at least 4 days per week has increased in all quintiles except the least deprived and the second most deprived quintiles. The increase in the most deprived quintile was especially large. Over the same period there have been increases in those who drink on less than one day per month or never in each quintile. Among women, the most deprived saw a large fall in the percentage drinking at least 4 days per week, with very small decreases in other quintiles, except the least deprived, where there was little change. Each quintile also saw an increase in the percentages drinking less than once per month or never, except the second most deprived

quintile, where there was a decrease (with a corresponding increase in the percentage drinking on 1-3 days per month).

Figure 4.23: Frequency of alcohol consumption by deprivation quintile

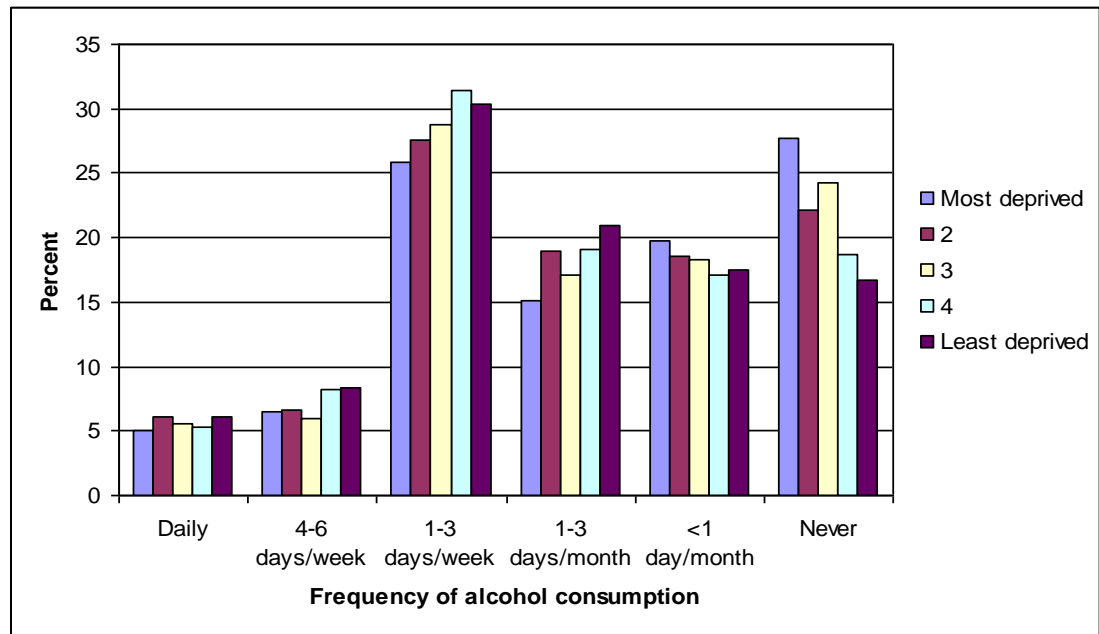
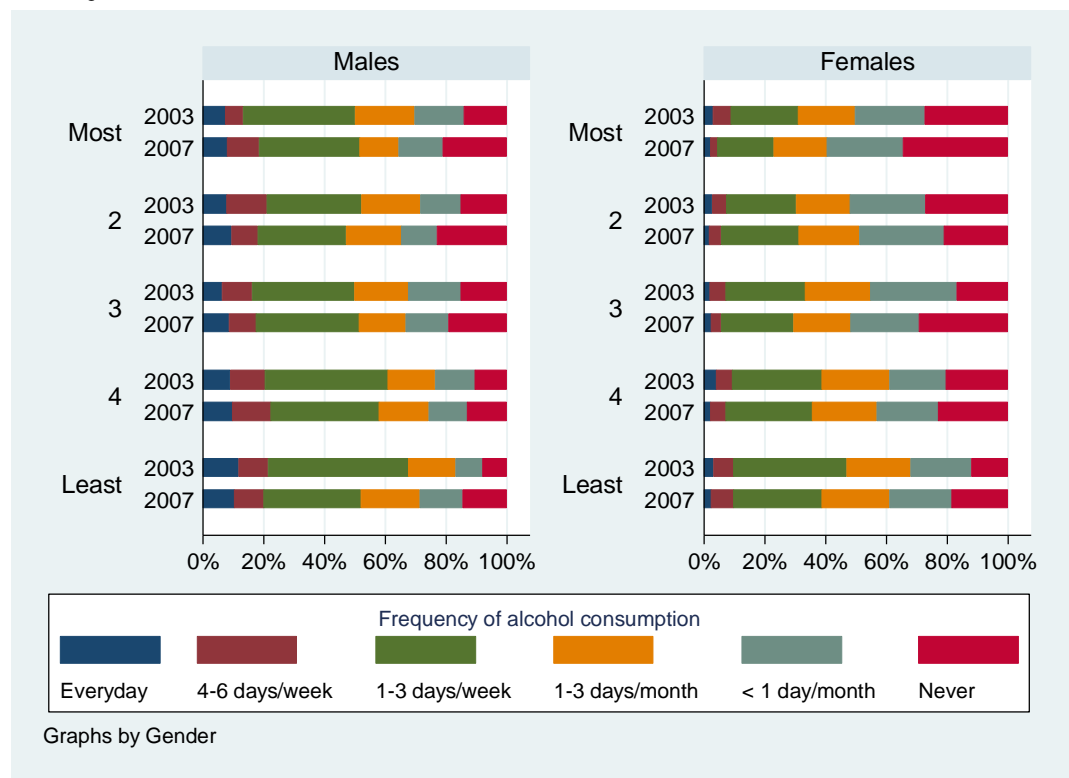


Figure 4.24: Frequency of alcohol consumption by gender and deprivation quintile, comparing 2007 and 2003 health and wellbeing surveys

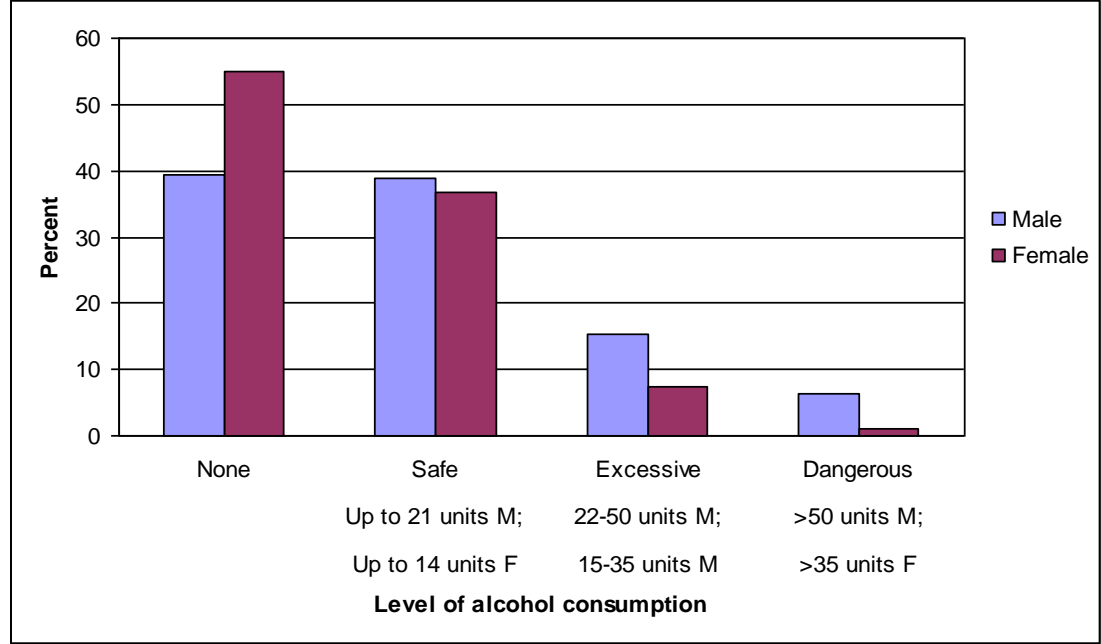


For the full tables on the frequency of alcohol consumption by gender, by age, by area committee area and locality and by deprivation quintile please refer to **section 9.1** on **page 152**.

4.4.2 Number of units of alcohol consumed

The government guidelines on sensible drinking recommend that men should not consume more than 21 units of alcohol per week, and women not more than 14 units per week. Among survey respondents 21.7% of men exceed these guidelines as do 8.4% of women with the median¹⁸ number of units consumed by those who had consumed some alcohol over the previous 7 days was 16 for men and 6.5 for women (see **Figure 4.25**).

Figure 4.25: Level of alcohol consumption by gender



National data on the number of units consumed is published in the General Household Survey (GHS) 2005.¹⁹ This is presented in **Table 4.6** along with data from this survey and the previous health and wellbeing survey conducted in Hull in 2003. In looking at these comparisons, one should bear in mind that the GHS defines adults as 16 years and over, and reports the average weekly units consumed, whereas the Hull surveys report the units consumed in the previous 7 days. Both of these factors mean that comparisons with national data should be treated cautiously.

¹⁸ Half of survey responders (who drink) consume alcohol units equal to or more than the median.
¹⁹ Office for National statistics (2005A)

Among men the percentage drinking dangerously (i.e. drinking more than 50 units per week) doubled in 2007, with a small increase in those drinking excessively (i.e. between 22 and 50 units per week). There was also an increase of those who did not drink in the preceding week (which was double the percentage reporting they were non-drinkers or drank less than one unit per week on average in the GHS). Hull males in 2007 equalled England males in the percentage deemed to be drinking dangerously.

Among women there was no change in dangerous drinking patterns (more than 35 units per week) remaining at 1%, half that reported for England. The number drinking excessively (15-35 units per week) increased from 6 to 7% in 2007, but was substantially lower than the percentage reported for England (11%). A majority of women in the Hull 2007 survey reported that they never drank alcohol (an increase on the 51% in 2003) which compares with one third of women in England reporting that they were non-drinkers or consume less than one unit per week on average.

Table 4.6: Risk status of alcohol consumption over the last 7 days by gender, comparing 2007 and 2003 health and wellbeing surveys

Gender	Risk status of alcohol consumption (%)			
	None (includes <1)	Safe (M: 1-21; F: 1-14)	Excessive (M: 22-50; F: 15-35)	Dangerous (M: 51+; F: 36+)
Males				
Hull 2003	33	50	14	3
Hull 2007	39	39	15	6
England 2005	19	57	18	6
Females				
Hull 2003	51	42	6	1
Hull 2007	55	37	7	1
England 2005	35	51	11	2

Young men were more likely to exceed the safe drinking recommendations than any other group, with 32.1% of men aged 18-24 years, and 27.2% of men aged 25-44 years, consuming more than 21 units of alcohol per week. The proportion decreased as age increased. In the two oldest age groups the proportions exceeding these recommendations were 6.7% and 4.4% of men aged 65-74 and 75+ years respectively. A similar trend was seen in women, although for each age group the proportion exceeding the recommendations was less than half that seen in men (see **Figure 4.26**).

Compared with the 2003 health and wellbeing survey, the percentage of men drinking dangerously increased in those aged below 65 years of age as did the percentage of men aged 18-24 years who drank excessively (see **Figure 4.27**). At the same time, the percentage reporting that they did not drink alcohol increased in those aged 65 years of age. The percentage of women aged 25-

44 years drinking excessively increased, while those aged below 45 years of age reported increases in the percentage that did not drink.

Figure 4.26: Percentage exceeding recommended alcohol consumption guidelines (21 units men; 14 units women)

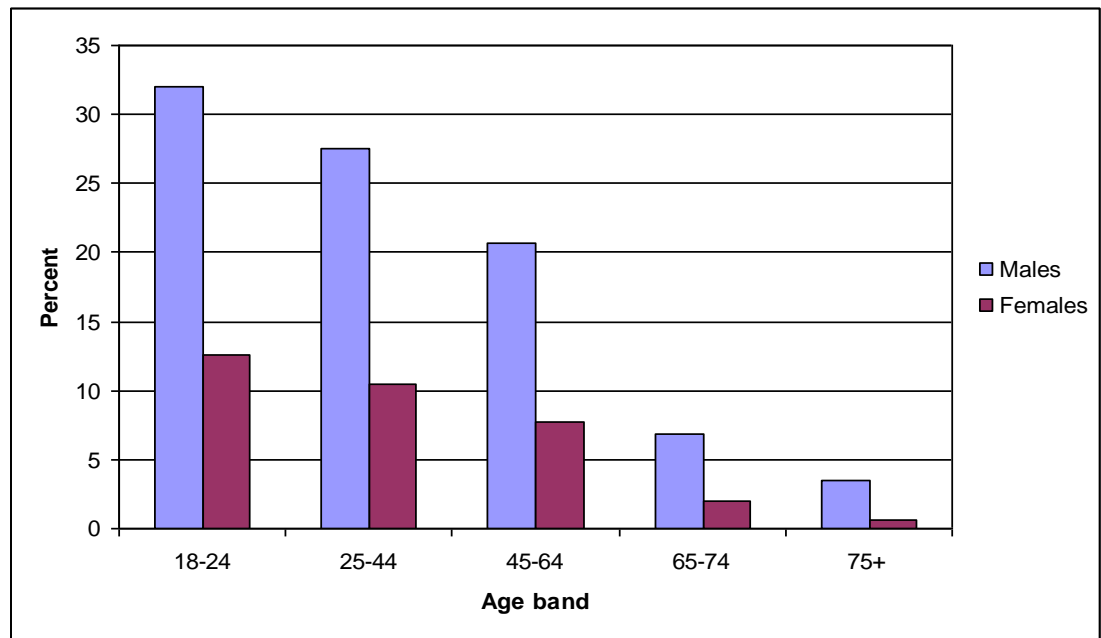
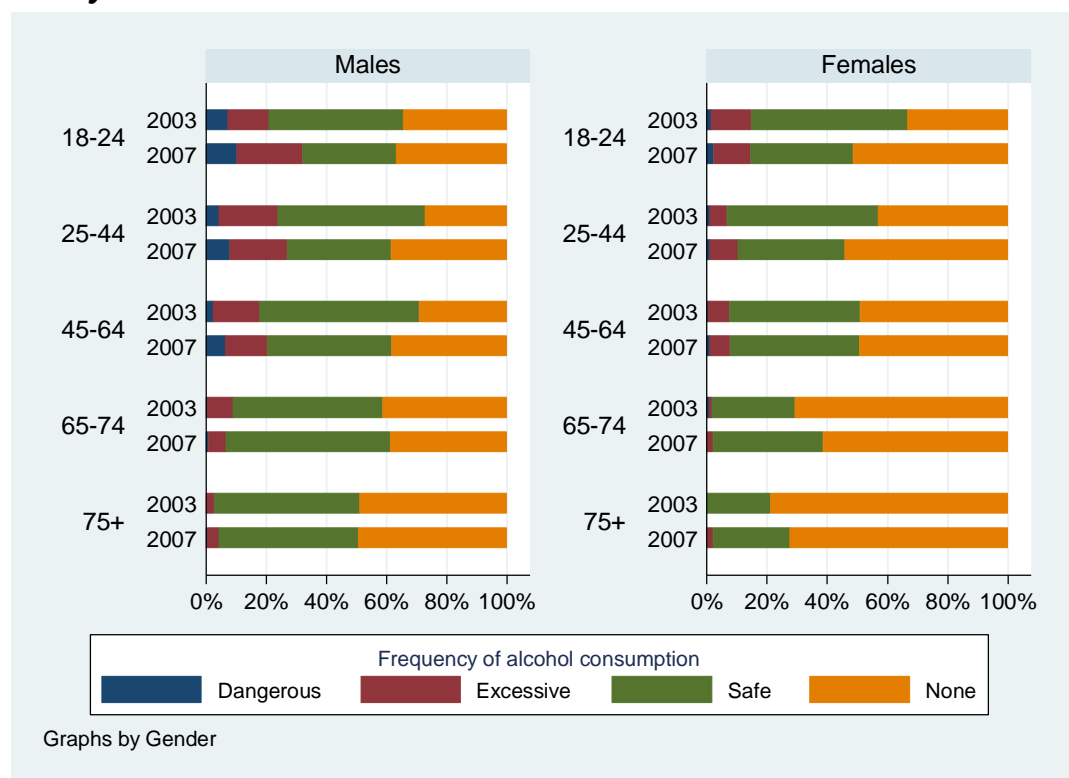


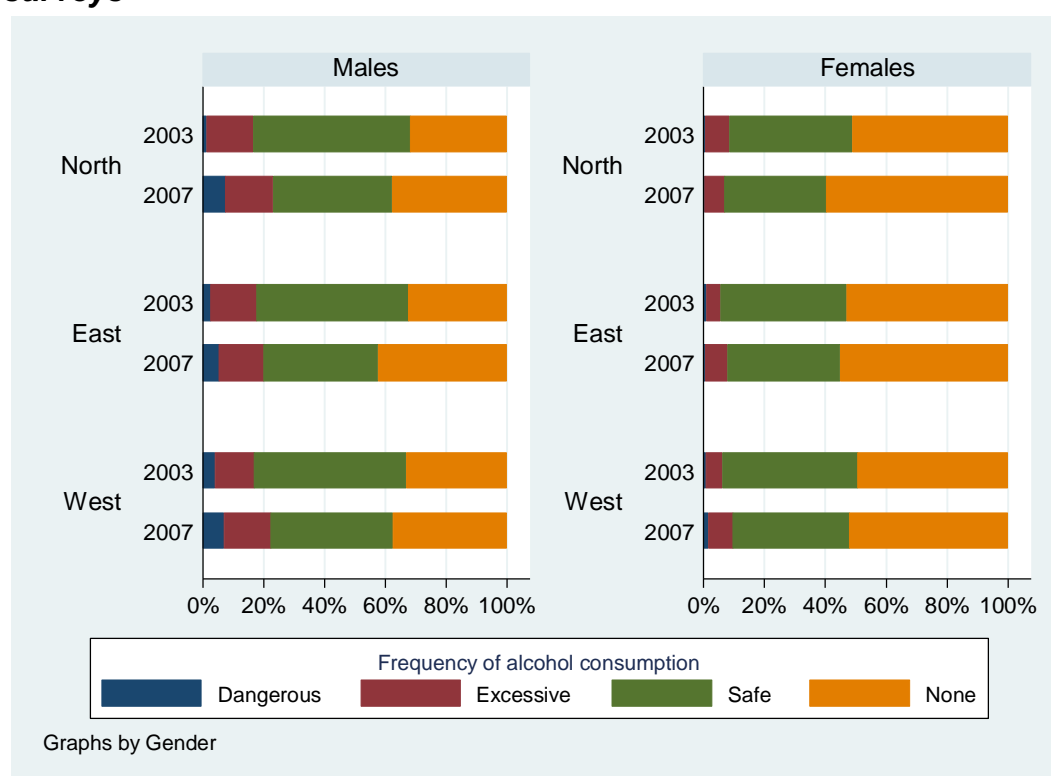
Figure 4.27: Risk status of alcohol consumption over the last 7 days by gender and age band, comparing 2007 and 2003 health and wellbeing surveys



Differences between localities were small, with West locality (which has the highest proportion of students) seeing the largest proportions exceeding the recommendations (23.3% of men and 9.7% of women), while men in East locality and women in North locality had the lowest proportions (20.0% and 6.9% respectively). There were larger variations at area committee area level, ranging from 17.2% to 26.0% in males resident in Riverside (East) and Wyke respectively; and from 5.9% to 10.8% in women resident in Northern and Wyke respectively.

The percentage of men drinking dangerously increased from 2003 to 2007 for each locality, with the greatest increase in North locality (see **Figure 4.28**), while the percentages drinking safely decreased for each locality and the percentages not drinking at all increased, again for each locality, with the largest increase in East locality. Among women, there was a decrease in the percentage drinking excessively in North locality, but increases elsewhere. There were very few dangerous drinkers in either year. The percentage of non-drinkers increased in each locality, with the largest increase in North locality.

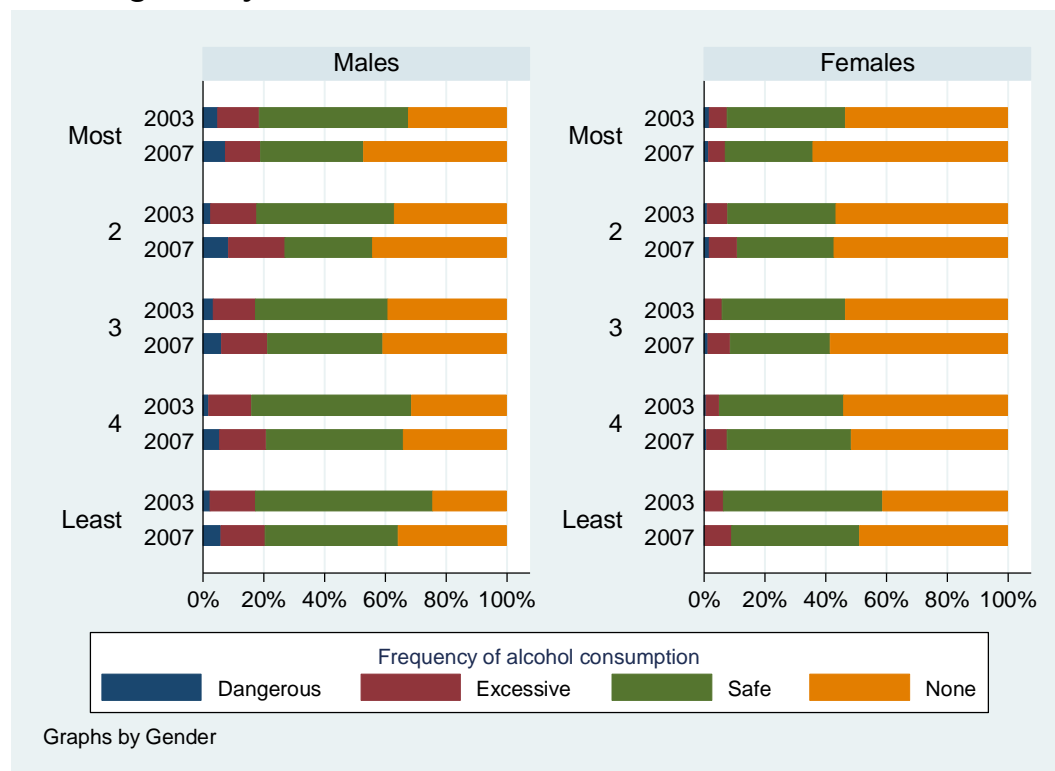
Figure 4.28 Risk status of alcohol consumption over the last 7 days by gender and locality, comparing 2007 and 2003 health and wellbeing surveys



The most deprived quintile had the lowest proportion exceeding the recommendations, 19% of men and 7% of women in this quintile (see **Figure 4.29**). The second most deprived quintile had the highest proportion (26.8% of man and 11% of women in this quintile). There were few differences in the other quintiles (ranging from 20.4%-21.2% in men, 7.7%-9.2% in women).

Looking at changes over time since the previous health and wellbeing survey in 2003, the percentage of men in each quintile that drink dangerously has increased, as has the percentage drinking excessively (although a decrease in the most deprived quintile). The number reporting they do not drink has increased in each quintile. Among females, there were increases in the percentages drinking excessively in all except the most deprived quintile, which remained the same. Increases in the percentage of women not drinking occurred in the most deprived, least deprived and middle quintile, remaining broadly the same in the second most deprived quintile and decreasing slightly in the second least deprived quintile.

Figure 4.29 Risk status of alcohol consumption over the last 7 days by gender and deprivation quintile, comparing 2007 and 2003 health and wellbeing surveys



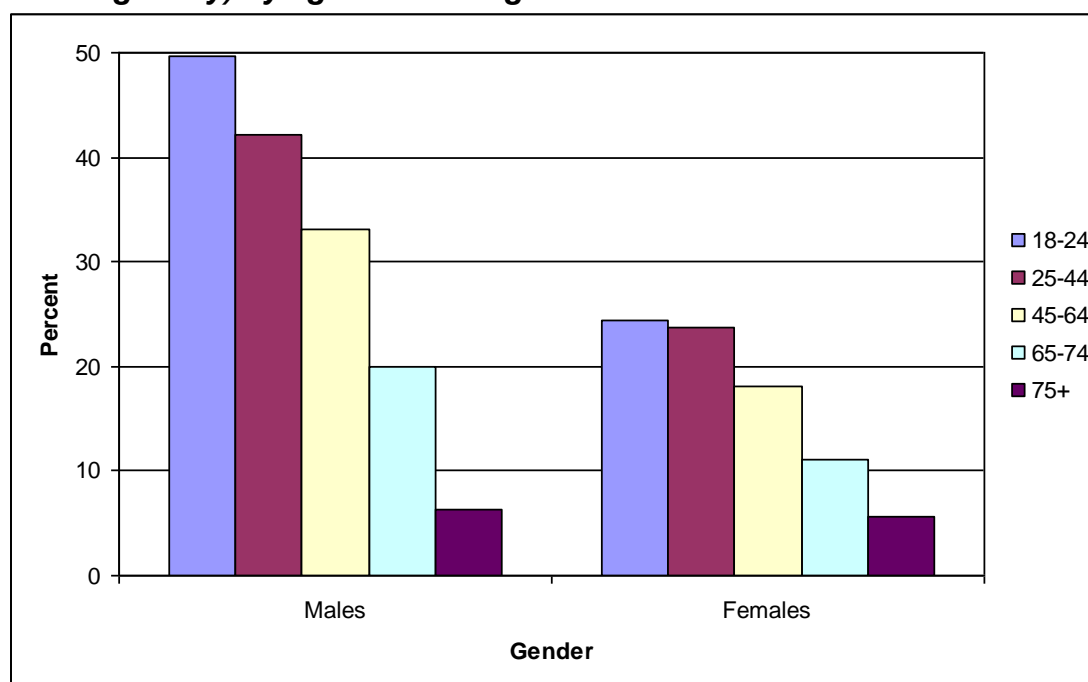
Tables of data on the number of units consumed can be found in **sections 9.3, 9.7 and 9.8** on **pages 154, 163 and 166** respectively.

4.4.3 Binge drinking

This section considers only the 70.4% of survey respondents that both drink alcohol and who provided answers to the binge drinking questions (questions 55a for men and 55b for women). Binge drinking is defined as the consumption on a single day of eight or more units of alcohol by men, or 6 or more units of alcohol in women. 28.6% of survey respondents that drink alcohol were classified as binge drinking on at least 1 day per week (35.8% of men and 19.8% of women), while only 30% of drinkers (26.3% of men and 35.1% of women) reported that they never binge drink.

Binge drinking is most common among young men (see **Figure 4.30**), with 49.6% of male drinkers aged 18-24 years binge drinking at least once a week (3.7% everyday). The percentage of drinkers that binge drink at least once a week decreased with age to 6.3% of men aged 75+ years, with 80.3% of this age group never binge drinking, compared to 7.7% of men aged 18-24 years. The largest proportion of male binge drinkers at each age group binge drink 1-3 days per week. Among women who drink alcohol, those aged 18-24 years and 25-44 years are the greatest binge drinkers with around 24% of each age group binge drinking on at least one day per week, decreasing as age increases to 5.7% of women aged 75+ years. 12.5% of female drinkers aged 18-24 years who drink alcohol never binge drink, rising with age to 77.1% of women aged 75+ years. Unlike with young men, the majority of women who binge drink do so less than once a week.

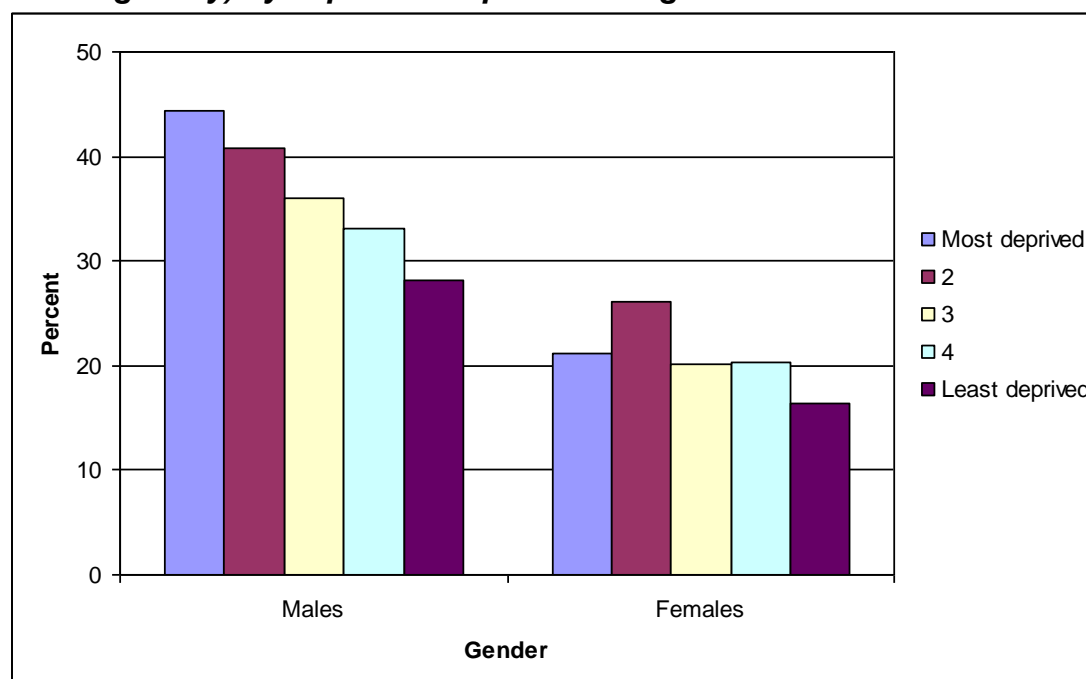
Figure 4.30: Percentage of regular (at least one day per week) binge drinkers (males exceeding 8 units, females exceeding 6 units, of alcohol in a single day) by age band and gender



Male drinkers in East locality binge drink more frequently than men in other localities with 38.9% binge drinking at least once a week (including 4.8% on a daily basis and 5% on 4-6 days per week) compared with 32.6% of North locality men. The greatest proportion of binge drinkers overall was in West locality, at 75.3%, although more than half of these do so less than once a week. Among women, as well as seeing lower levels of binge drinking overall, a different pattern emerged. West locality women binge drink more frequently than women in other localities (20.2% on at least 1 day per week) and also had the highest proportion of alcohol consumers that never binge drink (36.3%). Among both men and women, a greater variation was seen at area committee level, with the proportions of alcohol consumers that binge drink everyday ranging from 2.4% to 11.0% in men resident in West and Riverside (East) respectively; while among women, none reported binge drinking everyday in North Carr, East and Riverside (East) compared to 2.1% in Riverside (West). Proportions never binge drinking ranged from 17.7% to 33.6% in men resident in North Carr and Northern respectively; from 21.4% to 39.7% of women resident in Riverside (East) and West respectively.

Amongst male consumers of alcohol, those in the most deprived quintiles binge drink more frequently (44.4% on at least one day per week, including 5.2% everyday), with the proportion decreasing as deprivation decreases to 28.2% of men in the least deprived quintile (see **Figure 4.31**). 34.8% of men in the least deprived quintile never binge drink, 24.4% in the most deprived quintile, and even lower at 16.8% of the second most deprived quintile.

Figure 4.31: Percentage of regular (at least one day per week) binge drinkers (males exceeding 8 units, females exceeding 6 units, of alcohol in a single day) by deprivation quintile and gender



Among women, the second most deprived quintile had the most frequent binge drinkers (26.0% binge drinking at least once a week). In the most deprived quintile this was 21.2%, decreasing with deprivation (excluding the second most deprived quintile as previously mentioned) to 16.4% of women in the least deprived quintile. The proportion never binge drinking increased with decreasing deprivation from 29.4% of women in the most deprived quintile to 40.3% of women in the least deprived quintile. The overwhelming majority of binge drinkers among women of each quintile binge drink less than once a week, whereas in men this is true for all except the most deprived quintile. Tables of the frequency of binge drinking broken down by gender, by age band, by area committee area and locality, and by deprivation quintile can be found in **section 9.6** on **page 161**.

We can combine those who drink more than the recommended weekly units with those that regularly binge drink (i.e. at least once a week). Numbers and percentages here will differ from those above, as not everybody who answered the question on binge drinking answered the questions on the number of alcoholic drinks. These data, for those that drink at least 1 unit of alcohol per week, are presented in **Table 4.7** alongside national (England) data from the General Household Survey (GHS) 2005.²⁰ 19% of men in Hull drink above the recommended weekly limits **and** binge drink at least once a week compared with 8% of women. These percentages are both higher than the corresponding England percentages. A further 16% of men binge drink at least once a week but drink within the recommended weekly limits, as do 12% of women. These percentages are more than double the corresponding England percentages.

Overall, while a higher percentage in England drink beyond the recommended weekly guidelines (29% of men and 21% of women) than in Hull (26% of men and 12% of women) there are many more binge drinkers in Hull (35% of men and 20% of women) than in England (20% of men and 12% of women).

Table 4.7: Binge drinking and adherence to the recommended weekly guidelines among those who consume at least 1 unit of alcohol per week by gender, comparing Hull 2007 with England 2005, from the General Household Survey 2005

Gender and survey	Binge drinking and weekly guidelines (%)			
	Within weekly guidelines		Above weekly guidelines	
	Binge drinking		Binge drinking	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Males				
Hull 2007	16	57	19	7
England 2005	7	63	13	16
Females				
Hull 2007	12	77	8	4
England 2005	5	75	7	14

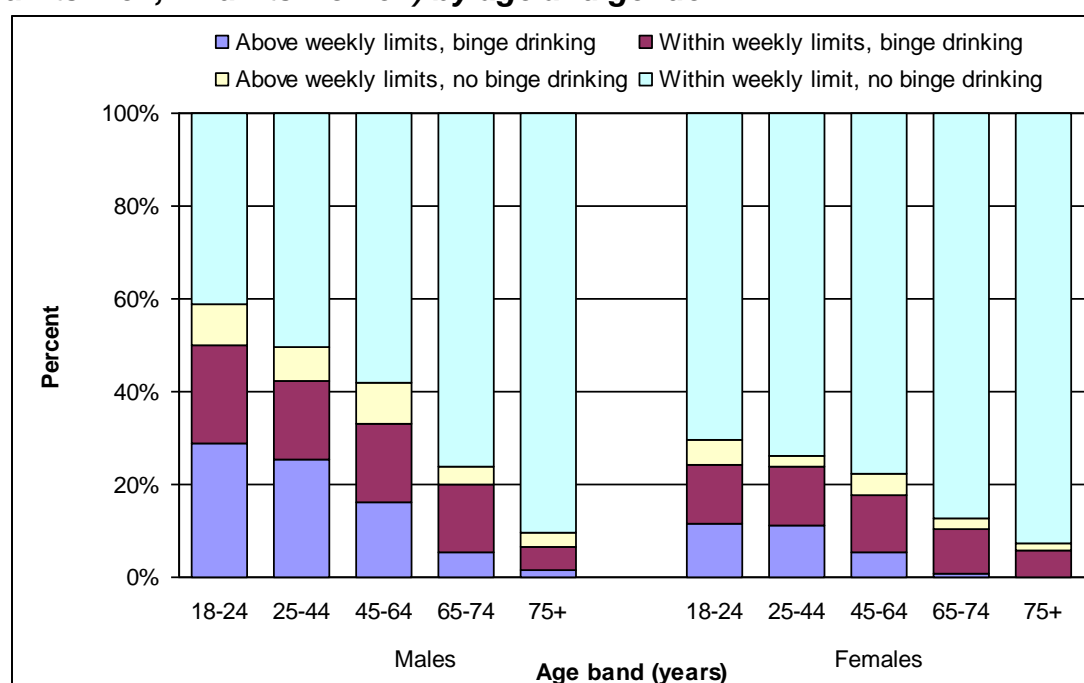
Young men again have the highest proportion of respondents binge drinking **and** exceeding the recommended weekly limits (28.7% of male drinkers aged

²⁰ Office for National Statistics (2005A)

18-24 years) with a decreasing trend with age to 1.6% of male drinkers aged 75+ years (see **Figure 4.32**).

In male drinkers aged 45 years and over there were more binge drinkers that drank within the recommended weekly limits than binge drinkers exceeding these limits. Again, there was a decreasing trend with age, from 21.3% of male drinkers aged 18-24 years binge drinking but keeping within recommended weekly limits to 4.8% of male drinkers aged 75+ years. A clear majority of male drinkers aged 25 years and over drank both within the weekly recommended limits and did not binge drink, rising from 50.3% of male drinkers aged 25-44 years to 90.4% of male drinkers aged 75+ years.

Figure 4.32: Percentage binge drinking (8+units men, 6+ units women) at least one day per week or drinking above weekly recommended limits (21 units men, 14 units women) by age and gender

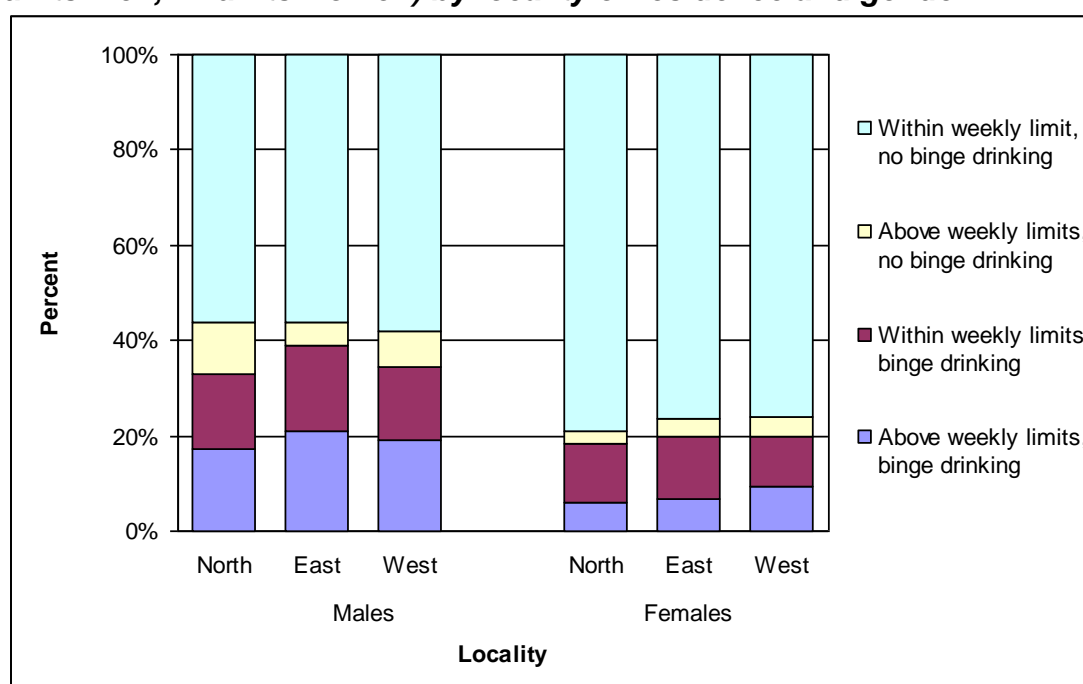


Among female drinkers similar trends with age were seen for binge drinking, although with much lower percentages than in men. Each age group saw an overwhelming majority drinking within the recommended weekly limits and not binge drinking, the percentage increasing with age from 70.5% of female drinkers aged 18-24 years to 92.9% of female drinkers aged 75+ years. Females aged 75+ years were the only subgroup where the majority of respondents reported that they never drank alcohol (56.5% - see **Figure 4.21**). Fewer female drinkers in each age group both binge drink and exceed weekly limits than binge drink and drink within these limits.

By residence, more male drinkers in East locality binge drink and exceed recommended weekly limits (20.8%), as well as binge drink and drink within these limits (18.1%) (see **Figure 4.33**). Amongst women, West locality saw the

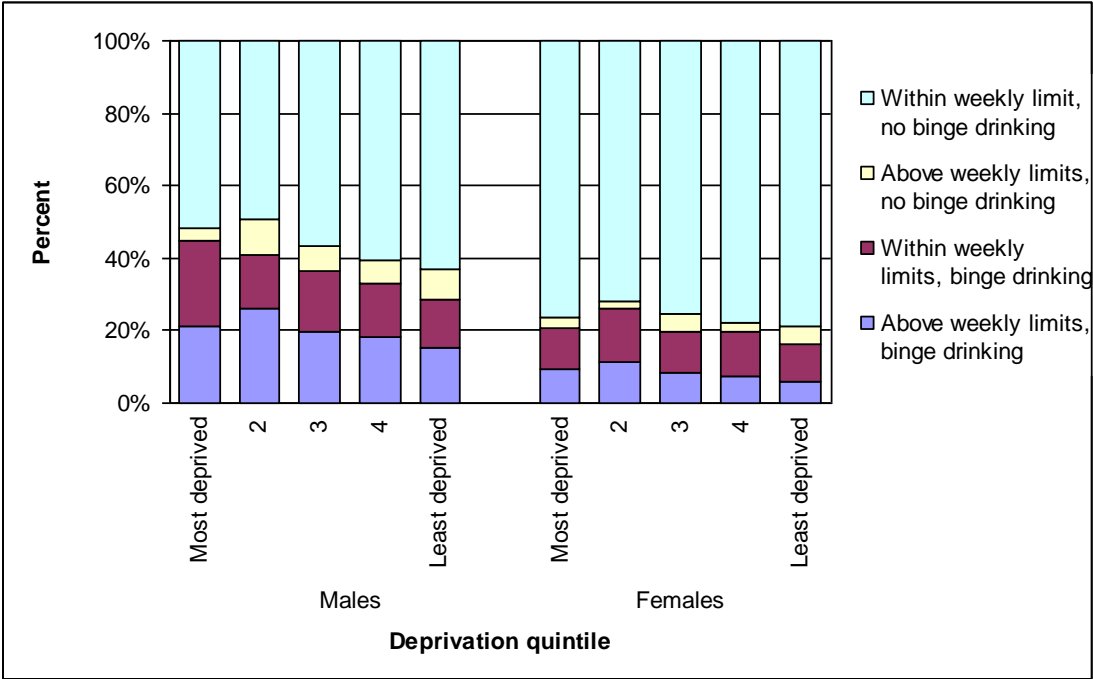
largest proportion of binge drinkers exceeding weekly limits (9.2%) while East locality saw the largest proportion of women binge drinking but staying within these weekly limits (12.8%). There was greater variation between area committee areas than between localities for both males and females.

Figure 4.33: Percentage binge drinking (8+units men, 6+ units women) at least one day per week or drinking above weekly recommended limits (21 units men, 14 units women) by locality of residence and gender



While in general the proportions both binge drinking and exceeding recommended weekly limits increased as deprivation increased (see **Figure 4.34**), it was the second most deprived quintile that had the largest proportion in this category among men (25.9%) and women (11.3%). The majority of men in each quintile except the second most deprived, as well as the majority of women in all the most deprived quintile, drank within the recommended weekly limits and did not binge drink, with the most deprived women the least likely to drink at all (40.4% reported that they never drank alcohol – see **Figure 4.24**).

Figure 4.34: Percentage binge drinking (8+units men, 6+ units women) at least one day per week or drinking above weekly recommended limits (21 units men, 14 units women) by deprivation quintile



For full tables of percentages of respondents who binge drink and/or drink above recommended weekly limits please refer to **sections 9.9** and **9.10** on **pages 169** and **172**.

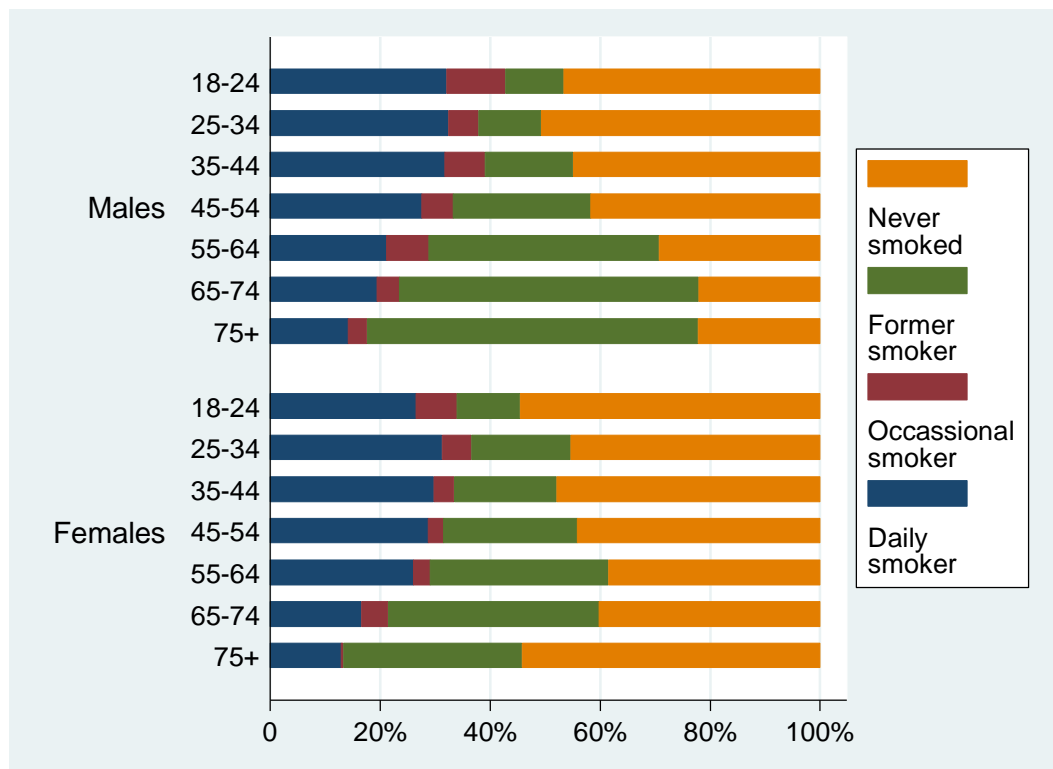
4.5 Smoking

For full tables of data relating to smoking prevalence, current smoking habits, consumption levels, years of smoking and years since stopped smoking, plus perception of health impact of stopping smoking please refer to **section 10** starting on **page 175**. Data in this section are presented by gender, by age band, by area committee area and locality as well as by deprivation quintile.

4.5.1 Smoking prevalence

The prevalence of smoking among survey respondents was 31.7%, higher among men (33.5%) than women (29.9%). This compares with 27% and 25% respectively for men and women reported by the Health Survey for England 2005.²¹ There is a clear relationship between smoking prevalence and age, with 38.5% of those aged 18-24 years smoking compared with 15.5% of those aged 75+ years, with a steady decrease as age increases. In the youngest age group, a greater proportion of smokers did not smoke daily, 24% compared with 13% of those in the oldest age group (see **Figure 4.35**).

Figure 4.35: Smoking habits by age and gender



While smoking patterns by age are broadly similar for men and women, the proportion of those that have never smoked is greater among older women

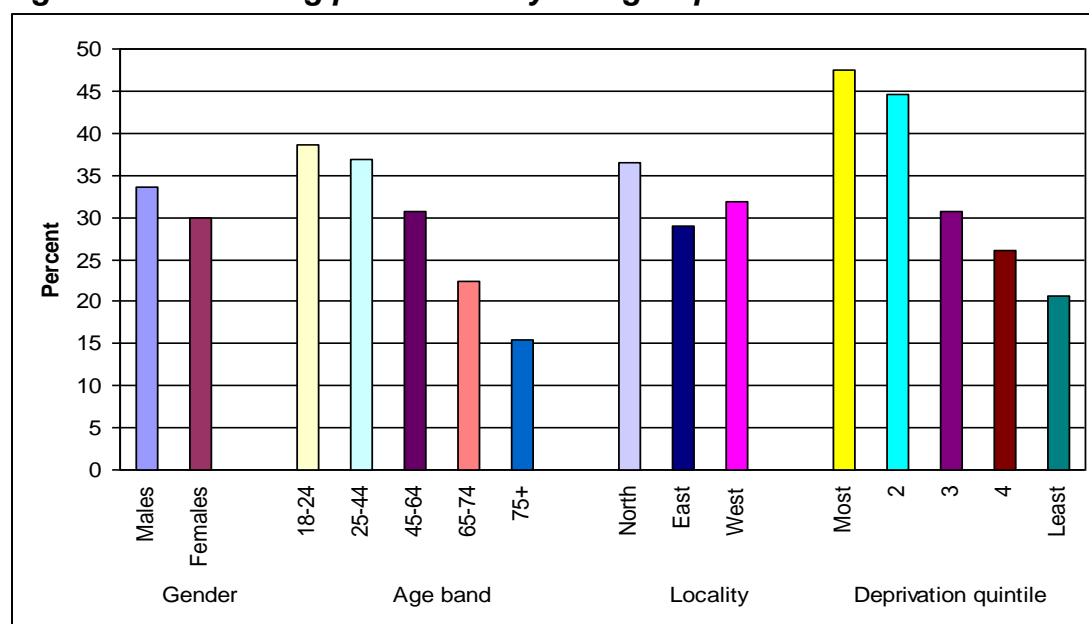
²¹ The Information Centre (2006); adults defined as 16 years and over, cigarette smoking only

(particularly those aged 55 years and above), reflecting the different historical smoking patterns for men and women, when fewer women than men used to smoke.

Because of the similarities between male and female smokers, they will be combined for the rest of this analysis. Half of those aged 18-24 have never smoked (50.4%), decreasing with age to 31.6% of those aged 65-74, but increasing again to 38.3% in those aged 75+ years. The larger percentage of young people who have never smoked is a hopeful sign, as most smokers tend to pick up the habit while relatively young, so this may be a sign that the burden of smoking related illness in the future may decrease somewhat.

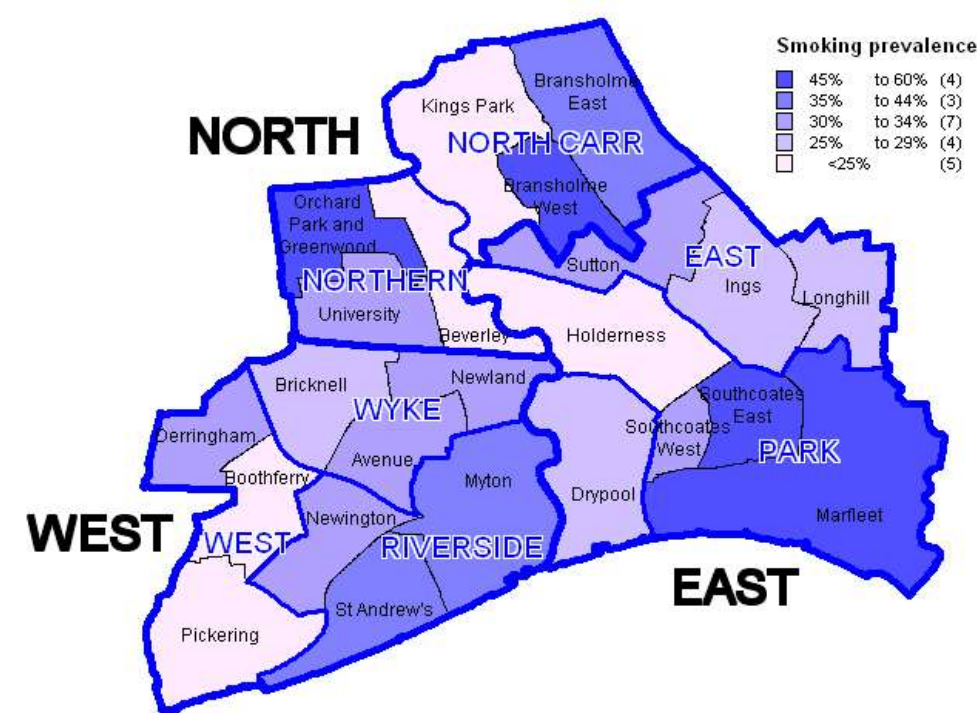
Figure 4.36) shows the prevalence of smoking by various sub-groups. The greatest prevalence of smoking by locality was found in North locality (36.5%) with the lowest in East locality (29.0%), which also had the highest proportion of residents who had never smoked (45.3%). The area committee area with the highest smoking prevalence was Riverside (West) at 39.0%, while the lowest was West at 25.1%, illustrating greater within locality variability than between locality variability.

Figure 4.36: smoking prevalence by sub-groups



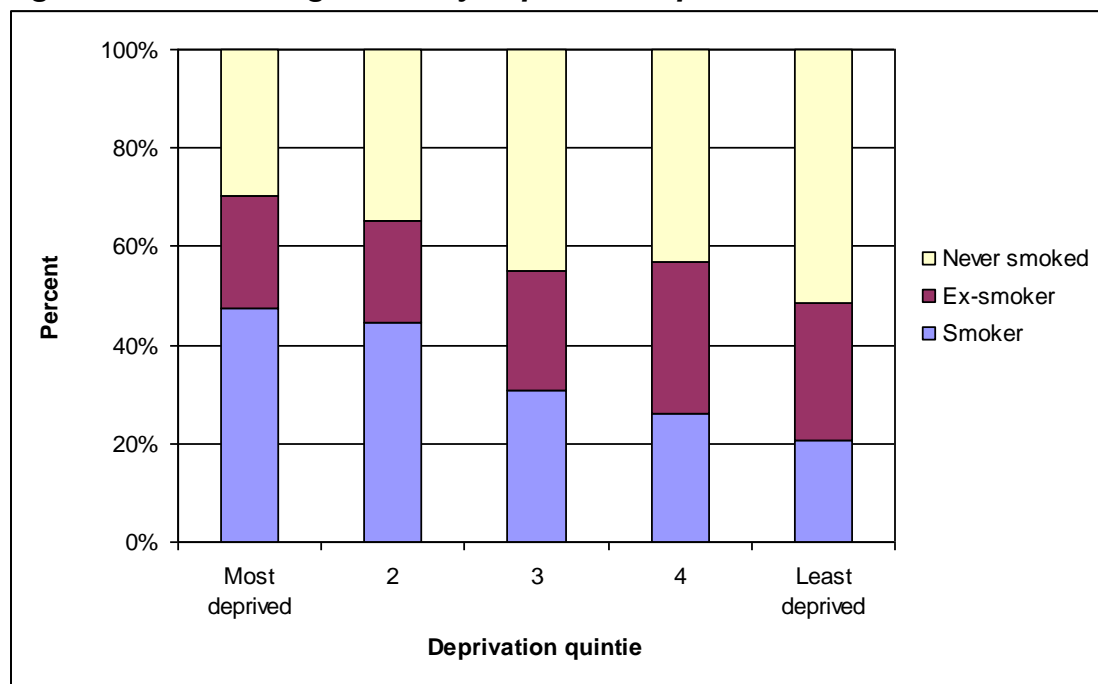
At ward level there was even greater variation, with smoking prevalence ranging from 16% in Beverley ward to 59% in Marfleet ward (see **Figure 4.37**).

Figure 4.37: Smoking prevalence by ward



A clear relationship between deprivation quintile and smoking prevalence was seen (see **Figure 4.38**), with almost half of those in the most deprived quintile smoking (47.4%), decreasing with decreasing deprivation to 20.7% of those in the least deprived quintile. The least deprived quintile was the only quintile in which a majority had never smoked (51.6%).

Figure 4.38: Smoking status by deprivation quintile



Data on smoking prevalence and current smoking habits may be found in **sections 10.2** and **10.3** on **pages 177** and **178** respectively. Data are presented by gender, by age band, by area committee area and locality of residence and by deprivation quintile.

Smoking prevalence can be compared to national prevalence data from the Health Survey for England 2005²² and local prevalence data from the 2003 Hull health and wellbeing survey and from the 2004 Hull social capital survey. Because the prevalence rates derived from these two Hull surveys were very different, and it is not clear which estimate is the most reliable, a weighted average prevalence from these two surveys is also presented, and will be used for comparisons with 2007. These data are presented in **Table 4.8**.

Table 4.8: Smoking prevalence by gender and age, comparisons with health and wellbeing survey (2003), social capital survey (2004) and national data from the Health Survey for England (2005)

Gender	Smoking prevalence (%)				
	Hull				England
	2003	2004	Weighted average 2003, 2004	2007	2005
Males					
18-24	30	59	52	43	37
25-34	45	47	46	38	34
35-44	37	47	43	39	30
45-54	40	50	46	33	29
55-64	30	47	38	29	20
65-74	25	39	32	23	15
75+	16	26	21	18	10
All	33	47	41	34	27
Females					
18-24	41	55	49	34	32
25-34	35	42	39	37	27
35-44	34	40	37	34	30
45-54	32	45	39	32	28
55-64	34	35	35	29	20
65-74	20	25	22	22	12
75+	16	25	21	13	8
All	31	40	36	30	24

Among males, the prevalence of smoking decreased by 17% compared with the weighted average for 2003/2004, with decreases seen in each age group. The decreases ranged from 9% in men aged 35-44 years to 28% in men aged 45-54 years and 65-74 years. In young men (aged 18-34 years) smoking

²² IThe Information Centre (2006)

prevalence decreased by 17%. Hull smoking prevalence among men in 2007 was significantly higher than for England 2005, 26% higher overall, and higher for each age band. Differences ranged from 12% higher in men aged 25-34 years to 80% higher in men aged 75+ years. This is likely to underestimate the differences as the England survey took place 2 years earlier, and smoking rates are likely to have fallen somewhat since 2005. One other difference is that in the Health Survey for England the youngest age group (and the all ages figure) included those aged 16-17 years. This will bias the comparisons slightly if smoking prevalence in those aged 16-17 years differs from those age 19-24 years.

Among women, a decrease in smoking prevalence was found of 17% compared with the weighted average for 2003-2004. Decreases were seen at all ages except for women aged 65-74 years where there was no change in prevalence. As for men, female smoking prevalence in Hull in 2007 was significantly higher than for England 2005 (although with the same caveats as outlined earlier), 25% higher overall, and higher at each age band. Smoking prevalence among Hull women ranged from 6% higher in women aged 18-24 years to 83% higher in women aged 65-74 years.

Although we saw decreases in smoking prevalence in each age band and for each gender, these decreases differed somewhat by deprivation. **Table 4.9** shows smoking prevalence by deprivation quintile, with comparisons from previous Hull surveys, as well as the weighted average of these (see earlier). As can be seen, while there were large decreases in the three least deprived quintiles compared with the weighted average of 2003-04, there was little change in the most deprived quintile and an increase in the second most deprived quintiles. This would suggest that smoking cessation services and health education messages are not reaching these groups. It may be that a greater segmentation of the Hull population is required in order to target and influence these hard to reach groups.

Table 4.9: Smoking prevalence by deprivation quintile, comparisons with previous surveys

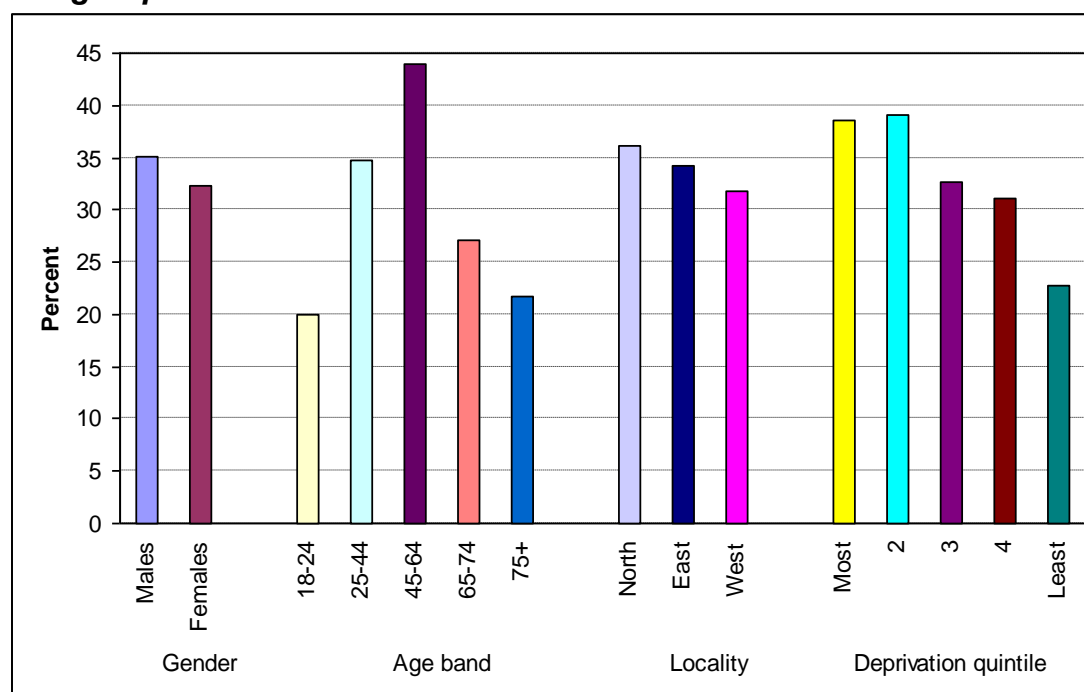
Deprivation quintile	Survey year				
	2003	2004	Weighted average 2003-04	2007	% change since 03/04
Most deprived	45.7	48.9	47.7	47.4	-0.5
2	38.9	44.1	41.6	44.6	7.4
3	36.7	43.0	40.1	30.7	-23.5
4	25.5	46.4	36.8	26.1	-29.1
Least deprived	20.6	36.2	27.6	20.7	-25.1

4.5.2 Heavy smokers

One third of survey respondents who smoked cigarettes were heavy smokers, that is they smoked on average at least 20 cigarettes per day, with slightly more men (35.0%) defined as heavy smokers than women (32.3%). The highest proportion of heavy smokers by age was found in those aged 45-64 years (44.0%). Cigarette smokers aged 18-24 years were the least likely to be heavy smokers (19.9%), slightly lower than those aged 75+ years (21.7%).

North locality residents who smoked were more likely to be heavy smokers (36.2%) while cigarette smokers residing in West locality were least likely to be heavy smokers (31.9%). There was greater variation at area committee area level, ranging from 25.4% of cigarette smokers in Wyke to 42.6% in North Carr. Heavy cigarette smokers were more common in the two most deprived quintiles (around 39% in each), thereafter decreasing with decreasing deprivation to 22.8% of cigarette smokers in the least deprived quintile classified as heavy smokers. The percentages of heavy smokers amongst all cigarette smokers by subgroup are presented in **Figure 4.39**. Tables of data on percentages of heavy smokers, broken down by gender, by age band, by area committee area and locality of residence and by deprivation quintile may be found in **section 10.6** on **page 183**.

Figure 4.39: Percentage of heavy smokers amongst cigarette smokers by sub-groups



Comparisons can be made with both the earlier health and wellbeing survey in 2003 and with the Health Survey for England 2005.²³ It should be borne in

²³ The Information Centre (2006)

mind, however that the Health Survey for England includes those aged 16 years and above, which may bias the results if those aged 16-17 have very different smoking patterns to those age 18-19. These data are presented in **Table 4.10**.

Table 4.10: Average number of cigarettes smoked per day, (percentage of all cigarette smokers) by gender and age, comparisons with health and wellbeing survey (2003) and national data from Health Survey for England 2005

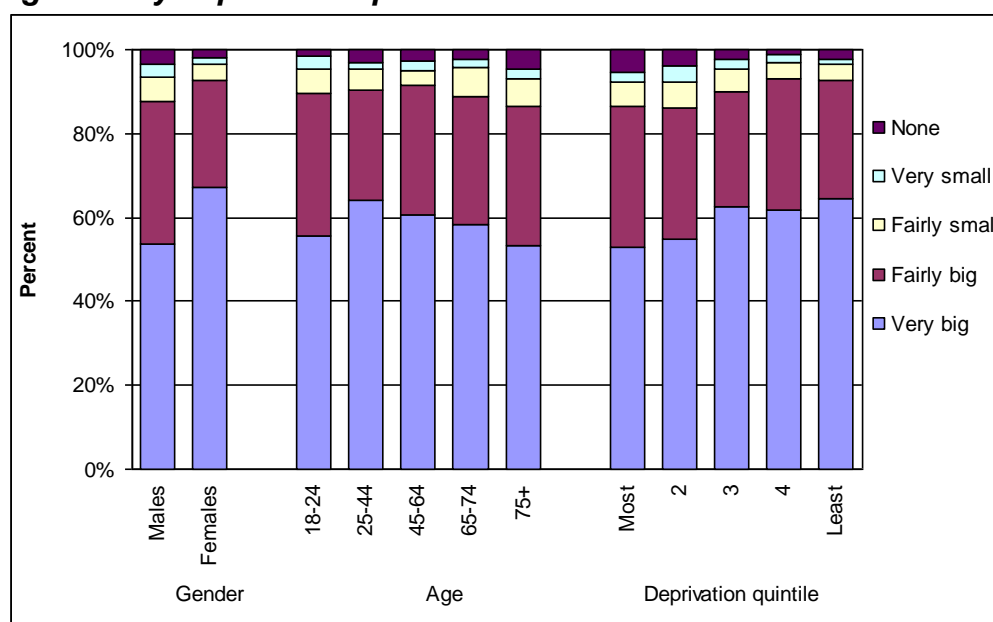
	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day (%)		
	Light (1-9)	Medium (10-19)	Heavy (20+)
Males			
2003 Hull	22	47	31
2007 Hull	26	39	35
2005 England	29	41	30
Females			
2003 Hull	25	42	33
2007 Hull	23	45	32
2005 England	35	40	24

The percentage of male smokers smoking 20 or more cigarettes per day on average increased in Hull between 2003 and 2007 by 13% to 35%, while the percentage smoking fewer than 10 per day also increased, by 18% to 26%. Among women there was a small decrease of 3% to 32% in the percentage of heavy smokers, while the percentage smoking 10-19 cigarettes a day increased by 7% to 45% of all female smokers. There were proportionately more heavy smokers in Hull in 2007 than in England 2005, by 17% in men and by 33% in women, with fewer light (1-9 per day) smokers, by 10% in men and 34% in women.

4.5.3 Health impact of stopping smoking

The health impact of stopping smoking was seen as very big by 60.5% of survey respondents, 67.2% of women and 53.7% of men. **Figure 4.40** displays the variations in perceived health impact of stopping smoking by age, gender and deprivation quintile. A very big health impact is perceived by 64% of those aged 25-44 years, around 60% of those aged 45-64 and 65-74 years, but by 55.7% of those aged 18-24 years and slightly fewer of those aged 75+ years (53.3%). Very few perceived there to be no health benefit from stopping smoking (2.7% overall) but slightly more aged 75+ years (4.6%).

Figure 4.40: Perceived health impact of stopping smoking by gender, by age and by deprivation quintile



There were few variations between the localities, although more differences at area committee area level, ranging from 51.8% of Riverside (West) residents perceiving a very big impact on health of stopping smoking to 64.5% of West residents. More respondents from the least deprived quintile perceived a very big health impact on stopping smoking (64.6%), the percentage decreasing as deprivation increased to 52.9% in the most deprived quintile, with 5.4% of this quintile perceiving no health impact on stopping smoking.

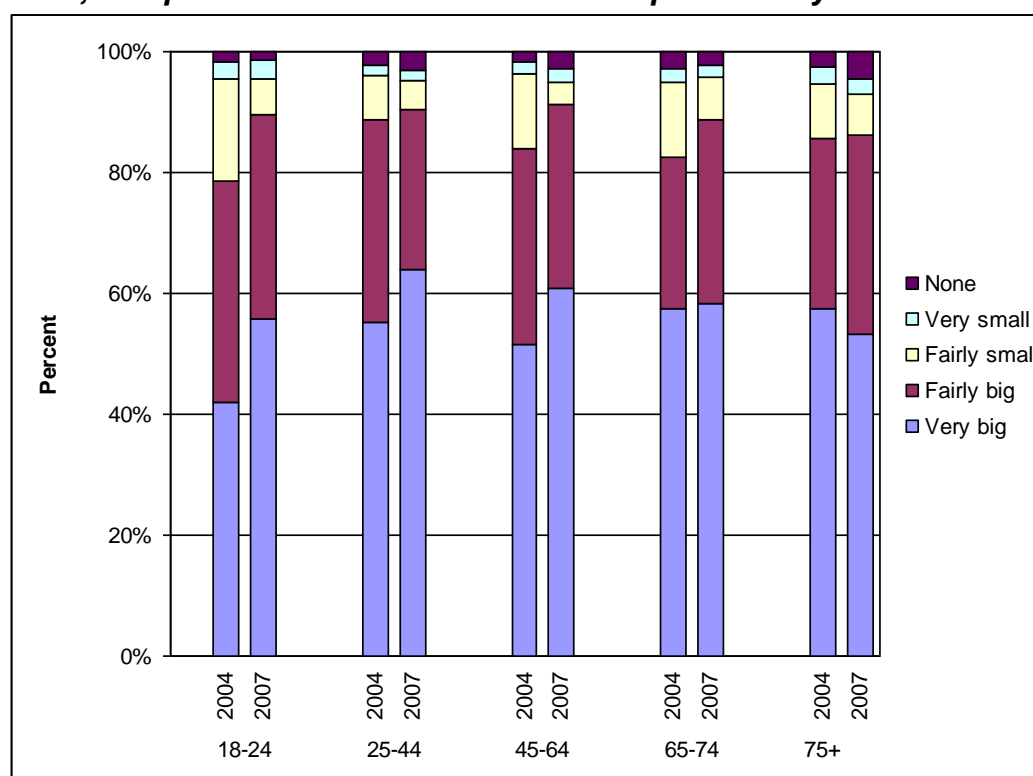
Comparisons with the 2004 social capital survey (the first survey in Hull to ask the question on the perceived health impact of stopping smoking) are presented in **Table 4.11**, by gender. The percentages perceiving a very big impact on health increased for both men (by 13%) and women (by 17%), although the percentages perceiving a fairly big impact were little changed in men and decreased by 19% in women. The percentages perceiving a fairly small, very small or no impact on health decreased in males and females by one third.

Table 4.11: Perceptions of the health impact of stopping smoking by gender, comparisons with 2004 social capital survey

Gender	Number of respondents	Perceived health impact of stopping smoking (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Fairly small	Very small	None
Males						
2004	1,996	47.4	33.7	13.3	2.7	2.9
2007	1,879	53.7	33.9	6.1	2.9	3.5
Females						
2004	1,963	57.6	31.4	8.3	1.6	1.1
2007	1,930	67.2	25.4	3.8	1.6	1.9

If we look at comparisons with the 2004 social capital survey by age bands (**Figure 4.41**) we see that the increases in the percentages perceiving a very big health impact on stopping smoking were limited to those aged below 65 years of age.

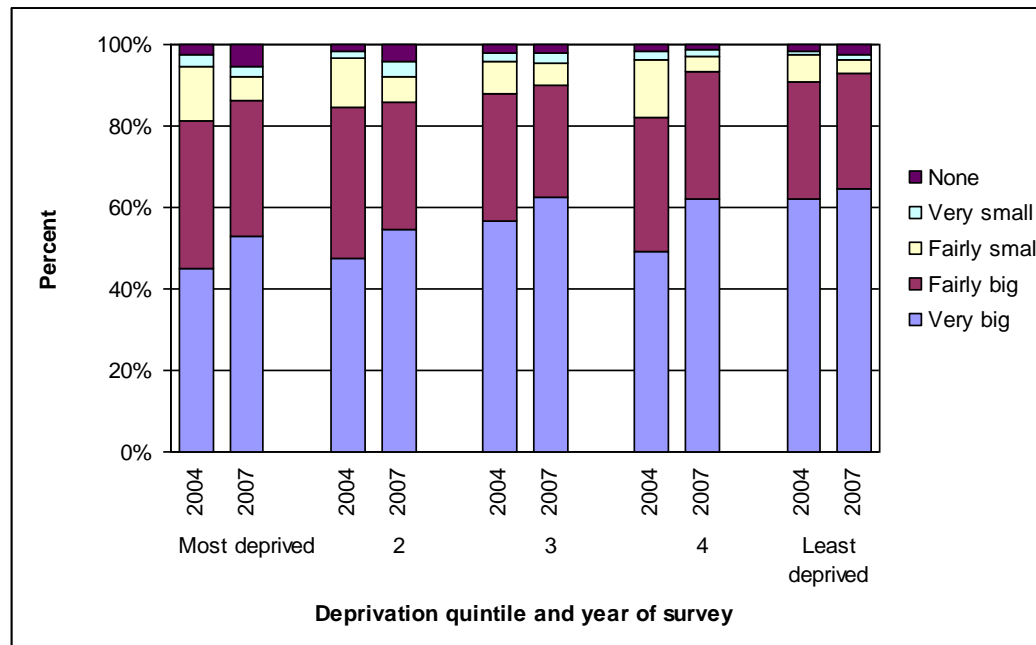
Figure 4.41: Perceptions of the health impact of stopping smoking by age band, comparisons with the 2004 social capital survey



Among respondents aged 65-74 years there was little change between 2004 and 2007, whilst among those aged 75+ years there was a small decrease in the percentage perceiving a very big health impact. In these two age bands, though, the percentage perceiving a fairly big health impact increased by around one fifth, while decreasing in the younger age bands. The overall effect of this was that the percentage perceiving either a very big or fairly big impact on health from stopping smoking increased in each age band. These increases ranged 1% in those aged 75+ years to 14% in those aged 18-24 years. At the other end, the percentage perceiving there to be a small, very small or no impact on health decreased in each age band, with the largest decrease in those with the highest smoking prevalence, those aged 18-24 years (decreasing by more than half to 10.5%) and the smallest decrease in those with the lowest smoking prevalence, those aged 75+ years (by 6% to 13.7%). The health messages around smoking do then appear to be reaching those with the greatest prevalence, which suggests that smoking cessation services targeted at these smokers might gain some success. However, knowledge of the health risks may not necessarily motivate smokers to quit particularly the young whose future health risks may not be of immediate concern.

Increases in the percentages perceiving a very big impact on health upon stopping smoking were found for each deprivation quintile in 2007 compared with 2004. There were also decreases for each quintile in the percentages perceiving a fairly small, very small or no impact (**Figure 4.42**).

Figure 4.42: Perceptions of the health impact of stopping smoking by age band, comparisons with the 2004 social capital survey



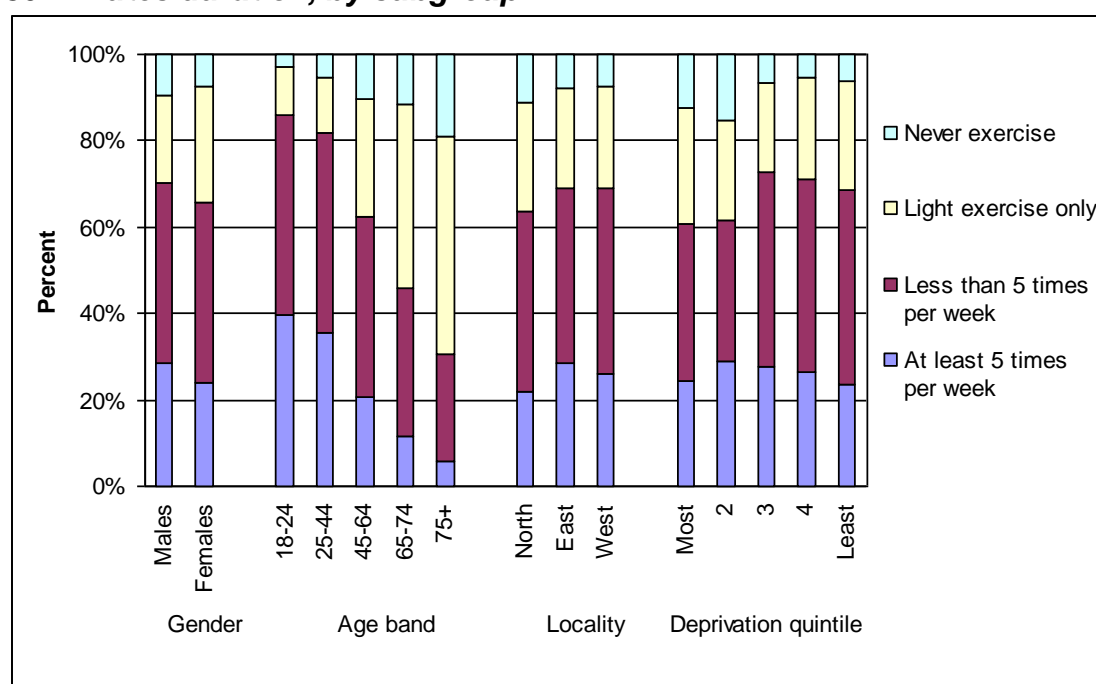
Tables of data on the perceived health impact of stopping smoking, broken down by gender, by age, by area committee area and locality of residence and by deprivation quintile may be found in **section 10.4** on **page 179**.

4.6 Exercise

Figure 4.43 presents the percentages taking various levels of exercise, by subgroup. Just over a quarter of survey respondents undertook sufficient exercise (based on the national recommendation of exercising moderately or vigorously for at least 30 minutes on at least five occasions per week). The proportion was higher in men (28.7%) than women (24.0%) although fewer women (7.4%) never exercised than men (9.5%). Almost 40% of those aged 18-24 years undertook sufficient exercise, compared with less than 6% of those aged 75+ years, with a clear gradient showing by age. Accordingly, a reverse gradient by age was seen in those never exercising (19.1% of those aged 75+ years and 2.9% of those aged 18-24 years falling in this category). Half of those aged 75+ years undertook only light exercise. The majority of survey respondents undertook some moderate or vigorous exercise (70.2% of men,

65.9% of women), except in the oldest two age groups (with 45.3% of those aged 65-74 years and 30.7% of those aged 75+ doing so).

Figure 4.43: Percentage taking moderate or vigorous exercise of at least 30 minutes duration, by subgroup



The highest proportion of respondents meeting the national recommendation were in East locality (28.7%), whilst the lowest proportion was in North locality (22%) which also had the highest proportion never exercising (11%). Looking at deprivation quintiles, the greatest proportion meeting the exercise recommendation were in the second most deprived quintile (29.1%) while the smallest proportion was in the least deprived quintile at 23.5%. While slightly more of the most deprived quintile met the recommendation (24.6%), twice as many of this group never exercised (12.2% compared to 6.2% in the least deprived quintile). 60.6% of the most deprived quintile took some moderate or vigorous exercise lasting at least 30 minutes, while 68.7% of the least deprived quintile did so.

For further data collected on exercise, broken down by gender, age band, area committee area and locality of residence and by deprivation quintile please refer to the tables in **section 11** starting on **page 187**.

National data on the percentage of people by age and gender who are achieving the physical activity target of at least 30 minutes of moderate or vigorous exercise on at least 5 days per week is available from the Health Survey for England 2004²⁴. This data is displayed in **Table 4.12** along with comparable data from the 2007 health and wellbeing survey.

²⁴ The Information Centre (2005)

Table 4.12: Percentage taking moderate or vigorous exercise of at least 30 minutes duration on at least 5 occasions per week by gender and age, comparisons with Health Survey for England 2004

Gender	Percentage taking moderate or vigorous exercise lasting at least 30 minutes on at least 5 days per week							
	Age band							Total
	18-24 ²⁵	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
Males								
England 2004	56	46	41	37	32	18	8	37
Hull 2007	47	41	35	23	17	12	5	29
Females								
England 2004	32	30	32	30	20	14	4	25
Hull 2007	32	35	30	24	17	11	7	24

Across all age groups combined, Hull females in 2007 had only a slightly lower percentage meeting the physical activity target than did England females in 2004. Among men the percentage achieving the target in 2007 was around 20% lower than for England in 2004, with an absolute difference of 8%. Differences between England and Hull were smaller in the young than the old. Indeed the percentage of Hull women aged 18-24 meeting the physical activity targets equalled that for England in 2004 (32%), whilst for women aged 25-34 years the percentage meeting the target was higher in Hull in 2007 than England in 2004 (35% and 30% respectively). Among men no age groups in Hull in 2007 equalled or exceeded the percentage of England men achieving the physical activity target.

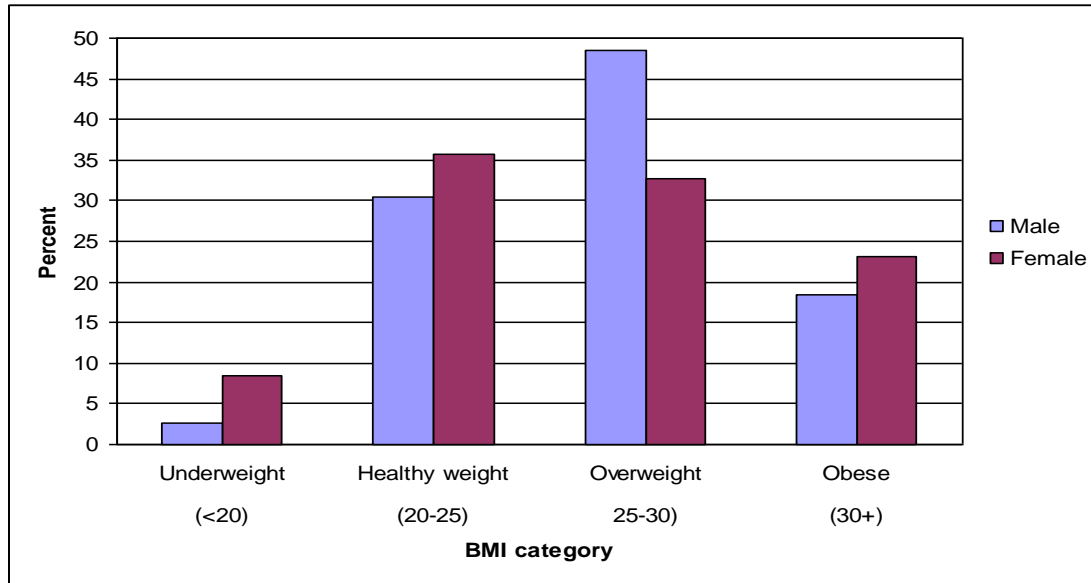
The male to female patterns were similar for Hull 2007 and England 2007 in those aged below 45 years of age, with a higher percentage of men of each of these age groups achieving the physical activity target compared with women. In each of the age groups from age 45 onwards women in Hull in 2007 have a similar percentage meeting the physical activity target as men (with women aged 45-54 years and 75+ years exceeding men), whereas in England 2004 the percentage of men achieving the target exceeds women at each age group.

4.7 Obesity

For this section, body mass index (BMI), adjusted to take into account the under-estimation of weight and over-estimation of height were examined (see **page 11**). 61.4% of survey respondents were overweight or obese (67.0% of men and 55.9% of women). Of those classified as overweight or obese, a lower proportion of men were obese (27.5%) than women (41.5%). 8.5% of women were underweight, compared with 2.6% of men (see **Figure 4.44**).

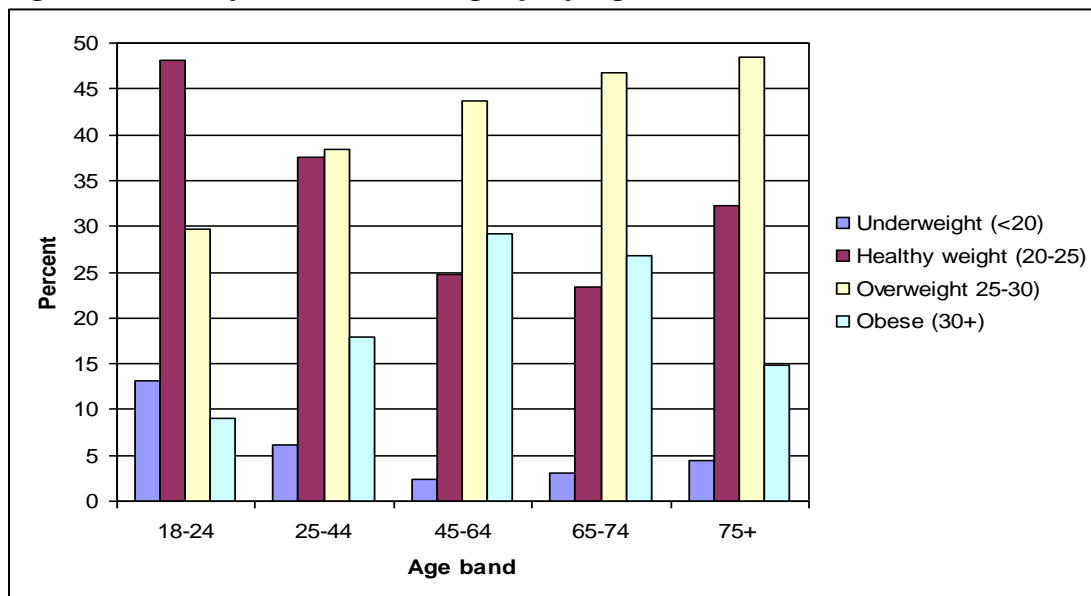
²⁵ 16-24 for England

Figure 4.44: Adjusted BMI category by gender



A majority of respondents aged 18-24 were either underweight (13.1%, more than twice as many as those aged 25-44, the next highest) or a healthy weight (48.2%), the only age group for which this was the case (see **Figure 4.45**). Accordingly this age group had the smallest proportion overweight (29.7%) or obese (9.1%). The greatest proportion of overweight and obese was in those aged 65-74 years (73.6%), with the highest proportion obese in those aged 45-64 (29.1%).

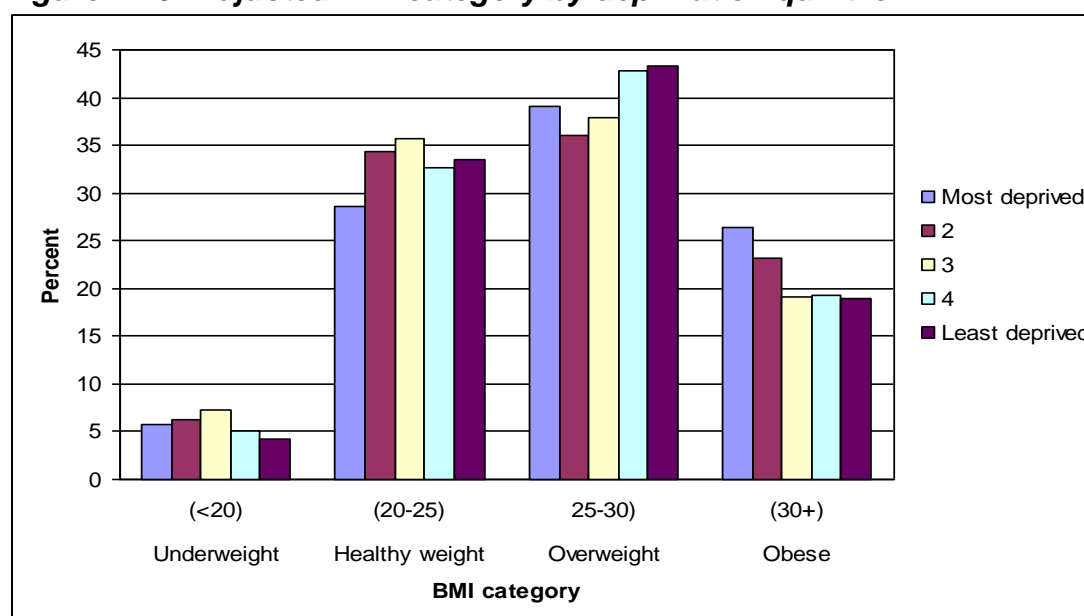
Figure 4.45: Adjusted BMI category by age band



Residents of Wyke area committee area were most likely to be underweight (9.8%) or a healthy weight (39.7), and least likely to be overweight (33.7%) or obese (16.8%), and had the lowest mean adjusted BMI (25.73). Residents of Riverside (West) were more likely to be obese (25.1%) while residents of Riverside (East) were more likely to be overweight (44.0%). There were smaller variations by locality.

By deprivation quintile the highest proportion of overweight and obese was in the most deprived quintile (65.5%), the lowest in the middle quintile (57.1%), and 62.3% in the least deprived quintile. Fewer than 20% of the 3 least deprived quintiles were classified obese compared to more than a quarter of the most deprived quintile (see **Figure 4.46**). The data behind these figures may be found in **section 12.1** on **page 193**.

Figure 4.46: Adjusted BMI category by deprivation quintile



National data on the prevalence of overweight and obese adults can be found in the Health Survey for England 2005²⁶, the most up-to-date being for 2005. This data, by 10-year age band and gender is presented in **Table 4.13** together with comparable data from the 2003 and 2007 health and wellbeing surveys conducted in Hull. It should be noted that given the rising levels of overweight and obesity in England, the comparisons between England 2005 and Hull 2007 will be biased, as the 2005 data is likely to underestimate the 2007 levels of overweight and obesity.

The percentage of men in Hull that are overweight or obese has decreased since 2003 by 4.4% to 66.9% in 2007, but remains 3.4% higher than the England percentage in 2005. However the percentage of men aged 18-24

²⁶ The Information Centre (2006)

years that were overweight or obese increased by a quarter to 46.0% in 2007, 45.1% higher than men aged 16-24 years in England in 2005.

Table 4.13: Prevalence of overweight and obese adults by gender and age, comparison with 2003 health and wellbeing survey and England 2005

Comparison with 2005 Health and Wellbeing Survey and England 2005								
Gender	Overweight or obese (%)							Total
	Age band							
	18-24 ²⁷	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
Overweight								
Males								
England 2005	24.1	43.6	45.5	46.7	47.3	46.5	49.2	42.6
Hull 2003	24.3	46.8	50.8	52.9	57.4	52.7	52.3	50.2
Hull 2007	37.5	46.4	50.3	49.8	52.7	52.5	55.3	48.6
Females								
England 2005	19.5	27.3	29.6	35.3	36.9	42.4	39.8	32.1
Hull 2003	28.3	24.3	33.9	37.4	33.7	41.5	37.7	33.5
Hull 2007	20.1	26.5	29.3	37.2	36.8	41.5	41.7	32.7
Obese								
Males								
England 2005	7.6	16.6	27.4	28.3	28.5	27.6	16.9	22.1
Hull 2003	12.6	14.9	23.6	20.7	23.0	21.7	14.1	19.8
Hull 2007	8.4	13.4	18.1	25.6	26.6	25.1	12.9	18.3
Females								
England 2005	18.9	25.3	28.1	28.1	33.9	25.8	24.3	24.3
Hull 2003	12.5	18.0	23.4	25.2	34.4	24.9	19.2	23.2
Hull 2007	14.8	25.5	29.7	34.0	28.4	16.7	23.2	23.1
Overweight or obese								
Males								
England 2005	31.7	60.2	73.0	74.9	75.8	74.1	66.1	64.7
Hull 2003	36.9	61.7	74.4	73.6	80.3	74.4	66.4	70.0
Hull 2007	46.0	59.8	68.4	75.5	79.3	77.6	68.2	66.9
Females								
England 2005	46.2	54.9	63.4	65.0	76.2	65.6	56.3	56.3
Hull 2003	40.8	42.3	57.3	62.6	68.1	66.4	57.0	56.7
Hull 2007	41.3	54.8	66.9	70.8	69.9	58.3	55.8	55.8

Among women the percentage that were overweight or obese in 2007 was 55.8%, a decrease of 1.6% since 2003 and 0.9% lower than for England 2005. The largest decrease was seen in women aged 65-74 years, falling by 12.2% to 58.3%, which was 11% lower than for England 2005. However, large increases were seen in women aged between 25 and 54 years of between 13.1% and 29.6%). The largest rise was in women aged 25-34 to 54.8%, which is slightly lower than for England 2005. Unlike for men, women aged 18-24 saw

²⁷ 16-24 for England

only a modest increase in overweight and obesity of 1.2% to reach 41.3% in 2007, some 10.6% lower than for England 2005.

Looking at levels of obesity a slightly different picture emerges. The percentage of Hull men defined as obese in 2007 was 18.3%, a decrease since 2003 of 7.6% and 17.2% lower than the England 2005 percentage. Decreases were seen in men aged below 35 years of age, and in those aged 75+ years. The largest decrease was in men aged 18-24, decreasing by one third since 2003 to 8.4% in 2007, although this was still 10.5% higher than in England 2005. Large increases in the percentages defined as obese were found in men aged 45-54 years (increasing by almost a quarter to 25.6%, although still 9.5% lower than in England 2005) and in men aged 55-74 years (increasing by 15.7%, but again lower than in England in 2005 by between 6.7% and 9.1%).

Among women the overall percentage defined as obese in 2007 was 23.1%, a decrease since 2003 of 0.4%, and 4.9% lower than in England 2005. Large decreases in the percentage obese were seen in women aged 55-64 years (by 17.4% to 28.4%, 16.2% lower than in England in 2005) and 65-74 years (by 32.9% to 16.7%, 35.3% lower than in England in 2005). Large increases in the percentages defined as obese were found in each of the other age bands, ranging from an 18.4% increase in women aged 18-24 years (to a prevalence of 14.8% although still 21.7% lower than in England in 2005) to an increase of 41.7% in women aged 25-44 years (to 25.5%, 0.8% higher than in England in 2005).

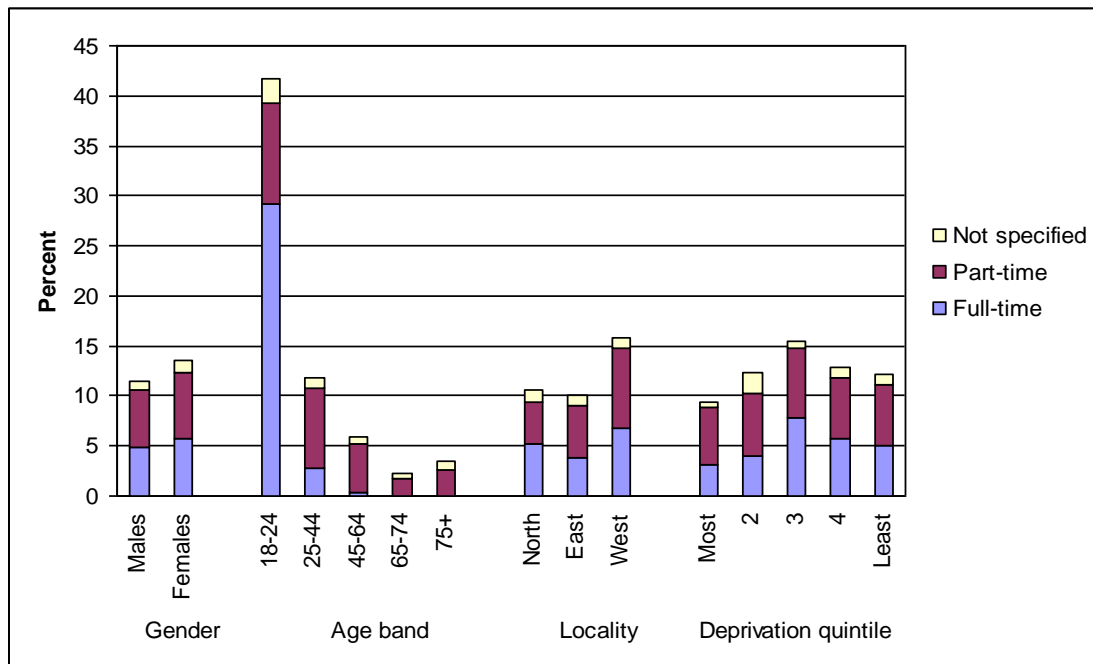
4.8 Education

4.8.1 Currently studying

One in eight of all survey respondents reported that they were currently studying (full-time or part-time), 11.5% of men and 13.5% of women. As expected, almost half of those currently studying are aged 18-24 years (47.5%), with a further third aged 25-44 years (34.6%). Over half of student respondents lived in West locality (51.7%), with only 17% living in North locality. Tables showing the distribution of students by gender, age band, area committee area and locality of residence and deprivation quintile may be found in **section 13.1** on **page 194**.

Over four in ten (41.9%) of survey respondents aged 18-24 years were students (see **Figure 4.47**), 11.9% of those aged 25-44 years, decreasing as age increases to 3.4% of those aged 75+ years. 15.8% of respondents resident in West locality were currently studying (27% of respondents in Wyke area). 15.1% of those in the middle deprivation quintile were currently studying, as were between 12.1% and 12.8% of those in each other quintile, excepting the most deprived quintile at 9.4%. Full details may be found in **section 13.2** on **page 195**.

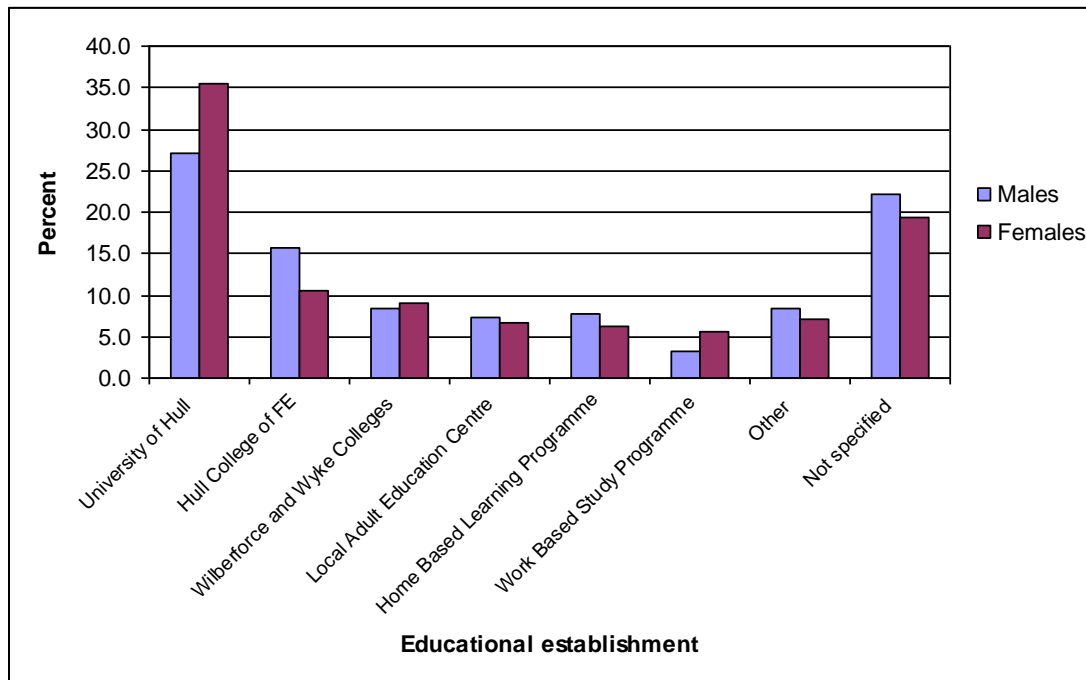
Figure 4.47: Percentage of students by subgroups



42.5% of those currently studying were full-time students. This included 70.2% of students aged 18-24 years, 24.1% of students aged 25-44 years and 6.3% of students aged 45-64 years. All students aged 65 and over were studying part-time. North locality had the highest proportion of full-time students (49.4%) among localities, whilst Wyke had the highest proportion (59.9%) among area committee areas. Half of students in the middle deprivation quintile were studying full-time, compared with one third of students in the two most deprived quintiles, and 42-45% of those in the two least deprived quintiles. Tables of data showing the weekly hours of study by gender, age band, area committee area and locality of residence and deprivation quintile may be found in **section 13.3** on **page 197**.

Just over one third of female and one quarter of male students were studying at Hull University, with a further 20% of all students studying at either Hull College of Further Education or one of the sixth form colleges, and a further 20% not specifying where they were studying (see **Figure 4.48**). Younger students were most likely to be studying at Hull university (38.6% of students aged 18-24 years), decreasing as age increased to 10% (1 person) in those aged 65-74, but increasing to 25% (3 people) of those aged 75+ years. Home-based learning and work-based learning were more prominent among those aged 45-64 years (17.2% and 7.8% respectively) than other age groups.

Figure 4.48: Establishment where students are studying by gender



Students living in West and North localities were most likely to be studying at Hull University (40.2% and 36.1% respectively) or Hull College of Further Education (13.9% and 16.9% respectively), while students in East locality were most likely to be attending a sixth form college (18.5%), and were more likely to be engaged in home-based or work-based study (7.9% and 6.0% respectively), or at an adult education centre (9.3%). Students in the most deprived quintile were least likely to be studying at Hull University (10.0%), although most likely to be studying at Hull College of Further Education (26.7%), a local adult education centre (13.3%) or engaged in home-based or work-based learning (11.7% and 8.3% respectively). Full breakdowns of educational establishments by gender, age band, area committee area and locality of residence and by deprivation quintile may be found in **section 13.4** on **page 199**.

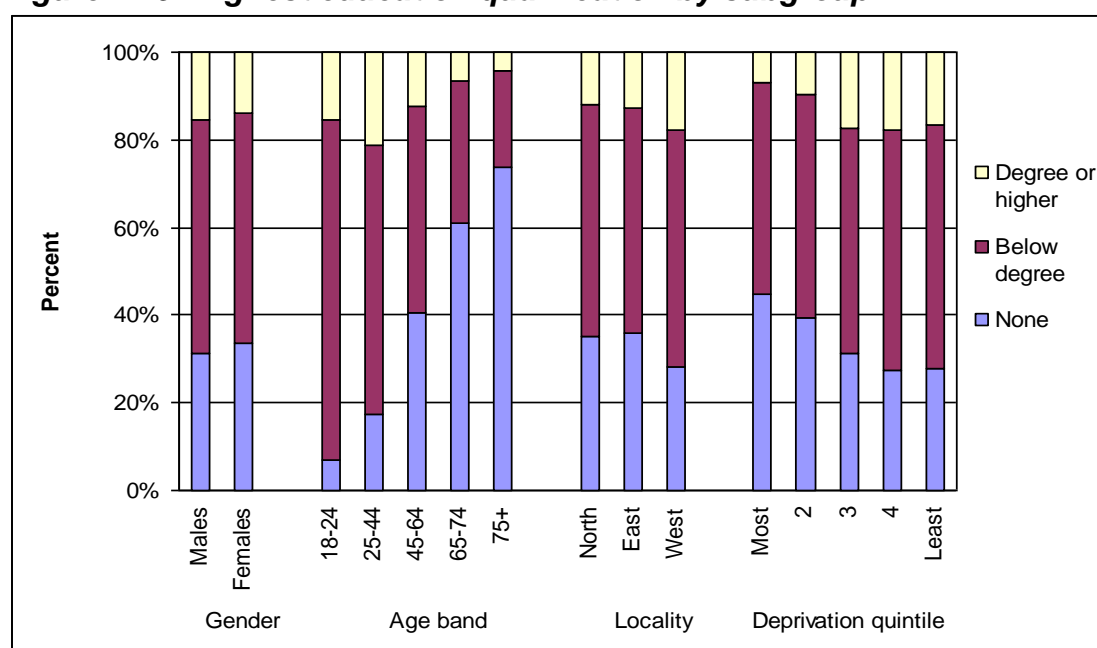
4.8.2 Highest educational qualifications

Almost one in seven respondents had a degree or higher qualification, 15.3% of men and 14.0% of women (see **Figure 4.49**). This compares with 19% of men and 17% of women nationally²⁸, although the national figures relate to different age group, from age 16 to 64 in men and 59 in women. If we choose a similar age from the survey population (accepting that the minimum age of respondents was 18 years) 17.2% of men aged 18-64 and 17.6% of women

²⁸ Men aged 16-64, women aged 16-59 in Great Britain 2005, reported in Social Trends No 37, Office for National Statistics (2007)

aged 18-59 have a degree or higher qualification. Therefore, a similar percentage of working age Hull women have a degree or higher qualification as women in Great Britain, although it should be born in mind that women aged 16-17 in England add nothing to the numerator, but do add to the denominator. If these were excluded the England percentages would be higher, although we do not have the data to calculate the effect of doing this.

Figure 4.49: Highest education qualification by subgroup



One third of survey respondents had no qualifications, with the proportion rising steeply with age, from 6.9% of those aged 18-24 years to 73.7% of those aged 75+ years. 42.3% of those aged 18-24 years had GCSEs or equivalents as their highest qualifications with a further 26.8% having AS- or A-levels as their highest qualifications. The proportions for both these qualification types decreased with age.

West Locality had the largest proportion of residents with a degree or higher qualification (17.6%) with Wyke and Riverside (East) having the highest proportion amongst area committee areas (28.8% and 23.1% respectively). East and North localities had the highest proportion of residents with no qualifications (36.0% and 35.2% respectively). The proportions educated to degree level or above increased as deprivation decreased from 7.0% of the most deprived quintile to 17.9% of the second least deprived quintile, then dropped to 16.6% in the least deprived quintile. Full tables of data on highest educational qualifications may be found in **sections 13.6** and **13.7** on **pages 204** and **207** respectively.

National data on educational attainment in Great Britain (GB) is published by in Social Trends.²⁹ The most recent data is for 2005 and is published in Social Trends 37, and includes only those of working age (defined as 16-64 for men and 16-59 for women). The percentages educated to degree level or higher, by age and gender, are presented in **Table 4.14** alongside comparable local data from the 2007 and 2003 health and wellbeing surveys.

Table 4.14: Percentage of respondents educated to degree level or higher by age and gender, comparisons with 2003 health and wellbeing survey and Great Britain 2005

Gender and survey	Percentage educated to degree level or higher					
	Age band					
	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-64 M 50-59 F	All ³⁰
Males						
Hull 2003	18	20	16	13	9	13
Hull 2007	18	28	19	15	14	17
GB 2005	15	29	24	21	17	19
Females						
Hull 2003	21	16	16	12	9	14
Hull 2007	24	32	23	10	13	18
GB 2005	18	30	22	18	12	17

Overall, a larger percentage of women in Hull in 2007 were educated to degree level or higher (18%) compared with England in 2005 (18%). This was true for most age groups with the largest differences in the young (one third higher in women aged 20-24 years) and in women aged 40-49 years (44% lower in Hull 2007). Large increases were seen between 2003 and 2007 (29% overall, 100% higher in those aged 25-29). Some of these differences may be due to the different methodologies applied to the 2003 and 2007 health and wellbeing surveys, as the 2003 survey was a postal survey. However, in a postal survey one might expect to see a higher return rate among the better educated, in which case the bias would have the effect of increasing the percentages in the 2003 survey, which would lead to a larger difference in the comparison with 2007.

Among men, the overall percentage in Hull in 2007 educated to degree level or higher was 11% lower than for England in 2005 with only men aged 18-24 having a higher percentage educated to this level. There was an increase of 31% compared with 2003, with increases seen for each age band except men aged 20-24 years, where no change was seen. Again, the discussion about biases in the previous paragraph should be borne in mind here.

One tends to expect a proportion of graduates to remain in the town or city where they studied, with the proportion tailing off as time since graduation

²⁹ Office for National Statistics (2007)

³⁰ Men aged 18-64 (16-64 for Great Britain); women aged 18-59 (16-59 for Great Britain)

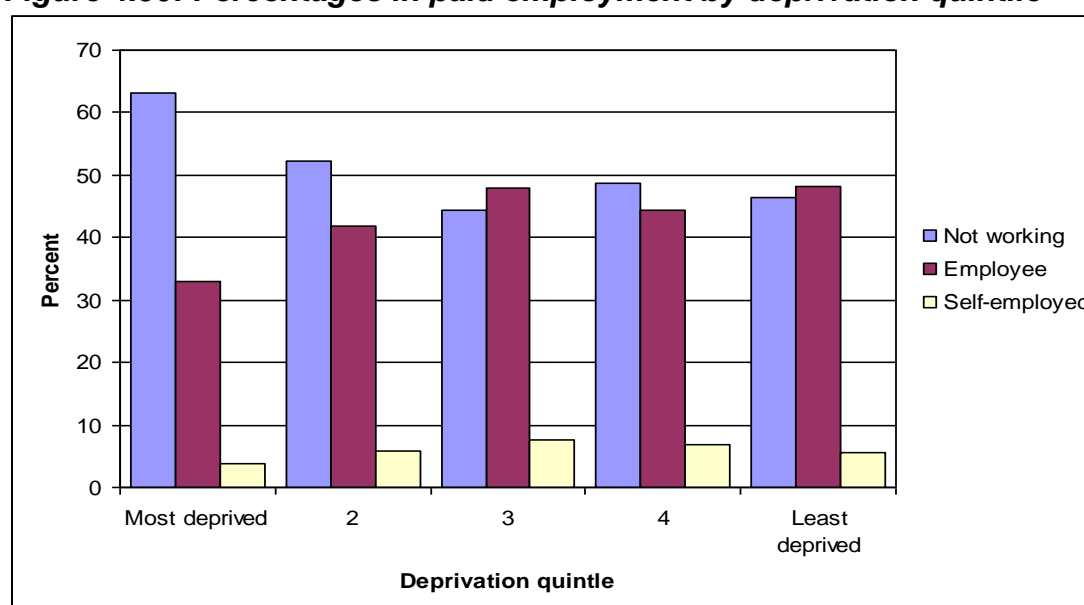
increases. This would explain the higher percentages in the youngest age bands, and would probably be seen if we compared any town or city with a university with England as a whole. The differences between men and women might reflect the greater geographical mobility of men than women, both in terms of where they choose to study, as well as their career following graduation.

4.9 Employment

4.9.1 Paid employment

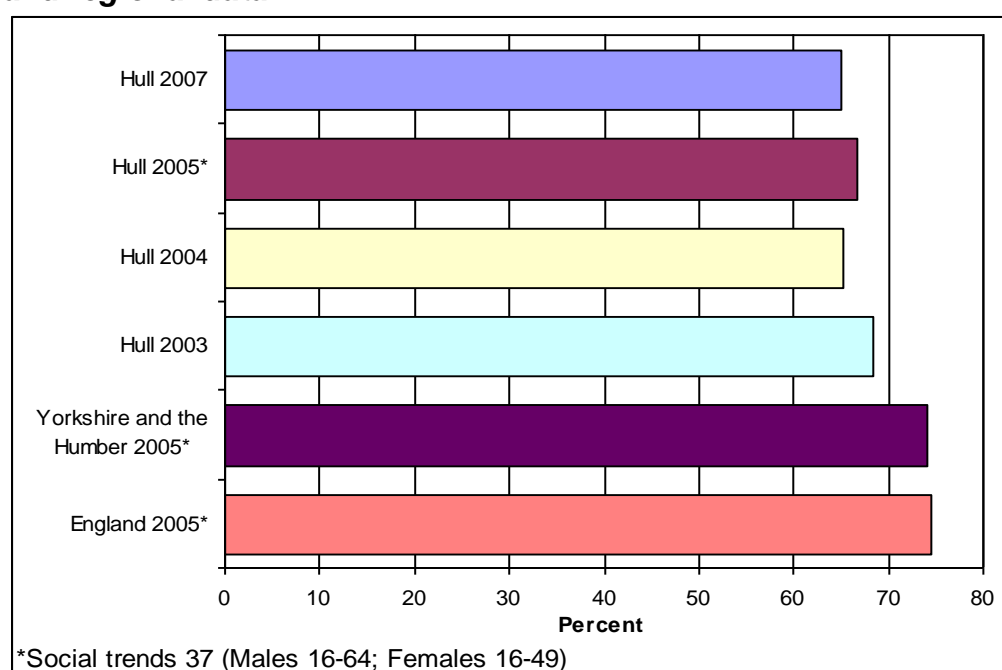
Half of all survey respondents were in paid employment, 56.7% of men and 44.4% of women. 59.7% of those aged 18-24 years were working, as were 70.3% of those aged 25-44 years and 54.1% of those aged 45-64 years. 6.9% of those aged 65-74 were still in paid employment. Residents of North locality were least likely to be in paid employment (54.9%), with Northern area committee having the highest proportion not working by area committee area (61.7%). The most deprived quintile had the highest proportion not working (63.2%) decreasing with decreasing deprivation, with the exception of the middle quintile, which had the lowest proportion not working (44.3%) as well as the highest proportion of self-employed (7.7%). The largest proportion of employees was found in the least deprived quintile (see **Figure 4.50**). Percentages in paid employment broken down by gender, age band, area committee area and locality of residence and deprivation quintile may be found in the tables in **section 14.1** on **page 208**.

Figure 4.50: Percentages in paid employment by deprivation quintile



National and regional data on employment rates for 2005 are published in Social Trends 37.³¹ These are displayed in **Figure 4.51** together with comparable local data from the 2003 and 2007 health and wellbeing surveys and the 2004 social capital survey, each conducted in Hull.

Figure 4.51: Employment rates among respondents of working age (males 18-64; females 18-59), comparisons with other local surveys and national and regional data



The percentage of respondents of working age in Hull in employment in 2007 was 65%, hardly changed since the 2004 social capital survey, although lower than the 68% found in the 2003 health and wellbeing survey and the 67% Hull figure reported in Social trends 37, which was the lowest employment rate in the Yorkshire and the Humber Government Office Region, and was 13% lower than England 2005.

Of survey respondents in Hull that were in paid employment, the overwhelming majority of men (83.7%) were working full-time, compared with a third of women (34.4%). Those aged 25-44 years were most likely to be working full-time (64.8%), with those aged 18-24 years the least likely, amongst those of working age, at 55.7%.

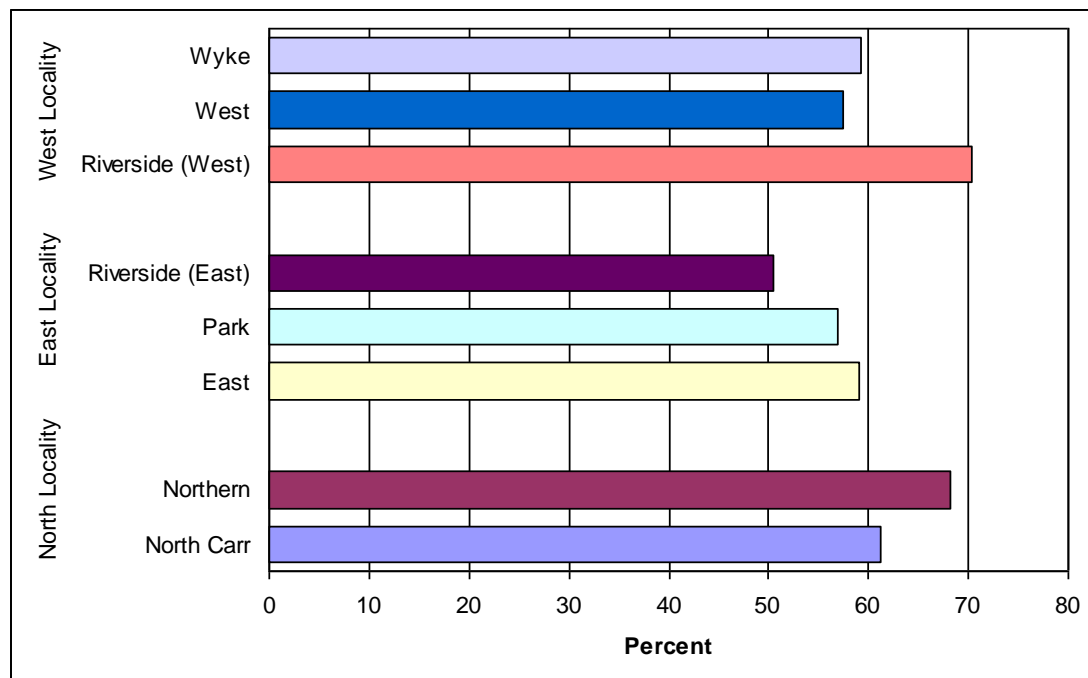
A greater percentage of North locality residents were working full-time (65.2%), with the lowest percentage in East locality (56.7%). West locality had the greatest variation by area committee area, ranging from 57.5% in West to 70.4% in Riverside (West) working full-time (see **Figure 4.52**). There was some variability by deprivation quintile, with the 3 most deprived quintiles having the

³¹ Office for National Statistics(2007)

greatest percentages of full-time workers (amongst those in work) ranging from 63.4% to 65.3%, compared to the 2 least deprived quintiles (56.0% to 57.5%).

Tables showing the percentages of those in paid employment working full-time and part-time are presented in **section 14.2** on **page 209**. These tables are broken down by gender, age band, area committee area and locality of residence and deprivation quintile.

Figure 4.52: Percentage of full-time workers among those that work by area committee area



4.9.2 Reasons for not working

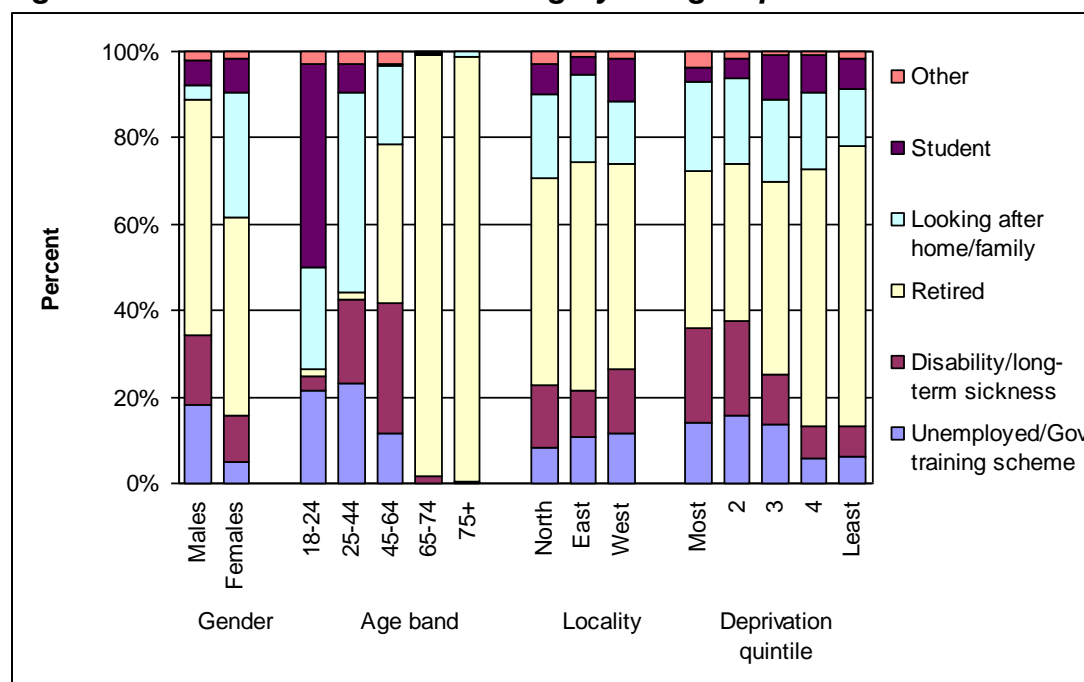
Figure 4.53 shows the reasons for not working, by sub groups. Of those respondents not working one half were retired, 54.8% of men and 46.0% of women. Women were much more likely to be looking after the home or family (28.8%) than men (3.2%), while men were much more likely to be unemployed and looking for a job or on a government training scheme (18.0%) than women (4.8%). 16.2% of men not working were long-term sick or disabled compared to 10.8% of women not working.

Just under half of those aged 15-24 and not working were in full-time education (47.2%) with a further 22.5% unemployed or on a government training scheme. Among those aged 25-44 and not working 46.2% were looking after the home or family, 23.2% were unemployed or on a government training scheme with a further 19.6% long-term sick or disabled. The largest proportion of long-term

sick or disabled was in those aged 45-64 years (30.4%), amongst which group 36.8% were retired.

By locality, fewer of those not working and resident in East locality were long-term sick or disabled (10.8%), while more were retired (53.1%). The largest proportions of both the long-term sick and disabled and those who are unemployed were found in Riverside (West) at 22.0% and 16.7% respectively.

Figure 4.53: Reasons for not working by sub groups



For full details on the reasons for not working, broken down by the above subgroups, as well as area committee area of residence, please refer to the tables in **section 14.3** on **page 211**.

National data on reasons for not working are published (amongst those defined as economically inactive – that is they are not working, nor actively seeking work) in Social Trends³², the latest issue (number 37) containing such data for 2005. This data for the United Kingdom (UK) is presented in **Table 4.15** together with comparable local data from the 2003 and 2007 health and wellbeing surveys, although the UK data includes those aged 16-17 years, which will affect the comparisons.

Overall, men of working age in Hull were 25% more likely to be economically inactive due to long-term sickness or disability than UK men, as well as one third more likely to be looking after the home or family and 71% more likely to be retired, but were 43% less likely to be students if economically inactive. Hull women of working age that were economically inactive were 22% more likely

³² Office for National Statistics (2007)

to be looking after the home or family than UK women, with twice as many being retired, while 50% fewer economically inactive women in Hull were students compared to the UK.

Table 4.15: Reasons for economic inactivity by age and gender, comparisons with the United Kingdom 2005

	Reasons for economic inactivity (%)			
	Males (Hull: 18-64; UK 16-64)		Females (Hull: 18-59; UK 16-59)	
	Hull 2007	UK 2005	Hull 2007	UK 2005
Long-term sick / disabled	45	36	20	20
Looking after family / home	8	6	55	45
Student	17	30	16	32
Retired	24	14	6	3
Other	6	14	3	11

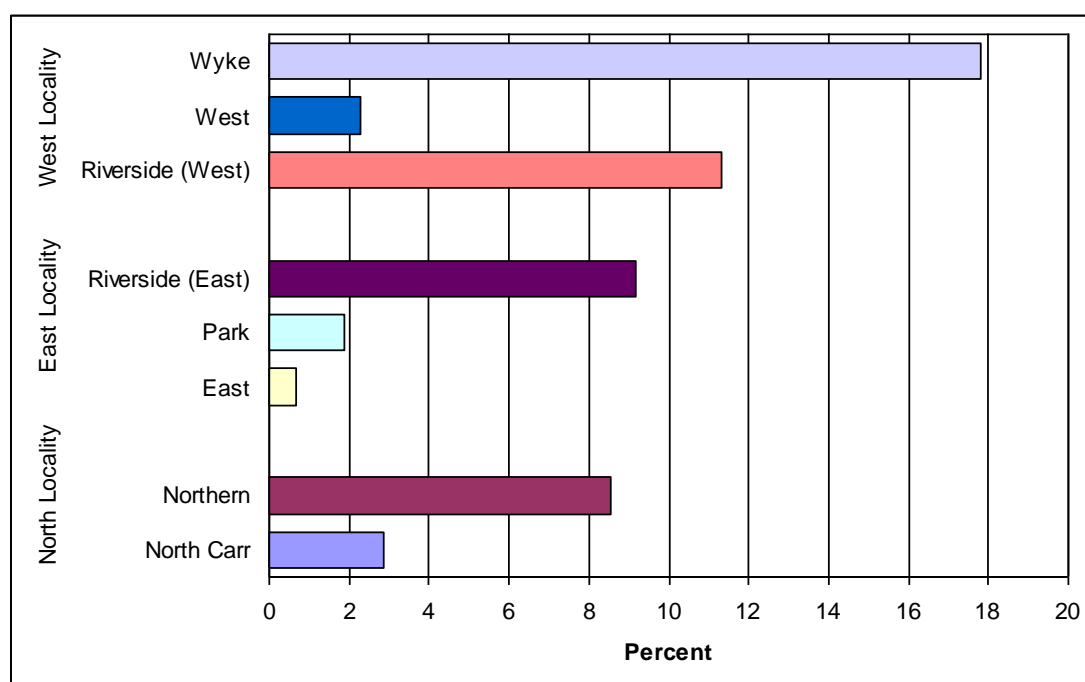
4.10 Ethnicity, UK status and language

The overwhelming majority of survey respondents were white British (93.2%), with a further 1.7% non-British white, and 4.9% non-white (see **section 15.1** on **page 214** for a full breakdown), compared to 7.9% in the UK, from the 2001 census³³. A larger proportion of men (6.3%) than women (3.6%) are non-white, reflecting that the non-white group includes refugees and asylum seekers who are more likely to be male. A larger proportion of the young are non-white (10.4% of those aged 18-24 years, 7.5% of those aged 25-44 years) compared with older age groups (0.4% of those aged 65-74 years and 1.1% of those aged 75+ years).

The most ethnically diverse locality was West with 10.4% of respondents not white British including 7.8% non-white, with East the least diverse with 2.4% of respondents not white British (1.8% non-white). Wyke was the most ethnically diverse area committee area (see **Figure 4.54**) with 17.8% of respondents not white British including 13.4% non-white. In East by contrast 99.3% of respondents were white British, with only 0.2% non-white. The middle deprivation quintile was the most ethnically diverse with 8.1% non-white respondents compared with around 4% in each other quintile. Full details of the percentage white British and not white British, broken down by gender, age band, area committee area and locality of residence and deprivation quintile may be found in **section 15.2** on **page 214**.

³³ Office for National Statistics (2005B)

Figure 4.54: Percentage of respondents who were not white British by area committee area



96.6% of respondents were British, with the UK status of the remainder predominantly students (1.2%), with a further 0.8% working in the UK long-term, 0.3% working temporarily. Refugees, asylum seekers and failed asylum seekers made up just 0.6% of the survey respondents. Full details of UK status and nationality may be found in **section 15.4** on **page 217**.

Thirty two languages other than English were generally spoken at home by respondents, who came from 41 different nationalities. Among respondents who were not British, 23.9% spoke English fluently, with only 0.6% not speaking English at all, although 20.5% did not state their fluency level. Tables of languages spoken and levels of fluency in English among those that are not British nationals may be found in **section 15.5** on **page 219**.

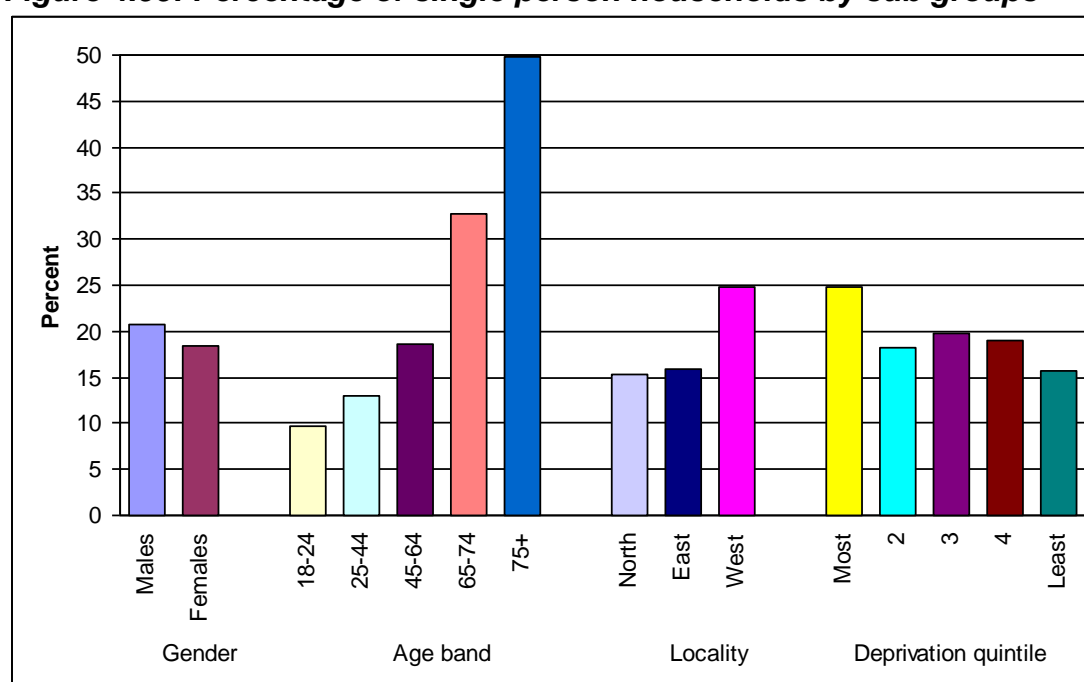
4.11 Household variables

For full tables of data relating to household variables, including the number of single person households, the number of households with children, the ages and numbers of children in the household, other adults in household (number and relationship to), housing tenure and income are all to be found in **section 16** starting on **page 220**. Each table presents data broken down by gender, by age band, by area committee area and locality of residence and by deprivation quintile.

4.11.1 Adults in household

One fifth of survey respondents reported that they lived alone, 20.8% of men and 18.4% of women (see **Figure 4.55**), which compares with 29% of households in 2006 in Great Britain being single person households as reported in Social Trends 37.³⁴ The proportion of respondents living alone increased with age, from one in ten of those aged 18-24 years (9.7%) to half of those aged 75+ years (49.8%).

Figure 4.55: Percentage of single person households by sub groups



The largest proportion of single person households was found in West locality (24.9%), with the largest proportion by area committee area in Riverside (West) at 29.4%. For East and North localities, as well as their constituent area committee areas the proportion was fairly stable, ranging between 13.9% and 16.5%. People in the most deprived quintile were most likely to live alone (24.8%) compared with 15.7% of those in the least deprived quintile, and 18-20% in other quintiles. See **section 16.1** on **page 220** for full details of the percentage of single person households.

Three-quarters of survey respondents lived with at least one other adult, with 58.5% of men and 53.4% of women living with one other adult (90% of whom are their partners), while 19.4% of men and 19.9% of women lived with two or more other adults. Those aged 25-44 years were most likely to live with one other adult (65.5%), whilst those aged 18-24 years were the most likely age group to be living with two or more other adults (46.5%) and the most likely to

³⁴ Office for National Statistics (2007)

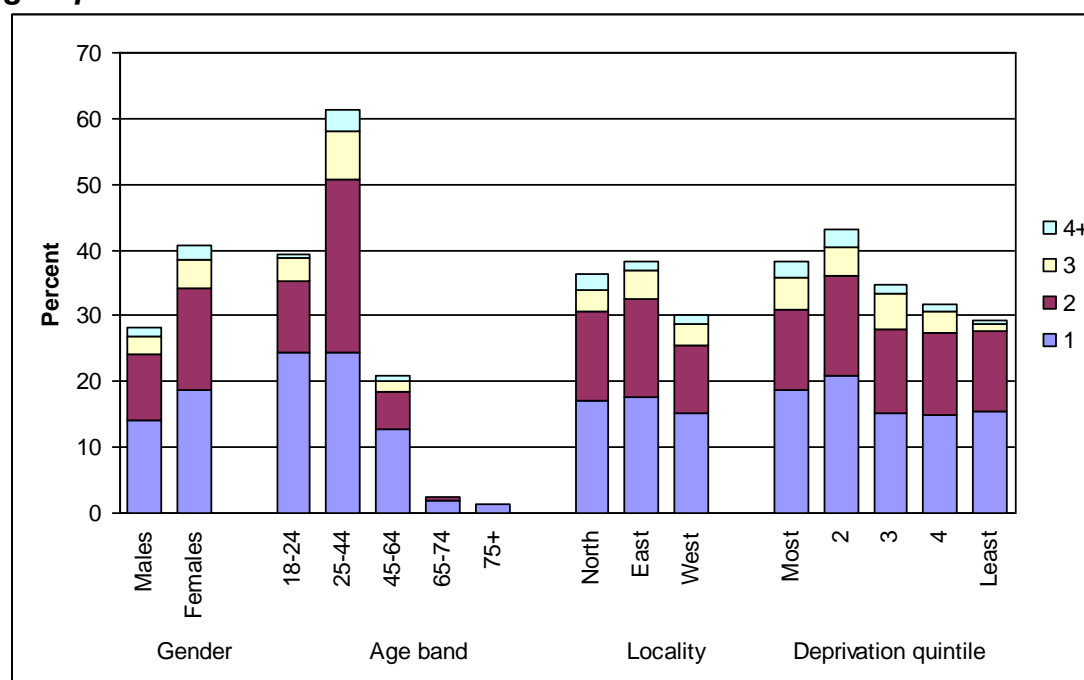
be living with non-relative adults (16.3% with non-relative adults only, a further 3.1% with family and non-relatives). The highest proportion of respondents living with partners and other family members was found in those aged 45-64 (20.9%), the other family members being mainly adult children. East locality had the largest proportion of residents living with one other adult (59.6%), also containing the area with the largest proportion, Riverside (East) at 66.8%. North locality had the highest proportion of respondents living with two or more other adults (21.9%), but the area with the highest proportion, Wyke at 27.6%, where 13.8% of respondents lived with non-relatives only and a further 2.4% lived with family and non-relatives) was in West locality. Respondents from the least deprived quintile were most likely to be living with one other adult (60.6%) compared with 50.4% of the most deprived quintile, while the proportion living with at least 2 other adults was greatest in the middle quintile and least deprived quintiles (22.1% and 22.0% respectively), and the smallest proportion was in the most deprived quintile (14.9%). Full details on the percentages living with other adults, as well as relationships of respondents to those adults can be found in **sections 16.2** and **16.3** on **pages 221** and **223** respectively.

4.11.2 Children in household

Two thirds of survey respondents live in households without children aged less than 18 years, 71.8% of men and 59.4% of women. The median number of children in households with children is 2 (1 where the respondent was male). 61.4% of households where the respondent was aged 25-44 had children (median number 2), one sixth of whom had 3 or more children. 2.3% of respondents aged 65-74 years lived in households with children aged less than 18 years, with 1.4% of those aged 65-74 living with children aged 5+ years (see **Figure 4.56**).

The largest proportion of households without children aged under 18 years was in West locality (69.8%), highest in Wyke area (72.8%). Respondents in the least deprived quintile were the most likely to live in households without children aged under 18 years (70.6%), and the least likely to live in a household with 3 or more children aged under 18 (1.9%). Tables of the number of children in households, broken down by the respondents' gender, age band, area committee area and locality of residence and deprivation quintile may be found in **section 16.4** on **page 226**.

Figure 4.56: Percentage of respondents living in households with children less than 18 years (and the number of children in the household) by sub groups

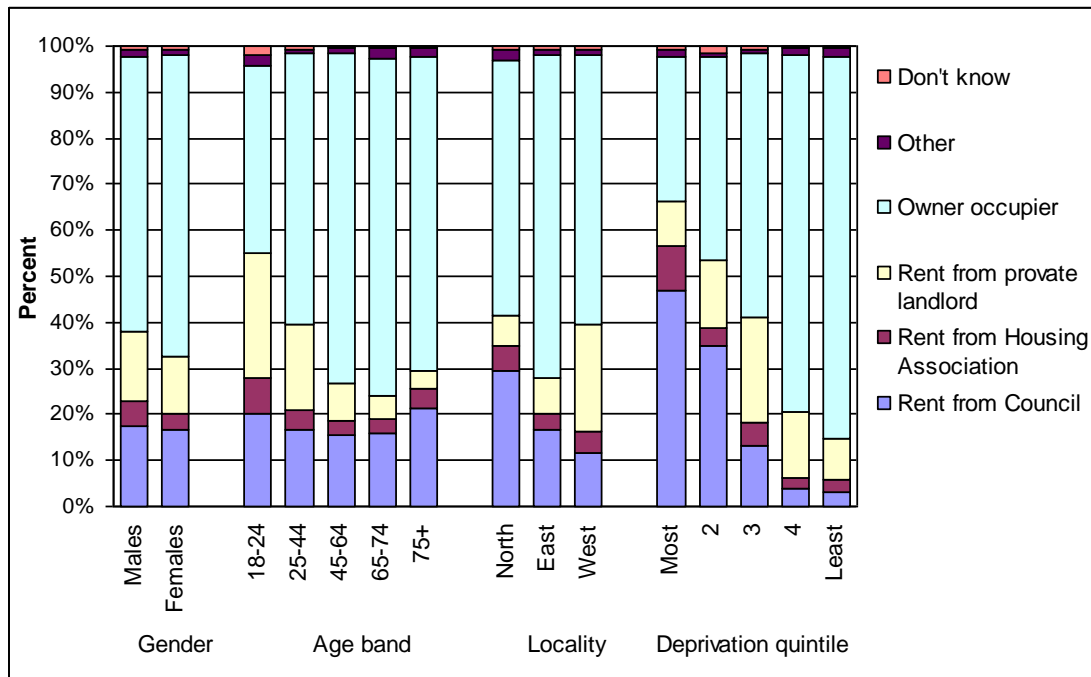


4.11.3 Tenure

Figure 4.57 shows the housing tenure by sub groups. Among survey respondents 62.5% were owner occupiers (compared with the UK average of 70% from Social Trends 37³⁵). More female respondents (65.3%) than male respondents (59.6%) lived in owner occupied houses. The proportion living in owner occupied houses increased with the age of the respondents from 40.7% of those aged 18-24 years to 73.2% of those aged 65-74 years, dropping slightly to 68.3% of those aged 75+ years. This oldest age group were the most likely to be living in houses rented from the council (21.3%) and the least likely to be renting from privately landlords (3.6%). The youngest age group had almost as many living in houses rented from the council (20.0%), with by far the largest proportion renting from private landlords (27.0%) and Housing Associations (7.9%)

³⁵ Office for National Statistics (2007)

Figure 4.57: Housing tenure by sub groups



Respondents from all localities were the most likely to live in owner occupied housing, but the highest percentage was for East locality (70.3%). Respondents from North locality had the highest percentage living in houses rented from the council (29.3%) and West locality had the highest percentage renting from private landlords (23.2%). More than half of respondents in the 3 least deprived quintiles lived in owner occupied housing (82.7% of the least deprived quintile) while less than one third of respondents from the most deprived quintile (31.4%) did so. Respondents from the most deprived quintile were the most likely to live in houses rented from the council (47.0%) or from a Housing Association (9.8%). The full tables on housing tenure may be found in **section 16.9** on **page 234**.

Comparative national (from Social Trends 37³⁶) and local data (from the 2003 health and wellbeing survey and the 2004 social capital survey) are presented in **Table 4.16**. The percentage of respondents in Hull in 2007 living in owner-occupied homes was 9% lower than the proportion of UK dwellings in 2005 that were owner-occupied. The percentage of Hull respondents living in homes rented from the council was 55% higher than the proportion of UK dwellings in 2005 that were council homes, while the percentage of Hull respondents living in homes rented from housing associations 50% lower than the proportion of UK dwellings in 2005 that were rented from registered social landlords. Hull had a higher percentage renting from private landlords than the percentage of such dwellings nationally, perhaps reflecting the large numbers of private landlords to be found in university towns and cities.

³⁶ Office for National Statistics (2007)

The different results presented for the 2003 and 2004 surveys probably reflect the different methodologies employed. The 2003 survey was a postal survey while the 2004 survey was completed by interviewer, selecting participants based on postcode of residence. While this is the closest in methodology to the current survey, it is still not clear which one should be used, so in order to make comparisons a weighted average of 2003 and 2004 will be used.

The percentage of respondents in owner-occupied accommodation increased in 2007 by 5% from the weighted average of 2003 and 2004, while the percentage living in council homes decreased by a third compared with the weighted 2003-04 average, with most of the difference due to an increase in those renting from private landlords, which increased by 75%. These differences are very large, and may reflect the survey methodologies rather than real changes of this magnitude, e.g. council estates may have been targeted by interviewers in the 2004 survey or more students may have been included in 2007 than either of the previous surveys. But information on student status was not collected in 2004, and only recorded in 2003 if the respondent was not working. On this basis there were one third more students surveyed in 2007 than in 2003.

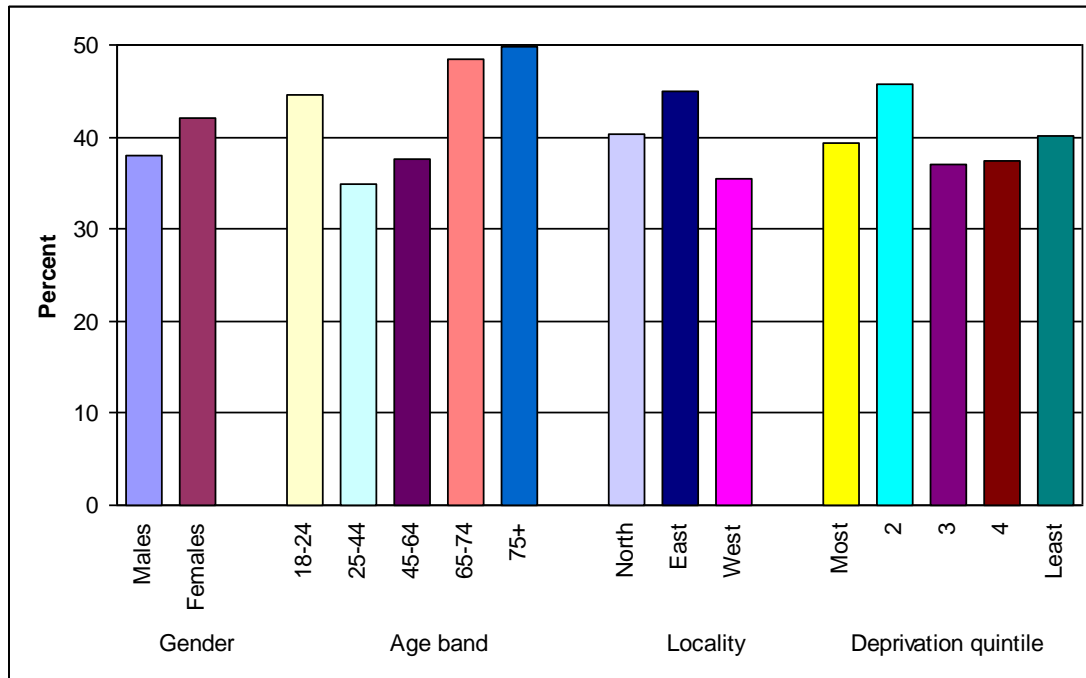
Table 4.16: Housing tenure (excluding other and not known), comparisons with previous local surveys and the United Kingdom 2005

Housing tenure	UK 2005	Hull 2003	2004	Weighted average 03/04	2007
Owner-occupied	70	66	58	61	64
Rented from:					
Local authority	11	22	29	26	17
Housing association	8	6	4	5	4
Private landlord	11	7	9	8	14

4.11.4 Household income

As expected many respondents chose not to provide their household income (38.1% of men and 42.1% of women) with the highest proportions in those aged 65-74 years (48.5%) and 75+ years (49.9%). Residents of East locality were the least likely to provide household income (44.9% compared with 35.5% of West locality residents), with similar variations by deprivation quintile, ranging from 37.5% to 45.8%, but with no clear pattern (see **Figure 4.58**). See **section 16.10** on **page 237** for the full tables of percentages answering this question, together with reasons for not answering the question.

Figure 4.58: Percentages of respondents who did not answer the income question by sub groups



The remainder of this section will consider only the 59.9% who did provide their household income. Although the large number of missing values means we should interpret this question cautiously, the fact that for all subgroups at least 50% of respondents answered this question means we can have some confidence in the answers. The questionnaire asked for total household income, and whether this was gross or net income. We have converted this into approximate after tax income, based on the responses to this question, and after tax income per adult, based on the answers to the other adults in household question. These two estimates will be reported on here.

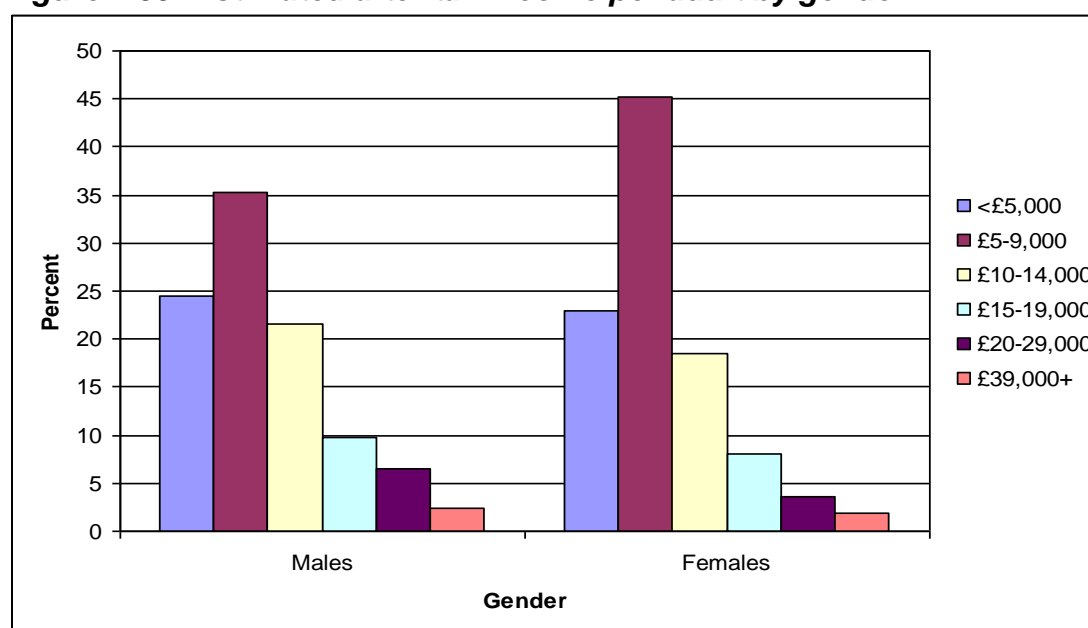
Regional Trends 39³⁷ reported average gross household income for 2001/02 to 20002/03 at £554 per week (approximately £28,000 per year) which equates to approximately £20,000 per year after tax and national insurance (assuming all the household income was taxable income). Among survey responders, more than two thirds reported household income less than £20,000, 33.3% of men and 28.8% of women. 40.7% of respondents aged 25-44 reported household income of £20,000 or more, compared to one third of those aged 45-64, 29.5% of those aged 18-24 years. Among those of retirement age, only 10% of those aged 65-74 years (and 1.7% of those aged 75+ years) had a household income of £20,000 or higher.

35.8% of residents of East locality reported household income of £20,000 or higher, 30.4% and 27.7% in North and West localities respectively. The highest proportion by area committee area were Riverside (East) and North Carr at 46.3% and 44.7% respectively. While just 21.3% and 23.4% of residents of

³⁷ Office for National Statistics (2006)

Riverside (West) and Northern area respectively had a household income of £20,000 or more. Almost half of respondents in the least deprived quintile (46.1%) reported household income of £20,000 or more, decreasing as deprivation increased to 15.9% of those in the most deprived quintile. The full tables of estimated household income per household may be found in **section 16.11** on **page 239**.

Figure 4.59: Estimated after tax income per adult by gender



The median³⁸ estimated after tax income per adult was £5-10,000, with 35.3% of male and 45.1% of female respondents lying within this income bracket (see **Figure 4.59**). The respondents with the lowest after tax income per adult were aged 75+ years (35.6% had an income less than £5,000, 51.3% £5-10,000), followed by those aged 65-74 years (26% with income below £5,000, 56.1% £5-10,000) and the youngest age group, with 32.8% of those aged 18-24 having income below £5,000, and a further 37.2% with an income of £5-10,000. Those aged 25-44 years had the highest incomes (see **Figure 4.60**). Although the median for each age group was £5-10,000, the 25-44 year age group also had the highest proportion of respondents with incomes in each of the higher brackets (25.5% with an income of £15-20,000, 7.4% £20-30,000 and 2.7% £30,000 or higher).

Median incomes per adult for each of the localities and area committee areas were again £5-10,000. The highest incomes were in East locality, with 22.7% having an income of £10-15,000, and a higher proportion earning £15-£19,000 and £20-£29,000, whereas respondents in West locality had the greatest

³⁸ Half of responders had an after tax household income equal to or below the median value and half had a value equal to or above. The median is used as a measure of the 'typical' value and is preferred to the mean (average) where the distribution is skewed (a minority have a high value) as the mean is affected by such a distribution whereas the median is not.

proportion with an income of £30,000 or above (20.4%) The area committee areas with the highest and lowest proportions with income below £5,000 were Riverside (West) and Riverside (East respectively). Riverside (East) had the greatest proportion of respondents with an income per adult of £15-20,000 (15.9%) and for each income band higher than this (see **Figure 4.61**).

Figure 4.60: Estimated after tax income per adult by age band

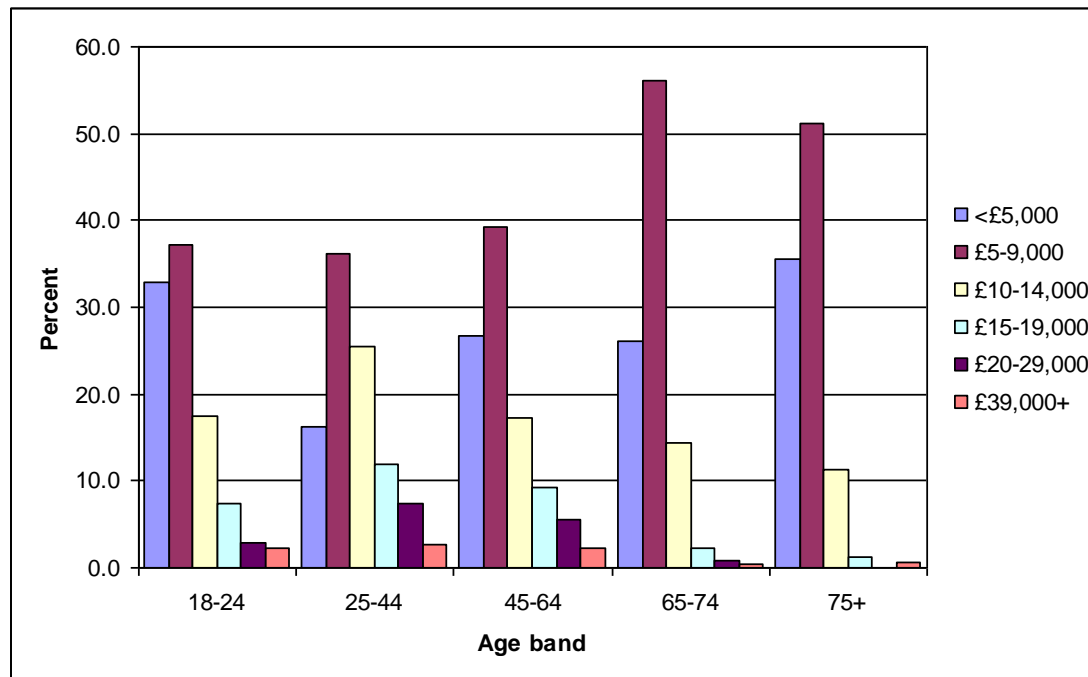
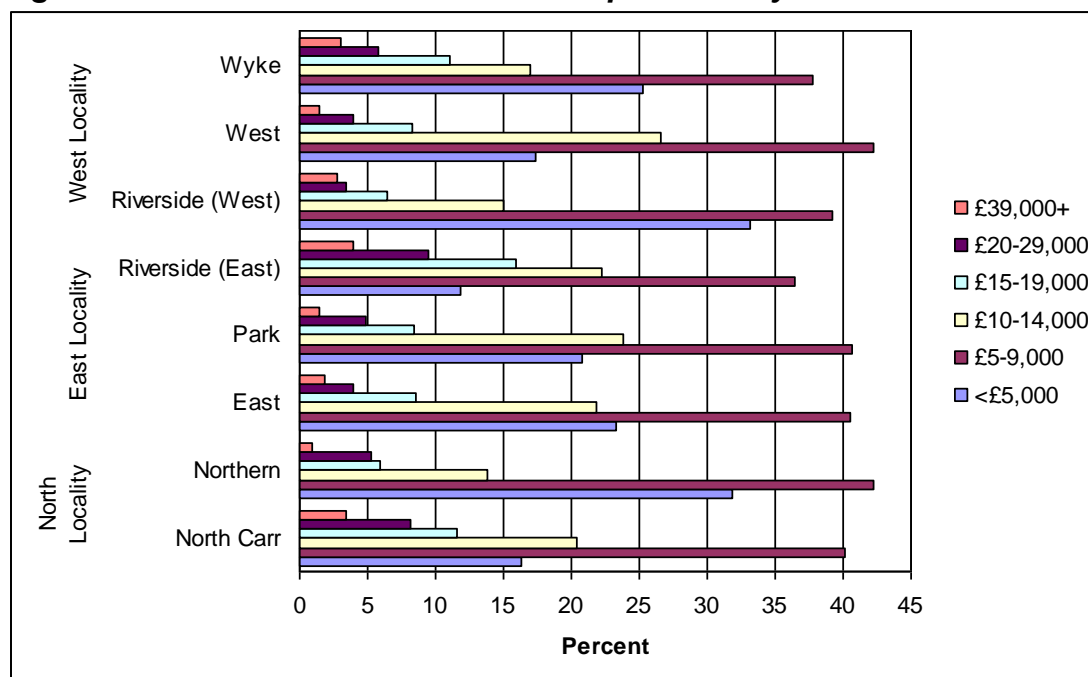
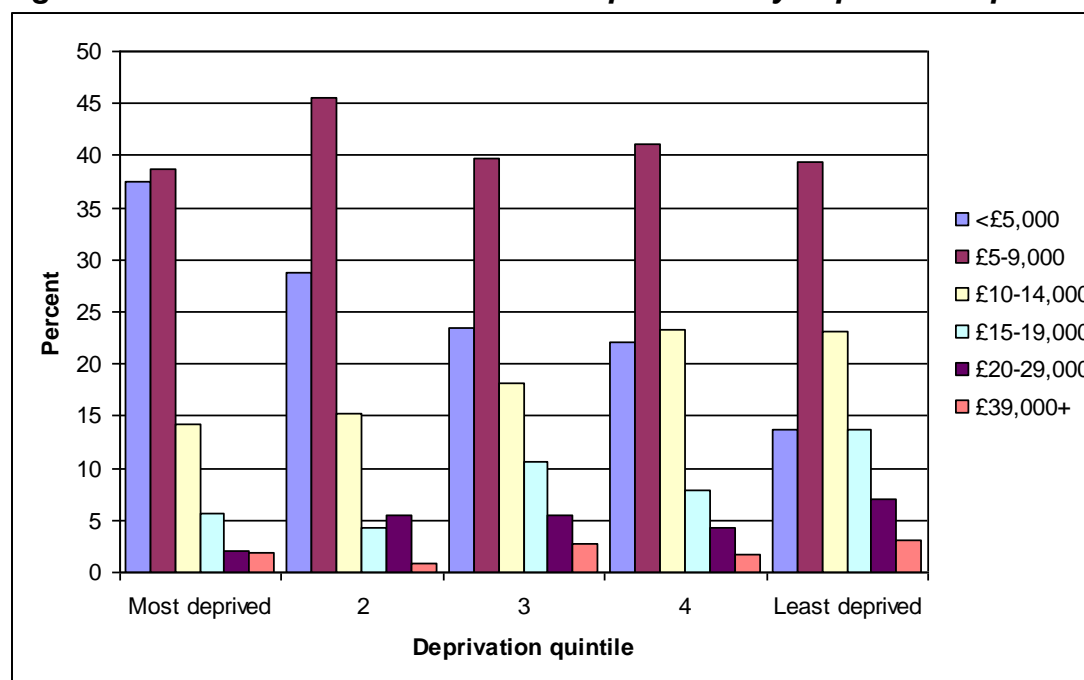


Figure 4.61: Estimated after tax income per adult by area committee area



As one would expect, the proportion of respondents with income per adult less than £5,000 decreased as deprivation decreased, from 37.4% of the most deprived quintile to 13.7% of the least deprived quintile (see **Figure 4.62**). The least deprived quintile saw the largest proportion with income per adult in each of the income brackets above the median (i.e. £10-15,000 and above). The full tables of estimated after tax income may be found in **section 16.12** on **page 241**.

Figure 4.62: Estimated after tax income per adult by deprivation quintile



4.12 Social capital

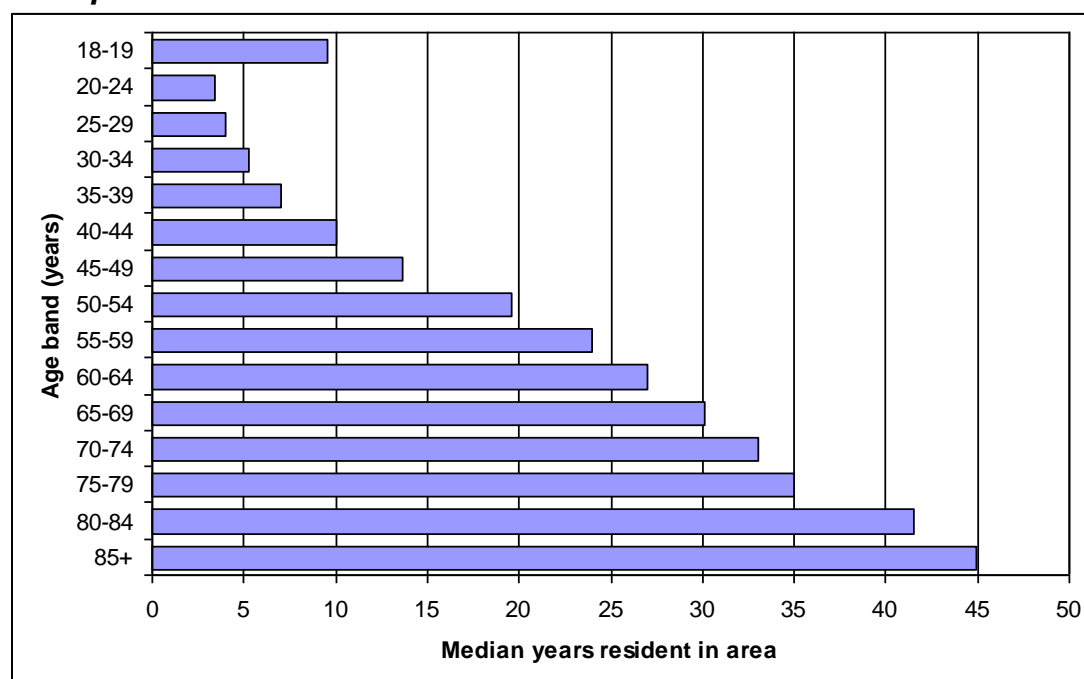
Full tables of data relating to social capital variables may be found in **section 17** starting on **page 243**. The tables include data relating to length of residence in the area, rating of local health services, neighbourhood safety, civic engagement, trust and neighbourliness, social networks and social support. Each social capital variable is tabulated by subgroups of gender, age band, area committee area and locality of residence and deprivation quintile.

4.12.1 Length of residence

The median length of residence in the local area was 12.8 years, slightly higher for women. As expected, this increased greatly with age, from 5 years in those aged 18-24 years to 39.8 years in those aged 75+ years. There is a clear relationship between age and longevity within an area (see **Figure 4.63**), with

what appears to be a low level of geographical mobility, with most residents appearing to be settled in their area by around the age of 30.

Figure 4.63: Median length of residence in area (years) by 5-yr age group of respondent



East locality residents were less geographically mobile than elsewhere, with a median length of residence of almost 16 years (10 and 11 years in North and West localities respectively). There was greater variation at area committee area level, ranging from 6 years in North Carr to 18 years in East and West areas. 37.7% of North Carr residents had lived there for less than 5 years (due to a large number of recent housing developments) as had 41.2% of Wyke residents (where 30% of Hull students lived).

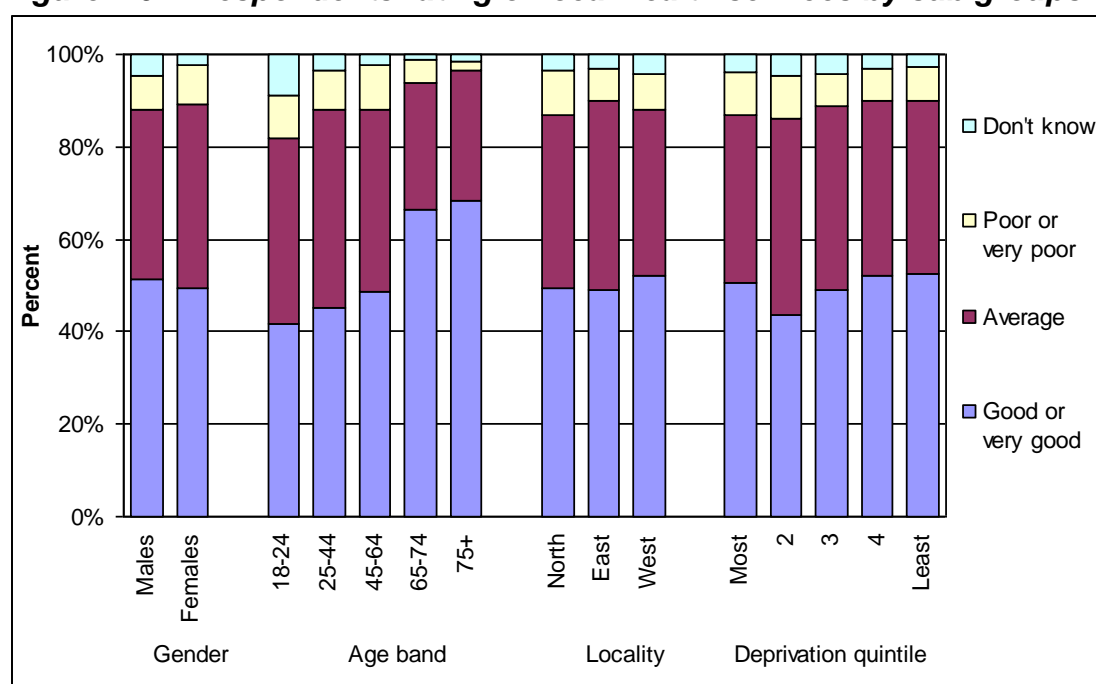
The second least deprived quintile was the most stable, with a median length of residence of 16 years, while most and least deprived quintiles each had a median length of residence of 13 years, while in the two remaining quintiles the median length of residence was 10 years. Full tables on the length of time resident in the area may be found in **section 17.1** on **page 243**.

4.12.2 Local health services

A slim majority of respondents (50.4%) rated local health services as very good or good, slightly higher in men, with a further 38.2% rating them as average (see **Figure 4.64**). Only 7.8% rated local health services as poor or very poor. The proportions rating local health service as very good or good increased as age increased, from 41.8% of those aged 18-24 years to 68.3% of those aged

75+ years. The oldest age group were also least likely to rate them as poor or very poor (1.7%).

Figure 4.64: Respondents rating of local health services by sub groups



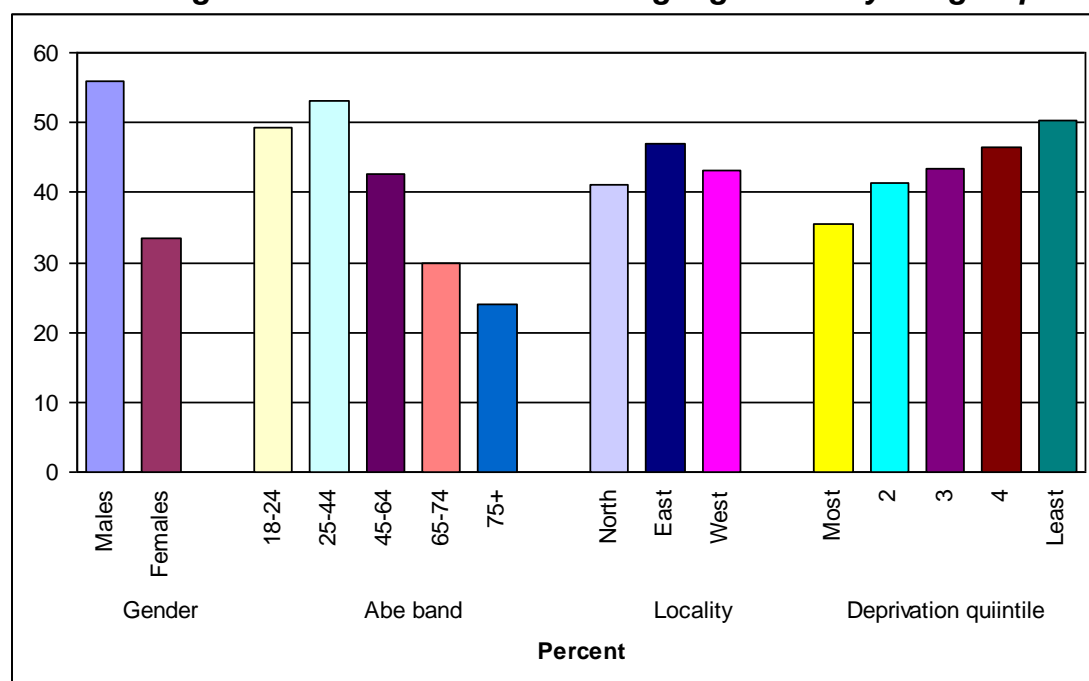
Residents of West locality were the most likely to rate local health services as very good or good (52.1%), including 59.6% of West area residents. A mixed picture emerged for deprivation. The least deprived quintile had the highest proportion rating local health services as very good or good (52.7%) while the most deprived quintile had the highest proportion rating them as very good (12.6%). The second most deprived quintile was the least happy with local health services, with 43.5% rating them as very good or good, and 42.7% rating them as average. Full tables of how respondents rated local health services by subgroups may be found in **section 17.2** on **page 244**.

4.12.3 Safety

The overwhelming majority of survey respondents felt very safe or fairly safe when walking alone in their area during the daytime, with generally around 2-3% of each subgroup feeling very unsafe. This rises to 6.2% of the most deprived quintile (compared to 1.2% of the least deprived quintile), 6% of Riverside (West) residents (compared to none of Riverside (East) residents). The young were also more likely to feel very unsafe in daytime (3.6% of respondents aged 18-24 years) than the old (1.9% of those aged 75+ years), although a larger proportion of this oldest age group never goes out (3.9%). The full daytime safety tables may be found in **section 17.3** on **page 245**.

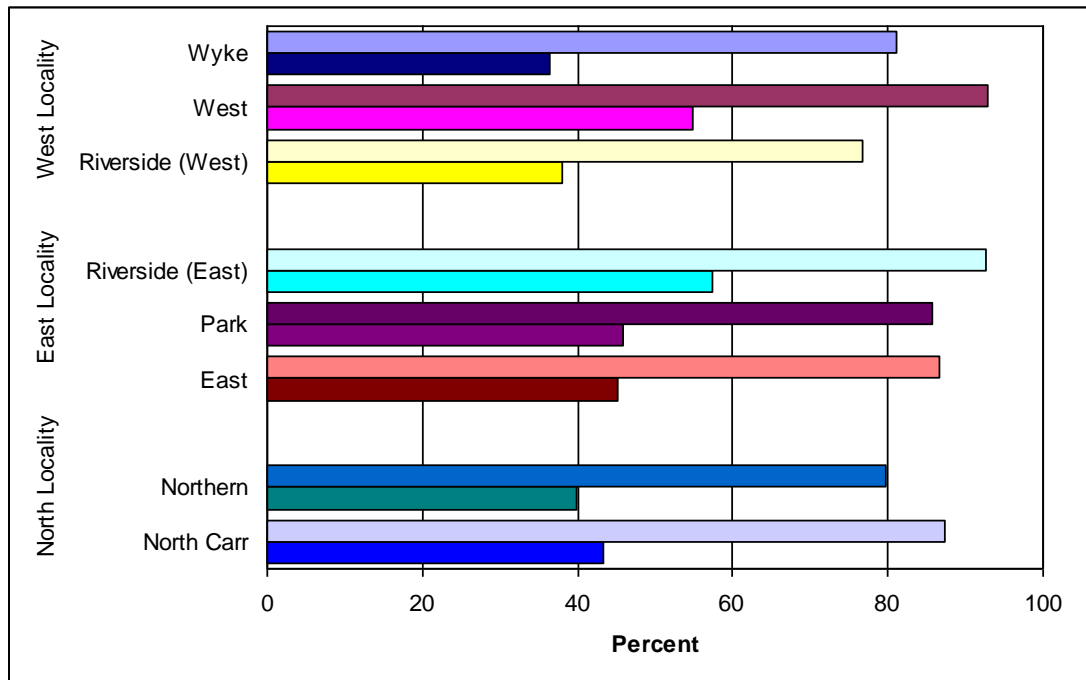
Fewer than half of respondents felt very safe or fairly safe walking alone in their area after dark, 55.8% of men and 33.4% of women (see **Figure 4.65**), while 11.1% never go out after dark. Those aged under 45 years were more likely to feel very safe or fairly safe (53.1% of those aged 25-44 years, 49.3% of those aged 18-24 years) than the old (24.1% of those aged 75+ years). The young were the most likely group to feel very unsafe (18.1% aged 18-24 years) while the old were the least likely (11.9% aged 75+ years) although they were much more likely to never go out (36.8% aged 75+ years) than the young (3.1% aged 18-24 years).

Figure 4.65: Percentage of respondents feeling very safe or fairly safe when walking around their local area during night-time by subgroups



East locality residents were the most likely to feel very safe or fairly safe walking alone in their area after dark (47.1%), highest in Riverside (East) at 57.3%, while West locality residents were the most likely to feel very unsafe (15.1%) with the highest in Wyke at 21.7% (see **Figure 4.66**). The proportion of respondents feeling very safe or fairly safe was highest in the least deprived quintile (50.3%), decreasing with increasing deprivation to 35.4% in the most deprived quintile. Almost twice as many respondents in the most deprived quintile feel very unsafe (19%) than in the least deprived quintile (10%) with similar differences in the proportions never going out after dark (18.5% and 8.4% in the most and least deprived quintiles respectively). The full night-time safety tables may be found in **section 17.4** on **page 247**.

Figure 4.66: Percentage of respondents feeling very safe or fairly safe walking alone in their local area during daytime (upper bar) and night-time (lower bar) by area committee area



The questions on how safe respondents felt when walking in their local area alone in day time and at night-time were previously asked in the 2004 social capital survey conducted in Hull. The results from these questions by gender are presented in **Table 4.17**.

Table 4.17: Percentage of respondents feeling very safe or fairly safe walking alone in their local area during daytime by gender, comparisons with 2004 social capital survey

	Percentage feeling safe walking alone in local area at:							
	Daytime				Night-time			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	2004	2007	2004	2007	2004	2007	2004	2007
Very safe	47.1	38.2	41.1	29.0	23.5	14.4	20.0	3.9
Fairly safe	42.3	48.1	47.0	54.4	43.8	41.4	34.2	29.5
A bit unsafe	8.1	10.5	8.7	12.3	17.7	27.2	25.3	34.4
Very unsafe	1.0	2.6	1.5	2.7	7.9	9.6	9.9	17.7
Never goes out	1.4	0.7	1.7	1.6	7.1	7.4	10.6	14.5

Respondents in 2007 reported that they found their neighbourhood to be less safe than did respondents from the 2004 social capital survey. A smaller percentage of respondents felt very safe walking alone in their local area, either in the daytime or at night-time in 2007 than in 2004 for both males and females. The largest decreases were seen in females (29% fewer felt very safe in daytime and 80% fewer at night-time). Both men and women reported an

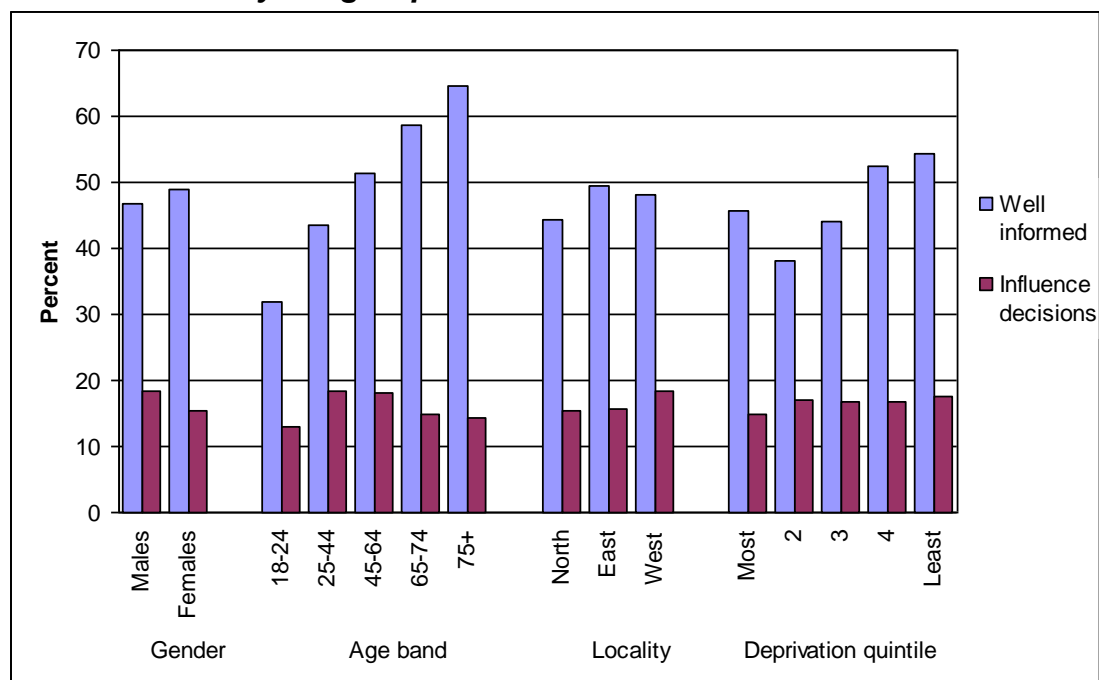
increase in the percentage who felt fairly safe in daytime, but at night-time 5% fewer men and 14% fewer women felt fairly safe compared with 2004. The percentage of men and women feeling either a bit unsafe or very unsafe in the daytime increased by 44%, while the percentage feeling a bit unsafe or very unsafe in the night-time increased by 47% in men and 48% in women to 37% and 52% respectively.

4.12.4 Civic engagement

Informed / influential

Almost half of respondents said they were well informed about things affecting their area, 47.8% but slightly higher in women, while around a third of that number felt they could influence things that affect their area, 16.8% but slightly higher in men (see **Figure 4.67**). 31.8% of those aged 18-24 years felt well informed about things affecting their area, rising with age to 64.6% of those aged 75+ years. There was smaller variation in those who felt they could influence decisions affecting their area (13.0% in those aged 18-24, highest in the aged 25-64 years (around 18%), lowest in those aged 75+ years (14.2%).

Figure 4.67: Percentage of respondents who felt well informed about things affecting their local area and able to influence decisions that affect their local area by subgroups



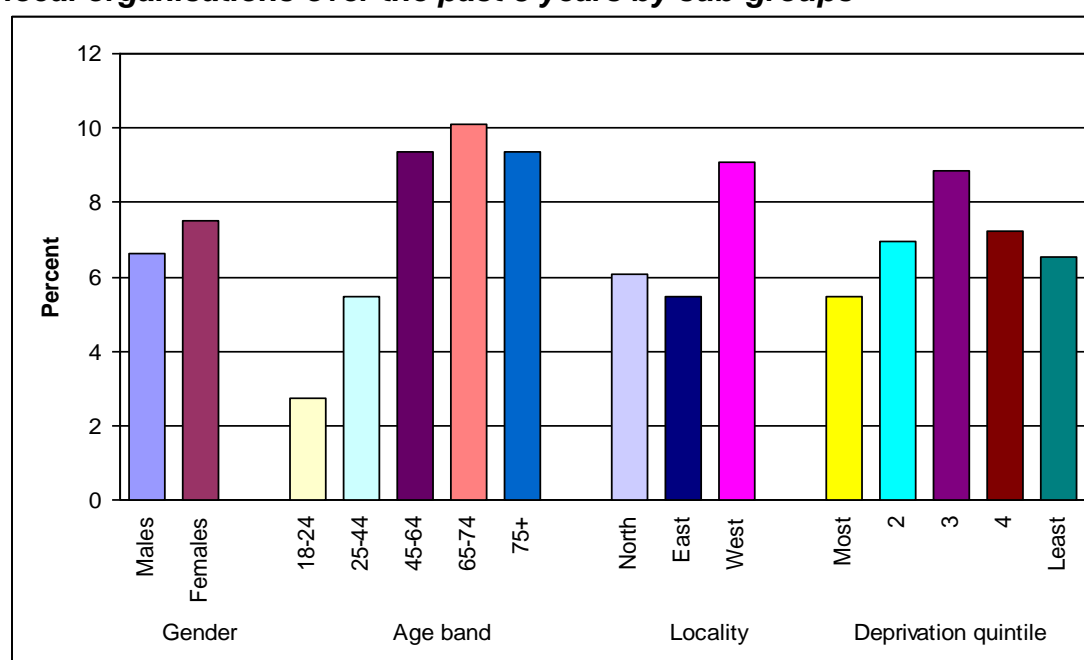
East locality had the largest proportion of residents feeling well informed about decisions affecting their area (49.5%, rising to 65.9% in Riverside (East)). The lowest proportions were seen in North locality (44.3%) and North Carr area (39.0%), perhaps a function of life on new estates. When it comes to influencing decisions affecting their area, residents of North Carr again had the lowest proportion (11.2%) and Riverside (East) the highest (28.4%), while West locality overall had the highest proportion (18.4%).

Respondents in the least deprived quintile felt the most well informed about things affecting their area (54.3%), with the proportion generally decreasing as deprivation increased, to 38.0% of those in the second most deprived quintile, although the most deprived quintile had the third highest proportion feeling well informed at 45.6%, although this group felt they had the least influence on decisions affecting their area (15.0%). The proportion feeling they could influence decisions affecting their area generally increased as deprivation decreased, to 17.6% in the least deprived quintile (but still around one third of those who felt well informed about things affecting their area), although was second highest in the second most deprived quintile (17.0%). Tables of data on how informed respondents felt about issues affecting their area, and whether they felt they could influence decisions affecting their area may be found in **sections 17.5** and **17.6** on **pages 248** and **249** respectively.

Involvement in local organisations

Figure 4.68 shows the percentage of respondents that had been involved in any local organisations over the past 3 years by various sub-groups.

Figure 4.68: Percentage of respondents that had been involved in any local organisations over the past 3 years by sub-groups



Around one in fourteen respondents had been involved in a local organisation over the past 3 years (6.6% of men and 7.5% of women). The old were more likely to be involved with local organisations (10.3% of those aged 65-74 years, 9.3% of those aged 45-64 and 75+ years) than the young (2.7% of those aged 18-24 years). More West locality residents had been involved in local organisations over the past 3 years (9.1%) including 13.7% of Wyke residents. There was no clear pattern with deprivation, with the lowest proportion involved with local organisations in the most deprived quintile (5.5%) followed by the least deprived quintile (6.5%), with the highest proportion in the middle quintile (8.9%). The tables on involvement with local organisations may be found in **section 17.7 on page 251**.

The question on involvement in local organisations was previously asked in the 2004 social capital survey conducted in Hull. Results from this are presented in **Table 4.18**. As can be seen from this table, there has been a decrease in the percentage of respondents from all but one sub-group that have been involved in any local organisations over the past three years, suggesting a reduction in the degree of civic engagement across the Hull population. The only exception was amongst those in the middle deprivation quintile, where the percentage increased by 10%. Overall the percentage of respondents involved in local organisations over the past three years decreased by 28%, with largest decreases seen in males (31%), those aged 18-24 years (62%), the most deprived quintile (58%) and residents of East locality (48%).

Table 4.18: Percentage involved in local organisations over the past three years by sub-groups, comparisons with 2004 social capital survey

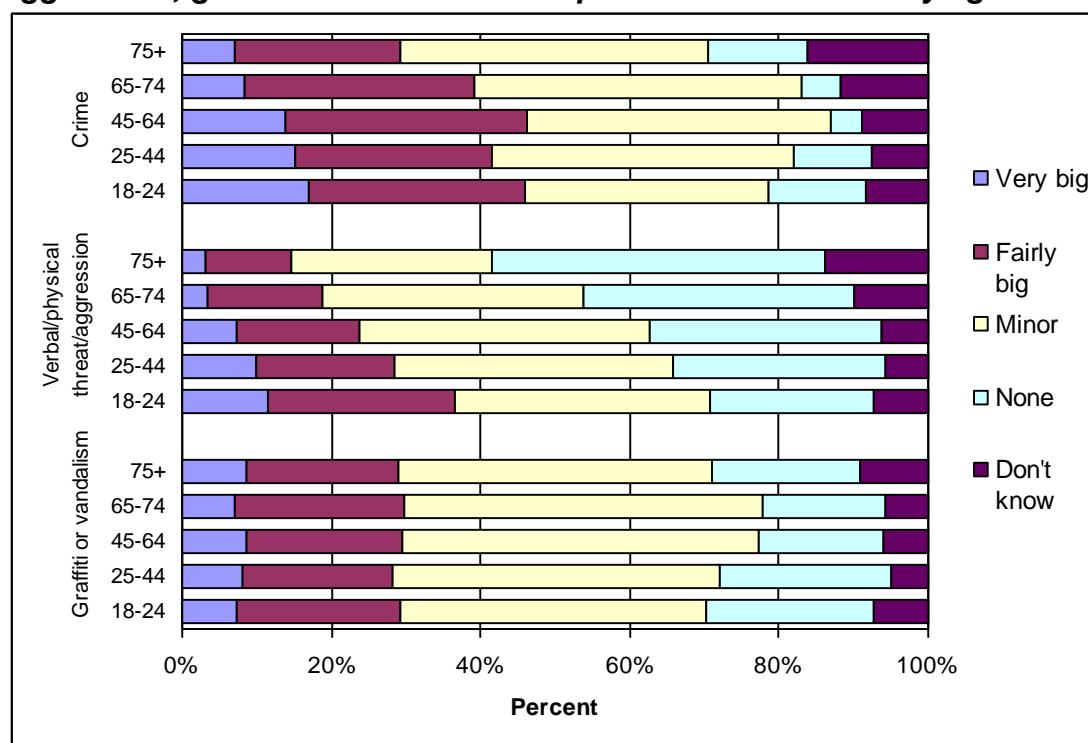
Sub-group	Involved in local organisations in past 3 years	
	Social capital 2004	Health & lifestyle 2007
Males	9.6	6.6
Females	10.1	7.5
18-24	7.2	2.7
25-44	9.2	5.5
45-64	11.8	9.4
65-74	11.1	10.1
75+	10.3	9.4
Most deprived quintile	13.1	5.5
Quintile 2	11.5	7.0
Quintile 3	8.1	8.9
Quintile 4	9.0	7.2
Least deprived quintile	7.5	6.5
North locality	7.4	6.1
East locality	10.5	5.5
West locality	10.7	9.1
Hull	9.9	7.1

Local anti-social behaviour

Less than one in ten respondents felt that graffiti or vandalism was a very big problem in their area. There were a few exceptions to this, namely residents of North locality (11.2%) including Northern area (13.1%), and residents of Park (11.6%) and Riverside (West) (11.6%) areas, as well as those in the most deprived quintile (19.4%) and the second most deprived quintile (21.9%). Conversely only around 3% of those in the two least deprived quintiles felt that graffiti or vandalism was a very big problem in their area.

One fifth of respondents felt that graffiti or vandalism was not a problem in their area, slightly higher in those aged below 45 years (see **Figure 4.69**). Around one quarter or North locality residents felt graffiti or vandalism was not a problem in their area (24%), as did 27% of West area residents, and 28.4% of those in the least deprived quintile. See **section 17.8** on **page 252** for the full tables of how much of a problem respondents felt graffiti or vandalism to be in their area.

Figure 4.69: Percentages seeing crime, verbal or physical threat or aggression, graffiti or vandalism as a problem in their area by age band

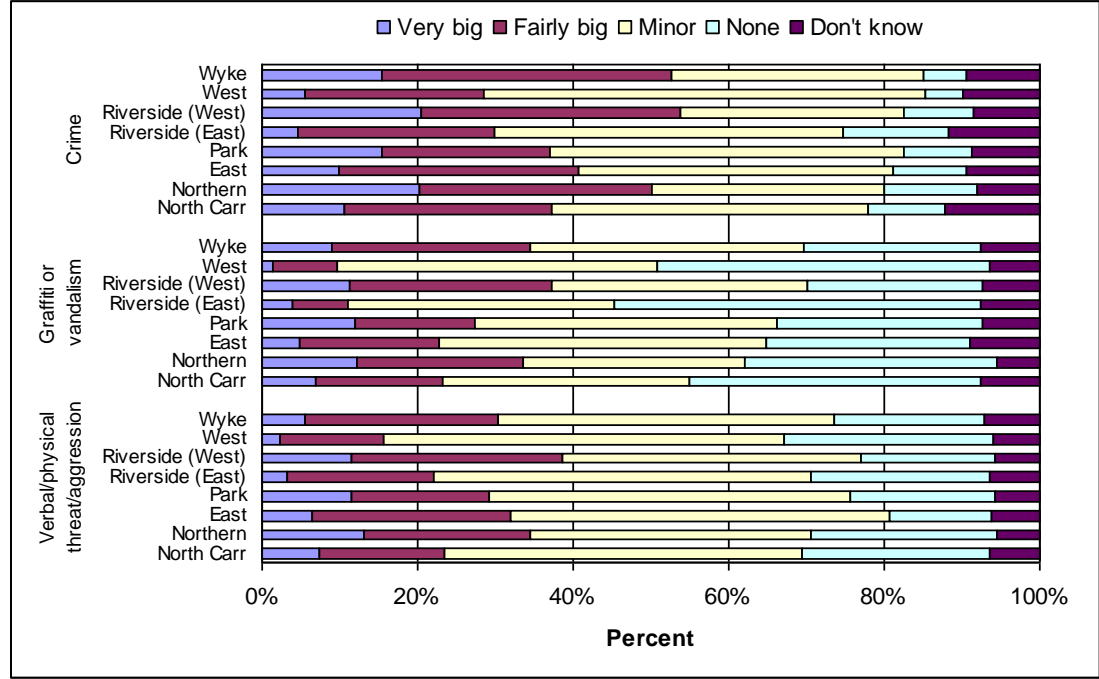


Around one in twelve respondents felt that verbal or physical threat or aggression was a very big problem in their area, slightly higher in men (9.1%) than women (7.2%), although just under one third felt that there was not a problem (30.4%). It was more common for the young to feel that there was a problem with verbal or physical threat or aggression in their area than the old (see **Figure 4.69**). 11.4% of those aged 18-24 years saw it as a very big

problem, 25.1% as a big problem and only 21.9% saying there was no problem; among those aged 75+ years 3.2% saw it as a very big problem, 11.4% a big problem, and 44.4% saying there was not a problem). These differences are likely to reflect the greater number of young people going out after dark, and the high proportion of elderly people who never go out after dark, and are to be expected given that it is known that young people are many times more likely to be the victim of violent crime than the old.

Verbal or physical threat or aggression was felt to be more of a problem in North locality (10.4% saying it was a very big problem and 19.6% a big problem), although this locality also had the largest proportion saying there was not a problem (34.1%). The area with the largest proportion saying there was a very big or big problem with verbal or physical threat or aggression was Riverside (West) at 37.1%, while the lowest proportion was in West (9.7%), both in West locality (see **Figure 4.70**).

Figure 4.70: Percentages seeing crime, verbal or physical threat or aggression, graffiti or vandalism as a problem in their area by area committee area

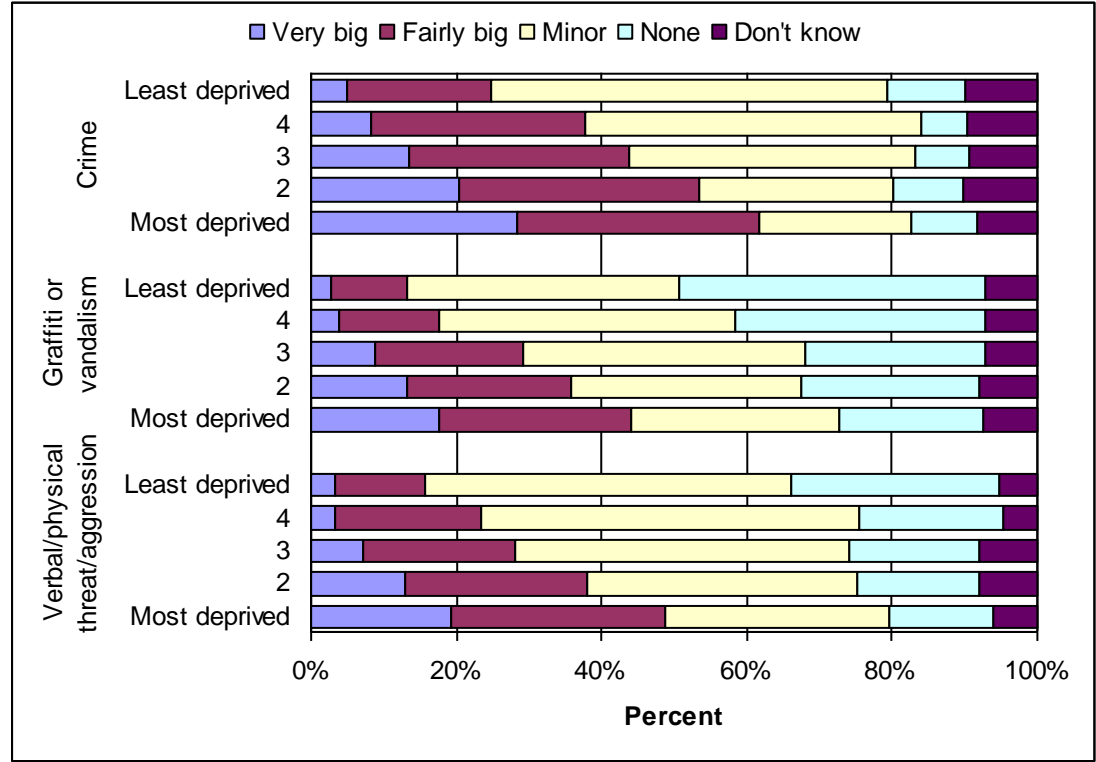


There was again a clear relationship with deprivation (see **Figure 4.71**), with 17.7% of the most deprived quintile reporting that verbal or physical threat or aggression was a very big problem, 26.5% a big problem, and only 19.8% saying there was no problem. Proportions reporting a problem decreased as deprivation decreased, while those saying there was no problem increased as deprivation decreased, so that in the least deprived quintile only 2.7% said that verbal or physical threat or aggression was a very big problem, 10.5% said it was a big problem, with 42.1% saying there was not a problem. The full tables

on how much of a problem respondents felt verbal or physical threat or aggression to be in their area may be found in **section 17.9** on **page 253**.

Crime was seen as a very big problem by around one in seven survey respondents (14.6% of men and 12.6% of women), with a further 27.2% of men and 29.8% of women seeing crime as a big problem, with less than one in ten respondents saying there was no crime problem in their area. More young people saw crime as a very big problem in their area (17.0% of those aged 18-24 years saying it was a very big problem, 28.9% a big problem) than did old people (7.0% of those aged 75+ years saw crime as a very big problem in their area, 22.3% a big problem), although around 13% of both these age groups said there was no crime problem in their area, compared with between 4% and 5% of those aged 45-74 years (see **Figure 4.69**).

Figure 4.71: Percentages seeing crime, verbal or physical threat or aggression, graffiti or vandalism as a problem in their area by deprivation quintile



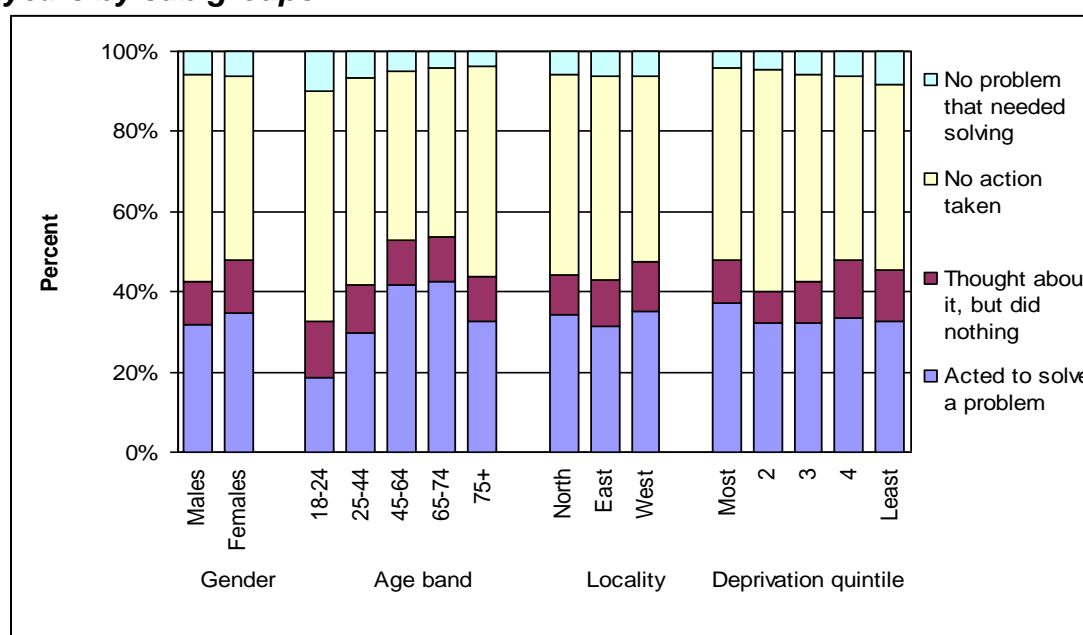
More residents of North locality reported crime as a very big problem (17.0%) including Northern area at 20.2%, although the area with the largest proportion saying crime in their area was a very big problem was Riverside (West) (20.5%) in West locality (see **Figure 4.70**). West locality had the highest proportion reporting crime as a big problem in their area (31.1%) including Wyke (37.2%). The majority of West area residents considered crime in the area to be a minor problem (56.6%), the only area committee area with a majority saying this. Despite having the highest proportion saying crime was a very big problem, North locality also had the highest proportion saying there was no crime

problem in their area (11.3%). Perceptions of neighbourhood crime levels were clearly related to deprivation (see **Figure 4.71**), with a majority of those in the two most deprived quintiles reporting that crime was a very big or big problem in their area (61.8% of the most deprived quintile, 53.4% of the second most deprived quintile), falling to 24.8% of the least deprived quintile, where the majority of respondents said there was a minor problem with crime in their area (54.6%). The full tables of how much of a problem respondents perceived crime to be in their neighbourhood may be found in **section 17.10** on **page 255**.

Actions taken to solve local problems

Figure 4.72 shows the percentage of respondents that have acted to solve a local problem in the past three years by various sub groups.

Figure 4.72: Percentage acting to solve a local problem in the last three years by sub groups



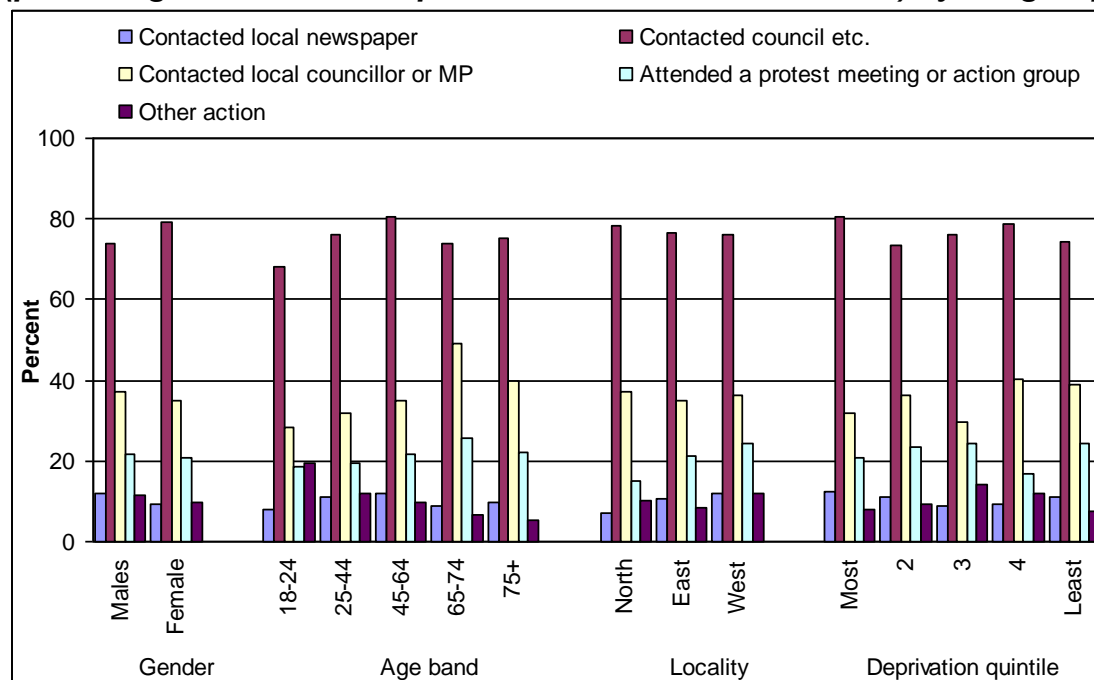
One third of respondents had taken some action over the past 3 years to solve a local problem, 31.9% of men and 34.9% of women. A further half of respondents had seen there was a local problem but had not even considered taking any action (51.8% of men and 45.9% of women). 6% of respondents felt there was no local problem that needed solving. The young were the least likely to have taken any action (18.8%) with the proportion increasing with age to 42.5% of those aged 65-74 years, then declining to 32.8% of those aged 75+ years. A clear majority of those aged under 45 years and those aged 75+ years had seen that there was a problem but had not even thought about taking any action to solve it. The young were the most likely to feel there were no local problems that needed solving, while the old were the least likely (10.0% and 3.8% respectively).

The areas whose residents were most likely to take some action were Wyke (39.0%, and whose residents were most likely to think about taking action but not doing so, 14.4%) and Riverside (West) (38.9%), whilst the area whose residents were the least likely to take action was West (27.3%) all three being constituent parts of West locality, which had the highest proportion (34.9, although North was just slightly lower at 34.3%) and also had the highest within locality variation. Both East and North localities had a majority saying they were aware of a local problem but did not even think about taking action to solve it, with highest proportion by area being North Carr in North locality and West in West locality, both at 53.5%.

A higher proportion in the deprived quintile had taken some action in an attempt to solve a local problem (37.0%) than any other quintile (32.1% to 33.5% in the other quintiles). The second most deprived quintile had the highest proportion of respondents who had seen that there was a local problem, but had not even thought about acting to try to solve it, while the least deprived quintile had the highest proportion who felt that there was no problem locally that needed solving (8.2%). Full tables of whether or not respondents had taken any action to solve a local problem in the past three years may be found in **section 17.11** on **page 256**.

Figure 4.73 shows the types of actions taken by respondents (as a percentage of all respondents that took an action) by various subgroups.

Figure 4.73: Actions taken to solve a local problem in the past three years (percentage of all those respondents that took some action) by subgroup



Of those that had taken action to solve a local problem, three-quarters had contacted the appropriate organisation, e.g. the local council (76.7%), while over one third had contacted a local councillor or MP (36.0%) and one fifth had

attended a protest meeting or joined an action group (21.2%). Full details of the types of actions taken, as well as the number of different types of actions taken, by gender, by age band, by area committee area and locality of residence and by deprivation quintile may be found in **section 17.12** starting on **page 258**.

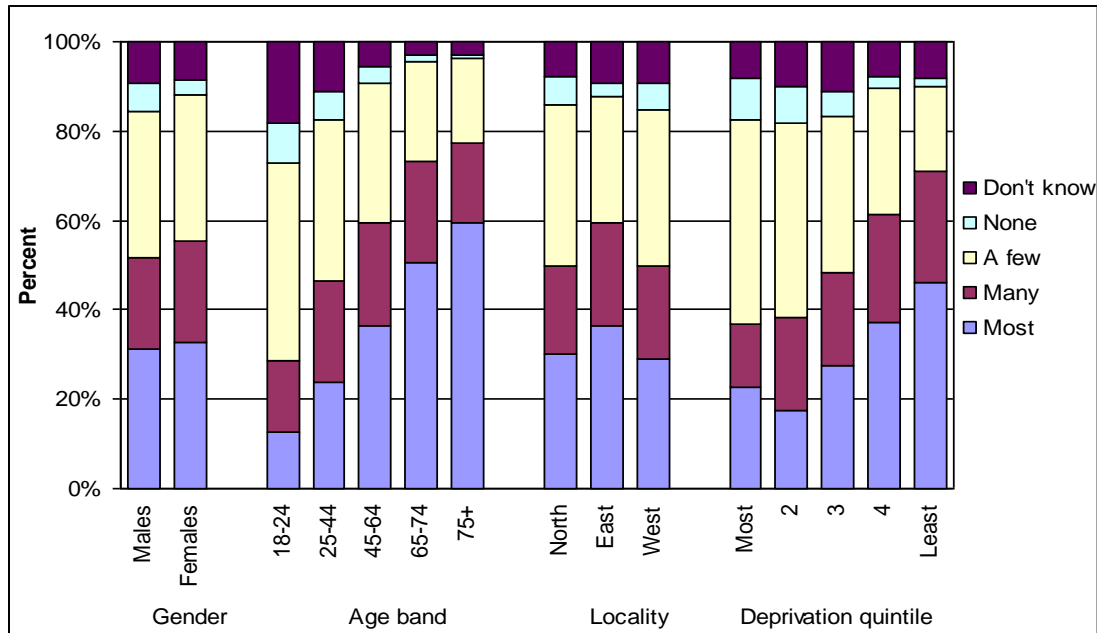
The proportions writing to a local newspaper were highest amongst men (12.1%), those aged 45-64 years (11.8%), residents of West locality (12.0%), including Riverside (West) area (13.8%) and those in the most deprived quintile (12.6%). The proportions contacting the appropriate organisation were highest amongst women (79.2%), those aged 45-64 years (80.3%), residents of North locality (78.5%) including North Carr (83.1%) and those in the most deprived quintile (80.7%). The proportions contacting a local councillor or MP were highest amongst men (37.3%), those aged 65-74 years (49.0%), residents of North locality (37.2%) or Riverside (East) area (50.0%) and those in the second least deprived quintile. The highest proportions attending a protest meeting or action group were found in men (21.9%), those aged 65-74 years (25.5%), residents of West locality (24.2%) or Riverside (East) area (32.4%) and the second most deprived quintile (24.4%). Undefined other actions were most commonly taken by men (11.4%), those aged 18-24 years (19.4%), residents of West locality (12.0%) including Wyke (19.0%) and the middle deprivation quintile. Based on these criteria, this group of respondents is likely to contain a high proportion of students.

4.12.5 Trust and neighbourliness

Figure 4.74 shows the percentage of respondents trusting the people in their neighbourhood by various subgroups. Around one third of respondents (32.0%) trusted most people in their neighbourhoods, while a further 21.5% trusted many people, with just 4.9% saying they trust no one in their neighbourhood. Women were slightly more trusting than men. The proportion trusting most people in their neighbourhood increased greatly with age, from 12.7% of those aged 18-24 years to 59.4% of those aged 75+ years. Only 0.6% of this oldest age group trusted no one in their neighbourhood, rising as age decrease to 8.9% of those aged 18-24 years.

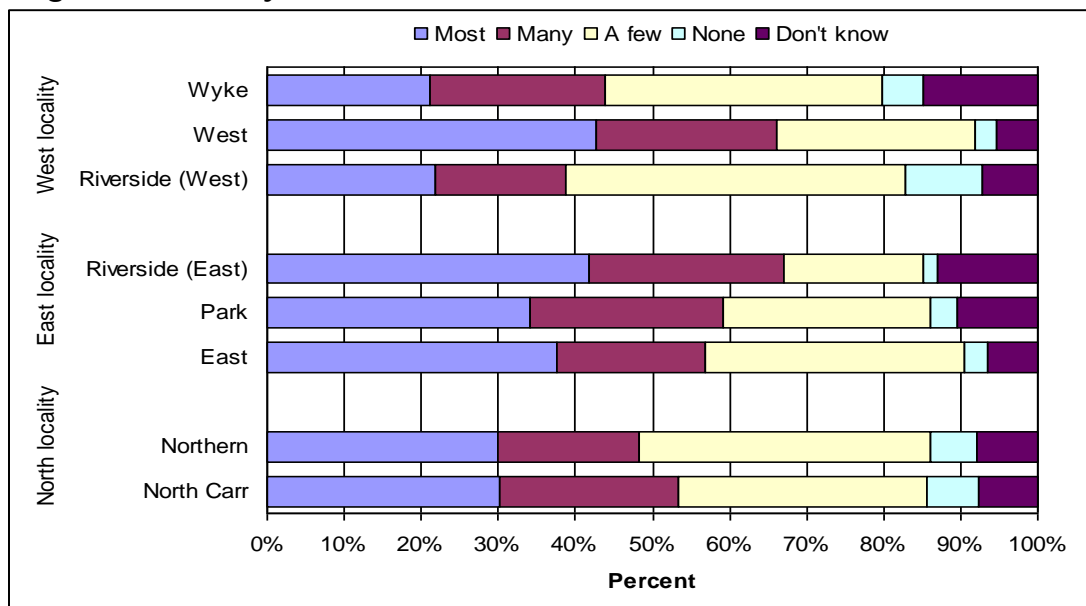
Those in the least deprived quintile were the most trusting of their neighbours (46.1% trusting most, 25.0% trusting many). These proportions decreased as deprivation increased such that they were halved in the most deprived quintile, where 22.6% trusted most and 14.1% trusted many of their neighbours, and almost 1 in ten trusted none of their neighbours (9.4%).

Figure 4.74: Percentage of respondents trusting the people in their neighbourhood by subgroups



Residents of East locality had the most trust in their neighbours (36.5% trusting most, 22.8% trusting many) including 41.9% and 25.1% of Riverside (East) residents respectively trusting most and many of their neighbours. This compared to 28.8% and 21.1% of West locality residents who trusted most or many of their neighbours. Within this locality there were particularly large variations, with 42.8% of West residents trusting most of their neighbours, to 21.1% and 21.9% for residents of Wyke and Riverside (West) respectively (see **Figure 4.75**).

Figure 4.75: Percentage of respondents trusting the people living in their neighbourhood by area committee area of residence



For the full tables of how much respondents trusted the people living in their neighbourhoods please refer to **section 17.13** starting on **page 263**.

Table 4.19 presents comparisons with the 2004 Hull social capital survey of the percentages trusting their neighbours. Levels of trust in neighbours increased between 2004 and 2007. The percentage of respondents trusting most of their neighbours increased between 2004 and 2007 by two thirds, increasing in most subgroups, with the exceptions of those aged 18-24 years (7% decrease), the most deprived quintile and second most deprived quintile (decreases of 6% and 18% respectively). The percentage that trusted none of their neighbours decreased by more than half overall, and fell in each subgroup.

Table 4.19: Percentage trusting the people living in their neighbourhood by subgroups, comparisons with 2004 social capital survey

	How many of your neighbours do you trust ?							
	Most		Many		A few		None	
	2004	2007	2004	2007	2004	2007	2004	2007
Males	18.9	34.6	20.4	22.2	45.6	36.0	15.1	7.2
Females	23.0	35.7	23.2	25.0	42.4	35.6	11.4	3.7
18-24 yrs	16.7	15.6	15.7	19.4	45.6	54.1	22.0	10.9
25-44 yrs	20.5	26.6	23.8	25.7	42.6	40.8	13.2	6.9
45-64 yrs	23.8	38.7	20.7	24.3	45.5	32.9	9.9	4.2
65-74 yrs	23.2	51.9	27.6	23.3	40.7	23.1	8.5	1.8
75+ yrs	19.1	61.4	20.8	18.6	47.1	19.5	13.0	0.6
Most deprived quintile	26.0	24.5	17.0	15.3	43.3	49.9	13.8	10.3
Quintile2	23.7	19.4	17.0	23.1	45.2	48.3	14.0	9.3
Quintile 3	17.1	30.9	19.7	23.7	46.2	39.0	10.9	6.4
Quintile 4	18.1	40.4	27.6	26.1	46.6	30.5	15.6	2.9
Least deprived quintile	21.8	50.2	21.2	27.2	39.6	20.7	11.0	1.9
North locality	21.3	32.5	17.1	21.7	42.3	39.0	19.3	6.8
East locality	23.1	40.3	20.4	25.2	45.5	31.2	11.0	3.4
West locality	19.5	31.8	24.4	23.3	44.3	38.5	11.8	6.5
Hull	20.9	35.2	21.8	23.7	44.0	35.8	13.2	5.4

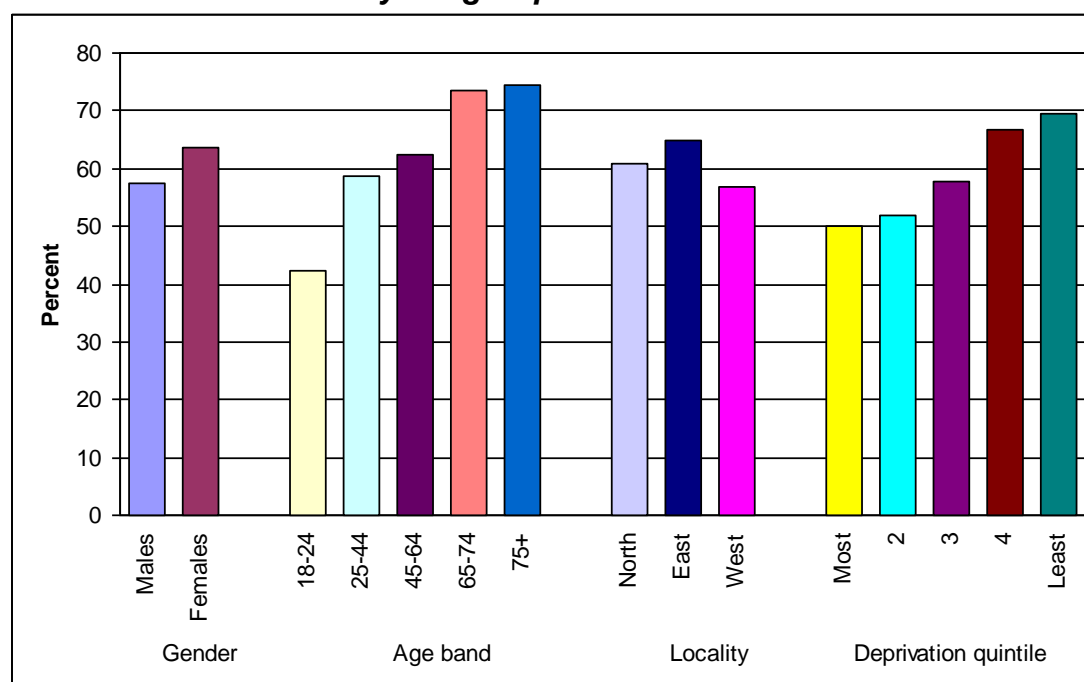
The percentages of respondents feeling that neighbours looked out for each other in their neighbourhood were higher than the percentages that trusted most or many of their neighbours. Overall 63.6% of women and 57.5% of men felt that neighbours looked out for each other (see **Figure 4.76**), with the proportions increasing with age from 42.3% of those aged 18-24 years to 74.5% of those aged 75+ years.

More East locality residents felt that their neighbours looked out for each other (64.8%) with the lowest proportion in West locality (56.7%), although there were greater variations within West locality, from 48.8% of Riverside (West) residents to 68.5% of West residents (the highest by area committee area).

Half of the most deprived quintile (50.1%) felt that their neighbours looked out for each other, rising as deprivation decreased to more than two thirds of the

least deprived quintile (69.4%). The full tables of whether respondents felt that their neighbours looked out for each other may be found in **section 17.14** on **page 264**.

Figure 4.76: Percentage of respondents who feel that their neighbours look out for each other by subgroups



Again we can compare the results with those derived from the 2004 Hull social capital survey. The comparisons are presented in **Table 4.20**. Despite an increase in the percentage feeling that they would trust most of their neighbours compared with 2004 (increasing by two thirds in 2007 as reported above), there was a decrease in the percentage feeling that their neighbours looked out for each other, decreasing by 5% overall to 60.6%, but still higher than the percentages trusting most or many of their neighbours.

Decreases of between 2% and 22% were seen in most sub-groups. Notable exceptions were those aged 65-74 years and 75+ years, with increases of 3% and 7% respectively; the second least deprived quintile (11% increase). Whereas in 2004 the least deprived quintile was the sub-group with the highest percentage of respondents feeling that their neighbours looked out for each other, in 2007 it had the third highest percentage, following those aged 75+ years and those aged 65-74 years.

These appear to be contradictory trends, with the percentages trusting most of their neighbours increasing and the percentages feeling their neighbours look out for each other decreasing, but the large increases in respondents trusting most of their neighbours were from a low base (less than a quarter in most sub-groups in 2004) while the small decreases in those feeling their neighbours looked out for each other was from a very high base (around two thirds in most

subgroups). The impact therefore did not change the direction of the difference between these two indicators for most sub-groups (with most having a higher percentage feeling their neighbours looked out for each other than who trusted either most or many of their neighbours), but rather it just changed the magnitude. The relationship did change in several sub-groups, due to especially high increases in those trusting most of their neighbours, notably respondents in the least deprived quintile and those aged 75+ years.

Table 4.20: Percentage feeling people in their neighbourhood look out for each other by subgroups, comparisons with 2004 social capital survey

	Neighbours look out for each other					
	Yes		No		Don't know	
	2004	2007	2004	2007	2004	2007
Males	61.1	57.5	25.8	23.5	13.1	18.9
Females	67.1	63.6	20.9	20.1	12.0	16.3
18-24 yrs	47.1	42.3	33.4	31.3	19.4	26.4
25-44 yrs	64.1	58.6	23.2	21.2	12.7	20.3
45-64 yrs	70.0	62.5	20.5	23.5	9.5	14.0
65-74 yrs	71.4	73.5	19.6	15.4	9.0	11.1
75+ yrs	69.6	74.5	17.7	12.9	12.6	12.6
Most deprived quintile	64.2	50.1	26.8	32.5	9.0	17.5
Quintile 2	61.9	52.0	26.7	28.1	11.3	19.9
Quintile 3	64.7	57.7	22.4	21.8	12.9	20.6
Quintile 4	60.2	66.6	24.4	17.4	15.3	16.0
Least deprived quintile	71.5	69.4	16.2	15.0	12.3	15.6
North locality	60.4	60.7	31.6	22.6	8.0	16.7
East locality	65.9	64.8	21.6	17.0	12.5	18.2
West locality	65.0	56.7	20.9	25.9	14.1	17.4
Hull	64.1	60.6	23.3	21.8	12.6	17.6

4.12.6 Social networks

Figure 4.77 shows the frequency of contact with non-household family members by various subgroups. Just over half of survey respondents spoke to family members (other than those they lived with) on most days, with many more women (60.4%) than men (43.4%) doing so, while less than one in ten respondents spoke to family members monthly or less often. The majority of each age group spoke to non-household family members on most days, with few differences by age, except in those that spoke to family members monthly or rarely (11.0% of those aged 18-24 years compared with 6.6% of those aged 75+ years).

East locality residents spoke most frequently to non-household family members (57.9% speaking most days) while less than half of West locality residents (47.6%) spoke most days. Riverside (West) had the lowest proportion speaking

most days (45.3%) and the largest proportion speaking rarely monthly or less frequently (14.9%). A majority of respondents from each deprivation quintile spoke to non-household family members on most days (ranging from 50.1% in the middle quintile to 53.2% in the second most deprived quintile). Those speaking monthly or less frequently were greater among the two most deprived quintiles (11.4-11.8%) than the two least deprived quintiles (7.6-7.7%). Full tables of the frequency of contacts with non-household family members may be found in **section 17.15** on **page 265**.

Figure 4.77: Frequency³⁹ of contacts with non-household family members by subgroups

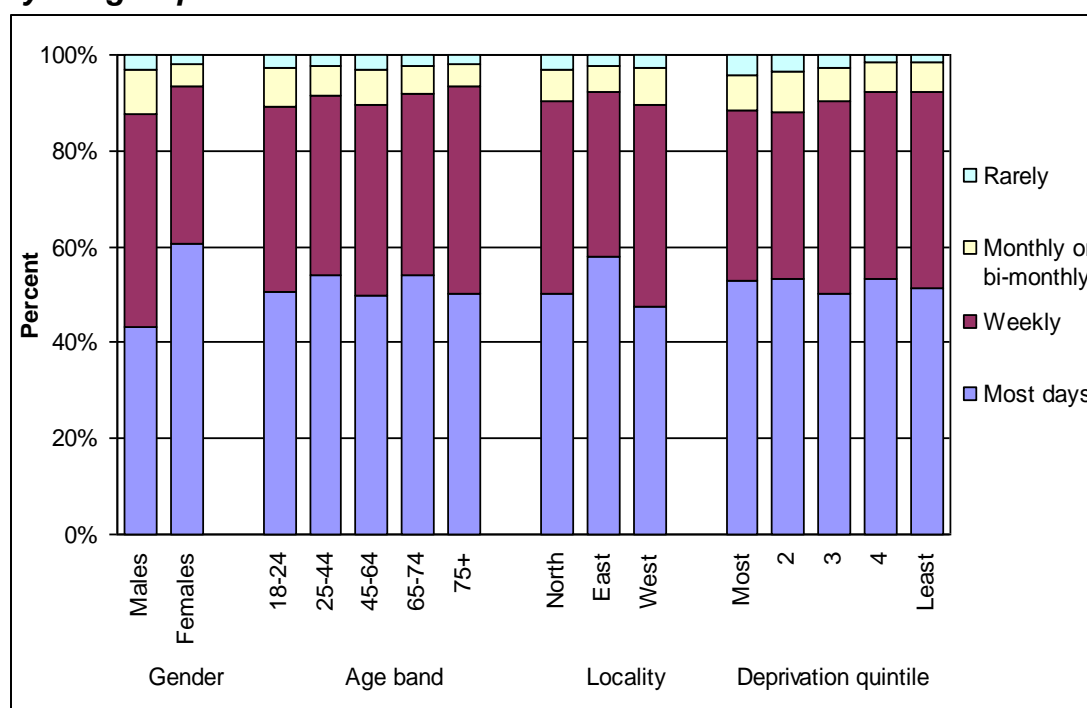


Table 4.21 shows the changes in frequency of contact with non-household family members since the 2004 social capital survey, for which this information had been collected previously. Respondents in the 2007 survey speak to their non-household family members more frequently than respondents in the 2004 social capital survey, with an overall increase in those speaking to family members on most days of almost one third. An increase was seen in every sub-group, ranging from 2% in those aged 65-74 years to 47% in East locality residents. The percentage of respondents who spoke to non-household family members less than weekly decreased by more than one third overall, with decreases in each sub-group, ranging from 1% in those aged 65-74 years to 51% in those aged 18-24 years.

³⁹ Most days=daily or on 4-6 days per week;
Weekly=1-4 days per week;
Monthly=1-2 times per month or bi-monthly;
Rarely=1-2 times per year or less

Table 4.21: Frequency of contacts with (non-household) family members, comparisons with 2004 social capital survey

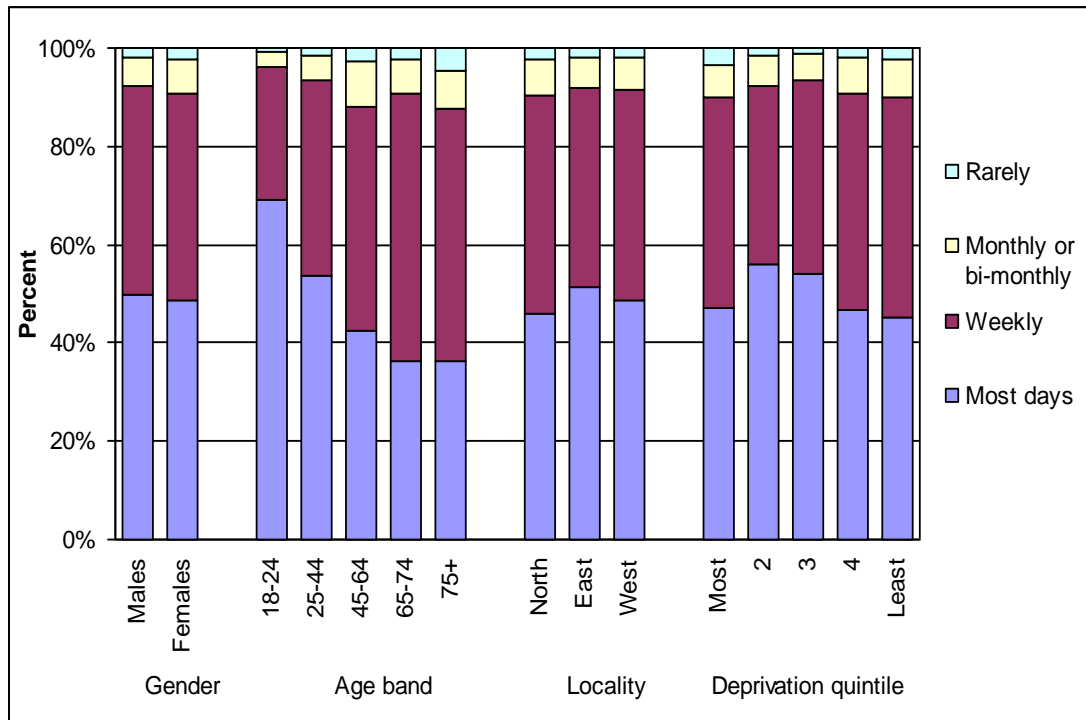
	How often do you speak to (non-household) family members? (%) ⁴⁰							
	Most days		Weekly		Monthly		Rarely	
	2004	2007	2004	2007	2004	2007	2004	2007
Males	33.0	43.4	48.6	44.4	16.3	9.0	2.1	3.2
Females	46.0	60.4	44.3	33.2	8.8	4.5	0.9	1.9
18-24 years	34.7	50.7	42.6	38.3	22.2	8.1	0.5	2.9
25-44 years	39.0	54.1	47.9	37.3	11.9	6.4	1.2	2.1
45-64 years	36.1	50.0	50.3	39.6	11.4	7.2	2.2	3.2
65-74 years	53.0	54.1	38.8	37.7	6.2	6.0	2.1	2.2
75+ years	46.8	50.3	43.0	43.0	8.2	4.7	2.0	2.0
Most deprived quintile	45.1	52.8	41.6	35.7	11.8	7.2	1.5	4.2
Quintile 2	39.0	53.2	45.0	35.0	14.6	8.2	1.4	3.6
Quintile 3	36.6	50.1	48.7	40.3	12.6	6.9	2.1	2.7
Quintile 4	38.6	53.3	46.3	39.1	13.4	6.2	1.7	1.4
Least deprived quintile	37.1	51.3	51.2	41.0	11.1	6.0	0.6	1.7
North Locality	43.6	50.1	46.0	40.4	9.6	6.4	0.9	3.1
East Locality	39.4	57.9	45.4	34.3	13.8	5.5	1.4	2.3
West Locality	37.2	47.6	47.6	41.8	13.3	8.0	1.9	2.6
Hull	39.4	52.1	46.5	38.7	12.6	6.7	1.5	2.6

Figure 4.78 shows the frequency of contact with friends (excluding those in the same household) by various subgroups. Just under half of respondents spoke to non-household friends on most days (49.1%), with little variation by gender. It was more common for the young to speak to their non-household friends on most days (69.0% of those aged 18-24 years), decreasing as age increased to 36.3% of those aged 75+ years. There was a concomitant decrease in the proportions speaking to friends monthly or rarely as age increased, from 3.8% to 12.5% of those aged 18-24 and 75+ years respectively.

Residents of East locality spoke to their non-household) friends slightly more frequently (51.4% on most days) than residents of other localities, while residents of North locality had the highest proportion speaking to non-household friends monthly or less frequently (9.7%). Residents of Wyke had the highest proportion by area committee area (57.4%) speaking to non-household friends on most days, while 10.0% of Riverside (West) residents spoke to non-household friends monthly or less often (the highest proportion by area committee area), both within West locality.

⁴⁰ Most days=daily or on 4-6 days per week;
Weekly=1-4 days per week;
Monthly=1-2 times per month or bi-monthly;
Rarely=1-2 times per year or less

Figure 4.78: Frequency⁴¹ of contacts with non-household friends by subgroups



The deprivation quintile with the lowest proportion speaking to non-household friends on most days was the least deprived quintile (45.2%), increasing as deprivation increased to 55.9% of the second most deprived quintile, but then decreasing to 47.1% of the most deprived quintile. Full tables of the frequency of contacts with friends (excluding those living in the same household) may be found in **section 17.16** on **page 267**.

Table 4.22 shows the changes in frequency of contacts with friends (who are not family or neighbours) since the 2004 social capital survey, for which this information had been collected previously.

The percentage of respondents speaking to friends (who were not family members or neighbours) on a daily basis increased between 2004 and 2007 by 45% overall to 49.1%, and increased in each of the sub-groups, with increases ranging from 18% in those aged 18-24 years (who had the highest percentage from each survey) to 103% in those aged 75+ years, which had the lowest percentage in each survey. The percentages speaking to friends less than weekly decreased by 50% overall, with decreases of between one fifth and two thirds in each sub-group.

⁴¹ Most days=daily or on 4-6 days per week;
Weekly=1-4 days per week;
Monthly=1-2 times per month or bi-monthly;
Rarely=1-2 times per year or less

Table 4.22: Frequency of contacts with friends (who are not family or neighbours), comparisons with 2004 social capital survey

	How often do you speak to friends (who are not family or neighbours)? (%) ⁴²							
	Most days		Weekly		Monthly		Rarely	
	2004	2007	2004	2007	2004	2007	2004	2007
Males	33.5	49.8	48.2	42.3	15.0	6.0	3.2	1.9
Females	34.1	48.5	49.8	42.2	14.3	7.1	1.7	2.2
18-24 years	58.7	69.0	38.5	27.2	2.8	3.1	0.0	0.7
25-44 years	36.7	53.7	52.6	39.7	9.3	5.2	0.6	1.4
45-64 years	23.6	42.6	50.6	45.2	24.0	9.6	3.8	2.6
65-74 years	23.7	36.4	51.0	54.3	17.5	6.9	7.7	2.4
75+ years	17.9	36.3	44.3	51.2	31.3	7.8	6.5	4.7
Most deprived quintile	36.0	47.1	44.6	43.0	16.2	6.4	3.2	3.5
Quintile 2	37.4	55.9	43.8	36.5	16.1	6.1	2.7	1.5
Quintile 3	33.6	54.0	49.6	39.4	14.3	5.3	2.5	1.3
Quintile 4	30.3	46.7	49.7	44.1	17.4	7.4	2.6	1.8
Least deprived quintile	33.5	45.2	54.0	44.8	11.4	7.9	1.1	2.2
North Locality	34.0	46.1	47.2	44.2	17.2	7.4	1.6	2.3
East Locality	33.1	51.4	47.2	40.3	17.0	6.3	2.7	2.0
West Locality	35.1	48.5	49.9	43.0	12.3	6.5	2.6	1.9
Hull	33.8	49.1	49.0	42.2	14.7	6.6	2.5	2.0

Figure 4.79 shows the frequency of contact with neighbours by various subgroups. One quarter of respondents spoke to neighbours (who were not family or friends) on most days (25.3%), with just over half speaking weekly (54.4%), with few differences by gender. The young were least likely to speak to neighbours on most days (17.0% of those aged 18-24 years), the proportions increasing with age to 36.8% of those aged 75+ years. Conversely, far more of those aged 18-24 spoke to neighbours either monthly (21.6%) or rarely (14.5%), each decreasing with increasing age to 6.6% of those aged 65-74 speaking to neighbours monthly or rarely, increasing slightly in the those aged 75+ years to 10.0%.

Residents of East locality were the most frequent speakers to their neighbours with 29.1% speaking to neighbours on most days, while West locality residents were the least frequent with 21.3% speaking to neighbours on most days. West locality was the only locality where more people spoke monthly or less to their neighbours (25.4%) than spoke on most days. This is largely influenced by Wyke locality, where 30% of student respondents lived, with only 18% speaking to neighbours on most days and 32.3% speaking to neighbours monthly or less frequently. A higher proportion of the deprived quintile spoke to neighbours on most days (31.1%) compared to around 23% of the three least deprived

⁴² Most days=daily or on 4-6 days per week;
Weekly=1-4 days per week;
Monthly=1-2 times per month or bi-monthly;
Rarely=1-2 times per year or less

quintiles, while the quintile with the greatest proportion speaking monthly or less often to their neighbours was the middle deprivation quintile (which had the highest proportion of respondents who were currently studying (15.5%)). Full tables of the frequency of contacts with neighbours may be found in **section 17.17** on **page 269**.

Figure 4.79: Frequency⁴³ of contacts with neighbours by subgroups

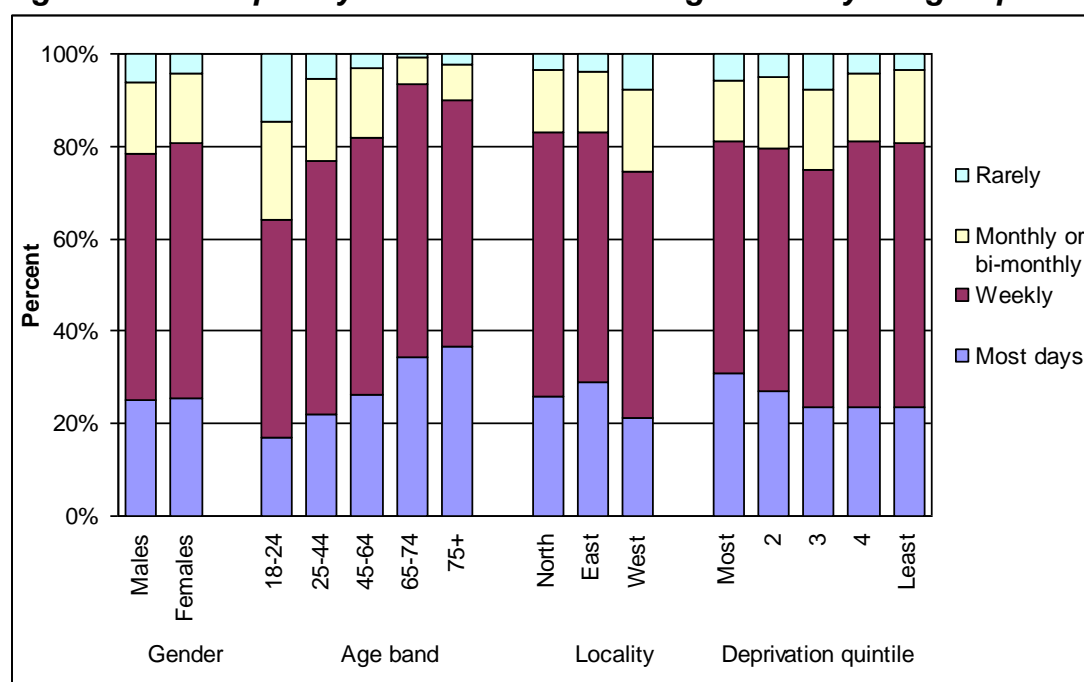


Table 4.23 shows the changes in frequency of contacts with neighbours (who were not family members or friends) since the 2004 social capital survey, for which this information had previously been collected.

The majority of respondents from each survey had spoken to neighbours between 1 and 4 times per week, although this decreased by 10% to 54.4% in 2007. Decreases, ranging from 1% in North locality residents to 15% in the most deprived quintile, were seen for most sub-groups, excepting those aged 65-74 years who saw the percentage increase by 6%. At least three-quarters of respondents in each sub-group spoke to their neighbours at least once a week (although this had decreased by between 2% and 12% since 2004), except those aged 18-24 years, amongst whom just under two third did so.

Table 4.23: Frequency of contacts with neighbours (who are not family members or friends), comparisons with 2004 social capital survey

⁴³ Most days=daily or on 4-6 days per week;
Weekly=1-4 days per week;
Monthly=1-2 times per month or bi-monthly;
Rarely=1-2 times per year or less

	How often do you speak to neighbours (who are not family members or friends)? (%) ⁴⁴							
	Most days		Weekly		Monthly		Rarely	
	2004	2007	2004	2007	2004	2007	2004	2007
Males	23.0	25.2	60.7	53.3	12.5	15.2	3.8	6.3
Females	28.8	25.3	59.9	55.4	8.3	15.0	3.0	4.3
18-24 years	19.6	17.0	51.1	46.9	21.8	21.6	7.5	14.5
25-44 years	25.5	21.8	61.6	54.9	10.0	17.6	2.9	5.6
45-64 years	25.0	26.1	65.9	55.8	7.2	14.9	1.8	3.1
65-74 years	35.2	34.4	55.8	58.9	5.4	6.0	3.6	0.6
75+ years	32.2	36.8	59.2	53.2	5.8	7.5	2.7	2.5
Most deprived quintile	30.7	31.1	59.2	50.1	7.1	12.9	2.9	5.9
Quintile 2	30.2	27.0	57.3	52.4	8.4	15.5	4.1	5.2
Quintile 3	24.5	23.4	59.1	51.5	13.0	17.3	3.4	7.8
Quintile 4	21.9	23.5	63.6	57.5	12.2	14.7	2.3	4.3
Least deprived quintile	22.4	23.4	62.5	57.5	10.6	15.5	4.5	3.7
North Locality	30.4	25.9	57.7	57.0	8.8	13.7	3.1	3.3
East Locality	28.4	29.1	61.1	54.0	8.1	13.1	2.3	3.7
West Locality	21.2	21.3	61.1	53.4	13.2	17.7	4.5	7.7
Hull	25.9	25.3	60.3	54.4	10.4	15.1	3.4	5.3

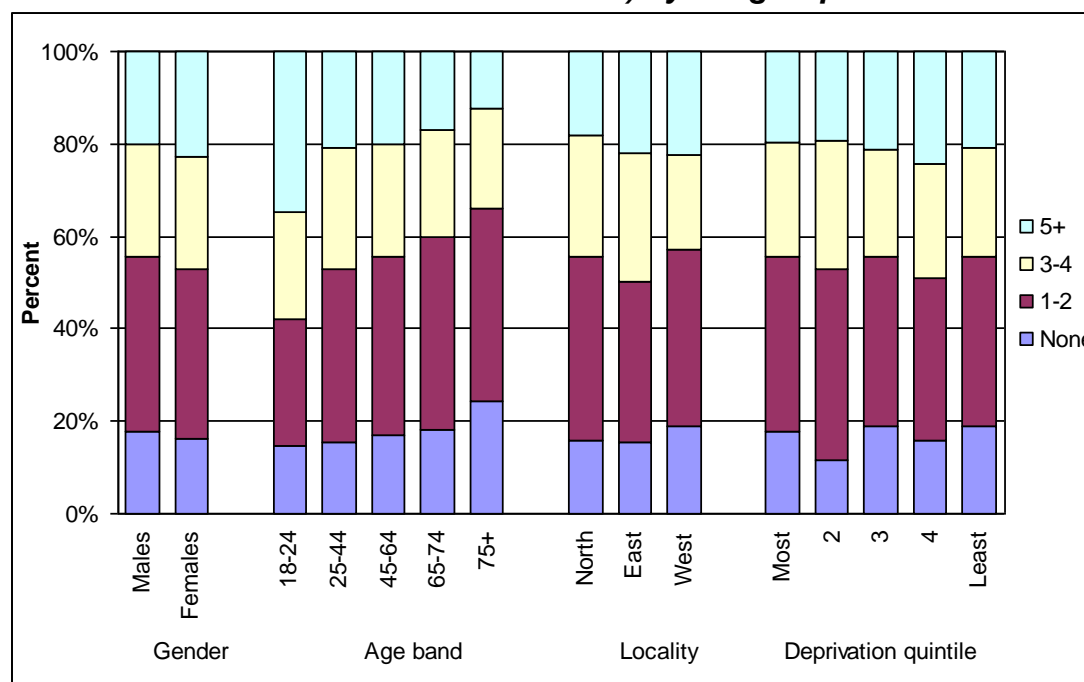
Almost three quarters of respondents spoke to members of their family, their friends or their neighbours on most days, 70.0% of men and 77.4% of women. More of the young than the old spoke on most days to members of their family, friends or neighbours (83.8% of those aged 18-24 years decreasing as age increased to 69.0% of those aged 75+ years). Only 1.2% of respondents spoke to family members, friends or neighbours monthly or rarely; 2.2% of those aged 75+ years.

77.2% of residents of East locality spoke to family members, friends or neighbours on most days, compared to almost 72% in North and West localities. The highest proportion by area was Park (79.0%) with the lowest in West (68.9%). 3.5% of Riverside (West) residents spoke to family members, friends or neighbours monthly or rarely, three times the average for Hull. The least deprived quintile had the lowest proportion speaking to family members, friends or neighbours on most days (70.7%) but the highest proportion doing so weekly (28.2%). The highest proportion speaking to family members, friends or neighbours on most days was the second most deprived group (76.2%) with other quintiles from 74-75%. Full tables of the frequency of contacts with at least one from family members, friends or neighbours may be found in **section 17.18** on **page 271**.

⁴⁴ Most days=daily or on 4-6 days per week;
Weekly=1-4 days per week;
Monthly=1-2 times per month or bi-monthly;
Rarely=1-2 times per year or less

Figure 4.80 shows the number of close friends or relatives living close by (within 15-20 minutes drive or 5-10 minutes walk) by various subgroups. One in five respondents had 5 or more close relatives or friends living within a short drive or walk from their home, with a further quarter having 3 or 4 living close by. Only one in six respondents had no close friends or family living within a 15-20 minute walk or 5-10 minute drive.

Figure 4.80: Number of close friends or relatives living close by (within 15-20 minutes walk or 5-10 minutes drive) by subgroups



A higher proportion of those aged 18-24 years had 5 or more close friends or relatives living within a 15-20 minute walk or 5-10 minute drive (34.9%, and the only subgroup where more than half of respondents had at least 3 close friends or family living within a 15-20 minute walk or 5-10 minute drive), decreasing as age increased to 12.5% of those aged 75+ years. Conversely, the number of respondents with no close friends or family living within a 15-20 minute walk or 5-10 minute drive increased with age, from 14.6% of those aged 18-24 years to one quarter of those aged 75+ years (24.2%).

East and North localities had the greatest proportion of residents with at least 5 close friends or family living within a 15-20 minute walk or 5-10 minute drive (each at 22.2%), driven by Park and Wyke areas (25.3% and 28.0% respectively). West locality also had the highest proportion of residents with no close friends or family living within a 15-20 minute walk or 5-10 minute drive (19.0%). There were no clear patterns by deprivation quintile. The full tables of how many close friends or relatives respondents had that lived within a 5-10 minute drive or 15-20 minute walk may be found in **section 17.19** on **page 273**.

Table 4.24 shows the change in the number of close friends or family members living close by (within 15-20 minutes walk or 5-10 minutes drive) since the 2004 social capital survey, for which this information had been collected previously.

Table 4.24: The number of close relatives or friends living close by (within 15-20 minutes drive or 5-10 minutes walk), comparisons with 2004 social capital survey

	Number of close relatives & friends living within a 15-20mins walk or a 5-10mins drive? (%)							
	None		1 or 2		3 or 4		5 or more	
	2004	2007	2004	2007	2004	2007	2004	2007
Males	15.6	17.7	38.6	37.8	28.6	24.6	17.2	19.9
Females	12.8	16.2	34.3	36.8	33.0	24.3	19.9	22.7
18-24 years	10.9	14.6	33.1	27.5	32.6	23.0	23.4	34.9
25-44 years	13.6	15.4	37.0	37.7	31.1	26.2	18.4	20.7
45-64 years	14.4	17.1	34.0	38.5	31.7	24.5	19.8	19.9
65-74 years	18.0	18.2	43.4	41.6	25.4	23.0	13.1	17.2
75+ years	19.2	24.2	41.1	41.8	28.8	21.4	11.0	12.5
Most deprived quintile	14.3	17.7	33.9	38.1	31.1	24.7	20.7	19.6
Quintile 2	14.1	11.6	33.4	41.3	30.3	27.8	22.0	19.4
Quintile 3	15.5	19.0	36.5	36.6	29.9	23.1	18.1	21.3
Quintile 4	10.0	16.0	36.4	34.8	34.0	24.8	19.6	24.4
Least deprived quintile	13.9	18.8	38.3	36.9	31.8	23.5	15.9	20.8
North Locality	18.5	16.0	36.2	39.8	28.7	26.3	16.6	18.0
East Locality	11.4	15.4	34.1	34.9	36.3	27.5	18.3	22.2
West Locality	13.0	19.0	37.0	38.2	28.2	20.6	21.8	22.2
Hull	14.2	17.0	36.5	37.3	30.8	24.4	18.5	21.4

Overall there was an increase both in the percentage of respondents with a least 5 friends or close relatives living nearby (an increase of 16% between 2004 and 2007, and increases in all but two sub-groups) and in the percentage of respondents with no close friends or relatives living nearby (an increase of 20% between 2004 and 2007, and increases in all but two sub-groups) while the number with 3-4 close friends or relatives living nearby decreased by 21% overall.

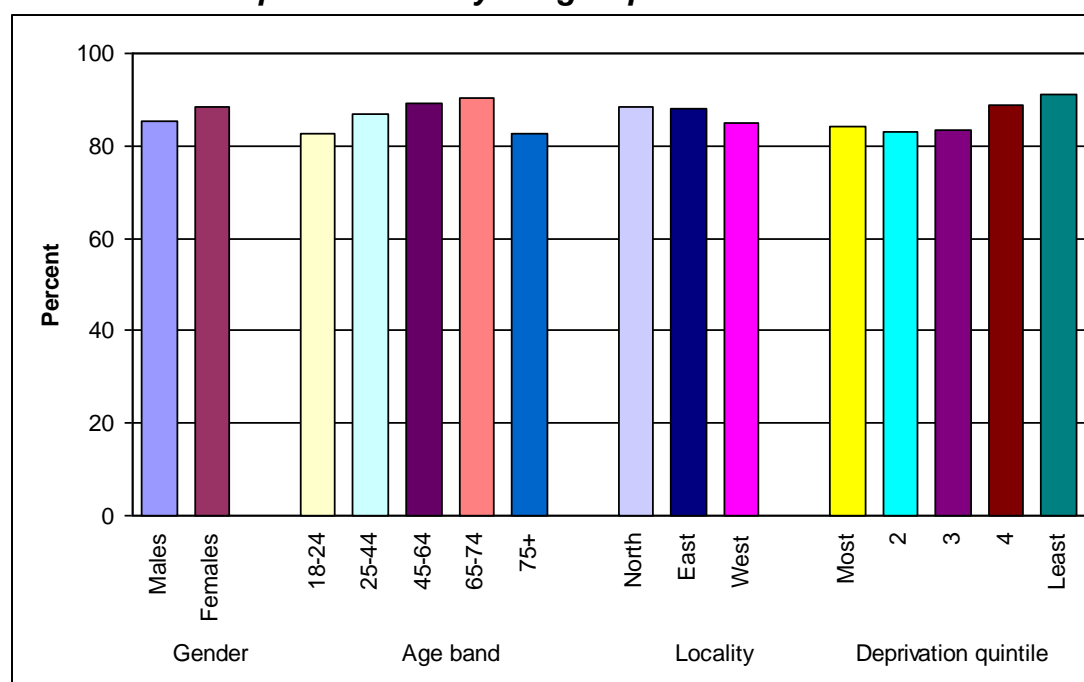
Respondents aged 75+ years had the highest percentage with no close friends or relatives living nearby in both 2004 and 2007, and had the third highest percentage with 1 or 2 close friends or relatives living nearby. Those aged 18-24 had the highest percentage with at least 5 close friends or relatives living nearby for each survey, with the percentage in 2007 63% higher than for Hull overall in 2007, compared with 26% higher than Hull overall in 2004.

4.12.7 Social support

Figure 4.81 shows the percentage of respondents who had at least one person they could ask for help if ill in bed by various subgroups. Almost 87% of survey respondents had someone they could call upon for help if they were ill in bed (85.3% of men and 88.4% of women). The majority of the remaining respondents said they did not know or that it would depend on the circumstances, with only 4.4% of men and 3.2% of women saying that they had no-one they felt they could ask for help.

Those aged 18-24 years and 75+ years had similar proportions saying they could ask someone for help if ill in bed (82.6% and 82.5% respectively), with the proportion increasing with age (excluding those aged 75+ years). However, the differences were due to those answering don't know/depends, with little variation in the proportions saying there was no one they could ask for help if ill in bed, ranging between 3.4% and 4.0%.

Figure 4.81: Percentage of respondents who had at least one person they could ask for help if ill in bed by subgroups



The lowest proportion by locality saying they could ask someone for help if ill in bed was West locality (85.1%) with Riverside (West) having the lowest proportion by area committee area (82.4%) as well as the highest proportion saying there was no one they could ask (7.8%).

There were some small differences by deprivation. The least deprived quintile had the highest proportion that could ask someone for help if ill in bed (91.2%) compared with 83-84% of those in the 3 most deprived quintiles. They also had

the smallest proportion that had no one they could ask (2.6%, increasing with deprivation to 5.6% of the most deprived group). Full tables on percentage of respondents with at least one person they could ask for help if ill in bed may be found in **section 17.20** on **page 274**.

Table 4.25 shows the change in the percentage that had at least one person they could turn to for help if ill in bed since the 2004 social capital survey, for which this information had been collected previously.

There were fewer respondents in each sub-group in 2007 that had at least one person they could ask for help if they were ill in bed, decreasing by 8% overall since 2004, although most of this decrease can be attributed to the higher percentage who answered 'don't know / depends' to this question in 2007. There were also increases in the percentages that answered 'no', but although the relative increase in this category was high (58%), the absolute increase was small due to the very low base (from 2.4% in 2004 to 3.8% in 2007). Patterns were similar for all sub-groups.

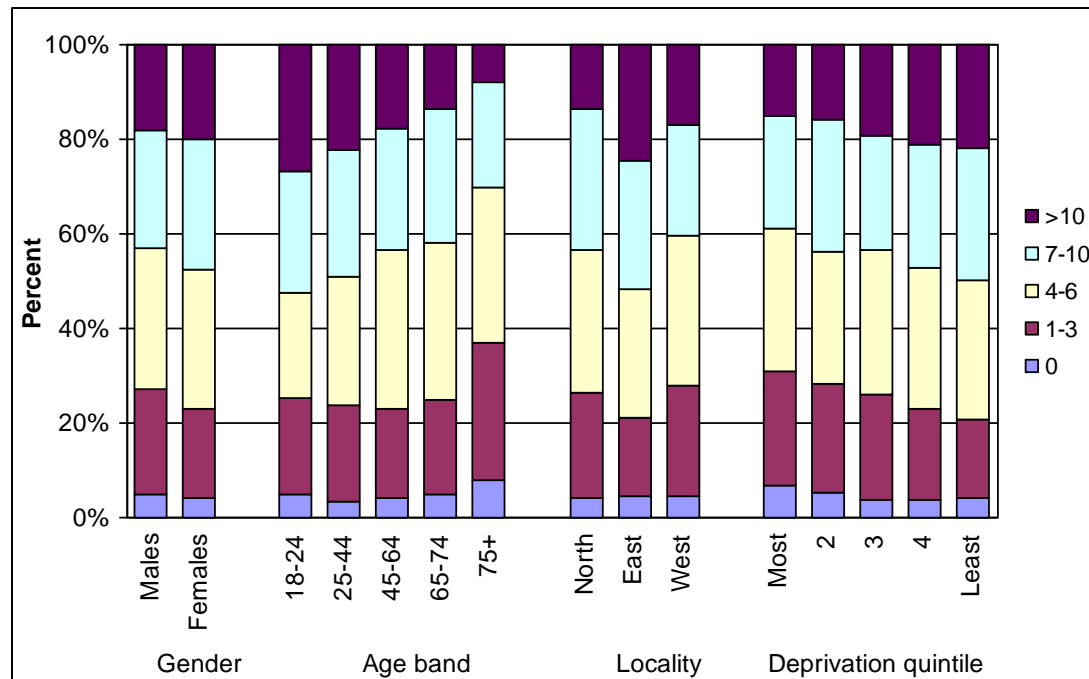
Table 4.25: Percentage that had at least one person they could ask for help if ill in bed, comparisons with 2004 social capital survey

	If ill in bed, could you ask anyone for help? (%)					
	Yes		No		Don't know / depends	
	2004	2007	2004	2007	2004	2007
Males	93.0	85.3	3.0	4.4	4.0	10.2
Females	95.0	88.4	1.8	3.2	3.2	8.4
18-24 years	95.0	82.6	2.0	3.4	3.0	14.0
25-44 years	93.9	86.7	2.8	3.7	3.3	9.6
45-64 years	95.5	89.2	1.8	3.8	2.7	7.0
65-74 years	91.0	90.5	3.1	3.9	5.9	5.6
75+ years	90.4	82.5	2.4	4.0	7.2	13.5
Most deprived quintile	96.2	84.1	2.0	5.6	1.8	10.2
Quintile 2	95.3	83.2	2.7	4.8	2.0	12.0
Quintile 3	91.7	83.5	3.5	3.6	4.7	12.9
Quintile 4	94.2	88.8	1.9	3.2	3.8	8.0
Least deprived quintile	95.5	91.2	0.8	2.6	3.7	6.2
North Locality	96.3	88.3	1.6	3.1	2.1	8.6
East Locality	95.8	88.1	1.5	2.9	2.7	9.0
West Locality	92.4	85.1	3.2	4.9	4.4	10.0
Hull	94.0	86.9	2.4	3.8	3.6	9.3

Figure 4.82 shows the number of people that respondents could turn to for comfort and support in the event of a serious crisis by various subgroups. More than 95% of survey respondents had at least one person they could turn to for comfort and support in the event of a serious crisis, with three-quarters having at least four people they could turn to and one fifth having more than ten people they could turn to.

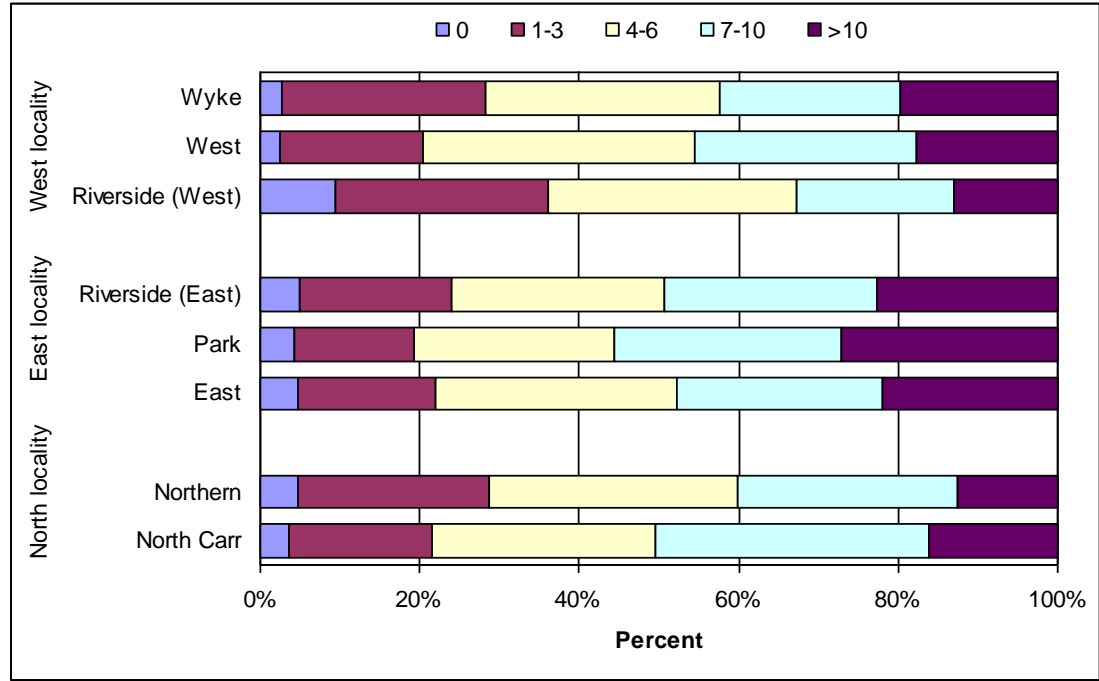
The oldest respondents (aged 75+ years) had the greatest proportion who had no one they could turn to for comfort and support in the event of a serious crisis (8.1%) while the youngest respondents (aged 18-24 years) had the highest proportion that could turn to more than ten people for comfort and support in the event of a serious crisis (26.7%).

Figure 4.82: Number of people that respondents could turn to for comfort and support in the event of a serious crisis by subgroups



Residents of East locality had the highest proportion able to turn to more than ten people for comfort and support in the event of a serious crisis (24.5%), and the smallest proportion that could turn to 1-3 people (16.5%). There were no differences in those with no one to turn to by locality, although greater variation by area (see **Figure 4.83**), with 9.3% of Riverside (West) residents having no one they could turn to compared with 2.6% of Wyke residents. The most deprived quintile had the greatest proportion of respondents who had no one they could turn to for comfort and support in the event of a serious crisis (6.6%, compared with around 4% of the three least deprived quintiles) and the greatest proportion with 1-3 people (24.3%, compared with 16.3% of the least deprived quintile) together with the lowest proportions with 7-10 people (23.6% compared with 28.2% of the least deprived quintile) or more than ten people they could turn to (15.3% compared with 21.8% of the least deprived quintile).

Figure 4.83: Number of people that respondents could turn to for comfort and support in the event of a serious crisis by area committee area



Please refer to **section 17.22** on **page 279** for the full tables of the numbers of people that respondents could turn to for comfort and support in the event of a serious crisis.

5 Tables: Everyday living

5.1 Vision

Table 5.1: Vision attribute level descriptors

Level	Description
1	Able to see well enough to read ordinary newsprint and recognise a friend on the other side of the street, without glasses or contact lenses.
2	Able to see well enough to read ordinary newsprint and recognise a friend on the other side of the street, but with glasses.
3	Able to see well enough to read ordinary newsprint with or without glasses but unable to recognise a friend on the other side of the street, even with glasses.
4	Able to see well enough to recognise a friend on the other side of the street with or without glasses but unable to read ordinary newsprint, even with glasses.
5	Unable to read ordinary newsprint and unable to recognise a friend on the other side of the street, even with glasses.
6	Unable to see at all.

Table 5.2: HUI3 vision attribute levels (Q1-5) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	HUI3 vision attribute levels (%)					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
Males	1,951	52.1	44.4	0.3	2.5	0.6	0.2
Females	2,045	42.7	52.7	0.8	3.0	0.6	0.1
All	3,996	47.3	48.7	0.6	2.8	0.6	0.1

Table 5.3: HUI3 vision attribute levels (Q1-5) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	HUI3 vision attribute levels (%)					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
18-24	549	77.6	20.8	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.0
25-44	1,465	74.7	23.1	0.3	1.3	0.5	0.1
45-64	1,142	23.6	70.9	0.6	4.3	0.5	0.1
65-74	461	10.4	84.6	0.2	3.7	0.9	0.2
75+	357	12.0	79.0	2.5	4.8	1.4	0.3

Table 5.4: HUI3 vision attribute levels (Q1-5) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	HUI3 vision attribute levels (%)					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
North Carr	278	52.2	45.7	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0
Northern	522	43.9	51.5	0.4	3.4	0.6	0.2
North Locality	800	46.8	49.5	0.3	3.0	0.4	0.1
East	592	43.2	53.5	0.3	2.5	0.3	0.0
Park	733	50.2	46.1	0.5	2.2	0.7	0.3
Riverside (East)	219	50.7	46.1	0.9	1.8	0.5	0.0
East Locality	1,544	47.6	49.0	0.5	2.3	0.5	0.1
Riverside (West)	511	50.3	45.0	0.4	3.3	0.8	0.2
West	574	42.9	53.7	0.5	3.0	0.0	0.0
Wyke	567	49.0	45.0	1.4	3.0	1.4	0.2
West Locality	1,652	47.3	48.0	0.8	3.1	0.7	0.1
Hull	3,996	47.3	48.7	0.6	2.8	0.6	0.1

Table 5.5: HUI3 vision attribute levels (Q1-5) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	HUI3 vision attribute levels (%)					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
Most deprived	649	48.1	45.5	0.3	4.8	1.1	0.3
2	518	55.0	42.5	0.6	1.7	0.2	0.0
3	745	50.5	45.4	0.7	2.4	0.9	0.1
4	1,028	41.4	54.3	0.8	2.8	0.6	0.1
Least deprived	879	43.6	53.9	0.5	1.9	0.0	0.1

5.2 Hearing

Table 5.6: Hearing attribute level descriptors

Level	Description
1	Able to hear what is said in a group conversation with at least three other people, without a hearing aid.
2	Able to hear what is said in a conversation with one other person in a quiet room without a hearing aid, but requires a hearing aid to hear what is said in a group conversation with at least three other people.
3	Able to hear what is said in a conversation with one other person in a quiet room with a hearing aid, and able to hear what is said in a group conversation with at least three other people, with a hearing aid.
4	Able to hear what is said in a conversation with one other person in a quiet room without a hearing aid, but unable to hear what is said in a group conversation with at least three other people even with a hearing aid.
5	Able to hear what is said in a conversation with one other person in a quiet room with a hearing aid, but unable to hear what is said in a group conversation with at least three other people even with a hearing aid.
6	Unable to hear at all.

Table 5.7: HUI3 hearing attribute levels (Q6-10) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	HUI3 hearing attribute levels (%)					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
Males	1,974	93.2	2.7	1.1	2.5	0.3	0.2
Females	2,082	94.1	2.1	0.9	2.5	0.2	0.1
All	4,056	93.7	2.4	1.0	2.5	0.3	0.2

Table 5.8: HUI3 hearing attribute levels (Q6-10) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	HUI3 hearing attribute levels (%)					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
18-24	563	98.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2
25-44	1,492	97.8	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.2
45-64	1,148	93.8	2.2	1.3	2.4	0.3	0.0
65-74	469	86.6	6.2	1.9	4.5	0.4	0.4
75+	360	78.3	7.5	3.9	8.6	1.4	0.3

Table 5.9: HUI3 hearing attribute levels (Q6-10) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	HUI3 hearing attribute levels (%)					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
North Carr	277	95.7	2.2	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.4
Northern	539	92.8	3.0	0.4	3.5	0.4	0.0
North Locality	816	93.8	2.7	0.4	2.8	0.2	0.1
East	604	91.9	2.5	1.5	3.1	0.5	0.5
Park	734	93.5	3.1	1.4	1.6	0.3	0.1
Riverside (East)	221	94.1	1.8	0.5	3.6	0.0	0.0
East Locality	1,559	92.9	2.7	1.3	2.5	0.3	0.3
Riverside (West)	520	94.0	1.9	1.5	1.9	0.2	0.4
West	578	94.3	2.6	0.5	2.2	0.3	0.0
Wyke	583	94.5	1.4	1.0	2.9	0.2	0.0
West Locality	1,681	94.3	2.0	1.0	2.4	0.2	0.1
Hull	4,056	93.7	2.4	1.0	2.5	0.3	0.2

Table 5.10: HUI3 hearing attribute levels (Q6-10) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	HUI3 hearing attribute levels (%)					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
Most deprived	665	92.6	2.4	1.4	3.2	0.3	0.2
2	525	94.9	2.1	0.6	2.3	0.0	0.2
3	761	94.6	2.0	1.1	2.0	0.1	0.3
4	1,043	93.7	2.4	1.0	2.4	0.6	0.0
Least deprived	883	92.9	3.3	1.0	2.6	0.2	0.0

5.3 Speech

Table 5.11: Speech attribute level descriptors

Level	Description
1	Able to be understood completely when speaking with strangers and friends.
2	Able to be understood partially when speaking with strangers but able to be understood completely when speaking with people who know me well.
3	Able to be understood partially when speaking with strangers or people who know me well.
4	Unable to be understood when speaking with strangers but able to be understood partially by people who know me well.
5	Unable to be understood when speaking to other people (or unable to speak at all).

Table 5.12: HUI3 speech attribute levels (Q7-15) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	HUI3 speech attribute levels (%)				
		1	2	3	4	5
Males	1,984	98.2	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Females	2,082	98.8	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1
All	4,066	98.5	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.2

Table 5.13: HUI3 speech attribute levels (Q7-15) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	HUI3 speech attribute levels (%)				
		1	2	3	4	5
18-24	564	97.5	1.8	0.7	0.0	0.0
25-44	1,493	99.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2
45-64	1,151	98.8	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3
65-74	470	98.5	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0
75+	364	96.7	2.2	0.5	0.3	0.3

Table 5.14: HUI3 speech attribute levels (Q7-15) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	HUI3 speech attribute levels (%)				
		1	2	3	4	5
North Carr	280	98.9	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0
Northern	541	98.0	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.0
North Locality	821	98.3	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.0
East	604	98.7	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.5
Park	739	98.2	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.3
Riverside (East)	222	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
East Locality	1,565	98.6	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.3
Riverside (West)	517	98.1	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.0
West	580	99.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.2
Wyke	583	98.3	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.3
West Locality	1,680	98.5	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Hull	3,887	98.5	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2

Table 5.15: HUI3 speech attribute levels (Q7-15) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	HUI3 speech attribute levels (%)				
		1	2	3	4	5
Most deprived	662	97.3	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.2
2	528	98.5	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.2
3	761	98.7	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.1
4	1,046	99.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.4
Least deprived	890	98.3	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1

5.4 Ambulation

Table 5.16: Ambulation attribute level descriptors

Level	Description
1	Able to walk around the neighbourhood without difficulty, and without walking equipment.
2	Able to walk around the neighbourhood with difficulty, but does not require walking equipment or the help of another person.
3	Able to walk around the neighbourhood with walking equipment, but without the help of another person.
4	Able to walk only short distances with walking equipment, and requires a wheelchair to get around the neighbourhood.
5	Unable to walk alone, even with walking equipment. Able to walk short distances with the help of another person, and requires a wheelchair to get around the neighbourhood.
6	Cannot walk at all.

Table 5.17: HUI3 ambulation attribute levels (Q16-22) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	HUI3 ambulation attribute levels (%)					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
Males	1,969	91.2	3.1	3.1	0.4	1.8	0.4
Females	2,071	87.9	3.3	3.7	0.6	4.0	0.5
All	4,040	89.5	3.2	3.4	0.5	2.9	0.5

Table 5.18: HUI3 ambulation attribute levels (Q16-22) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	HUI3 ambulation attribute levels (%)					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
18-24	564	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0
25-44	1,492	96.4	1.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.3
45-64	1,141	86.9	4.7	3.2	0.7	3.8	0.6
65-74	467	77.7	5.6	8.4	1.3	6.4	0.6
75+	353	68.0	9.1	12.7	0.8	7.9	1.4

Table 5.19: HUI3 ambulation attribute levels (Q16-22) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	HUI3 ambulation attribute levels (%)					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
North Carr	279	92.8	2.5	0.7	0.0	3.2	0.7
Northern	538	84.9	3.3	5.9	1.5	3.5	0.7
North Locality	817	87.6	3.1	4.2	1.0	3.4	0.7
East	599	87.5	2.8	4.7	0.5	4.2	0.3
Park	736	90.9	3.1	3.3	0.5	1.6	0.5
Riverside (East)	220	95.0	1.4	1.4	0.5	1.8	0.0
East Locality	1,555	90.2	2.8	3.5	0.5	2.6	0.4
Riverside (West)	514	86.6	4.5	3.5	0.2	4.3	1.0
West	573	89.7	4.0	2.6	0.3	3.3	0.0
Wyke	581	92.9	2.6	2.6	0.0	1.5	0.3
West Locality	1,668	89.9	3.7	2.9	0.2	3.0	0.4
Hull	4,040	89.5	3.2	3.4	0.5	2.9	0.5

Table 5.20: HUI3 ambulation attribute levels (Q16-22) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	HUI3 ambulation attribute levels (%)					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
Most deprived	658	82.5	4.0	7.0	1.5	4.3	0.8
2	527	88.2	3.0	2.3	0.6	4.9	0.9
3	757	92.5	2.6	2.6	0.1	1.7	0.4
4	1,037	90.4	3.0	3.1	0.2	3.0	0.4
Least deprived	883	91.7	3.6	2.6	0.3	1.6	0.1

5.5 Dexterity

Table 5.21: Dexterity attribute level descriptors

Level	Description
1	Full use of two hands and ten fingers.
2	Limitations in the use of hands or fingers, but does not require special tools or help of another person.
3	Limitations in the use of hands or fingers, is independent with use of special tools (does not require the help of another person).
4	Limitations in the use of hands or fingers, requires the help of another person for some tasks (not independent even with the use of special tools).
5	Limitations in the use of hands or fingers, requires the help of another person for most tasks (not independent even with the use of special tools).
6	Limitations in the use of hands or fingers, requires the help of another person for all tasks (not independent even with the use of special tools).

Table 5.22: HUI3 dexterity attribute levels (Q24-27) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	HUI3 dexterity attribute levels (%)					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
Males	1,987	95.5	1.7	0.2	1.8	0.9	0.1
Females	2,087	94.4	1.1	0.0	3.0	1.2	0.1
All	4,074	94.9	1.4	0.1	2.4	1.1	0.1

Table 5.23: HUI3 dexterity attribute levels (Q24-27) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	HUI3 dexterity attribute levels (%)					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
18-24	563	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-44	1,493	98.3	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.1
45-64	1,153	93.1	1.6	0.1	3.3	1.7	0.2
65-74	474	88.4	2.5	0.2	6.3	2.5	0.0
75+	367	89.9	3.8	0.0	4.1	2.2	0.0

Table 5.24: HUI3 dexterity attribute levels (Q24-27) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	HUI3 dexterity attribute levels (%)					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
North Carr	279	96.1	1.4	0.0	1.8	0.7	0.0
Northern	545	93.6	1.1	0.2	2.9	2.2	0.0
North Locality	824	94.4	1.2	0.1	2.5	1.7	0.0
East	606	95.4	1.3	0.0	2.0	1.2	0.2
Park	741	95.0	1.8	0.1	2.6	0.3	0.3
Riverside (East)	223	96.0	0.9	0.0	1.8	1.3	0.0
East Locality	1,570	95.3	1.5	0.1	2.2	0.8	0.2
Riverside (West)	519	91.5	2.1	0.4	3.7	2.1	0.2
West	579	96.4	1.0	0.0	2.1	0.5	0.0
Wyke	582	96.4	1.2	0.0	1.9	0.5	0.0
West Locality	1,680	94.9	1.4	0.1	2.5	1.0	0.1
Hull	4,074	94.9	1.4	0.1	2.4	1.1	0.1

Table 5.25: HUI3 dexterity attribute levels (Q24-27) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	HUI3 dexterity attribute levels (%)					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
Most deprived	666	92.0	1.8	0.5	3.5	2.0	0.3
2	529	93.6	2.3	0.2	2.6	1.3	0.0
3	762	97.6	0.7	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.0
4	1,046	95.8	1.3	0.0	2.2	0.7	0.0
Least deprived	891	95.3	1.2	0.0	2.2	1.1	0.1

5.6 Emotion

Table 5.26: Emotion attribute level descriptors

Level	Description
1	Happy and interested in life.
2	Somewhat happy.
3	Somewhat unhappy.
4	Very unhappy.
5	So unhappy that life is not worthwhile.

Table 5.27: HUI3 emotion attribute levels (Q31-33) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	HUI3 emotion attribute levels (%)				
		1	2	3	4	5
Males	1,873	69.5	22.2	5.2	2.0	1.1
Females	1,998	67.4	23.9	5.8	2.2	0.8
All	3,871	68.4	23.1	5.5	2.1	1.0

Table 5.28: HUI3 emotion attribute levels (Q31-33) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	HUI3 emotion attribute levels (%)				
		1	2	3	4	5
18-24	527	69.1	24.5	4.2	1.7	0.6
25-44	1,403	70.1	22.5	4.3	1.9	1.3
45-64	1,106	63.7	23.9	8.0	2.9	1.4
65-74	454	73.6	19.8	4.4	2.2	0.0
75+	360	67.5	25.8	5.8	0.8	0.0

Table 5.29: HUI3 emotion attribute levels (Q31-33) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	HUI3 emotion attribute levels (%)				
		1	2	3	4	5
North Carr	269	65.1	27.1	4.8	2.2	0.7
Northern	518	62.0	27.2	6.2	3.1	1.5
North Locality	787	63.0	27.2	5.7	2.8	1.3
East	588	73.0	19.7	5.3	1.4	0.7
Park	671	66.8	26.2	4.9	1.5	0.6
Riverside (East)	207	76.3	15.5	5.8	1.9	0.5
East Locality	1,466	70.6	22.1	5.2	1.5	0.6
Riverside (West)	497	62.6	24.7	5.8	4.4	2.4
West	563	75.0	18.8	4.8	1.4	0.0
Wyke	558	68.8	22.8	6.3	1.1	1.1
West Locality	1,618	69.0	22.0	5.6	2.2	1.1
Hull	3,871	68.4	23.1	5.5	2.1	1.0

Table 5.30: HUI3 emotion attribute levels (Q31-33) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	HUI3 emotion attribute levels (%)				
		1	2	3	4	5

Most deprived	636	58.8	27.4	7.2	4.4	2.2
2	484	61.4	26.4	7.4	3.1	1.7
3	721	70.6	22.1	5.8	0.7	0.8
4	1,008	71.3	21.0	5.6	1.5	0.6
Least deprived	856	74.6	20.9	3.0	1.3	0.1

5.7 Cognition

Table 5.31: Cognition attribute level descriptors

Level	Description
1	Able to remember most things, think clearly and solve day to day problems.
2	Able to remember most things, but have a little difficulty when trying to think and solve day to day problems.
3	Somewhat forgetful, but able to think clearly and solve day to day problems.
4	Somewhat forgetful, and have a little difficulty when trying to think or solve day to day problems.
5	Very forgetful, and have great difficulty when trying to think or solve day to day problems.
6	Unable to remember anything at all, and unable to think or solve day to day problems.

Table 5.32: HUI3 cognition attribute levels (Q37-38) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	HUI3 cognition attribute levels (%)					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
Males	1,888	65.4	5.0	16.2	9.3	4.0	0.2
Females	2,024	66.3	5.5	14.5	9.9	3.5	0.3
All	3,912	65.8	5.3	15.3	9.6	3.7	0.3

Table 5.33: HUI3 cognition attribute levels (Q37-38) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	HUI3 cognition attribute levels (%)					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
18-24	546	66.8	4.9	15.2	8.1	4.9	0.0
25-44	1,423	69.8	5.3	13.2	8.0	3.4	0.4
45-64	1,104	64.6	4.3	17.0	9.8	4.1	0.2
65-74	462	64.3	5.8	17.5	9.1	2.8	0.4
75+	356	53.9	7.9	16.3	18.0	3.4	0.6

Table 5.34: HUI3 cognition attribute levels (Q37-38) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	HUI3 cognition attribute levels (%)					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
North Carr	269	64.7	5.6	13.8	9.3	6.7	0.0
Northern	529	64.3	6.6	13.0	11.5	4.2	0.4
North Locality	798	64.4	6.3	13.3	10.8	5.0	0.3
East	587	69.0	4.9	14.3	8.3	3.2	0.2
Park	685	63.8	5.5	14.6	12.3	3.2	0.6
Riverside (East)	214	69.6	5.1	14.5	9.3	1.4	0.0
East Locality	1,486	66.7	5.2	14.5	10.3	3.0	0.3
Riverside (West)	487	64.1	5.5	15.8	9.7	4.9	0.0
West	565	69.9	3.4	17.9	6.5	2.3	0.0
Wyke	576	63.0	5.7	17.2	9.2	4.2	0.7
West Locality	1,628	65.7	4.9	17.0	8.4	3.7	0.2
Hull	3,912	65.8	5.3	15.3	9.6	3.7	0.3

Table 5.35: HUI3 cognition attribute levels (Q37-38) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	HUI3 cognition attribute levels (%)					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
Most deprived	620	60.6	8.1	13.5	12.6	5.0	0.2
2	488	61.7	6.1	15.0	11.3	5.7	0.2
3	730	68.1	4.4	15.9	7.7	3.8	0.1
4	1,028	66.3	4.2	17.0	9.6	2.4	0.4
Least deprived	876	69.3	5.4	14.3	7.5	3.2	0.3

5.8 Pain

Table 5.36: Pain attribute level descriptors

Level	Description
1	Free of pain and discomfort.
2	Mild to moderate pain that prevents no activities.
3	Moderate pain that prevents a few activities.
4	Moderate to severe pain that prevents some activities.
5	Severe pain that prevents most activities.

Table 5.37: HUI3 pain attribute levels (Q39-40) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	HUI3 pain attribute levels (%)				
		1	2	3	4	5
Males	1,933	64.2	6.4	15.1	8.1	6.2
Females	2,053	58.2	6.0	18.7	9.3	7.8
All	3,986	61.1	6.2	17.0	8.7	7.0

Table 5.38: HUI3 pain attribute levels (Q39-40) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	HUI3 pain attribute levels (%)				
		1	2	3	4	5
18-24	554	84.8	5.2	6.0	3.1	0.9
25-44	1,449	76.7	3.8	10.7	5.2	3.6
45-64	1,132	47.5	9.5	21.5	10.5	11.0
65-74	469	36.5	6.4	30.7	15.8	10.7
75+	361	35.7	6.6	27.4	16.6	13.6

Table 5.39: HUI3 pain attribute levels (Q39-40) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	HUI3 pain attribute levels (%)				
		1	2	3	4	5
North Carr	275	61.8	5.5	20.4	5.8	6.5
Northern	539	55.5	7.6	17.8	8.2	10.9
North Locality	814	57.6	6.9	18.7	7.4	9.5
East	597	58.0	6.5	18.3	9.4	7.9
Park	709	63.9	4.9	16.2	8.6	6.3
Riverside (East)	219	68.9	4.6	15.5	8.2	2.7
East Locality	1,525	62.3	5.5	16.9	8.9	6.4
Riverside (West)	499	57.9	6.2	14.4	10.4	11.0
West	572	61.9	6.8	17.5	8.4	5.4
Wyke	576	64.8	6.4	16.3	9.0	3.5
West Locality	1,647	61.7	6.5	16.2	9.2	6.4
Hull	3,986	61.1	6.2	17.0	8.7	7.0

Table 5.40: HUI3 pain attribute levels (Q39-40) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	HUI3 pain attribute levels (%)				
		1	2	3	4	5
Most deprived	646	55.9	4.8	15.0	10.7	13.6
2	500	62.6	5.0	15.0	8.2	9.2
3	749	62.8	6.1	18.6	7.7	4.8
4	1,036	59.5	8.2	18.1	9.0	5.3
Least deprived	879	63.1	5.9	17.2	8.6	5.1

5.9 HUI3 multi-attribute scores

Table 5.41: HUI3 multi-attribute score by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	HUI3 multi-attribute score (%) [degree to which daily activities are affected by health/disability ⁴⁵]				
		None (1)	Mild (.89-.99)	Moderate (.7-.88)	Severe (<.7)	Median
Males	1,965	24.0	27.0	22.3	26.7	0.90
Females	2,081	17.8	29.7	22.9	29.6	0.86
All	4,046	20.8	28.4	22.6	28.2	0.87

Table 5.42: HUI3 multi-attribute score by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	HUI3 multi-attribute score (%) [degree to which daily activities are affected by health/disability ⁴⁵]				
		None (1)	Mild (.89-.99)	Moderate (.7-.88)	Severe (<.7)	Median
18-24	562	36.1	29.7	19.9	14.2	0.93
25-44	1,475	34.4	27.7	20.4	17.6	0.93
45-64	1,149	8.4	32.5	24.2	35.0	0.84
65-74	473	4.0	25.4	28.5	42.1	0.78
75+	365	4.1	19.7	22.5	53.7	0.67

Table 5.43: HUI3 multi-attribute score by area committee area and locality

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	HUI3 multi-attribute score (%) [degree to which daily activities are affected by health/disability ⁴⁵]				
		None (1)	Mild (.89-.99)	Moderate (.7-.88)	Severe (<.7)	Median
North Carr	281	21.4	31.0	21.7	26.0	0.91
Northern	545	18.0	25.7	21.7	34.7	0.84
North Locality	826	19.1	27.5	21.7	31.7	0.85
East	606	21.9	26.7	22.4	28.9	0.87
Park	719	22.9	27.7	22.0	27.4	0.89
Riverside E	219	24.2	30.6	24.2	21.0	0.91
East Locality	1,544	22.7	27.7	22.5	27.1	0.89
Riverside W	516	18.8	26.2	20.7	34.3	0.84
West	579	24.4	30.4	21.8	23.5	0.91
Wyke	581	16.5	31.3	27.0	25.1	0.87
West Locality	1,676	19.9	29.4	23.3	27.4	0.88
Hull	4,046	20.8	28.4	22.6	28.2	0.87

⁴⁵ Feeny (2005)

Table 5.44: HUI3 multi-attribute score by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	HUI3 multi-attribute score (%) [degree to which daily activities are affected by health/disability ⁴⁶]				
		None (1)	Mild (.89-.99)	Moderate (.7-.88)	Severe (<.7)	Median
Most deprived	663	19.3	21.7	18.1	40.9	0.80
2	515	21.9	26.0	20.6	31.5	0.86
3	755	20.7	29.4	26.1	23.8	0.89
4	1,047	18.9	30.0	25.3	25.8	0.87
Least deprived	888	22.1	32.5	21.7	23.6	0.91

6 Tables: General health

6.1 Self-reported health status

Table 6.1: Self-reported health status (Q41) by gender

	Number of respondents	Self-reported health status (%)					
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't know
Males	1,967	12.9	31.1	34.9	14.5	4.9	1.8
Females	2,073	10.3	31.6	35.5	17.9	4.3	0.3
All	4,040	11.5	31.4	35.2	16.3	4.6	1.0

Table 6.2: Self-reported health status (Q41) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Self-reported health status (%)					
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't know
18-24	558	19.2	36.9	34.4	7.2	1.4	0.9
25-44	1,479	13.9	34.5	35.3	11.5	3.0	1.8
45-64	1,139	9.3	29.3	34.3	19.5	7.0	0.5
65-74	474	5.5	26.8	35.7	24.5	7.4	0.2
75+	366	4.9	22.4	38.0	29.8	4.9	0.0

⁴⁶ Feeny (2005)

Table 6.3: Self-reported health status (Q41) by Area Committee Area and Locality

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Self-reported health status (%)					
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't know
North Carr	276	11.2	32.2	35.1	16.7	4.0	0.7
Northern	543	10.1	26.7	36.1	19.9	6.8	0.4
North Locality	819	10.5	28.6	35.8	18.8	5.9	0.5
East	602	8.8	30.2	39.4	16.6	4.7	0.3
Park	738	12.5	30.1	34.7	16.3	2.6	3.9
Riverside (East)	223	14.8	31.8	33.2	14.8	3.1	2.2
East Locality	1,563	11.4	30.4	36.3	16.2	3.5	2.3
Riverside (West)	503	11.7	29.2	33.2	17.7	8.2	0.0
West	573	11.2	37.0	32.8	15.2	3.7	0.2
Wyke	582	13.6	34.2	35.6	12.9	3.8	0.0
West Locality	1,658	12.2	33.7	33.9	15.1	5.1	0.1
Hull	4,040	11.5	31.4	35.2	16.3	4.6	1.0

Table 6.4: Self-reported health status (Q41) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Self-reported health status (%)					
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't know
Most dep.	655	9.9	23.8	33.7	22.4	9.2	0.9
2	523	9.2	26.6	35.8	17.6	6.7	4.2
3	760	12.4	32.1	35.4	15.7	3.4	1.1
4	1,039	11.8	34.6	36.5	14.3	2.8	0.0
Least dep.	888	13.1	35.4	34.6	14.0	2.7	0.3

6.2 Activities limited by long-term illness or disability

Table 6.5: Proportion with activities limited by long-term illness or disabilities (Q42) by gender

Gender	Activities limited by long term illness or disability (%)		
	Number of respondents	Yes	No
Males	1,965	21.6	78.4
Females	2,054	25.2	74.8
All	4,019	23.4	76.6

Table 6.6: Proportion with activities limited by long-term illness or disabilities (Q42) by age group

Age (years)	Activities limited by long term illness or disability (%)		
	Number of respondents	Yes	No
18-24	558	4.7	95.3
25-44	1,480	12.3	87.7
45-64	1,134	32.1	67.9
65-74	467	42.6	57.4
75+	356	47.2	52.8

Table 6.7: Proportion with activities limited by long-term illness or disabilities (Q42) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area / locality	Activities limited by long term illness or disability (%)		
	Number of respondents	Yes	No
North Carr	275	22.5	77.5
Northern	541	30.3	69.7
North Locality	816	27.7	72.3
East	586	26.3	73.7
Park	731	20.4	79.6
Riverside (East)	222	14.4	85.6
East Locality	1,539	21.8	78.2
Riverside (West)	510	26.9	73.1
West	577	20.8	79.2
Wyke	577	21.3	78.7
West Locality	1,664	22.8	77.2
Hull	4,019	23.4	76.6

Table 6.8: Proportion with activities limited by long-term illness or disabilities (Q42) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Activities limited by long term illness or disability (%)		
	Number of respondents	Yes	No
Most deprived	656	32.9	67.1
2	519	24.5	75.5
3	747	20.2	79.8
4	1,037	20.9	79.1
Least deprived	881	21.9	78.1

6.3 Registered disabled

Table 6.9: Proportion registered disabled (Q43) by gender

Gender	Registered disabled (%)		
	Number of respondents	Yes	No
Males	1,959	8.5	91.5
Females	2,044	8.7	91.3
All	4,003	8.6	91.4

Table 6.10: Proportion registered disabled (Q43) by age

Age (years)	Registered disabled (%)		
	Number of respondents	Yes	No
18-24	554	1.1	98.9
25-44	1,475	4.5	95.5
45-64	1,140	12.6	87.4
65-74	459	15.3	84.7
75+	351	15.7	84.3

Table 6.11: Proportion registered disabled (Q43) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area / locality	Registered disabled (%)		
	Number of respondents	Yes	No
North Carr	278	6.1	93.9
Northern	533	10.7	89.3
North Locality	811	9.1	90.9
East	593	11.8	88.2
Park	724	7.0	93.0
Riverside (East)	218	5.0	95.0
East Locality	1,535	8.6	91.4
Riverside (West)	508	11.8	88.2
West	575	7.3	92.7
Wyke	574	6.1	93.9
West Locality	1,657	8.3	91.7
Hull	4,003	8.6	91.4

Table 6.12: Proportion registered disabled (Q43) by deprivation quintile

Deprivation quintile	Registered disabled (%)		
	Number of respondents	Yes	No
Most deprived	660	15.2	84.8
2	518	10.6	89.4
3	745	6.7	93.3
4	1,030	7.1	92.9
Least deprived	874	5.7	94.3

6.4 Current health scale (0-100)

Table 6.13: Current health scale (0-100) (Q44) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Health scale (0-100) (%)				
		0-70	71-80	81-90	91-100	Median
Males	1,923	29.8	24.6	24.1	21.5	80
Females	1,984	29.6	25.7	23.8	20.9	80
All	3,907	29.7	25.1	24.0	21.2	80

Table 6.14: Current health scale (0-100) (Q44) by age group

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Health scale (0-100) (%)				
		0-70	71-80	81-90	91-100	Median
18-24	541	20.1	24.8	30.9	24.2	85
25-44	1,444	23.4	24.1	26.7	25.8	85
45-64	1,115	32.6	25.1	22.1	20.2	80
65-74	450	39.3	28.7	18.9	13.1	75
75+	336	50.0	26.2	13.4	10.4	72

Table 6.15: Current health scale (0-100) (Q44) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Health scale (0-100) (%)				
		0-70	71-80	81-90	91-100	Median
North Carr	271	26.2	25.5	24.4	24.0	80
Northern	514	38.1	23.9	20.8	17.1	80
North Locality	785	34.0	24.5	22.0	19.5	80
East	574	29.3	26.5	25.6	18.6	80
Park	710	27.0	26.2	22.1	24.6	80
Riverside (East)	213	23.5	23.9	29.6	23.0	85
East Locality	1,497	27.4	26.0	24.5	22.1	80
Riverside (West)	500	37.0	23.4	23.8	15.8	80
West	560	26.3	22.3	23.8	27.7	85
Wyke	565	26.7	28.1	25.5	19.6	80
West Locality	1,625	29.7	24.7	24.4	21.2	80
Hull	3,907	29.7	25.1	24.0	21.2	80

Table 6.16: Current health scale (0-100) (Q44) by deprivation quintile

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Health scale (0-100) (%)				
		0-70	71-80	81-90	91-100	Median
Most deprived	626	42.3	21.9	20.1	15.7	75
2	504	33.1	27.6	21.4	17.9	80
3	735	29.1	25.2	22.9	22.9	80
4	1,008	26.4	27.1	25.1	21.4	80
Least deprived	861	22.6	24.9	28.0	24.5	85

6.5 Best health to which aspire (0-100) scale

Table 6.17: Best health to which can aspire scale (0-100) (Q45) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Health scale (0-100) (%)				
		<90	90-94	95-99	100	Median
Males	1,881	21.5	19.1	18.6	40.8	95
Females	1,886	19.8	18.7	20.7	40.7	95
All	3,767	20.7	18.9	19.7	40.7	95

Table 6.18: Best health to which can aspire scale (0-100) (Q45) by age group

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Health scale (0-100) (%)				
		<90	90-94	95-99	100	Median
18-24	533	11.8	18.0	20.5	49.7	99
25-44	1,409	12.4	18.2	22.3	47.1	99
45-64	1,079	23.4	18.8	20.9	37.0	95
65-74	423	34.3	23.2	12.8	29.8	90
75+	301	46.5	18.6	11.6	23.3	90

Table 6.19: Best health to which can aspire scale (0-100) (Q45) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Health scale (0-100) (%)				
		<90	90-94	95-99	100	Median
North Carr	263	20.9	16.0	19.8	43.3	98
Northern	494	22.7	18.8	19.2	39.3	95
North Locality	757	22.1	17.8	19.4	40.7	95
East	554	19.9	20.9	20.4	38.8	95
Park	687	21.5	19.9	17.8	40.8	95
Riverside (East)	206	19.4	16.0	17.5	47.1	98.5
East Locality	1,447	20.6	19.8	18.7	40.9	95
Riverside (West)	478	22.2	19.5	16.1	42.3	95
West	534	18.7	18.0	22.1	41.2	98
Wyke	551	19.4	18.7	23.2	38.7	95
West Locality	1,563	20.0	18.7	20.7	40.6	95
Hull	3,767	20.7	18.9	19.7	40.7	95

Table 6.20: Best health to which can aspire scale (0-100) (Q45) by deprivation quintile

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Health scale (0-100) (%)				
		<90	90-94	95-99	100	Median
Most deprived	599	25.2	16.7	15.5	42.6	95
2	488	21.9	20.3	16.2	41.6	95
3	706	20.1	18.7	18.6	42.6	98
4	979	20.0	20.4	21.6	38.0	95
Least deprived	830	18.0	18.7	24.2	39.2	95

6.6 Mental health index (SF-36 mental health transformed (0-100) scale)

Table 6.21: Mental health index (Q46) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Mental health index score (%)				
		0-60	61-75	76-85	86-100	Median
Males	1,959	20.8	26.3	28.5	24.4	80
Females	2,062	29.9	28.5	25.2	16.4	75
All	4,021	25.5	27.5	26.8	20.3	75

Table 6.22: Mental health index (Q46) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Mental health index score (%)				
		0-60	61-75	76-85	86-100	Median
18-24	561	21.2	33.2	30.3	15.3	75
25-44	1,485	25.9	30.0	26.5	17.6	75
45-64	1,140	28.5	25.0	24.5	22.0	75
65-74	463	22.7	21.8	29.8	25.7	80
75+	348	24.4	23.9	25.9	25.9	80

Table 6.23: Mental health index (Q46) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Mental health index score (%)				
		0-60	61-75	76-85	86-100	Median
North Carr	276	24.6	32.2	26.1	17.0	75
Northern	532	27.8	26.9	25.8	19.5	75
North Locality	808	26.7	28.7	25.9	18.7	75
East	598	23.9	30.8	26.4	18.9	75
Park	727	26.7	26.7	26.5	20.1	75
Riverside (East)	221	21.7	30.3	29.4	18.6	75
East Locality	1,546	24.9	28.8	26.9	19.4	75
Riverside (West)	516	29.3	27.3	26.6	16.9	75
West	572	19.9	22.7	28.0	29.4	80
Wyke	579	27.3	26.9	26.8	19.0	75
West Locality	1,667	25.4	25.6	27.1	21.9	75
Hull	4,021	25.5	27.5	26.8	20.3	75

Table 6.24: Mental health index (Q46) by deprivation quintile

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Mental health index score (%)				
		0-60	61-75	76-85	86-100	Median
Most deprived	654	35.0	26.1	24.6	14.2	70
2	524	31.1	30.0	24.2	14.7	75
3	757	22.7	26.6	27.2	23.5	80
4	1,037	22.6	28.4	27.8	21.3	75
Least deprived	875	20.7	27.0	29.3	23.1	80

7 Tables: Dental health

7.1 Number of natural teeth

Table 7.1: Number of natural teeth (Q47) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Number of natural teeth (%)			
		None	<10	10-19	20+
Males	1,969	12.0	5.9	15.9	66.1
Females	2,072	15.0	4.5	13.0	67.5
All	4,041	13.5	5.2	14.5	66.8

Table 7.2: Number of natural teeth (Q47) by age

Age	Number of respondents	Number of natural teeth (%)			
		None	<10	10-19	20+
18-24	558	1.3	0.2	5.0	93.5
25-44	1,483	1.4	1.7	8.8	88.1
45-64	1,144	13.1	6.8	21.0	59.1
65-74	472	35.0	10.6	26.1	28.4
75+	361	55.7	14.7	16.3	13.3

Table 7.3: Number of natural teeth (Q47) by Area Committee Area and Locality

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Number of natural teeth (%)			
		None	<10	10-19	20+
North Carr	279	10.4	3.9	15.4	70.3
Northern	539	17.6	4.5	16.3	61.6
North Locality	818	15.2	4.3	16.0	64.5
East	602	16.1	6.1	14.8	63.0
Park	733	12.3	8.0	16.8	62.9
Riverside (East)	216	11.1	6.0	12.5	70.4
East Locality	1,551	13.6	7.0	15.4	64.0
Riverside (West)	518	14.5	4.2	15.4	65.8
West	575	14.4	3.7	13.6	68.3
Wyke	579	9.3	4.1	9.7	76.9
West Locality	1,672	12.7	4.0	12.8	70.5
Hull	4,041	13.5	5.2	14.5	66.8

Table 7.4: Number of natural teeth (Q47) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Number of natural teeth (%)			
		None	<10	10-19	20+
Most deprived	665	20.0	5.4	18.9	55.6
2	523	11.3	5.4	16.1	67.3
3	757	12.8	5.5	11.6	70.0
4	1,039	13.4	5.5	12.8	68.3
Least deprived	879	11.7	4.6	15.2	68.5

7.2 NHS or private dentist

Table 7.5: Was the last dentist you went to NHS or private (Q48) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Was the last dentist you went to NHS or private? (%)			
		NHS	Private	Don't know	Never been to a dentist
Males	1,963	66.6	24.3	6.8	2.3
Females	2,065	74.5	19.5	4.7	1.4
All	4,028	70.7	21.8	5.7	1.8

Table 7.6: Was the last dentist you went to private or NHS (Q48) by age group

Gender	Number of respondents	Was the last dentist you went to NHS or private? (%)			
		NHS	Private	Don't know	Never been
18-24	557	64.6	20.8	11.5	3.1
25-44	1,489	69.0	22.8	5.1	3.0
45-64	1,143	73.8	21.2	4.5	0.4
65-74	464	75.2	20.9	3.4	0.6
75+	351	72.9	20.5	6.0	1.8

Table 7.7: Was the last dentist you went to private or NHS (Q48) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Was the last dentist you went to NHS or private? (%)			
		NHS	Private	Don't know	Never been
North Carr	281	69.0	22.1	7.5	1.4
Northern	535	66.7	23.6	7.9	1.9
North Locality	816	67.5	23.0	7.7	1.7
East	601	79.9	16.0	3.2	1.0
Park	729	72.8	20.3	5.9	1.0
Riverside (East)	217	68.2	27.2	3.2	1.4
East Locality	1,547	74.9	19.6	4.5	1.0
Riverside (West)	512	71.1	18.6	7.6	2.7
West	572	71.3	24.8	3.3	0.5
Wyke	581	62.7	26.0	6.9	4.5
West Locality	1,665	68.2	23.3	5.9	2.6
Hull	4,028	70.7	21.8	5.7	1.8

Table 7.8: Was the last dentist you went to private or NHS (Q48) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Was the last dentist you went to NHS or private? (%)			
		NHS	Private	Don't know	Never been
Most deprived	655	76.0	14.8	7.0	2.1
2	526	68.4	20.0	9.3	2.3
3	750	68.4	22.0	6.5	3.1
4	1,039	72.5	22.3	4.0	1.2
Least deprived	880	69.1	26.0	3.9	1.0

7.3 Time since last visited dentist

Table 7.9: When did you last go to a dentist (Q49) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Years since last went to a dentist (%)						
		<1	1-2	2-3	3-5	5-10	>10	Never
Males	1,948	51.5	12.5	8.5	6.7	8.2	10.6	2.0
Females	2,055	58.0	11.8	6.6	6.5	7.0	8.8	1.4
All	4,003	54.8	12.2	7.5	6.6	7.6	9.7	1.6

Table 7.10: When did you last go to a dentist (Q49) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Years since last went to a dentist (%)						
		<1	1-2	2-3	3-5	5-10	>10	Never
18-24	555	52.4	19.1	9.9	6.3	5.5	3.6	3.1
25-44	1,466	58.9	13.4	7.3	6.5	7.1	4.2	2.6
45-64	1,140	57.1	11.2	7.8	6.1	7.8	9.4	0.5
65-74	465	53.3	6.2	4.9	6.0	8.8	20.0	0.6
75+	354	37.0	6.5	5.6	9.9	10.7	29.7	0.6

Table 7.11: When did you last go to a dentist (Q49) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Years since last went to a dentist (%)						
		<1	1-2	2-3	3-5	5-10	>10	Never
North Carr	276	57.1	12.0	9.8	5.1	7.6	7.6	0.7
Northern	534	44.2	11.4	10.1	8.1	9.9	14.4	1.9
North Locality	810	48.6	11.6	10.0	7.0	9.1	12.1	1.5
East	602	56.8	12.0	6.8	5.8	7.8	10.0	0.8
Park	716	58.5	12.2	7.7	5.7	5.4	8.2	1.3
Riverside (East)	219	59.8	14.2	7.8	7.3	3.2	6.4	1.4
East Locality	1,537	58.4	12.4	7.4	6.0	6.1	8.7	1.1
Riverside (West)	509	46.8	15.1	7.5	10.2	8.4	9.6	2.4
West	576	64.9	9.5	4.7	5.0	6.8	8.3	0.7
Wyke	571	50.8	12.4	7.0	6.1	9.5	10.5	3.7
West Locality	1,656	54.5	12.3	6.3	7.0	8.2	9.5	2.2
Hull	4,003	54.8	12.2	7.5	6.6	7.6	9.7	1.6

Table 7.12: When did you last go to a dentist (Q49) by deprivation quintile

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Years since last went to a dentist (%)						
		<1	1-2	2-3	3-5	5-10	>10	Never
Most dep.	654	42.4	13.9	9.5	8.4	10.9	13.1	1.8
2	513	46.8	16.6	10.9	8.2	8.6	7.0	1.9
3	747	51.8	14.3	6.8	6.0	8.0	10.2	2.8
4	1,039	60.7	9.5	5.6	6.1	7.1	9.8	1.2
Least dep.	874	64.2	9.6	6.6	5.5	5.1	8.1	0.8

8 Tables: Diet

8.1 Healthy diet eaten

Table 8.1: Do you think you have a healthy diet (Q50) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Do you think you have a healthy diet (%)			
		Yes	No	Don't know ⁴⁷	Don't know ⁴⁸
Males	1,981	69.9	20.8	2.5	6.8
Females	2,084	79.3	15.0	1.1	4.7
All	4,065	74.7	17.8	1.8	5.7

Table 8.2: Do you think you have a healthy diet (Q50) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Do you think you have a healthy diet (%)			
		Yes	No	Don't know ⁹	Don't know ¹⁰
18-24	563	56.5	32.1	2.7	8.7
25-44	1,493	70.3	22.2	2.0	5.4
45-64	1,155	79.3	13.9	1.2	5.6
65-74	471	88.7	6.4	1.9	3.0
75+	360	88.6	4.7	1.4	5.3

Table 8.3: Do you think you have a healthy diet (Q50) by Area Committee Area and Locality

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Do you think you have a healthy diet (%)			
		Yes	No	Don't know ⁹	Don't know ¹⁰
North Carr	280	71.1	20.4	2.9	5.7
Northern	540	65.7	22.8	2.6	8.9
North Locality	820	67.6	22.0	2.7	7.8
East	605	79.5	14.5	1.3	4.6
Park	738	76.4	14.5	1.8	7.3
Riverside (East)	223	79.8	15.7	0.9	3.6
East Locality	1,566	78.1	14.7	1.5	5.7
Riverside (West)	518	70.1	22.8	1.5	5.6
West	580	82.1	13.3	0.3	4.3
Wyke	581	72.3	20.5	3.1	4.1
West Locality	1,679	75.0	18.7	1.7	4.6
Hull	4,065	74.7	17.8	1.8	5.7

⁴⁷ Don't know what a healthy diet is

⁴⁸ Don't know if have a healthy diet

Table 8.4: Do you think you have a healthy diet (Q50) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Do you think you have a healthy diet (%)			
		Yes	No	Don't know ⁴⁹	Don't know ⁵⁰
Most deprived	667	63.0	26.4	1.8	8.8
2	528	65.3	24.2	2.8	7.6
3	760	73.0	18.6	2.5	5.9
4	1,047	80.8	13.7	1.5	4.0
Least deprived	883	83.2	11.9	0.8	4.1

8.2 Eaten healthier in last year

Table 8.5: Have you tried to eat healthier in the last year (Q50a) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Tried to eat healthier in the last year (%)	
		Yes	No
Males	1,656	72.7	27.3
Females	1,831	87.4	12.6
All	3,487	80.4	19.6

Table 8.6: Have you tried to eat healthier in the last year (Q50a) by age group

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Tried to eat healthier in the last year (%)	
		Yes	No
18-24	474	76.4	23.6
25-44	1,310	78.8	21.2
45-64	998	83.9	16.1
65-74	402	85.6	14.4
75+	285	76.1	23.9

⁴⁹ Don't know what a healthy diet is

⁵⁰ Don't know if have a healthy diet

Table 8.7: Have you tried to eat healthier in the last year (Q50a) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Tried to eat healthier in the last year (%)	
		Yes	No
North Carr	239	84.1	15.9
Northern	441	78.7	21.3
North Locality	680	80.6	19.4
East	528	82.2	17.8
Park	629	78.4	21.6
Riverside (East)	195	86.2	13.8
East Locality	1,352	81.0	19.0
Riverside (West)	446	76.7	23.3
West	491	83.5	16.5
Wyke	518	79.2	20.8
West Locality	1,455	79.9	20.1
Hull	3,487	80.4	19.6

Table 8.8: Have you tried to eat healthier in the last year (Q50a) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Tried to eat healthier in the last year (%)	
		Yes	No
Most deprived	552	77.5	22.5
2	442	76.9	23.1
3	650	77.7	22.3
4	922	82.2	17.8
Least deprived	773	85.4	14.6

8.3 Daily portions of fruits and vegetables

Table 8.9: Government 5-a-day fruits and vegetables guideline met by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	5-a-day guideline met (%)	
		Yes	No
Males	1,948	21.1	78.9
Females	2,039	24.8	75.2
All	3,987	23.0	77.0

Table 8.10: Usual portions of fruit or vegetables per day (Q51) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Daily portions of fruit or vegetables (%)							
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Males	1,948	4.1	13.4	19.7	24.5	17.2	12.5	4.5	4.1
Females	2,039	0.6	7.5	16.2	28.6	22.3	15.6	5.3	3.8
All	3,987	2.3	10.4	17.9	26.6	19.8	14.1	4.9	4.0

Table 8.11: Government 5-a-day fruits and vegetables guideline met by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	5-a-day guideline met (%)	
		Yes	No
16-24	553	14.3	85.7
25-44	1,461	20.5	79.5
45-64	1,128	25.9	74.1
65-74	465	31.2	68.8
75+	357	27.2	72.8

Table 8.12: Usual portions of fruit or vegetables per day (Q51) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Daily portions of fruit or vegetables (%)							
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
18-24	553	4.0	14.6	25.9	26	15.2	9.8	2.2	2.4
25-44	1,461	3.1	11.9	18.9	28.3	17.3	12.2	4.3	4.0
45-64	1,128	1.6	9.0	16.8	25.4	21.5	16.1	5.9	3.9
65-74	465	0.0	5.2	11.6	27.3	24.7	17.8	6.5	6.9
75+	357	0.6	9.0	13.7	23	26.6	17.4	6.7	3.1

Table 8.13: Government 5-a-day fruits and vegetables guideline met by area committee area and locality

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	5-a-day guideline met (%)	
		Yes	No
North Carr	272	18.4	81.6
Northern	524	17.9	82.1
North Locality	796	18.1	81.9
East	593	23.3	76.7
Park	725	21.9	78.1
Riverside (East)	218	24.8	75.2
East Locality	1,536	22.9	77.1
Riverside (West)	510	19.8	80.2
West	571	30.5	69.5
Wyke	574	25.6	74.4
West Locality	1,655	25.5	74.5
Hull	3,987	23.0	77.0

Table 8.14: Usual portions of fruit or vegetables per day (Q51) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Daily portions of fruit or vegetables (%)							
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
North Carr	272	2.9	10.3	22.1	26.1	20.2	11.4	4.0	2.9
Northern	524	3.4	17.2	17.4	23.3	20.8	12.8	3.2	1.9
North Locality	796	3.3	14.8	19.0	24.2	20.6	12.3	3.5	2.3
East	593	0.8	6.1	19.4	32.5	17.9	14.5	4.9	3.9
Park	725	2.2	9.7	17.8	26.1	22.3	12.8	5.2	3.9
Riverside (East)	218	2.3	10.6	12.4	28.9	21.1	14.2	6.4	4.1
East Locality	1,536	1.7	8.4	17.6	29	20.4	13.7	5.3	3.9
Riverside (West)	510	4.3	13.3	18.6	26.7	17.3	11.4	3.9	4.5
West	571	1.1	7.7	16.8	24.2	19.8	18.9	6.1	5.4
Wyke	574	1.9	9.8	17.6	25.8	19.3	15.3	5.7	4.5
West Locality	1,655	2.4	10.2	17.6	25.5	18.9	15.3	5.3	4.8
Hull	3,987	2.3	10.4	17.9	26.6	19.8	14	4.9	4.0

Table 8.15: Government 5-a-day fruits and vegetables guideline met by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	5-a-day guideline met (%)	
		Yes	No
Most deprived	640	16.4	83.6
2	518	18.5	81.5
3	749	23.8	76.2
4	1,026	24.9	75.1
Least deprived	878	28.4	71.6

Table 8.16: Usual portions of fruit or vegetables per day (Q51) by deprivation quintile

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Daily portions of fruit or vegetables (%)							
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Most dep.	640	3.6	15.9	22.8	27	14.2	10.9	3.0	2.5
2	518	6.0	14.1	22.4	24.3	14.7	11.4	3.9	3.3
3	749	2.1	9.1	19.8	27.5	17.8	14.0	5.2	4.5
4	1,026	0.8	7.3	16.4	27.4	23.3	14.7	5.4	4.8
Least dep.	878	0.8	8.0	12.2	25.9	24.8	18.0	6.7	3.6

8.4 Ready meals per week

Table 8.17: Number of ready meals eaten per week (Q52a) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Number of ready meals per week (%)				
		Never	<1	1-2	3-4	5+
Males	1,958	36.0	30.0	23.9	7.9	2.2
Females	2,065	43.3	35.0	17.0	4.0	0.7
All	4,023	39.7	32.6	20.4	5.9	1.5

Table 8.18: Number of ready meals eaten per week (Q52a) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Number of ready meals per week (%)				
		Never	<1	1-2	3-4	5+
18-24	561	36.0	29.8	23.7	8.6	2.0
25-44	1,484	37.1	34.3	20.3	7.0	1.3
45-64	1,143	40.2	35.3	18.9	4.2	1.5
65-74	464	48.5	30.2	18.1	2.2	1.1
75+	349	43.8	24.1	23.5	6.9	1.7

Table 8.19: Number of ready meals eaten per week (Q52a) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Number of ready meals per week (%)				
		Never	<1	1-2	3-4	5+
North Carr	280	32.5	38.2	22.9	5.4	1.1
Northern	534	39.7	29.2	18.9	11.0	1.1
North Locality	814	37.2	32.3	20.3	9.1	1.1
East	600	40.3	32.3	21.5	4.8	1.0
Park	731	37.5	33.2	22.3	4.4	2.6
Riverside (East)	217	37.3	37.3	20.7	4.1	0.5
East Locality	1,548	38.6	33.5	21.8	4.5	1.7
Riverside (West)	508	37.8	28.3	22.4	8.5	3.0
West	574	44.6	34.1	16.7	4.0	0.5
Wyke	579	43.4	32.6	18.5	4.5	1.0
West Locality	1,661	42.1	31.8	19.1	5.5	1.4
Hull	4,023	39.7	32.6	20.4	5.9	1.5

Table 8.20: Number of ready meals eaten per week (Q52a) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Number of ready meals per week (%)				
		Never	<1	1-2	3-4	5+
Most deprived	658	37.4	26.0	24.5	9.1	3.0
2	524	36.8	30.2	20.8	9.7	2.5
3	756	41.7	30.6	20.2	6.1	1.5
4	1,032	41.5	35.7	19.0	3.3	0.6
Least deprived	879	39.4	37.7	18.5	3.6	0.8

8.5 Takeaway or other convenience meals per week

Table 8.21: Number of takeaway or other convenience meals eaten per week (Q52b) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Number of takeaway / other convenience meals per week (%)				
		Never	<1	1-2	3-4	5+
Males	1,954	11.9	39.4	39.9	7.5	1.3
Females	2,053	13.0	52.9	31.5	2.1	0.4
All	4,007	12.5	46.3	35.6	4.7	0.9

Table 8.22: Number of takeaway or other convenience meals eaten per week (Q52b) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Number of takeaway / other convenience meals per week (%)				
		Never	<1	1-2	3-4	5+
18-24	560	6.1	38.6	43.0	9.6	2.7
25-44	1,484	6.3	44.3	41.9	6.5	1.0
45-64	1,141	13.5	52.0	31.4	2.8	0.4
65-74	454	25.6	49.6	23.8	0.9	0.2
75+	346	27.5	45.4	26.3	0.9	0.0

Table 8.23: Number of takeaway or other convenience meals eaten per week (Q52b) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Number of takeaway / other convenience meals per week (%)				
		Never	<1	1-2	3-4	5+
North Carr	279	6.5	45.9	40.5	6.5	0.7
Northern	534	12.5	47.6	31.1	7.7	1.1
North Locality	813	10.5	47.0	34.3	7.3	1.0
East	595	13.4	48.1	34.8	3.4	0.3
Park	723	13.8	44.4	36.4	4.3	1.1
Riverside (East)	218	11.5	50.5	34.4	2.8	0.9
East Locality	1,536	13.3	46.7	35.5	3.7	0.8
Riverside (West)	511	12.5	46.0	34.4	5.3	1.8
West	570	11.2	46.7	38.8	3.2	0.2
Wyke	577	14.2	44.4	35.5	5.0	0.9
West Locality	1,658	12.7	45.7	36.3	4.5	0.9
Hull	4,007	12.5	46.3	35.6	4.7	0.9

Table 8.24: Number of takeaway or other convenience meals eaten per week (Q52b) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Number of takeaway / other convenience meals per week (%)				
		Never	<1	1-2	3-4	5+
Most deprived	654	11.9	46.0	33.2	6.6	2.3
2	521	12.3	41.8	37.4	7.5	1.0
3	751	14.8	40.9	38.9	4.8	0.7
4	1,029	11.1	49.8	35.9	2.9	0.4
Least deprived	877	12.5	50.4	33.4	3.2	0.5

8.6 Weekly cooked meals using some fresh ingredients

Table 8.25: How many cooked meals using some fresh ingredients do you eat each week (Q50c) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Number of cooked meals with some fresh ingredients per week (%)				
		Never	<1	1-2	3-4	5+
Males	1,939	9.2	13.7	33.3	33.2	10.6
Females	2,037	9.2	17.1	36.9	26.6	10.2
All	3,976	9.2	15.4	35.2	29.8	10.4

Table 8.26: How many cooked meals using some fresh ingredients do you eat each week (Q50c) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Number of cooked meals with some fresh ingredients per week (%)				
		Never	<1	1-2	3-4	5+
18-24	560	5.4	10.2	35.4	39.8	9.3
25-44	1,481	5.3	12.4	34.8	36.2	11.3
45-64	1,133	9.2	19.0	36.5	26.2	9.1
65-74	450	18.2	21.8	34.0	15.8	10.2
75+	330	20.9	17.0	34.2	16.1	11.8

Table 8.27: How many cooked meals using some fresh ingredients do you eat each week (Q50c) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Number of cooked meals with some fresh ingredients per week (%)				
		Never	<1	1-2	3-4	5+
North Carr	275	4.0	12.0	37.1	36.4	10.5
Northern	531	11.1	14.9	37.9	26.7	9.4
North Locality	806	8.7	13.9	37.6	30.0	9.8
East	589	5.4	15.1	34.5	35.0	10.0
Park	726	10.3	15.6	29.3	33.7	11.0
Riverside (East)	218	7.8	16.5	36.7	31.7	7.3
East Locality	1,533	8.1	15.5	32.4	33.9	10.1
Riverside (West)	509	12.6	13.2	36.5	27.5	10.2
West	556	8.3	14.4	39.0	25.9	12.4
Wyke	572	11.0	20.3	34.3	24.5	10.0
West Locality	1,637	10.6	16.1	36.6	25.9	10.9
Hull	3,976	9.2	15.4	35.2	29.8	10.4

Table 8.28: How many cooked meals using some fresh ingredients do you eat each week (Q50c) by deprivation quintile

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Number of cooked meals with some fresh ingredients per week (%)				
		Never	<1	1-2	3-4	5+
Most deprived	652	11.0	12.1	39.0	28.1	9.8
2	519	10.2	13.7	28.7	35.6	11.8
3	736	10.2	14.8	32.9	31.9	10.2
4	1,021	8.4	18.0	34.8	27.5	11.3
Least deprived	873	8.1	17.0	38.0	27.8	9.0

8.7 Weekly cooked meals made from scratch using fresh ingredients

Table 8.29: How many cooked meals made from scratch using fresh ingredients do you eat each week (Q50c) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Number of cooked meals made from scratch with fresh ingredients per week (%)				
		Never	<1	1-2	3-4	5+
Males	1,964	6.7	13.0	30.5	27.9	21.8
Females	2,078	5.3	9.5	26.3	31.1	27.7
All	4,042	6.0	11.2	28.4	29.5	24.9

Table 8.30: How many cooked meals made from scratch using fresh ingredients do you eat each week (Q50c) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Number of cooked meals made from scratch with fresh ingredients per week (%)				
		Never	<1	1-2	3-4	5+
18-24	560	9.3	20.4	31.1	25.7	13.6
25-44	1,483	6.3	13.2	33.6	28.9	17.9
45-64	1,150	3.8	7.9	26.2	32.4	29.7
65-74	469	6.0	5.8	18.8	29.4	40.1
75+	357	6.4	6.7	21.6	29.4	35.9

Table 8.31: How many cooked meals made from scratch using fresh ingredients do you eat each week (Q50c) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Number of cooked meals made from scratch with fresh ingredients per week (%)				
		Never	<1	1-2	3-4	5+
North Carr	280	6.4	15.7	35.4	25.7	16.8
Northern	536	6.9	12.5	29.3	29.7	21.6
North Locality	816	6.7	13.6	31.4	28.3	20.0
East	600	5.7	10.7	25.7	35.3	22.7
Park	735	6.1	11.0	29.5	28.7	24.6
Riverside (East)	222	5.0	12.2	29.7	30.2	23.0
East Locality	1,557	5.8	11.0	28.1	31.5	23.6
Riverside (West)	514	6.0	10.5	25.5	30.5	27.4
West	576	4.3	7.1	32.5	30.2	25.9
Wyke	579	7.1	13.1	23.5	24.5	31.8
West Locality	1,669	5.8	10.2	27.2	28.3	28.4
Hull	4,042	6.0	11.2	28.4	29.5	24.9

Table 8.32: How many cooked meals made from scratch using fresh ingredients do you eat each week (Q50c) by deprivation quintile

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Number of cooked meals made from scratch with fresh ingredients per week (%)				
		Never	<1	1-2	3-4	5+
Most deprived	659	8.5	14.3	29.3	27.2	20.8
2	526	7.8	16.3	26.2	28.9	20.7
3	756	7.0	10.4	29.0	29.4	24.2
4	1,044	3.7	10.3	26.6	30.6	28.7
Least deprived	879	4.7	7.2	29.2	31.2	27.8

9 Tables: Alcohol

9.1 How often do you drink alcohol?

Table 9.1: How often do you drink alcohol (Q53) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	How often do you drink alcohol? (%)					
		Every day	4-6 dpw	1-3 dpw	1-3 dpm	<1 dpm	Never
Males	1,983	9.1	10.2	33.5	16.7	13.1	17.4
Females	2,083	2.3	4.7	25.7	20.4	22.2	24.7
All	4,066	5.6	7.4	29.5	18.6	17.8	21.2

Table 9.2: How often do you drink alcohol (Q53) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How often do you drink alcohol? (%)					
		Every day	4-6 dpw	1-3 dpw	1-3 dpm	<1 dpm	Never
18-24	562	4.1	10.1	33.8	20.3	12.6	19.0
25-44	1,493	4.9	6.3	32.0	21.8	16.5	18.5
45-64	1,150	6.3	8.7	29.0	18.6	19.7	17.7
65-74	472	5.7	6.1	28.2	12.7	19.9	27.3
75+	366	7.9	5.2	16.9	10.7	21.9	37.4

Table 9.3: How often do you drink alcohol (Q53) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	How often do you drink alcohol? (%)					
		Every day	4-6 dpw	1-3 dpw	1-3 dpm	<1 dpm	Never
North Carr	277	4.7	4.7	30.7	21.7	20.6	17.7
Northern	541	5.7	6.3	31.1	13.9	20.5	22.6
North Locality	818	5.4	5.7	30.9	16.5	20.5	20.9
East	606	6.8	7.4	27.9	15.5	20.0	22.4
Park	740	5.7	7.4	29.3	18.4	15.9	23.2
Riverside (East)	222	6.3	7.7	33.8	17.6	9.5	25.2
East Locality	1,568	6.2	7.5	29.4	17.2	16.6	23.2
Riverside (West)	520	6.0	8.8	25.8	19.2	18.5	21.7
West	576	4.7	5.4	30.4	26.0	18.9	14.6
Wyke	584	4.8	10.1	30.5	17.3	15.2	22.1
West Locality	1,680	5.1	8.1	29.0	20.9	17.5	19.4
Hull	4,066	5.6	7.4	29.5	18.6	17.8	21.2

Table 9.4: How often do you drink alcohol (Q53) by deprivation quintile

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How often do you drink alcohol? (%)					
		Every day	4-6 dpw	1-3 dpw	1-3 dpm	<1 dpm	Never
Most dep.	667	5.1	6.4	25.8	15.1	19.8	27.7
2	527	6.1	6.6	27.5	19.0	18.6	22.2
3	763	5.5	6.0	28.8	17.0	18.3	24.2
4	1,045	5.4	8.2	31.5	19.1	17.1	18.7
Least dep.	885	6.1	8.4	30.4	20.9	17.5	16.7

9.2 Any alcohol consumed over last 7 days?

Table 9.5: Did you drink any alcohol over the last 7 days (Q54) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Did you drink any alcohol in the last 7 days? (%)	
		Yes	No
Males	1,985	60.8	39.2
Females	2,083	45.5	54.5
All	4,068	52.9	47.1

Table 9.6: Did you drink any alcohol over the last 7 days (Q54) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Did you drink any alcohol in the last 7 days? (%)	
		Yes	No
18-24	561	56.5	43.5
25-44	1,491	54.0	46.0
45-64	1,152	55.9	44.1
65-74	475	49.5	50.5
75+	366	39.1	60.9

Table 9.7: Did you drink any alcohol over the last 7 days (Q54) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Did you drink any alcohol in the last 7 days? (%)	
		Yes	No
North Carr	280	48.2	51.8
Northern	541	52.7	47.3
North Locality	821	51.2	48.8
East	604	51.3	48.7
Park	741	49.7	50.3
Riverside (East)	222	55.0	45.0
East Locality	1,567	51.1	48.9
Riverside (West)	519	52.2	47.8
West	578	57.1	42.9
Wyke	583	56.9	43.1
West Locality	1,680	55.5	44.5
Hull	4,068	52.9	47.1

Table 9.8: Did you drink any alcohol over the last 7 days (Q54) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Did you drink any alcohol in the last 7 days? (%)	
		Yes	No
Most deprived	670	44.8	55.2
2	528	50.4	49.6
3	763	50.6	49.4
4	1,046	56.1	43.9
Least deprived	883	57.3	42.7

9.3 Total units of alcohol consumed over last 7 days

Table 9.9: Total units of alcohol consumed in last 7 days (Q55) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Total units consumed in last 7 days (%)					
		0-7	8-14	15-21	22-28	>28	Median
Males	1,979	52.9	15.4	10.1	6.5	15.2	16
Females	2,070	79.4	12.2	5.1	1.5	1.8	6.5
All	4,049	66.5	13.7	7.5	4.0	8.3	10

Table 9.10: Total units of alcohol consumed in last 7 days (Q55) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Total units consumed in last 7 days (%)					
		0-7	8-14	15-21	22-28	>28	Median
Males							
18-24	290	45.5	12.1	10.3	6.2	25.9	22
25-44	740	47.6	14.1	11.2	8.0	19.2	19
45-64	532	52.1	16.9	10.5	7.7	12.8	15
65-74	224	60.7	24.6	8.0	2.2	4.5	10
75+	180	78.9	11.1	5.6	2.8	1.7	7
Females							
18-24	267	70.0	15.4	9.4	2.2	3.0	8.75
25-44	741	76.5	13.1	5.5	2.3	2.6	7.5
45-64	618	78.0	14.2	5.0	1.1	1.6	6
65-74	249	90.8	7.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	4.5
75+	185	93.5	4.3	1.6	0.5	0.0	4

Table 9.11: Total units of alcohol consumed in last 7 days (Q55) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Total units consumed in last 7 days (%)					
		0-7	8-14	15-21	22-28	>28	Median
Males							
North Carr	125	51.2	10.4	14.4	4.8	19.2	20
Northern	270	47.0	18.5	11.5	10.0	13.0	16
North Locality	395	48.4	15.9	12.4	8.4	14.9	17
East	272	54.4	14.3	9.6	6.6	15.1	16
Park	365	56.4	15.1	9.0	6.3	13.2	15.5
Riverside (East)	99	53.5	22.2	7.1	3.0	14.1	12
East Locality	736	55.3	15.8	9.0	6.0	14.0	14.75
Riverside (West)	301	56.5	12.0	8.3	4.3	18.9	17
West	282	52.8	18.1	11.0	5.7	12.4	12
Wyke	265	49.1	14.3	10.6	8.3	17.7	16
West Locality	848	52.9	14.7	9.9	6.0	16.4	15
Hull	1,979	52.9	15.4	10.1	6.5	15.2	16
Females							
North Carr	152	82.2	9.2	7.2	1.3	0.0	6
Northern	270	83.3	10.7	3.0	2.2	0.7	6
North Locality	422	82.9	10.2	4.5	1.9	0.5	6
East	330	79.1	12.1	5.8	0.6	2.4	6.5
Park	373	79.1	14.7	3.5	1.3	1.3	7
Riverside (East)	122	79.5	9.8	5.7	3.3	1.6	6.5
East Locality	825	79.2	13.0	4.7	1.3	1.8	7
Riverside (West)	215	80.9	8.8	4.2	2.3	3.7	6
West	294	77.2	14.6	5.4	1.0	1.7	6
Wyke	314	76.4	12.7	7.0	1.6	2.2	7
West Locality	823	77.9	12.4	5.7	1.6	2.4	6.25
Hull	2,070	79.4	12.2	5.1	1.5	1.8	6.5

Table 9.12: Total units of alcohol consumed in last 7 days (Q55) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How often do you drink alcohol? (%)					
		0-7	8-14	15-21	22-28	>28	Median
Males							
Most	337	59.3	11.0	10.7	5.0	13.9	16
2	298	53.7	10.7	8.7	6.0	20.8	20
3	377	53.1	14.9	10.9	6.4	14.9	16
4	446	50.4	18.8	9.9	8.3	12.6	14
Least	402	52.2	17.4	10.0	5.5	14.9	13.75
Females							
Most	329	82.1	10.9	3.0	1.5	2.4	7.5
2	227	78.4	10.6	4.4	2.6	4.0	7.5
3	382	80.4	11.0	5.5	1.3	1.8	7
4	595	79.7	12.6	4.7	1.5	1.5	6
Least	478	77.4	13.4	7.1	1.3	0.8	6

9.4 Was alcohol consumption of last 7 days typical?

Table 9.13: Was your drinking in the last 7 days typical of your usual drinking (say in the last 3 months) (Q56) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Was your drinking in the last 7 days typical of your usual drinking? (%)		
		Yes	No, normally drink less	No, normally drink more
Males	1,571	69.2	20.1	10.7
Females	1,405	72.0	22.1	6.0
All	2,976	70.5	21.0	8.5

Table 9.14: Was your drinking in the last 7 days typical of your usual drinking (say in the last 3 months) (Q56) by age

Gender	Number of respondents	Was your drinking in the last 7 days typical of your usual drinking? (%)		
		Yes	No, normally drink less	No, normally drink more
18-24	431	54.1	29.5	16.5
25-44	1,128	65.8	23.9	10.3
45-64	878	76.1	17.1	6.8
65-74	319	84.6	14.1	1.3
75+	209	84.7	14.8	0.5

Table 9.15: Was your drinking in the last 7 days typical of your usual drinking (say in the last 3 months) (Q56) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Was your drinking in the last 7 days typical of your usual drinking? (%)		
		Yes	No, normally drink less	No, normally drink more
North Carr	205	62.9	25.4	11.7
Northern	378	71.2	24.1	4.8
North Locality	583	68.3	24.5	7.2
East	426	72.1	18.5	9.4
Park	529	72.8	17.8	9.5
Riverside (East)	158	77.8	15.2	7.0
East Locality	1,113	73.2	17.7	9.1
Riverside (West)	376	66.0	23.4	10.6
West	465	73.1	18.1	8.8
Wyke	439	67.7	26.0	6.4
West Locality	1,280	69.1	22.3	8.5
Hull	2,976	70.5	21.0	8.5

Table 9.16: Was your drinking in the last 7 days typical of your usual drinking (say in the last 3 months) (Q56) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Was your drinking in the last 7 days typical of your usual drinking? (%)		
		Yes	No, normally drink less	No, normally drink more
Most	433	68.4	21.5	10.2
2	372	64.2	25.3	10.5
3	541	68.0	24.8	7.2
4	806	73.7	18.5	7.8
Least	686	74.1	17.9	8.0

9.5 Type of alcohol drunk over last 7 days

Table 9.17: Type of alcohol consumed (percentage of all alcohol units consumed) by gender

Gender	Type of alcohol consumed (percentage of all alcohol units consumed)						
	Ordinary beer, lager or cider	Strong beer, lager or cider	Wine	Sherry	Spirits	Alcopops	Low alcohol beer or wine
Males	58.3	19.6	10.0	0.5	9.4	1.8	0.4
Females	31.8	8.3	36.0	2.1	15.1	6.1	0.6
All	51.8	16.8	16.4	0.9	10.8	2.9	0.4

Table 9.18: Type of alcohol consumed (percentage of all alcohol units consumed) by age

Age (years)	Type of alcohol consumed (percentage of all units consumed)						
	Ordinary beer, lager or cider	Strong beer, lager or cider	Wine	Sherry	Spirits	Alcopops	Low alcohol beer or wine
Males							
18-24	48.4	22.1	6.9	0.3	14.9	6.1	1.1
25-44	59.8	22.8	7.3	0.1	9.0	0.9	0.1
45-64	64.7	16.8	13.4	0.3	4.4	0.1	0.2
65-74	61.7	5.4	19.7	1.4	9.6	1.5	0.7
75+	43.6	6.3	21.1	7.3	20.0	1.4	0.2
Females							
18-24	32.4	11.8	16.9	1.0	23.8	13.6	0.6
25-44	31.5	10.7	36.0	0.7	13.0	7.5	0.6
45-64	35.6	3.7	44.3	2.4	11.9	1.7	0.3
65-74	24.1	0.0	48.3	6.4	20.3	0.3	0.6
75+	11.8	14.6	40.7	13.2	16.3	0.5	2.8

Table 9.19: Type of alcohol consumed (percentage of all alcohol units consumed) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area / locality	Type of alcohol consumed (percentage of all alcohol units consumed)						
	Ordinary beer, lager or cider	Strong beer, lager or cider	Wine	Sherry	Spirits	Alcopops	Low alcohol beer or wine
Males							
North Carr	62.6	22.5	5.1	0.1	7.5	0.9	1.3
Northern	59.9	18.5	9.3	0.3	8.7	2.9	0.5
North Locality	60.8	19.8	7.9	0.2	8.3	2.2	0.8
East	61.5	16.3	8.8	1.3	9.3	2.5	0.3
Park	50.3	30.6	8.9	0.3	8.1	1.6	0.1
Riverside (East)	60.3	8.4	21.4	1.1	7.2	1.6	0.0
East locality	55.8	22.4	10.5	0.8	8.4	2.0	0.2
Riverside (West)	59.3	18.8	8.8	0.2	11.1	1.6	0.2
West	64.9	12.4	8.9	0.6	11.4	1.4	0.4
Wyke	54.0	19.5	14.4	0.4	9.7	1.5	0.5
West locality	58.9	17.3	10.8	0.4	10.6	1.5	0.4
Hull	51.8	16.8	16.4	0.9	10.8	2.9	0.4
Females							
North Carr	24.8	16.2	27.0	2.3	16.4	10.2	3.1
Northern	38.1	2.7	32.9	1.7	14.6	10.1	0.0
North Locality	33.2	7.6	30.7	1.9	15.3	10.1	1.1
East	37.5	7.4	33.8	1.9	14.7	4.3	0.4
Park	35.7	14.8	31.4	1.7	9.6	5.5	1.2
Riverside (East)	21.3	9.2	43.1	0.9	18.3	6.8	0.4
East locality	34.1	10.9	34.3	1.7	13.1	5.2	0.7
Riverside (West)	37.4	9.4	32.2	2.2	11.9	6.7	0.2
West	27.6	4.8	42.7	3.1	16.2	5.1	0.5
Wyke	25.3	5.6	41.2	2.3	20.7	4.8	0.1
West locality	29.4	6.3	39.2	2.5	16.8	5.4	0.2
Hull	51.8	16.8	16.4	0.9	10.8	2.9	0.4

Table 9.20: Type of alcohol consumed (percentage of all alcohol units consumed) by deprivation quintile

Deprivation quintile	Type of alcohol consumed (percentage of all alcohol units consumed)						
	Ordinary beer, lager or cider	Strong beer, lager or cider	Wine	Sherry	Spirits	Alcopops	Low alcohol beer or wine
Males							
Most deprived	62.1	22.0	4.3	0.5	8.5	2.4	0.2
2	53.3	27.5	7.0	0.0	9.0	2.4	0.8
3	61.3	17.9	9.2	0.5	9.5	0.8	0.8
4	54.9	20.2	14.4	0.7	8.2	1.3	0.1
Least deprived	57.2	13.7	15.4	0.8	10.1	2.5	0.3
Females							
Most deprived	43.4	5.7	23.9	1.0	13.9	11.8	0.3
2	35.5	16.2	22.9	1.2	15.0	7.2	2.0
3	26.4	6.5	36.6	2.1	22.5	5.7	0.1
4	33.4	7.7	36.5	2.5	15.8	4.0	0.2
Least deprived	25.8	6.7	48.6	2.5	10.5	5.0	0.7

9.6 Frequency of binge drinking

Table 9.21: How often do you drink 8 units or more (men) or 6 units or more (women) of alcohol on a single day (Q57) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Frequency of drinking 8+ units (men) or 6+ units (women) (%)					
		Every day	4-6 dpw	1-3 dpw	1-3 dpm	<1 dpm	Never
Males	1,590	4.0	3.8	27.8	20.7	17.4	26.3
Females	1,285	0.7	1.7	17.4	18.2	26.8	35.1
All	2,875	2.5	2.9	23.2	19.6	21.6	30.2

Table 9.22: How often do you drink 8 units or more (men) or 6 units or more (women) of alcohol on a single day (Q57) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Frequency of drinking 8+ units (men) or 6+ units (women) (%)					
		Every day	4-6 dpw	1-3 dpw	1-3 dpm	<1 dpm	Never
Males							
18-24	246	3.7	6.1	39.8	30.9	11.8	7.7
25-44	606	4.8	3.8	33.5	26.6	17.7	13.7
45-64	432	5.1	3.5	24.5	16.2	24.1	26.6
65-74	170	1.2	3.5	15.3	10.0	13.5	56.5
75+	127	0.8	0.0	5.5	3.9	9.4	80.3
Females							
18-24	184	0.5	1.6	22.3	28.8	34.2	12.5
25-44	498	0.2	2.2	21.3	19.5	32.5	24.3
45-64	402	1.5	1.5	15.2	18.2	22.9	40.8
65-74	127	0.0	0.8	10.2	7.1	12.6	69.3
75+	70	0.0	1.4	4.3	2.9	14.3	77.1

Table 9.23: How often do you drink 8 units or more (men) or 6 units or more (women) of alcohol on a single day (Q57) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Frequency of drinking 8+ units (men) or 6+ units (women) (%)					
		Every day	4-6 dpw	1-3 dpw	1-3 dpm	<1 dpm	Never
Males							
North Carr	96	5.2	3.1	31.3	25.0	17.7	17.7
Northern	226	3.1	3.1	23.5	23.5	13.3	33.6
North Locality	322	3.7	3.1	25.8	23.9	14.6	28.9
East	214	2.8	3.7	31.8	15.4	18.2	28.0
Park	276	4.7	6.2	27.9	17.8	17.0	26.4
Riverside (East)	73	11.0	4.1	26.0	21.9	12.3	24.7
East Locality	563	4.8	5.0	29.1	17.4	16.9	26.8
Riverside (West)	233	4.7	2.6	36.1	17.6	15.9	23.2
West	247	2.4	2.0	20.6	24.3	22.7	27.9
Wyke	225	3.1	5.3	26.7	23.6	18.7	22.7
West Locality	705	3.4	3.3	27.7	21.8	19.1	24.7
Hull	1,590	4.0	3.8	27.8	20.7	17.4	26.3
Females							
North Carr	101	0.0	3.0	18.8	15.8	32.7	29.7
Northern	144	0.7	0.7	14.6	18.1	26.4	39.6
North Locality	245	0.4	1.6	16.3	17.1	29.0	35.5
East	201	0.0	2.0	18.9	15.4	28.9	34.8
Park	224	1.3	0.4	16.5	18.8	26.8	36.2
Riverside (East)	70	0.0	2.9	21.4	24.3	30.0	21.4
East Locality	495	0.6	1.4	18.2	18.2	28.1	33.5
Riverside (West)	144	2.1	2.8	19.4	16.0	29.2	30.6
West	204	0.5	2.0	14.2	18.6	25.0	39.7
Wyke	197	0.5	1.5	18.8	20.8	21.3	37.1
West Locality	545	0.9	2.0	17.2	18.7	24.8	36.3
Hull	1,285	0.7	1.7	17.4	18.2	26.8	35.1

Table 9.24: How often do you drink 8 units or more (men) or 6 units or more (women) of alcohol on a single day (Q57) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Frequency of drinking 8+ units (men) or 6+ units (women) (%)					
		Every day	4-6 dpw	1-3 dpw	1-3 dpm	<1 dpm	Never
Males							
Most dep.	250	5.2	4.4	34.8	17.2	14.0	24.4
2	226	5.3	3.1	32.3	26.1	16.4	16.8
3	300	2.7	5.0	28.3	21.3	17.3	25.3
4	380	3.9	3.4	25.8	19.2	19.5	28.2
Least dep.	333	3.0	3.3	21.9	18.0	18.9	34.8
Females							
Most dep.	170	1.2	2.4	17.6	20.0	29.4	29.4
2	142	1.4	3.5	21.1	14.8	26.1	33.1
3	234	1.3	0.9	17.9	19.7	27.4	32.9
4	375	0.5	1.6	18.1	20.0	25.1	34.7
Least dep.	330	0.0	1.2	15.2	16.1	27.3	40.3

9.7 Weekly consumption greater than recommended units

Table 9.25: Weekly alcohol units greater than recommended (14 units for women, 21 units for men) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Weekly alcohol consumption >14 women, >21 men (%)	
		Yes	No
Males	1,979	21.7	78.3
Females	2,070	8.4	91.6
All	4,049	14.9	85.1

Table 9.26: Weekly alcohol units greater than recommended (14 units for women, 21 units for men) by age

Women, 21 units for men, by age			
Age (years)	Number of respondents	Weekly alcohol consumption >14 women, >21 men (%)	
		Yes	No
Males			
18-24	290	32.1	67.9
25-44	740	27.2	72.8
45-64	532	20.5	79.5
65-74	224	6.7	93.3
75+	180	4.4	95.6
Females			
18-24	267	14.6	85.4
25-44	741	10.4	89.6
45-64	618	7.8	92.2
65-74	249	2.0	98.0
75+	185	2.2	97.8

Table 9.27: Weekly alcohol units greater than recommended (14 units for women, 21 units for men) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area / locality	Number of responders	Weekly alcohol consumption >14 women, >21 men (%)	
		Yes	No
Males			
North Carr	125	24.0	76.0
Northern	270	23.0	77.0
North Locality	395	23.3	76.7
East	272	21.7	78.3
Park	365	19.5	80.5
Riverside (East)	99	17.2	82.8
East Locality	736	20.0	80.0
Riverside (West)	301	23.3	76.7
West	282	18.1	81.9
Wyke	265	26.0	74.0
West Locality	848	22.4	77.6
Hull	1,979	21.7	78.3
Females			
North Carr	152	8.6	91.4
Northern	270	5.9	94.1
North Locality	422	6.9	93.1
East	330	8.8	91.2
Park	373	6.2	93.8
Riverside (East)	122	10.7	89.3
East Locality	825	7.9	92.1
Riverside (West)	215	10.2	89.8
West	294	8.2	91.8
Wyke	314	10.8	89.2
West Locality	823	9.7	90.3
Hull	2,070	8.4	91.6

Table 9.28: Weekly alcohol units greater than recommended (14 units for women, 21 units for men) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

women, 21 units for men) by deprivation quintile (rank)			
Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Weekly alcohol consumption >14 women, >21 men (%)	
		Yes	No
Males			
Most deprived	337	19.0	81.0
2	298	26.8	73.2
3	377	21.2	78.8
4	446	20.9	79.1
Least deprived	402	20.4	79.6
Females			
Most deprived	329	7.0	93.0
2	227	11.0	89.0
3	382	8.6	91.4
4	595	7.7	92.3
Least deprived	478	9.2	90.8

9.8 Alcohol consumption by risk status

Table 9.29: Alcohol consumption in last 7 days by risk status (none; safe (<21 M, <14 F); Excessive (22-50 M 15-35 F); Dangerous (>50 M, >35 F) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Risk status of alcohol consumption over the last 7 days (%)			
		None	Safe	Excessive	Dangerous
Males	1,979	39.4	39.0	15.2	6.5
Females	2,070	54.9	36.7	7.4	1.0
All	4,049	47.3	37.8	11.2	3.7

Table 9.30: Alcohol consumption in last 7 days by risk status (none; safe (<21 M, <14 F); Excessive (22-50 M 15-35 F); Dangerous (>50 M, >35 F) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Risk status of alcohol consumption over the last 7 days (%)			
		None	Safe	Excessive	Dangerous
Males					
18-24	290	36.9	31.0	21.7	10.3
25-44	740	38.5	34.3	19.2	8.0
45-64	532	38.3	41.2	13.9	6.6
65-74	224	38.8	54.5	5.8	0.9
75+	180	49.4	46.1	3.9	0.6
Females					
18-24	267	51.3	34.1	12.4	2.2
25-44	741	54.1	35.5	9.3	1.1
45-64	618	49.2	43.0	6.8	1.0
65-74	249	61.4	36.5	2.0	0.0
75+	185	72.4	25.4	2.2	0.0

Table 9.31: Alcohol consumption in last 7 days by risk status (none; safe (<21 M, <14 F); Excessive (22-50 M 15-35 F); Dangerous (>50 M, >35 F) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Risk status of alcohol consumption over the last 7 days (%)			
		None	Safe	Excessive	Dangerous
Males					
North Carr	125	44.8	31.2	13.6	10.4
Northern	270	34.4	42.6	17.0	5.9
North Locality	395	37.7	39.0	15.9	7.3
East	272	42.3	36.0	17.3	4.4
Park	365	44.1	36.4	13.7	5.8
Riverside (East)	99	36.4	46.5	10.1	7.1
East Locality	736	42.4	37.6	14.5	5.4
Riverside (West)	301	43.2	33.6	15.0	8.3
West	282	35.8	46.1	14.9	3.2
Wyke	265	32.8	41.1	16.6	9.4
West Locality	848	37.5	40.1	15.4	7.0
Hull	1,979	39.4	39.0	15.2	6.5
Females					
North Carr	152	58.6	32.9	8.6	0.0
Northern	270	60.4	33.7	5.2	0.7
North Locality	422	59.7	33.4	6.4	0.5
East	330	54.2	37.0	8.5	0.3
Park	373	56.8	37.0	5.1	1.1
Riverside (East)	122	52.5	36.9	10.7	0.0
East Locality	825	55.2	37.0	7.3	0.6
Riverside (West)	215	54.9	34.9	8.4	1.9
West	294	50.0	41.8	7.5	0.7
Wyke	314	52.2	36.9	8.6	2.2
West Locality	823	52.1	38.2	8.1	1.6
Hull	2,070	54.9	36.7	7.4	1.0

Table 9.32: Alcohol consumption in last 7 days by risk status (none; safe (<21 M, <14 F); Excessive (22-50 M 15-35 F); Dangerous (>50 M, >35 F) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

deprivation quintile (rank)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Risk status of alcohol consumption over the last 7 days (%)			
		None	Safe	Excessive	Dangerous
Males					
Most deprived	337	47.2	33.8	11.6	7.4
2	298	44.3	28.9	18.5	8.4
3	377	40.8	37.9	15.1	6.1
4	446	34.1	45.1	15.5	5.4
Least deprived	402	35.8	43.8	14.4	6.0
Females					
Most deprived	329	64.1	28.9	5.5	1.5
2	227	57.3	31.7	9.3	1.8
3	382	58.4	33.0	7.3	1.3
4	595	51.6	40.7	6.9	0.8
Least deprived	478	48.7	42.1	9.0	0.2

9.9 Alcohol consumption within recommended limits and binge drinking

Table 9.33: Alcohol consumption within recommended limits and binge drinking by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Alcohol consumption and binge drinking (%)				
		Never drink alcohol	Units of alcohol consumed in last 7 days			
			None/Acceptable		Excessive	
			Binge drinking		Binge drinking	
			No	Yes	No	Yes
Male	1,928	17.9	46.7	13.4	6.0	15.9
Female	1,792	28.7	54.8	8.4	2.5	5.5
All	3,720	23.1	50.6	11.0	4.3	10.9

Table 9.34: Alcohol consumption within recommended limits and binge drinking by age and gender

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Alcohol consumption and binge drinking (%)				
		Never drink alcohol	Units of alcohol consumed in last 7 days			
			None/Acceptable		Excessive	
			Binge drinking		Binge drinking	
			No	Yes	No	Yes
Males						
18-24	287	15.0	34.8	18.1	7.7	24.4
25-44	722	16.3	42.1	14.0	6.2	21.3
45-64	518	16.8	48.3	14.3	7.3	13.3
65-74	217	22.1	59.4	11.5	2.8	4.1
75+	171	26.9	66.1	3.5	2.3	1.2
Females						
18-24	247	25.9	52.2	9.3	4.0	8.5
25-44	652	24.2	55.8	9.5	2.0	8.4
45-64	517	22.6	60.2	9.5	3.5	4.3
65-74	207	39.1	53.1	5.8	1.4	0.5
75+	161	56.5	40.4	2.5	0.6	0.0

Table 9.35: Alcohol consumption within recommended limits and binge drinking by area committee area and locality

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Alcohol consumption and binge drinking (%) Never drink alcohol	Units of alcohol consumed in last 7 days			
			None/Acceptable		Excessive	
			Binge drinking		Binge drinking	
			No	Yes	No	Yes
Males						
North Carr	121	21.5	36.4	18.2	10.7	13.2
Northern	261	14.2	51.7	10.7	8.4	14.9
North Locality	382	16.5	46.9	13.1	9.2	14.4
East	264	18.9	43.2	15.9	6.8	15.2
Park	355	22.5	45.1	13.0	2.3	17.2
Riverside (East)	96	24.0	43.8	14.6	1.0	16.7
East Locality	715	21.4	44.2	14.3	3.8	16.4
Riverside (West)	293	21.2	40.3	15.0	4.1	19.5
West	279	11.5	58.4	11.8	7.9	10.4
Wyke	259	13.9	48.3	11.6	7.3	18.9
West Locality	831	15.6	48.9	12.9	6.4	16.2
Hull	1,928	17.9	46.7	13.4	6.0	15.9
Females						
North Carr	124	18.5	62.1	12.1	1.6	5.6
Northern	229	37.1	51.1	6.6	1.7	3.5
North Locality	353	30.6	55.0	8.5	1.7	4.2
East	286	30.1	52.8	8.7	2.8	5.6
Park	314	29.3	55.7	9.2	2.5	3.2
Riverside (East)	102	32.4	49.0	8.8	2.0	7.8
East Locality	702	30.1	53.6	9.0	2.6	4.8
Riverside (West)	193	26.4	54.4	8.8	1.6	8.8
West	255	20.4	63.1	8.6	3.1	4.7
Wyke	289	32.2	50.5	6.6	3.5	7.3
West Locality	737	26.6	55.9	7.9	2.8	6.8
Hull	1,792	28.7	54.8	8.4	2.5	5.5

Table 9.36: Alcohol consumption within recommended limits and binge drinking by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Alcohol consumption and binge drinking (%)				
		Never drink alcohol	Units of alcohol consumed in last 7 days			
			None/Acceptable		Excessive	
			Binge drinking		Binge drinking	
			No	Yes	No	Yes
Males						
Most deprived	319	22.3	40.1	18.5	2.8	16.3
2	293	23.5	37.5	11.6	7.5	19.8
3	371	19.7	45.6	13.2	5.7	15.9
4	438	13.2	52.7	13.0	5.3	15.8
Least deprived	390	15.1	53.3	11.3	7.4	12.8
Females						
Most deprived	282	40.4	45.4	6.7	1.8	5.7
2	190	25.3	53.7	11.1	1.6	8.4
3	345	32.5	51.0	7.8	3.2	5.5
4	508	27.0	56.7	9.1	2.0	5.3
Least deprived	418	21.3	62.0	8.4	3.8	4.5

9.10 Alcohol consumption within recommended limits and binge drinking, alcohol drinkers only

Table 9.37: Alcohol consumption within recommended limits and binge drinking by gender, alcohol drinkers only

Gender	Number of respondents	Alcohol consumption and binge drinking (%)			
		Units of alcohol consumed in last 7 days			
		None/Acceptable		Excessive	
		Binge drinking		Binge drinking	
		No	Yes	No	Yes
Males	1,582	57.0	16.4	7.3	19.4
Females	1,277	76.9	11.8	3.5	7.8
All	2,859	65.9	14.3	5.6	14.2

Table 9.38: Alcohol consumption within recommended limits and binge drinking by age and gender, alcohol drinkers only

Drinking by age and gender, alcohol drinkers only

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Alcohol consumption and binge drinking (%)			
		Units of alcohol consumed in last 7 days			
		None/Acceptable		Excessive	
		Binge drinking		Binge drinking	
		No	Yes	No	Yes
Males					
18-24	244	41.0	21.3	9.0	28.7
25-44	604	50.3	16.7	7.5	25.5
45-64	431	58.0	17.2	8.8	16.0
65-74	169	76.3	14.8	3.6	5.3
75+	125	90.4	4.8	3.2	1.6
Females					
18-24	183	70.5	12.6	5.5	11.5
25-44	494	73.7	12.6	2.6	11.1
45-64	400	77.8	12.3	4.5	5.5
65-74	126	87.3	9.5	2.4	0.8
75+	70	92.9	5.7	1.4	0.0

Table 9.39: Alcohol consumption within recommended limits and binge drinking by area committee area and locality alcohol drinkers only

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Alcohol consumption and binge drinking (%)			
		Units of alcohol consumed in last 7 days			
		Acceptable		Excessive	
		Binge drinking		Binge drinking	
		No	Yes	No	Yes
Males					
North Carr	95	46.3	23.2	13.7	16.8
Northern	224	60.3	12.5	9.8	17.4
North Locality	319	56.1	15.7	11.0	17.2
East	214	53.3	19.6	8.4	18.7
Park	275	58.2	16.7	2.9	22.2
Riverside (East)	73	57.5	19.2	1.4	21.9
East Locality	562	56.2	18.1	4.8	20.8
Riverside (West)	231	51.1	19.0	5.2	24.7
West	247	66.0	13.4	8.9	11.7
Wyke	223	56.1	13.5	8.5	22.0
West Locality	701	57.9	15.3	7.6	19.3
Hull	1,582	57.0	16.4	7.3	19.4
Females					
North Carr	101	76.2	14.9	2.0	6.9
Northern	144	81.3	10.4	2.8	5.6
North Locality	245	79.2	12.2	2.4	6.1
East	200	75.5	12.5	4.0	8.0
Park	222	78.8	13.1	3.6	4.5
Riverside (East)	69	72.5	13.0	2.9	11.6
East Locality	491	76.6	12.8	3.7	6.9
Riverside (West)	142	73.9	12.0	2.1	12.0
West	203	79.3	10.8	3.9	5.9
Wyke	196	74.5	9.7	5.1	10.7
West Locality	541	76.2	10.7	3.9	9.2
Hull	1,277	76.9	11.8	3.5	7.8

Table 9.40: Alcohol consumption within recommended limits and binge drinking by deprivation quintile (Hull), alcohol drinkers only

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Alcohol consumption and binge drinking (%)			
		Units of alcohol consumed in last 7 days			
		None/Acceptable		Excessive	
		Binge drinking		Binge drinking	
		No	Yes	No	Yes
Males					
Most deprived	248	51.6	23.8	3.6	21.0
2	224	49.1	15.2	9.8	25.9
3	298	56.7	16.4	7.0	19.8
4	380	60.8	15.0	6.1	18.2
Least deprived	331	62.8	13.3	8.8	15.1
Females					
Most deprived	168	76.2	11.3	3.0	9.5
2	142	71.8	14.8	2.1	11.3
3	233	75.5	11.6	4.7	8.2
4	371	77.6	12.4	2.7	7.3
Least deprived	329	78.7	10.6	4.9	5.8

10 Tables: Smoking

10.1 Any tobacco smoked in last 7 days

Table 10.1: Have you smoked any tobacco in the last 7 days (Q58) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Have you smoked any tobacco in the last 7 days? (%)	
		Yes	No
Males	1,930	32.7	67.3
Females	2,052	29.1	70.9
All	3,982	30.9	69.1

Table 10.2: Have you smoked any tobacco in the last 7 days (Q58) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Have you smoked any tobacco in the last 7 days? (%)	
		Yes	No
18-24	550	38.2	61.8
25-44	1,460	36.4	63.6
45-64	1,127	29.3	70.7
65-74	460	21.7	78.3
75+	361	14.4	85.6

Table 10.3: Have you smoked any tobacco in the last 7 days (Q58) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Have you smoked any tobacco in the last 7 days? (%)	
		Yes	No
North Carr	276	34.8	65.2
Northern	533	35.8	64.2
North Locality	809	35.5	64.5
East	588	28.6	71.4
Park	723	28.4	71.6
Riverside (East)	217	24.9	75.1
East Locality	1,528	27.9	72.1
Riverside (West)	508	37.4	62.6
West	560	24.6	75.4
Wyke	577	32.4	67.6
West Locality	1,645	31.3	68.7
Hull	3,982	30.9	69.1

Table 10.4: Have you smoked any tobacco in the last 7 days (Q58) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Have you smoked any tobacco in the last 7 days? (%)	
		Yes	No
Most deprived	650	45.5	54.5
2	518	43.4	56.6
3	742	30.3	69.7
4	1,030	25.7	74.3
Least deprived	870	19.8	80.2

10.2 How often do you smoke?

Table 10.5: How often do you smoke (Q59) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	How often do you smoke? (%)			
		Smoke daily	Smoke, not daily	Used to smoke	Never smoked
Males	1,959	27.0	6.6	27.4	39.1
Females	2,059	25.8	4.1	24.2	45.8
All	4,018	26.4	5.3	25.8	42.6

Table 10.6: How often do you smoke (Q59) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How often do you smoke? (%)			
		Smoke daily	Smoke, not daily	Used to smoke	Never smoked
18-24	558	29.4	9.1	11.1	50.4
25-44	1,470	31.3	5.5	16.1	47.1
45-64	1,145	26.1	4.6	30.4	38.9
65-74	468	17.9	4.5	45.9	31.6
75+	355	13.5	2.0	46.2	38.3

Table 10.7: How often do you smoke (Q59) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	How often do you smoke? (%)			
		Smoke daily	Smoke, not daily	Used to smoke	Never smoked
North Carr	278	32.4	2.5	21.2	43.9
Northern	538	31.4	5.9	23.6	39.0
North Locality	816	31.7	4.8	22.8	40.7
East	597	25.3	4.0	27.5	43.2
Park	722	24.5	5.1	24.7	45.7
Riverside (East)	218	22.0	4.1	23.9	50.0
East Locality	1,537	24.5	4.6	25.6	45.3
Riverside (West)	516	32.2	6.8	26.7	34.3
West	573	19.7	5.4	30.5	44.3
Wyke	576	25.2	6.8	24.7	43.4
West Locality	1,665	25.5	6.3	27.3	40.9
Hull	4,018	26.4	5.3	25.8	42.6

Table 10.8: How often do you smoke (Q59) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How often do you smoke? (%)			
		Smoke daily	Smoke, not daily	Used to smoke	Never smoked
Most dep.	660	41.2	6.2	22.9	29.7
2	522	38.5	6.1	20.7	34.7
3	746	24.9	5.8	24.4	44.9
4	1,038	21.8	4.3	30.6	43.3
Least dep.	876	16.1	4.6	27.7	51.6

10.3 Smoking prevalence

Table 10.9: Smoking status (Q59 regrouped) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	What is your smoking status? (%)		
		Current smoker	Former smoker	Never smoked
Males	1,959	33.5	27.4	39.1
Females	2,059	29.9	24.2	45.8
All	4,018	31.7	25.8	42.6

Table 10.10: Smoking status (Q59 regrouped) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	What is your smoking status? (%)		
		Current smoker	Former smoker	Never smoked
18-24	558	38.5	11.1	50.4
25-44	1,470	36.8	16.1	47.1
45-64	1,145	30.7	30.4	38.9
65-74	468	22.4	45.9	31.6
75+	355	15.5	46.2	38.3

Table 10.11: Smoking status (Q59 regrouped) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	What is your smoking status? (%)		
		Current smoker	Former smoker	Never smoked
North Carr	278	34.9	21.2	43.9
Northern	538	37.4	23.6	39.0
North Locality	816	36.5	22.8	40.7
East	597	29.3	27.5	43.2
Park	722	29.6	24.7	45.7
Riverside (East)	218	26.1	23.9	50.0
East Locality	1,537	29.0	25.6	45.3
Riverside (West)	516	39.0	26.7	34.3
West	573	25.1	30.5	44.3
Wyke	576	31.9	24.7	43.4
West Locality	1,665	31.8	27.3	40.9
Hull	4,018	31.7	25.8	42.6

Table 10.12: Smoking status (Q59 regrouped) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	What is your smoking status? (%)		
		Current smoker	Former smoker	Never smoked
Most dep.	660	47.4	22.9	29.7
2	522	44.6	20.7	34.7
3	746	30.7	24.4	44.9
4	1,038	26.1	30.6	43.3
Least dep.	876	20.7	27.7	51.6

10.4 Health impact of stopping smoking

Table 10.13: In general if a person gives up smoking how big an impact is it likely to have on their health (Q60) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	What is the Impact on health of giving up smoking? (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Fairly small	Very small	None
Males	1,879	53.7	33.8	6.1	2.9	3.5
Females	1,930	67.2	25.4	3.8	1.6	1.9
All	3,809	60.5	29.6	4.9	2.2	2.7

Table 10.14: In general if a person gives up smoking how big an impact is it likely to have on their health (Q60) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	What is the impact on health of giving up smoking? (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Fairly small	Very small	None
18-24	542	55.7	33.8	5.9	3.1	1.5
25-44	1,435	64.0	26.5	4.7	1.8	3.0
45-64	1,107	60.7	30.6	3.6	2.3	2.7
65-74	417	58.3	30.5	7.0	2.2	2.2
75+	285	53.3	33.0	6.7	2.5	4.6

Table 10.15: In general if a person gives up smoking how big an impact is it likely to have on their health (Q60) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	What is the impact on health of giving up smoking? (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Fairly small	Very small	None
North Carr	265	57.4	29.4	7.9	2.6	2.6
Northern	496	62.3	30.6	4.2	0.4	2.4
North Locality	761	60.6	30.2	5.5	1.2	2.5
East	559	63.9	27.0	4.3	3.0	1.8
Park	689	59.2	31.5	3.9	2.0	3.3
Riverside (East)	211	60.7	30.8	3.8	3.3	1.4
East Locality	1,459	61.2	29.7	4.0	2.6	2.5
Riverside (West)	485	51.8	30.9	7.6	3.9	5.8
West	543	64.5	26.9	5.5	2.0	1.1
Wyke	561	62.6	29.9	3.6	1.4	2.5
West Locality	1,589	59.9	29.2	5.5	2.4	3.0
Hull	3,809	60.5	29.6	4.9	2.2	2.7

Table 10.16: In general if a person gives up smoking how big an impact is it likely to have on their health (Q60) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	What is the impact on health of giving up smoking? (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Fairly small	Very small	None
Most dep.	609	52.9	33.5	5.7	2.5	5.4
2	499	54.7	31.3	6.2	3.8	4.0
3	717	62.5	27.6	5.4	2.2	2.2
4	992	61.9	31.3	3.9	1.8	1.1
Least dep.	825	64.6	28.2	3.5	1.3	2.3

10.5 Number of cigarettes smoked per day

Table 10.17: Number of cigarettes smoked per day by all current cigarette smokers (Q61a) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	How many cigarettes do you normally smoke in a day? (%)					
		1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26+
Males	605	19.2	27.3	18.0	22.1	3.8	9.6
Females	594	15.5	28.5	22.6	25.4	3.4	4.7
All	1,199	17.3	27.9	20.3	23.8	3.6	7.2

Table 10.18: Number of cigarettes smoked per day by all current cigarette smokers (Q61a) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How many cigarettes do you normally smoke in a day? (%)					
		1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26+
18-24	206	23.3	38.3	18.4	14.6	1.9	3.4
25-44	520	16.7	27.1	20.6	24.8	4.2	6.5
45-64	327	15.3	20.2	20.2	27.8	4.9	11.6
65-74	96	18.8	29.2	20.8	25.0	1.0	5.2
75+	46	10.9	41.3	23.9	21.7	0.0	2.2

Table 10.19: Number of cigarettes smoked per day by all current cigarette smokers (Q61a) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	How many cigarettes do you normally smoke in a day? (%)					
		1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26+
North Carr	94	10.6	23.4	23.4	29.8	4.3	8.5
Northern	185	15.7	29.7	20.0	20.5	4.9	9.2
North Locality	279	14.0	27.6	21.1	23.7	4.7	9.0
East	166	13.3	28.9	24.1	26.5	4.8	2.4
Park	195	11.8	26.7	23.6	25.1	1.5	11.3
Riverside (East)	54	24.1	24.1	22.2	24.1	1.9	3.7
East Locality	415	14.0	27.2	23.6	25.5	2.9	6.7
Riverside (West)	191	20.9	26.2	12.6	27.2	5.2	7.9
West	137	21.9	24.1	23.4	24.8	0.7	5.1
Wyke	177	23.2	34.5	16.9	15.3	4.0	6.2
West Locality	505	22.0	28.5	17.0	22.4	3.6	6.5
Hull	1,199	17.3	27.9	20.3	23.8	3.6	7.2

Table 10.20: Number of cigarettes smoked per day by all current cigarette smokers (Q61a) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How many cigarettes do you normally smoke in a day? (%)					
		1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26+
Most dep.	295	14.9	24.7	20.3	26.4	4.4	9.2
2	220	15.5	27.7	17.3	27.7	3.2	8.6
3	214	16.4	32.2	17.8	20.6	6.1	7.0
4	260	18.1	26.5	24.2	23.8	1.2	6.2
Least dep.	167	22.2	29.9	23.4	19.2	2.4	3.0

Table 10.21: Number of cigars smoked per day by current cigar smokers (Q61b)

Number of respondents	How many cigars do you normally smoke in a day? (%)		
	1-2	3-5	6+
31	38.7	19.4	41.9

Table 10.22: Number of pipes of tobacco smoked per day by current pipe smokers (Q61c)

Number of respondents	How many pipes of tobacco do you normally smoke in a day? (%)		
	1-5	6-10	11+
47	25.5	25.5	48.9

10.6 Heavy smokers (cigarettes only)

Table 10.23: Proportion of heavy smokers (20+ cigarettes per day) (Q61a) by gender (cigarette smokers only)

Gender	Number of respondents	20+ cigarettes smoked per day (%)	
		Yes	No
Males	605	35.0	65.0
Females	594	33.3	67.7
All	1,199	33.7	66.3

Table 10.24: Proportion of heavy smokers (20+ cigarettes per day) (Q61a) by age (cigarette smokers only)

Age (years)	Number of respondents	20+ cigarettes smoked per day (%)	
		Yes	No
18-24	206	19.9	80.1
25-44	520	34.8	65.2
45-64	327	44.0	56.0
65-74	96	27.1	72.9
75+	46	21.7	78.3

Table 10.25: Proportion of heavy smokers (20+ cigarettes per day) (Q61a) by area committee area and locality (cigarette smokers only)

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	20+ cigarettes smoked per day (%)	
		Yes	No
North Carr	94	42.6	57.4
Northern	185	33.0	67.0
North Locality	279	36.2	63.8
East	166	32.5	67.5
Park	195	36.9	32.1
Riverside (East)	54	29.6	70.4
East Locality	415	34.2	65.8
Riverside (West)	191	39.3	60.7
West	137	29.9	70.1
Wyke	177	25.4	74.6
West Locality	505	31.9	68.1
Hull	1,199	33.7	66.3

Table 10.26: Proportion of heavy smokers (20+ cigarettes per day) (Q61a) by deprivation quintile (Hull) (cigarette smokers only)

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	20+ cigarettes smoked per day (%)	
		Yes	No
Most deprived	295	38.6	61.4
2	220	39.1	60.9
3	214	32.7	67.3
4	260	31.2	68.8
Least deprived	167	22.8	77.2

10.7 Years smoked, current smokers only

Table 10.27: Number of years that current smokers have smoked (Q62) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	How many years have you been smoking? (%)					
		1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41+	Median
Males	626	33.1	27.3	13.4	11.7	14.5	17.5
Females	589	26.5	26.1	16.5	16.6	14.3	20
All	1,215	29.9	26.7	14.9	14.1	14.4	20

Table 10.28: Number of years that current smokers have smoked (Q62) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How many years have you been smoking? (%)					
		1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41+	Median
18-24	202	89.6	9.9	0.5*	0.0	0.0	6
25-44	521	30.3	50.5	17.9	1.2*	0.2*	15
45-64	337	5.6	10.4	23.7	42.1	18.1	35
65-74	98	4.1	4.1	6.1	18.4	67.3	50
75+	52	0.0	1.9	0.0	7.7	90.4	60

*These are the responses as given. It is possible that the responders mis-interpreted the question, or including passive smoking whilst a child.

Table 10.29: Number of years that current smokers have smoked (Q62) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	How many years have you been smoking? (%)					
		1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41+	Median
North Carr	93	23.7	35.5	9.7	16.1	15.1	20
Northern	193	28.0	22.8	19.2	13.5	16.6	20
North Locality	286	26.6	26.9	16.1	14.3	16.1	20
East	164	25.0	25.6	10.4	17.7	21.3	20
Park	201	37.8	25.9	17.9	7.5	10.9	15
Riverside (East)	55	29.1	38.2	7.3	14.5	10.9	17
East Locality	420	31.7	27.4	13.6	12.4	15.0	20
Riverside (West)	194	30.4	25.3	17.0	16.0	11.3	20
West	138	17.4	27.5	18.1	15.9	21.0	25
Wyke	177	40.1	26.0	11.3	14.1	8.5	14
West Locality	509	30.3	26.1	15.3	15.3	13.0	20
Hull	1,215	29.9	26.7	14.9	14.1	14.4	20

Table 10.30: Number of years that current smokers have smoked (Q62) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How many years have you been smoking? (%)					
		1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41+	Median
Most dep.	303	29.7	22.1	17.5	16.2	14.5	20
2	223	31.4	32.3	14.8	12.1	9.4	19
3	216	31.5	30.6	11.1	14.8	12.0	19
4	259	25.9	24.3	15.8	15.1	18.9	20
Least dep.	170	30.6	25.3	15.3	12.9	15.9	20

10.8 Years since stopped smoking

Table 10.31: Number of years since former smokers stopped smoking (Q63) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	How many years since you stopped smoking? (%)					
		1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41+	Median
Males	510	41.6	18.4	20.2	12.5	7.3	15
Females	468	50.0	20.1	17.7	9.8	2.4	10.5
All	978	45.6	19.2	19.0	11.2	4.9	14

Table 10.32: Number of years since former smokers stopped smoking (Q63) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How many years since you stopped smoking? (%)					
		1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41+	Median
18-24	52	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2
25-44	215	79.1	18.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	5
45-64	338	44.4	20.1	23.7	11.2	0.6	15
65-74	206	29.6	21.8	22.8	18.4	7.3	20
75+	159	7.5	20.1	32.7	20.1	19.5	30

Table 10.33: Number of years since former smokers stopped smoking (Q63) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	How many years since you stopped smoking? (%)					
		1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41+	Median
North Carr	57	56.1	15.8	19.3	3.5	5.3	8
Northern	120	44.2	21.7	13.3	14.2	6.7	15
North Locality	177	48.0	19.8	15.3	10.7	6.2	12
East	155	43.2	18.7	22.6	12.9	2.6	15
Park	167	38.9	19.2	22.8	12.0	7.2	15
Riverside (East)	51	51.0	27.5	7.8	9.8	3.9	10
East Locality	373	42.4	20.1	20.6	12.1	4.8	15
Riverside (West)	130	54.6	20.8	14.6	6.9	3.1	10
West	164	36.6	18.9	20.7	16.5	7.3	20
Wyke	134	53.7	14.9	21.6	7.5	2.2	10
West Locality	428	47.4	18.2	19.2	10.7	4.4	12
Hull	978	45.6	19.2	19.0	11.2	4.9	14

Table 10.34: Number of years since former smokers stopped smoking (Q63) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How many years since you stopped smoking? (%)					
		1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41+	Median
Most dep.	140	52.1	18.6	17.1	10.0	2.1	10
2	104	60.6	14.4	15.4	5.8	3.8	7
3	172	50.0	19.8	20.9	6.4	2.9	10.5
4	303	41.9	18.2	21.8	13.2	5.0	15
Least dep.	230	34.3	22.2	18.7	15.7	9.1	18

11 Tables: Exercise

11.1 Frequency of moderate or vigorous exercise lasting at least 30 minutes

Table 11.1: Frequency of moderate or vigorous exercise lasting at least 30 minutes (Q64) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Frequency of moderate or vigorous exercise lasting at least 30 minutes (%)			
		5+ per week	<5 per week	Light exercise only	Never exercise
Males	1,978	28.7	41.5	20.3	9.5
Females	2,075	24.0	41.9	26.8	7.4
All	4,053	26.3	41.7	23.6	8.4

Table 11.2: Frequency of moderate or vigorous exercise lasting at least 30 minutes (Q64) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Frequency of moderate or vigorous exercise lasting at least 30 minutes (%)			
		5+ per week	<5 per week	Light exercise only	Never exercise
18-24	561	39.6	46.5	11.1	2.9
25-44	1,489	35.4	46.4	12.9	5.3
45-64	1,152	20.7	41.6	27.4	10.3
65-74	466	11.4	34.3	42.9	11.4
75+	361	5.8	24.9	50.1	19.1

Table 11.3: Frequency of moderate or vigorous exercise lasting at least 30 minutes (Q64) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Frequency of moderate or vigorous exercise lasting at least 30 minutes (%)			
		5+ per week	<5 per week	Light exercise only	Never exercise
North Carr	281	23.8	42.3	22.8	11.0
Northern	536	21.1	41.4	26.5	11.0
North Locality	817	22.0	41.7	25.2	11.0
East	603	28.4	40.3	23.1	8.3
Park	737	28.5	40.8	22.7	8.0
Riverside (East)	219	30.1	40.2	23.3	6.4
East Locality	1,559	28.7	40.5	22.9	7.9
Riverside (West)	520	26.5	35.6	27.1	10.8
West	575	21.9	47.7	22.8	7.7
Wyke	582	29.7	44.3	21.1	4.8
West Locality	1,677	26.1	42.8	23.6	7.6
Hull	4,053	26.3	41.7	23.6	8.4

Table 11.4: Frequency of moderate or vigorous exercise lasting at least 30 minutes (Q64) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Frequency of moderate or vigorous exercise lasting at least 30 minutes (%)			
		5+ per week	<5 per week	Light exercise only	Never exercise
Most deprived	663	24.6	36.0	27.1	12.2
2	530	29.1	32.5	23.2	15.3
3	759	27.8	44.9	20.8	6.5
4	1,041	26.4	44.7	23.4	5.5
Least deprived	881	23.5	45.2	25.1	6.2

11.2 Vigorous exercise frequency

Table 11.5: Weekly frequency of vigorous exercise of at least 30 minutes duration (Q64a) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	In a usual week, how often do you exercise vigorously for at least 30 minutes? (%)			
		Never	1-2 times	3-4 times	5+ times
Males	1,746	50.9	28.1	14.0	7.0
Females	1,719	66.1	21.5	9.6	2.8
All	3,465	58.4	24.8	11.8	4.9

Table 11.6: Weekly frequency of vigorous exercise of at least 30 minutes duration (Q64a) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	In a usual week, how often do you exercise vigorously for at least 30 minutes? (%)			
		Never	1-2 times	3-4 times	5+ times
18-24	544	39.3	34.6	17.8	8.27
25-44	1,367	44.7	33.6	16.3	5.41
45-64	944	71.7	16.2	7.8	4.2
65-74	330	83.9	11.2	2.7	2.1
75+	263	88.6	7.6	2.3	1.5

Table 11.7: Weekly frequency of vigorous exercise of at least 30 minutes duration (Q64a) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	In a usual week, how often do you exercise vigorously for at least 30 minutes? (%)			
		Never	1-2 times	3-4 times	5+ times
North Carr	237	59.9	22.8	11.4	5.9
Northern	467	64.7	24.6	8.6	2.1
North Locality	704	63.1	24.0	9.5	3.4
East	509	59.5	22	12.4	6.09
Park	631	55.9	23.1	15.7	5.2
Riverside (East)	179	56.4	20.7	18.4	4.47
East Locality	1,319	57.4	22.4	14.8	5.46
Riverside (West)	449	60.1	24.3	10.5	5.12
West	475	57.1	30.3	8.84	3.79
Wyke	518	54.4	27.6	11.4	6.56
West Locality	1,442	57.1	27.5	10.3	5.2
Hull	3,465	58.4	24.8	11.8	4.9

Table 11.8: Weekly frequency of vigorous exercise of at least 30 minutes duration (Q64a) by deprivation quintile

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	In a usual week, how often do you exercise vigorously for at least 30 minutes? (%)			
		Never	1-2 times	3-4 times	5+ times
Most deprived	579	66.3	19.5	10	4.15
2	460	58.9	21.7	13	6.3
3	669	56.1	28.4	9.72	5.83
4	875	58.7	24.3	12.2	4.69
Least deprived	722	56.6	25.9	14.1	3.32

11.3 Moderate exercise frequency

Table 11.9: Weekly frequency of moderate exercise of at least 30 minutes duration (Q64a) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	In a usual week, how often do you exercise moderately for at least 30 minutes? (%)			
		Never	1-2 times	3-4 times	5+ times
Males	1,735	28.0	39.3	19.9	12.8
Females	1,770	27.4	36.7	21.1	14.8
All	3,505	27.7	38	20.5	13.8

Table 11.10: Weekly frequency of moderate exercise of at least 30 minutes duration (Q64a) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	In a usual week, how often do you exercise moderately for at least 30 minutes? (%)			
		Never	1-2 times	3-4 times	5+ times
18-24	540	19.3	41.1	23	16.7
25-44	1,384	19.1	42.1	23.9	14.9
45-64	980	31.9	36.3	18.2	13.6
65-74	337	40.9	30.6	16.6	11.9
75+	245	58.8	24.9	10.6	5.71

Table 11.11: Weekly frequency of moderate exercise of at least 30 minutes duration (Q64a) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	In a usual week, how often do you exercise moderately for at least 30 minutes? (%)			
		Never	1-2 times	3-4 times	5+ times
North Carr	239	28.5	41	16.7	13.8
Northern	458	32.3	38.6	17.7	11.4
North Locality	697	31	39.5	17.4	12.2
East	525	25.7	37.3	20.4	16.6
Park	653	27.4	32.9	26.2	13.5
Riverside (East)	183	23	37.7	27.3	12
East Locality	1,361	26.2	35.3	24.1	14.5
Riverside (West)	440	33.4	35.2	17.3	14.1
West	481	25.2	43.9	18.9	12.1
Wyke	526	24.9	40.1	19.4	15.6
West Locality	1,447	27.6	39.9	18.6	14
Hull	3,505	27.7	38	20.5	13.8

Table 11.12: Weekly frequency of moderate exercise of at least 30 minutes duration (Q64a) by deprivation quintile

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	In a usual week, how often do you exercise moderately for at least 30 minutes? (%)			
		Never	1-2 times	3-4 times	5+ times
Most deprived	567	35.3	32.1	16.6	16
2	455	33	31.2	20	15.8
3	669	23.9	42.2	20.9	13
4	905	24.6	38.9	21.1	15.4
Least deprived	750	25.9	40.9	22.8	10.4

11.4 Light exercise frequency

Table 11.13: Weekly frequency of light exercise of at least 30 minutes duration (Q64a) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	In a usual week, how often do you exercise lightly for at least 30 minutes? (%)			
		Never	1-2 times	3-4 times	5+ times
Males	1,811	12.8	26.3	28.2	32.7
Females	1,898	8.1	21.2	28.0	42.7
All	3,709	10.4	23.7	28.1	37.8

Table 11.14: Weekly frequency of light exercise of at least 30 minutes duration (Q64a) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	In a usual week, how often do you exercise lightly for at least 30 minutes? (%)			
		Never	1-2 times	3-4 times	5+ times
18-24	537	7.6	21.8	28.9	41.7
25-44	1,386	8.6	25.3	26.7	39.4
45-64	1,029	11.3	23.2	28.6	36.9
65-74	414	11.8	22.5	28.7	37.0
75+	321	17.1	23.4	30.5	29.0

Table 11.15: Weekly frequency of light exercise of at least 30 minutes duration (Q64a) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	In a usual week, how often do you exercise lightly for at least 30 minutes? (%)			
		Never	1-2 times	3-4 times	5+ times
North Carr	253	11.9	26.5	25.3	36.4
Northern	493	13.8	26.0	28.0	32.3
North Locality	746	13.1	26.1	27.1	33.6
East	550	9.1	23.6	26.9	40.4
Park	679	10.5	20.8	32.0	36.8
Riverside (East)	197	7.6	16.8	32.0	43.7
East locality	1,426	9.5	21.3	30.0	39.1
Riverside (West)	481	12.9	23.1	26.4	37.6
West	510	7.6	26.1	30.6	35.7
Wyke	546	9.3	24.9	23.6	42.1
West Locality	1,537	9.9	24.7	26.8	38.6
Hull	3,709	10.4	23.7	28.1	37.8

Table 11.16: Weekly frequency of light exercise of at least 30 minutes duration (Q64a) by deprivation quintile

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	In a usual week, how often do you exercise lightly for at least 30 minutes? (%)			
		Never	1-2 times	3-4 times	5+ times
Most deprived	602	13.5	23.8	24.4	38.4
2	492	16.9	23.4	27.8	31.9
3	715	10.5	24.1	26.0	39.4
4	948	6.9	21.5	28.7	42.9
Least deprived	791	7.7	25.0	32.1	35.1

12 Tables: Body Mass Index (BMI)

12.1 Adjusted BMI

Table 12.1: Body mass index by gender, adjusted to take into account under-estimation of weight, and over-estimation of height

Gender	Number of respondents	Body mass index (%)					
		Under weight <20	Healthy weight 20-24	Over weight 25-29	Obese 30-39	Morbidly obese 40+	Mean BMI
Males	1,914	2.6	30.5	48.6	16.6	1.8	27.10
Females	1,907	8.5	35.7	32.7	19.8	3.4	26.64
All	3,821	5.5	33.1	40.6	18.2	2.6	26.87

Table 12.2: Body mass index by age, adjusted to take into account under-estimation of weight, and over-estimation of height

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Body mass index (%)					
		Under weight <20	Healthy weight 20-24	Over weight 25-29	Obese 30-39	Morbidly obese 40+	Mean BMI
18-24	519	13.1	48.2	29.7	8.1	1.0	24.37
25-44	1,395	6.2	37.5	38.4	15.1	2.9	26.54
45-64	1,095	2.5	24.7	43.7	25.8	3.3	28.27
65-74	455	3.1	23.3	46.8	24.6	2.2	27.76
75+	338	4.4	32.2	48.5	13.0	1.8	26.34

Table 12.3: Body mass index by area committee area and locality, adjusted to take into account under-estimation of weight, and over-estimation of height

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Body mass index (%)					
		Under weight <20	Healthy weight 20-24	Over weight 25-29	Obese 30-39	Morbidly obese 40+	Mean BMI
North Carr	265	6.8	30.2	38.1	21.5	3.4	27.18
Northern	507	4.7	32.7	40.0	17.6	4.9	27.28
North Locality	772	5.4	31.9	39.4	18.9	4.4	27.25
East	566	2.7	31.4	43.5	20.3	2.1	27.38
Park	691	6.7	35.0	40.2	16.8	1.3	26.46
Riverside (East)	207	5.8	32.9	44.0	14.0	3.4	26.59
East Locality	1,464	5.0	33.3	42.0	17.8	1.9	26.83
Riverside (West)	481	6.0	31.2	37.6	21.8	3.3	27.36
West	552	2.4	29.3	48.4	18.1	1.8	27.14
Wyke	552	9.8	39.7	33.7	15.0	1.8	25.73
West Locality	1,585	6.1	33.5	40.0	18.2	2.3	26.72
Hull	3,821	5.5	33.1	40.6	18.2	2.6	26.87

Table 12.4: Body mass index by deprivation quintile (Hull), adjusted to take into account under-estimation of weight, and over-estimation of height

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Body mass index (%)					
		Under weight <20	Healthy weight 20-24	Over weight 25-29	Obese 30-39	Morbidly obese 40+	Mean BMI
Most dep.	621	5.8	28.7	39.1	20.6	5.8	27.79
2	491	6.3	34.4	36.0	21.0	2.2	26.94
3	710	7.3	35.6	37.9	16.9	2.3	26.38
4	990	5.2	32.7	42.8	17.8	1.5	26.63
Least dep.	844	4.1	33.5	43.4	17.4	1.5	26.80

13 Tables: Education

13.1 Distribution of students

Table 13.1: Distribution of students by gender

Gender	Number	Proportion
Males	217	44.7
Females	268	55.3
All	485	-

Table 13.2: Distribution of students by age

Age (years)	Number	Proportion
18-24	228	47.5
25-44	166	34.6
45-64	64	13.3
65-74	10	2.1
75+	12	2.5

Table 13.3: Distribution of students by area committee area and locality

Area committee area / locality	Number	Proportion
North Carr	30	6.2
Northern	53	10.9
North Locality	83	17.1
East	59	12.2
Park	71	14.6
Riverside (East)	21	4.3
East Locality	151	31.1
Riverside (West)	63	13.0
West	41	8.5
Wyke	147	30.3
West Locality	251	51.8
Hull	485	-

Table 13.4: Distribution of students by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number	Proportion
Most deprived	60	12.9
2	62	13.3
3	112	24.1
4	128	27.5
Least deprived	103	22.2

13.2 Currently studying

Table 13.5: Currently studying (Q77) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Currently studying (%)	
		Yes	No
Males	1,890	11.5	88.5
Females	1,982	13.5	86.5
All	3,872	12.5	87.5

Table 13.6: Currently studying (Q77) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Currently studying (%)	
		Yes	No
18-24	547	41.7	58.3
25-44	1,396	11.9	88.1
45-64	1,095	5.8	94.2
65-74	458	2.2	97.8
75+	353	3.4	96.6

Table 13.7: Currently studying (Q77) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Currently studying (%)	
		Yes	No
North Carr	266	11.3	88.7
Northern	519	10.2	89.8
North Locality	785	10.6	89.4
East	579	10.2	89.8
Park	713	10.0	90.0
Riverside (East)	205	10.2	89.8
East Locality	1,497	10.1	89.9
Riverside (West)	494	12.8	87.2
West	552	7.4	92.6
Wyke	544	27.0	73.0
West Locality	1,590	15.8	84.2
Hull	3,872	12.5	87.5

Table 13.8: Currently studying (Q77) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Currently studying (%)	
		Yes	No
Most deprived	637	9.4	90.6
2	504	12.3	87.7
3	722	15.5	84.5
4	997	12.8	87.2
Least deprived	850	12.1	87.9

13.3 Hours of study per week

Table 13.9: Hours of study per week (Q77) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Hours of study per week (%)					
		1-5 hrs	6-10 hrs	11-15 hrs	16-20 hrs	Full time (>20 hrs)	Not specified
Males	217	22.1	19.8	3.7	4.1	42.4	7.8
Females	268	27.2	11.2	5.6	4.5	42.5	9.0
All	485	24.9	15.1	4.7	4.3	42.5	8.5

Table 13.10: Hours of study per week (Q77) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Hours of study per week (%)					
		1-5 hrs	6-10 hrs	11-15 hrs	16-20 hrs	Full time (>20 hrs)	Not specified
18-24	228	6.6	11.0	4.4	2.2	70.2	5.7
25-44	166	34.9	18.7	5.4	7.8	24.1	9.0
45-64	64	51.6	23.4	4.7	4.7	6.3	9.4
65-74	10	60.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	20.0
75+	12	66.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0

Table 13.11: Hours of study per week (Q77) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Hours of study per week (%)					
		1-5 hrs	6-10 hrs	11-15 hrs	16-20 hrs	Full time (>20 hrs)	Not specified
North Carr	30	36.7	16.7	0.0	0.0	43.3	3.3
Northern	53	15.1	9.4	5.7	1.9	52.8	15.1
North Locality	83	22.9	12.0	3.6	1.2	49.4	10.8
East	59	25.4	16.9	3.4	6.8	39.0	8.5
Park	71	18.3	23.9	5.6	2.8	36.6	12.7
Riverside (East)	21	33.3	9.5	4.8	4.8	42.9	4.8
East Locality	151	23.2	19.2	4.6	4.6	38.4	9.9
Riverside (West)	63	30.2	23.8	11.1	11.1	14.3	9.5
West	41	36.6	17.1	7.3	4.9	24.4	9.8
Wyke	147	22.4	8.2	2.0	2.7	59.9	4.8
West Locality	251	26.7	13.5	5.2	5.2	42.6	6.8
Hull	485	24.9	15.1	4.7	4.3	42.5	8.5

Table 13.12: Hours of study per week (Q77) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Hours of study per week (%)					
		1-5 hrs	6-10 hrs	11-15 hrs	16-20 hrs	Full time (>20 hrs)	Not specified
Most deprived	60	30.0	18.3	10.0	1.7	33.3	6.7
2	62	24.2	11.3	4.8	11.3	32.3	16.1
3	112	25.0	14.3	0.9	4.5	50.9	4.5
4	128	25.8	13.3	3.9	3.1	45.3	8.6
Least deprived	103	25.2	17.5	4.9	2.9	41.7	7.8

13.4 Educational establishment where studying

Table 13.13: Educational establishment where studying (Q77) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Educational establishment where studying (%)							
		University of Hull	Hull college of FE	Wilberforce and Wyke Colleges	Local Adult Education Centre	Home-based learning	Work-based study	Other	Not specified
Males	217	27.2	15.7	8.3	7.4	7.8	3.2	8.3	22.1
Females	268	35.4	10.4	9.0	6.7	6.3	5.6	7.1	19.4
All	485	31.8	12.8	8.7	7.0	7.0	4.5	7.6	20.6

Table 13.14: Educational establishment where studying (Q77) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Educational establishment where studying (%)							
		University of Hull	Hull college of FE	Wilberforce and Wyke Colleges	Local Adult Education Centre	Home-based learning	Work-based study	Other	Not specified
18-24	228	38.6	10.5	18.4	1.8	3.5	3.9	8.3	14.9
25-44	166	28.9	19.3	0.0	8.4	8.4	4.8	8.4	21.7
45-64	64	20.3	9.4	0.0	14.1	17.2	7.8	6.3	25.0
65-74	10	10.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	40.0
75+	12	25.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0

Table 13.15: Educational establishment where studying (Q77) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Educational establishment where studying (%)							
		University of Hull	Hull college of FE	Wilberforce and Wyke Colleges	Local Adult Education Centre	Home-based learning	Work-based study	Other	Not specified
North Carr	30	6.7	13.3	26.7	0.0	6.7	6.7	3.3	36.7
Northern	53	52.8	18.9	1.9	3.8	3.8	1.9	1.9	15.1
North Locality	83	36.1	16.9	10.8	2.4	4.8	3.6	2.4	22.9
East	59	11.9	13.6	18.6	10.2	5.1	3.4	8.5	28.8
Park	71	16.9	5.6	21.1	9.9	12.7	4.2	9.9	19.7
Riverside (East)	21	19.0	4.8	9.5	4.8	0.0	19.0	4.8	38.1
East Locality	151	15.2	8.6	18.5	9.3	7.9	6.0	8.6	25.8
Riverside (West)	63	15.9	30.2	3.2	7.9	14.3	6.3	4.8	17.5
West	41	24.4	9.8	2.4	9.8	9.8	4.9	12.2	26.8
Wyke	147	55.1	8.2	1.4	6.1	3.4	2.7	9.5	13.6
West Locality	251	40.2	13.9	2.0	7.2	7.2	4.0	8.8	16.7
Hull	485	31.8	12.8	8.7	7.0	7.0	4.5	7.6	20.6

Table 13.16: Educational establishment where studying (Q77) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Educational establishment where studying (%)							
		University of Hull	Hull college of FE	Wilberforce and Wyke Colleges	Local Adult Education Centre	Home-based learning	Work-based study	Other	Not specified
Most deprived	60	10.0	26.7	8.3	13.3	11.7	8.3	3.3	18.3
2	62	17.7	16.1	17.7	3.2	3.2	3.2	6.5	32.3
3	112	37.5	8.9	8.0	6.3	8.0	2.7	11.6	17.0
4	128	48.4	9.4	3.9	7.0	7.8	3.9	8.6	10.9
Least deprived	103	30.1	9.7	6.8	6.8	2.9	6.8	6.8	30.1

13.5 Educational qualifications

Table 13.17: Educational qualifications (Q70) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Educational qualifications (%) ⁵¹						
		GCSE/CSE/ O levels	AS or A levels	HNC / technical	Degree	Higher degree	Other	None
Males	1,886	47.6	20.8	13.4	13.4	4.8	21.0	31.2
Females	1,971	49.1	16.5	4.4	12.6	3.1	26.8	33.7
All	3,857	48.4	18.6	8.8	13.0	3.9	24.0	32.5

⁵¹ Percentages do not sum to 100 as some individuals have more than one type of qualification

Table 13.18: Educational qualifications (Q70) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Educational qualifications (%) ⁵²						
		GCSE/CSE/ O levels	AS or A levels	HNC / technical	Degree	Higher degree	Other	None
18-24	549	78.7	37.0	5.1	13.8	2.6	23.0	6.9
25-44	1,429	62.9	24.2	11.2	19.0	5.5	25.1	17.6
45-64	1,098	40.2	12.9	10.1	10.2	4.2	25.8	40.7
65-74	438	17.1	5.0	6.2	5.5	2.7	22.6	61.0
75+	323	4.3	1.2	4.3	4.3	0.6	17.6	73.7

⁵² Percentages do not sum to 100 as some individuals have more than one type of qualification

Table 13.19: Educational qualifications (Q70) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Educational qualifications (%) ⁵³						
		GCSE/CSE/ O levels	AS or A levels	HNC / technical	Degree	Higher degree	Other	None
North Carr	261	54.0	14.9	10.3	7.7	1.9	21.8	32.2
Northern	518	36.3	17.6	6.6	11.4	2.9	23.0	36.7
North Locality	779	42.2	16.7	7.8	10.1	2.6	22.6	35.2
East	575	44.5	14.8	9.4	9.9	2.8	19.7	38.8
Park	684	49.1	15.1	9.6	10.1	2.3	21.8	36.1
Riverside (East)	212	51.9	17.9	9.4	20.8	7.1	25.0	27.8
East Locality	1,471	47.7	15.4	9.5	11.6	3.2	21.4	36.0
Riverside (West)	495	46.1	18.8	7.7	11.9	3.6	21.8	36.4
West	540	55.9	14.8	9.4	8.5	1.5	26.9	27.6
Wyke	572	53.3	33.0	8.7	25.5	10.3	31.6	21.3
West Locality	1,607	52.0	22.5	8.6	15.6	5.3	27.0	28.1
Hull	3,857	48.4	18.6	8.8	13.0	3.9	24.0	32.5

⁵³ Percentages do not sum to 100 as some individuals have more than one type of qualification

Table 13.20: Educational qualifications (Q70) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Educational qualifications (%) ⁵⁴						
		GCSE/CSE/ O levels	AS or A levels	HNC / technical	Degree	Higher degree	Other	None
Most deprived	626	38.2	11.0	4.0	6.5	1.4	21.6	44.9
2	501	42.3	18.0	7.0	8.2	3.0	16.4	39.3
3	732	48.9	24.5	8.5	15.6	4.8	23.4	31.3
4	990	52.4	20.0	10.7	16.1	5.8	28.0	27.4
Least deprived	843	53.4	17.9	10.6	14.6	3.6	26.3	27.6

13.6 Highest educational qualification

Table 13.21: Highest educational qualification (Q70) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Highest Educational qualification (%)						
		None	GCSE/CSE/ O levels	AS or A levels	HNC / technical	Degree	Higher degree	Other
Males	1,886	31.2	23.8	11.4	10.8	10.4	4.8	7.6
Females	1,971	33.7	30.5	9.4	3.5	10.9	3.1	8.9
All	3,857	32.5	27.2	10.4	7.0	10.7	3.9	8.2

⁵⁴ Percentages do not sum to 100 as some individuals have more than one type of qualification

Table 13.22: Highest educational qualification (Q70) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Highest Educational qualification (%)						
		None	GCSE/CSE/ O levels	AS or A levels	HNC / technical	Degree	Higher degree	Other
18-24	549	6.9	42.3	26.8	4.7	12.9	2.6	3.8
25-44	1,429	17.6	35.8	12.3	8.1	15.6	5.5	5.2
45-64	1,098	40.7	22.5	5.8	8.4	8.0	4.2	10.4
65-74	438	61.0	10.3	2.5	5.3	3.7	2.7	14.6
75+	323	73.7	3.4	0.6	4.3	3.7	0.6	13.6

Table 13.23: Highest educational qualification (Q70) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Highest Educational qualification (%)						
		None	GCSE/CSE/ O levels	AS or A levels	HNC / technical	Degree	Higher degree	Other
North Carr	261	32.2	33.7	9.6	9.2	6.9	1.9	6.5
Northern	518	36.7	23.2	12.0	6.0	10.4	2.9	8.9
North Locality	779	35.2	26.7	11.2	7.1	9.2	2.6	8.1
East	575	38.8	25.0	8.7	8.0	8.7	2.8	8.0
Park	684	36.1	30.0	8.2	8.2	8.5	2.3	6.7
Riverside (East)	212	27.8	28.3	6.6	6.1	16.0	7.1	8.0
East Locality	1,471	36.0	27.8	8.2	7.8	9.7	3.2	7.4
Riverside (West)	495	36.4	25.3	11.7	5.3	9.9	3.6	7.9
West	540	27.6	37.6	7.6	7.8	8.0	1.5	10.0
Wyke	572	21.3	18.4	16.4	5.8	18.5	10.3	9.3
West Locality	1,607	28.1	26.9	12.0	6.3	12.3	5.3	9.1
Hull	3,857	32.5	27.2	10.4	7.0	10.7	3.9	8.2

Table 13.24: Highest educational qualification (Q70) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Highest Educational qualification (%)						
		None	GCSE/CSE/ O levels	AS or A levels	HNC / technical	Degree	Higher degree	Other
Most deprived	626	44.9	27.0	8.1	3.5	5.6	1.4	9.4
2	501	39.3	25.5	12.4	6.0	6.8	3.0	7.0
3	732	31.3	24.6	13.7	5.7	12.7	4.8	7.2
4	990	27.4	27.2	9.4	8.4	12.1	5.8	9.8
Least deprived	843	27.6	30.2	9.0	8.9	13.0	3.6	7.6

13.7 Educated to degree level

Table 13.25: Highest educational qualification (Q70, grouped) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Highest educational qualification (%)		
		None	Below degree level	Degree level or above
Males	1,886	31.2	53.5	15.3
Females	1,971	33.7	52.3	14.0
All	3,857	32.5	52.9	14.6

Table 13.26: Highest educational qualification (Q70, grouped) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Highest educational qualification (%)		
		None	Below degree level	Degree level or above
18-24	549	6.9	77.6	15.5
25-44	1,429	17.6	61.4	21.1
45-64	1,098	40.7	47.1	12.2
65-74	438	61.0	32.6	6.4
75+	323	73.7	22.0	4.3

Table 13.27: Highest educational qualification (Q70, grouped) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Highest educational qualification (%)		
		None	Below degree level	Degree level or above
North Carr	261	32.2	59.0	8.8
Northern	518	36.7	50.0	13.3
North Locality	779	35.2	53.0	11.8
East	575	38.8	49.7	11.5
Park	684	36.1	53.1	10.8
Riverside (East)	212	27.8	49.1	23.1
East Locality	1,471	36.0	51.2	12.8
Riverside (West)	495	36.4	50.1	13.5
West	540	27.6	63.0	9.4
Wyke	572	21.3	49.8	28.8
West Locality	1,607	28.1	54.3	17.6
Hull	3,857	32.5	52.9	14.6

Table 13.28: Highest educational qualification (Q70, grouped) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Highest educational qualification (%)		
		None	Below degree level	Degree level or above
Most deprived	626	44.9	48.1	7.0
2	501	39.3	50.9	9.8
3	732	31.3	51.2	17.5
4	990	27.4	54.7	17.9
Least deprived	843	27.6	55.8	16.6

14 Tables: Employment

14.1 Paid employment

Table 14.1: Are you currently in paid employment (Q75) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Currently in paid employment (%)		
		Not working	Employee	Self-employed
Males	1,951	43.3	48.7	8.0
Females	2,037	55.6	40.2	4.2
All	3,988	49.6	44.4	6.1

Table 14.2: Are you currently in paid employment (Q75) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Currently in paid employment (%)		
		Not working	Employee	Self-employed
18-24	553	40.3	57.9	1.8
25-44	1,460	29.7	61.6	8.8
45-64	1,129	45.9	45.5	8.6
65-74	466	93.1	5.8	1.1
75+	358	99.4	0.3	0.3

Table 14.3: Are you currently in paid employment (Q75) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Currently in paid employment (%)		
		Not working	Employee	Self-employed
North Carr	272	41.5	53.7	4.8
Northern	532	61.7	34.2	4.1
North Locality	804	54.9	40.8	4.4
East	593	52.6	41.5	5.9
Park	723	52.0	42.5	5.5
Riverside E	216	44.4	47.2	8.3
East Locality	1,532	51.2	42.8	6.1
Riverside W	510	51.4	42.5	6.1
West	571	40.5	53.6	6.0
Wyke	571	45.4	46.1	8.6
West Locality	1,652	45.5	47.6	6.9
Hull	3,988	49.6	44.4	6.1

Table 14.4: Are you currently in paid employment (Q75) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Currently in paid employment (%)		
		Not working	Employee	Self-employed
Most deprived	653	63.2	32.9	3.8
2	514	52.3	41.8	5.8
3	751	44.3	47.9	7.7
4	1,030	48.7	44.5	6.8
Least deprived	869	46.4	48.1	5.5

14.2 Full-time employment

Table 14.5: Full- or part- time working, those in paid employment only, where working hours are given, by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Full-time or part-time work	
		Full-time	Part-time
Males	965	83.7	16.3
Females	863	34.4	65.6
All	1,828	60.4	39.6

Table 14.6: Full- or part- time working, those in paid employment only, where working hours are given, by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Full-time or part-time work	
		Full-time	Part-time
18-24	318	55.7	44.3
25-44	908	64.8	35.2
45-64	557	59.4	40.6
65-74	33	18.2	81.8
75+	3	0.0	100.0

Table 14.7 Full- or part- time working, those in paid employment only, where working hours are given, by area committee area and locality

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Full-time or part-time work	
		Full-time	Part-time
North Carr	147	61.2	38.8
Northern	198	68.2	31.8
North Locality	345	65.2	34.8
East	264	59.1	40.9
Park	327	56.9	43.1
Riverside (East)	111	50.5	49.5
East Locality	702	56.7	43.3
Riverside (West)	216	70.4	29.6
West	268	57.5	42.5
Wyke	297	59.3	40.7
West Locality	781	61.7	38.3
Hull	1,828	60.4	39.6

Table 14.8: Full- or part- time working, those in paid employment only, where working hours are given, by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Full-time or part-time work	
		Full-time	Part-time
Most deprived	224	63.4	36.6
2	219	65.3	34.7
3	369	64.2	35.8
4	491	56.0	44.0
Least deprived	433	57.5	42.5

14.3 Reasons for not working in those not in paid employment

Table 14.9: Reasons for not working in those not in paid employment (Q76) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Reasons for not working, if not in paid employment (%)						
		Full time education	Govt. training scheme	Unemployed and looking for a job	Long-term sick/disabled	Retired	Looking after home/family	Other
Males	801	5.7	0.6	17.4	16.2	54.8	3.2	2.0
Females	1,062	7.9	0.1	4.7	10.8	46.0	28.8	1.6
All	1,863	7.0	0.3	10.1	13.2	49.8	17.8	1.8

Table 14.10: Reasons for not working in those not in paid employment (Q76) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Reasons for not working, if not in paid employment (%)						
		Full time education	Govt. training scheme	Unemployed and looking for a job	Long-term sick/disabled	Retired	Looking after home/family	Other
18-24	214	47.2	1.4	20.1	3.3	1.9 ⁵⁵	23.4	2.8
25-44	398	6.8	0.8	22.4	19.6	1.5	46.2	2.8
45-64	497	0.4	0.0	11.5	30.4	36.8	17.9	3.0
65-74	411	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	97.6	0.7	0.2
75+	335	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	98.2	1.2	0.0

⁵⁵ These 4 cases are likely to be incorrect but were chosen by the respondent

Table 14.11: Reasons for not working in those not in paid employment (Q76) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Reasons for not working, if not in paid employment (%)						
		Full time education	Govt. training scheme	Unemployed and looking for a job	Long-term sick/disabled	Retired	Looking after home/family	Other
North Carr	109	6.4	0.0	9.2	11.9	45.0	23.9	3.7
Northern	312	7.1	0.6	7.4	15.1	49.4	17.9	2.6
North Locality	421	6.9	0.5	7.8	14.3	48.2	19.5	2.9
East	295	4.1	0.3	7.8	12.5	55.3	18.3	1.7
Park	346	3.5	0.0	12.4	11.0	50.6	21.7	0.9
Riverside (East)	88	6.8	2.3	9.1	4.5	55.7	20.5	1.1
East Locality	729	4.1	0.4	10.2	10.8	53.1	20.2	1.2
Riverside (West)	246	3.3	0.0	16.7	22.0	39.0	15.4	3.7
West	219	2.3	0.0	3.2	13.7	67.6	12.8	0.5
Wyke	248	23.4	0.4	13.7	8.9	37.9	14.9	0.8
West Locality	713	10.0	0.1	11.5	14.9	47.4	14.4	1.7
Hull	1,863	7.0	0.3	10.1	13.2	49.8	17.8	1.8

Table 14.12: Reasons for not working in those not in paid employment (Q76) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Reasons for not working, if not in paid employment (%)						
		Full time education	Govt. training scheme	Unemployed and looking for a job	Long-term sick/disabled	Retired	Looking after home/family	Other
Most deprived	388	3.1	0.3	13.7	22.2	36.1	20.9	3.9
2	246	4.5	0.8	15.0	21.5	36.6	19.9	1.6
3	311	10.6	0.6	12.9	11.6	44.7	19.0	0.6
4	486	8.6	0.0	6.0	7.4	59.3	17.7	1.0
Least deprived	378	6.9	0.3	5.8	7.1	64.8	13.2	1.9

15 Tables: Ethnicity, UK status and language

15.1 Ethnic group

Table 15.1: Ethnic group (Q71)

Ethnic group	Number	Proportion
White: British	3,781	93.22
White: Irish	17	0.42
White: Other	50	1.23
Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	8	0.20
Mixed: White and Black African	4	0.10
Mixed: White and Asian	10	0.25
Mixed: Other	7	0.17
Asian or Asian British: Indian	15	0.37
Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi	5	0.12
Asian or Asian British: Pakistani	13	0.32
Asian or Asian British: Other	23	0.57
Black or Black British: Caribbean	10	0.25
Black or Black British: African	25	0.62
Black or Black British: Other		0.00
Chinese or other: Chinese	74	1.82
Chinese or other: Other	6	0.15
Don't know	8	0.20

15.2 Percentage white British

Table 15.2: Percentage of white British respondents by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	White British (%)	
		Yes	No
Male	1,976	92.4	7.6
Female	2,072	94.4	5.6
All	4,048	93.4	6.6

Table 15.3: Percentage of white British respondents by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	White British (%)	
		Yes	No
18-24	557	87.1	12.9
25-44	1,488	90.1	9.9
45-64	1,145	97.0	3.0
65-74	468	98.5	1.5
75+	366	98.4	1.6

Table 15.4: Percentage of white British respondents by area committee area

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	White British (%)	
		Yes	No
North Carr	281	97.2	2.8
Northern	537	91.4	8.6
North Locality	818	93.4	6.6
East	600	99.3	0.7
Park	737	98.1	1.9
Riverside (East)	218	90.8	9.2
East Locality	1555	97.6	2.4
Riverside (West)	522	88.7	11.3
West	574	97.7	2.3
Wyke	579	82.2	17.8
West Locality	1675	89.6	10.4
Hull	4,048	93.4	6.6

Table 15.5: Percentage of white British respondents by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	White British (%)	
		Yes	No
Most deprived	667	94.2	5.8
2	527	93.9	6.1
3	759	89.3	10.7
4	1,037	95.0	5.0
Least deprived	883	94.7	5.3

15.3 Broad ethnic group

Table 15.6: Ethnic group (broad categories) by gender (derived from Q71)

Gender	Number of respondents	Broad ethnic category (%)					
		White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese / Other	Don't know
Males	1,980	93.5	1.1	1.8	1.4	2.0	0.2
Females	2,076	96.2	0.3	1.0	0.4	1.9	0.2
All	4,056	94.9	0.7	1.4	0.9	2.0	0.2

Table 15.7: Ethnic group (broad categories) by age (derived from Q71)

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Broad ethnic category (%)					
		White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese / Other	Don't know
16-24	560	89.1	1.4	2.9	0.9	5.2	0.5
25-44	1,491	92.3	0.9	2.4	1.5	2.7	0.2
45-64	1,146	97.8	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.1
65-74	468	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
75+	367	98.6	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.3

Table 15.8: Ethnic group (broad categories) by area committee area and locality (derived from Q71)

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Broad ethnic category (%)					
		White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese / Other	Don't know
North Carr	281	97.9	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0
Northern	539	93.1	0.2	0.6	1.3	4.5	0.4
North Locality	820	94.8	0.4	0.4	1.1	3.2	0.2
East	602	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3
Park	737	98.5	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0
Riverside E	218	92.7	0.9	6.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
East Locality	1,557	98.1	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Riverside W	522	91.2	1.1	4.2	1.9	1.5	0.0
West	576	98.4	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.3
Wyke	581	86.2	2.1	2.4	1.4	7.6	0.3
West Locality	1,679	92.0	1.1	2.3	1.4	3.1	0.2

**Table 15.9: Ethnic group (broad categories) by deprivation quintile (Hull)
(derived from Q71)**

Deprivation Quintile	Number of respondents	Broad ethnic category (%)					
		White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese / Other	Don't know
Most deprived	668	95.2	0.9	2.4	1.0	0.3	0.1
2	527	96.0	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.7	0.0
3	761	91.6	0.9	1.6	1.1	4.6	0.3
4	1,041	95.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	2.1	0.4
Least deprived	884	95.6	0.7	1.8	0.6	1.2	0.1

15.4 UK status and nationality

Table 15.10: UK status (Q72)

UK status	Number	Males
British	3,865	96.6
Student	50	1.2
Asylum seeker	12	0.3
Failed asylum seeker	3	0.1
Refugee	8	0.2
Working in UK temporarily	13	0.3
Working in UK long-term	34	0.8
Other	17	0.4

Table 15.11: Nationality

Nationality	Number	Percentage
British	3,865	95.64
Malaysian	3	0.07
German	1	0.02
Polish	7	0.17
Nigerian	2	0.05
Dual British & European	2	0.05
American	3	0.07
Egyptian	1	0.02
Zimbabwean	4	0.10
Dual British & non-European	1	0.02
Pakistani	5	0.12
Chinese	40	0.99
French	5	0.12
Lithuanian	5	0.12
Bulgarian	2	0.05
Trinidadian	1	0.02
Japanese	1	0.02
Greek	1	0.02
Scottish	2	0.05
Congolese	1	0.02
Iraqi	12	0.30
Ecuadorian	1	0.02
Indian	6	0.15
Canadian	1	0.02
Burmese	2	0.05
Brazilian	1	0.02
Spanish	1	0.02
Omani	1	0.02
Thai	2	0.05
Latvian	2	0.05
South African	1	0.02
Republic of Ireland	2	0.05
Bangladeshi	1	0.02
Slovakian	2	0.05
Filipino	2	0.05
Iranian	1	0.02
Mozambican	1	0.02
Sudanese	1	0.02
Tanzanian	1	0.02
Libyan	1	0.02
Afghan	1	0.02
Other, not specified	12	0.30
Rather not say	34	0.84

15.5 Language

Table 15.12: Language generally spoken at home (Q74)

Language	Number of respondents	Percentage of respondents
British	3,903	96.4
Mandarin	3	0.1
Hokkien	2	0.0
Urdu	6	0.1
Arabic	3	0.1
Shona	3	0.1
Chinese	34	0.8
French	6	0.1
Polish	4	0.1
Russian	3	0.1
Lithuanian	2	0.0
Turkish	3	0.1
Japanese	1	0.0
Malaysian	2	0.0
Greek	2	0.0
Cantonese	7	0.2
Arabic	3	0.1
Punjabi	2	0.0
Malayalam	1	0.0
Pushto	2	0.0
Burmese	2	0.0
Zulu	3	0.1
Iranian	1	0.0
Thai	2	0.0
Bengali	2	0.0
Slovakian	2	0.0
Pakistani	1	0.0
Kurdish	7	0.2
Philippino	1	0.0
Fante	1	0.0
Swahili	1	0.0
Portuguese	1	0.0
Somalian	1	0.0
Other, not specified	7	0.2
Rather not say	23	0.6

Table 15.13: Fluency in English language if not British

Language	Number	Percentage
Fluent	42	23.9
2	19	10.8
3	33	18.8
4	14	8.0
5	15	8.5
6	7	4.0
7	5	2.8
8	4	2.3
Do no speak English at all	1	0.6
Not stated	36	20.5
Total	176	100

16 Tables: Household variables

16.1 Single person households

Table 16.1: Number of adults living alone (derived from Q78 and Q79) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Live alone (%)	
		Yes	No
Male	1,869	20.8	79.2
Female	1,970	18.4	81.6
All	3,839	19.6	80.4

Table 16.2: Number of adults living alone (derived from Q78 and Q79) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Live alone (%)	
		Yes	No
18-24	515	9.7	90.3
25-44	1,450	13.0	87.0
45-64	1,091	18.5	81.5
65-74	436	32.8	67.2
75+	323	49.8	50.2

Table 16.3: Number of adults living alone (derived from Q78 and Q79) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Live alone (%)	
		Yes	No
North Carr	260	14.2	85.8
Northern	509	15.9	84.1
North Locality	769	15.3	84.7
East	562	16.5	83.5
Park	695	16.1	83.9
Riverside (East)	209	13.9	86.1
East Locality	1466	16.0	84.0
Riverside (West)	496	29.4	70.6
West	563	25.4	74.6
Wyke	545	20.2	79.8
West Locality	1604	24.9	75.1
Hull	3,839	19.6	80.4

Table 16.4: Number of adults living alone (derived from Q78 and Q79) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Live alone (%)	
		Yes	No
Most deprived	624	24.8	75.2
2	495	18.2	81.8
3	711	19.8	80.2
4	1,000	18.9	81.1
Least deprived	847	15.7	84.3

16.2 Adults in household

Table 16.5: Number of adults in the household (Q79) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Number of adults in household (%)				
		1	2	3	4	5+
Males	1,947	22.1	58.5	13.5	4.2	1.7
Females	2,019	26.6	53.4	12.9	5.3	1.7
Total	3,966	24.4	55.9	13.2	4.7	1.7

Table 16.6: Number of adults in the household (Q79) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Number of adults in household (%)				
		1	2	3	4	5+
18-24	553	14.8	38.7	25.9	12.8	7.8
25-44	1,468	21.9	64.5	10.1	2.6	1.0
45-64	1,131	21.8	53.9	17.0	6.5	0.9
65-74	454	32.6	61.2	5.3	0.9	0.0
75+	336	49.1	45.8	4.8	0.3	0.0

Table 16.7: Number of adults in the household (Q79) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Number of adults in household (%)				
		1	2	3	4	5+
North Carr	270	19.6	60.4	16.7	2.2	1.1
Northern	529	22.1	55.0	13.8	6.0	3.0
North Locality	799	21.3	56.8	14.8	4.8	2.4
East	586	22.9	58.0	14.2	4.1	0.9
Park	718	21.4	58.8	13.9	4.7	1.1
Riverside (East)	211	16.6	66.8	14.7	1.4	0.5
East Locality	1,515	21.3	59.6	14.1	4.0	0.9
Riverside (West)	506	34.6	51.2	8.7	4.5	1.0
West	577	27.7	57.4	10.9	3.3	0.7
Wyke	569	24.8	47.6	14.9	8.3	4.4
West Locality	1,652	28.8	52.1	11.6	5.4	2.1
Hull	3,966	24.4	55.9	13.2	4.7	1.7

Table 16.8: Number of adults in the household (Q79) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Number of adults in household (%)				
		1	2	3	4	5+
Most deprived	639	34.7	50.4	11.3	3.0	0.6
2	511	25.8	56.6	14.3	2.7	0.6
3	745	24.4	53.4	13.4	5.9	2.8
4	1,027	22.6	57.4	12.8	5.2	2.0
Least deprived	872	17.4	60.6	14.8	5.5	1.7

16.3 Relationship with other adults in household

Table 16.9: Relationship with adults in household (Q79) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Relationship with other adults in household (%)					
		No other adults	Partner	Partner + other family	Other family	Non-relative	Family (includes partner) + non-relative
Males	1,828	23.6	52.6	7.7	10.8	4.2	1.1
Females	1,925	27.9	48.2	11.1	8.9	3.3	0.6
All	3,753	25.8	50.3	9.5	9.9	3.7	0.8

Table 16.10: Relationship with adults in household (Q79) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Relationship with other adults in household (%)					
		No other adults	Partner	Partner + other family	Other family	Non-relative	Family (includes partner) + non-relative
18-24	491	16.7	25.9	1.6	36.5	16.3	3.1
25-44	1,403	22.9	60.7	6.3	5.9	3.1	1.1
45-64	1,074	22.9	48.8	20.9	6.1	1.2	0.1
65-74	436	33.9	56.7	5.0	3.9	0.5	0.0
75+	326	50.6	39.6	3.4	6.4	0.0	0.0

Table 16.11: Relationship with adults in household (Q79) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Relationship with other adults in household (%)					
		No other adults	Partner	Partner + other family	Other family	Non-relative	Family (includes partner) + non-relative
North Carr	252	21.0	56.3	8.7	11.1	1.6	1.2
Northern	500	23.4	49.0	10.6	10.2	5.2	1.6
North Locality	752	22.6	51.5	10.0	10.5	4.0	1.5
East	554	24.2	53.1	11.9	10.1	0.7	0.0
Park	674	22.8	52.7	10.7	12.3	1.0	0.4
Riverside (East)	203	17.2	63.1	10.3	8.4	0.5	0.5
East Locality	1,431	22.6	54.3	11.1	10.9	0.8	0.3
Riverside (West)	476	36.8	43.1	6.5	9.0	4.0	0.6
West	557	28.7	53.7	9.0	7.9	0.7	0.0
Wyke	537	26.3	41.2	7.4	8.9	13.8	2.4
West Locality	1,570	30.3	46.2	7.7	8.6	6.2	1.0
Hull	3,753	25.8	50.3	9.5	9.9	3.7	0.8

Table 16.12: Relationship with adults in household (Q79) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Relationship with other adults in household (%)					
		No other adults	Partner	Partner + other family	Other family	Non-relative	Family (includes partner) + non-relative
Most deprived	608	36.5	40.1	7.1	13.7	2.3	0.3
2	470	28.1	47.2	7.4	12.8	3.6	0.9
3	702	25.9	48.4	8.4	8.5	6.7	2.0
4	984	23.6	53.2	10.8	7.9	4.0	0.6
Least deprived	832	18.3	57.5	11.9	9.5	2.4	0.5

16.4 Children in household, numbers

Table 16.13: Number of children aged under 18 years in household (Q78) plus median (Med) number in households with children by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Number of children aged under 18 (%)					
		0	1	2	3	4+	Med
Males	1,982	71.8	14.2	10.0	2.8	1.3	1
Females	2,065	59.4	18.6	15.6	4.4	2.0	2
All	4,047	65.5	16.4	12.8	3.6	1.6	2

Table 16.14: Number of children aged under 18 years in household (Q78) plus median (Med) number in households with children by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Number of children aged under 18 (%)					
		0	1	2	3	4+	Med
18-24	558	60.6	24.4	10.9	3.4	0.7	1
25-44	1,495	38.6	24.5	26.2	7.2	3.4	2
45-64	1,144	79.2	12.8	5.6	1.7	0.8	1
65-74	466	97.6	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	1
75+	360	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1

Table 16.15: Number of children aged under 18 years in household (Q78) plus median (Med) number in households with children by area committee area and locality

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Number of children aged under 18 (%)					
		0	1	2	3	4+	Med
North Carr	280	58.2	21.4	15.0	2.9	2.5	1
Northern	530	66.4	14.7	13.0	3.2	2.6	2
North Locality	810	63.6	17.0	13.7	3.1	2.6	2
East	596	64.1	16.6	12.4	5.2	1.7	2
Park	735	58.1	18.2	18.2	4.4	1.1	2
Riverside (East)	223	68.2	17.9	10.8	2.2	0.9	1
East Locality	1,554	61.8	17.6	14.9	4.4	1.3	2
Riverside (West)	523	68.3	15.9	10.5	2.9	2.5	1.5
West	580	68.1	15.7	12.4	2.8	1.0	2
Wyke	580	72.8	13.8	8.6	3.8	1.0	1
West Locality	1,683	69.8	15.1	10.5	3.1	1.5	2
Hull	4,047	65.5	16.4	12.8	3.6	1.6	2

Table 16.16: Number of children aged under 18 years in household (Q78) plus median (Med) number in households with children by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Number of children aged under 18 (%)					
		0	1	2	3	4+	Med
Most deprived	667	61.6	18.6	12.3	4.9	2.5	2
2	530	56.8	20.9	15.1	4.3	2.8	2
3	754	65.4	15.1	12.7	5.4	1.3	2
4	1,039	68.1	15.0	12.4	3.2	1.3	2
Least deprived	880	70.6	15.3	12.3	1.3	0.6	1

16.5 Children in household, numbers aged under 5

Table 16.17: Number of children aged under 5 years in household (Q78) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Number of children aged under 5 (%)				
		0	1	2	3	4
Males	1,961	90.3	7.7	1.9	0.1	0.0
Females	2,042	85.0	12.1	2.7	0.1	0.0
All	4,003	87.6	9.9	2.3	0.1	0.0

Table 16.18: Number of children aged under 5 years in household (Q78) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Number of children aged under 5 (%)				
		0	1	2	3	4
18-24	548	81.0	14.2	4.2	0.5	0.0
25-44	1,472	75.2	20.2	4.6	0.0	0.1
45-64	1,134	97.9	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.0
65-74	466	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
75+	360	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 16.19: Number of children aged under 5 years in household (Q78) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Number of children aged under 5 (%)				
		0	1	2	3	4
North Carr	275	80.0	16.4	3.6	0.0	0.0
Northern	526	87.8	8.4	3.6	0.2	0.0
North Locality	801	85.1	11.1	3.6	0.1	0.0
East	594	87.0	10.8	1.9	0.2	0.2
Park	729	86.7	11.4	1.9	0.0	0.0
Riverside (East)	222	84.7	12.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
East Locality	1,545	86.5	11.3	2.1	0.1	0.1
Riverside (West)	511	87.9	8.6	3.3	0.2	0.0
West	573	91.3	7.0	1.7	0.0	0.0
Wyke	573	90.1	8.9	1.0	0.0	0.0
West Locality	1,657	89.8	8.1	2.0	0.1	0.0
Hull	4,003	87.6	9.9	2.3	0.1	0.0

Table 16.20: Number of children aged under 5 years in household (Q78) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Number of children aged under 5 (%)				
		0	1	2	3	4
Most deprived	659	84.7	11.1	3.9	0.3	0.0
2	520	84.0	13.7	2.3	0.0	0.0
3	748	87.4	9.8	2.8	0.0	0.0
4	1,028	89.5	8.7	1.8	0.0	0.1
Least deprived	874	89.7	8.6	1.7	0.0	0.0

16.6 Children in household, numbers aged 5 to 15

Table 16.21: Number of children aged 5 to 15 years in household (Q78) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Number of children aged under 5 (%)					
		0	1	2	3	4	5
Males	1,961	81.8	11.5	4.7	1.5	0.5	0.0
Females	2,042	71.4	16.9	8.8	2.4	0.4	0.1
All	4,003	76.5	14.3	6.8	2.0	0.4	0.0

Table 16.22: Number of children aged 5 to 15 years in household (Q78) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Number of children aged 5 to 15 (%)					
		0	1	2	3	4	5
18-24	548	82.8	12.8	3.1	0.9	0.4	0.0
25-44	1,472	53.7	26.5	14.6	4.3	0.8	0.1
45-64	1,134	86.5	8.8	3.4	0.9	0.4	0.0
65-74	466	98.7	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
75+	360	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 16.23: Number of children aged 5 to 15 years in household (Q78) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Number of children aged 5 to 15 (%)					
		0	1	2	3	4	5
North Carr	275	72.4	18.2	7.3	1.1	0.4	0.7
Northern	526	76.0	16.0	4.9	1.9	1.1	0.0
North Locality	801	74.8	16.7	5.7	1.6	0.9	0.2
East	594	74.9	14.3	7.7	3.0	0.0	0.0
Park	729	68.3	18.9	11.1	1.5	0.1	0.0
Riverside (East)	222	80.6	12.6	5.4	0.9	0.5	0.0
East Locality	1,545	72.6	16.2	9.0	2.0	0.1	0.0
Riverside (West)	511	81.4	10.2	4.9	2.3	1.2	0.0
West	573	78.9	11.9	7.5	1.4	0.3	0.0
Wyke	573	82.4	11.5	3.3	2.6	0.2	0.0
West Locality	1,657	80.9	11.2	5.3	2.1	0.5	0.0
Hull	4,003	76.5	14.3	6.8	2.0	0.4	0.0

Table 16.24: Number of children aged 5 to 15 years in household (Q78) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Number of children aged 5 to 15 (%)					
		0	1	2	3	4	5
Most deprived	659	73.9	16.2	6.7	2.7	0.5	0.0
2	520	70.6	17.1	8.3	3.1	0.6	0.4
3	748	76.9	13.1	6.6	2.9	0.5	0.0
4	1,028	77.5	13.4	7.2	1.7	0.2	0.0
Least deprived	874	80.3	13.6	5.4	0.5	0.2	0.0

16.7 Children in household, numbers aged 16 to 17

Table 16.25: Number of children aged 16 to 17 years in household (Q78) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Number of children aged 16 to 17 (%)		
		0	1	2
Males	1,961	93.0	6.8	0.2
Females	2,042	91.9	7.7	0.4
All	4,003	92.5	7.3	0.3

Table 16.26: Number of children aged 16 to 17 years in household (Q78) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Number of children aged 16 to 17 (%)		
		0	1	2
18-24	548	88.9	10.8	0.4
25-44	1,472	90.3	9.4	0.3
45-64	1,134	92.0	7.6	0.4
65-74	466	98.9	1.1	0.0
75+	360	99.7	0.3	0.0

Table 16.27: Number of children aged 16 to 17 years in household (Q78) by area committee area

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Number of children aged 16 to 17 (%)		
		0	1	2
North Carr	275	93.1	6.9	0.0
Northern	526	92.0	8.0	0.0
North Locality	801	92.4	7.6	0.0
East	594	90.7	9.3	0.0
Park	729	91.2	8.0	0.8
Riverside (East)	222	96.8	3.2	0.0
East Locality	1,545	91.8	7.8	0.4
Riverside (West)	511	94.9	4.9	0.2
West	573	92.0	7.9	0.2
Wyke	573	92.5	7.0	0.5
West Locality	1,657	93.1	6.6	0.3
Hull	4,003	92.5	7.3	0.3

Table 16.28: Number of children aged 16 to 17 years in household (Q78) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Number of children aged 16 to 17 (%)		
		0	1	2
Most deprived	659	92.4	7.4	0.2
2	520	91.2	8.5	0.4
3	748	90.8	8.8	0.4
4	1,028	93.1	6.6	0.3
Least deprived	874	93.8	5.9	0.2

16.8 Children in household, numbers by age-group

Table 16.29: Number of households with children, by age-group of children (Q78a) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Households with children (under 18) by age-group of the children (%)							
		None	<5 only	<5, 5-15	<5, 16-17	<5, 5-15, 16-17	5-15 only	16-17 only	5-15, 16-17
Males	1,792	79.4	4.6	2.8	0.1	0.1	6.5	3.9	2.5
Females	1,738	70.6	6.2	5.2	0.2	0.2	11.1	3.9	2.6
All	3,530	75.1	5.4	4.0	0.2	0.2	8.8	3.9	2.5

Table 16.30: Number of households with children, by age-group of children (Q78a) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Households with children (under 18) by age-group of the children (%)							
		None	<5 only	<5, 5-15	<5, 16-17	<5, 5-15, 16-17	5-15 only	16-17 only	5-15, 16-17
18-24	497	68.0	10.7	3.6	0.2	0.0	7.6	7.6	2.2
25-44	1,113	51.8	11.2	10.5	0.3	0.5	17.1	3.3	5.2
45-64	1,073	84.4	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	6.8	5.2	1.8
65-74	465	97.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.2
75+	360	98.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.0

Table 16.31: Number of households with children, by age-group of children (Q78a) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Households with children (under 18) by age-group of the children (%)							
		None	<5 only	<5, 5 -15	<5, 16-17	<5, 5-15, 16-17	5-15 only	16-17 only	5-15, 16-17
North Carr	241	67.6	8.7	7.1	0.4	0.0	10.8	3.7	1.7
Northern	466	75.5	4.1	4.5	0.0	0.0	8.2	3.9	3.9
North Locality	707	72.8	5.7	5.4	0.1	0.0	9.1	3.8	3.1
East	517	73.9	5.8	4.1	0.0	0.2	7.9	5.0	3.1
Park	618	69.1	5.2	5.7	0.3	0.5	12.6	3.4	3.2
Riverside (East)	200	76.0	9.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	9.0	1.5	1.0
East Locality	1,335	72.0	6.0	4.7	0.1	0.3	10.3	3.7	2.8
Riverside (West)	450	79.3	6.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	7.1	3.8	0.9
West	509	77.6	4.3	2.2	0.0	0.4	8.1	4.9	2.6
Wyke	529	79.8	4.2	3.0	0.6	0.0	6.8	3.2	2.5
West Locality	1,488	78.9	4.8	2.7	0.2	0.1	7.3	4.0	2.0
Hull	3,530	75.1	5.4	4.0	0.2	0.2	8.8	3.9	2.5

Table 16.32: Number of households with children, by age-group of children (Q78a) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Households with children (under 18) by age-group of the children (%)							
		None	<5 only	<5, 5 -15	<5, 16-17	<5, 5-15, 16-17	5-15 only	16-17 only	5-15, 16-17
Most deprived	567	72.5	5.8	4.4	0.0	0.0	10.9	4.1	2.3
2	445	67.6	8.5	5.2	0.4	0.0	11.0	4.0	3.1
3	649	76.0	5.2	4.0	0.2	0.2	7.2	4.3	2.9
4	914	77.5	4.2	3.3	0.1	0.4	8.4	3.7	2.4
Least deprived	804	77.2	4.7	4.0	0.2	0.1	8.2	3.4	2.1

16.9 Tenure of home

Table 16.33: Tenure of home (Q80) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Tenure of home (%)					
		Rented: Housing Association	Rented: Council	Rented: private	Owner occupied	Other	Don't know
Males	1,958	5.4	17.5	15.3	59.6	1.4	0.9
Females	2,055	3.4	16.7	12.5	65.3	1.5	0.6
All	4,013	4.4	17.1	13.9	62.5	1.4	0.7

Table 16.34: Tenure of home (Q80) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Tenure of home (%)					
		Rented: Housing Association	Rented: Council	Rented: private	Owner occupied	Other	Don't know
18-24	555	7.9	20.0	27.0	40.7	2.3	2.0
25-44	1,478	4.3	16.8	18.5	58.7	0.9	0.8
45-64	1,133	3.1	15.4	8.1	71.8	1.3	0.3
65-74	467	3.2	15.8	5.1	73.2	2.1	0.4
75+	357	4.5	21.3	3.6	68.3	2.0	0.3

Table 16.35: Tenure of home (Q80) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Tenure of home (%)					
		Rented: Housing Association	Rented: Council	Rented: private	Owner occupied	Other	Don't know
North Carr	278	0.7	25.2	7.2	65.5	1.1	0.4
Northern	534	8.1	31.5	6.4	50.2	3.2	0.7
North Locality	812	5.5	29.3	6.7	55.4	2.5	0.6
East	596	1.0	24.5	4.5	69.5	0.3	0.2
Park	734	4.9	13.6	8.2	70.6	1.1	1.6
Riverside (East)	217	6.0	4.1	15.2	71.9	2.8	0.0
East Locality	1,547	3.6	16.5	7.8	70.3	1.0	0.8
Riverside (West)	512	6.4	25.0	20.1	46.3	1.4	0.8
West	569	0.9	8.1	14.2	75.7	0.7	0.4
Wyke	573	6.5	3.3	34.7	52.7	1.9	0.9
West Locality	1,654	4.5	11.7	23.2	58.6	1.3	0.7
Hull	4,013	4.4	17.1	13.9	62.5	1.4	0.7

Table 16.36: Tenure of home (Q80) by deprivation quintile

Gender	Number of respondents	Tenure of home (%)					
		Rented: Housing Association	Rented: Council	Rented: private	Owner occupied	Other	Don't know
Most deprived	656	9.8	47.0	9.6	31.4	1.4	0.9
2	523	4.0	34.8	14.5	44.4	0.8	1.5
3	752	4.9	13.2	23.0	57.2	1.1	0.7
4	1,036	2.1	4.0	14.6	77.5	1.4	0.5
Least deprived	875	2.7	3.1	8.9	82.7	2.2	0.3

16.10 Numbers answering income question

Table 16.37: Numbers providing answers to the income question (Q51) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Answered income question (%)			
		Income provided	Don't know	Rather not say	Not answered
Males	1,994	61.9	5.8	19.4	12.8
Females	2,092	57.9	5.6	23.5	13.0
All	4,086	59.9	5.7	21.5	12.9

Table 16.38: Numbers providing answers to the income question (Q51) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Answered income question (%)			
		Income provided	Don't know	Rather not say	Not answered
18-24	564	55.5	15.4	22.0	7.1
25-44	1,497	65.2	4.4	19.6	10.8
45-64	1,156	62.5	3.4	21.4	12.8
65-74	476	51.5	4.2	23.9	20.4
75+	369	50.1	5.4	24.7	19.8

Table 16.39: Numbers providing answers to the income question (Q51) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Answered income question (%)			
		Income provided	Don't know	Rather not say	Not answered
North Carr	281	58.0	7.1	21.7	13.2
Northern	545	60.6	6.4	20.4	12.7
North Locality	826	59.7	6.7	20.8	12.8
East	607	58.6	4.4	22.6	14.3
Park	743	50.1	5.5	27.9	16.6
Riverside (East)	223	61.9	5.8	20.6	11.7
East Locality	1,573	55.1	5.1	24.8	15.0
Riverside (West)	523	61.8	8.4	14.5	15.3
West	580	64.8	3.6	18.3	13.3
Wyke	584	66.6	5.5	23.1	4.8
West Locality	1,687	64.5	5.7	18.8	11.0
Hull	4,086	59.9	5.7	21.5	12.9

Table 16.40: Numbers providing answers to the income question (Q51) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Answered income question (%)			
		Income provided	Don't know	Rather not say	Not answered
Most deprived	672	60.7	7.7	16.2	15.3
2	531	54.2	8.1	21.7	16.0
3	764	63.0	6.3	20.8	9.9
4	1,048	62.5	4.3	24.0	9.2
Least deprived	891	59.8	4.2	21.9	14.1

16.11 Estimated after tax income per household

Table 16.41: Estimated after tax income per household (Q81) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Estimated after tax income per household (%)							
		£0-4,999	£5,000-£9,999	£10,000-£14,999	£15,000-£19,999	£20,000-£29,999	£30,000-£39,999	£40,000-£49,999	£50,000+
Males	1,205	8.5	19.4	22.2	16.6	19.9	7.5	3.7	2.2
Females	1,187	9.4	25.6	21.5	14.7	17.5	7.3	2.1	1.9
All	2,392	8.9	22.5	21.8	15.7	18.7	7.4	2.9	2.0

Table 16.42: Estimated after tax income per household (Q81) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Estimated after tax income per household (%)							
		£0-4,999	£5,000-£9,999	£10,000-£14,999	£15,000-£19,999	£20,000-£29,999	£30,000-£39,999	£40,000-£49,999	£50,000+
18-24	305	17.7	16.4	24.6	11.8	15.1	8.2	3.6	2.6
25-44	958	6.2	14.7	19.2	19.2	25.3	9.3	4.1	2.1
45-64	707	10.5	20.1	22.1	14.4	19.1	8.6	2.5	2.7
65-74	239	5.0	43.9	26.8	14.2	8.4	0.8	0.4	0.4
75+	177	8.5	55.9	24.3	9.6	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.0

Table 16.43: Estimated after tax income per household (Q81) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Estimated after tax income per household (%)							
		£0-4,999	£5,000-£9,999	£10,000-£14,999	£15,000-£19,999	£20,000-£29,999	£30,000-£39,999	£40,000-£49,999	£50,000+
North Carr	159	5.0	17.6	17.6	15.1	24.5	10.1	4.4	5.7
Northern	325	15.7	24.6	21.5	14.8	14.2	4.0	4.0	1.2
North Locality	484	12.2	22.3	20.2	14.9	17.6	6.0	4.1	2.7
East	348	8.0	22.7	19.5	16.7	20.4	7.8	2.9	2.0
Park	355	5.9	21.7	21.4	16.6	22.0	8.2	2.8	1.4
Riverside (East)	136	5.1	12.5	17.6	18.4	20.6	14.7	7.4	3.7
East Locality	839	6.7	20.6	20.0	16.9	21.1	9.1	3.6	2.0
Riverside (West)	319	13.2	29.2	22.6	13.8	12.5	6.0	1.6	1.3
West	365	3.6	21.4	25.8	16.7	24.4	6.8	0.5	0.8
Wyke	385	11.4	22.3	23.4	14.5	14.8	7.3	3.4	2.9
West Locality	1069	9.3	24.0	23.9	15.1	17.4	6.7	1.9	1.7
Hull	2,392	8.9	22.5	21.8	15.7	18.7	7.4	2.9	2.0

Table 16.44: Estimated after tax income per household (Q81) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Gender	Number of respondents	Estimated after tax income per household (%)							
		£0-4,999	£5,000-£9,999	£10,000-£14,999	£15,000-£19,999	£20,000-£29,999	£30,000-£39,999	£40,000-£49,999	£50,000+
Most deprived	402	17.7	31.3	22.6	12.4	9.5	4.2	1.0	1.2
2	279	9.3	29.0	24.7	13.6	16.1	4.7	1.4	1.1
3	471	9.6	21.0	23.8	17.0	17.0	6.6	3.0	2.1
4	645	6.2	21.9	22.9	17.2	20.8	6.8	2.3	1.9
Least deprived	516	5.4	15.1	16.5	16.9	24.4	12.6	5.8	3.3

16.12 Estimated after tax income per adult

Table 16.45: Estimated after tax income per adult (Q81) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Estimated after tax income per adult (%)					
		£0-4,999	£5,000-£9,999	£10,000-£14,999	£15,000-£19,999	£20,000-£29,999	£30,000+
Males	1,127	24.4	35.3	21.6	9.8	6.6	2.4
Females	1,112	22.9	45.1	18.4	8.0	3.6	1.9
All	2,239	23.7	40.2	20.0	8.9	5.1	2.1

Table 16.46: Estimated after tax income per adult (Q81) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Estimated after tax income per adult (%)					
		£0-4,999	£5,000-£9,999	£10,000-£14,999	£15,000-£19,999	£20,000-£29,999	£30,000+
18-24	274	32.8	37.2	17.5	7.3	2.9	2.2
25-44	916	16.2	36.1	25.5	12.0	7.4	2.7
45-64	661	26.6	39.2	17.2	9.2	5.4	2.3
65-74	223	26.0	56.1	14.3	2.2	0.9	0.4
75+	160	35.6	51.3	11.3	1.3	0.0	0.6

Table 16.47: Estimated after tax income per adult (Q81) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Estimated after tax income per adult (%)					
		£0-£4,999	£5,000-£9,999	£10,000-£14,999	£15,000-£19,999	£20,000-£29,999	£30,000+
North Carr	147	16.3	40.1	20.4	11.6	8.2	3.4
Northern	305	31.8	42.3	13.8	5.9	5.2	1.0
North Locality	452	26.8	41.6	15.9	7.7	6.2	1.8
East	326	23.3	40.5	21.8	8.6	4.0	1.8
Park	332	20.8	40.7	23.8	8.4	4.8	1.5
Riverside (East)	126	11.9	36.5	22.2	15.9	9.5	4.0
East Locality	784	20.4	39.9	22.7	9.7	5.2	2.0
Riverside (West)	293	33.1	39.2	15.0	6.5	3.4	2.7
West	350	17.4	42.3	26.6	8.3	4.0	1.4
Wyke	360	25.3	37.8	16.9	11.1	5.8	3.1
West Locality	1,003	24.8	39.8	19.7	8.8	4.5	2.4
Hull	2,239	23.7	40.2	20.0	8.9	5.1	2.1

Table 16.48: Estimated after tax income per adult (Q81) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Estimated after tax income per adult (%)					
		£0-4,999	£5,000-£9,999	£10,000-£14,999	£15,000-£19,999	£20,000-£29,999	£30,000+
Most deprived	374	37.4	38.8	14.2	5.6	2.1	1.9
2	257	28.8	45.5	15.2	4.3	5.4	0.8
3	436	23.4	39.7	18.1	10.6	5.5	2.8
4	612	22.1	41.0	23.2	7.8	4.2	1.6
Least deprived	488	13.7	39.3	23.2	13.7	7.0	3.1

17 Tables: Social Capital

17.1 Length of residence in area

Table 17.1: How long have you lived in this area (Q83) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Years resident in this area (%)					
		<1	1-4	5-9	10-24	25+	Median
Males	1,932	6.1	21.7	15.1	27.9	29.3	12.33
Females	2,050	5.8	20.9	16.5	28.5	28.2	13.00
All	3,982	5.9	21.3	15.8	28.2	28.8	12.83

Table 17.2: How long have you lived in this area (Q83) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Years resident in this area (%)					
		<1	1-4	5-9	10-24	25+	Median
18-24	554	17.0	32.5	13.2	37.0	0.4	5.00
25-44	1,461	7.1	33.5	24.0	23.5	11.9	6.17
45-64	1,121	2.9	12.1	13.7	35.1	36.1	20.00
65-74	466	0.6	4.5	6.4	23.6	64.8	30.63
75+	360	0.3	5.3	5.8	17.5	71.1	39.83

Table 17.3: How long have you lived in this area (Q83) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Years resident in this area (%)					
		<1	1-4	5-9	10-24	25+	Median
North Carr	274	6.6	31.0	21.5	20.1	20.8	6.29
Northern	536	6.7	22.2	14.2	23.3	33.6	14.63
North Locality	810	6.7	25.2	16.7	22.2	29.3	10.00
East	597	3.9	15.4	13.6	30.7	36.5	18.42
Park	722	2.5	17.5	16.3	32.5	31.2	16.00
Riverside E	212	6.6	27.8	14.2	30.2	21.2	10.00
East Locality	1,531	3.6	18.1	15.0	31.5	31.9	15.92
Riverside W	497	7.8	24.9	17.1	28.4	21.7	10.00
West	569	2.6	13.9	15.8	34.1	33.6	18.17
Wyke	575	12.7	28.5	15.8	21.9	21.0	6.50
West Locality	1,641	7.7	22.4	16.2	28.1	25.6	11.00
Hull	3,982	5.9	21.3	15.8	28.2	28.8	12.83

Table 17.4: How long have you lived in this area (Q83) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Years resident in this area (%)					
		<1	1-4	5-9	10-24	25+	Median
Most dep.	645	5.6	21.9	16.0	28.4	28.2	13.00
2	517	5.6	25.7	16.8	30.8	21.1	10.00
3	749	9.9	21.1	17.0	24.6	27.5	10.00
4	1,034	4.0	19.1	14.3	28.5	34.0	16.08
Least dep.	875	5.5	20.5	16.1	28.3	29.6	13.00

17.2 How would you rate local health services

Table 17.5: Thinking about what you expect of your local health services how would you rate them (Q84) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	How would you rate local health services? (%)					
		Very good	Good	Average	Poor	Very poor	Don't know
Males	1,919	10.6	40.8	36.5	5.6	1.7	4.8
Females	2,048	9.6	39.8	39.8	6.3	2.0	2.4
All	3,967	10.1	40.3	38.2	6.0	1.8	3.6

Table 17.6: Thinking about what you expect of your local health services how would you rate them (Q84) by age

Gender	Number of respondents	How would you rate local health services? (%)					
		Very good	Good	Average	Poor	Very poor	Don't know
18-24	553	6.7	35.1	40.0	6.5	2.7	9.0
25-44	1,452	6.1	39.2	42.6	6.3	2.2	3.6
45-64	1,125	9.3	39.4	39.2	7.7	1.9	2.5
65-74	464	18.8	47.6	27.6	3.9	0.9	1.3
75+	350	22.6	45.7	28.3	1.4	0.3	1.7

Table 17.7: Thinking about what you expect of your local health services how would you rate them (Q84) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	How would you rate local health services? (%)					
		Very good	Good	Average	Poor	Very poor	Don't know
North Carr	277	6.9	43.3	33.6	8.3	4.0	4.0
Northern	534	11.0	37.8	39.9	6.0	1.9	3.4
North Locality	811	9.6	39.7	37.7	6.8	2.6	3.6
East	591	9.1	41.5	39.8	5.2	1.5	2.9
Park	723	10.2	38.0	42.0	6.1	0.8	2.8
Riverside E	212	8.0	40.1	40.6	6.6	0.9	3.8
East Locality	1,526	9.5	39.6	41.0	5.8	1.1	2.9
Riverside W	496	11.5	38.9	37.7	5.2	2.8	3.8
West	555	12.4	47.2	32.4	4.1	1.3	2.5
Wyke	579	8.8	37.3	37.7	7.8	2.4	6.0
West Locality	1,630	10.9	41.2	35.9	5.8	2.1	4.2
Hull	3,967	10.1	40.3	38.2	6.0	1.8	3.6

Table 17.8: Thinking about what you expect of your local health services how would you rate them (Q84) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How would you rate local health services? (%)					
		Very good	Good	Average	Poor	Very poor	Don't know
Most dep.	642	12.6	37.9	36.4	6.5	2.5	4.0
2	522	7.1	36.4	42.7	6.3	2.7	4.8
3	744	9.0	40.2	39.7	5.9	0.9	4.3
4	1,024	11.0	41.2	37.8	6.0	1.1	2.9
Least dep.	866	9.6	43.1	37.3	5.3	1.8	2.9

17.3 Daytime safety

Table 17.9: How safe do you feel walking alone in this area during daytime (Q85a) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	How safe do you feel walking alone in this area during daytime? (%)				
		Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Never goes out
Males	1,955	38.2	48.1	10.5	2.6	0.7
Females	2,062	29.0	54.4	12.3	2.7	1.6
All	4,017	33.4	51.3	11.4	2.6	1.2

Table 17.10: How safe do you feel walking alone in this area during daytime (Q85a) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How safe do you feel walking alone in this area during daytime? (%)				
		Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Never goes out
18-24	558	36.4	48.2	11.5	3.6	0.4
25-44	1,476	38.1	48.6	10.4	2.3	0.5
45-64	1,133	30.2	54.5	11.4	2.9	1.0
65-74	465	26.5	54.4	14.0	2.6	2.6
75+	362	28.5	53.6	12.2	1.9	3.9

Table 17.11: How safe do you feel walking alone in this area during daytime (Q85a) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	How safe do you feel walking alone in this area during daytime? (%)				
		Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Never goes out
North Carr	276	35.5	51.8	10.9	1.1	0.7
Northern	537	31.3	48.4	14.2	3.5	2.6
North Locality	813	32.7	49.6	13.0	2.7	2.0
East	601	32.6	54.1	11.3	1.5	0.5
Park	734	34.1	51.6	11.4	1.5	1.4
Riverside E	217	40.1	52.5	6.5	0.0	0.9
East Locality	1,552	34.3	52.7	10.7	1.3	1.0
Riverside W	502	23.7	53.0	15.7	6.0	1.6
West	570	46.5	46.3	4.9	1.8	0.5
Wyke	580	27.6	53.6	13.8	4.1	0.9
West Locality	1,652	32.9	50.9	11.3	3.9	1.0
Hull	4,017	33.4	51.3	11.4	2.6	1.2

Table 17.12: How safe do you feel walking alone in this area during daytime (Q85a) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How safe do you feel walking alone in this area during daytime? (%)				
		Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Never goes out
Most dep.	648	25.2	48.3	17.9	6.2	2.5
2	524	27.1	51.1	17.0	2.7	2.1
3	754	29.7	54.8	12.3	2.7	0.5
4	1,034	35.8	54.1	7.7	1.5	0.9
Least dep.	883	43.9	48.5	5.9	1.2	0.5

17.4 Night-time safety

Table 17.13: How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark (Q85a) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark? (%)				
		Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Never goes out
Males	1,926	14.4	41.4	27.2	9.6	7.4
Females	2,031	3.9	29.5	34.4	17.7	14.5
All	3,957	9.0	35.3	30.9	13.7	11.1

Table 17.14: How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark (Q85a) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark? (%)				
		Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Never goes out
18-24	552	12.9	36.4	29.5	18.1	3.1
25-44	1,462	12.3	40.8	29.9	12.0	5.0
45-64	1,115	6.5	36.0	32.8	14.4	10.2
65-74	452	4.0	25.9	34.3	13.5	22.3
75+	353	3.7	20.4	27.2	11.9	36.8

Table 17.15: How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark (Q85a) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark? (%)				
		Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Never goes out
North Carr	270	10.4	33.0	33.3	10.7	12.6
Northern	529	9.3	30.6	30.6	15.3	14.2
North Locality	799	9.6	31.4	31.5	13.8	13.6
East	597	7.2	37.9	31.8	13.1	10.1
Park	727	10.7	35.1	29.2	12.1	12.9
Riverside E.	213	12.7	44.6	24.9	10.3	7.5
East Locality	1,537	9.6	37.5	29.6	12.2	11.1
Riverside W.	493	8.3	29.6	32.5	16.6	13.0
West	557	10.4	44.5	29.6	7.0	8.4
Wyke	571	5.8	30.6	33.5	21.7	8.4
West Locality	1,621	8.1	35.1	31.8	15.1	9.8
Hull	3,957	9.0	35.3	30.9	13.7	11.1

Table 17.16: How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark (Q85a) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark? (%)				
		Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Never goes out
Most dep.	637	7.5	27.9	27.0	19.0	18.5
2	511	11.5	29.7	30.3	14.9	13.5
3	742	9.0	34.4	32.7	15.5	8.4
4	1,024	6.9	39.6	32.6	11.3	9.6
Least dep.	872	10.2	40.1	31.3	10.0	8.4

17.5 Well informed about things that affect area

Table 17.17: Would you say that you are well informed about things which affect your area (Q86) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Are you well informed about things which affect your area? (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't know
Males	1,951	46.8	33.3	19.9
Females	2,065	48.8	32.8	18.4
All	4,016	47.8	33.0	19.1

Table 17.18: Would you say that you are well informed about things which affect your area (Q86) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Are you well informed about things which affect your area? (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't know
18-24	557	31.8	36.8	31.4
25-44	1,475	43.5	33.6	22.8
45-64	1,132	51.4	35.1	13.5
65-74	467	58.7	31.0	10.3
75+	362	64.6	22.4	13.0

Table 17.19: Would you say that you are well informed about things which affect your area (Q86) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Are you well informed about things which affect your area? (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't know
North Carr	277	39.0	35.7	25.3
Northern	540	47.0	36.7	16.3
North Locality	817	44.3	36.4	19.3
East	602	47.5	34.9	17.6
Park	731	46.2	33.1	20.7
Riverside E	217	65.9	18.9	15.2
East Locality	1,550	49.5	31.8	18.7
Riverside W	501	43.9	38.3	17.8
West	567	49.4	31.9	18.7
Wyke	581	50.3	28.2	21.5
West Locality	1,649	48.0	32.6	19.4
Hull	4,016	47.8	33.0	19.1

Table 17.20: Would you say that you are well informed about things which affect your area (Q86) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Are you well informed about things which affect your area? (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't know
Most deprived	647	45.6	37.7	16.7
2	524	38.0	38.9	23.1
3	756	44.2	33.2	22.6
4	1,031	52.4	31.0	16.6
Least deprived	884	54.3	27.5	18.2

17.6 Influence on decisions affecting area

Table 17.21: Do you feel you can influence decisions that affect your area (Q87) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Do you feel you can influence decisions that affect your area? (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't know
Males	1,946	18.3	54.3	27.4
Females	2,029	15.3	54.6	30.1
All	3,975	16.8	54.4	28.8

Table 17.22: Do you feel you can influence decisions that affect your area (Q87) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Do you feel you can influence decisions that affect your area? (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't know
18-24	554	13.0	52.5	34.5
25-44	1,469	18.4	49.4	32.2
45-64	1,123	18.1	56.5	25.4
65-74	455	14.9	64.6	20.4
75+	351	14.2	59.5	26.2

Table 17.23: Do you feel you can influence decisions that affect your area (Q87) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Do you feel you can influence decisions that affect your area? (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't know
North Carr	277	11.2	54.5	34.3
Northern	531	17.5	53.5	29.0
North Locality	808	15.3	53.8	30.8
East	591	12.7	55.3	32.0
Park	728	14.6	56.2	29.3
Riverside E	215	28.4	45.6	26.0
East Locality	1,534	15.8	54.4	29.9
Riverside W	492	17.5	56.1	26.4
West	565	15.0	54.2	30.8
Wyke	576	22.6	54.3	23.1
West Locality	1,633	18.4	54.8	26.8
Hull	3,975	16.8	54.4	28.8

Table 17.24: Do you feel you can influence decisions that affect your area (Q87) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Do you feel you can influence decisions that affect your area? (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't know
Most deprived	641	15.0	55.9	29.2
2	519	17.0	51.1	32.0
3	745	16.8	54.8	28.5
4	1,027	16.7	55.1	28.1
Least deprived	871	17.6	54.5	27.9

17.7 Involvement in local organisations

Table 17.25: Have you been involved in any local organisations over the past 3 years (Q88) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Involved in local organisations over the past 3 years? (%)	
		Yes	No
Males	1,933	6.6	93.4
Females	2,036	7.5	92.5
All	3,969	7.1	92.9

Table 17.26: Have you been involved in any local organisations over the past 3 years (Q88) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Involved in local organisations over the past 3 years? (%)	
		Yes	No
18-24	553	2.7	97.3
25-44	1,462	5.5	94.5
45-64	1,123	9.3	90.7
65-74	456	10.1	89.9
75+	353	9.3	90.7

Table 17.27: Have you been involved in any local organisations over the past 3 years (Q88) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Involved in local organisations over the past 3 years? (%)	
		Yes	No
North Carr	275	5.5	94.5
Northern	532	6.4	93.6
North Locality	807	6.1	93.9
East	590	4.4	95.6
Park	729	5.8	94.2
Riverside (East)	212	7.5	92.5
East Locality	1,531	5.5	94.5
Riverside (West)	495	8.3	91.7
West	566	5.1	94.9
Wyke	570	13.7	86.3
West Locality	1,631	9.1	90.9
Hull	3,969	7.1	92.9

Table 17.28: Have you been involved in any local organisations over the past 3 years (Q88) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Involved in local organisations over the past 3 years? (%)	
		Yes	No
Most deprived	639	5.5	94.5
2	517	7.0	93.0
3	745	8.9	91.1
4	1,025	7.2	92.8
Least deprived	871	6.5	93.5

17.8 Graffiti and vandalism

Table 17.29: How much of a problem in your area is graffiti or vandalism (Q89a) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	How much of a problem is graffiti or vandalism in your area? (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Minor	Not a problem	Don't know
Males	1,914	8.9	20.1	44.4	21.0	5.7
Females	2,001	7.3	21.5	45.1	19.5	6.5
All	3,915	8.1	20.8	44.8	20.2	6.1

Table 17.30: How much of a problem in your area is graffiti or vandalism (Q89a) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How much of a problem is graffiti or vandalism in your area? (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Minor	Not a problem	Don't know
18-24	553	7.2	22.1	41.0	22.4	7.2
25-44	1,459	8.2	20.0	43.8	23.0	5.0
45-64	1,101	8.5	20.9	47.8	16.9	5.9
65-74	439	7.1	22.8	47.8	16.6	5.7
75+	341	8.5	20.5	41.9	19.9	9.1

Table 17.31: How much of a problem in your area is graffiti or vandalism (Q89a) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	How much of a problem is graffiti or vandalism in your area? (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Minor	Not a problem	Don't know
North Carr	268	7.5	16.0	45.9	24.3	6.3
Northern	519	13.1	21.4	36.0	23.9	5.6
North Locality	787	11.2	19.6	39.4	24.0	5.8
East	584	6.5	25.3	48.8	13.2	6.2
Park	718	11.6	17.5	46.5	18.7	5.7
Riverside E	214	3.3	18.7	48.6	22.9	6.5
East Locality	1,516	8.4	20.7	47.7	17.2	6.0
Riverside W	484	11.6	27.1	38.4	17.1	5.8
West	556	2.3	13.3	51.4	27.0	5.9
Wyke	572	5.4	25.0	43.2	19.2	7.2
West Locality	1,612	6.2	21.6	44.6	21.3	6.3
Hull	3,915	8.1	20.8	44.8	20.2	6.1

Table 17.32: How much of a problem in your area is graffiti or vandalism (Q89a) by deprivation quintile

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How much of a problem is graffiti or vandalism in your area? (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Minor	Not a problem	Don't know
Most dep.	624	19.4	29.3	30.8	14.4	6.1
2	505	12.9	25.1	37.2	16.8	7.9
3	744	7.1	21.0	46.1	17.9	7.9
4	1,016	3.2	20.3	51.9	19.9	4.7
Least dep.	859	3.3	12.3	50.6	28.4	5.4

17.9 Verbal and physical threat or aggression

Table 17.33: How much of a problem in your area is verbal or physical threat or aggression (Q89b) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	How much of a problem is verbal or physical threat or aggression in your area? (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Minor	Not a problem	Don't know
Males	1,901	9.1	18.3	34.8	31.5	6.3
Females	1,980	7.2	17.5	37.7	29.3	8.3
All	3,881	8.1	17.9	36.3	30.4	7.3

Table 17.34: How much of a problem in your area is verbal or physical threat or aggression (Q89b) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How much of a problem is verbal or physical threat or aggression in your area? (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Minor	Not a problem	Don't know
18-24	553	11.4	25.1	34.2	21.9	7.4
25-44	1,459	9.9	18.6	37.3	28.5	5.7
45-64	1,101	7.4	16.3	39.1	31.1	6.2
65-74	433	3.5	15.2	35.1	36.3	9.9
75+	315	3.2	11.4	27.0	44.4	14.0

Table 17.35: How much of a problem in your area is verbal or physical threat or aggression (Q89b) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	How much of a problem is verbal or physical threat or aggression in your area? (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Minor	Not a problem	Don't know
North Carr	264	6.8	16.3	31.8	37.5	7.6
Northern	523	12.2	21.2	28.7	32.3	5.5
North Locality	787	10.4	19.6	29.7	34.1	6.2
East	571	4.9	17.9	42.0	26.3	8.9
Park	718	12.0	15.3	38.9	26.5	7.4
Riverside E	210	3.8	7.1	34.3	47.1	7.6
East Locality	1,499	8.1	15.1	39.4	29.3	8.0
Riverside W	474	11.2	25.9	32.9	22.6	7.4
West	548	1.5	8.2	41.1	42.9	6.4
Wyke	573	8.9	25.5	35.3	22.7	7.7
West Locality	1,595	7.0	19.7	36.6	29.6	7.1
Hull	3,881	8.1	17.9	36.3	30.4	7.3

Table 17.36: How much of a problem in your area is verbal or physical threat or aggression (Q89b) by deprivation quintile

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How much of a problem is verbal or physical threat or aggression in your area? (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Minor	Not a problem	Don't know
Most dep.	622	17.7	26.5	28.5	19.8	7.6
2	496	13.3	22.4	31.9	24.4	8.1
3	733	8.7	20.5	38.9	24.7	7.2
4	1,008	3.8	13.8	40.8	34.5	7.1
Least dep.	855	2.7	10.5	37.4	42.1	7.3

17.10 Crime

Table 17.37: How much of a problem in your area is crime (Q89c) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	How much of a problem is crime in your area? (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Minor	Not a problem	Don't know
Males	1,930	14.6	27.2	40.0	10.5	7.8
Females	2,018	12.6	29.8	39.8	6.8	10.9
All	3,948	13.6	28.5	39.9	8.6	9.4

Table 17.38: How much of a problem in your area is crime (Q89c) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How much of a problem is crime in your area? (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Minor	Not a problem	Don't know
18-24	553	17.0	28.9	32.7	13.0	8.3
25-44	1,461	15.3	26.4	40.5	10.3	7.7
45-64	1,123	13.7	32.5	40.8	4.2	8.8
65-74	449	8.5	30.7	43.9	5.1	11.8
75+	341	7.0	22.3	41.1	13.5	16.1

Table 17.39: How much of a problem in your area is crime (Q89c) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	How much of a problem is crime in your area? (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Minor	Not a problem	Don't know
North Carr	272	10.7	26.5	40.8	9.9	12.1
Northern	535	20.2	29.9	29.9	12.0	8.0
North Locality	807	17.0	28.7	33.6	11.3	9.4
East	581	10.0	30.6	40.6	9.3	9.5
Park	723	15.4	21.7	45.5	8.7	8.7
Riverside E	214	4.7	25.2	44.9	13.6	11.7
East Locality	1,518	11.8	25.6	43.5	9.6	9.4
Riverside W	488	20.5	33.2	28.9	8.8	8.6
West	560	5.5	23.0	56.6	5.0	9.8
Wyke	575	15.5	37.2	32.3	5.6	9.4
West Locality	1,623	13.6	31.1	39.7	6.3	9.3
Hull	3,948	13.6	28.5	39.9	8.6	9.4

Table 17.40: How much of a problem in your area is crime (Q89c) by deprivation quintile

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How much of a problem is crime in your area? (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Minor	Not a problem	Don't know
Most dep.	636	28.5	33.3	20.9	9.0	8.3
2	507	20.3	33.1	26.8	9.7	10.1
3	743	13.6	30.1	39.4	7.4	9.4
4	1,020	8.2	29.6	46.1	6.6	9.5
Least dep.	874	5.0	19.8	54.6	10.8	9.8

17.11 Any action taken to solve a local problem

Table 17.41: Any action taken in the past 3 years to solve a local problem (Q90) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Acted to solve a local problem (%)			
		Acted	Thought about it, no action	None taken	No problem
Males	1,950	31.9	10.6	51.8	5.7
Females	2,017	34.9	12.9	45.9	6.3
All	3,967	33.4	11.7	48.8	6.0

Table 17.42: Any action taken in the past 3 years to solve a local problem (Q90) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Acted to solve a local problem (%)			
		Acted	Thought about it, no action	None taken	No problem
18-24	548	18.8	13.7	57.5	10.0
25-44	1,471	29.8	11.8	51.9	6.5
45-64	1,131	41.8	11.2	41.9	5.0
65-74	452	42.5	11.1	42.3	4.2
75+	344	32.8	11.0	52.3	3.8

Table 17.43: Any action taken in the past 3 years to solve a local problem (Q90) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Acted to solve a local problem (%)			
		Acted	Thought about it, no action	None taken	No problem
North Carr	275	32.4	8.0	53.5	6.2
Northern	523	35.4	11.1	48.2	5.4
North Locality	798	34.3	10.0	50.0	5.6
East	581	30.5	12.9	50.8	5.9
Park	726	31.0	10.3	52.6	6.1
Riverside E	216	34.3	14.4	44.0	7.4
East Locality	1,523	31.3	11.9	50.7	6.2
Riverside W	501	38.9	10.6	45.9	4.6
West	565	27.3	12.0	53.5	7.3
Wyke	580	39.0	14.5	40.2	6.4
West Locality	1,646	34.9	12.5	46.5	6.1
Hull	3,967	33.4	11.7	48.8	6.0

Table 17.44: Any action taken in the past 3 years to solve a local problem (Q90) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Acted to solve a local problem (%)			
		Acted	Thought about it, no action	None taken	No problem
Most deprived	643	37.0	11.0	47.9	4.0
2	514	32.1	8.2	55.3	4.5
3	748	32.4	10.3	51.5	5.9
4	1,023	33.3	14.5	45.8	6.4
Least deprived	865	32.5	12.8	46.5	8.2

17.12 Actions taken to solve a local problem

Table 17.45: Actions taken in the last 3 years to solve a local problem (Q90) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Actions taken to solve a local problem (%) ⁵⁶				
		Written to a local newspaper	Contacted the appropriate organisation	Contacted a local councillor or MP	Attended protest meeting or joined an action group	Other action
Males	622	12.1	73.8	37.3	21.9	11.4
Females	703	9.2	79.2	34.9	20.6	9.5
All	1,325	10.6	76.7	36.0	21.2	10.4

Table 17.46: Actions taken in the last 3 years to solve a local problem (Q90) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Actions taken to solve a local problem (%)				
		Written to a local newspaper	Contacted the appropriate organisation	Contacted a local councillor or MP	Attended protest meeting or joined an action group	Other action
18-24	103	7.8	68.0	28.2	18.4	19.4
25-44	439	10.9	76.3	31.9	19.4	12.1
45-64	473	11.8	80.3	35.1	21.8	9.5
65-74	192	8.9	74.0	49.0	25.5	6.8

⁵⁶ Percentages do not sum to 100 as some individuals will have taken more than one type of action

75+	113	9.7	75.2	39.8	22.1	5.3
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Table 17.47: Actions taken in the last 3 years to solve a local problem (Q90) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Actions taken to solve a local problem (%) ⁵⁷				
		Written to a local newspaper	Contacted the appropriate organisation	Contacted a local councillor or MP	Attended protest meeting or joined an action group	Other action
North Carr	89	9.0	83.1	39.3	12.4	5.6
Northern	185	6.5	76.2	36.2	16.2	12.4
North Locality	274	7.3	78.5	37.2	15.0	10.2
East	177	8.5	76.3	33.9	19.8	7.9
Park	225	12.9	77.8	30.7	18.7	8.9
Riverside (East)	74	9.5	73.0	50.0	32.4	9.5
East Locality	476	10.7	76.5	34.9	21.2	8.6
Riverside (West)	195	13.8	76.9	36.4	26.2	6.2
West	154	9.7	77.3	37.0	14.3	9.1
Wyke	226	11.9	74.3	35.8	29.2	19.0
West Locality	575	12.0	76.0	36.3	24.2	12.0
Hull	1,325	10.6	76.7	36.0	21.2	10.4

⁵⁷ Percentages do not sum to 100 as some individuals will have taken more than one type of action

Table 17.48: Actions taken in the last 3 years to solve a local problem (Q90) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Actions taken to solve a local problem (%) ⁵⁸				
		Written to a local newspaper	Contacted the appropriate organisation	Contacted a local councillor or MP	Attended protest meeting or joined an action group	Other action
Most deprived	238	12.6	80.7	31.9	20.6	8.0
2	165	10.9	73.3	36.4	23.6	9.1
3	242	8.7	76.0	29.8	24.4	14.0
4	341	9.1	78.6	40.5	17.0	12.0
Least deprived	281	11.0	74.4	38.8	24.2	7.5

⁵⁸ Percentages do not sum to 100 as some individuals will have taken more than one type of action

Table 17.49: Number of types of action taken in the last 3 years to solve a local problem (Q90) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Number of types of action taken (%)				
		1	2	3	4	5
Males	622	58.2	29.9	9.6	1.8	0.5
Females	703	62.4	24.6	10.1	2.7	0.1
All	1,325	60.5	27.1	9.9	2.3	0.3

Table 17.50: Number of types of action taken in the last 3 years to solve a local problem (Q90) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Number of types of action taken (%)				
		1	2	3	4	5
18-24	103	67.0	26.2	4.9	1.9	0.0
25-44	439	64.9	23.0	9.6	1.6	0.9
45-64	473	57.9	28.8	10.1	3.2	0.0
65-74	192	54.7	29.2	13.5	2.6	0.0
75+	113	58.4	31.9	8.8	0.9	0.0

Table 17.51: Number of types of action taken in the last 3 years to solve a local problem (Q90) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Number of types of action taken (%)				
		1	2	3	4	5
North Carr	89	65.2	23.6	9.0	1.1	1.1
Northern	185	62.7	28.1	8.1	1.1	0.0
North Locality	274	63.5	26.6	8.4	1.1	0.4
East	177	63.3	27.1	9.6	0.0	0.0
Park	225	62.2	28.4	7.6	1.8	0.0
Riverside (East)	74	51.4	29.7	12.2	6.8	0.0
East Locality	476	60.9	28.2	9.0	1.9	0.0
Riverside (West)	195	61.0	22.1	13.3	3.6	0.0
West	154	63.0	27.9	7.8	1.3	0.0
Wyke	226	53.5	29.2	11.9	4.0	1.3
West Locality	575	58.6	26.4	11.3	3.1	0.5
Hull	1,325	60.5	27.1	9.9	2.3	0.3

Table 17.52: Number of types of action taken in the last 3 years to solve a local problem (Q90) by deprivation quintile

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Number of types of action taken (%)				
		1	2	3	4	5
Most deprived	238	63.4	21.8	12.2	2.5	0.0

2	165	62.4	24.8	10.3	1.8	0.6
3	242	61.2	28.1	8.3	1.7	0.8
4	341	57.5	30.8	9.1	2.3	0.3
Least deprived	281	59.4	28.1	9.6	2.8	0.0

17.13 How many people do you trust in your neighbourhood

Table 17.53: How many people in your neighbourhood would you say that you trust (Q91) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	How many people do you trust in your neighbourhood? (%)				
		Most	Many	A few	None	Don't know
Males	1,953	31.4	20.2	32.7	6.5	9.3
Females	2,039	32.6	22.9	32.5	3.3	8.7
All	3,992	32.0	21.5	32.6	4.9	9.0

Table 17.54: How many people in your neighbourhood would you say that you trust (Q91) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How many people do you trust in your neighbourhood? (%)				
		Most	Many	A few	None	Don't know
18-24	550	12.7	15.8	44.2	8.9	18.4
25-44	1,472	23.6	22.8	36.2	6.1	11.2
45-64	1,133	36.5	22.9	31.1	4.0	5.5
65-74	464	50.4	22.6	22.4	1.7	2.8
75+	350	59.4	18.0	18.9	0.6	3.1

Table 17.55: How many people in your neighbourhood would you say that you trust (Q91) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	How many people do you trust in your neighbourhood? (%)				
		Most	Many	A few	None	Don't know
North Carr	276	30.1	23.2	32.2	6.9	7.6
Northern	535	29.9	18.3	37.9	6.0	7.9
North Locality	811	30.0	20.0	36.0	6.3	7.8
East	597	37.5	19.3	33.7	3.0	6.5
Park	721	34.1	25.1	26.8	3.5	10.5
Riverside E	215	41.9	25.1	18.1	1.9	13.0
East Locality	1,533	36.5	22.8	28.2	3.1	9.3
Riverside W	502	21.9	16.7	44.2	10.0	7.2
West	568	42.8	23.2	25.9	2.8	5.3
Wyke	578	21.1	22.8	35.8	5.4	14.9

West Locality	1,648	28.8	21.1	35.0	5.9	9.2
Hull	3,992	32.0	21.5	32.6	4.9	9.0

Table 17.56: How many people in your neighbourhood would you say that you trust (Q91) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How many people do you trust in your neighbourhood? (%)				
		Most	Many	A few	None	Don't know
Most dep.	647	22.6	14.1	45.9	9.4	8.0
2	515	17.5	20.8	43.5	8.3	9.9
3	751	27.4	21.0	34.6	5.7	11.2
4	1,029	37.3	24.1	28.2	2.7	7.7
Least dep.	877	46.1	25.0	19.0	1.7	8.2

17.14 Do neighbours look out for each other

Table 17.57: Would you say this neighbourhood is a place where neighbours look out for each other (Q92) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Do neighbours look out for each other in your neighbourhood? (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't know
Males	1,964	57.5	23.5	18.9
Females	2,048	63.6	20.1	16.3
All	4,012	60.6	21.8	17.6

Table 17.58: Would you say this neighbourhood is a place where neighbours look out for each other (Q92) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Do neighbours look out for each other in your neighbourhood? (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't know
18-24	553	42.3	31.3	26.4
25-44	1,475	58.6	21.2	20.3
45-64	1,137	62.5	23.5	14.0
65-74	468	73.5	15.4	11.1
75+	357	74.5	12.9	12.6

Table 17.59: Would you say this neighbourhood is a place where neighbours look out for each other (Q92) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Do neighbours look out for each other in your neighbourhood? (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't know
North Carr	276	60.5	19.9	19.6
Northern	534	60.9	24.0	15.2
North Locality	810	60.7	22.6	16.7
East	597	67.2	16.4	16.4
Park	736	63.5	17.7	18.9
Riverside (East)	218	62.8	16.5	20.6
East Locality	1,551	64.8	17.0	18.2
Riverside (West)	510	48.8	34.5	16.7
West	565	68.5	16.3	15.2
Wyke	576	52.1	27.6	20.3
West Locality	1,651	56.7	25.9	17.4
Hull	4,012	60.6	21.8	17.6

Table 17.60: Would you say this neighbourhood is a place where neighbours look out for each other (Q92) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Do neighbours look out for each other in your neighbourhood? (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't know
Most deprived	653	50.1	32.5	17.5
2	523	52.0	28.1	19.9
3	749	57.7	21.8	20.6
4	1,035	66.6	17.4	16.0
Least deprived	876	69.4	15.0	15.6

17.15 How often do you speak to family members

Table 17.61: Not counting the people you live with, how often do you speak to family members (Q93) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to family members? (%) ⁵⁹			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
Males	1,971	43.4	44.4	9.0	3.2
Females	2,057	60.4	33.2	4.5	1.9
All	4,028	52.1	38.7	6.7	2.6

⁵⁹ Most days=daily or 4-6 days per week; Weekly=1-4 days per week; Monthly=1-2 times per month or bi-monthly; Rarely=1-2 times per year or less

Table 17.62: Not counting the people you live with, how often do you speak to family members (Q93) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to family members? (%) ⁶⁰			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
18-24	556	50.7	38.3	8.1	2.9
25-44	1,489	54.1	37.3	6.4	2.1
45-64	1,140	50.0	39.6	7.2	3.2
65-74	464	54.1	37.7	6.0	2.2
75+	358	50.3	43.0	4.7	2.0

Table 17.63: Not counting the people you live with, how often do you speak to family members (Q93) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to family members? (%)			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
North Carr	275	57.1	35.6	5.5	1.8
Northern	539	46.6	42.9	6.9	3.7
North Locality	814	50.1	40.4	6.4	3.1
East	598	56.0	36.1	5.9	2.0
Park	735	59.9	32.1	5.4	2.6
Riverside (East)	215	56.7	36.7	4.7	1.9
East Locality	1,548	57.9	34.3	5.5	2.3
Riverside (West)	512	45.3	39.8	10.0	4.9
West	574	50.3	42.5	5.2	1.9
Wyke	580	46.9	42.9	9.0	1.2
West Locality	1,666	47.6	41.8	8.0	2.6
Hull	4,028	52.1	38.7	6.7	2.6

Table 17.64: Not counting the people you live with, how often do you speak to family members (Q93) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to family members? (%)			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
Most deprived	663	52.8	35.7	7.2	4.2
2	523	53.2	35.0	8.2	3.6
3	752	50.1	40.3	6.9	2.7
4	1,037	53.3	39.1	6.2	1.4
Least deprived	879	51.3	41.0	6.0	1.7

⁶⁰ Most days=daily or 4-6 days per week; Weekly=1-4 days per week; Monthly=1-2 times per month or bi-monthly; Rarely=1-2 times per year or less

17.16 How often do you speak to friends

Table 17.65: Not counting the people you live with, how often do you speak to friends (who are not family or neighbours) (Q94) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to friends? (%) ⁶¹			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
Males	1,971	49.8	42.3	6.0	1.9
Females	2,051	48.5	42.2	7.1	2.2
All	4,022	49.1	42.2	6.6	2.0

Table 17.66: Not counting the people you live with, how often do you speak to friends (who are not family or neighbours) (Q94) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to friends? (%)			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
18-24	555	69.0	27.2	3.1	0.7
25-44	1,489	53.7	39.7	5.2	1.4
45-64	1,135	42.6	45.2	9.6	2.6
65-74	462	36.4	54.3	6.9	2.4
75+	361	36.3	51.2	7.8	4.7

⁶¹ Most days=daily or 4-6 days per week; Weekly=1-4 days per week; Monthly=1-2 times per month or bi-monthly; Rarely=1-2 times per year or less

Table 17.67: Not counting the people you live with, how often do you speak to friends (who are not family or neighbours) (Q94) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to friends? (%) ⁶²			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
North Carr	277	51.3	39.0	9.0	0.7
Northern	537	43.4	46.9	6.5	3.2
North Locality	814	46.1	44.2	7.4	2.3
East	600	50.0	41.7	6.5	1.8
Park	734	53.4	38.4	5.7	2.5
Riverside (East)	215	48.4	43.3	7.4	0.9
East Locality	1,549	51.4	40.3	6.3	2.0
Riverside (West)	510	47.5	42.5	6.9	3.1
West	572	40.6	50.3	7.0	2.1
Wyke	577	57.4	36.2	5.7	0.7
West Locality	1,659	48.5	43.0	6.5	1.9
Hull	4,022	49.1	42.2	6.6	2.0

Table 17.68: Not counting the people you live with, how often do you speak to friends (who are not family or neighbours) (Q94) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to friends? (%)			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
Most deprived	658	47.1	43.0	6.4	3.5
2	524	55.9	36.5	6.1	1.5
3	754	54.0	39.4	5.3	1.3
4	1,033	46.7	44.1	7.4	1.8
Least deprived	878	45.2	44.8	7.9	2.2

⁶² Most days=daily or 4-6 days per week; Weekly=1-4 days per week; Monthly=1-2 times per month or bi-monthly; Rarely=1-2 times per year or less

17.17 How often do you speak to neighbours

Table 17.69: Not counting the people you live with, how often do you speak to neighbours (who are not family members or friends) (Q95) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to neighbours? (%) ⁶³			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
Males	1,966	25.2	53.3	15.2	6.3
Females	2,048	25.3	55.4	15.0	4.3
All	4,014	25.3	54.4	15.1	5.3

Table 17.70: Not counting the people you live with, how often do you speak to neighbours (who are not family members or friends) (Q95) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to neighbours? (%)			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
18-24	552	17.0	46.9	21.6	14.5
25-44	1,485	21.8	54.9	17.6	5.6
45-64	1,132	26.1	55.8	14.9	3.1
65-74	465	34.4	58.9	6.0	0.6
75+	359	36.8	53.2	7.5	2.5

⁶³ Most days=daily or 4-6 days per week; Weekly=1-4 days per week; Monthly=1-2 times per month or bi-monthly; Rarely=1-2 times per year or less

Table 17.71: Not counting the people you live with, how often do you speak to neighbours (who are not family members or friends) (Q95) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to neighbours? (%) ⁶⁴			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
North Carr	275	26.2	53.1	16.4	4.4
Northern	535	25.8	59.1	12.3	2.8
North Locality	810	25.9	57.0	13.7	3.3
East	600	29.0	53.5	13.7	3.8
Park	732	31.1	54.8	10.9	3.1
Riverside (East)	212	22.6	52.8	19.3	5.2
East Locality	1,544	29.1	54.0	13.1	3.7
Riverside (West)	510	23.3	50.8	16.5	9.4
West	571	22.9	59.4	15.8	1.9
Wyke	579	18.0	49.7	20.6	11.7
West Locality	1,660	21.3	53.4	17.7	7.7
Hull	4,014	25.3	54.4	15.1	5.3

Table 17.72: Not counting the people you live with, how often do you speak to neighbours (who are not family members or friends) (Q95) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to neighbours? (%)			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
Most deprived	657	31.1	50.1	12.9	5.9
2	523	27.0	52.4	15.5	5.2
3	752	23.4	51.5	17.3	7.8
4	1,034	23.5	57.5	14.7	4.3
Least deprived	873	23.4	57.5	15.5	3.7

⁶⁴ Most days=daily or 4-6 days per week; Weekly=1-4 days per week; Monthly 1-2=times per month or bi-monthly; Rarely=1-2 times per year or less

17.18 *How often do you speak to either family, friends or neighbours*

Table 17.73: Not counting the people you live with, how often do you speak to family, friends or neighbours (Q93-95) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to family, friends or neighbours? (%) ⁶⁵			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
Male	1,977	70.0	28.6	1.2	0.3
Female	2,070	77.4	21.6	0.8	0.2
All	4,047	73.8	25.0	1.0	0.2

Table 17.74: Not counting the people you live with, how often do you speak to family, friends or neighbours (Q93-95) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to family, friends or neighbours? (%)			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
18-24	557	83.8	15.3	0.5	0.4
25-44	1,492	74.0	25.1	0.7	0.2
45-64	1,142	71.3	27.2	1.2	0.3
65-74	471	71.1	27.6	1.3	0.0
75+	364	69.0	28.8	1.9	0.3

⁶⁵ Most days=daily or 4-6 days per week; Weekly=1-4 days per week; Monthly=1-2 times per month or bi-monthly; Rarely=1-2 times per year or less

Table 17.75: Not counting the people you live with, how often do you speak to family, friends or neighbours (Q93-95) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to family, friends or neighbours? (%) ⁶⁶			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
North Carr	277	76.5	23.1	0.4	0.0
Northern	541	69.3	29.2	1.3	0.2
North Locality	818	71.8	27.1	1.0	0.1
East	603	76.9	22.4	0.5	0.2
Park	738	79.0	19.9	0.5	0.5
Riverside (East)	215	71.6	27.0	1.4	0.0
East Locality	1556	77.2	21.9	0.6	0.3
Riverside (West)	515	69.9	26.6	2.9	0.6
West	575	68.9	30.6	0.5	0.0
Wyke	583	75.8	23.5	0.7	0.0
West Locality	1673	71.6	26.9	1.3	0.2
Hull	4,047	73.8	25.0	1.0	0.2

Table 17.76: Not counting the people you live with, how often do you speak to family, friends or neighbours (Q93-95) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to family, friends or neighbours? (%)			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
Most deprived	664	74.8	23.2	1.5	0.5
2	526	76.2	22.4	1.0	0.4
3	758	74.4	24.7	0.7	0.3
4	1,041	74.0	25.2	0.9	0.0
Least deprived	882	70.7	28.2	0.9	0.1

⁶⁶ Most days=daily or 4-6 days per week; Weekly=1-4 days per week; Monthly=1-2 times per month or bi-monthly; Rarely=1-2 times per year or less

17.19 How many of your friends and relatives live close by

Table 17.77: Thinking of your relatives and friends that you feel close to, how many live within a 15-20 minute walk or a 5-10 minute drive (Q96) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	How many close relatives & friends live within 15-20mins walk/5-10mins drive? (%)			
		None	1 or 2	3 or 4	5 or more
Males	1,967	17.7	37.8	24.6	19.9
Females	2,056	16.2	36.8	24.3	22.7
All	4,023	17.0	37.3	24.4	21.4

Table 17.78: Thinking of your relatives and friends that you feel close to, how many live within a 15-20 minute walk or a 5-10 minute drive (Q96) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How many close relatives & friends live within 15-20mins walk/5-10mins drive? (%)			
		None	1 or 2	3 or 4	5 or more
18-24	556	14.6	27.5	23.0	34.9
25-44	1,481	15.4	37.7	26.2	20.7
45-64	1,139	17.1	38.5	24.5	19.9
65-74	466	18.2	41.6	23.0	17.2
75+	359	24.2	41.8	21.4	12.5

Table 17.79: Thinking of your relatives and friends that you feel close to, how many live within a 15-20 minute walk or a 5-10 minute drive (Q96) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	How many close relatives & friends live within 15-20mins walk/5-10mins drive? (%)			
		None	1 or 2	3 or 4	5 or more
North Carr	277	13.0	44.8	22.7	19.5
Northern	538	17.5	37.2	28.1	17.3
North Locality	815	16.0	39.8	26.3	18.0
East	597	15.2	39.4	25.0	20.4
Park	734	14.7	30.8	29.2	25.3
Riverside E	216	18.1	36.6	29.2	16.2
East Locality	1,547	15.4	34.9	27.5	22.2
Riverside W	508	18.9	41.1	21.1	18.9
West	575	17.0	40.7	23.0	19.3
Wyke	578	20.9	33.2	17.8	28.0
West Locality	1,661	19.0	38.2	20.6	22.2
Hull	4,023	17.0	37.3	24.4	21.4

Table 17.80: Thinking of your relatives and friends that you feel close to, how many live within a 15-20 minute walk or a 5-10 minute drive (Q96) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How many close relatives & friends live within 15-20mins walk/5-10mins drive? (%)			
		None	1 or 2	3 or 4	5 or more
Most deprived	657	17.7	38.1	24.7	19.6
2	526	11.6	41.3	27.8	19.4
3	752	19.0	36.6	23.1	21.3
4	1,037	16.0	34.8	24.8	24.4
Least deprived	877	18.8	36.9	23.5	20.8

17.20 Could you ask anyone for help if you were ill in bed

Table 17.81: If you were ill in bed and need help at home, could you ask anyone for help (including those who live with you) (Q97) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	If ill in bed, could you ask anyone for help? (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't know/depends
Males	1,962	85.3	4.4	10.2
Females	2,048	88.4	3.2	8.4
All	4,010	86.9	3.8	9.3

Table 17.82: If you were ill in bed and need help at home, could you ask anyone for help (including those who live with you) (Q97) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	If ill in bed, could you ask anyone for help? (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't know/depends
18-24	551	82.6	3.4	14.0
25-44	1,484	86.7	3.7	9.6
45-64	1,139	89.2	3.8	7.0
65-74	465	90.5	3.9	5.6
75+	349	82.5	4.0	13.5

Table 17.83: If you were ill in bed and need help at home, could you ask anyone for help (including those who live with you) (Q97) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	If ill in bed, could you ask anyone for help? (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't know/depends
North Carr	277	89.5	2.9	7.6
Northern	535	87.7	3.2	9.2
North Locality	812	88.3	3.1	8.6
East	596	91.1	3.0	5.9
Park	732	86.3	2.5	11.2
Riverside E	212	85.4	4.2	10.4
East Locality	1,540	88.1	2.9	9.0
Riverside W	510	82.4	7.8	9.8
West	572	89.5	3.0	7.5
Wyke	576	83.2	4.3	12.5
West Locality	1,658	85.1	4.9	10.0
Hull	4,010	86.9	3.8	9.3

Table 17.84: If you were ill in bed and need help at home, could you ask anyone for help (including those who live with you) (Q97) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	If ill in bed, could you ask anyone for help? (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't know/depends
Most deprived	656	84.1	5.6	10.2
2	523	83.2	4.8	12.0
3	750	83.5	3.6	12.9
4	1,029	88.8	3.2	8.0
Least deprived	876	91.2	2.6	6.2

17.21 Who would you ask for help if ill in bed

Table 17.85: Who would you ask for help if ill in bed (Q98) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Who would you ask for help if ill in bed? (%)						
		Spouse/partner	Other household	Other family or relative ⁶⁷	Friend	Neighbour	C/V/other org. ⁶⁸	Prefer not to ask
Males	1,940	65.9	31.1	59.0	47.3	23.0	7.0	11.9
Females	2,032	64.1	34.2	72.8	53.2	27.7	4.5	12.9
All	3,972	65.0	32.7	66.0	50.3	25.4	5.7	12.4

Table 17.86: Who would you ask for help if ill in bed (Q98) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Who would you ask for help if ill in bed? (%)						
		Spouse/partner	Other household	Other family or relative ¹⁷	Friend	Neighbour	C/V/other org. ¹⁸	Prefer not to ask
18-24	539	45.6	54.2	63.3	62.2	12.2	4.1	8.5
25-44	1,460	72.1	34.3	68.6	60.8	25.1	5.0	11.2
45-64	1,135	71.7	35.2	65.7	44.6	27.1	5.3	15.1
65-74	466	65.7	13.5	61.8	33.7	30.5	6.7	12.7
75+	350	42.3	11.1	67.4	29.7	34.3	11.7	14.6

⁶⁷ Outside of the household

⁶⁸ Community, voluntary or other organisation

Table 17.87: Who would you ask for help if ill in bed (Q98) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Who would you ask for help if ill in bed? (%)						
		Spouse/partner	Other household	Other family or relative ⁶⁹	Friend	Neighbour	C/V/other org. ⁷⁰	Prefer not to ask
North Carr	269	66.9	31.6	69.1	53.9	27.1	4.1	11.5
Northern	590	59.2	30.0	55.1	44.9	24.9	11.4	10.0
North Locality	859	61.6	30.5	59.5	47.7	25.6	9.1	10.5
East	527	74.6	40.2	81.2	51.8	29.2	5.7	10.6
Park	731	68.1	36.8	69.6	52.1	28.5	4.1	14.4
Riverside (East)	216	76.4	25.5	69.0	47.7	23.1	5.6	13.9
East Locality	1,474	71.6	36.4	73.7	51.4	28.0	4.9	13.0
Riverside (West)	503	56.1	27.8	62.4	48.3	20.7	5.6	11.5
West	567	67.2	27.3	69.1	47.3	26.1	4.2	13.2
Wyke	569	58.5	36.0	56.2	56.4	22.0	4.4	13.9
West Locality	1,639	60.8	30.5	62.6	50.8	23.0	4.7	12.9
Hull	3,972	65.0	32.7	66.0	50.3	25.4	5.7	12.4

⁶⁹ Outside of the household

⁷⁰ Community, voluntary or other organisation

Table 17.88: Who would you ask for help if ill in bed (Q98) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Who would you ask for help if ill in bed? (%)						
		Spouse/partner	Other household	Other family or relative ⁷¹	Friend	Neighbour	C/V/other org. ⁷²	Prefer not to ask
Most deprived	651	52.1	30.9	64.4	45.3	22.4	8.0	11.7
2	518	56.2	36.9	63.3	51.7	22.4	6.2	9.8
3	742	65.2	34.0	62.3	51.9	23.3	4.2	12.8
4	1,021	69.7	32.1	70.4	49.5	27.6	5.4	14.0
Least deprived	870	73.8	31.6	67.0	50.9	28.2	4.7	12.6

⁷¹ Outside of the household

⁷² Community, voluntary or other organisation

17.22 Support in a serious crisis

Table 17.89: In general, if you had a serious crisis, how many people, if any, do you feel you could turn to for comfort and support (Q99) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	How many people could you turn to in a crisis? (%)				
		0	1-3	4-6	7-10	>10
Males	1,978	4.9	22.1	29.9	24.9	18.3
Females	2,069	4.1	18.9	29.4	27.5	20.1
All	4,047	4.5	20.5	29.6	26.2	19.2

Table 17.90: In general, if you had a serious crisis, how many people, if any, do you feel you could turn to for comfort and support (Q99) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How many people could you turn to in a crisis? (%)				
		0	1-3	4-6	7-10	>10
18-24	555	5.0	20.4	22.0	25.9	26.7
25-44	1,487	3.6	20.0	27.2	27.0	22.1
45-64	1,149	4.2	18.7	33.8	25.7	17.7
65-74	472	4.9	19.9	33.5	28.2	13.6
75+	360	8.1	28.9	32.8	22.5	7.8

Table 17.91: In general, if you had a serious crisis, how many people, if any, do you feel you could turn to for comfort and support (Q99) by area committee area and locality

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	How many people could you turn to in a crisis? (%)				
		0	1-3	4-6	7-10	>10
North Carr	280	3.6	17.9	28.2	34.3	16.1
Northern	542	4.6	24.2	31.2	27.5	12.5
North Locality	822	4.3	22.0	30.2	29.8	13.7
East	598	4.7	17.4	30.3	25.8	21.9
Park	738	4.2	15.0	25.2	28.5	27.1
Riverside E	221	5.0	19.0	26.7	26.7	22.6
East Locality	1,557	4.5	16.5	27.4	27.2	24.5
Riverside W	515	9.3	26.8	31.1	19.8	13.0
West	573	2.4	18.0	34.0	27.9	17.6
Wyke	580	2.6	25.7	29.3	22.6	19.8
West Locality	1,668	4.6	23.4	31.5	23.6	17.0
Hull	4,047	4.5	20.5	29.6	26.2	19.2

Table 17.92 In general, if you had a serious crisis, how many people, if any, do you feel you could turn to for comfort and support (Q99) by deprivation quintile (Hull)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How many people could you turn to in a crisis? (%)				
		0	1-3	4-6	7-10	>10
Most deprived	662	6.6	24.3	30.2	23.6	15.3
2	529	5.1	23.1	28.2	27.8	15.9
3	756	3.7	22.2	30.6	24.3	19.2
4	1,037	3.7	19.2	30.0	25.8	21.3
Least deprived	887	4.3	16.3	29.4	28.2	21.8

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19 Further Information

For further information on this survey and other surveys, and more information about Hull and health inequalities, as well as other publications and documents produced by the Public Health Intelligence team at Hull City Council (who were at Hull Teaching Primary Care Trust / NHS Hull at the time of this survey), please visit our website: www.hulljsna.com.

Appendix A: Survey methodology

The consultation was undertaken using a questionnaire that was designed by Hull Teaching PCT in conjunction with officers from SMSR Limited. The consultation was conducted over a 3 month period which began in February 2007 and was completed in April 2007.

Initially, interviews were to be undertaken with a minority of questionnaires left for self-completion at a later date. However, when piloted the majority of residents preferred to complete the questionnaire in their own time, as interviews took approximately 30 minutes to complete. Furthermore, many of the interviews that were started were aborted before they reached the end in the pilot survey due to the length of the questionnaire.

As a result in the main survey, the majority of questionnaires were self-completed rather than completed through interview. An SMSR interviewer made contact with a resident by knocking on their door and explaining the purpose of the visit. If the resident fulfilled the quota requirement and was willing to complete a questionnaire, a questionnaire was left for self-completion with the interviewer arranging a pick up time and day that was convenient for the respondent. This gave the respondent as much time as they felt they needed to complete the survey and if they had any questions or difficulties the interviewer was on hand at the collection stage of the process.

A letter signed by Wendy Richardson, the Director of Public Health, was also issued with each questionnaire which explained the validity and purpose of the project and included an SMSR freephone number in case anyone wanted to further check the validity as well as a contact telephone number at the PCT.

A blank envelope was also provided so that the completed questionnaire was not exposed to the interviewer as the content of the questionnaire did cover sensitive issues in part. This was to reassure the respondents and to help maximise response rates. A freepost envelope was also provided if requested so that the questionnaire could be sent back to SMSR if a collection time could not be agreed.

The fieldwork was co-ordinated at ward level and streets were chosen in advance to ensure a representative sample from across the city, with quota sampling being used.

The methodology was a success, as approximately one in every three calls (providing the resident matched the required quota) resulted in a completed survey. Residents were very willing to spare the time. With just over 100,000 occupied households in Hull, this meant that approximately one in eight households were approached to participate in the study, with ultimately one in approximately 25 households completing a questionnaire.

There were a relatively minor number of calls to SMSR and the PCT to check the validity of the survey. The PCT received 34 telephone calls, which mainly

consisted of queries about the collection of the questionnaires (15), checking if the survey was genuine (9) and relating to concerns/sensitivity of the questions (6). SMSR dealt with a similar number of telephone calls, and perhaps slightly more related to the collection of the questionnaires.

As quotas started to fill towards the very end of the projects it was obvious that young males were not being picked up as frequently as other target groups and therefore SMSR interviewers approached venues such as leisure centres, offices and pubs to hand out the questionnaires, this proved an effective way for closing these hard to reach quotas.

A total of 4,113 surveys were completed. The surveys were undertaken across all areas of the City and a near representative split of age, gender and geography was achieved based on local population data, and a reasonably representative sample based on gender, geography and employment status based on statistics from the 2001 Census. A small number were found to have postcodes slightly outside the Hull area, and were excluded from the analysis.

Appendix B: Quota sampling for main survey

Table B 1: Original gender/area/age quota

Quota for men	North Carr (Bransholme)	North Carr (Kings Park)	Northern	East	Park	Riverside (East)	Riverside (West)	West	Wyke	Total
18-24	23	7	48	36	44	12	45	29	45	288
25-34	25	14	49	45	58	22	72	47	68	400
35-44	29	14	51	54	69	24	64	56	55	417
45-54	19	11	41	51	58	18	50	47	40	336
55-64	18	8	32	45	45	14	38	38	30	268
65-74	12	4	25	30	29	8	25	31	17	179
75+	6	2	15	26	22	6	16	24	14	130
Total	133	59	260	287	324	102	311	272	270	2,019
Quota for women	North Carr (Bransholme)	North Carr (Kings Park)	Northern	East	Park	Riverside (East)	Riverside (West)	West	Wyke	Total
18-24	23	7	52	34	44	11	41	29	50	291
25-34	25	15	44	45	55	21	49	46	53	353
35-44	26	14	44	52	65	18	46	55	44	364
45-54	20	10	38	51	54	16	38	45	35	308
55-64	20	8	31	43	43	13	29	39	27	254
65-74	13	3	28	35	33	8	23	36	18	197
75+	10	2	23	42	35	10	25	39	26	214
Total	137	60	262	302	330	96	251	290	253	1,981

Table B 2: Original gender/area/employment quota

Quota for men	North Carr (Bransholme)	North Carr (King Pk)	Northern	East	Park	Riverside (East)	Riverside (West)	West	Wyke	Total HULL
Males - total	133	59	260	287	324	102	311	272	270	2,019
Employees P/T (<20 hrs/wk)	4	1	7	7	9	2	11	7	9	57
Employees full-time	50	36	91	120	144	53	112	120	105	838
Self-employed	6	4	14	16	17	6	15	18	17	116
Unemployed	14	2	19	17	23	7	33	12	18	143
Student	7	3	30	11	12	3	17	9	47	137
Retired	29	9	66	87	80	21	70	84	50	498
Looking after home/family	3	1	5	3	4	1	5	2	3	26
Permanently sick/disabled	14	2	20	20	22	6	33	15	13	144
Other	5	1	7	6	13	3	14	5	8	60
Quota for women	North Carr (Bransholme)	North Carr (Kings Pk)	Northern	East	Park	Riverside (East)	Riverside (West)	West	Wyke	Total HULL
Females - total	137	60	262	302	330	96	251	290	253	1,981
Employees P/T (<20 hrs/wk)	25	15	42	57	63	17	37	55	39	353
Employees full-time	19	19	38	51	59	24	45	57	54	366
Self-employed	1	1	3	3	4	2	3	4	5	27
Unemployed	6	2	9	8	12	3	12	6	7	65
Student	6	3	28	11	14	4	13	9	42	127
Retired	38	11	85	121	109	28	78	115	68	655
Looking after home/family	24	5	32	29	41	10	32	24	20	218
Permanently sick/disabled	10	3	15	14	17	5	18	11	9	101
Other	7	1	10	8	12	3	13	8	8	71

Table B 3: Actual gender/area/age survey responders

Male survey responders	North Carr (Bransholme)	North Carr (Kings Park)	Northern	East	Park	Riverside (East)	Riverside (West)	West	Wyke	Total
18-24	12	6	41	37	67	13	45	20	53	294
25-34	15	14	41	29	66	22	70	51	59	367
35-44	15	10	49	36	70	20	66	58	53	377
45-54	13	10	38	42	46	12	41	43	41	286
55-64	3	7	34	51	38	11	36	38	29	247
65-74	11	4	34	29	46	11	30	48	13	226
75+	5	1	33	45	32	9	17	24	17	183
Total	74	52	270	269	365	98	305	282	265	1,980
Female survey responders	North Carr (Bransholme)	North Carr (Kings Park)	Northern	East	Park	Riverside (East)	Riverside (West)	West	Wyke	Total
18-24	13	7	39	35	34	16	34	25	67	270
25-34	25	19	41	65	57	26	41	37	66	377
35-44	12	17	37	56	86	23	36	60	49	376
45-54	8	10	40	49	55	19	36	55	48	320
55-64	16	8	46	51	55	18	27	48	34	303
65-74	13	1	43	38	48	11	26	44	26	250
75+	5	0	26	40	37	10	17	26	25	186
Total	92	62	272	334	372	123	217	295	315	2,082

Table B 4: Actual gender/area/employment survey responders⁷³

Male survey responders	North Carr (Bransholme)	North Carr (Kings Pk)	Northern	East	Park	Riverside (East)	Riverside (West)	West	Wyke	Total HULL
Males – total	75.0	52.0	272.0	272.0	367.0	100.0	305.0	284.0	267.0	1994.0
Employees P/T (<20 hrs/wk)	3.5	1.1	9.7	4.2	11.9	5.4	11.2	4.5	15.6	69.2
Employees full-time	43.5	34.9	110.3	116.8	151.1	46.6	127.8	163.5	115.4	907.8
Self-employed	7.0	2.0	17.0	19.0	26.0	9.0	25.0	20.0	31.0	156.0
Unemployed	3.0	4.5	20.6	17.0	40.2	9.3	38.3	3.3	23.8	160.1
Student	1.0	1.0	8.0	3.0	10.0	0.0	4.0	1.0	26.0	54.0
Retired	15.0	4.0	75.0	79.0	80.0	23.0	50.0	75.0	38.0	439.0
Looking after home/family	0.0	1.1	5.5	4.6	10.6	1.2	3.2	1.1	2.2	29.0
Permanently sick/disabled	2.0	1.1	20.8	26.3	30.8	2.4	34.1	15.6	11.9	145.0
Other	0.0	2.3	5.2	2.1	6.4	3.2	11.4	0.0	3.1	33.9
Female survey responders	North Carr (Bransholme)	North Carr (Kings Pk)	Northern	East	Park	Riverside (East)	Riverside (West)	West	Wyke	Total HULL
Females - total	92.0	62.0	273.0	335.0	376.0	123.0	218.0	296.0	317.0	2092.0
Employees P/T (<20 hrs/wk)	9.0	7.2	17.5	50.5	61.4	14.5	14.3	57.1	47.9	277.5
Employees full-time	17.0	37.8	52.5	79.5	94.6	38.5	67.7	89.9	92.1	571.5
Self-employed	0.0	4.0	5.0	16.0	14.0	9.0	6.0	14.0	18.0	86.0
Unemployed	1.1	2.0	6.8	10.3	10.5	2.3	5.8	4.8	14.1	58.3
Student	4.0	1.0	14.0	10.0	5.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	35.0	85.0
Retired	25.0	5.0	79.0	84.0	95.0	26.0	46.0	73.0	56.0	489.0
Looking after home/family	22.9	4.0	57.7	57.1	77.3	22.1	40.5	32.1	37.9	350.5
Permanently sick/disabled	9.8	1.0	31.7	16.0	14.0	2.6	25.4	19.0	11.9	131.7
Other	3.2	0.0	8.8	11.6	4.2	2.0	7.3	1.2	4.1	42.5

⁷³ Those working part-time or full-time where it was not known if they were employee or self-employed were combined with employee part-time or full-time respectively (i.e. assumed all are employees). Those not working but further details missing were proportionately assigned (based on area/gender distribution) between unemployed, looking after home/family, permanently sick/disabled and other. Those on a government training scheme were combined with unemployed, and those with working status not specified were combined with 'other'.

Table B 5: Comparison of gender/area/age quota with actual survey responders

Male survey responders	North Carr (Bransholme)	North Carr (Kings Park)	Northern	East	Park	Riverside (East)	Riverside (West)	West	Wyke	Total
18-24	-11	-1	-7	1	23	1	0	-9	8	6
25-34	-10	0	-8	-16	8	0	-2	4	-9	-33
35-44	-14	-4	-2	-18	1	-4	2	2	-2	-40
45-54	-6	-1	-3	-9	-12	-6	-9	-4	1	-50
55-64	-15	-1	2	6	-7	-3	-2	0	-1	-21
65-74	-1	0	9	-1	17	3	5	17	-4	47
75+	-1	-1	18	19	10	3	1	0	3	53
Total	-59	-7	10	-18	41	-4	-6	10	-5	-39
Female survey responders	North Carr (Bransholme)	North Carr (Kings Park)	Northern	East	Park	Riverside (East)	Riverside (West)	West	Wyke	Total
18-24	-10	0	-13	1	-10	5	-7	-4	17	-21
25-34	0	4	-3	20	2	5	-8	-9	13	24
35-44	-14	3	-7	4	21	5	-10	5	5	12
45-54	-12	0	2	-2	1	3	-2	10	13	12
55-64	-4	0	15	8	12	5	-2	9	7	49
65-74	0	-2	15	3	15	3	3	8	8	53
75+	-5	-2	3	-2	2	0	-8	-13	-1	-28
Total	-45	2	10	32	42	27	-34	5	62	101

Table B 6: Comparison of gender/area/employment quota with actual survey responders⁷⁴

Male survey responders	North Carr (Bransholme)	North Carr (Kings Pk)	Northern	East	Park	Riverside (East)	Riverside (West)	West	Wyke	Total HULL
Males - total	-58.0	-7.0	12.0	-15.0	43.0	-2.0	-6.0	12.0	-3.0	-25.0
Employees P/T (<20 hrs/wk)	-0.5	0.1	2.7	-2.8	2.9	3.4	0.2	-2.5	6.6	12.2
Employees full-time	-6.5	-1.1	19.3	-3.2	7.1	-6.4	15.8	43.5	10.4	69.8
Self-employed	1.0	-2.0	3.0	3.0	9.0	3.0	10.0	2.0	14.0	40.0
Unemployed	-11.0	2.5	1.6	0.0	17.2	2.3	5.3	-8.7	5.8	17.1
Student	-6.0	-2.0	-22.0	-8.0	-2.0	-3.0	-13.0	-8.0	-21.0	-83.0
Retired	-14.0	-5.0	9.0	-8.0	0.0	2.0	-20.0	-9.0	-12.0	-59.0
Looking after home/family	-3.0	0.1	0.5	1.6	6.6	0.2	-1.8	-0.9	-0.8	3.0
Permanently sick/disabled	-12.0	-0.9	0.8	6.3	8.8	-3.6	1.1	0.6	-1.1	1.0
Other	-5.0	1.3	-1.8	-3.9	-6.6	0.2	-2.6	-5.0	-4.9	-26.1
Female survey responders	North Carr (Bransholme)	North Carr (Kings Pk)	Northern	East	Park	Riverside (East)	Riverside (West)	West	Wyke	Total HULL
Females - total	-45.0	2.0	11.0	33.0	46.0	27.0	-33.0	6.0	64.0	111.0
Employees P/T (<20 hrs/wk)	-16.0	-7.8	-24.5	-6.5	-1.6	-2.5	-22.7	2.1	8.9	-75.5
Employees full-time	-2.0	18.8	14.5	28.5	35.6	14.5	22.7	32.9	38.1	205.5
Self-employed	-1.0	3.0	2.0	13.0	10.0	7.0	3.0	10.0	13.0	59.0
Unemployed	-4.9	0.0	-2.2	2.3	-1.5	-0.7	-6.2	-1.3	7.1	-6.7
Student	-2.0	-2.0	-14.0	-1.0	-9.0	2.0	-8.0	-4.0	-7.0	-42.0
Retired	-13.0	-6.0	-6.0	-37.0	-14.0	-2.0	-32.0	-42.0	-12.0	-166.0
Looking after home/family	-1.1	-1.0	25.7	28.1	36.3	12.1	8.5	8.1	17.9	132.5
Permanently sick/disabled	-0.2	-2.0	16.7	2.0	-3.0	-2.4	7.4	8.0	2.9	30.7
Other	-3.8	-1.0	-1.2	3.6	-7.8	-1.0	-5.7	-6.8	-3.9	-28.5

⁷⁴ Quota for employment based on 2001 information on employment distribution. This may have changed so differences between the quota and the actual numbers for employment status may not be such a problem. For instance, there are too many women full-time employees and fewer part-time employees, and this may be a consequence of changing employment patterns rather than a problem with the survey in relation to the quota.

Appendix C: Imputing HUI3 score where attribute levels were missing

To produce a HUI3 multi-attribute score, a level must be assigned for each of eight single attributes. These single-attribute levels are assigned according to the schema provided by the Health Utilities group. Some missing values do not affect the production of a single-attribute level, for instance where the question should have been skipped due to the previous answers given, or where the combination of answers that are not missing are sufficient to define a unique attribute level. At the end of this first iteration 510 records (12.5%) had at least 1 attribute level missing (**Table C 1**).

Table C 1: Numbers of records with missing attribute levels after iteration 1, by number of missing attribute levels

Number of missing attribute levels	Records with missing attribute levels	
	n	%
0	3,576	87.5
1	384	9.4
2	86	2.1
3	35	0.9
4	2	<0.1
5	2	<0.1
6	0	0
7	0	0
8	1	<0.1
Total	4,086	100

Of these 510 records with missing attribute levels, 40 had three or more missing attribute levels. In each case these were left as missing. Imputation was carried out on the 470 records that had one or two missing attribute levels (i.e. with 25% or fewer missing values). Several iterations were undertaken, as outlined below, with results displayed in **Table C 2**.

Iteration 2 applied only to those with 2 potential levels for a given attribute. These potential levels were randomly assigned, which enabled a HUI3 score to be calculated for a further 260 records.

Iteration 3 took records with one missing attribute level, and assigned to that attribute the median level found in other records that shared the same combination of levels for the non-missing attributes. This enabled a further 236 HUI3 scores to be calculated.

Iteration 4 took records with 3 or more potential levels (based on question(s) answered). Again one of the potential levels was randomly assigned to the missing attributes. This led to a further 36 HUI3 scores.

Iteration 5 took records with one or two attribute levels missing due to all the relevant questions either not being answered, or with ‘Don’t know’ as the answer. These records were randomly assigned a level for the missing attribute, from all of the levels that applied to that attribute. The random allocation was weighted such that for each attribute level, the chance of it being chosen was the same as the proportion of that level found in those with the attribute level non-missing.

Table C 2: Number of records with a HUI3 multi-attribute score, by iteration

Iteration	Records with HUI3 multi-attribute score	
	n	%
1	3,576	87.5
2	3,779	92.5
3	3,953	96.7
4	3,981	97.4
5	4,046	99.0
Total	4,086	

At the end of this process, all records with 1 or 2 missing attribute levels were assigned attribute levels in order for a HUI3 score to be calculated. None of the single-levels that were imputed were included in analyses of single-attribute levels.

Appendix D: Estimating household income after tax

Information was collected on household income and whether the figure provided was before or after tax (or “don’t know” or “rather not say”). Therefore, producing the number of people within each income band on the original categories is not really comparing like with like as some people stated their after tax income whereas others quoted their before tax income. An attempt was made to estimate the after tax income, but it was recognised that it could only be approximate as exact salary, and exact income tax and national insurance contributions were not known. Furthermore, some people did not specify whether the figure quoted was after tax or before tax.

For each £1,000 salary band, the total income tax and National Insurance was estimated⁷⁵ using the mid-point income for the band. For those specifying that their income quoted was after tax, their estimated ‘after income’ category remained the same as the income category on the questionnaire. For those specifying they did not know whether their income quoted was before or after tax or they were not prepared to say, were randomly assigned to the ‘after tax’ category’ or the ‘before tax’ category for their specified income category based on the distribution of those who did answer that question. For instance, in the £10,000 to £14,999 total household income category, 63% of those who answered the question stated that their quote income was after tax, whereas it was 26% for those in the £40,000 to £49,999 total household income category. Whether or not the income category (from original income question in questionnaire) would be reduced was considered for each £1,000 salary band within that range. For instance, in the £10,999 to £14,999 original income category, based on estimated income tax and National Insurance contributions it is likely that those in the two income ranges £10,000-£10,999 and £11,000-£11,999 would have an after tax income of below £10,000 and so their income category would fall to the next lower category (i.e. £5,000 to £9,999). However, the three income ranges £12,000-£12,999, £13,000-£13,999 and £14,000-£14,999 would all remain in the £10,000-£14,999 income range even after estimated tax was deducted. Therefore, assuming that income is evenly distributed over the £10,000 to £14,999 category⁷⁶, it is estimated that two-fifths of people would have their after tax income moved down one category and three-fifths would be in the same income category. This same method was applied for each of the original income categories.

This method provides a very rough estimate of ‘after tax’ income as there are a number of assumptions made in the calculation.

⁷⁵ Income tax was estimated based on a rate of 0% for income £0 to £4,895, 10% on income between £4,896 to £6,985, 22% on income between £6,986 to £34,491, and 40% on incomes of £34,491 or more. National Insurance contributions were estimated to be 0% for income less than £4,888, 11% for income between £4,888 and £32,760, and an additional 1% for income over £32,760. National Insurance for self-employed people earning between £4,888 and £32,760 is 8%. However, income tax and National Insurance contributions can differ, and may not be exactly the same for everyone.

⁷⁶ This is unlikely to be the case, but it would be difficult to model the distribution.

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