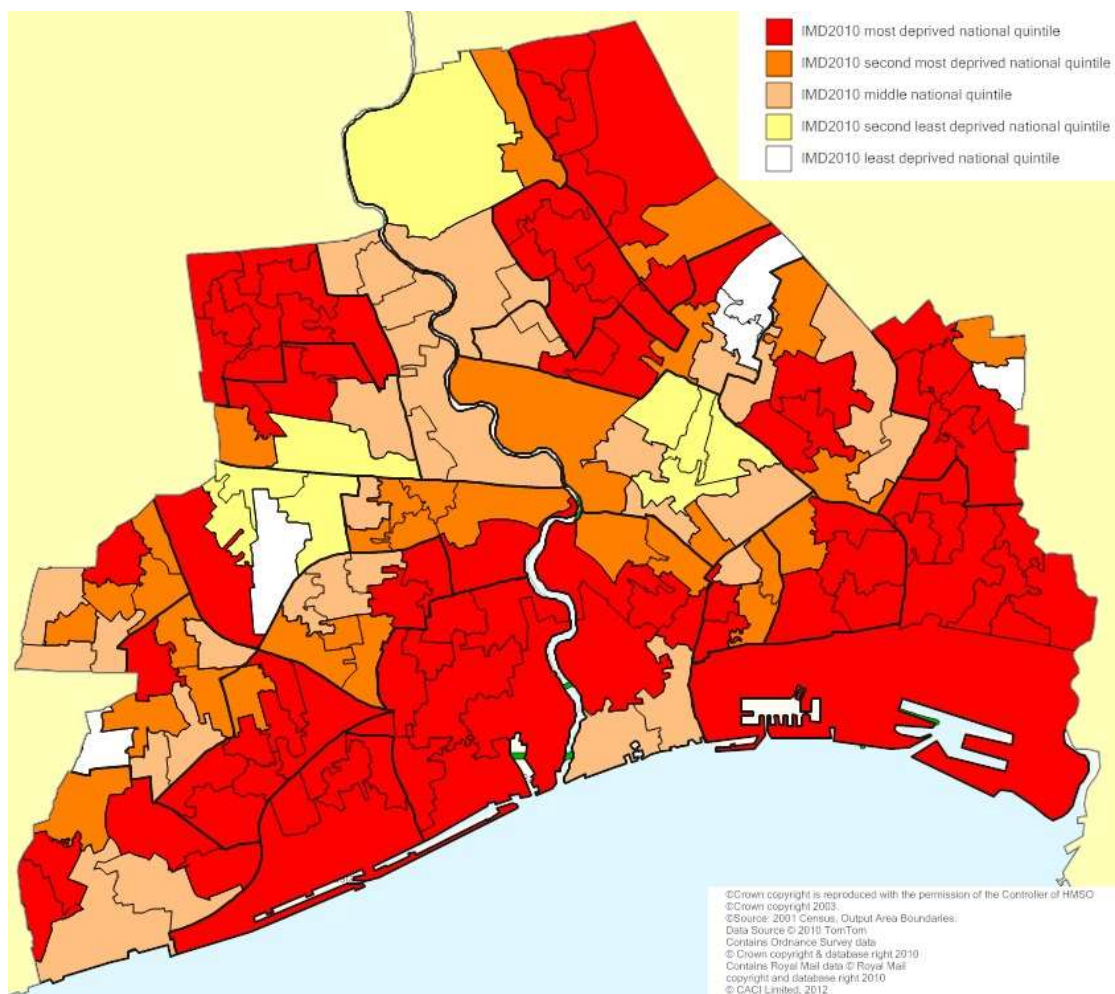


Health and Wellbeing Survey, Hull 2011-12



Public Health Intelligence team, Hull City Council

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1 Introduction

The aim of the 2011-12 Health and Lifestyle survey was to examine health status, health related behaviour and social capital in a representative sample of Hull's adult (here defined as 16 years and over, to include those approaching adulthood) 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 Public Health Intelligence team within NHS Hull (which have since moved to Hull City Council) undertook all aspects of the survey with the exception of the fieldwork and data entry which were completed by Information by Design (IbyD). Further information about the Public Health Intelligence team may be found at www.hulljsna.com.

You may also contact us at publichealthintelligence@hullcc.gov.uk.

2 Methods

2.1 *Survey samples*

During late 2011 / early 2012 three Health and Lifestyle adult (16+ years) surveys, commissioned by NHS Hull, were completed. The main survey, which is the focus of this report, had a target of 12,000 respondents, each being a Hull resident. Individuals were approached through interviewers knocking on doors; a questionnaire was left for self-completion and the interviewer collected the questionnaire at an agreed later date. Where required, an interview was completed. Quota sampling was used based on gender, ten-year age group, electoral ward, lower loayer super output area (to ensure a spread of questionnaires across each ward) and employment status, so that the resulting sample was broadly representative of Hull's overall population with regard to these characteristics. For the numbers surveyed relative to the quotas, see **Appendix A: Quota sampling for main survey** on **page 830**

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 a focused enumeration methodology was employed by lbyD to enable them to find BME residents to approach.

The third, Gypsy and Traveller, survey had 72 respondents. Again, there was no sampling frame, so this survey may not be representative of Hull's Gypsy and Traveller population.

The different approaches employed in deriving the three samples means that the three surveys are not strictly comparable. The main survey is indeed likely to be representative of the adult population of Hull, whereas the BME and Gypsy and Traveller samples are unlikely to be so. There were large differences in the proportions of some nationalities between the main survey and the BME survey. For example, in the main survey, 6% of non-British respondents were Chinese, whereas in the BME survey 18% of the non-British respondents were Chinese. Similar large differences are seen with Malaysians (2% of non-British respondents in the main survey, 5% of non-British respondents in the BME survey), and Congolese (<1% of non-British respondents in the main survey, 2.6% of non-British respondents in the BME survey).

As there were approximately 215,000 residents in Hull aged 16 years and over in October 2011, the main survey represented a sample of approximately 6%. It is difficult to ascertain the number of BME people living in Hull, but based on experimental statistics released in 2011 by the Office of National Statistics (Office for National Statistics 2011A) it was estimated that the number of non-white British residents in Hull in 2009 was approximately

24,000 people¹. This would mean that the BME survey represents an approximate 4% sample of Hull's BME population.

2.2 Survey methodology

Quota sampling was used for the main adult Health and Lifestyle 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 (16-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74 and 75+ years), as were electoral wards and lower layer super output areas (LLSOAs). There are 23 wards and 163 LLSOAs, the latter have an average population of around 1,500, and were used to ensure that residents from all across each ward were invited to take part in the survey. The quota also involved employment status, so that people from the whole range of employment groups were included in the survey. For the main survey, survey respondents were targeted through interviewers knocking on doors in specific geographical areas to obtain the sample. Interviewers would leave the questionnaire having agreed a time to pick up the completed form, typically later that same day, with the option of having the questionnaire administered by the interviewer as appropriate. In 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 majority of the questionnaires in the main and BME surveys were self-completed (See **Table 2.1**), while two thirds of the questionnaires in the Gypsy and Traveller survey were interviewer-completed.

For the BME survey where no sampling frame was available, local knowledge derived from using focused enumeration was utilised to derive the sample.

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

Survey	Was the questionnaire self-completed?			
	Self-completed*		Interviewer-completed	
	Number	%	Number	%
Main survey	13,367	98.6	186	1.4
BME survey	894	89.4	106	10.6
Gypsy & Traveller survey	24	33.3	48	66.7

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

¹This estimate will be reviewed once ethnicity at local authority level derived from the 2011 census is available during 2013.

2.3 *Data considerations*

2.3.1 Questionnaire content

The questionnaires used in both surveys were identical (see **Appendix C: Questionnaire** on **page 845**). The questionnaire was divided into five main sections. Section 1 related to general health. This section included questions enabling the production of several measures of health status, including the EuroQol EQ-5D, SF-8 health survey and the SF-36 mental health index (MHI), as well as information on any caring activities undertaken by respondents. Section 2 collected risk factor information on diet, alcohol, smoking and exercise. Section 3 asked respondents how they felt about their health and lifestyle using the 19 'Golden questions' that enable production of the Healthy Foundations type for each respondent. Section 4 collected information about the survey respondents. This included information about ethnicity, nationality, current status in UK if not British, fluency of spoken English, country of birth, languages spoken at home, as well as employment status. Section 5 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 6 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, both within the neighbourhood and in organisations, 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 EuroQol EQ-5D is a widely used measure of health status, although more commonly used to measure health in people with specific health conditions or undertaken treatment.

The SF-8 is a simpler survey than the SF-36, with one question measuring each of the domains found in the SF-36.

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. Unfortunately, the fifth question was inadvertently omitted from the final version of the questionnaire, so the MHI reported here is derived from only four components, so will not be directly comparable to data produced elsewhere. However, the MHI scores for previous Hull surveys can be recalculated by omitting the fifth question, and thence used for comparative purposes.

2.3.3 Alcohol

Question 27 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**. One respondent ticked that they had not drunk any alcohol over the last 7 days (Question 26) but then proceeded to list the alcohol they had drunk the last 7 days (Question 27). A further 23 respondents did not answer Question 26 but did answer Question 27. It has been assumed that in each of these 24 cases, the respondent has drunk alcohol over the last 7 days, so their units consumed have been included for the analyses on alcohol 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/500ml bottle or can	2
Ordinary beer, lager or cider	Standard 440ml can	1.5
Ordinary beer, lager or cider	Small 330ml can/bottle	1.1
Strong beer, lager or cider	Pint/500ml bottle or can	4
Strong beer, lager or cider	Standard 440ml can	3
Strong beer, lager or cider	Small 330ml can/bottle	2.3
Wine	Glass (pub measure)	2
Wine	Large glass	3
Wine	Bottle	9
Sherry/fortified wine/shots	Glass (pub measure)	1
Sherry/fortified wine/shots	Glass (home measure)	1.4
Alcopops	Bottle	1.5

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 research², 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 adjusted³ 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 34.7% and 23.0% respectively to 37.7.6% and 27.8% (**Table 2.3**). Of the 4,342 who self-reported they were of desirable weight, 950 (22%) 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	562	276	0	0	838
	Desirable weight	0	3,392	950	0	4,342
	Over-weight	0	0	3,679	581	4,260
	Obese	0	0	0	2,827	2,827
	Total	562	3,668	4,629	3,408	12,267

² 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 (although other studies have found that the elderly particularly underestimate their weight (Jalkanen et al. 1987; Kuczmarski et al. 2001)

³ For simplicity the same differences are 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.

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. Each record in the main survey and the Gypsy and Traveller survey had a valid postcode attached, and each was a Hull postcode, while 8 postcodes were missing from the BME survey.

2.4 *Comparisons with previous surveys*

Throughout the results section of this report, comparisons are made to previous surveys conducted in Hull. These include health and wellbeing surveys of adults conducted in 2003 and 2007, social capital surveys conducted in 2004 and 2009 and a mini health and wellbeing survey conducted in 2009. All questionnaires and reports from the previous surveys are available at www.hulljsna.com.

3 Demographics

3.1 Age and gender

Table 3.1 outlines the population structure of survey respondents. Males are under-represented, making up 45.9% 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 men aged 25-29 years, 35-39 years and 45-49 years; and in women aged 16-29 years and 85+ years. Men aged 60-74 years and women aged 60-69 years were over-represented using the same criteria.

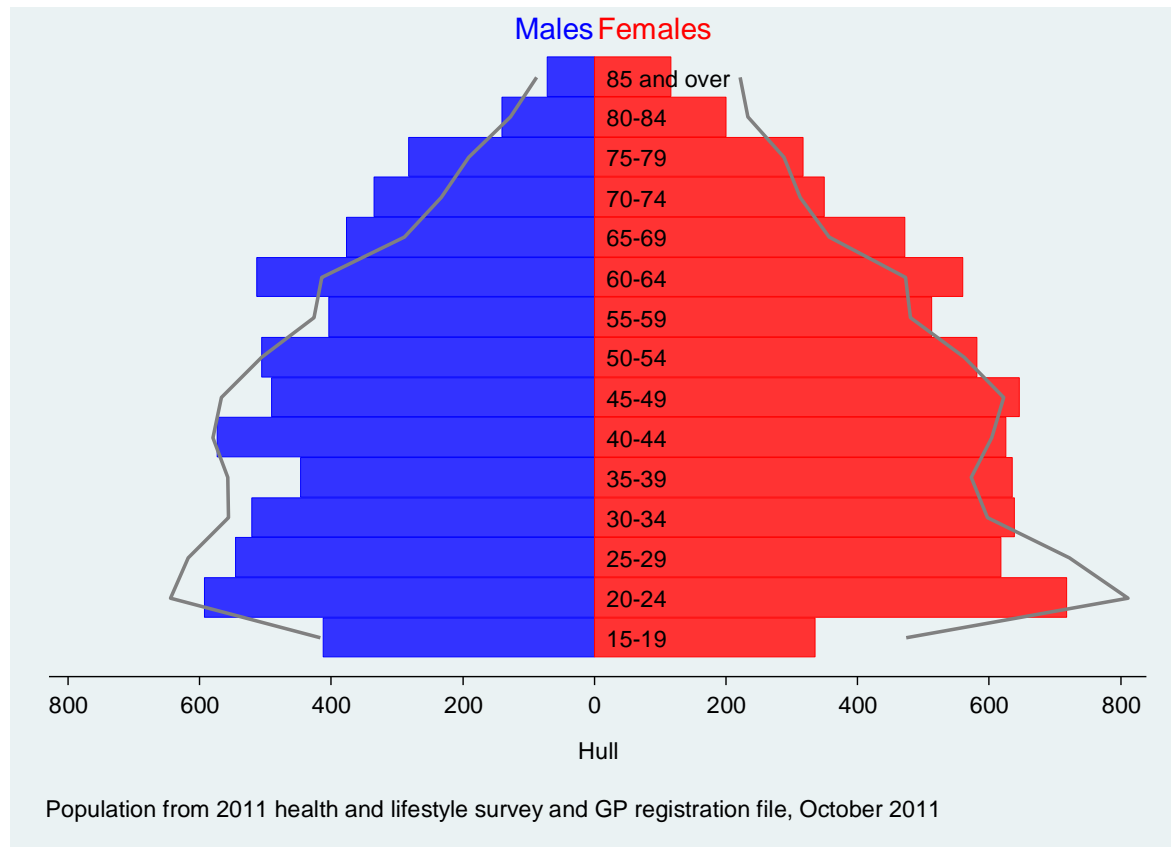
Table 3.1: Age and gender of survey respondents, with proportions in each age group (persons) for survey and Hull (October 20011)

Age (years)	Gender							
	Males			Females			All	
	Survey		Hull	Survey		Hull	Survey	Hull
	n	%	%	n	%	%	%	%
16-19	412	6.6	6.7	335	4.6	6.5	6.6	6.6
20-24	593	9.5	10.4	718	9.8	11.1	10.7	10.7
25-29	545	8.8	9.9	619	8.4	9.8	9.9	9.9
30-34	521	8.4	9.0	639	8.7	8.1	8.6	8.6
35-39	447	7.2	9.0	636	8.7	7.8	8.4	8.4
40-44	573	9.2	9.3	626	8.5	8.2	8.8	8.8
45-49	491	7.9	9.1	647	8.8	8.5	8.8	8.8
50-54	506	8.1	8.1	581	7.9	7.7	7.9	7.9
55-59	403	6.5	6.9	514	7.0	6.6	6.7	6.7
60-64	513	8.3	6.7	560	7.6	6.5	6.6	6.6
65-69	377	6.1	4.6	472	6.4	4.9	4.8	4.8
70-74	335	5.4	3.7	349	4.8	4.3	4.0	4.0
75-79	282	4.5	3.1	318	4.3	3.9	3.5	3.5
80+	140	2.3	2.1	201	2.7	3.2	2.6	2.6
85+	72	1.2	1.4	116	1.6	3.0	2.2	2.2
Missing	6	0.1	-	6	0.1	-	0.1	-
Totals								
Survey	6,216	45.9		7,337	54.1		13,553	-
Hull	108,758	50.5		106,709	49.5		-	215,467

Differences in the age-gender distributions between the survey respondents and Hull can be seen graphically in **Figure 3-1**. 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

25-39 years and 45-49 years. The main over-representation appears in men aged 60-79 years+, most extremely in those aged 70-74 years and 75-79 years which form 5.4% and 4.5% of the male survey population respectively, almost 50% higher than in the Hull population. Among females the main under-representation occurs in women aged 85+ (almost 50% lower than in the Hull population), and in those aged 20-29. The main over-representation is in women aged 60-69 years.

Figure 3-1: Population pyramid for main survey respondents (bars) and Hull (line)



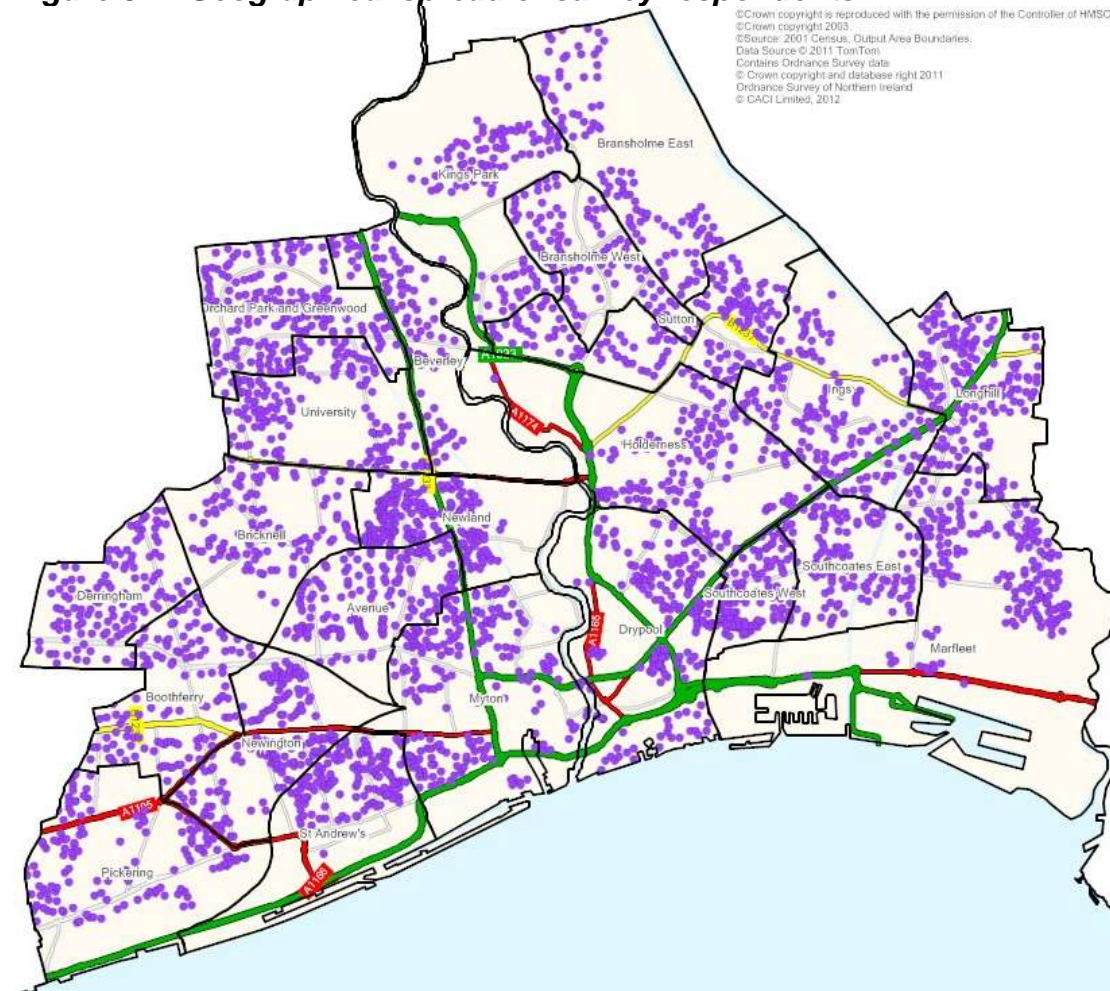
Due to small numbers when cross tabulating data, ages were grouped into the following broad categories: 16-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74 and 75+.

3.2 Geographical distribution

Figure 3-2 illustrates the geographical spread of survey respondents. Each ward and lower layer super output area (a relatively stable small area with an average population of 1,500 people) in Hull was represented as per the quota sampling framework for this survey. Indeed, due to this quota sampling framework, there appears to be a reasonable distribution of survey

responders from across Hull. The points are plotted in relation to postcode (mid-point of the postcode area) and there may be more than one survey respondent at any particular postcode.

Figure 3-2: Geographical spread of survey respondents



Looking at a breakdown by area, and comparing this with the Hull adult (16+) 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. East and Riverside Area Committee Areas were slightly under-represented (relative difference between the survey and Hull 2011 population of 4.8% and 4.7% respectively). Five wards were under-represented by more than 5%, but in only 1 case was the absolute difference 0.5% or more (Myton: survey 5.7%; Hull 6.2%). Wyke was slightly over-represented (relative difference between the survey and Hull 2011 population 4.6%). Six wards were over-represented by 5% or more but in each case the absolute difference was less than 0.5%.

Table 3.2: Ward and Area Committee Area of survey respondents and Hull adult population (October 2011)

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number (survey)	Proportion	
		Survey	Hull
Bransholme East	546	4.0	3.8
Bransholme West	441	3.3	3.2
Kings Park	507	3.7	3.7
North Carr	1,494	11.0	10.7
Beverley	451	3.3	3.3
Orchard Park & Greenwood	748	5.5	5.2
University	569	4.2	4.2
Northern	1,768	13.0	12.7
Ings	622	4.6	4.9
Longhill	578	4.3	4.6
Sutton	670	4.9	5.0
East	1,870	13.8	14.5
Holderness	721	5.3	5.2
Marfleet	672	5.0	4.9
Southcoates East	466	3.4	3.2
Southcoates West	409	3.0	3.1
Park	2,268	16.7	16.3
Drypool	648	4.8	4.9
Myton	771	5.7	6.2
Newington	594	4.4	4.5
St Andrews	437	3.2	3.4
Riverside	2,450	18.1	19.0
Boothferry	617	4.6	4.8
Derringham	574	4.2	4.5
Pickering	673	5.0	4.6
West	1,864	13.8	13.9
Avenue	739	5.5	5.2
Bricknell	434	3.2	3.2
Newland	666	4.9	4.5
Wyke	1,839	13.6	13.0
Hull	13,553	100	100

In terms of gender (**Table 3.2**), Northern and Wyke Area Committee Areas were over-represented in males (relative difference between each area and Hull 2011 of 10% in each case) while East was under-represented in males by 8.5%. Amongst women, no Area Committee area was under-represented by more than 5% while only North Carr was over-represented by this much (6.4%).

There were more differences at ward level, with seven wards under-represented by 5% or more in men and in women. Six wards were over-represented by 5% or more in men and 5 wards in women.

Table 3.3: Ward and Area Committee Area of survey respondents and Hull adult population (October 2011), by gender

Ward / Area Committee Area	Males			Females		
	Survey		Hull	Survey		Hull
	N	%	%	N	%	%
Bransholme East	224	3.6	3.7	322	4.4	3.9
Bransholme West	178	2.9	3.2	263	3.6	3.3
Kings Park	240	3.9	3.6	267	3.6	3.8
North Carr	642	10.3	10.5	852	11.6	10.9
Beverley	227	3.7	3.2	224	3.1	3.4
Orchard Park & Greenwood	324	5.2	5.1	424	5.8	5.2
University	293	4.7	4.1	276	3.8	4.4
Northern	844	13.6	12.4	924	12.6	13.0
Ings	262	4.2	4.7	360	4.9	5.1
Longhill	244	3.9	4.4	334	4.6	4.8
Sutton	293	4.7	4.9	377	5.1	5.0
East	799	12.9	14.1	1,071	14.6	14.9
Holderness	328	5.3	5.1	393	5.4	5.2
Marfleet	293	4.7	4.8	379	5.2	5.0
Southcoates East	199	3.2	3.0	267	3.6	3.3
Southcoates West	176	2.8	3.1	233	3.2	3.1
Park	996	16.0	16.1	1,272	17.3	16.6
Drypool	301	4.8	5.0	347	4.7	4.8
Myton	421	6.8	7.2	350	4.8	5.2
Newington	272	4.4	4.7	322	4.4	4.4
St Andrews	214	3.4	3.5	223	3.0	3.2
Riverside	1,208	19.4	20.3	1,242	16.9	17.6
Boothferry	269	4.3	4.6	348	4.7	4.9
Derringham	267	4.3	4.3	307	4.2	4.6
Pickering	284	4.6	4.5	389	5.3	4.8
West	820	13.2	13.4	1,044	14.2	14.3
Avenue	369	5.9	5.4	370	5.0	5.0
Bricknell	199	3.2	3.1	235	3.2	3.4
Newland	339	5.5	4.7	327	4.5	4.4
Wyke	907	14.6	13.2	932	12.7	12.7
Hull	6,216	100	100	7,337	100	100

A similar comparison of local deprivation quintiles (**Table 3.4**) shows that the differences between the survey and Hull population were very small, with no deprivation quintile significantly under- or over-represented (based on local quintiles of the IMD 2010⁴) were under-represented.

⁴ Communities and Local Government (2004). Local quintiles used because all Hull wards are in the 2 most deprived quintiles nationally

Table 3.4: Deprivation quintile (Hull) of survey respondents

Deprivation quintile	Number	Proportion	
		Survey	Hull
Most deprived	2,624	19.4	19.4
2	2,744	20.2	19.9
3	2,767	20.4	20.3
4	2,663	19.6	19.7
Least deprived	2,755	20.3	20.7

There were some small differences apparent when broken down by gender (**Table 3.5**). Amongst men the two most deprived quintiles were slightly under-represented (absolute difference between the survey and Hull 2011 of 0.6% in each case) while the least deprived quintile was over-represented by 0.9%. Amongst women the two most deprived quintiles were slightly over-represented (an absolute difference of 0.5% for the most deprived quintile and 1.2% for the second most deprived quintile) while the least deprived quintile was under-represented by 1.6%.

Table 3.5: Deprivation quintile (Hull) of survey respondents, by gender

Deprivation quintile	Males			Females		
	Survey		Hull	Survey		Hull
	N	%	%	N	%	%
Most deprived	1,206	19.4	20.0	1,418	19.3	18.8
2	1,221	19.6	20.2	1,523	20.8	19.6
3	1,238	19.9	20.0	1,529	20.8	20.5
4	1,220	19.6	19.3	1,443	19.7	20.1
Least deprived	1,331	21.4	20.5	1,424	19.4	21.0

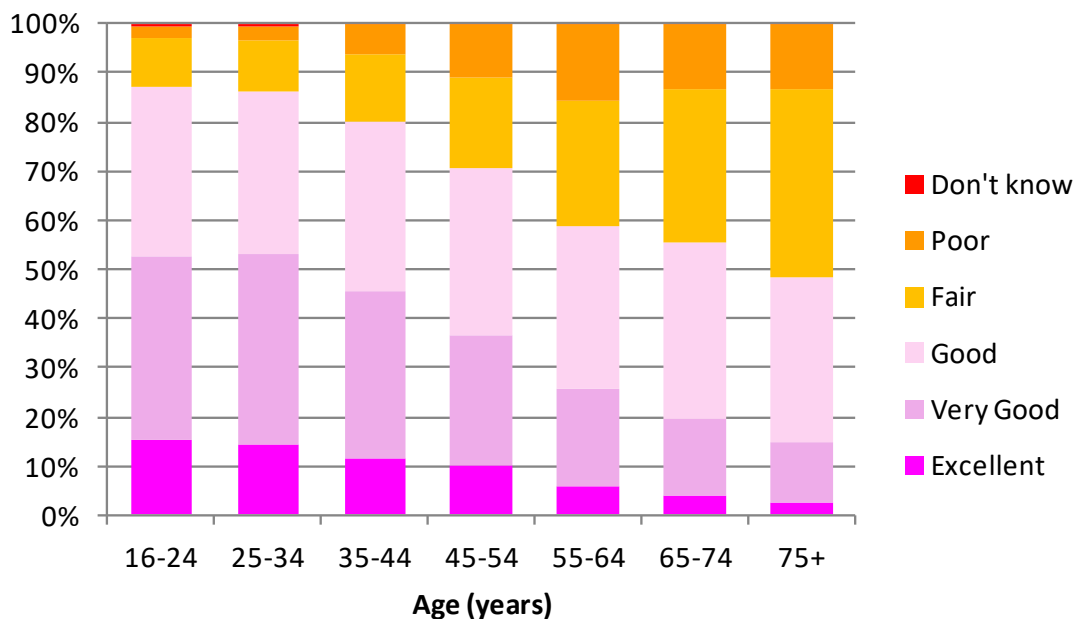
4 Results

4.1 Health

4.1.1 Self-reported health status

Slightly more men than women reported excellent health (10.4% and 9.7% respectively). However, on the health thermometer, although there was no difference in median score (80 for both men and women) more women (25.8%) than men (20.5%) scored 91-100. The proportions of respondents reporting excellent or very good health decreased as age increased (see **Figure 4-1**), from 15.4% and 37.4% respectively of those aged 16-24 years to 2.7% and 12.2% respectively of those aged 75 years and older. 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 87 in those aged 16-24 years to 70 in those aged 75+ years.

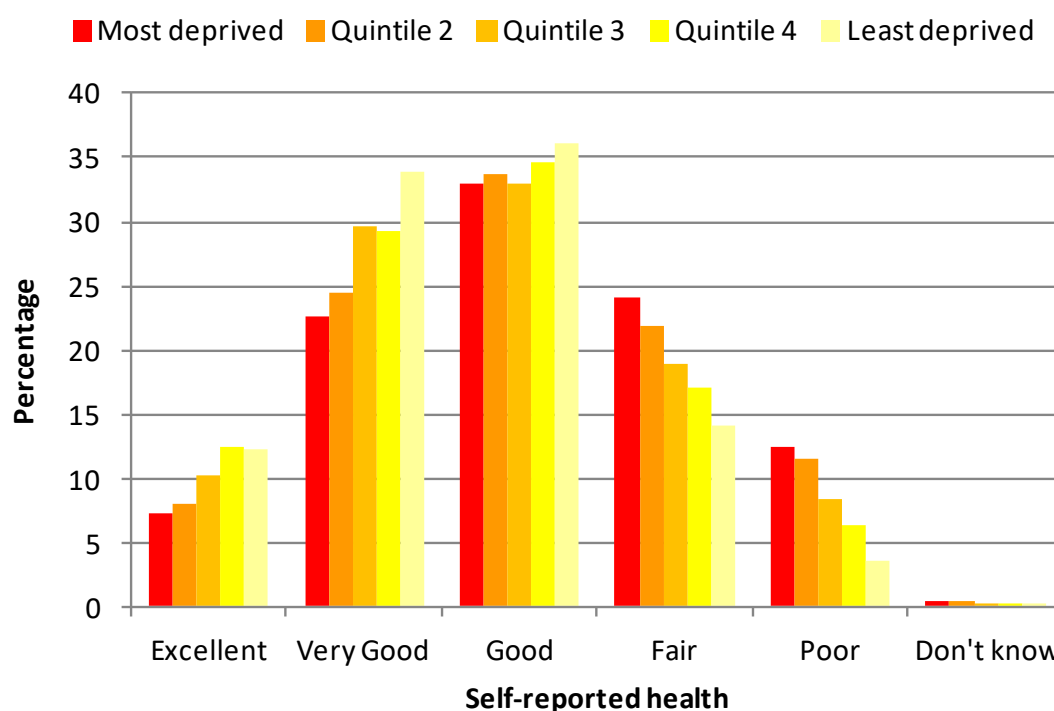
Figure 4-1: Self-reported health status by age band



The Area Committee Area reporting the best health was Wyke, with 12.4% and 34.0% reporting excellent or very good health respectively. The lowest proportions reporting excellent or very good health were found in Riverside at 8.0% and 26.0% respectively. On the health thermometer North Carr and Wyke had the highest median score of 85, with each other Area Committee Area having a median score of 80.

Self-reported health status was also related to deprivation quintile (see **Figure 4-2**), with the proportions reporting excellent or very good health increasing as deprivation decreased, from 7.3% and 22.6% respectively in the most deprived quintile to 12.3% and 33.9% in the least deprived quintile. Accordingly, the proportions reporting fair or poor health decreased as deprivation decreased. These trends were partly reflected in the health thermometer, with the three most deprived quintiles having a median score of 80, compared to 85 in the two least deprived quintiles.

Figure 4-2: Self-reported health status by deprivation quintile



Self-reported health status is presented in **Figure 4-3** by Healthy Foundations type. Respondents categorised as 'Health conscious realists' and 'Hedonistic immortals' were the most likely to report their health as excellent (17.5% and 13.8% respectively) or very good (39.4% and 35.3% respectively), while 'Unconfident fatalists' and 'Balanced compensators' were the most likely to report their health as either fair (26.3% and 22.4% respectively) or poor (17.6% and 10.4% respectively). 'Health conscious realists' were the only group where more than half of respondents reported excellent or very good health, while among 'Unconfident fatalists' fewer than one in four (23.9%)

report excellent or very good health. More than five times as many ‘Health conscious realists’ reported excellent or very good health than report fair or poor health, while among ‘Unconfident fatalists’ almost twice as many reported fair or poor health than reported excellent or very good health.

Tables of these data items, broken down by gender, age, IMD2010 local quintiles, ward, Area Committee Area and Healthy Foundations type can be found in **section 5.1 on page 350** (self-reported health status) and **section 5.8 on page 392** (health thermometer (grouped) scores).

Figure 4-3: Self-reported health status by Healthy Foundations type



Table 4.1 compares the self-reported health status from the current survey with those of previous Hull surveys. The percentage of respondents reporting excellent health increased in 2007 and 2009, but fell in 2011, while those reporting very good health also decreased in 2011. These decreases might reflect the worsening economic climate in 2011, with increasing unemployment, stagnating wages and increasing prices. In such a situation perceptions of the state of one’s health might well be altered, with health perceived as worse than when economic circumstances are better. There was also an increase in the proportion of respondents reporting fair health, but little change in the percentage of men reporting poor health, although the percentage increased among women.

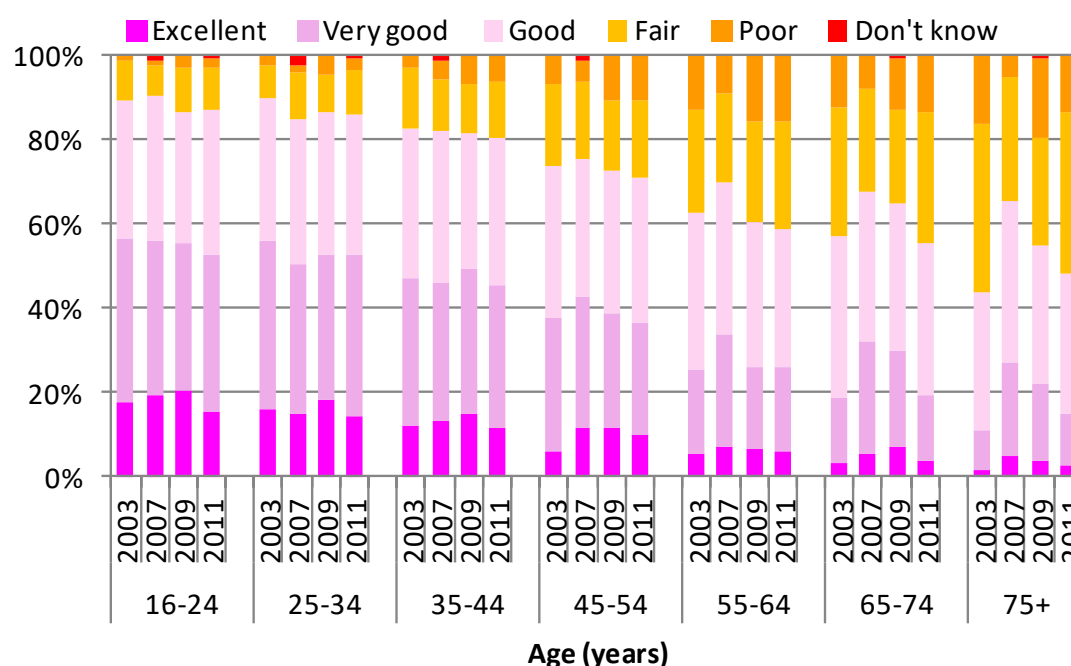
Table 4.1: Self-reported health status by gender, comparisons with previous Hull surveys⁵

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	1,967	12.9	31.1	34.9	14.5	4.9
2009	2,831	14.3	29.3	32.3	15.3	8.7
2011	6,188	10.4	28.2	33.8	18.9	8.5
Females						
2003	1,854	8.5	29.4	35.4	20.4	6.3
2007	2,073	10.3	31.6	35.5	17.9	4.3
2009	2,970	11.7	28.4	33.6	16.4	9.7
2011	7,290	9.7	27.9	34.3	19.4	8.4

Patterns over time in self-reported health were similar across all age groups, as shown in **Figure 4-4**, although decrease in the percentages reporting very good health were greater among younger age group (those aged under 45 years of age). Among those aged less than 35 years of age, the percentages reporting very good health increased in 2001, remaining similar or decreasing for each other age. Overall, the percentages reporting excellent or very good health decreases among respondents aged under 55 years, increasing slightly in most of the older age groups, but by almost one third among respondents aged 75 years and over, although from a low base. The percentages reporting fair or poor health decreased slightly in those less than 35 years, increasing for older age groups, with respondents aged 65-74 years having the largest decrease (26%). While overall, the young do report better health than the old, the gap, while increasing slightly since 2009, is much wider than in 2003, perhaps due to persisting high levels of excessive and/or binge drinking in the young as well as high smoking rates.

⁵ Row percentages may not sum to 100 as 'Don't knows' are not shown

Figure 4-4: Self-reported health status by age band, comparisons with previous surveys



Each deprivation quintile saw a decrease in the percentages reporting excellent health since 2009, with the largest decrease in the least deprived quintile (**Figure 4-5**). Decreases in the percentages reporting very good health were also seen for the most deprived and the second least deprived quintiles. Overall, the percentages reporting excellent or very good health decreased in each quintile since 2009, by 12% in the most deprived quintile, and by a similar amount in the least deprived and second least deprived quintiles, with smaller decreases in other quintiles. At the same time, the percentages reporting fair or poor health increased in each quintile since 2009, with the largest, 12%, increase in the most deprived quintile and the lowest, by 4%, increase in the least deprived quintile.

There was still a gradient in self-reported health with respect to deprivation quintile in 2011, with respondents in the most deprived quintile 35% less likely to report excellent or very good health than respondents in the least deprived quintile (a decrease in the gap since 2003 but bigger than the gaps in 2007 and 2009) and more than twice as likely to report fair or poor health (a small decrease in the gap since 2003 but much larger than in 2007 or 2009).

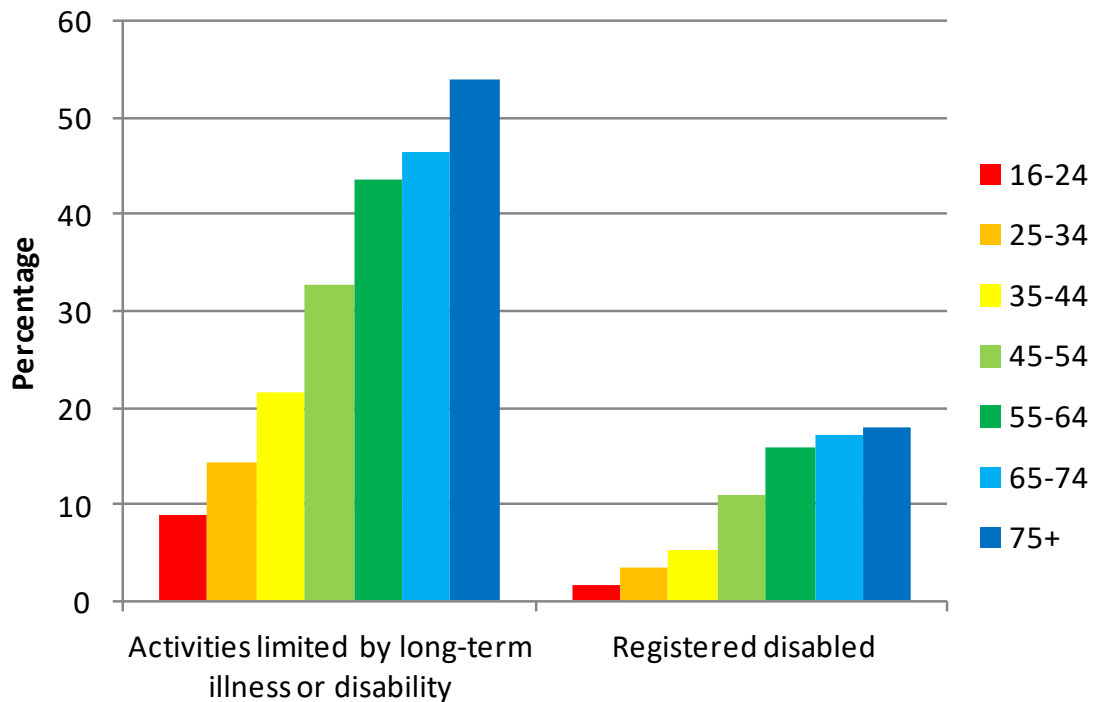
Figure 4-5: Self-reported health status by deprivation quintile, comparisons with previous surveys



4.1.2 Long-term illness and disability

More than a quarter of survey respondents reported that their activities were limited in some way by either long-term illness or disability, 27.8% of men and 29.8% of women, while 9.3% of men and 9.2% of women were registered as disabled under the Disability Discrimination Act. The limiting of activities due to long-term illness or disability was strongly associated with age (see **Figure 4-6**), increasing steadily from 8.9% of those 16-24 years to 53.9% of those aged 75+ years. A similar trend with age was seen for the percentage of respondents registered as disabled, which rose from 1.6% of those aged 16-24 years to 17.9% of those aged 75+ years.

Figure 4-6: Proportion with activities limited by long-term illness or disability, or registered disabled, by age band

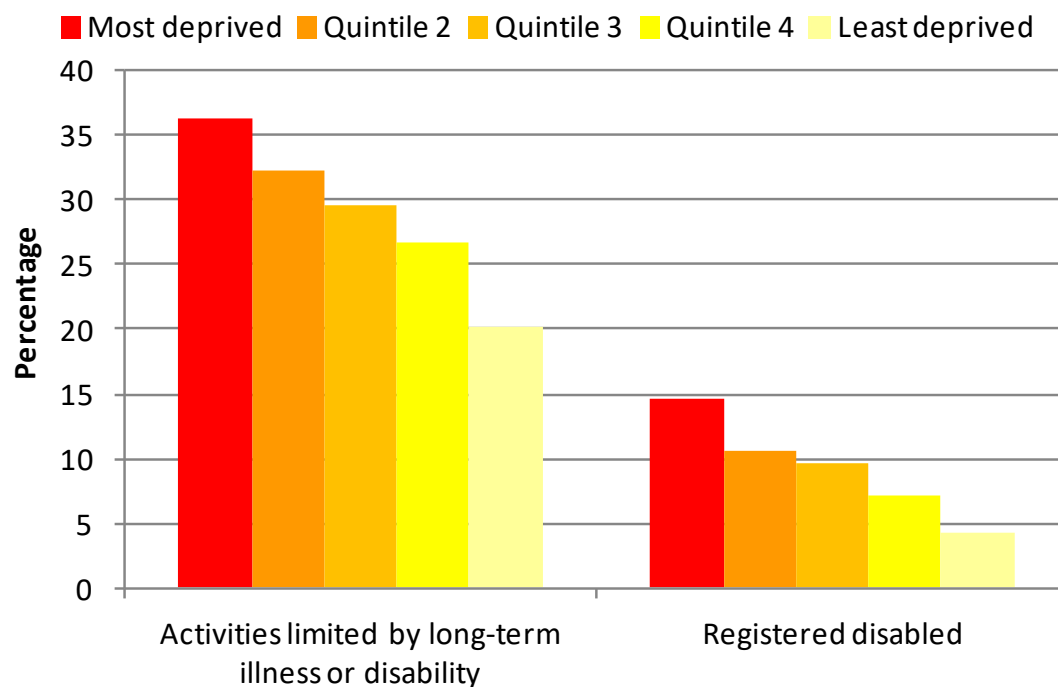


Residents of Riverside Area Committee Area were the most likely to have their activities limited in some way by long-term illness or disability (31.4%) while residents of Wyke were the least likely (22.8%). While more than 30% of respondents of each ward within Riverside had their activities limited by long-term illness or disability, there were 5 wards that had higher percentages than each of the Riverside wards, namely Orchard Park & Greenwood (37.3%), Longhill (36.4%), Pickering (35.1%), Southcoates East (35.0%) and Bransholme West (33.8%). Respondents living in Riverside were also the most likely to be registered as disabled (11.6%), with Wyke again having the lowest percentage (5.8%). At ward level, the highest percentage of respondents registered as disabled were residents of Orchard Park and Greenwood (14.7%), Bransholme West (13.7%), Myton (13.1%) and Longhill (12.4%).

More than one third of respondents in the most deprived quintile had some of their activities limited by long-term illness or disability (36.3%), with 14.6% registered as disabled (see **Figure 4-7**). There was a steady decrease in the percentages of respondents with activities limited by long-term illness or disability, and the percentage registered as disabled, as deprivation decreased. Amongst respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of Hull, the percentage with activities limited by long-term illness or disability was 20.1%, while the percentage registered as disabled was 5.8%. The ratio between those with some of their activities limited by long-term illness or disability and those registered as disabled 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

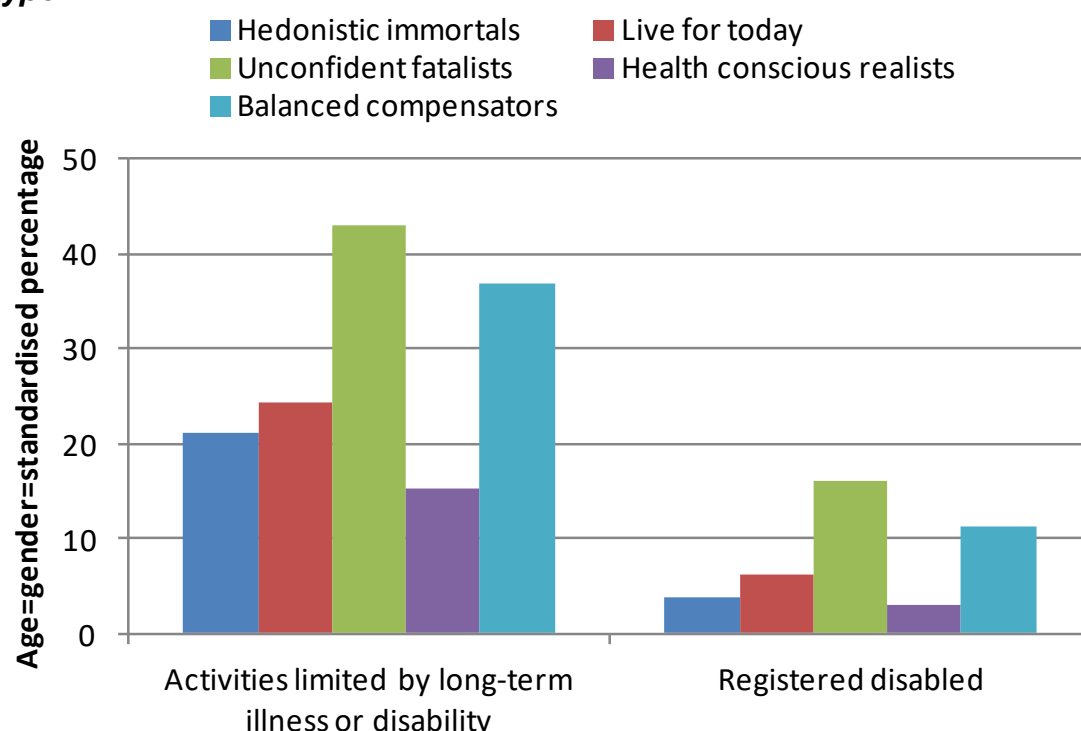
long term illnesses are more likely to register as disabled, perhaps in order to access social welfare benefits associated with disability, or that a greater degree of stoicism exists among this group, whereby not all those that have some of their activities limited by long-term illness or disability report this as the case.

Figure 4-7: Proportion with activities limited by long-term illness or disability, or registered disabled, by IMD 2010 local deprivation quintile



There were considerable differences in the percentages of respondents reporting that their activities were limited by long-term illness or disability, or that were registered as disabled, by Healthy Foundations type (**Figure 4-8**). The greatest percentage with activities limited by long-term illness or disability was found among respondents categorised as ‘Unconfident fatalists’ (43.1%), which was more than double the percentages seen for ‘Health conscious realists’ (15.3%) and ‘Hedonistic immortals’ (21.0%), with ‘Balanced compensators’ not far behind at 36.8%. The relative differences between ‘Unconfident fatalists’ and other Healthy Foundations types were even greater with respect to percentages registered as disabled, with the percentage among ‘Unconfident fatalists’ (16.0%) more than five times higher than the percentage of ‘Health conscious realists’ registered as disabled (3.1%), more than four times as high as the percentage of ‘Hedonistic immortals’ registered as disabled, and more than double the percentage of ‘Live for today’s’ registered as disabled (6.3%), while the percentage of ‘Balanced compensators’ registered as disabled (11.2%) was more than three times higher than ‘Health conscious realists’ or ‘Hedonistic immortals’.

Figure 4-8: Age-standardised proportion with activities limited by long-term illness or disability, or registered disabled, by Healthy Foundations type



Tables of respondents whose activities were limited by long-term illness or disability split by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintiles, Healthy Foundations type, ward and Area Committee Area of residence can be found in **section 5.2** on **page 367**. Tables of percentages registered as disabled, again split by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintiles, Healthy Foundations type, ward and Area Committee Area of residence can be found in **section 5.3** on **page 370**.

The percentages of respondents with activities limited by long-term illness or disability are shown in **Table 4.2** for 2011 and the previous three Hull surveys where this question was asked. Having decreased in 2007, percentages increased in 2009 and in 2011 for both men and women. Small increases were seen for those aged 25-54 years, with little change among other age groups. There continues to be a clear gradient with deprivation in the percentage of respondents with activities limited by long term illness or disability. There was little change in the most deprived quintile, increases in quintiles 2-4 and a decrease in the least deprived quintile, resulting in the gap between the most deprived and the least deprived increasing from 57% in 2009 to 81% in 2011. Increases since 2009 in the percentage of respondents with activities limited by long-term illness or disability were seen in each Area Committee Area except North Carr and Wyke, where the percentages decreased, by 15% and 10% respectively.

Table 4.2: Percentage of respondents with activities limited by long-term illness or disability by sub groups, comparisons with previous surveys

Subgroup	Activities limited by long-term illness or disability			
	2003	2007	2009	2011
Gender				
Males	35.8	21.6	26.8	27.8
Females	29.8	25.2	28.9	29.8
Age band				
16-24 years	13.5	4.7 ⁶	9.4	8.9
25-34 years	14.2	8.8	13.2	14.4
35-44 years	20.2	15.7	20.3	21.6
45-54 years	30.5	27.0	30.5	32.6
55-64 years	45.1	37.8	44.6	43.7
65-74 years	50.4	42.6	46.5	46.6
75+ years	61.1	47.2	53.9	53.9
Deprivation				
Most deprived quintile	40.6	32.3	36.2	36.3
Quintile 2	35.8	24.2	31.2	32.2
Quintile 3	35.2	21.6	27.8	29.5
Quintile 4	31.9	19.7	22.9	26.7
Least deprived quintile	22.7	22.4	23.1	20.1
Area Committee Area				
North Carr	29.6	22.3	32.0	27.3
Northern	35.3	31.0	27.7	29.5
East	30.9	26.3	30.2	31.1
Park	32.1	20.5	22.2	29.4
Riverside	32.7	22.6	31.2	31.4
West	34.5	21.1	27.4	29.4
Wyke	32.5	21.4	25.4	22.8
Hull	32.6	23.4	27.9	28.9

4.1.3 Stress

Respondents were asked to report the amount of stress or pressure that they had experiences in the preceding 12 months. More than three-quarters of respondents reported feeling some stress over the past 12 months, with 16.8% of men and 21.1% of women reporting that they had experienced a large amount of stress or pressure (**Figure 4-9**). Those of middle age were the most likely to have experienced a large amount of stress and pressure, with the percentage peaking at 26.6% in those aged 45-64 years, thereby decreasing as age increased to 11.2% of those aged 75+ years. One fifth of respondents aged 65-74 years and 75+ years and over reported no stress or pressure over the preceding 12 months, higher than each other subgroup.

⁶ 16-24 years for the 2007 survey

There was little difference in the percentages that had experienced a large amount of stress or pressure in the past 12 months by Area Committee Area of residence, ranging from 17.3% in West to 20.8% in Riverside. Those living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were the most likely to have experienced a large amount of stress or pressure in the past 12 months (22.5%), with the percentages steadily decreasing as deprivation decreased, to 15.1% of those living in the least deprived fifth of areas in the city. There was little difference by deprivation quintile in the percentages experiencing no stress or pressure over the past year.

Figure 4-9: Proportion of respondents who experienced a large amount of stress or pressure in the previous 12 months by subgroup

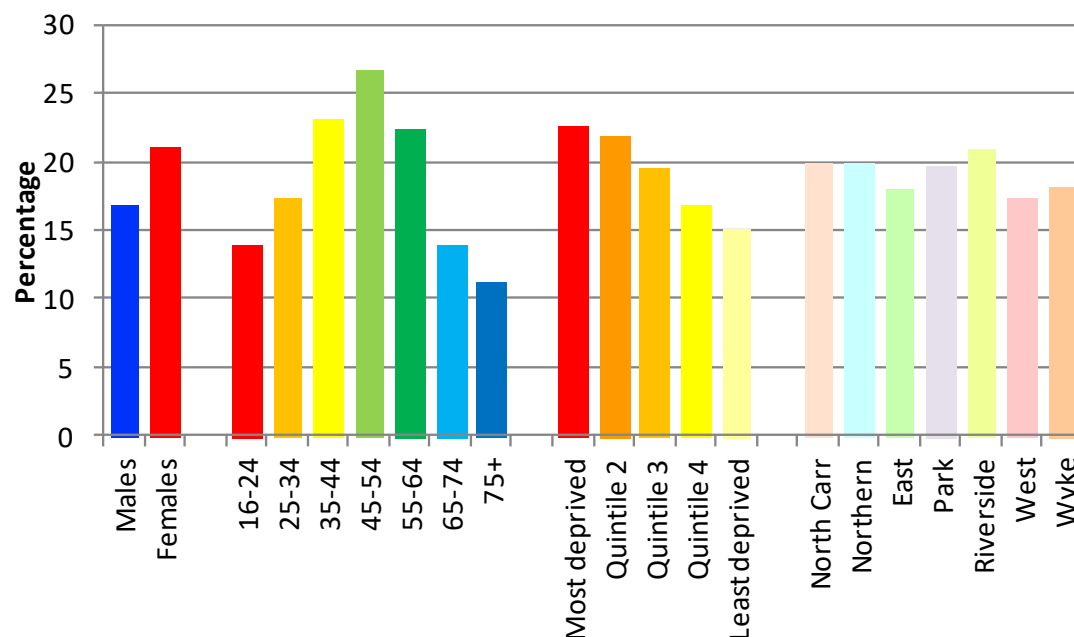
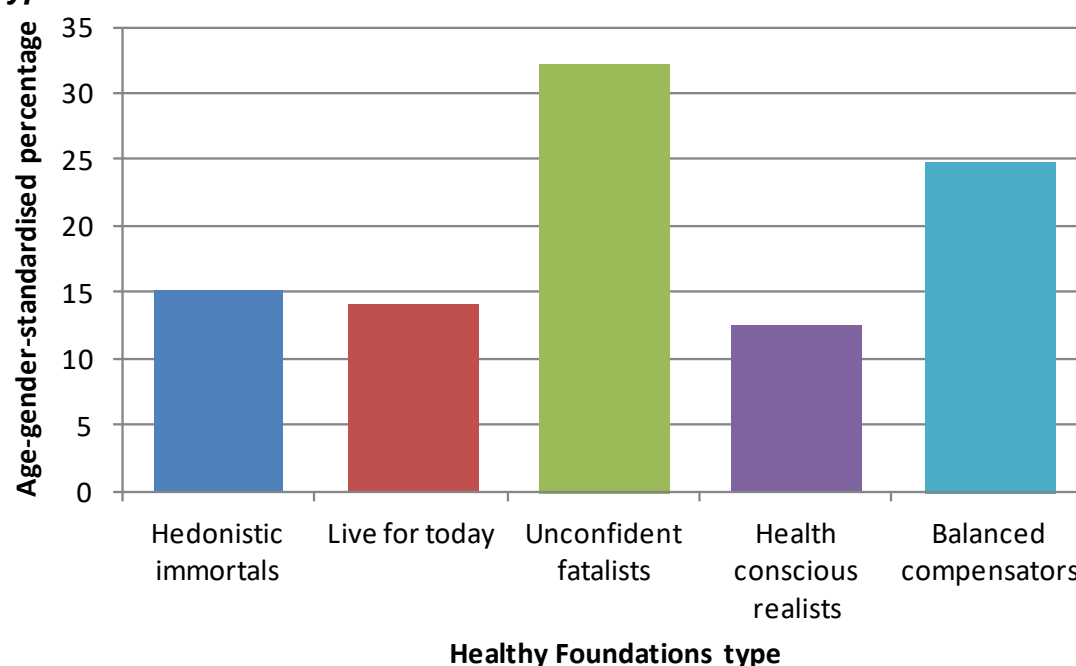


Figure 4-10 shows the age-gender-adjusted percentages of respondents that experienced a large amount of stress or pressure in the previous 12 months, by Healthy Foundations type. One in three respondents categorised as 'Unconfident fatalists' had experienced a large amount of stress or pressure over the past year (32.2%) as had in four 'Balanced compensators' (24.8%). That is, more than twice as many respondents categorised as 'Unconfident fatalists' had experienced a large amount of stress or pressure in the past 12 months than had respondents categorised as 'Health conscious realists' (12.5%), 'Live for today' (14.2%) or 'Hedonistic immortals' (15.1%). This compared with just 15% or less of respondents categorised as one of the other three Healthy Foundations types.

Figure 4-10: Proportion of respondents who experienced a large amount of stress or pressure in the previous 12 months by Healthy Foundations type



The question on the amount of stress or pressure experienced over the preceding 12 months was asked in the 2004 and 2009 Hull social capital surveys. **Table 4.3** presents the percentages reporting they had experienced a large amount of stress or pressure, or none, over the past 12 months, by various subgroups. The percentages that had experienced no stress or pressure decreased in 2011 for each subgroup, with decreases greater for women than men, greater in the young and the very old, greatest in the most deprived quintile, greater in West than in other Area committee Areas. While some subgroups saw increases in the percentages that had experienced a large amount of stress or pressure over the past 12 months, these increases were of a smaller magnitude. Larger increases were seen in those experiencing a small amount of stress or pressure (not shown in the table). So, while the amount of stress or pressure experienced in the past 12 months had undoubtedly increased in the 2011 survey, the increase in the amount of stress or pressure experienced was relatively small (i.e. shifting by one category rather than by two or three categories). Should the present era of austerity continue for several years, then a subsequent survey might well find substantial increases in those experiencing a large amount of stress or pressure.

Table 4.3: Percentage of respondents a large amount of stress or pressure, or none, over the past 12 months by sub groups, comparisons with previous surveys

Subgroup	Amount of stress or pressure experiences in the past 12 months (%)					
	None			Large amount		
	2004	2009	2011	2004	2009	2011
Gender						
Males	27.2	24.3	16.3	11.2	16.2	16.8
Females	26.2	17.6	10.9	8.9	20.0	21.1
Age band						
16-24 years	30.0	27.9	14.9	10.2	13.4	13.9
25-34 years	24.7	18.3	11.2	9.8	19.2	17.2
35-44 years	23.2	15.5	9.2	12.4	23.5	23.1
45-54 years	20.7	14.9	10.0	9.8	23.2	26.6
55-64 years	30.8	16.4	13.2	9.1	19.2	22.4
65-74 years	34.2	25.8	20.9	6.2	13.9	13.9
75+ years	30.2	33.9	20.4	11.4	9.3	11.2
Deprivation quintile						
Most deprived	26.5	25.4	14.2	10.2	18.7	22.5
Quintile 2	22.7	19.0	13.5	9.8	22.5	21.8
Quintile 3	24.9	21.1	13.5	11.1	17.3	19.5
Quintile 4	25.4	21.2	12.6	10.8	18.3	16.8
Least deprived	36.2	18.4	13.1	7.6	15.0	15.1
Area Committee Area						
North Carr	31.1	18.2	13.0	1.9	19.9	19.9
Northern	30.1	21.1	12.8	10.4	16.0	19.8
East	30.3	18.1	15.0	8.0	18.6	17.9
Park	27.5	22.5	13.9	9.4	18.4	19.6
Riverside	15.9	23.1	13.8	11.6	17.7	20.8
West	28.5	26.6	13.8	10.9	17.5	17.3
Wyke	27.6	15.2	11.0	15.6	19.4	18.2
Hull	26.7	20.8	13.4	10.1	18.2	19.1

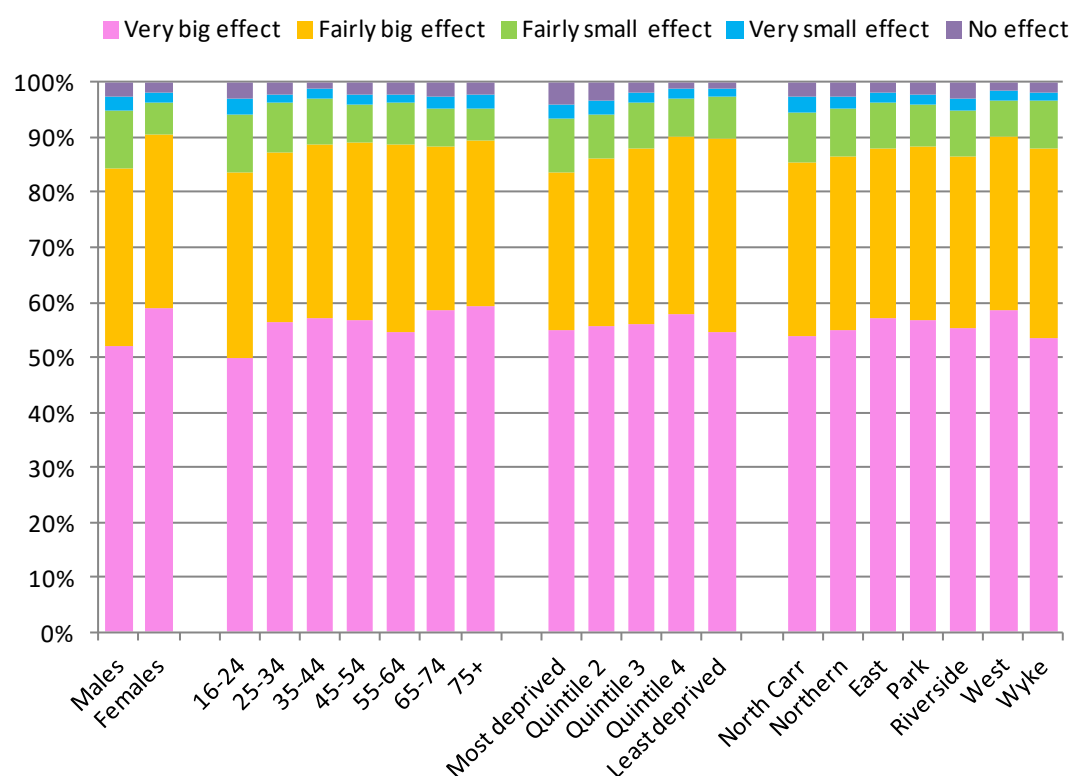
Tables of data on the amount of stress or pressure experienced by respondents over the past 12 months by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintiles, ward and Area Committee Area of residence can be found in **section 5.4** on **page 373**.

4.1.4 Perceived health impact of reducing stress levels

Respondents were also asked how big an impact on someone's health would be achieved by reducing stress levels. Men were less likely to perceive a very big impact on reducing stress levels (52.0%) than women (59.1%), and were more likely to expect only a small or no effect (15.5%) than women (9.6%)

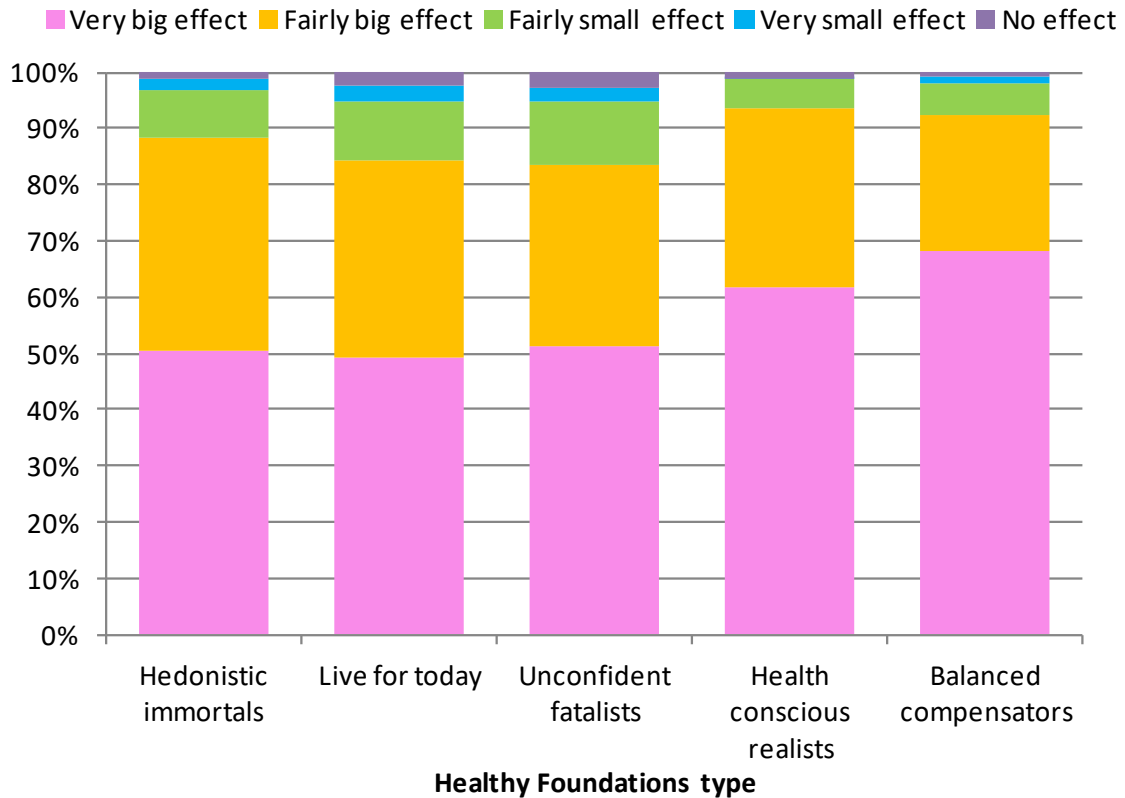
The very young were the least likely to expect a big impact upon reducing stress levels (50%) and most likely to expect only a small, or no, effect (16.5%), although differences by age were not very large. Differences by Area Committee Area of residence, and by local IMD 2010 deprivation quintiles, were not large, although those living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were the most likely to expect only a small, or no, health benefit on reducing stress levels (16.3%), compared with around 10% amongst the two least deprived quintiles.

Figure 4-11: Perceived health impact of reducing stress levels by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area



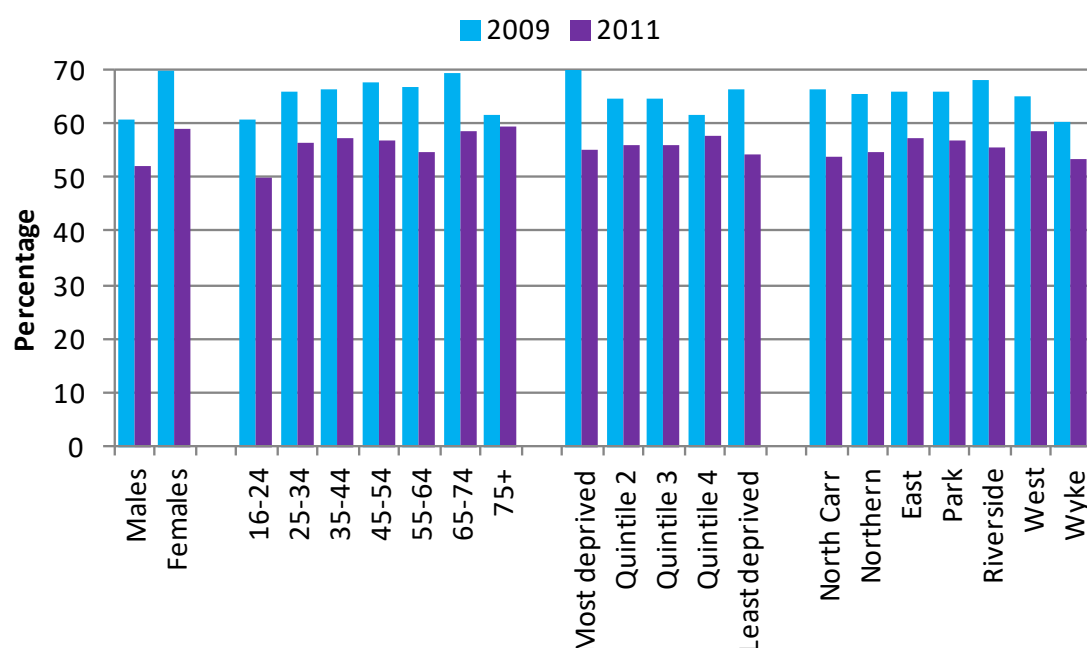
The perceived health impact of reducing stress levels are presented in **Figure 4-12** by Healthy Foundations types. More than two thirds of 'Balance compensators' (68.0%) and almost two thirds of 'Health conscious realists' (61.9%) felt that reducing stress levels would have a very big impact on health, compared with around half of each other Healthy Foundations type. Most of these differences between Healthy Foundations types were accounted for by differences in the percentages expecting a fairly big impact. There were still, though, differences in the percentages that expect a small, or no, impact on health from reducing stress level, ranging from 16.5% of 'Unconfident fatalists' and 15.5% of 'Live for today's' to 7.5% of 'Balanced compensators' and 6.3% of 'Health conscious realists'.

Figure 4-12: Perceived health impact of reducing stress levels by Healthy Foundations type



The question on the perceived health impact of reducing stress levels was asked previously in Hull's 2009 social capital survey, and the percentages that expected a very big impact and the percentages that expected a small, or no, impact are shown in **Figure 4-13** and **Figure 4-14** respectively for 2009 and 2011. The percentages perceiving there would be a very big impact on health decreased between 2009 and 2011 in each subgroup. There was little difference by gender or by age, with the exception of respondents aged 75+ years where the decrease was only 3.5%. The most deprived quintile saw a greater decrease (22%) than the least deprived quintile 18%), although decreases in other quintiles were smaller (6% to 13%). The Area Committee Areas that saw the largest decreases in the percentages that would expect a very big impact on health from reducing stress levels were North Carr and Riverside (19% in each) while the smallest decrease was seen for West (10%).

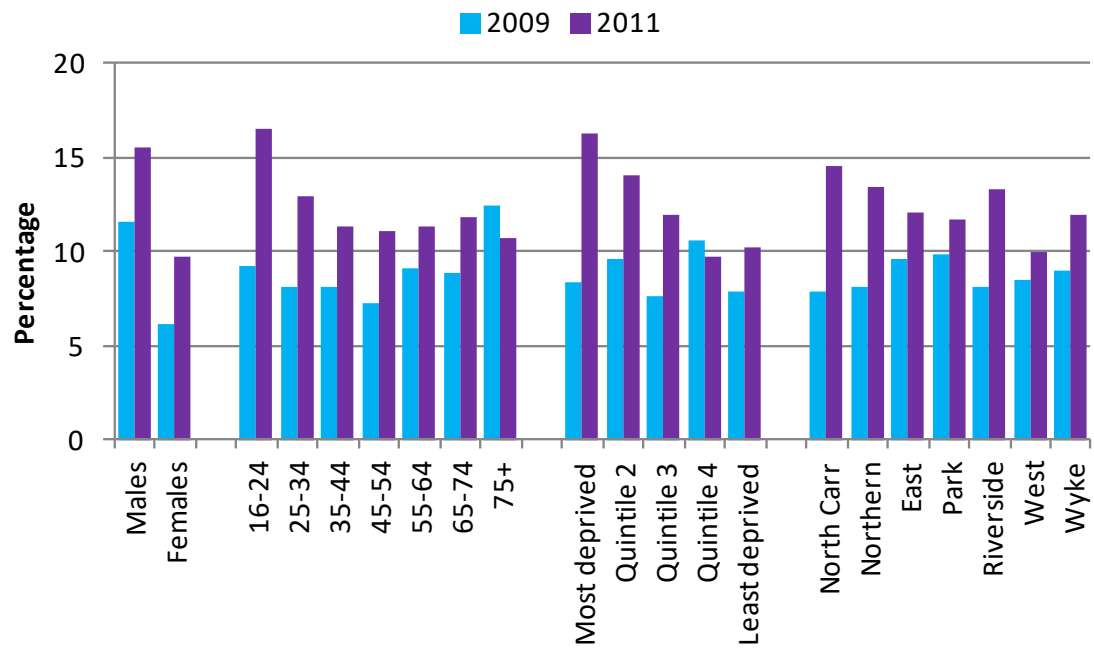
Figure 4-13: Percentage of respondents that would expect a very big impact on health from reducing stress levels, by various subgroups, comparisons with previous Hull survey



While almost every subgroup saw a substantial increase between 2009 and 2011 in the percentages expecting only a small, or no, impact on health from reducing stress levels, differences between subgroups were large. Increases in these percentages were larger among women (57%) than among men (35%), while increases generally decreased as age increased, from an 80% increase in those aged 16-24 years to a 24% increase in those aged 55-54 years. The increase in those aged 65-74 years was slightly larger at 66%, but respondents aged 75+ years were in the only subgroup that saw the percentage that would expect a small, or no, impact on health from reducing stress levels decrease between 2009 and 2011 (by 14%).

These changes in the perceived health impact of reducing stress levels might be related to the current economic climate, with the gloomy outlook of further years of austerity, depressed wages and increasing prices. This gloomy outlook might also expect to be reflected in the mood of respondents, and hence the decrease in those that expect positive results from changing stress levels and the increase in those expecting little or no positive benefit. It is likely that if this question were asked again after several more years of austerity, that even more would expect little positive benefit from reducing stress levels.

Figure 4-14: Percentage of respondents that would expect a small, or no, impact on health from reducing stress levels, by various subgroups, comparisons with previous Hull survey

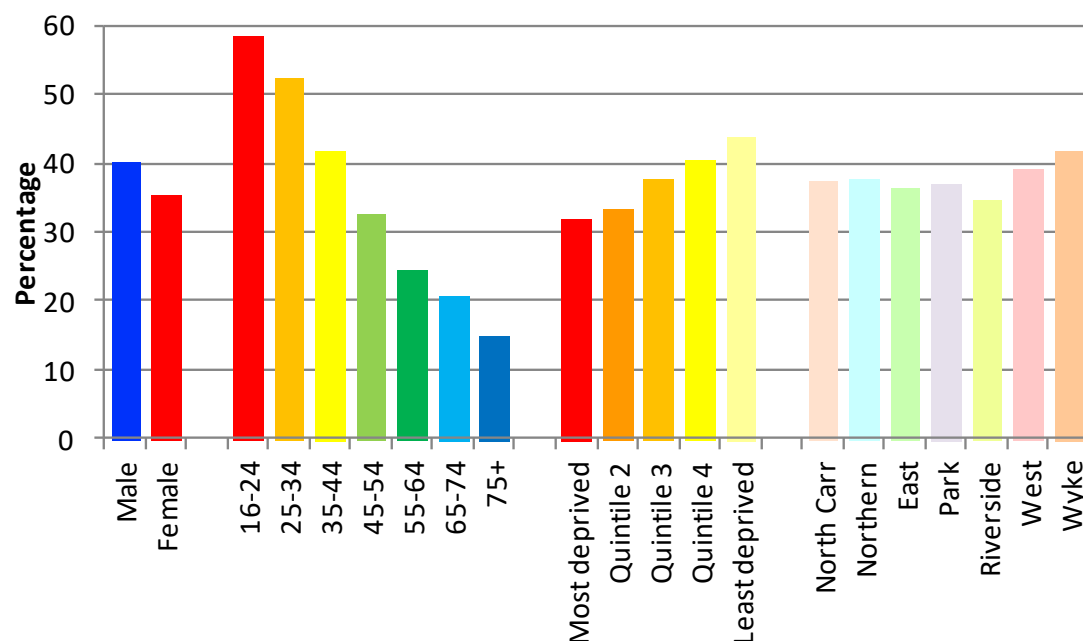


4.1.5 EuroQol 5-D

In this section are presented the percentages of respondents by various subgroups with a poor EuroQol score (defined here as <0.5) and with a perfect score (1). A full breakdown of the individual elements of EuroQol 5-D by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile, ward and Area Committee Area, as well as by Healthy Foundations type may be found in **sections 5.6 to 5.6.5** starting on **page 379**. Median EuroQol scores and categorised results, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile, ward and Area Committee Area, as well as by Healthy Foundations type, may be found in **section 5.7** starting on **page 389**.

The percentages of respondents who had a perfect EuroQol 5-D score of one are shown in **Figure 4-15** by age, gender, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area. Slightly more men (40.1%) than women (35.4%) scored 1 on the EuroQol 5-D while, unsurprisingly, younger respondents were more likely to score one with percentages decreasing steadily as age increased, from 58.2% of respondents aged 16-24 years to 14.8% of respondents aged 75+ years. There was a clear gradient with deprivation, with 32.0% of respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas in Hull scoring one on the EuroQol 5-D, rising steadily to 43.8% of those living in the least deprived fifth of areas in the city. Differences by Area Committee Area were small, ranging from 34.7% of respondents living in Riverside to 41.8% of respondents living in Wyke.

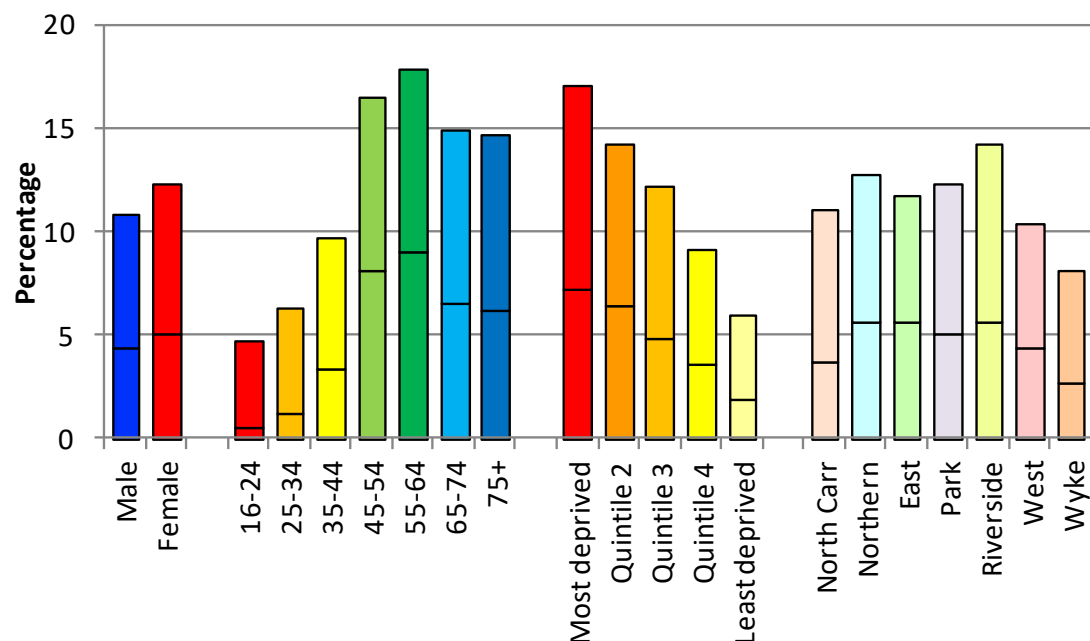
Figure 4-15: Percentage of respondents with a perfect EuroQol 5-D score (1), by gender, age, local IMD2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area of residence



Looking at the other end of the scale, at those with a low EuroQol 5-D score, here defined as less than 0.5, we see that around one third fewer respondents scored less than 0.5 than scored one (**Figure 4-16**). Women were slightly more likely to record a low score (12.4%) than men (10.9%), while younger respondents were much less likely to score less than 0.5 than older respondents, with 4.7% of respondents aged 16-24 scoring less than 0.5, rising steadily to 17.9% of respondents aged 55-64 years, then decreasing to around 15% of those aged 65 years and over. There was a strong gradient with deprivation, with the percentage of respondents scoring less than 0.5 on the EuroQol 5-D decreasing steadily from 17.1% of respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull to 6.0% of those living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city. Differences between Area Committee Areas ranged from 8.1% of respondents living in Wyke scoring less than 0.5 to 14.3% of respondents living in Riverside.

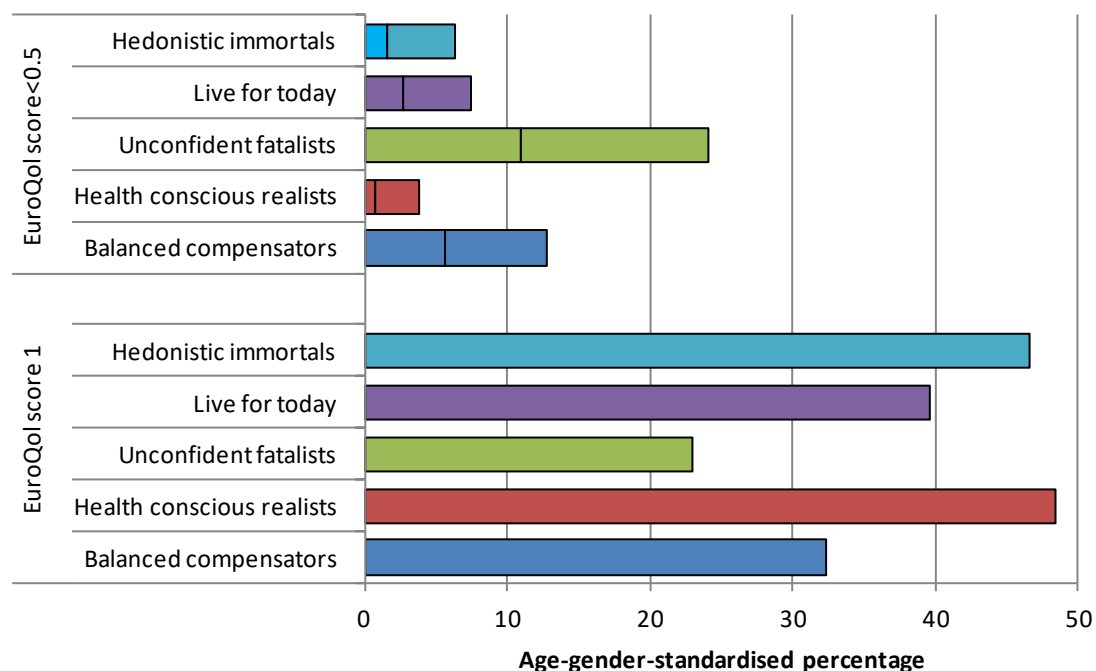
Of those that scored less than 0.5 on the EuroQol 5-D, half of respondents aged 45-64 scored zero or less (equivalent to dead), as did just over 40% of those aged 65+ years, compared with one in five respondents aged 25-34 years and one in ten aged 16-24 years. Of respondents that scored less than 0.5 on EuroQol 5-D, those living in the least deprived fifth of areas of Hull had the lowest proportion scoring zero or less (31.1%) but with small differences between other quintiles (ranging from 38.8% to 45.0%). Respondents living in East Area Committee Area who scored less than 0.5 were the most likely to have scored zero or less (47.9%) while respondents living in Wyke were the least likely (32.9%).

Figure 4-16: Percentage of respondents with a low EuroQol 5-D score, less than 0.5 (with the lower bar the percentage scoring zero or less), by gender, age, local IMD2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area of residence



The age-standardised percentages of respondents scoring either a perfect score of one, or a low score of less than 0.5, on the EuroQol 5-D are shown in **Figure 4-17** by Healthy Foundations type. The largest percentages scoring one were seen for respondents categorised as 'Health conscious realists' (48.4%) and 'Hedonistic immortals' (46.5%), with respondents classified as 'Unconfident fatalists' having the lowest percentage scoring one on the EuroQol 5-D (22.9%). At the other end of the scale, respondents classified as 'Unconfident fatalists' were almost twice as likely as 'Balanced compensators' to have scored less than 0.5; three to four times more likely than 'Hedonistic immortals' or 'Live for todays' to have scored less than 0.5 and six times more likely than 'Health conscious realists' to have done so. In fact, a larger percentage of respondents categorised as 'Unconfident fatalists' scored zero (equivalent to dead) than scored under 0.5 among 'Hedonistic immortals', 'Live for todays' and 'Health conscious realists'. Almost half of low scoring 'Unconfident fatalists' scored zero (45.4%) as did 43.5% of 'Balanced compensators' that scored under 0.5, compared with less than one in five 'Health conscious realists' (18.2%) and one in four 'Hedonistic immortals' (25.5%).

Figure 4-17: Age-standardised percentage of respondents with a perfect EuroQol 5-D score (1), or a low EuroQol 5-D score (less than 0.5, with the left-hand bar a score of zero or lower), by Healthy Foundations type

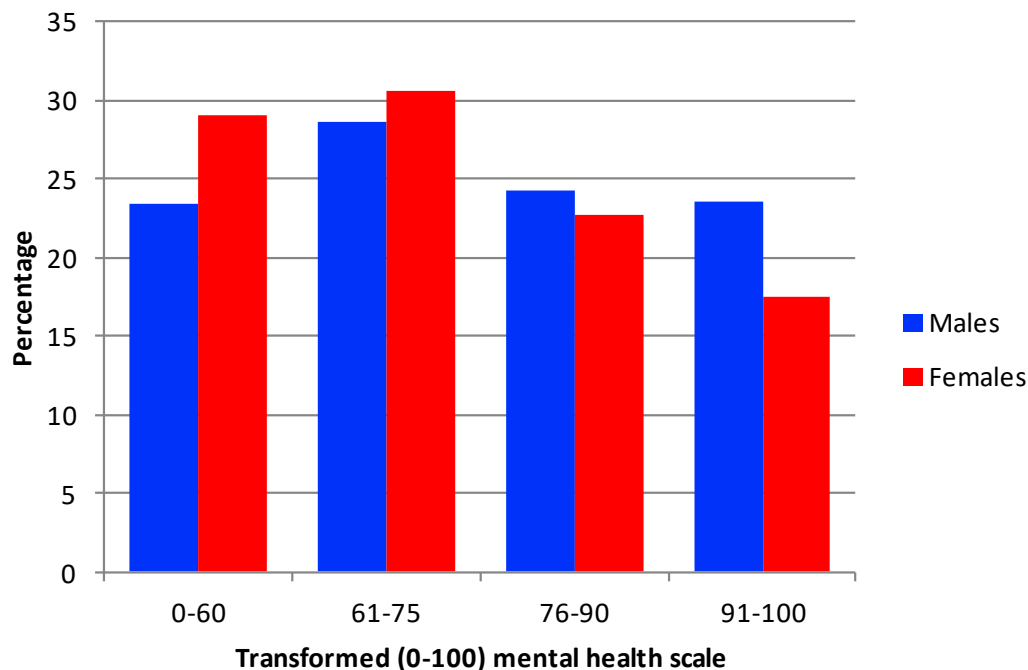


4.1.6 Mental Health Index

The Mental Health Index (MHI) is the mental health section of the SF-36. In this survey, unfortunately, one of the five questions was omitted, so the results cannot be compared with those from other areas. However, they can be compared with results from earlier Hull surveys, by re-calculating the MHI for those surveys with the relevant question omitted.

The median⁷ mental health transformed score was 75 among both men and women. 23.6% of men had a score of 91-100, compared with 17.5% of women (see **Figure 4-18**). 29.1% of women scored 0-60 compared with 23.4% of men. Median scores by age were all 75, although older respondents were more likely to score 91-100 than younger people, with percentages of between 17% and 18% in those aged under 55 years, 24% to 27% in those aged 55 years or older.

Figure 4-18: Mental health transformed (0-100) scale by gender



There was no difference in median score by Area Committee Area (each at 75), although residents of East had slightly more scoring 91-100 (23.8%), while Riverside had the highest percentage scoring 0-60 (30.9%). Most wards also had a median score of 75, with the lowest median score (68.75) found in Myton and Orchard Park & Greenwood and the highest score (81.25) found in Beverley, Sutton, Boothferry and Bricknell. Myton had the highest percentage scoring 0-60 (36.1%) while Sutton had the highest percentage scoring 91-100 (25.8%)

⁷ Half of survey responders had a value equal to or less than the median.

The lowest score by deprivation quintile was for the most deprived quintile (median 68.75, 33.9% scoring 0-60, 17.7% scoring 91-100), whilst the highest median score (81.25) was found for the least deprived quintile, with 24.7% and 18.4% respectively scoring 91-100 (**Figure 4-19**). There were clear trends with deprivation quintile for those scoring 0-60, 76-90 and 91-100. In the former case, the percentage scoring 0-60 (i.e. those with the worst mental health) decreased steadily as deprivation decreased, while for the latter two there were increases in those scoring 76-90 and 91-100 (i.e. those with better mental health) as deprivation decreased, with the differences more marked in those scoring 76-90.

Figure 4-19: Mental health transformed (0-100) scale by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

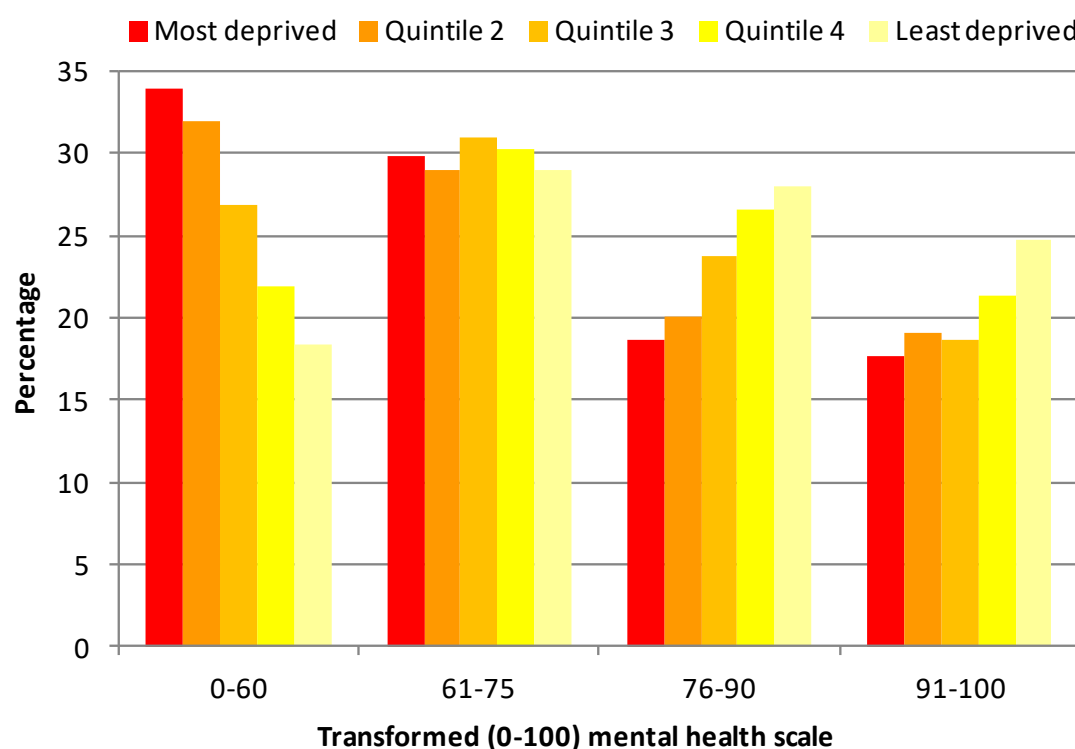
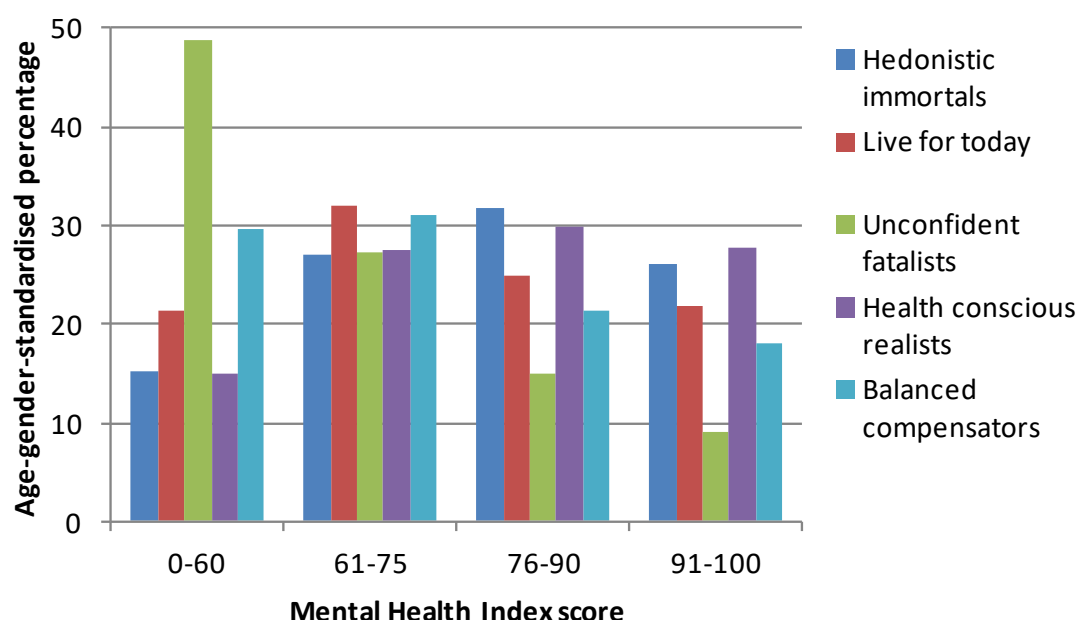


Figure 4-20 shows the mental health index (MHI) scores by Healthy Foundations type. The highest age-standardised percentage of respondents with a poor MHI (defined here as MHI 0-60) was found amongst those respondents categorised as 'Unconfident fatalists' where almost one in two respondents scored between 0 and 60 (48.8%). This compares with 29.7% of respondents classified as 'Balanced compensators' and between 15% and 21% for other Healthy Foundations types. At the other end of the scale respondents categorised as 'Health conscious realists' were the most likely to have scored between 91 and 100 (27.7%), closely followed by 'Hedonistic immortals' (26.1%). It was only these two Healthy Foundations types where the majority of respondents achieved an MHI score of 76 or higher (each with

58%), while fewer than one in four respondents classified as 'Unconfident fatalists' scored 76 or higher.

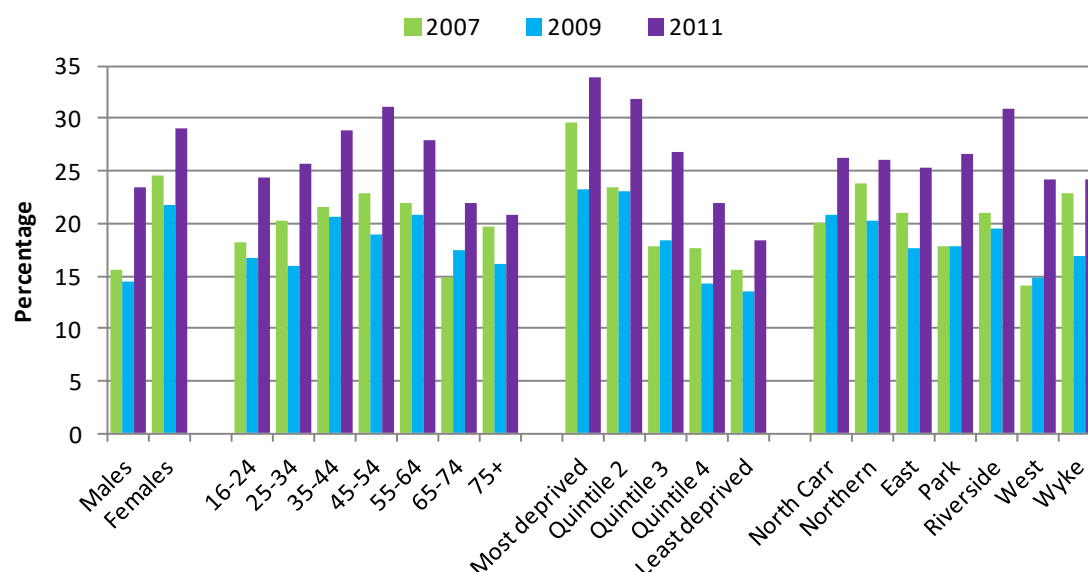
Figure 4-20: Mental health transformed (0-100) scale by Healthy Foundations type



As mentioned at the start of this section, the MHI scores for the two previous Hull surveys where this data were collected may be recalculated, excluding the question that was omitted from the 2011 survey. The results of this recalculation of MHI for 2007 and 2009 surveys, as well as the MHI for the 2011 survey are presented by various subgroups in **Figure 4-21** for respondents that scored 0-60, and **Figure 4-22** for respondents that scored 91-100.

As can be seen from **Figure 4-21** every single subgroup saw a substantial increase in 2011 in the percentages scoring 0-60 on the MHI, with percentages in 2011 far higher in 2011 than either 2009 or 2007, despite decreases between 2007 and 2009 for most subgroups. Increases between 2009 and 2011 in the percentages scoring 0-60 on the MHI were almost twice as high among men (61%) than among women (33%) and greater among younger respondents than among older respondents. There was no consistent pattern with deprivation, the greatest increase seen in the second least deprived quintile, the lowest in the least deprived quintile, while among the Area Committee Areas, respondents living in Northern and North Carr saw the lowest increases (29% and 26% respectively) with the largest increases in West (63%) and Riverside (58%).

Figure 4-21: Percentage of respondents scoring 0-60 on the Mental Health Index (MHI), comparisons with previous Hull surveys

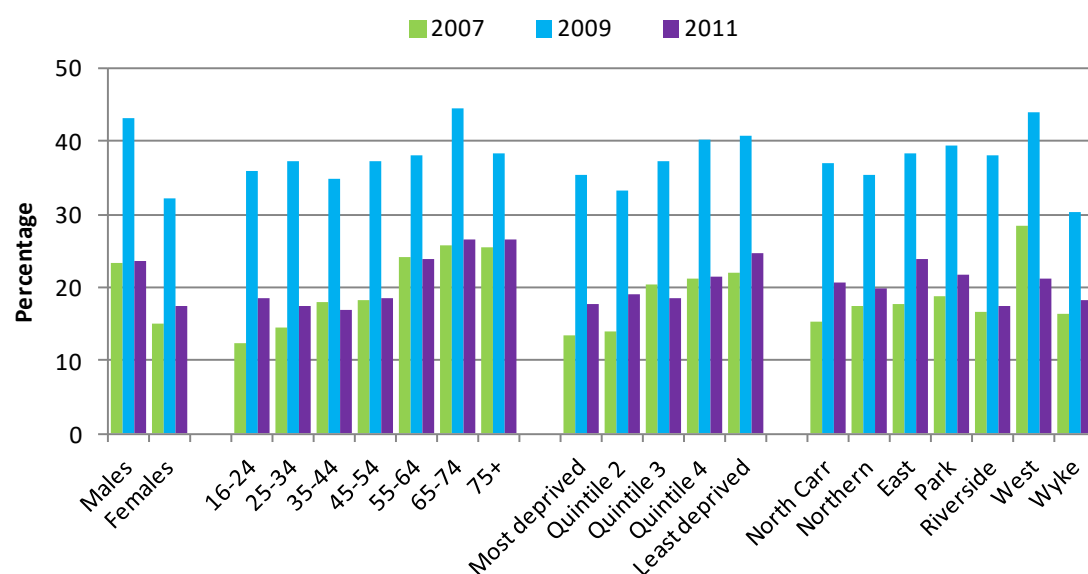


By contrast, there were substantial decreases between 2009 and 2011 in the percentage of respondents scoring 91-100 on the MHI, for each subgroup (**Figure 4-22**). There was little difference between genders, while older respondents saw larger decreases than younger respondents. There was no consistent pattern by deprivation quintile, with decreases in respondents scoring 91-100 ranging from 40% (least deprived quintile) to 50% (most deprived and middle quintiles). Decreases by Area Committee Area ranged between 38% (East) and 54% (Riverside).

Percentages scoring 91-100 in 2011 were higher than in 2007 for most subgroups, exceptions being respondents aged 35-44 years (6% lower) and 55-64 years (2% lower), respondents from the middle deprivation quintile (8% lower) and respondents living in West Area Committee Area (25% lower). Among men, those aged 45-54 years and 65 years and over, those in the second least deprived quintile and those living in Riverside, the percentage of respondents scoring 91-100 was less than 5% higher than in 2007.

These increases in the percentages of respondents, from every subgroup, attaining the poorest MHI scores (0-60), and the decreases in the percentages attaining the best scores (91-100), might be largely ascribed to the pressure on mental health from the constrained economic circumstances, with increasing unemployment, stagnating wages and increasing prices, and with the prospect of several more years of austerity. Indeed, we might expect the percentages with poor mental health to increase even more, and the percentages with very good mental health to decrease further, were the survey to be conducted two or three years hence, assuming the austerity measures are continued, as the current government plans.

Figure 4-22: Percentage of respondents scoring 91-100 on the Mental Health Index (MHI), comparisons with previous Hull surveys



Tables of the mental health transformed (0-100) scale by gender, by age, by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010) and by ward and Area Committee area can be found in **section 5.9** starting on **page 395**.

4.1.7 Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale (WEMWBS)

In this section are presented some results from the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale (WEMWBS), which is a “14 item scale of mental well-being covering subjective well-being and psychological functioning, in which all items are worded positively and address aspects of positive mental health.”⁸ The Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale was funded by the Scottish Government National Programme for Improving Mental Health and Well-being, commissioned by NHS Health Scotland, developed by the University of Warwick and the University of Edinburgh, and is jointly owned by NHS Health Scotland, the University of Warwick and the University of Edinburgh.

Overall WEMWBS scores are derived from 14 questions, the results for each of which are tabulated by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area of residence in **section 22** starting on **page 797**. The WEMWBS component questions were only asked of a subset of this survey, with the aim of having WEMWBS scores for at least 50 respondents from each of Hull’s 23 wards. In the event, this goal was surpassed, with more than 130 WEMWBS scores on average for each ward. As a sample 130 is relatively small, data were not analysed at ward level, but at Area Committee Area level.

Although absolute differences in WEMWBS scores between subgroups are not large in most cases, statistical significance (at the conventional 5% level) is often reached even for small absolute differences due to the relatively large sample sizes involved. Statistical significance is assumed here if 95% confidence intervals do not overlap. While the non-overlapping of confidence intervals is quite a conservative condition, it should be noted that at the 95% confidence level, we would expect statistical significance to occur purely by chance once in every 20 comparisons.

The mean WEMWBS scores with 95% confidence intervals are presented in **Figure 4-23** by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area of residence. WEMWBS scores in male respondents were statistically significantly higher than in female respondents. WEMWBS scores in young respondents were very similar to those in older respondents, with the lowest mean score found in respondents aged 45-54 years, which group had a mean WEMWBS score statistically significantly lower than each other age group.

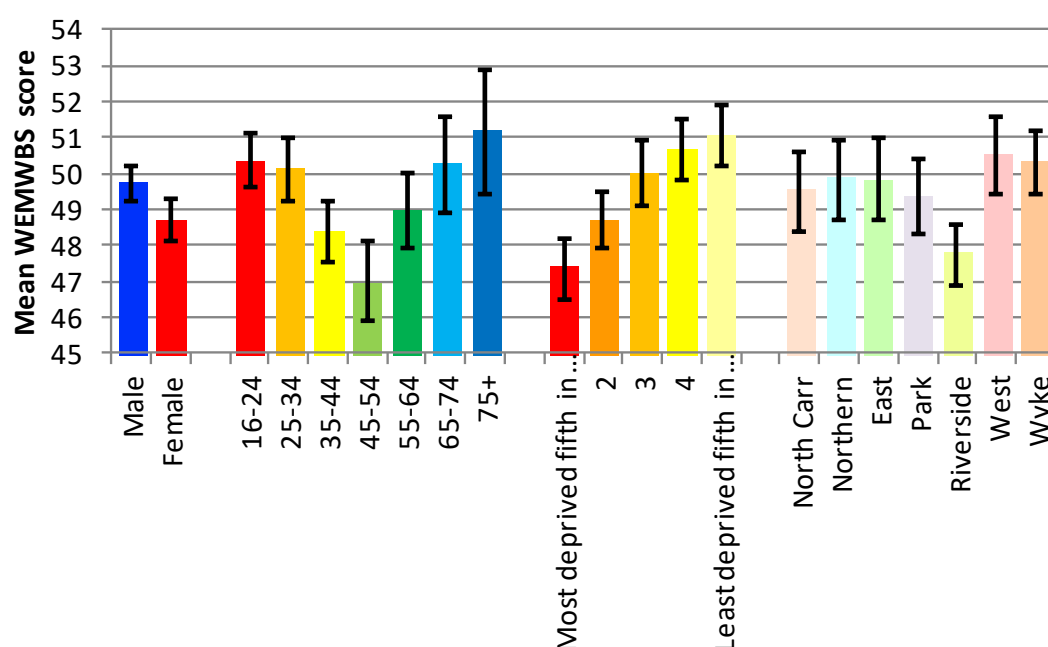
There was a clear gradient with deprivation quintile, with mean WEMWBS scores increasing as deprivation decreased from 47.4 in respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull to 51.0 in respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city. The mean WEMWBS score in the most deprived quintile was statistically significantly lower than in the three

⁸ Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale User Guide, page ii (WEMWBS 2008)

least deprived quintiles and the mean WEMWBS score in the least deprived quintile was statistically significantly higher than in the two most deprived quintiles.

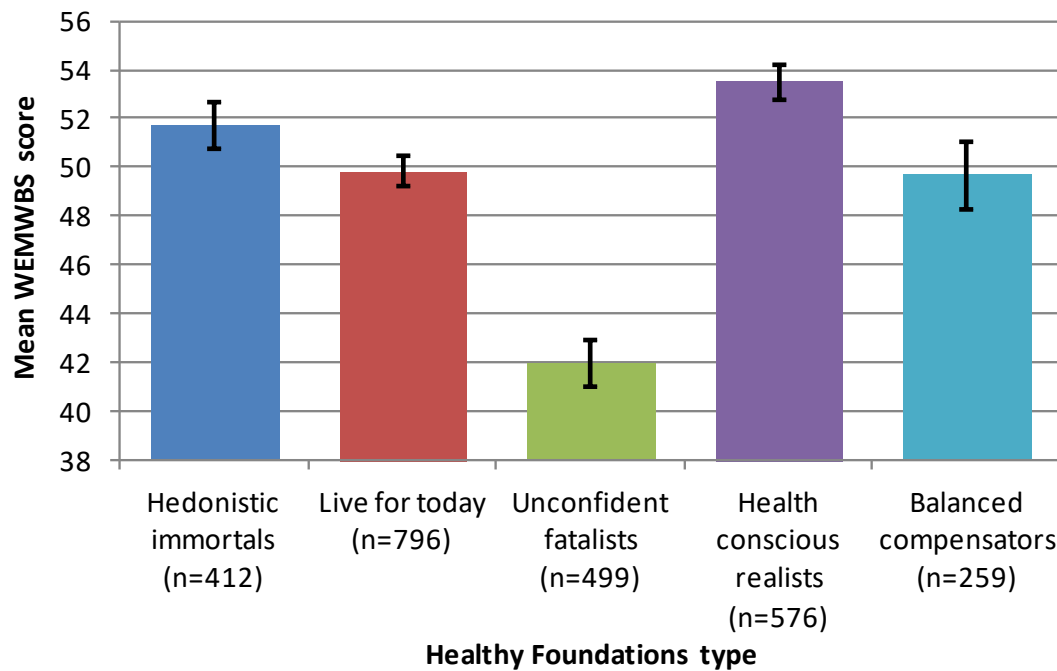
By Area Committee Area the highest mean WEMWBS scores were seen in the west of the city, in West and Wyke, while the lowest score was seen for Riverside, in the middle of the city (statistically significantly lower than for West, Wyke, Northern and East). Area Committee Areas in the East and North of the city had similar mean WEMWBS scores, intermediate between those for Riverside and those for West and Wyke.

Figure 4-23: Mean score from the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale (WEMWBS), with 95% confidence intervals, by age, gender, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintiles and Area Committee Areas



There was a wide range of mean WEMWBS scores by Healthy Foundations type (**Figure 4-24**). The lowest mean score was for respondents categorised as 'Unconfident fatalists' (41.9) with the highest mean score among respondents classified as 'Health conscious realists' (53.5). The mean WEMWBS score for respondents categorised as 'Health conscious realists' was statistically significantly higher than for each other Healthy Foundations type, while the mean WEMWBS score for respondents categorised as 'Unconfident fatalists' was statistically significantly lower than for each other Healthy Foundations type. The mean WEMWBS score in respondents categories as 'Hedonistic immortals' was statistically significantly higher than for those classified as 'Live for today', while the mean WEMWBS scores for 'Live for today' and 'Balanced compensators' were very similar.

Figure 4-24: Mean score from the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale (WEMWBS), with 95% confidence intervals, by Healthy Foundations type



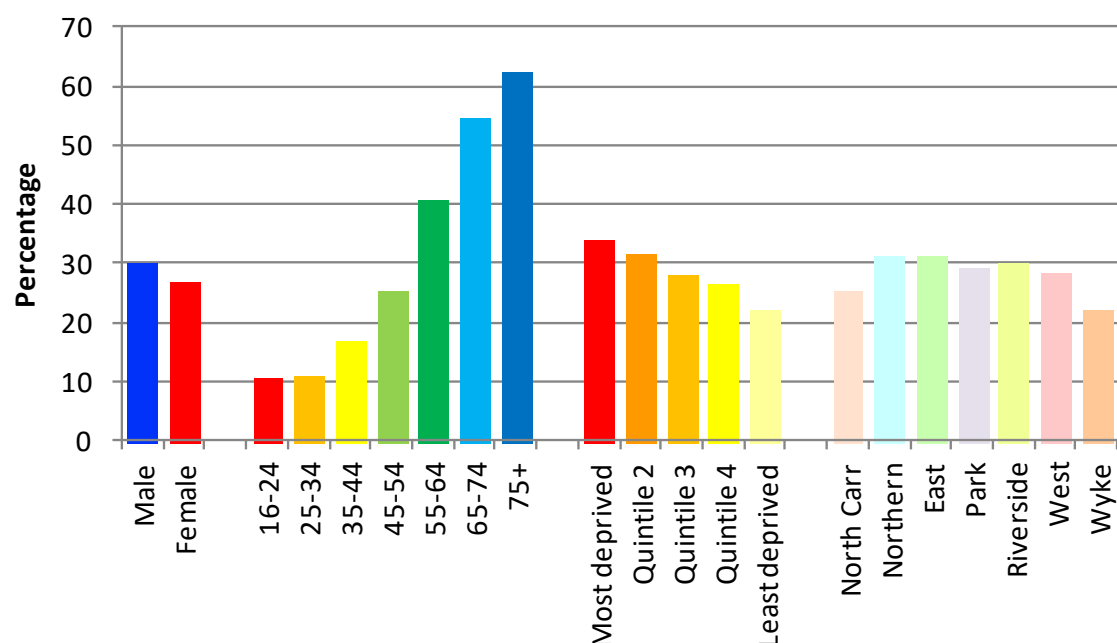
Tables of mean WEMWBS scores with 95% confidence intervals are presented by gender, age, local IMD10 deprivation quintiles, ward and Area Committee Area, as well as by Healthy Foundations type, may be found in **section 22.2** starting on **page 825**.

4.1.8 Chronic health conditions

Respondents were asked whether they had, or whether a doctor had told them that they had, any of a number of chronic health conditions, namely heart problems or heart disease; breathing problems; previous stroke; diabetes; cancer in the preceding 5 years. Full tables of responses to these questions broken down by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintiles, ward and Area Committee Area of residence may be found in **section 5.11** starting on **page 406**.

The percentages of respondents with at least one of the aforementioned health conditions are presented in **Figure 4-25** by various subgroups. Slightly more men (30.0%) than women (26.8%) reported having a chronic health condition. Unsurprisingly, the percentages reporting having a chronic health condition increased rapidly with age, from 11% of those aged less than 35 years to 62.3% of those aged 75+ years. Respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were 50% more likely to report having a chronic health condition (33.7%) than those living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city (22.1%), with a steady gradient by deprivation quintile. Wyke and North Carr were the Area Committee Areas with the lowest percentage of respondents reporting having a chronic health condition (21.9% and 25.2% respectively), with around 30% of respondents in other areas.

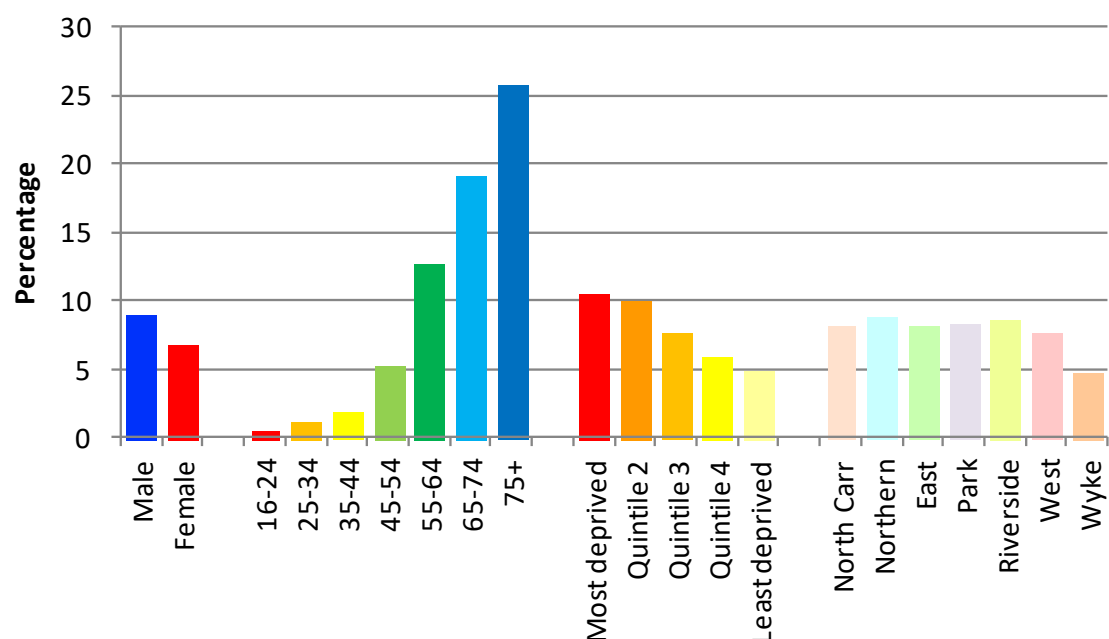
Figure 4-25: Percentages of respondents with at least one chronic health condition, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area of residence



In terms of those that reported having more than one of the aforementioned chronic health conditions, again there were more men (9.0%) than women (6.7%), with almost one third of men with a chronic health condition having more than one, compared with one quarter of women. Very few respondents under 45 years of age had more than one chronic health condition, with percentages rising rapidly with age, from 5.2% of respondents aged 45-54 years to 25.8% of respondents aged 75+ years. Fewer than 4% of respondents aged 16-24 years with a chronic health condition had more than one chronic condition, this ratio increasing rapidly with age to 21% of respondents aged 45-54, 35% of respondents aged 65-74 years and 41% of respondents aged 75+ years.

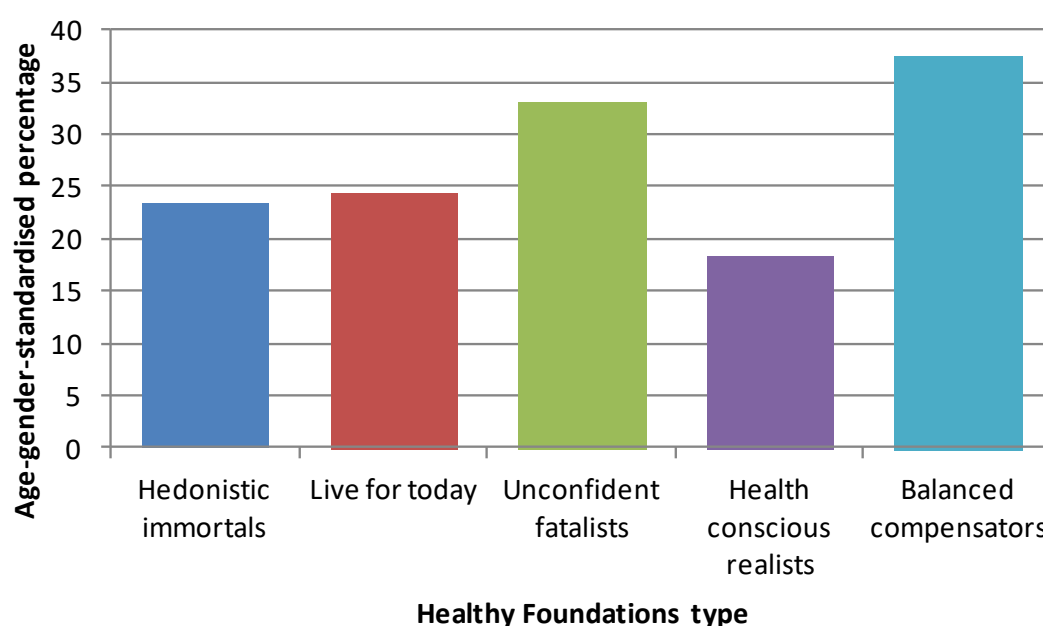
Twice as many respondents living in the two most deprived fifths of areas of Hull had more than one chronic health condition (10%) than did respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas (5%). Almost one in three of respondents with a chronic health condition living in the two most deprived fifth of areas of Hull had more than one chronic condition, with the ratio decreasing as deprivation decreased to one in five of those living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city. Wyke was the Area Committee Area with the lowest proportion of respondents with more than one chronic health condition (4.8%), compared with around 8% for other areas. Wyke also had the lowest proportion of respondents with a chronic health condition having more than one chronic health condition (22%) compared with 26% to 32% in other areas, the highest ratio being for North Carr.

Figure 4-26: Percentages of respondents with more than one chronic health condition, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area of residence



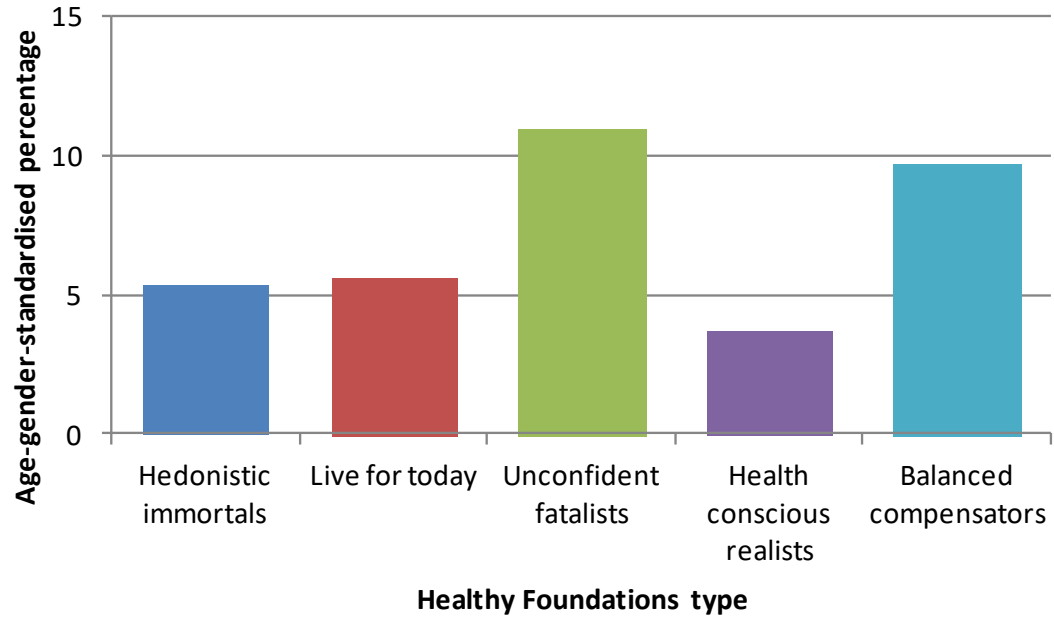
The age-standardised percentages of respondents reporting having any of the aforementioned chronic health conditions by Healthy Foundations type are shown in **Figure 4-27**. Respondents categorised as ‘Balanced compensators’ were the most likely to have one of these chronic health conditions (37.6%), followed by ‘Unconfident fatalists’ (33.0%), with the lowest percentage amongst ‘Health conscious realists’ which, at 18.3% was less than half the percentage of ‘Unconfident fatalists’.

Figure 4-27: Age-standardised percentages of respondents with at least one chronic health condition, by Healthy Foundations type



The percentages of respondents reporting having more than one of the aforementioned chronic health conditions by Healthy Foundations type are shown in **Figure 4-28**. The greatest percentage of respondents with multiple chronic health conditions was among those categorised as ‘Unconfident fatalists’ (10.9%) followed by ‘Balanced compensators’ (9.7%), with the lowest percentage again for ‘Health conscious realists’ (3.7%). The highest proportion of respondents with any chronic health condition having multiple chronic health conditions was found among those categorised as ‘Unconfident fatalists’ amongst whom one in three with any chronic health condition had multiple chronic health conditions. This compared with one in five respondents categorised as ‘Health conscious realists’ and around one in four of other Healthy Foundations types.

Figure 4-28: Age-standardised percentages of respondents with more than one chronic health condition, by Healthy Foundations type



4.1.9 Dental health: status of the dentist last visited

Three-quarters of respondents reported that their last dental visit had been to an NHS dentist, with more women (80.3%) than men (71.7%) reporting having been to an NHS dentist last time (**Figure 4-29**). A further 17.5% of men and 12.9% of women had visited a private dentist last time (**Figure 4-30**). 7.7% of men did not know whether they had seen a private or NHS dentist, while 3.1% reported never having been to a dentist, compared with 4.9% of women not knowing and 1.9% never having been to a dentist. It should be noted, however, that most of those reporting never having been to a dentist in Question 19 subsequently reported having seen a dentist in Question 20.

Reported use of NHS dentistry last time was lowest amongst those aged 16-24 years, although with 12.2% of 'don't knows' the actual figure may be much higher. Reported use of NHS dentistry last time increased with age until peaking at 81.0% of those aged 35-44 years, thence decreased as age increased to reach 72.6% amongst those aged 75+ years. However, as the percentage reporting they used an NHS dentist last time increased, so the percentage of 'don't knows' decreased, and conversely when the percentage reporting they used an NHS dentist decreased, so the percentage of 'don't knows' increased. The percentages reporting seeing a private dentist last time increased with age from 12.7% amongst those aged 25-34 years to 18.6% of those aged 75+ years. There were small variations in the percentages reporting they had never been to a dentist, but no clear trend with age, with percentages highest amongst those aged 75+ years (3.3%), 16-24 years (3.0%) and 25-34 years (2.8%).

At Area Committee Area level, Wyke had the lowest percentage of respondents reporting they had seen an NHS dentist last time they visited the dentist (69.6%) and the highest percentage reporting they had seen a private dentist last time (20.5%). Residents of East Area Committee Area were the most likely to have seen an NHS dentist last time (81.2%) and the least likely to have seen a private dentist (11.7%). There was a great deal of variation between wards within some of these Area Committee Areas; within North Carr, 18.7% of respondents resident in Kings Park reported having been to a private dentist last time, compared with 7.8% and 9.6% in Bransholme East and West respectively. Within Northern Area Committee Area 28.4% of respondents resident in Beverley ward reported having been to a private dentist last time, as did 19.8% in University ward, compared with 9.8% in Orchard Park and Greenwood. Apart from Beverley ward, the lowest percentages reporting having seen an NHS dentist last time were University and Newland wards, which are the two wards with the highest proportion of university students as residents. These two wards also had the highest percentages not knowing whether their last dental visit had been to an NHS or private dentist (9.3% in each ward), and reporting they had never been to a dentist (5.9% and 6.3% respectively).

Figure 4-29: Was the last dental visit to an NHS dentist by gender, age and Area Committee Area of residence

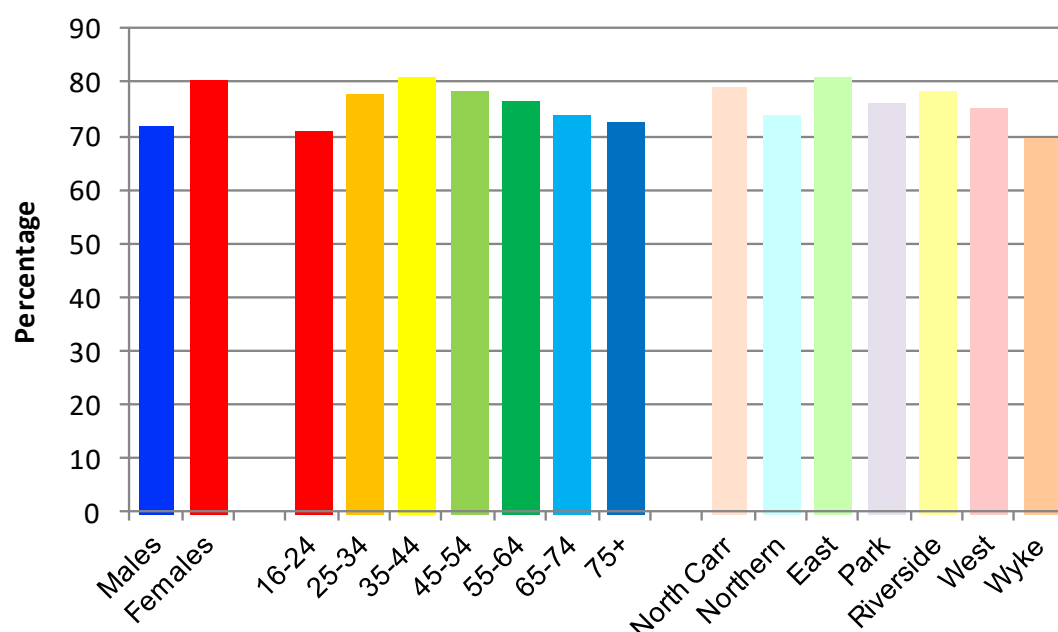
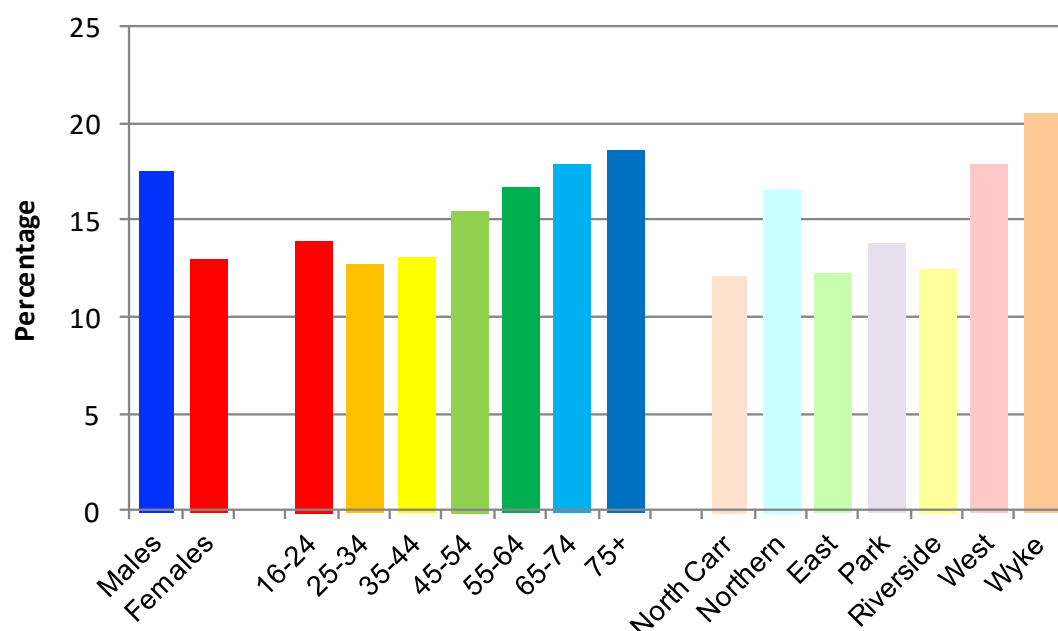


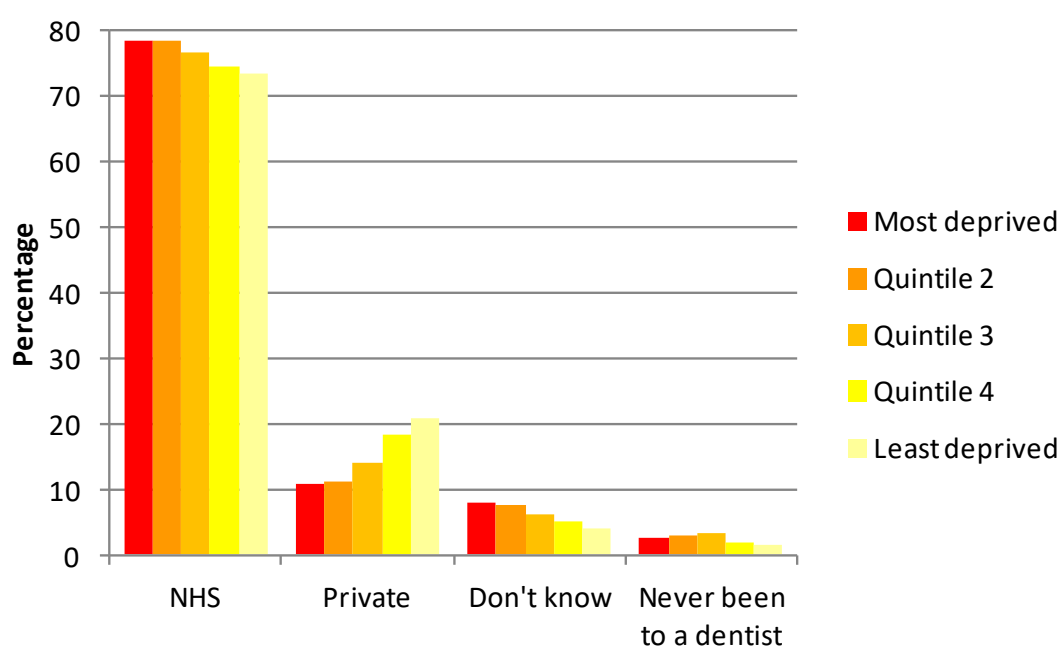
Figure 4-30: Was the last dental visit to a private dentist by gender, age and Area Committee Area of residence



While differences by deprivation quintile were relatively small, there were clear gradients with respect to deprivation quintiles for the percentages having seen an NHS dentist last time; having used a private dentist last time; and not knowing whether the last dentist seen was NHS or private (**Figure 4-31**).

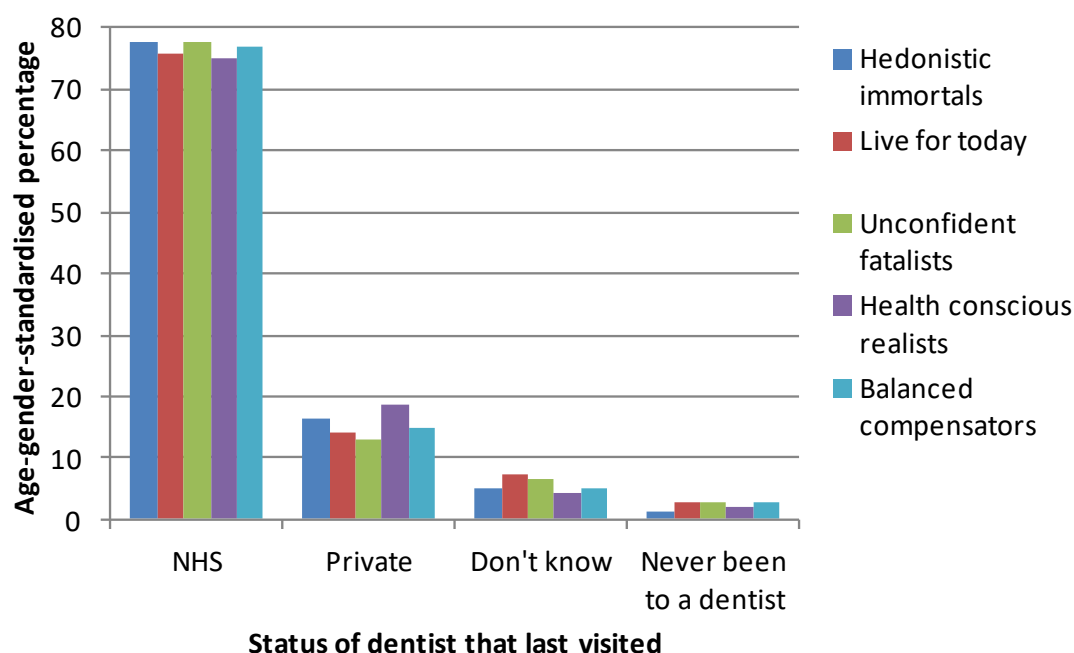
78.6% of respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull had seen an NHS dentist last time, decreasing to 73.4% of those living in the least deprived fifth of areas. The gradient was reversed with regard to the percentages having seen a private dentist last time, decreasing as deprivation increased from 20.9% of those living in the least deprived fifth of areas of Hull to 10.8% of those living in the most deprived fifth of areas of the city. 7.9% of respondents in the most deprived fifth or areas did not know the status of the dentist they last visited, decreasing steadily to 4.1% of those in the least deprived fifth of areas.

Figure 4-31: Was the last dental visit to a private or NHS dentist by local IMD 2010 deprivation quintiles



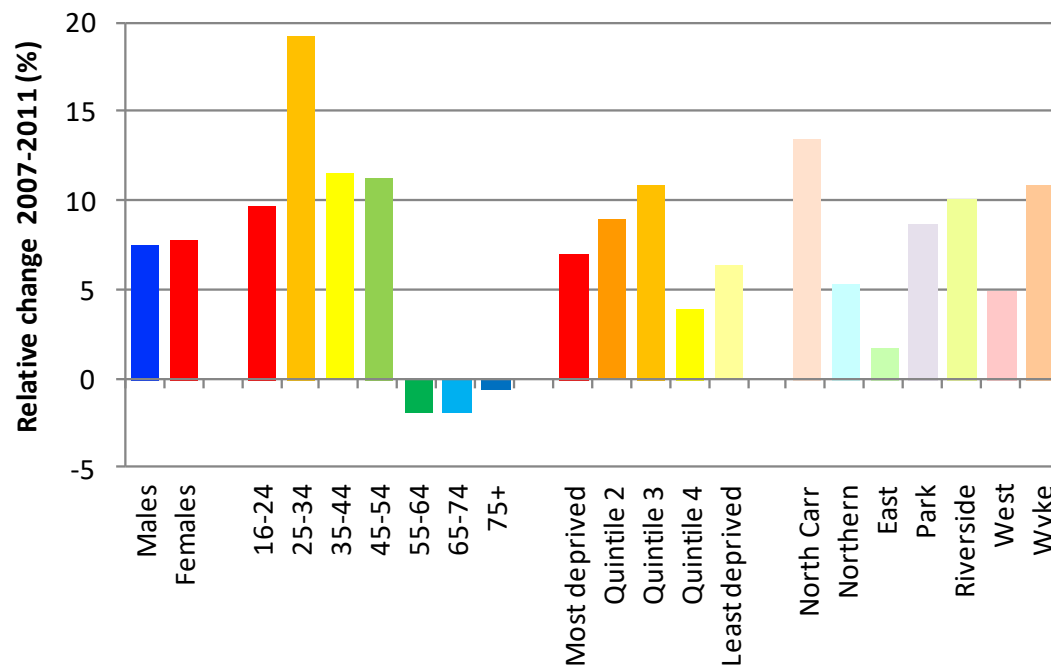
Differences in the status of the last dentist visited did not vary much by Healthy Foundations type, as shown in **Figure 4-32**, although respondents categorised as 'Health conscious realists' had the highest percentage that saw a private dentist last time (18.9%). Respondents classified as 'Live for today' or 'Unconfident realists' had the greatest percentages not knowing the status of the last dentist they visited (7.1% and 6.7% respectively). While few respondents reported they had never visited a dentist, these percentages were more than twice as high amongst respondents categorised as 'Live for today', 'Balanced compensators' (both at 2.9%) and 'Unconfident realists' (2.7%) than among respondents classified as 'Hedonistic immortals' (1.1%).

Figure 4-32: Was the last dental visit to a private or NHS dentist by local IMD 2010 deprivation quintiles



Since the previous health and wellbeing survey conducted in Hull in 2007, the percentage that last saw an NHS dentist increased by almost 8% among both men and women, although not uniformly by age (**Figure 4-33**). The largest increase was among those aged 25-34 years where the percentage increase by one fifth, with increases of between 10% and 12% for other respondents aged less than 55 years, while small decreases (less than 2%) were seen in older respondents. Given the increase in the availability of NHS dentists in Hull in recent years, these decreases in older respondents may reflect the greater inertia of older residents, with respect to changing their dentist, compared with younger residents. Increases in the percentages having seen an NHS dentist last time were seen for each deprivation quintile and for each Area Committee Area, although the range of increases at Area Committee Area was greater, with only a 2% increase in East, compared with an 11% increase in Wyke, although East continued to have the highest percentage having seen an NHS dentist last time, while Wyke continued to have the lowest percentage.

Figure 4-33: Relative change from 2007 to 2011 (%) in the percentage of respondents visiting an NHS dentist the last time they visited a dentist, by age, gender, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee area



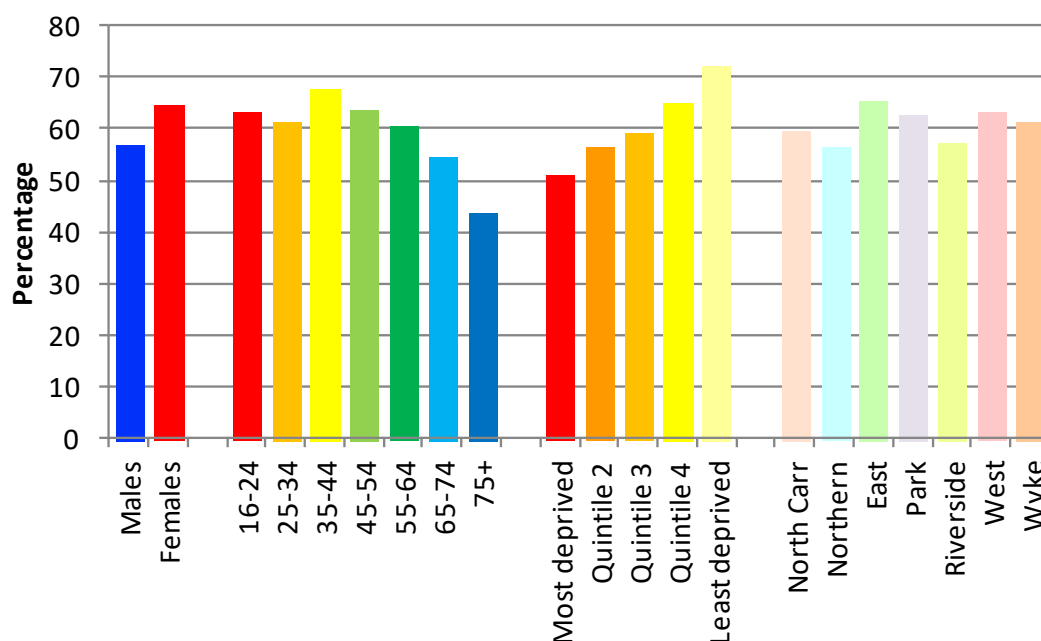
Tables of the NHS/private status of the last dentist visited, broken down by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile, ward and Area Committee Area, may be found in **section 7.1** on **page 412**.

4.1.10 Dental health: time since last visited a dentist%.

The percentages of respondents that had visited a dentist within the past year are shown in **Figure 4-34** by various subgroups. The majority of respondents had visited a dentist within the past year (60.8%), with a higher proportion among women (64.3%) than men (56.7). The elderly (aged 75+ years) were the least likely to have been to a dentist in the past year (43.5%) and the most likely to report having last seen a dentist more than 10 years ago (29.6%). Those aged 35-44 years were the most likely to have last visited a dentist within the past year (67.9%) with percentages decreasing with age thereafter. Fewer than 5% of respondents aged under 45 years reported having last visited the dentist more than 10 years previously, but percentages thereafter increased with age to 29.6% of those aged 75+ years.

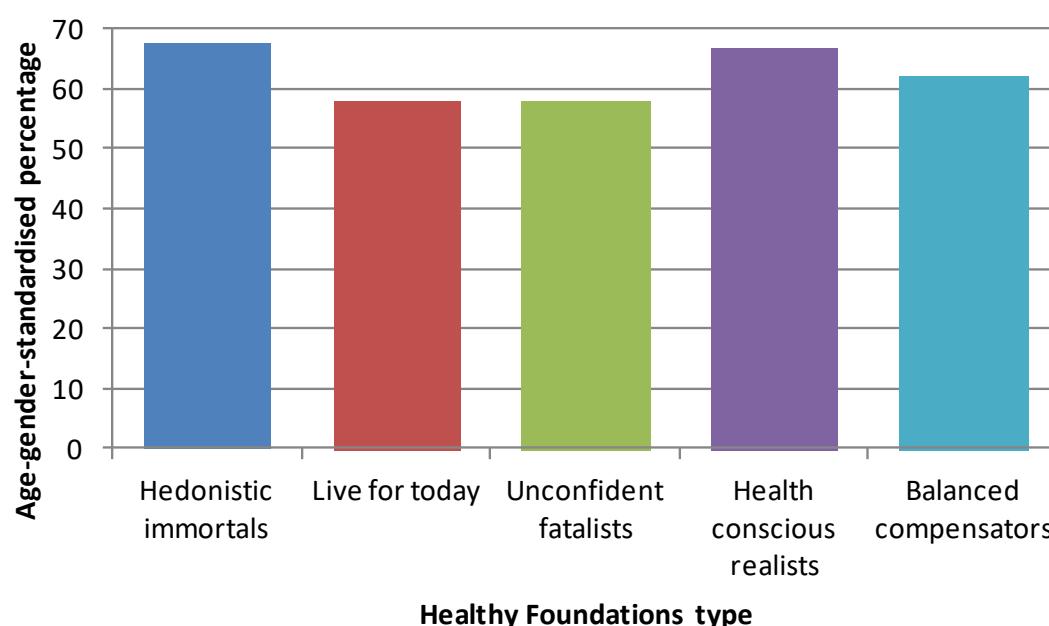
There was a clear gradient with deprivation in the percentage of respondents having visited a dentist during the past year. Respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were one third less likely to have seen a dentist during the past year (50.9%) than respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city (72.1%). Variations in the percentages of respondents having visited a dentist within the past year by Area Committee Area of residence were relatively small, ranging from 56.5% in Northern to 65.6% in East. Tables of the length of time since the last visit to a dentist may be found in **section 7.2** on **page 415**.

Figure 4-34: Percentages of respondents that had visited a dentist within the past year, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and area Committee Area of residence



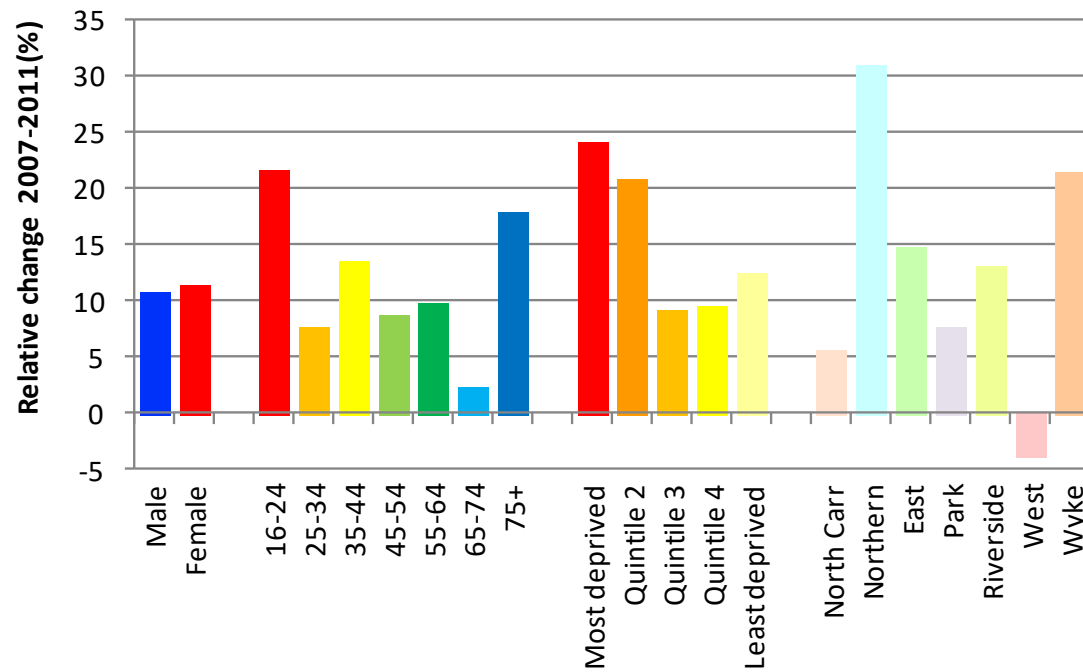
The age-standardised percentages of respondents that had visited a dentist within the past year by Healthy Foundations type are shown in **Figure 4-35**. Respondents categorised as 'Hedonistic immortals' and 'Health conscious realists' were the most likely to have visited a dentist within the past year (67.7% and 66.9% respectively) while those categorised as 'Live for today' and 'Unconfident fatalists' were the least likely to have done so (each at 58.0%). Almost one in five respondents categorised as 'Live for today' (18.9%) and 'Unconfident fatalists' (18.0%) had last visited a dentist more than five years ago.

Figure 4-35: Age-standardised percentages of respondents that had visited a dentist within the past year, by Healthy Foundations type



Since the previous health and wellbeing survey conducted in Hull in 2007, the percentage that had visited a dentist within the previous 12 months had increased by just over 10% since 2007, with similar increases for both men and women, although not uniformly by age (**Figure 4-36**). The largest increases since 2007 were among the very young and the very old, increasing by 22% in those aged 16-24 years and 18% in those aged 75+ years, with the smallest increase amongst respondents aged 65-74 years (2%). Increases in the percentages having visited a dentist within the past 12 months were seen for each deprivation quintile, although the increases among respondents living in the two most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were more than twice as high as in quintiles 3 and 4, and almost twice as high as those living in the least deprived fifth of areas. West was the only Area Committee Area where the percentage of respondents having visited a dentist within the past 12 months decreased in 2011, falling by 4% since 2007. While most area saw increases of between 6% and 15%, Northern and Wyke saw larger increases of 31% and 22% respectively.

Figure 4-36: Relative change from 2007 to 2011 (%) in the percentage of respondents that had visited a dentist within the past year, by age, gender, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee area



4.1.11 Registered with a GP

The overwhelming majority of survey respondents (95.5%) were registered with a GP, with only 1.4% reporting they were not registered with a GP and the remaining 2.1% reporting they did not know whether they were registered. Men were five times more likely than women to be not registered (2.5% vs. 0.5%), 4 times more likely to not know if they were registered (3.6% vs. 0.9%). Very few respondents were registered with a private GP (0.9%), although men were twice as likely as women to be registered privately (1.2% vs. 0.6%).

The youngest respondents, those aged 16-24 years, were twice as likely to be registered with a private GP (2.1%) than any other age group, with the percentage decreasing as age increased. They were also the most likely to not be registered with a GP (3.9%), perhaps due to a lot of students in this age group, and 1 in 12 respondents aged 16-24 years did not know whether or not they were registered with a GP. There was little difference by deprivation quintile in the percentages registered with a GP, nor whether their GP was from the NHS or a private practitioner.

The wards with the highest percentages of respondents not registered with a GP were Newland (5.5%) and University (3.9%) which are the wards with the highest concentrations of university students. Myton ward had the third highest percentage of respondents not registered with a GP (2.8%) which might reflect the concentration of homeless people in this ward.

There were few differences by Healthy Foundations type in the age-standardised percentages registered with a GP, nor whether their GP was from the NHS or a private practitioner. 'Balanced compensators' had the highest percentage registered with an NHS GP (96.3%), 'Health conscious realists' the lowest percentage (94.7%) as well as the highest percentage registered with a private GP (1.5%) while 'Balanced compensators' and 'Hedonistic immortals' had the lowest percentages registered with a private GP (0.6% each).

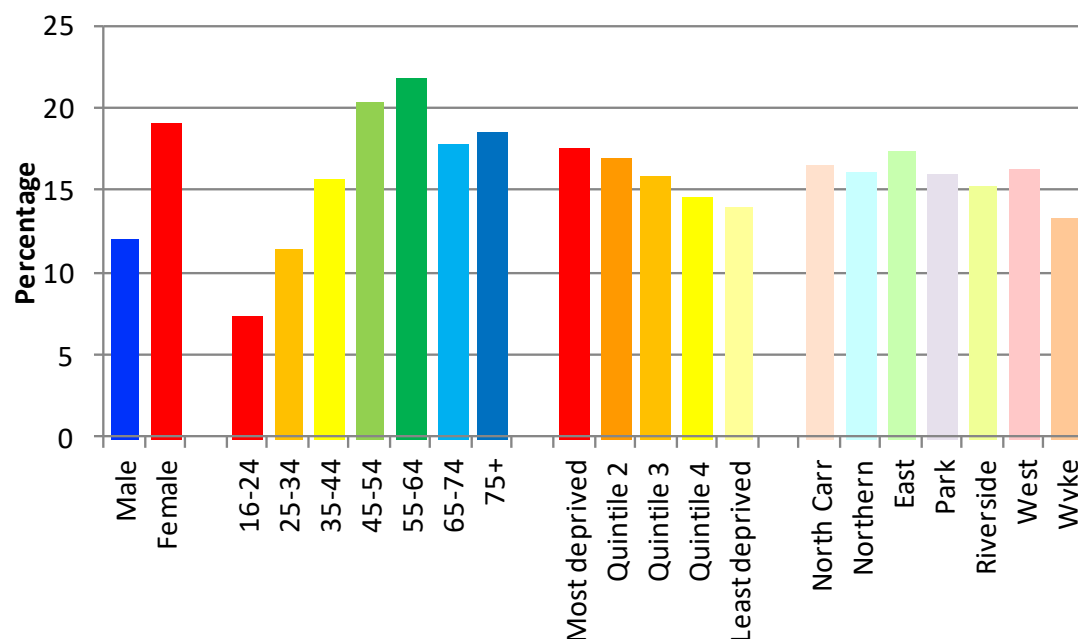
Tables of percentages registered with a GP, broken down by gender, age, local IMD2010 deprivation quintile, ward and Area Committee Area of residence may be found in **section 6** on **page 409**.

4.1.12 Caring responsibilities

Respondents were asked whether they were responsible for the long term care of a range of people, including elderly relatives or parents, as well as sick or disabled partners, children, other relatives or friends. Full tables of responses to these questions, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile, ward and Area Committee Area of residence may be found in **section 8.1** starting on **page 418**.

The percentages of respondents that were responsible for the long-term care of someone (excluding healthy children) are shown in **Figure 4-37** by various subgroups. Perhaps unsurprisingly, women were almost two thirds more likely to be a carer than men (19% and 12% respectively). Also as expected, the percentage of respondents with caring responsibilities increased with age, from 7.4% of respondents aged 16-24 years to 21.8% of those aged 55-64 years, decreasing in older respondents to around 18%. Respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were the most likely to have caring responsibilities 17.5%, the percentage decreasing as deprivation decreased to 13.9% of respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city. Fewer respondents in Wyke than in other Area Committee Areas had caring responsibilities (13.2%), while the highest percentages were seen for respondents living in East (17.4%) and North Carr (16.5%).

Figure 4-37: Percentages of respondents responsible for the long-term care of someone (not including healthy children), by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and area Committee Area of residence



The age-standardised percentages of respondents responsible for the long-term care of someone (excluding healthy children) are shown in **Figure 4-38** by Healthy Foundations type. 'Balanced compensators' and 'Unconfident fatalists' were the categories with the greatest number of respondents with caring responsibilities (16.8% and 16.2% respectively), while respondents categorised as 'Health conscious realists' were the least likely to be carers (13.0%).

Figure 4-38: Age-standardised percentages of respondents responsible for the long-term care of someone (not including healthy children), by Healthy Foundations type

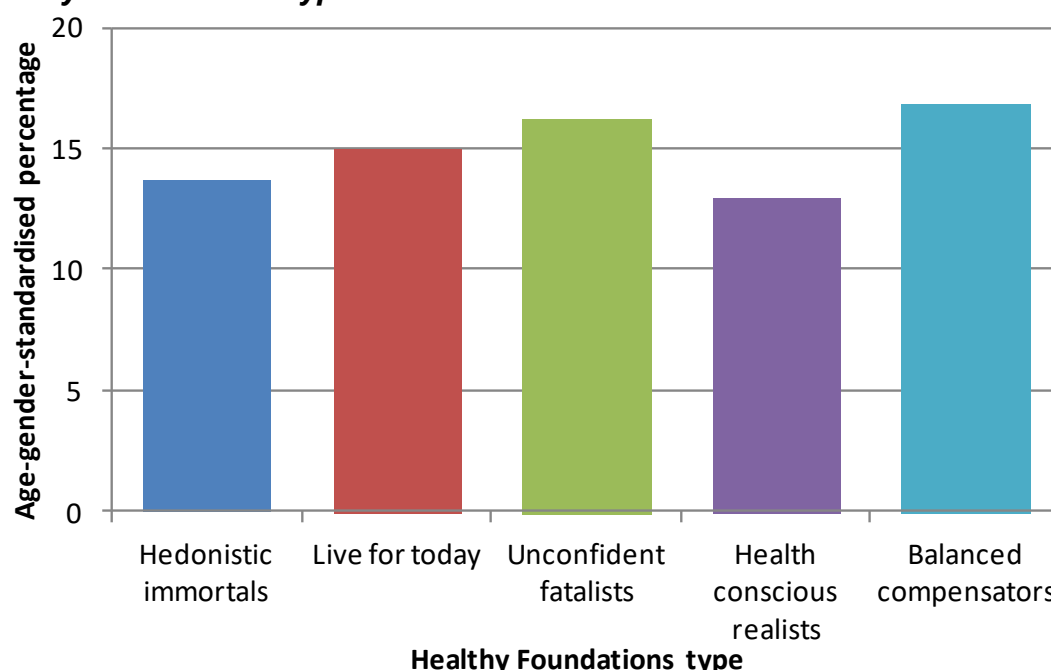


Figure 4-39 shows the percentages of respondents responsible for the long-term care of someone spending 20 or more hours per week on caring activities, by various subgroups. Female carers were more likely than male carers to be spending 20 or more hours per week on caring activities (60.9% and 52.9% respectively). Although there was no consistent trend with age, older carers were more likely to spend 20 hours or more per week in caring activities (72.6% of those aged 75+ years, 66.9% of those aged 65-74 years) as were 65.6% of those aged 25-34 years. There was a clear gradient with respect to deprivation, with 71.4% of respondent carers living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull undertaking at least 20 hours of caring activities per week, compared with 45.1% of respondent carers living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city. Respondent carers living in west and Wyke Area Committee Areas were the least likely to spend 20 or more hours per week on caring activities (51% in each) while the highest percentage was seen for respondent carers living in North Carr (65.9%) followed by Riverside at 62.5%.

Figure 4-39: Percentages of respondents responsible for the long-term care of someone spending 20 or more hours per week in caring activities, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and area Committee Area of residence

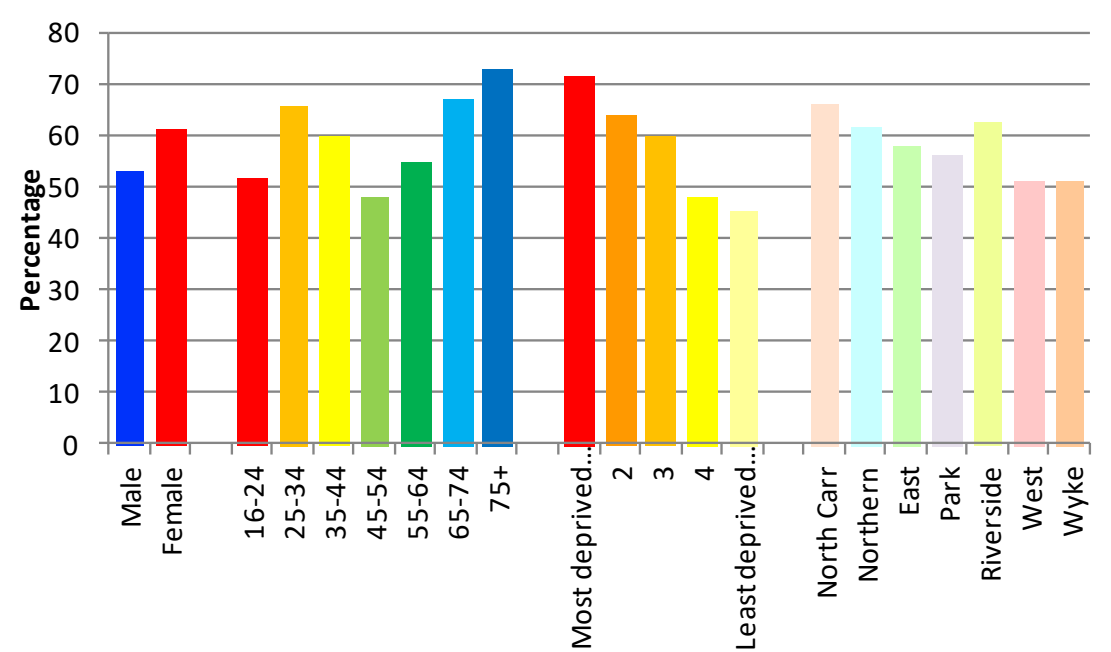
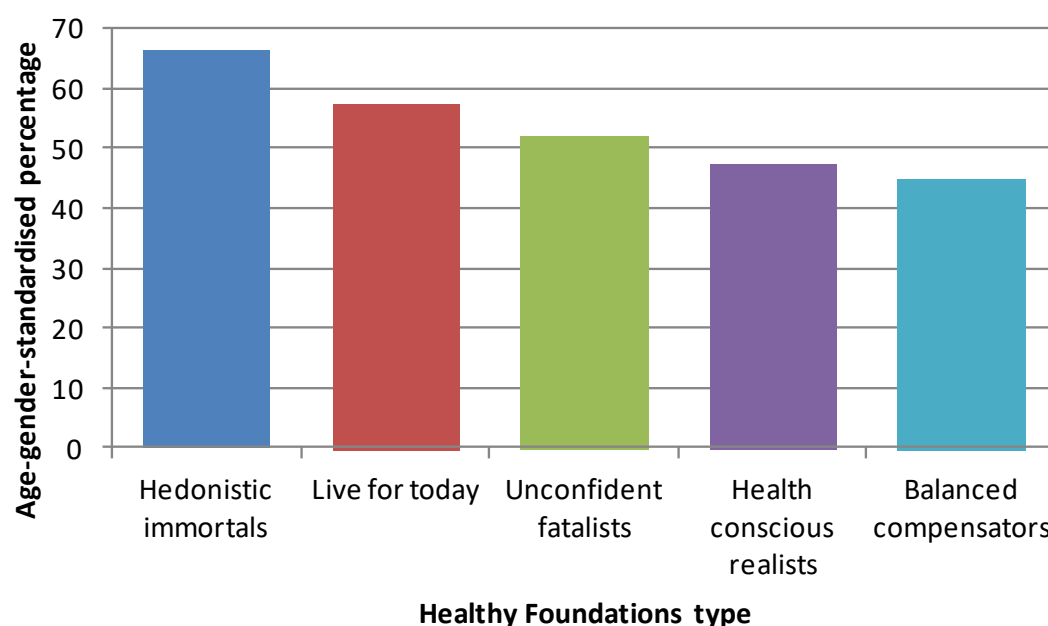


Figure 4-40 shows the age-standardised percentages of respondents responsible for the long-term care of someone spending 20 or more hours per week on caring activities, by Healthy Foundations type. Two thirds of respondent carers categorised as 'Hedonistic immortals' undertook 20 or more hours per week of caring activities (66.5%), compared with fewer than half of respondent carers classified as 'Health conscious realists' (47.1%) or 'Balanced compensators' (45.0%).

Figure 4-40: Age-standardised percentages of respondents responsible for the long-term care of someone spending 20 or more hours per week in caring activities, by Healthy Foundations type



Full tables of data on caring responsibilities of respondents broken down by gender, age, local IMD2010 deprivation quintile, ward and Area Committee Area of residence, as well as Healthy Foundations type, may be found in **section 8** starting on **page 418**.

4.2 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 11** starting on **page 492**. Data in this section are presented by gender, by age band, by local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile as well as by ward and Area Committee Area.

4.2.1 Smoking prevalence

The prevalence of smoking among survey respondents was 34%, with rates in men (34.1%) just 0.2% higher than among women (33.9%). This compares with 22.0% and 18.3% respectively for men and women reported for England 2010 by the Health Survey for England⁹, although the data for England relates to cigarette smoking only, whereas for the hull surveys we asked about all tobacco smoked, therefore the England data will under-estimate the levels of smoking.

There was a clear relationship between smoking prevalence and age, with 38.5% of those aged 16-24 years smoking, peaking at 42.3% in those aged 25-34 years, and then decreasing steadily as age increased, to 11.8% amongst those aged 75+ years. The youngest age group had the greatest proportion of smokers that did not smoke daily, 21.0%, the proportion decreasing with age until those aged 45-54 years (8.0%), thence increasing with age to reach 17.9% in those aged 75+years. **Figure 4-41** presents current smoking habits by gender and age.

While smoking patterns by age were broadly similar for men and women, the proportion of those that have never smoked is greater among older women (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. Amongst younger age-groups, i.e. those aged less than 45 years, fewer women than men had never smoked, reflecting the higher proportions of young women that have ever smoked. The proportions of former smokers in these age groups is greater among women, reflecting the fact that although they might start smoking in greater numbers than men, they are more likely to stop smoking, perhaps when starting families.

Half of men aged 16-24 have never smoked (57.6% aged 16-19 and 50.3% aged 20-24), decreasing steadily with age to 22.6% of those aged 65-74, but increasing again to 27.4% in those aged 75+ years. Amongst women, 53.0% of those aged 16-19 years have never smoked, as have 44.7% of those aged 20-24 years, with the proportion remaining between 38% and 41% for those

⁹ The Information Centre (2011); cigarette smoking only

aged 25-74 years, increasing to 46.7% of 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 4-41: Smoking habits by age and gender

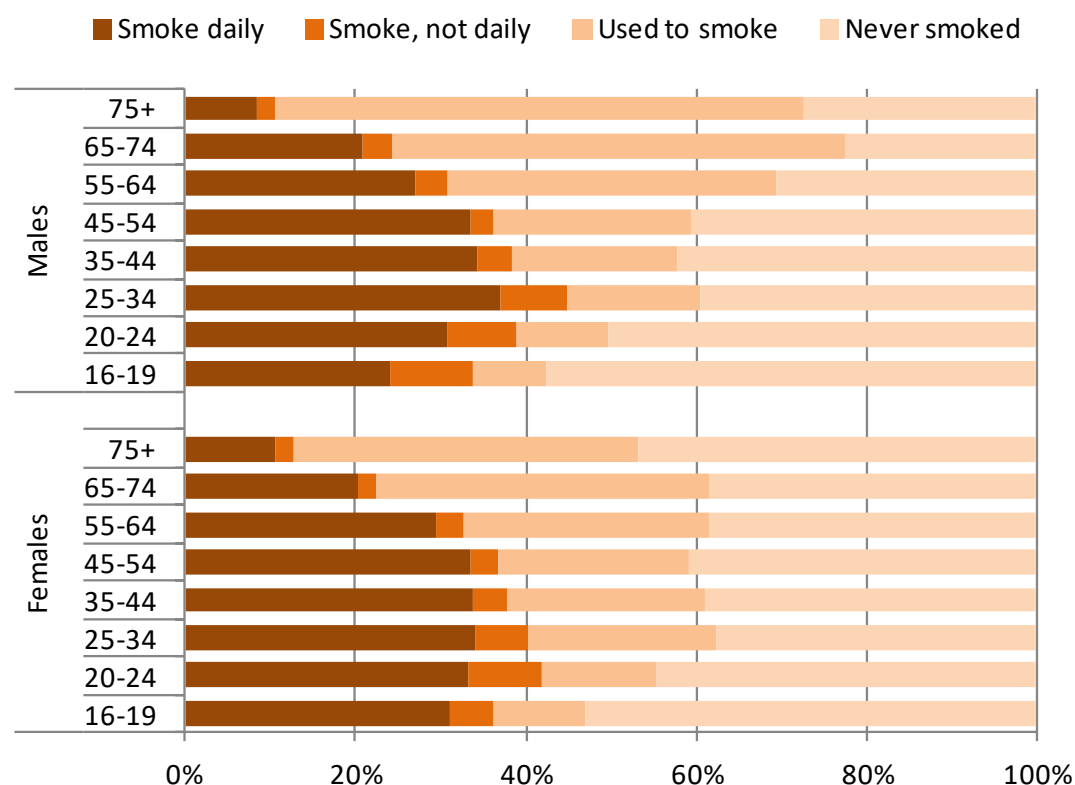


Figure 4-42) shows the prevalence of smoking by various sub-groups. The greatest prevalence of smoking by Area Committee Area was found in Riverside Area Committee Area (43.0%) as was the lowest proportion that had never smoked (32.5%). The lowest prevalence of smoking was in Wyke (27.6%), which also had the highest proportion of residents who had never smoked (46.1%). At ward level there was even greater variation, with smoking prevalence ranging from 16.7% in Bricknell to 49.5% in St Andrews (**Figure 4-43**). There was a clear relationship between smoking prevalence and local deprivation quintiles of IMD 2010, with smoking prevalence amongst respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull at 48.4% some 2.6 times higher than amongst respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city (18.6%).

Figure 4-42: Smoking prevalence by sub-groups

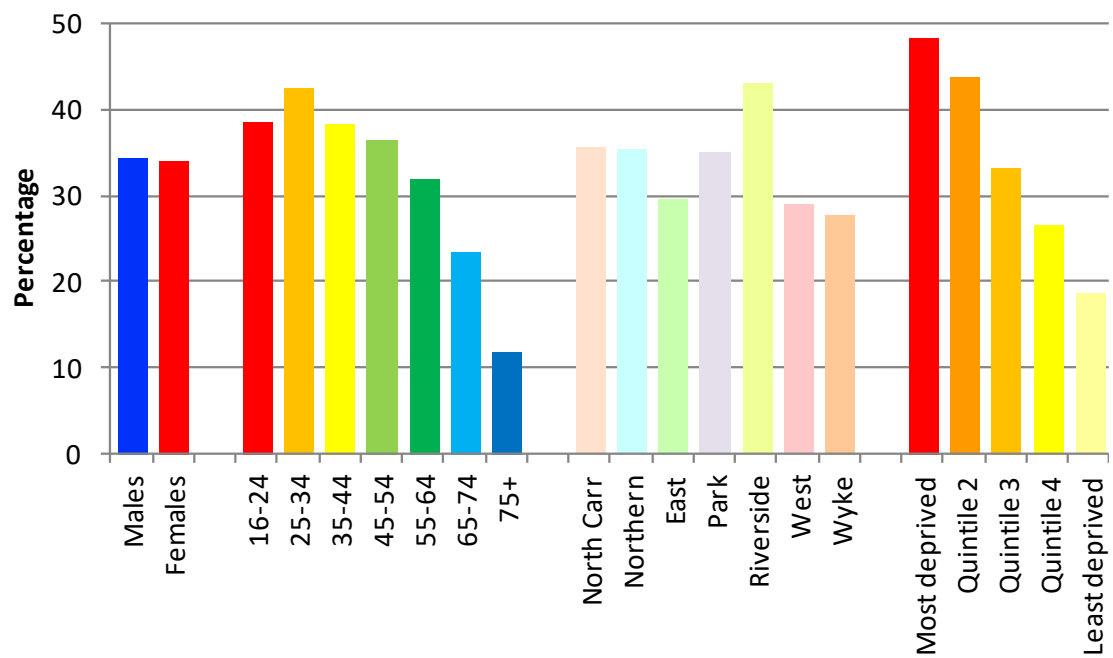


Figure 4-43: Smoking prevalence by ward

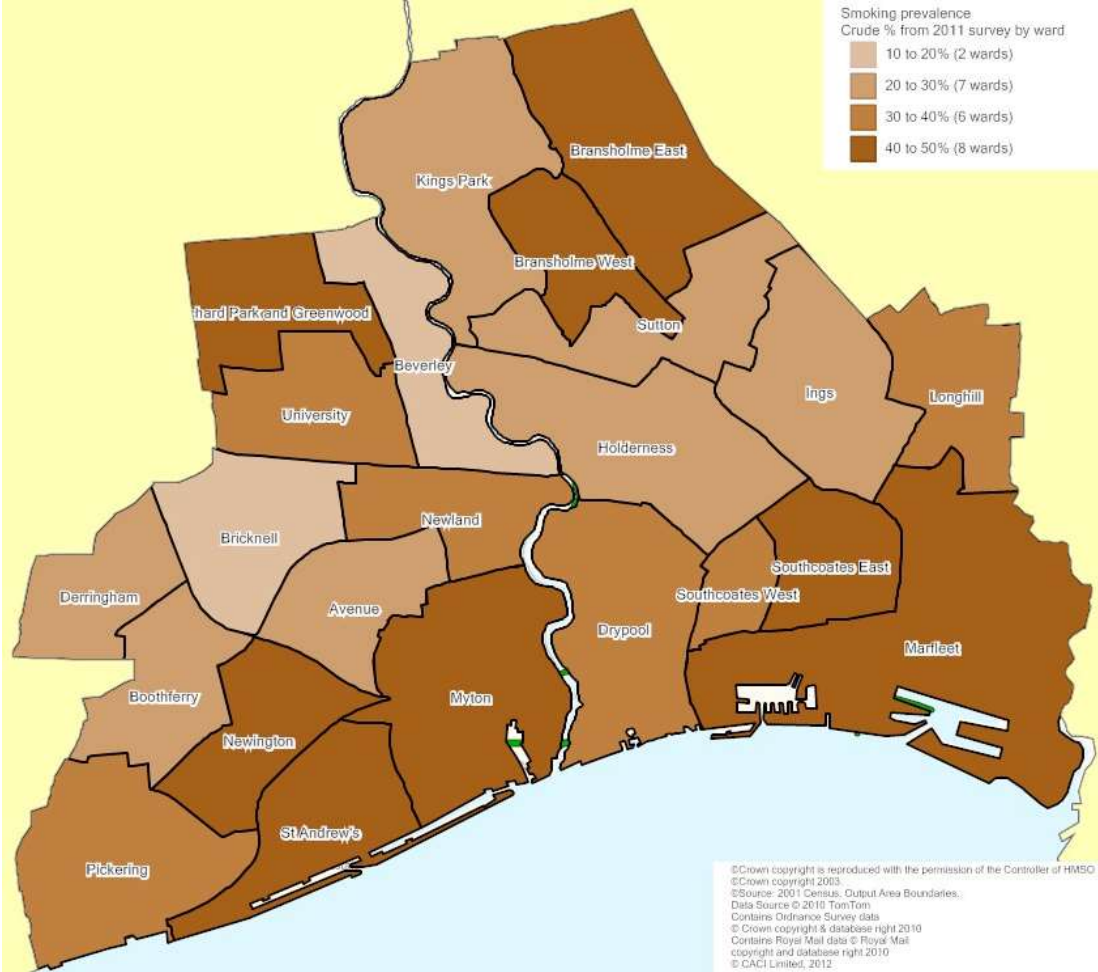
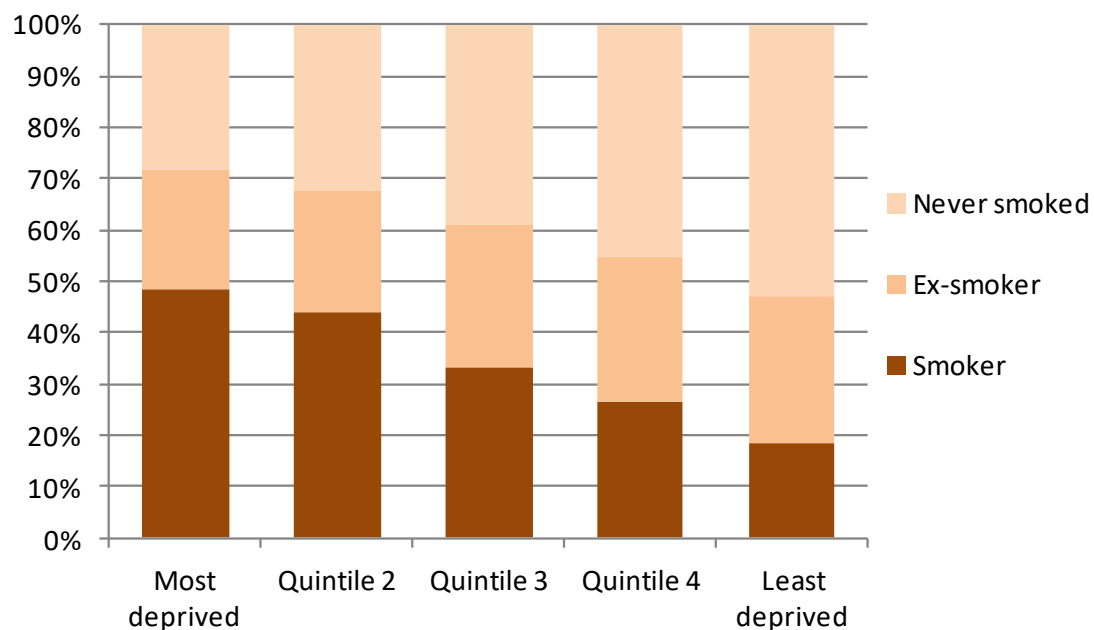


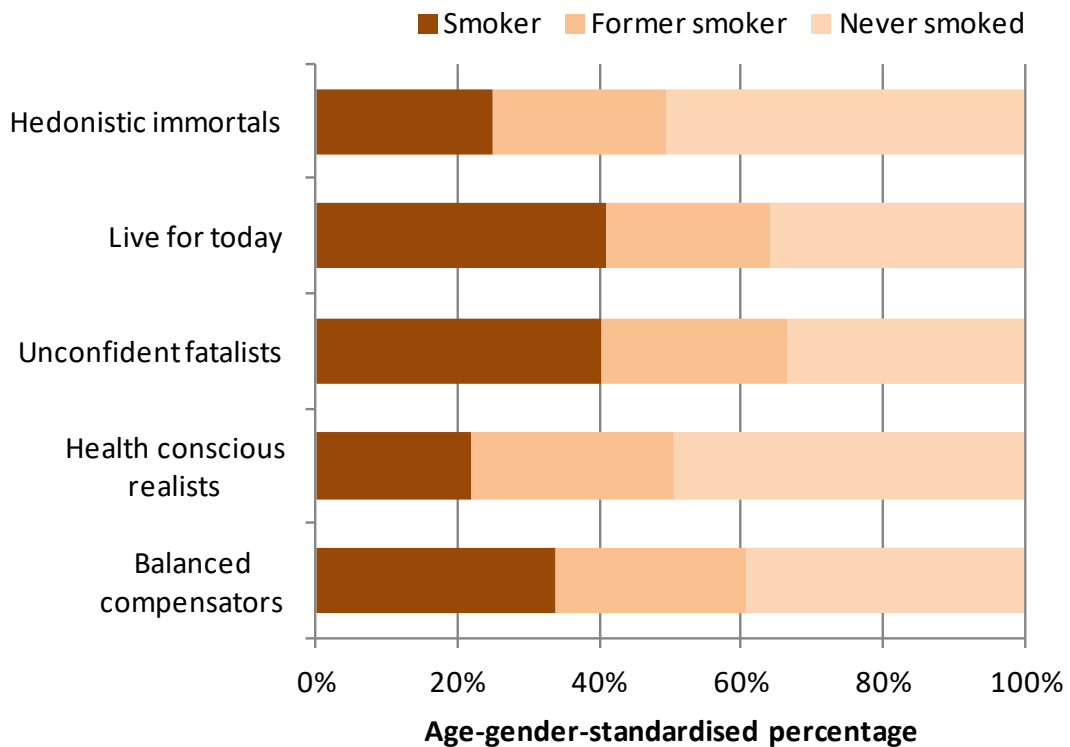
Figure 4-44 shows the current smoking status of respondents by deprivation quintile. More than half of those in the least deprived fifth of areas of Hull had never smoked (52.8%), the only quintile in which a majority had never smoked, decreasing as deprivation increased to just over a quarter of those in the most deprived fifth of areas (28.2%).

Figure 4-44: Smoking status by deprivation quintile



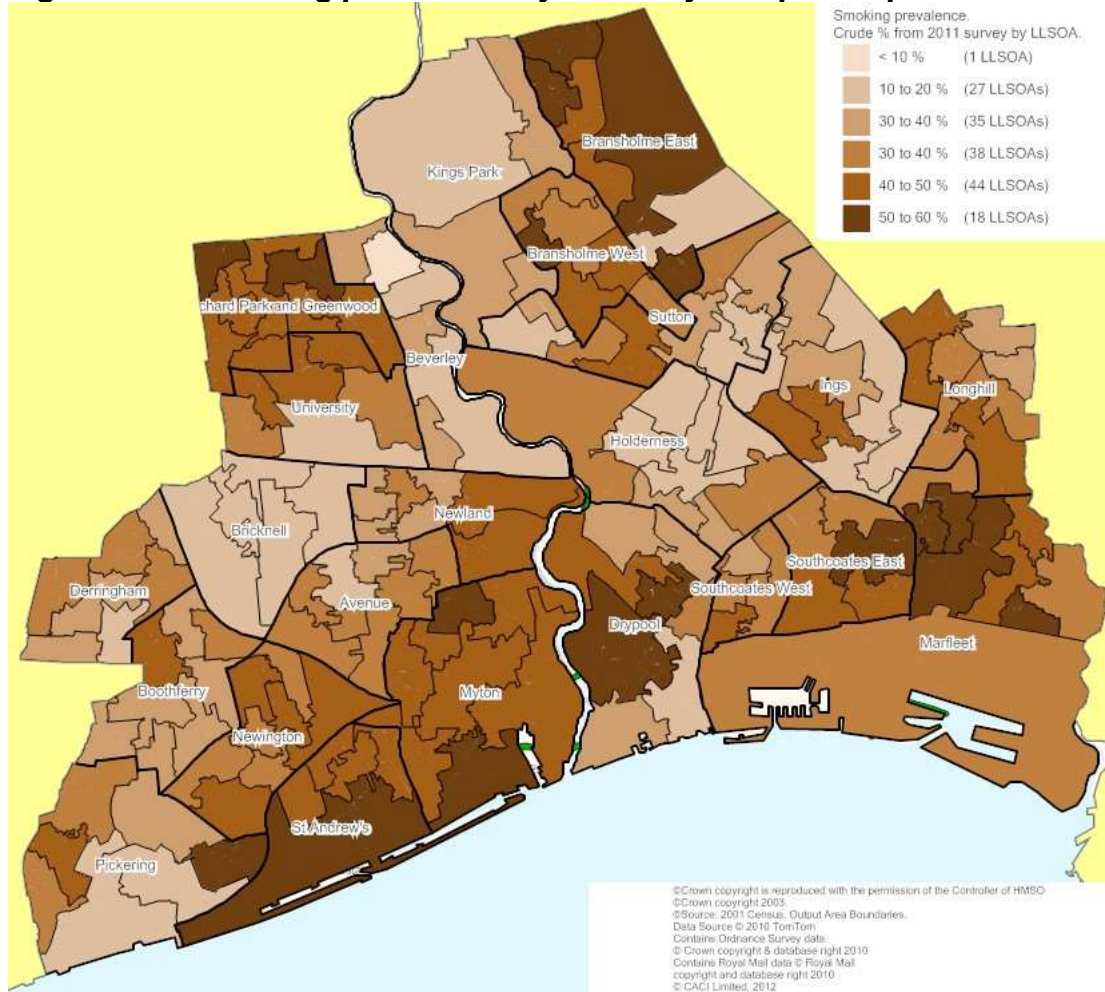
The current smoking status of respondents by Healthy Foundations types are shown in **Figure 4-45**. The highest smoking prevalence was found among the 'Live for today' and 'Unconfident fatalist' categories (41.0% and 40.5% respectively). One third of 'Balanced compensators' (33.9%) were currently smokers, while 'Health conscious realists' had the lowest prevalence of smoking (21.9%), followed by 'Hedonistic immortals' (24.9%). Half of 'Health conscious realists' and 'Hedonistic immortals' had never smoked (49.6% and 50.5% respectively) compared with 39.4% of 'Balanced compensators' and one third of 'Live for today's' (35.7%) and 'Unconfident fatalists' (33.3%).

Figure 4-45: Smoking status by Healthy Foundations type



Due to the large sample size of the 2011 survey, it is possible to examine smoking prevalence at a smaller geographical area than ward. The smallest area that we can examine is the Lower Layer Super Output Area (LLSOA), which is designed to have a stable geography, and having an average population size of 1,500 people. There are 163 LLSOAs in Hull, and smoking prevalence in each of these is shown in **Figure 4-46**. This shows that there are 18 LLSOAs in Hull where smoking prevalence is between 50% and 60%, spread across nine wards, with the greatest concentration in Marfleet and Bransholme East (each with 4 LLSOAs). The only ward with each LLSOA in the same smoking prevalence band was Bricknell, with smoking prevalence between 10% and 20% for each LLSOA. Amongst the other wards, the greatest within-ward variability was seen in Drypool, Pickering and Sutton, with the LLOAs in each of these wards spanning four of the smoking prevalence bands.

Figure 4-46: Smoking prevalence by lower layer super output areas



Data on current smoking habits and smoking prevalence may be found in **sections 11.2** and **11.3** on **pages 495** and **497** respectively. Data are presented by gender, age band, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile, ward and Area Committee Area of residence.

4.2.2 Trends in smoking prevalence

Local smoking prevalence data may be compared to national prevalence data from the Health Survey for England¹⁰ and local prevalence data from previous Hull surveys. Data from 2003 and 2004 surveys are combined, because the prevalence rates derived from these two Hull surveys were very different, and it is not clear which estimate is the most reliable. Data from the two surveys conducted in 2009 (one a social capital survey that asked a few health and lifestyle questions, the other a prevalence survey that focussed on health and lifestyle questions) are also combined, as the prevalence rates are similar for each. These data are presented in **Table 4.4**.

¹⁰ The Information Centre (2011)

Table 4.4: Smoking prevalence by gender and age, comparisons with previous Hull surveys (2003/04, 2007 and 2009) and national data from the Health Survey for England (2010)

Gender	Smoking prevalence (%)				
	Hull				England
	2003/2004	2007	2009	2011	2010
Males					
16-24	52.2	42.8	41.5	36.7	22.0
25-34	46.2	38.0	44.0	44.8	34.5
35-44	42.3	39.1	35.6	38.5	26.4
45-54	45.7	33.2	36.2	36.2	20.9
55-64	38.4	28.9	32.7	30.9	18.0
65-74	31.6	23.4	16.7	24.2	14.2
75+	20.5	17.6	12.0	10.6	4.2
All	41.3	33.5	34.2	34.1	22.0
Females					
16-24	48.9	34.0	41.6	40.1	28.0
25-34	39.0	36.7	37.9	40.3	21.9
35-44	38.1	33.5	40.2	37.7	18.7
45-54	38.5	31.5	32.1	36.7	19.3
55-64	34.7	29.1	31.5	32.7	16.1
65-74	22.0	21.5	22.5	22.5	12.4
75+	20.8	13.4	12.0	12.6	7.1
All	36.0	29.9	32.8	33.9	18.3

Among males, the prevalence of smoking decreased since 2009 in those aged 16-24 years, 55-64 years and 75+ years. In each other age group the prevalence either stayed the same (45-54 years) or increased. Despite this, the age-specific prevalence was lower in each age band in 2011 than in 2003-04. Overall, the prevalence of smoking among males was little changed on 2009, decreasing by 0.1% to 34.1%. Amongst females, smoking prevalence decreased in two age-bands since 2009, among those aged 16-24 years and 35-44 years. Age-specific prevalence was unchanged in women aged 65-74 years, and increased in each other age-band. Overall, smoking prevalence increased in 2011 by 1.1 percentage points to 33.9%, the highest prevalence since 2003/04 when it stood at 36.0%.

Comparing against England 2010, age-specific smoking prevalence in Hull was higher than for England for each age-band for both males and females. Amongst males, smoking prevalence in Hull was more than two-thirds higher for each age-band except those aged 25-34 years and 35-44 years, with the highest difference in men aged 75+ years, where the rate in Hull was 2.5 times higher than for England, with the overall smoking prevalence in Hull males 55% higher than for England. Amongst females, smoking prevalence in Hull was more than three-quarters higher than in England for each age-band except those aged 16-24 years, where the rate in Hull was 43% higher

than in England. The overall smoking prevalence rate in Hull females was 85% higher than in England.

Table 4.5 shows the smoking prevalence by deprivation quintile, with comparisons from previous Hull surveys, as well as the relative changes in smoking prevalence. There were no consistent trends across all deprivation quintiles. As can be seen, having decreased slightly in both 2007 and 2009, smoking prevalence amongst those living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull increased by almost 4% in 2011 to 48.4%, almost the same as in 2003-04. The only group that saw smoking prevalence decrease with each survey since 2003-04 was those living in the least deprived fifth of areas of Hull, with smoking prevalence in 2011 of 18.6%. The second and third most deprived quintiles saw a decrease in prevalence since 2009, although in the case of the second most deprived quintile this was after two successive increases.

The fact that smoking prevalence in the two most deprived quintiles remains stubbornly high 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. Of course, at a time of rising unemployment, falling incomes (whether earned or from benefits) and economic uncertainty, it might be expected that smoking prevalence would remain fairly static, if not increase, especially in those groups most affected by the austere economic climate, so perhaps we should not be too surprised by these trends.

Table 4.5: Smoking prevalence by deprivation quintile, comparisons with previous surveys

Deprivation quintile	Survey year				Relative change since:		
	2003-04	2007	2009	2011	2003/2004	2007	2009
Most deprived	48.5	47.9	46.6	48.4	-0.3	0.9	3.9
2	41.4	42.7	45.7	43.8	5.9	2.6	-4.1
3	40.6	30.6	33.9	33.1	-18.5	8.0	-2.4
4	35.2	26.2	25.1	26.7	-24.2	1.8	6.1
Least deprived	28.5	20.5	19.0	18.6	-34.6	-9.3	-1.7

4.2.3 Heavy smokers

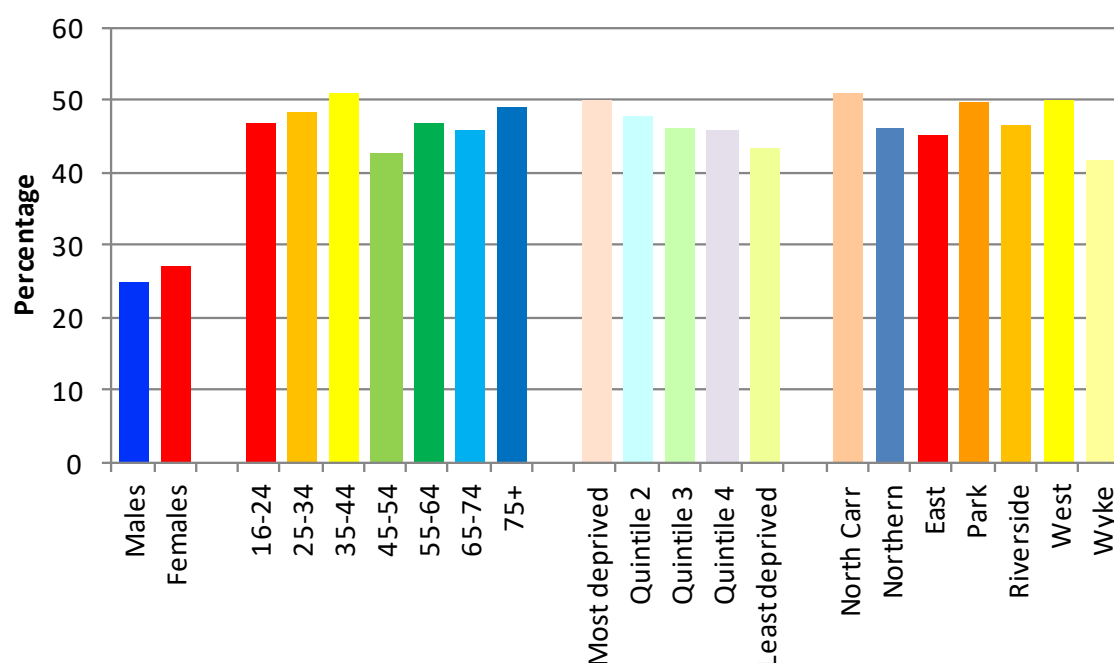
The percentages of heavy smokers amongst all cigarette smokers by subgroup are presented in **Figure 4-47**. Just over one quarter of survey respondents who smoked cigarettes were heavy smokers (26.6%), that is they smoked on average at least 20 cigarettes per day, with more men (29.8%) defined as heavy smokers than women (24.4%). Younger cigarette smokers were the least likely to be heavy smokers, with the proportions

increasing with age from 15.9% amongst cigarette smokers aged 16-24 years to peak in cigarette smokers aged 45-54 years (40.3%), thence decreasing with increasing age to 23.9% in cigarette smokers aged 75+ years.

Cigarette smokers living in East Area Committee Area were the most likely to be heavy smokers (30.7%) while cigarette smokers residing in Wyke were the least likely to be heavy smokers (21.5%). There was greater variation in heavy smokers at ward level, ranging from 19.0% of cigarette smokers in Avenue ward to 32.8% in lngs ward. There was no clear gradient in heavy cigarette smoking by deprivation quintiles, although higher proportions were seen in the three most deprived quintiles than in the two least deprived quintiles.

Tables of data on percentages of heavy smokers, broken down by gender, age band, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile, ward and Area Committee Area of residence may be found in **section 11.6** on **page 505**.

Figure 4-47: Percentage of heavy smokers (20+ per day) amongst cigarette smokers by sub-groups



Comparisons can be made with both previous Hull surveys and with data for England 2010 from the Health Survey for England.¹¹ It should be borne in mind, however that the 2003 and 2007 Hull surveys included only those aged 18 years and above, which may bias the comparisons if those aged 16-17 have very different smoking patterns to those age 18-19. These data are presented in **Table 4.6**.

¹¹ The Information Centre (2011)

2011 saw the percentage of male smokers smoking 20 or more cigarettes per day on average decrease in Hull by almost one fifth compared with 2009, after having increased in both 2007 and 2009. The percentage of cigarette smokers that reported smoking fewer than 10 cigarettes per day increased by almost one tenth compared with 2009. Among women smokers there was also a decrease of almost one fifth in the percentage smoking 20 or more cigarettes per day, while also a small increase in the percentage smoking fewer than 10 cigarettes per day.

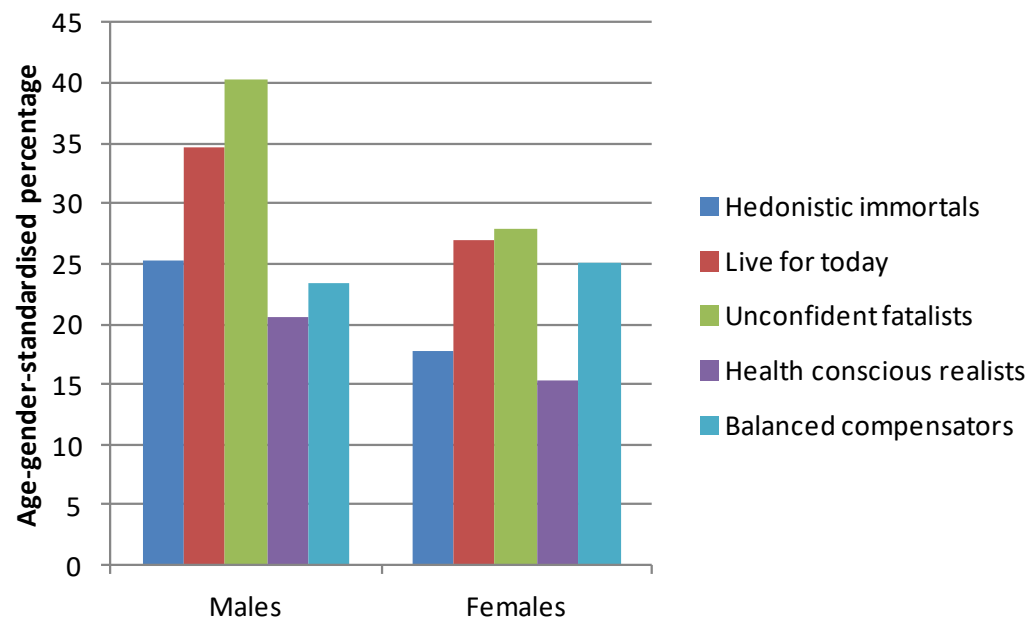
Both men and women in Hull that smoked in 2011 were more likely to smoke 20 or more cigarettes per day than men and women in England as a whole in 2010. In relative terms, male smokers in Hull were 15% more likely than male smokers in England as a whole to smoke heavily and 25% less likely to be a light smoker (<10 cigarettes per day). Among women, smokers in Hull were 20% more likely to smoke heavily than smokers in England as a whole, and 27% less likely to be a light smoker.

Table 4.6: Average number of cigarettes smoked per day, (percentage of all cigarette smokers) by gender and age, comparisons with previous Hull surveys (2003, 2007 and 2009) and national data from Health Survey for England (2010)

	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day (%)		
	Light (1-9)	Medium (10-19)	Heavy (20+)
Males			
2003 Hull	22.3	46.7	31.0
2007 Hull	25.6	39.3	35.0
2009 Hull	22.9	40.4	36.7
2011 Hull	24.9	45.3	29.8
2010 England	33.0	41.0	25.9
Females			
2003 Hull	25.3	42.1	32.6
2007 Hull	23.1	44.6	32.3
2009 Hull	25.3	44.4	30.3
2011 Hull	27.1	48.5	24.4
2010 England	37.1	42.4	20.4

The age-standardised percentages of smokers that smoke heavily are shown in **Figure 4-48** by Healthy Foundations type. Respondents classified as 'Unconfident fatalists' were the most likely cigarette smokers to smoke heavily (40.3% of men; 27.8% of women), followed by those categorised as 'Live for today' (34.6% of men; 26.9% of women), closely followed, in women at least, by 'Balanced compensator' (25.0% of women). Smokers classified as 'Health conscious realists' were the least likely to be heavy smokers (20.6% of men; 15.4% of women).

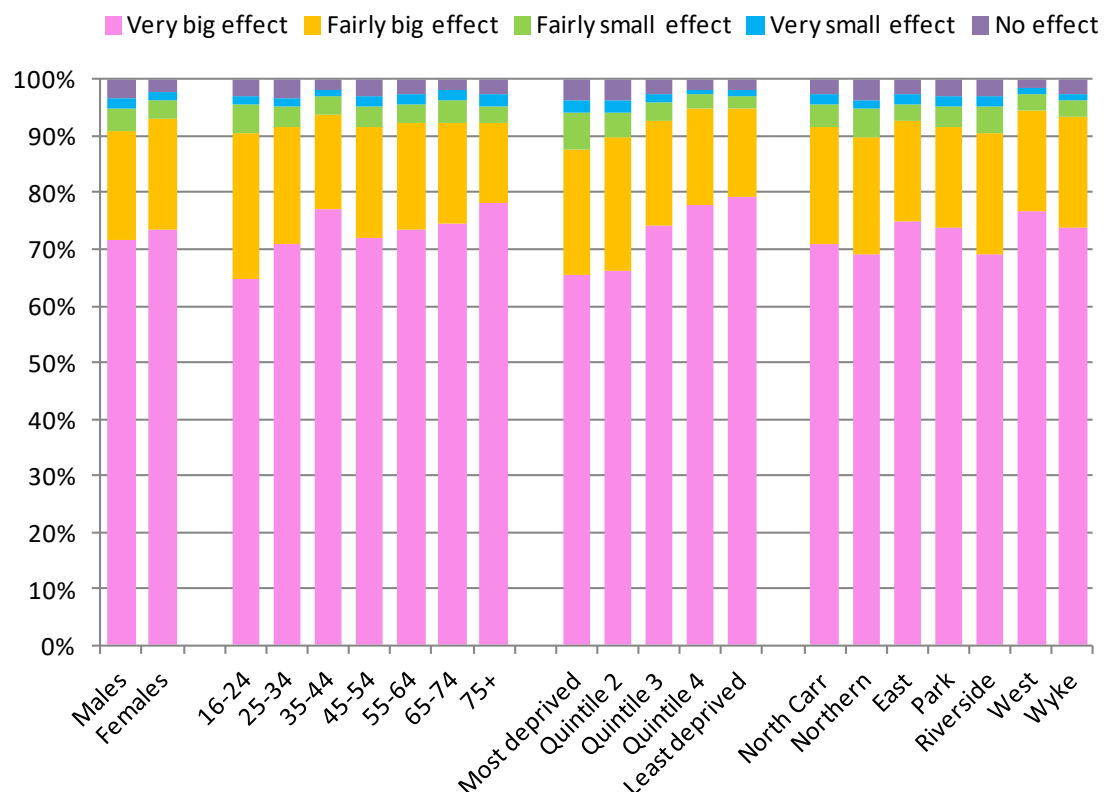
Figure 4-48: Age-standardised percentage of heavy smokers (20+ per day) amongst cigarette smokers by Healthy Foundations type



4.2.4 Perceived health impact of stopping smoking

The health impact of stopping smoking was seen as very big by 72.6% of survey respondents, 73.4% of women and 71.6% of men. **Figure 4-49** displays the variations in perceived health impact of stopping smoking by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area. The proportions of respondents perceiving there would be a very big health impact from stopping smoking increased with age from 64.9% of those aged 16-24 years to peak at 78.1% of those aged 75+ years, although the second highest proportion was amongst those aged 35-44 years (77.2%). Two thirds of respondents living in the two most deprived fifths of areas in Hull thought there would be a very big health impact on stopping smoking, with the proportions believing this increasing as deprivation decreased, to 79.1% of those living in the least deprived fifth of areas in the city. There were relatively small variations between the Area Committee Areas, ranging from 68.9% of Northern residents perceiving a very big impact on health of stopping smoking to 76.8% of West residents.

Figure 4-49: Perceived health impact of stopping smoking by gender, by age and by deprivation quintile

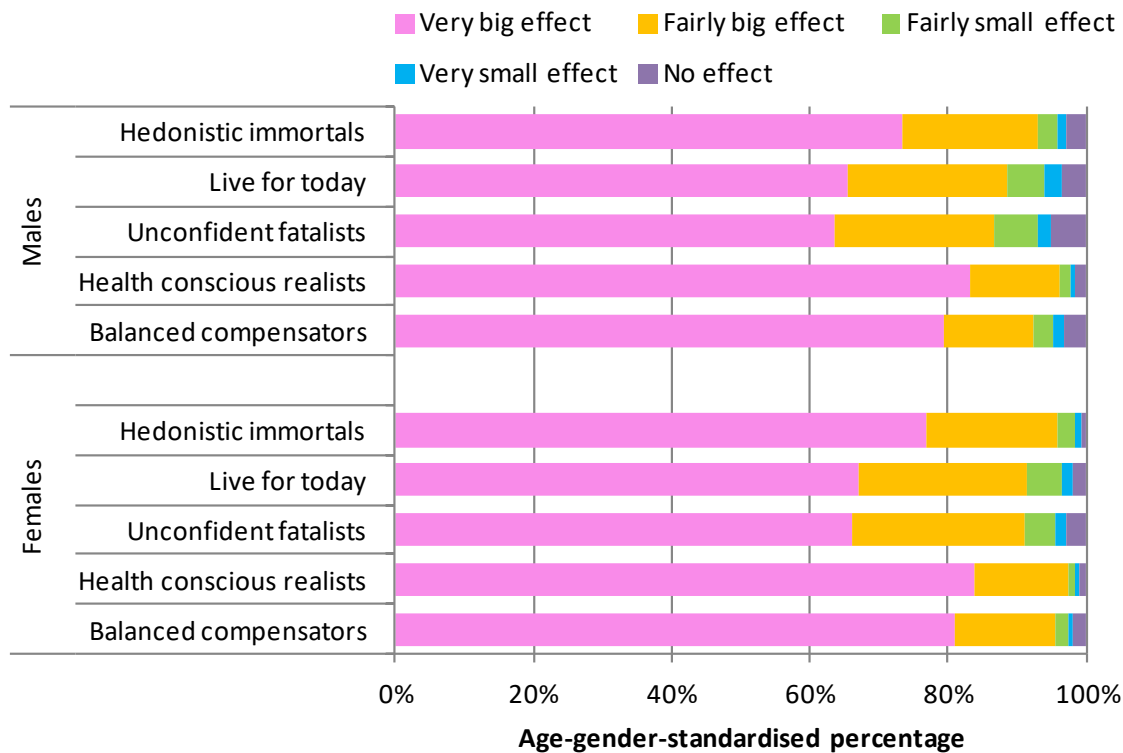


Very few perceived there to be no health benefit from stopping smoking, although slightly more men (3.3%) than women thought this (2.1%). Those

aged 25-34 years were the most likely to feel there was no health benefit in stopping smoking (3.5%) as were those in the two most deprived fifths of areas of Hull (3.5-3.6%), and those living in Northern Area Committee Area (3.7%).

Perceptions of the health impact of stopping smoking by Healthy Foundations type are shown in **Figure 4-50**. Patterns were similar for both men and women, with respondents categorised as 'Health conscious realists' having the largest percentages that expected there to be a very big impact on health (83.3% of men; 83.9% of women), and with the highest percentages expecting only a small, or no, health impact of stopping smoking among respondents classified as 'Unconfident fatalists' (20.3% of men; 13.4% of women).

Figure 4-50: Perceived health impact of stopping smoking by Healthy Foundations type



Differences in perceptions of the health impact of stopping smoking might well differ by the smoking status of the respondents. To this end, **Table 4.7** presents the data broken down by smoking status. Current smokers were the least likely to expect a very big health impact upon stopping smoking (59.4%), which compared with 79.4% of non-smokers, with little difference between former smokers and those that had never smoked. One in eight current smokers (12.6%) believed there would be only a small, or no, effect upon health of stopping smoking, which was more than twice as high as among former smokers, or those that had never smoked.

Table 4.7: Perceptions of the health impact of stopping smoking by smoking status

Smoking status	Number of respondents	Perceived health impact of stopping smoking (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Fairly small	Very small	None
Smoker	4,306	59.4	28.1	7.6	3.0	2.0
Non smoker	8,259	79.4	15.1	1.7	0.8	2.9
Former smoker	3,319	79.5	15.8	2.4	0.9	1.4
Ever smoked	7,625	68.1	22.7	5.3	2.1	1.7
Never smoked	4,940	79.4	14.6	1.3	0.8	3.9

Comparisons with the previous Hull surveys are presented in **Table 4.8**, by gender. The percentages perceiving a very big impact on health decreased since 2009 for both men (by 6%) and women (by 8%), although the percentages in 2011 were higher than in either 2004 or 2007. The percentages perceiving a fairly small, very small or no impact on health increased in males by almost one third and in females by almost one quarter since 2009, although at 9.2% and 6.9% in males and females respectively were still relatively low in 2011, and much lower than in 2004 or 2007.

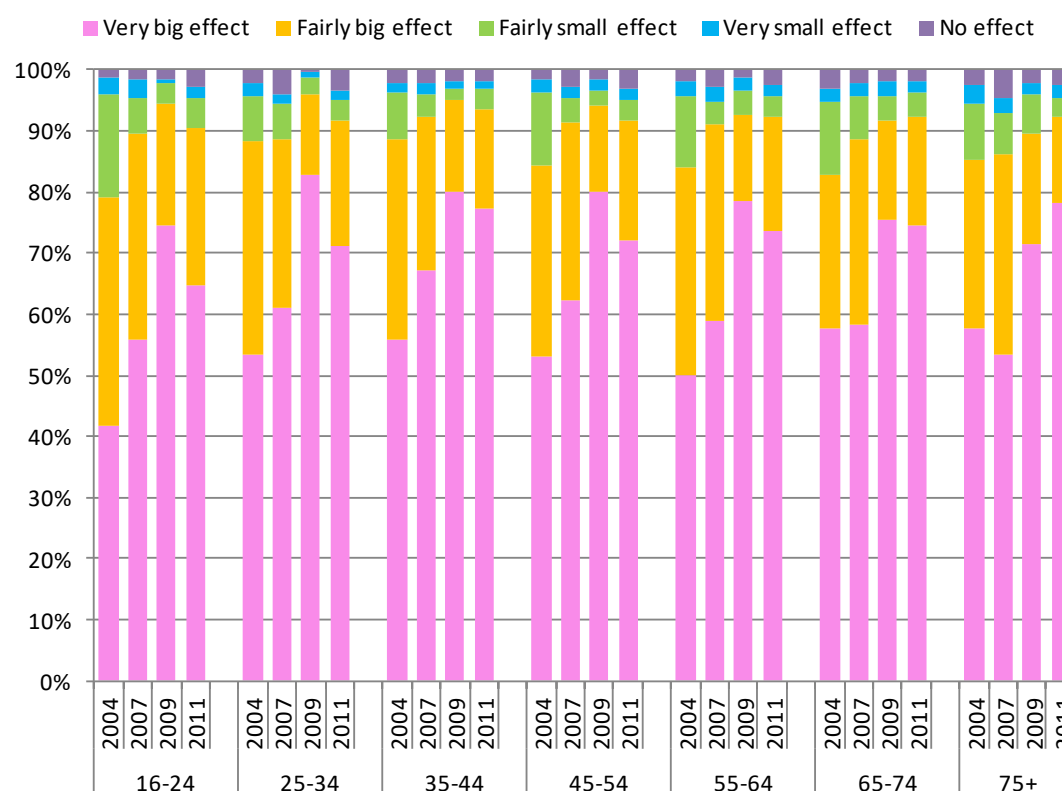
Table 4.8: Perceptions of the health impact of stopping smoking by gender, comparisons with previous Hull surveys

Gender	Number of respondents	Perceived health impact of stopping smoking (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Fairly small	Very small	None
Males						
2004	1,930	47.4	33.7	13.3	2.7	2.9
2007	1,879	53.7	33.8	6.1	2.9	3.5
2009	1,941	76.1	16.9	3.5	1.6	1.9
2011	5,930	71.6	19.2	4.1	1.8	3.3
Females						
2004	1,885	57.3	31.8	8.2	1.6	1.1
2007	1,930	67.2	25.4	3.8	1.6	1.9
2009	2,084	79.8	14.5	3.2	1.3	1.1
2011	6,920	73.4	19.6	3.4	1.4	2.1

If we look at comparisons with the previous Hull surveys by age bands (**Figure 4-51**) we see that the decreases in the percentages perceiving a very big health impact on stopping smoking were seen for each age-band except those aged 75+, where the percentage increased to 78.1%. The percentages expecting there to be only a small, or no, impact on health from stopping smoking increased in respondents aged under 55 years compared with 2009, remained similar in those aged 55-64 years and decreased in those aged 65-

74 year and 75+ years, but in each case remained lower than in either 2004 or 2007.

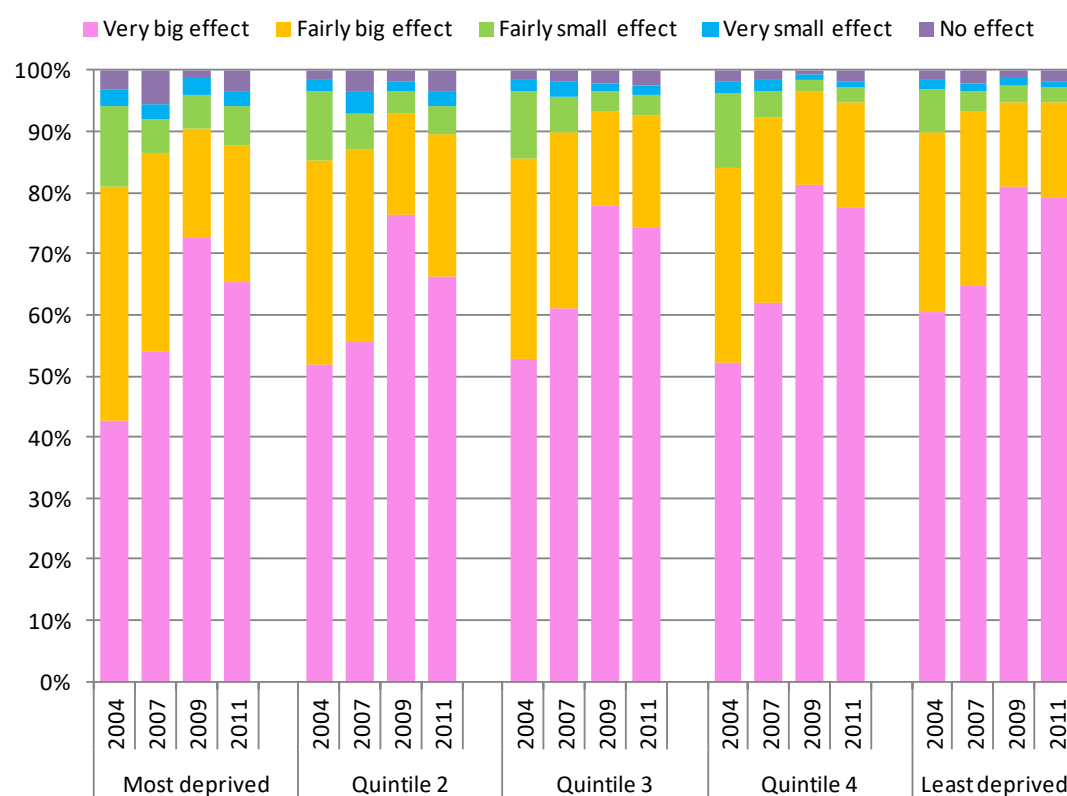
Figure 4-51: Perceptions of the health impact of stopping smoking by age band, comparisons with previous Hull surveys



Decreases in the percentages perceiving a very big impact on health upon stopping smoking were found for each deprivation quintile in 2011 compared with 2009, with the smallest decreases seen in the least deprived groups. There were also increases for each quintile, excluding the least deprived quintile, in the percentages perceiving a fairly small, very small or no impact (**Figure 4-52**), although the percentages in 2011 were relatively small.

Although the percentages expecting a very big impact have reduced somewhat since 2009, the health messages around smoking do appear to be still 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. Also, in the light of the worsening economic situation, more people might be encouraged to smoke, or those that smoke discouraged from stopping smoking, and the decrease in those expecting a very big health impact on stopping smoking may be partly due to post-hoc justification of continuing to smoke amongst those that might have attempted to quit smoking had the economic outlook not been so gloomy.

Figure 4-52: Perceptions of the health impact of stopping smoking by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010), comparisons with previous Hull surveys



Tables of data on the perceived health impact of stopping smoking, broken down by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintiles, ward and Area Committee Area of residence, as well as by Healthy Foundations type, may be found in **section 11.9** starting on **page 511**.

4.3 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 10** starting on **page 453**. Data in this section are presented by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintiles, ward and Area Committee Area as well as by Healthy Foundations type in some cases.

4.3.1 Frequency of alcohol consumption

When asked how often they drank alcohol one fifth of survey respondents (20.6%) reported that they never drink alcohol (15.5% of men; 24.8% of women) while 6.2% of men and 2.9% of women reported drinking alcohol every day. A further 8.1% of men and 3.9% of women reported drinking alcohol on 4-6 days per week. This data is presented in **Table 4.10**, alongside national (England) data for 2010 from the General Lifestyle Survey (GLS)¹², although it should be noted that the GLS asked for the number of days that alcohol was consumed in the previous week, so the questions were not completely comparable. The percentage of men in Hull reporting that they usually drank everyday was less than half the percentage of men in England reporting that they had drunk alcohol everyday in the past week, while the percentage of women in Hull reporting they usually drank alcohol everyday was one third lower than the percentage of women in England that reported they had drunk alcohol on everyday during the past week. While it would appear from **Table 4.10** that people in Hull generally drink alcohol less frequently than people in England as a whole, it may be that when asked how often they usually drink alcohol (as was asked in Hull), respondents may underestimate the number of days, than when compared with asking about the number of days on which alcohol was drunk in the past week (as asked in the GLS).

Table 4.9: Frequency of alcohol consumption by gender, Hull 2011 and England 2010

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						
England 2010	14	14	44	-	-	33
Hull 2011	6.2	8.1	33.8	18.9	17.5	15.5
Females						
England 2010	9	9	39	-	-	47
Hull 2011	2.9	3.9	21.7	19.4	27.3	24.8

¹² Office for National Statistics (2012A)

The proportions that never drink alcohol increased with age, from less than 20% in respondents aged below 55 years, to 24.1% of those aged 65-74 years, 29.8% of those aged 65-74 years and 39.7% of those aged 75+ years, with a further 22.3% of this group drinking alcohol on less than 1 day per month (**Figure 4-53**). The proportion drinking alcohol everyday also increased with age, from 1.6% of respondents aged 16-24 years to 6.4% of respondents aged 55-64 years, with percentages just above 6% for all aged 55-64, 65-74 and 75+ years. Those in middle age were the most likely to drink alcohol on most days (4-6 days per week), and the most likely to drink alcohol on 1-3 days per week. The youngest respondents were the most likely to report drinking alcohol on 1-3 days per month and on less than 1 day per month.

Figure 4-53: Frequency of alcohol consumption by age band

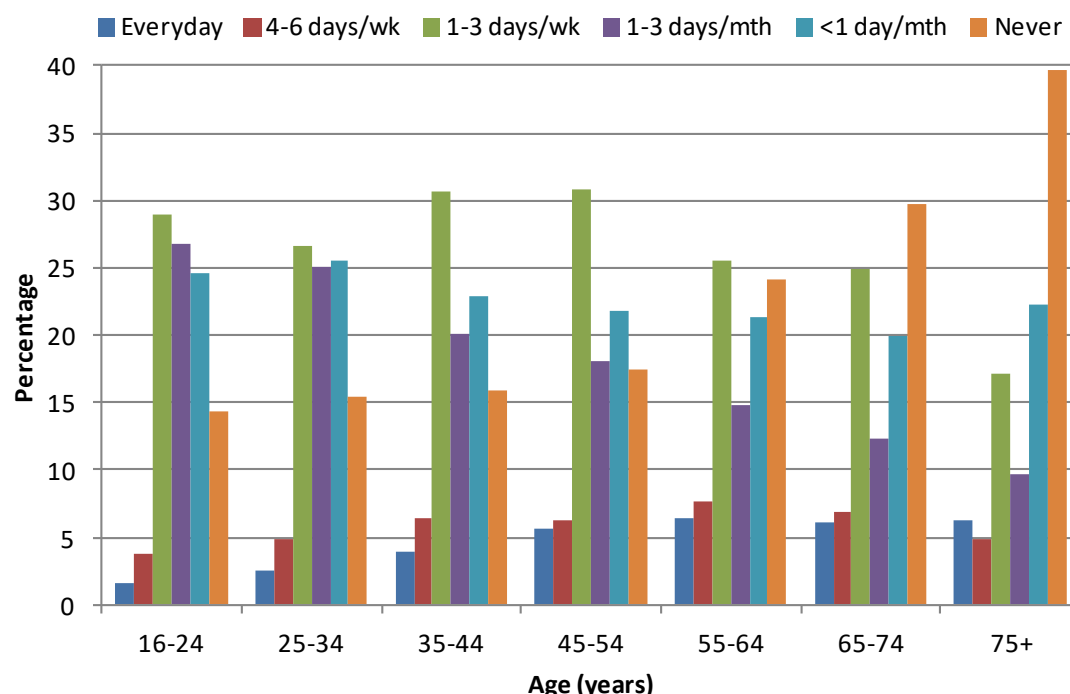
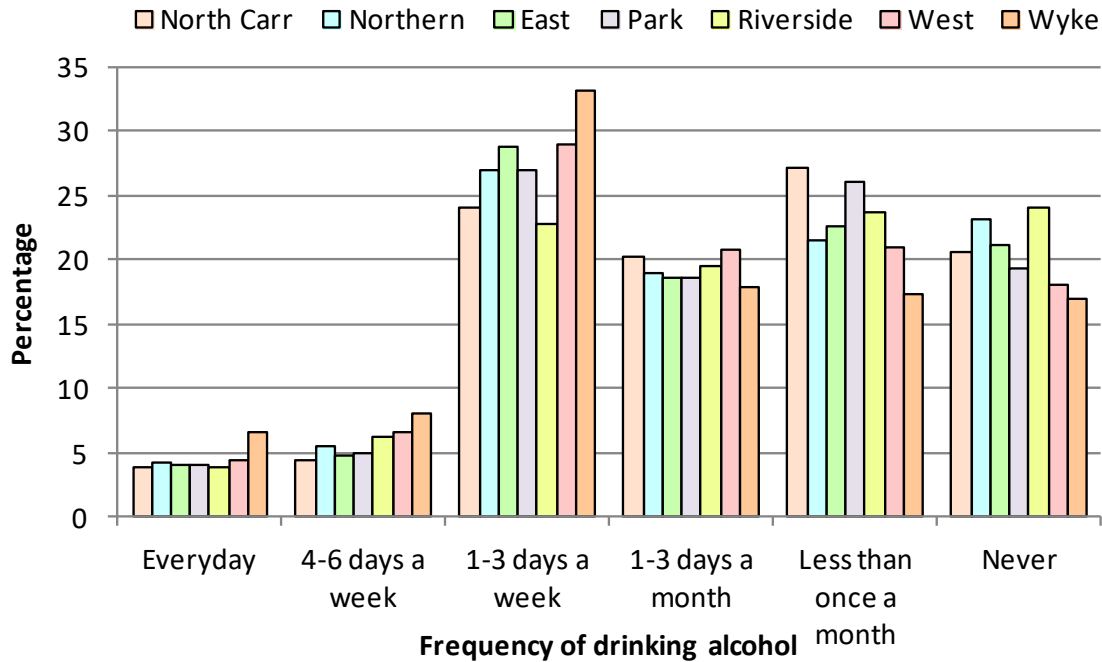


Figure 4-54 shows the frequency of alcohol consumption among respondents by Area Committee Area of residence. The highest percentages drinking alcohol more than once a week were found among respondents living in Wyke (where one quarter of student respondents lived). Respondents living in Wyke were at least half more likely to drink alcohol everyday (6.6%) than those living elsewhere, at least one quarter more likely to drink alcohol on 4-6 days per week (8.1%) and at least one sixth more like to drink alcohol on 1-3 days per week (33.1%). Respondents living in West were the most likely to drink alcohol on 1-3 days per month (20.8%), those in North Carr were the most likely to drink less than 1 day per month (27.1%) while respondents living in Riverside were the most likely to report never drinking alcohol (24.1%). Fewer than half of respondents reported drinking alcohol every week, highest in Wyke (47.8%) and lowest in North Carr (32.2%) and Riverside (32.8%).

Figure 4-54: Frequency of alcohol consumption by Area Committee Area



Looking at deprivation, the percentages that never drank alcohol decreased with decreasing deprivation levels, ranging from 28.0% of respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull to 13.3% of respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city, which may reflect smaller disposable incomes among people living in the more deprived areas (**Figure 4-55**). The percentages drinking alcohol daily were greater among respondents living in the least deprived areas than respondents living in the most deprived areas, but did not show a clear pattern with deprivation quintile, while the percentages drinking 4-6 days per week or 1-3 days per week increased as deprivation decreased. The percentage of respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of Hull drinking 4-6 days per week (7.1%) was almost two third higher than among respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of the city (4.4%), while the percentage drinking alcohol on 1-3 days per week was more than 80% higher among respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of Hull (35.7%) than those living in the most deprived fifth of areas of the city (19.6%). Almost half of respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of Hull reported drinking alcohol at least once a week (47.7%), decreasing as deprivation increased, to 27.6% among respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of the city.

Figure 4-56 shows the frequency of alcohol consumption of respondents by Healthy Foundations type. Respondents categorised as 'Live for today' were the most likely to report drinking alcohol everyday (5.0%) while the respondents most likely to drink alcohol on 4-6 days per week were those classified as 'Live for today' (6.6%) and 'Hedonistic immortals' (6.5%). Respondents classified as 'Unconfident fatalists' were the most likely to report never drinking (24.0%) or to drink alcohol less than once a month (24.8%). One third of respondents classified as 'Unconfident fatalists' reported drinking

alcohol at least once a week (32.5%), the lowest percentage among Healthy Foundations types, while respondents classified as 'Hedonistic immortals' had the highest percentage (43.2%).

For the full tables on the frequency of alcohol consumption by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, as well as by Healthy Foundations type, please refer to **section 10.1** starting on **page 453**.

Figure 4-55: Frequency of alcohol consumption by local (IMD 2010) deprivation quintile

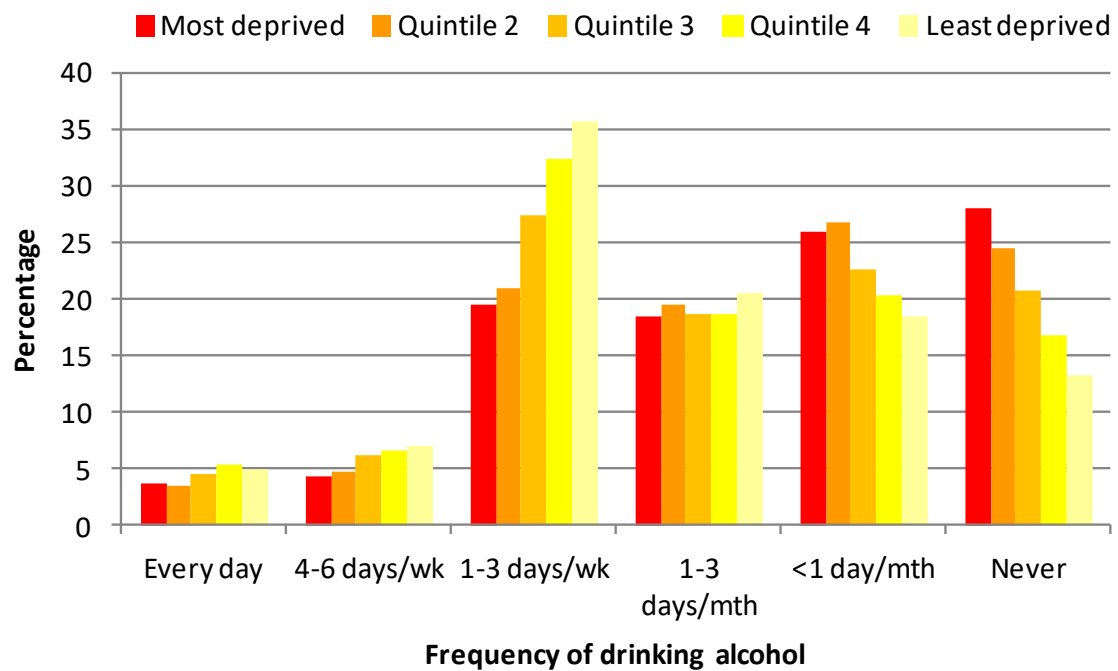
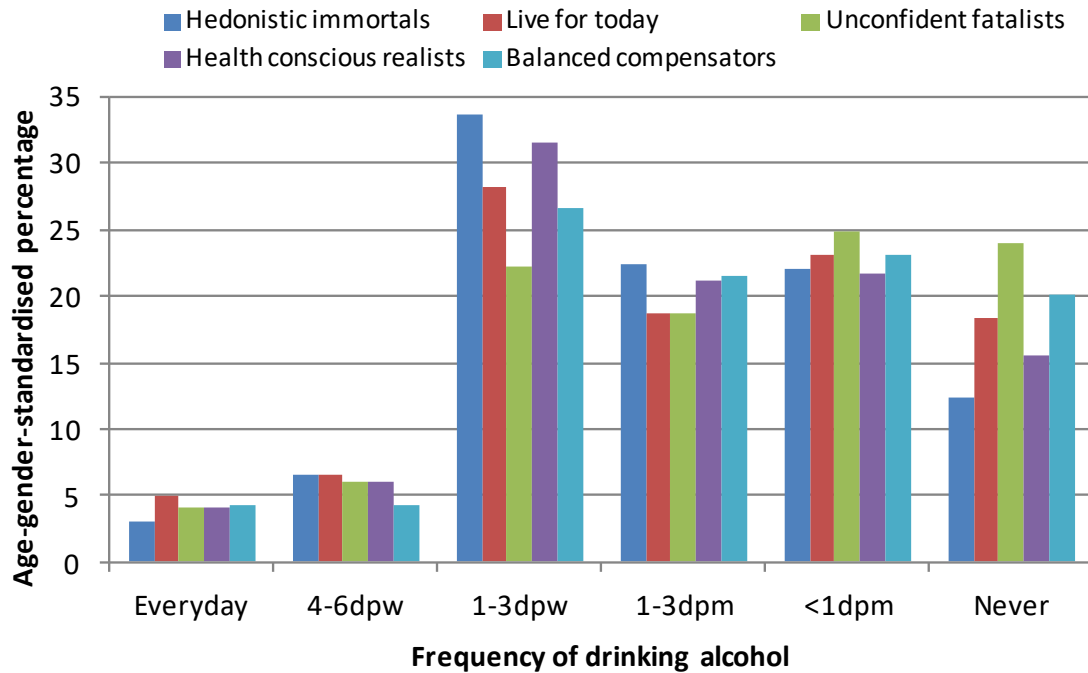


Figure 4-56: Frequency of alcohol consumption by Healthy Foundations type



4.3.2 Trends in the frequency of alcohol consumption

Data on the usual frequency of alcohol consumption was collected previously for Hull in surveys conducted in 2003, 2007 and 2009. This data is presented in **Table 4.10**, alongside data for 2011. There was a reduction in 2011 in the percentage of men and women that reported drinking alcohol every day, decreasing by one third in men and one quarter in women since 2009, with percentages in men in 2011 lower than for each of the preceding three surveys, while percentages among women in 2011 were lower than in 2003 and 2009. The percentages reporting they drank alcohol on 4-6 days per week increased slightly since 2009, while fewer respondents reported drinking 1-3 days per week. The percentage of respondents in 2011 reporting that they never drank alcohol increased in men by 5% since 2009, but decreased slightly in women. Increases were seen since 2009 in the percentages drinking 1-3 times per month (28% higher in men; 11% higher in women) and less than once a month (62% in men; 53% in women). While there has been little change in the percentages drinking alcohol, there has been a change in the frequency of drinking alcohol, with a reduction in the percentages drinking every day, and an increase in the percentages drinking monthly or less frequently.

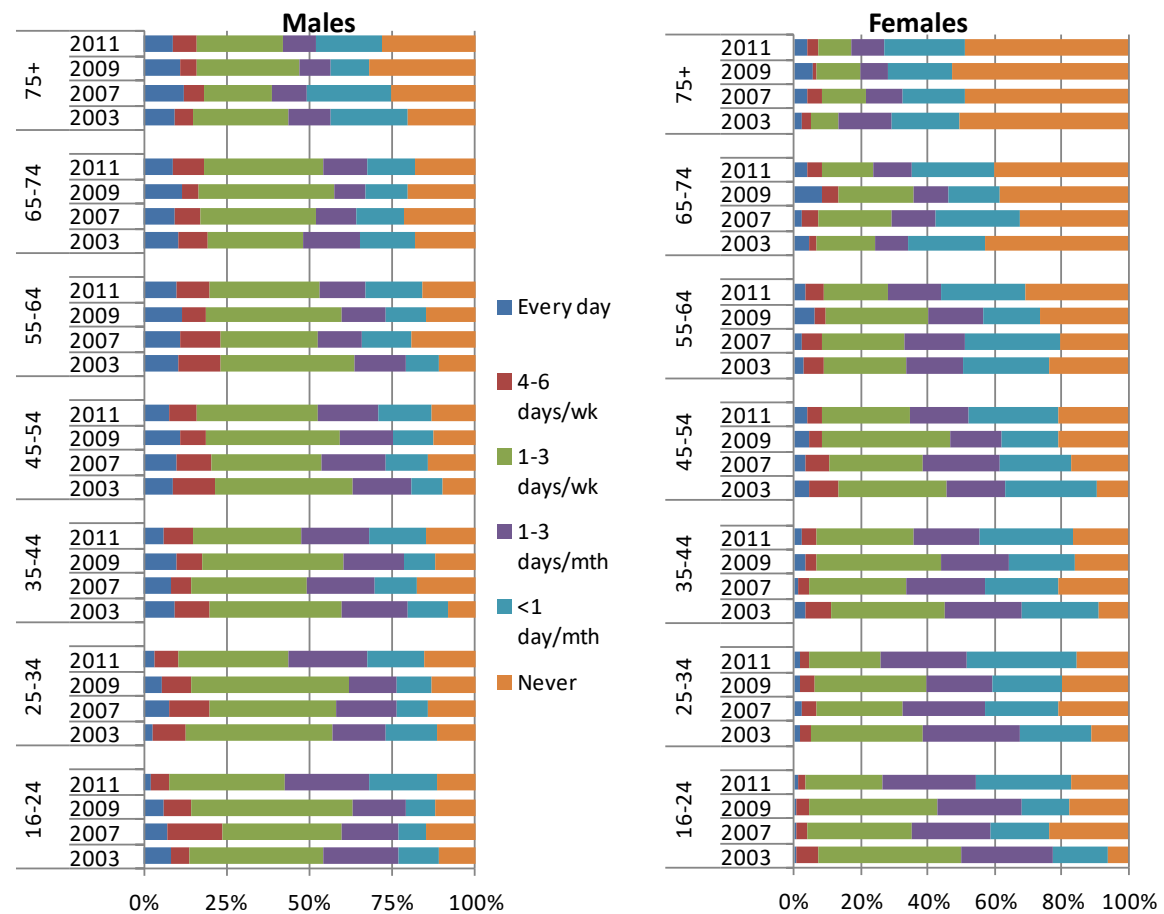
Table 4.10: Frequency of alcohol consumption by gender, comparisons with previous Hull surveys

Gender	How often do you usually 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	38.2	17.3	13.5	12.2
Hull 2007	9.1	10.2	33.5	16.7	13.1	17.4
Hull 2009	9.3	7.5	42.9	14.8	10.8	14.7
Hull 2011	6.2	8.1	33.8	18.9	17.5	15.5
Females						
Hull 2003	3.1	5.6	28.3	20.3	22.8	19.9
Hull 2007	2.3	4.7	25.7	20.4	22.2	24.7
Hull 2009	4.0	3.5	32.0	17.5	17.9	25.2
Hull 2011	2.9	3.9	21.7	19.4	27.3	24.8

Figure 4-57 illustrates the changes in the frequency of drinking alcohol across the four Hull surveys, by age and gender. The percentage of men drinking alcohol everyday decreased for each age between 2009 and 2011, with a decreasing trend in the reductions by increasing age, with a 69% reduction in men aged 16-24 years, decreasing to an 18% reduction in men aged 75+ years. In fact young men, those aged 16-24 and 25-34 years, were the only men that saw the percentage drinking alcohol on 4-6 days per week decrease between 2009 and 2011, as well as seeing decreases (like men of every other age) since 2009 in the percentages drinking alcohol 1-3 times per week, and large increases in those drinking monthly or less frequently. Amongst women, these two age groups were the only ones where the frequency of alcohol consumption increased between 2009 and 2011, although percentages drinking weekly decreased and percentages drinking monthly or less frequently increased, as in men.

There appeared to be a trend across all ages of drinking alcohol less frequently. Men and women of each age saw large increases since 2009 in the percentages drinking alcohol less than once a week, while men aged under 55 years (and aged 75+ years), and women aged under 35 years (and aged 55-74 years) saw large reductions in the percentages drinking alcohol on at least 4 days per week. Whether or not these trends to less frequent consumption of alcohol will lead to reductions in problem drinking remains to be seen.

Figure 4-57: Frequency of alcohol consumption by gender and age band, comparisons with previous surveys



Looking at the changes in frequency of alcohol consumption by Area Committee Area (**Figure 4-58**) West was the only Area Committee Area that saw an increase since 2011 in the percentage of men drinking alcohol every day (11% increase) while Wyke (where one quarter of student respondents lived) saw a 43 % increase in women drinking alcohol every day. Despite increases for most Area Committee Areas in the percentages drinking alcohol on 4-6 days per week, these two Area Committee Areas were the only ones where the percentage drinking alcohol on 4 or more days per week increased. Despite this, these two Area Committee Areas, along with each of the others, saw large increases in the percentage of respondents drinking alcohol less than once a week. So the trend towards drinking alcohol less frequently is apparent across all Area Committee Areas of residence too.

Figure 4-58: Frequency of alcohol consumption by gender and Area Committee Area, comparisons with previous surveys

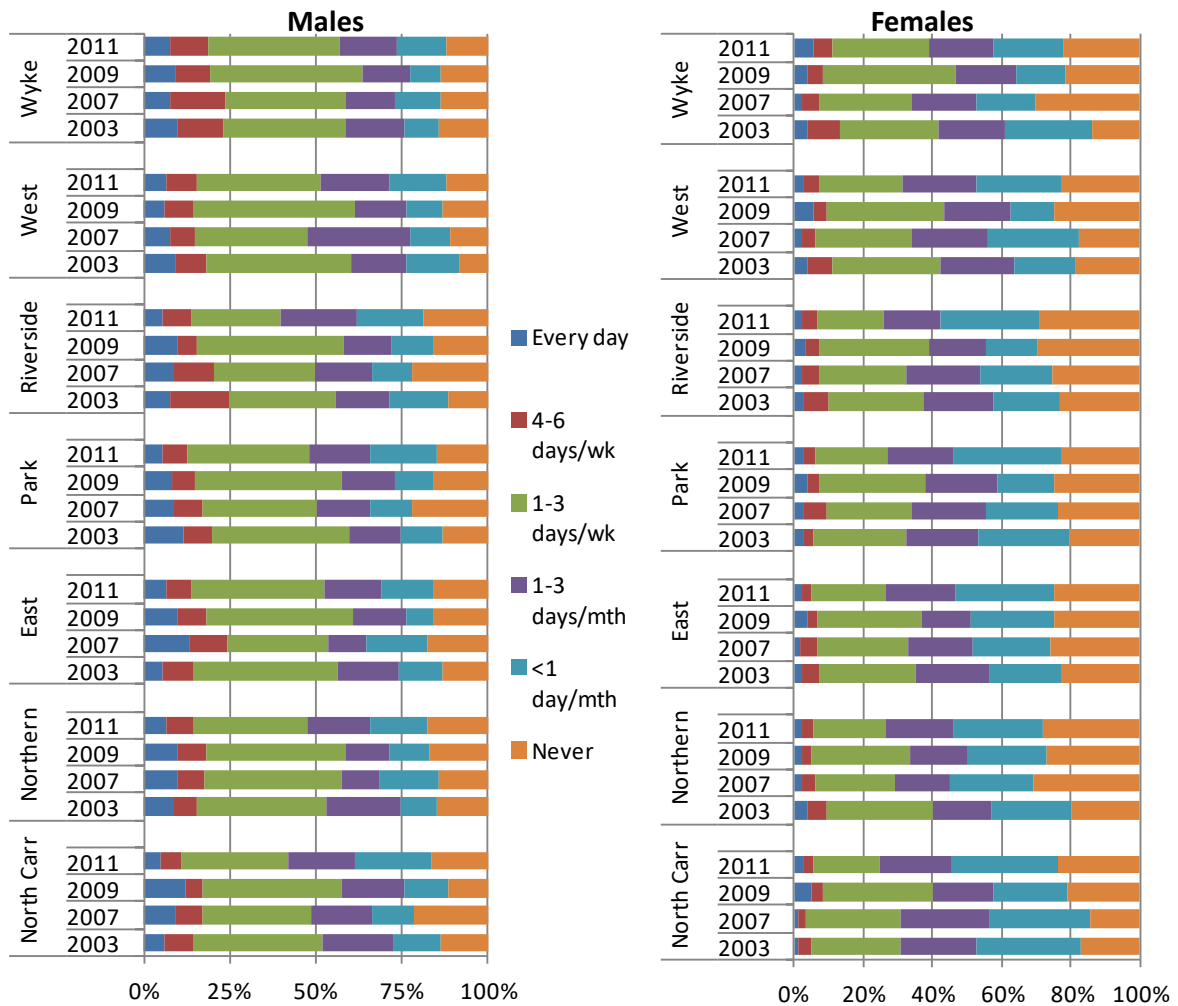
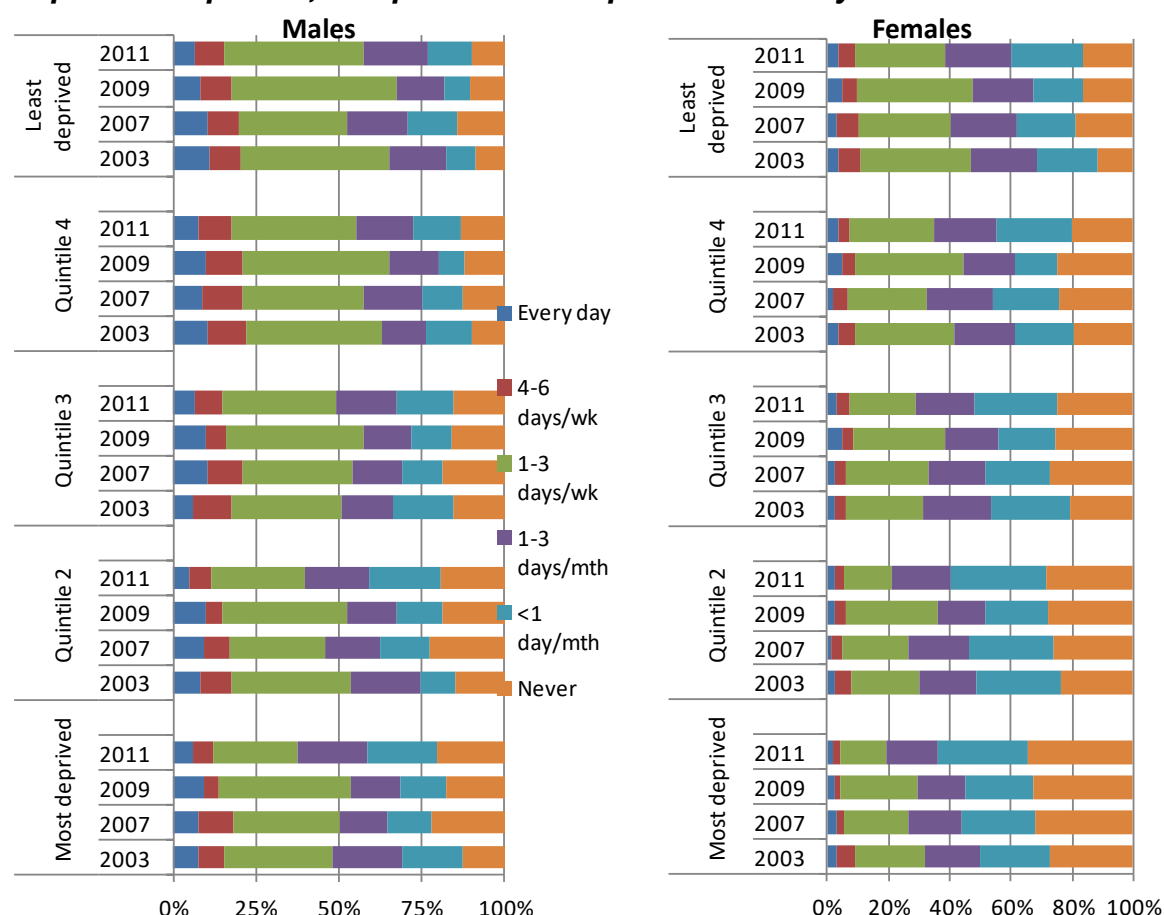


Figure 4-59 illustrates changes in the frequency of alcohol consumption by local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and gender. Among men the percentage drinking alcohol on at least 4 days per week has decreased in all quintiles since 2009, with no discernible trend. 40% fewer men in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull drank everyday in 2011, but 53% more drank on 4-6 days per week, leading to an overall decrease in the percentage drinking on at least 4 days per week of 11%. Among men living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city 29% fewer drank alcohol every day, and 6% fewer drank alcohol on 4-6 days per week, leading to 13% fewer drinking alcohol on 4 or more days per week. Similarly, the percentages of men drinking alcohol less than once a week increased for all deprivation quintiles, but with no discernible trend, with a 46% increase amongst men living in the most deprived and least deprived fifths of areas of Hull, with lower increases for other deprivation quintiles.

Amongst women, respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull saw the percentage drinking alcohol on at least 4 days per week increase by 11%, decreasing for each other deprivation quintile (but with no discernible

trend within these other quintile). This increase was driven by a 50% increase in the percentage of women living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull drinking alcohol on 4-6 days per week, which was more influential than the 18% decrease in the percentage drinking alcohol every day. Every deprivation quintile saw large increase in the percentage of women drinking alcohol less than once a week, again with no gradient by deprivation (although the two most deprived quintiles were the only ones where the percentage of women reporting they never drank alcohol increased since 2009).

Figure 4-59: Frequency of alcohol consumption by gender and deprivation quintile, comparisons with previous surveys



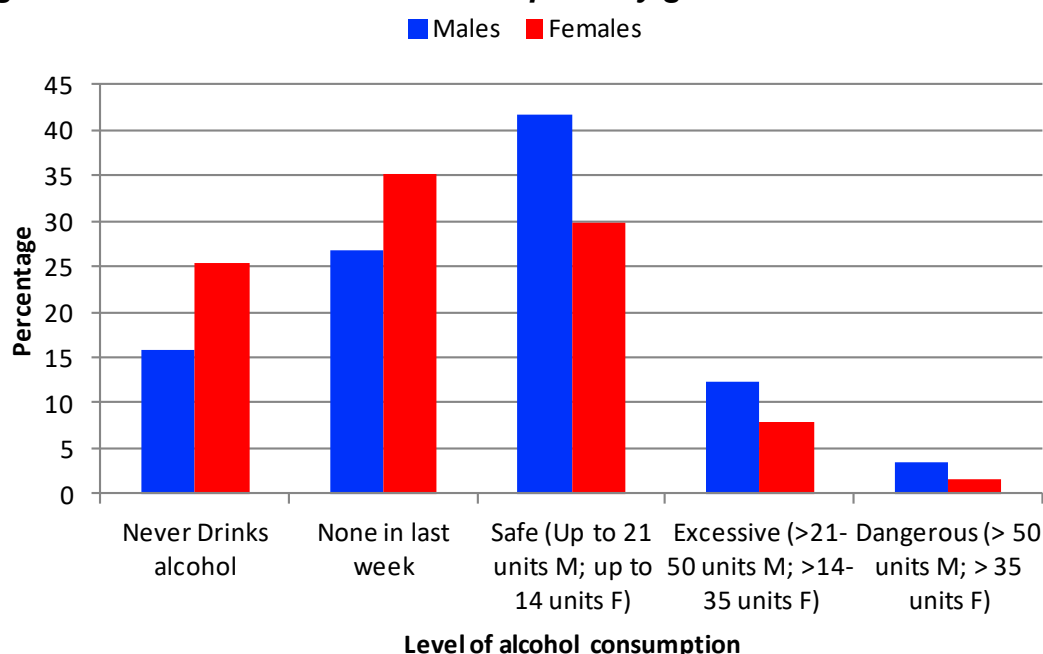
So the apparent trend towards less frequent consumption of alcohol was seen across each deprivation quintile too. This apparent trend is likely to be influenced by the worsening economic climate at the time the survey was conducted. We know that people living in the most deprived areas of Hull drink less alcohol overall (although they are more likely to binge drink), which we might presume to be due to lower disposable incomes. Thus when incomes are static, or declining, and unemployment increasing, it is perhaps to be expected that people will go out less frequently, although whether this

apparent reduction relates also to problem drinking (too much alcohol over the week or binge drinking) remains to be seen.

4.3.3 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 16.0% of men exceeded these guidelines as did 9.6% of women (**Figure 4-60**) while the median¹³ number of units consumed by those who had consumed some alcohol over the previous 7 days was 12.2 for men and 8.0 for women

Figure 4-60: Level of alcohol consumption by gender



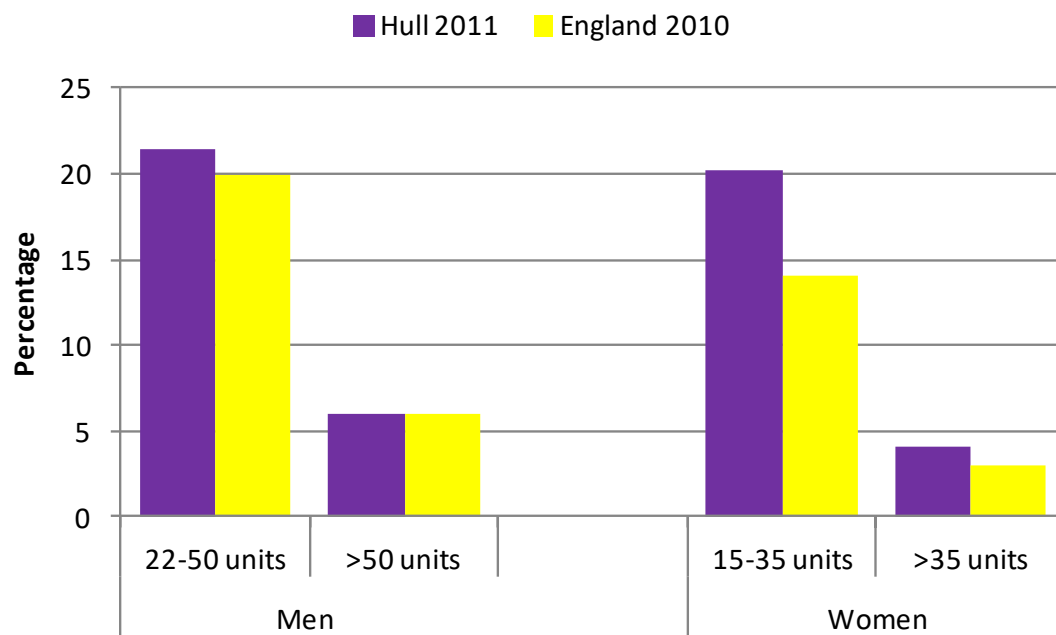
National data on the number of units consumed is published in the General Lifestyle Survey (GLS).¹⁴ This is presented in **Figure 4-61** along with data from Hull 2011. In looking at these comparisons, one should bear in mind that the GLS reports the average weekly units consumed, whereas the Hull surveys report the units consumed in the previous 7 days. As mentioned in the previous section, it may be that when respondents are asked about their usual alcohol consumption, they may be more likely to under-estimate the amount of alcohol consumed, than when asked about alcohol consumed in the past week. Also, the figures for England were published rounded to nearest integer. For both these reasons comparisons with national data should be treated cautiously.

¹³ Half of survey responders (who drink) consume alcohol units equal to or more than the median.

¹⁴ Office for National Statistics (2012A)

Men in Hull 2011 were slightly more likely than men in England 2010 to drink more alcohol than the recommended maximum guideline of 21 units per week, with no difference between men in Hull and England drinking more than 50 units per week. Women in Hull 2011 were much more likely to exceed the recommended maximum alcohol guideline of 14 units per week (24.3%) than were women in England (17%), and were one third more likely to drink more than 35 units per week than women in England.

Figure 4-61: Percentages exceeding maximum recommended alcohol consumption over the last 7 days (Hull 2011) and average weekly alcohol consumption (England 2010) by gender



The percentages of male drinkers that exceeded the recommended maximum guideline amounts of alcohol, 21 units per week, are shown in **Figure 4-62** by age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, while the percentages of female drinkers exceeding the guidelines are shown in **Figure 4-63**. The differences between men and women in the percentages exceeding guideline amounts increased with age, such that while men aged under 45 years were around one third more likely than women to exceed these guidelines, men aged 55-74 years were between two thirds and three-quarters more likely than women to exceed them, and men aged 75+ years were almost four times more likely than women to exceed recommended guideline amounts.

Men aged 45-54 years were more likely to exceed the safe drinking recommendations than any other group, with 22.0% of men of this age group consuming more than 21 units of alcohol per week. Between 19.2% and 22.0% of male drinkers aged under 65 exceeded these guidelines, the proportion decreasing as age increased to 13.5% of men aged 65-74 years

and 9.1% of men aged 75+ years. Similar trends were seen among women, except that percentages exceeding recommended amounts peaked among respondents aged 35-44 years before decreasing as age increased.

Figure 4-62: Percentage of male drinkers exceeding recommended alcohol consumption guidelines (21 units), by age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area

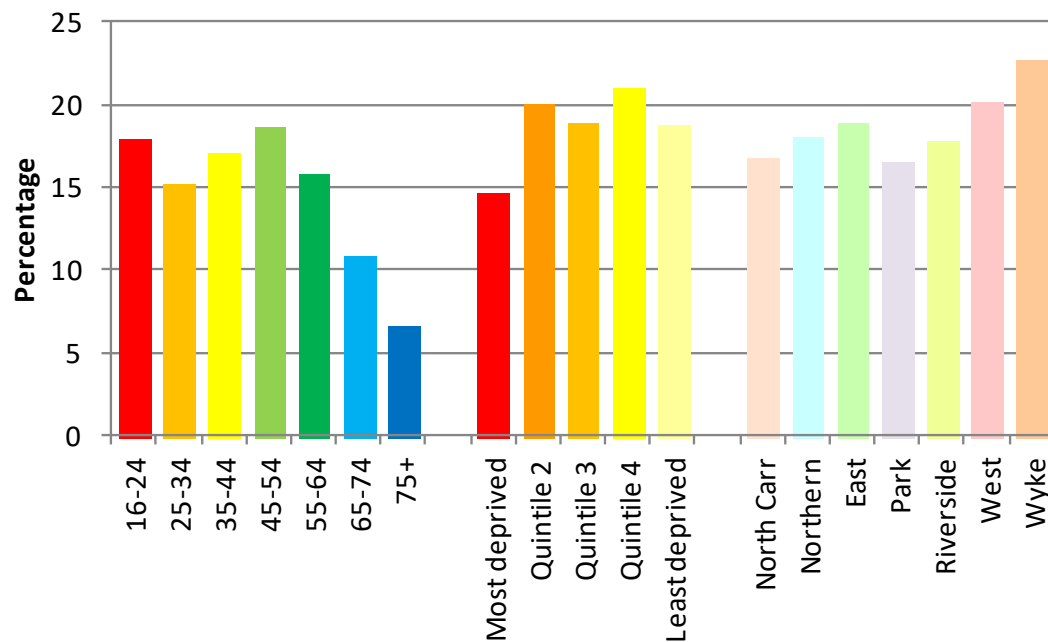
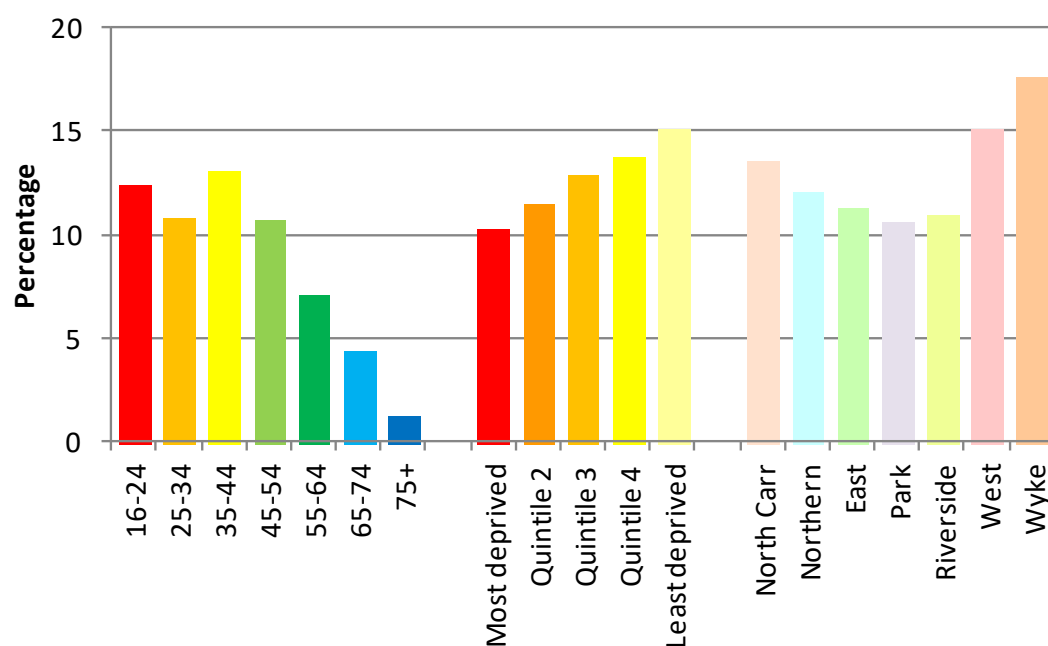


Figure 4-63: Percentage of female drinkers exceeding recommended alcohol consumption guidelines (14 units), by age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area

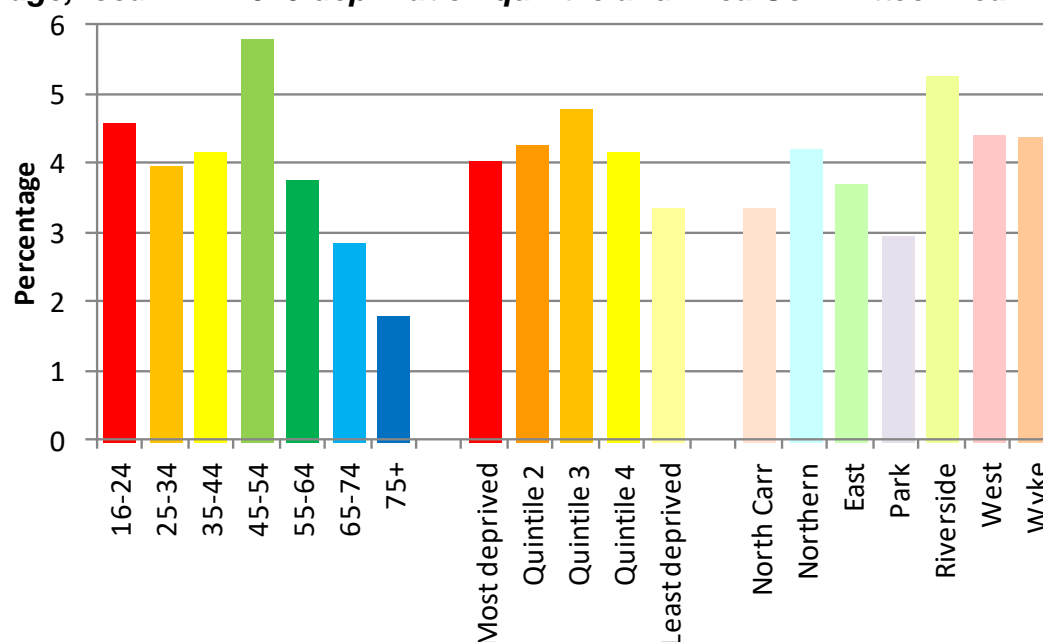


Respondents living in Wyke (where one quarter of student respondents lived) were the most likely to exceed alcohol guidelines (22.7% of men; 17.6% of women) while respondents living in Park were the least likely to exceed guidelines (16.5% of men; 10.6% of women). Amongst women, there was a clear gradient with deprivation quintile, with percentages exceeding weekly guidelines increasing from 10.3% of respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull to 15.1% of respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city. Amongst men, the picture was more mixed. While respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull again had the lowest percentage exceeding guidelines (14.7%), percentages were similar for each other deprivation quintile, ranging from 18.8% to 20.9%.

Figure 4-64 presents the percentages of male drinkers with dangerous levels of alcohol consumption (>50 units) over the past week, by age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area. Around one fifth of all men drinking excessively (>21 units per week) drank more than 50 units in the past week, although one quarter of men aged 45-54 years did so, amongst whom 5.8% of drinkers drank more than 50 units over the past week.

More than one quarter of respondents in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull that drank excessively in the past week had drunk more than 50 units (27.4%), compared with 17.8% of respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city. So, while those living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull had the lowest percentage that had drunk to excess in the past week, more of these excessive drinkers had drunk at a dangerous level, despite having the second lowest percentage that had drunk more than 50 units.

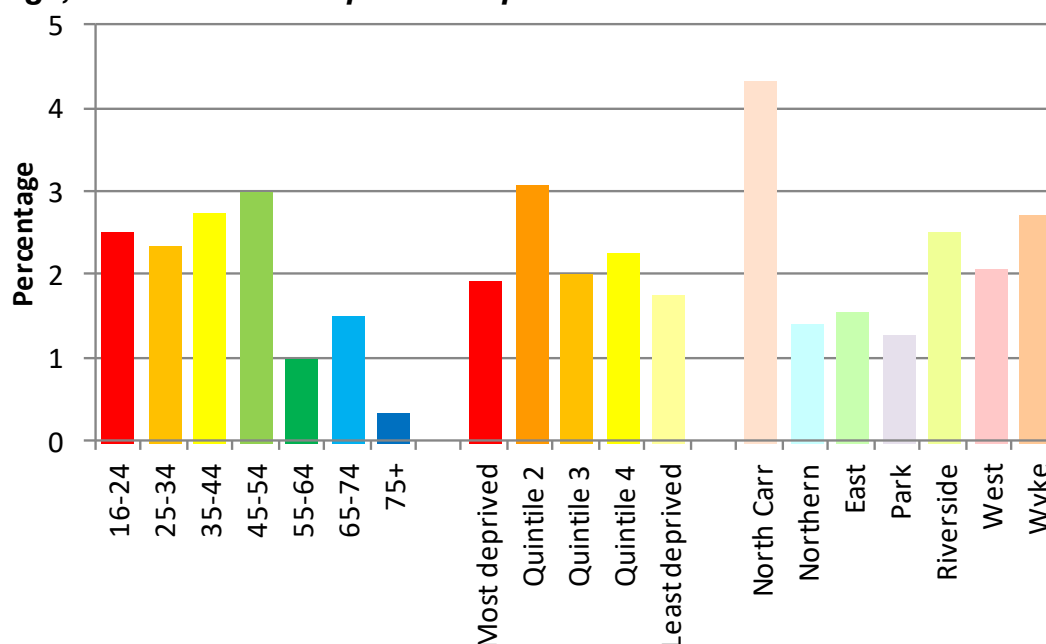
Figure 4-64: Percentage of male drinkers with dangerous levels of alcohol consumption (drinking more than 50 units of alcohol per week), by age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area



While male drinkers living in Wyke had the highest percentage drinking to excess (>21 units per week), they had the second highest percentage (along with drinkers living in West) drinking dangerously (>50 units per week). Male drinkers living in Riverside had the highest percentage of dangerous drinkers (5.2%) despite having the third lowest percentage drinking excessively, with almost one third of these excessive drinkers among men in Riverside drinking more than 50 units in the past week.

Figure 4-65 presents the percentages of female drinkers with dangerous levels of alcohol consumption (>35 units) over the past week, by age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area. The percentages of female drinkers that had drunk dangerously in the past week (>35 units) were generally between one third and one half lower than percentages of male drinkers that had drunk dangerously in the past week (>50 units). Amongst female drinkers, around one in six of those that drank excessively in the past week (>14 units per week) had drunk dangerously (>35 units per week), although one in five of women drinkers aged 45-54 years (who had the highest percentage of drinkers drinking dangerously, 3.0%) and one in eleven aged 55-64 years.

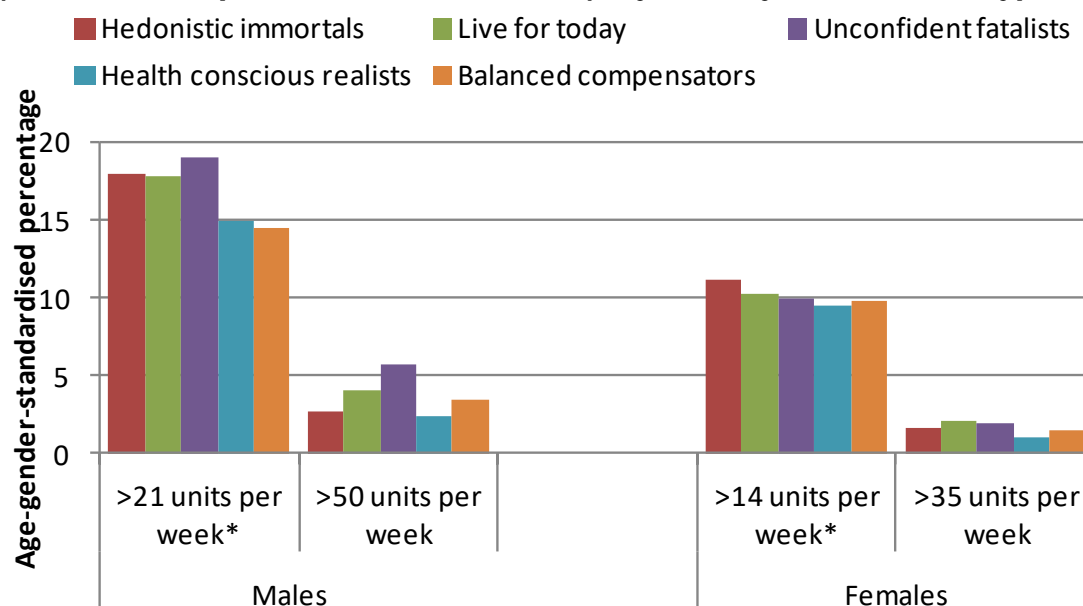
Figure 4-65: Percentage of female drinkers with dangerous levels of alcohol consumption (drinking more than 35 units of alcohol per week), by age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area



There was no clear trend with deprivation quintile in the percentage of female drinkers drinking dangerously, nor in the ratio of dangerous:excessive drinkers. 4.3% of female drinkers living in North Carr had drunk dangerous amounts of alcohol in the past week, the highest percentage amongst all subgroups of women, and the only subgroup where the percentage of dangerous drinkers in women was greater than the percentage among men. One in three women drinkers in North Carr that had drunk excessively in the past week had drunk more than 35 units, compared with one in five in Riverside and between one in six and one in eight for most other Area Committee Areas. The lowest percentages of female respondents that drank who had drunk more than 35 units over the past week were those living in Park (1.3%), Northern (1.4%) and East (1.5%) Area Committee Areas.

Figure 4-66 shows the age-standardised percentages of drinkers drinking excessively (>21/>14 units per week in men/women) or dangerously (>50/>35 units per week in men/women), by Healthy Foundations type. Among male drinkers, respondents categorised as 'Unconfident fatalists' had the highest percentage drinking excessively (19.0%) and drinking dangerously (5.7%), with almost one third of excessive drinkers drinking dangerously, the highest ratio of dangerous:excessive drinking. The lowest percentage of excessive drinkers was among men classified as 'Balanced compensators' (14.5%), although with one quarter of these excessive drinkers drinking dangerously, this group had the third highest percentage drinking dangerously (3.4%). Differences between Healthy Foundations type in women were small, with the percentage of excessive drinkers ranging from 9.5% to 11.2%, and around one in six excessive drinkers drinking dangerously, although one in four women classified as 'Live for today' or 'Unconfident fatalists'.

Figure 4-66: Age-standardised percentage of drinkers drinking excessively (>21/>14 units per week in men/women) or dangerously (>50/>35 units per week in men/women), by Healthy Foundations type



*Includes >50/>35 units per week, as appropriate

Tables of data on the number of units consumed, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, as well as by Healthy Foundations type in some cases, may be found in **sections 10.3, 10.7 and 10.8** starting on **pages 459, 472 and 475** respectively.

4.3.4 Trends in the number of units of alcohol consumed

Data on the amount of alcohol consumed was collected from previous Hull surveys in 2003, 2007 and 2009. This is presented in **Table 4.11** along with data from this survey and the previous surveys conducted in Hull in 2003, 2007 and 2009. The methodology of the 2009 survey was different, consisting of face-to-face interviews, rather than self-completion as in 2003, 2007 and 2011. It is possible that this difference in survey methodology may affect responses to some questions, in particular around the amount of alcohol consumed in the last 7 days.

Among men the percentage drinking dangerously (i.e. drinking more than 50 units per week) almost doubled since 2009, but was just over half the percentage from 2007 and slightly above the percentage recorded in 2003. The percentage of men drinking above recommended guideline amounts, but not above 50 units, was lower in 2012 than in 2003 and 2007, but had increased by almost one third since 2009. The percentage of men reporting they never drink alcohol increased slightly since 2009 (although down on

2007), while the 27% of men that drank alcohol, but not in the week before completing the survey, was similar to 2009, and around one quarter higher than in 2003 and 2007.

Among women the percentage drinking dangerously (more than 35 units per week) was half that in men, although at 1.6% this was higher than in each of the preceding surveys. The percentage of women drinking above recommended guideline amounts was around two thirds that seen in men, but again higher than each of the three preceding surveys, although the increase since 2009 was small. The 25% of women reporting they never drink alcohol was the higher than each preceding survey, although similar to 2007. The more than one third of women that drank alcohol, but had not done so in the week before completing the survey, was also higher than in each preceding survey, having increased by one quarter since 2009.

Table 4.11: Risk status of alcohol consumption over the last 7 days by gender, comparisons with previous surveys

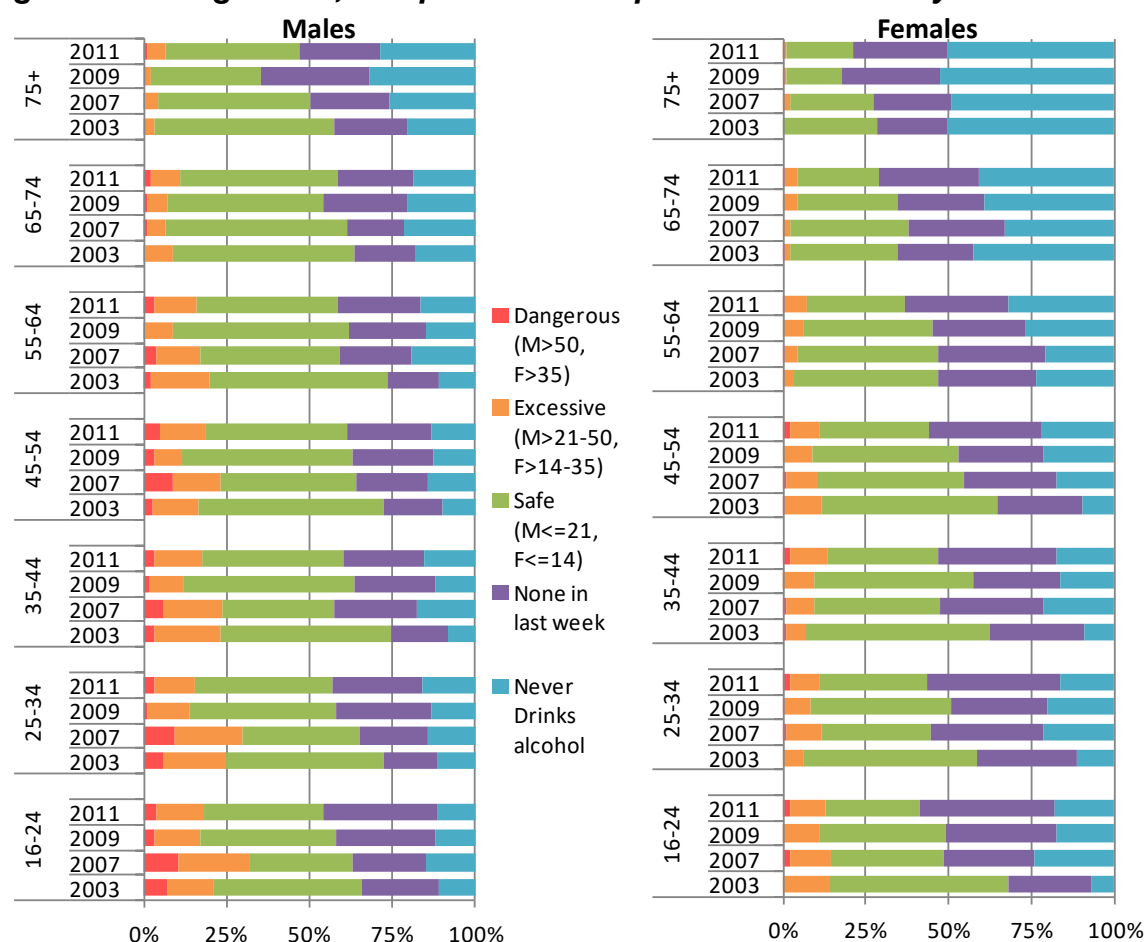
Gender and year	Risk status of alcohol consumption (%)				
	Never drinks alcohol	None in last week	Safe (M: 1-21; F: 1-14)	Excessive (M: 22-50; F: 15-35)	Dangerous (M: 51+; F: 36+)
Males					
2003	12.0	18.5	52.3	14.3	2.9
2007	17.5	21.9	39.0	15.2	6.5
2009	14.0	26.6	48.0	9.5	1.8
2011	15.7	26.8	41.7	12.4	3.4
Females					
2003	19.7	27.4	46.8	5.8	0.4
2007	24.9	30.0	36.7	7.4	1.0
2009	23.3	27.9	41.0	7.6	0.2
2011	25.3	35.2	29.9	8.0	1.6

The percentages of women that did not drink alcohol last week, whether they sometimes drank alcohol or never drank alcohol, increased in 2011 from 2009, and was higher than for each preceding survey, for each age-group with the exception of those aged 75 years and over (**Figure 4-67**). Women of each age band saw increases since 2009 in the percentages drinking above the recommended weekly amounts (14 units) although few women drank more than 35 units of alcohol in the week before the survey. The largest increases since 2009 in 'problem drinking' among women were found in those aged 35-44 years (43%) and 25-34 years (31%), with women aged 35-44, 55-64 and 65-74 years having higher percentages of 'problem drinkers' in 2012 than in any of the preceding surveys.

The percentage of men that had not drunk any alcohol in the week before completing the survey, whether they sometimes drank alcohol or never drank alcohol, increased in 2012 compared with 2009 for men aged less than 65 years, decreasing in older men by 12% (men aged 65-74 years) and 21%

(men aged 75 years and older). In men aged less than 35 years and men aged 45-64 years, percentages not drinking in the last week were higher than each preceding survey. 'Problem drinking' in men increased since 2009 for each age-group, with the largest increases seen for those aged 75 years and over (almost 200%) and 55-64 years (76%). Despite these increases since 2009, the percentage of 'problem drinkers' in 2012 was substantially lower than in 2003 and 2007 for men aged less than 45 years and men aged 55-64 years. Men drinking at dangerous levels (more than 50 units of alcohol in the last week) accounted for around one fifth of 'problem drinking' men in 2012.

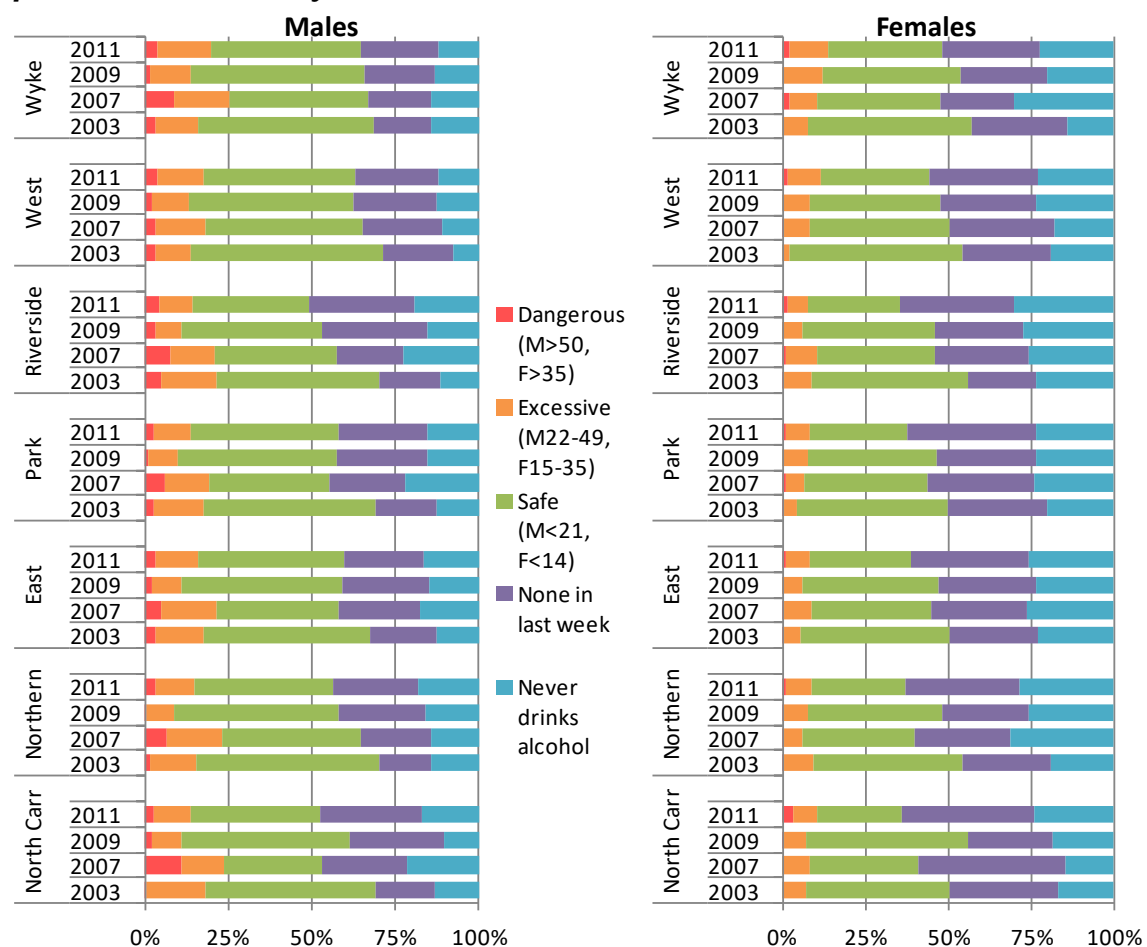
Figure 4-67: Risk status of alcohol consumption over the last 7 days by gender and age band, comparisons with previous Hull surveys



The percentage of 'problem drinkers' overall increased by around one third among men in each Area Committee Area in 2012 compared with 2009 (two thirds for Northern) with dangerous drinkers making up between 3% (Northern) and 27% (Riverside) of 'problem drinkers' (**Figure 4-68**). The percentage of men that did not drink any alcohol in the week before completing the survey increased since 2009 in four out of seven Area Committee Areas (ranging from 3% in Wyke to 23% in North Carr), with the percentage higher among men in North Carr, Northern, Riverside and Wyke than in each of the preceding surveys.

The percentage of 'problem drinkers' among women increased for each age-band since 2009, with the largest increase in West (45%), North Carr (42%) and East (40%). Few of these 'problem drinking' women were drinking dangerous, with none in Park, West or Wyke, but 9% in North Carr (where there had been none in 2003 or 2007). More women in North Carr, Park, West and Wyke were problem drinkers' in 2012 than in any of the three preceding surveys. More women in 2012 than 2009 did not drink alcohol in the week before completing the survey in each Area Committee Area, with the 2012 percentages higher than each preceding survey for each Area Committee Area except for Wyke.

Figure 4-68 Risk status of alcohol consumption over the last 7 days by gender and Area Committee Area of residence, comparisons with previous Hull surveys

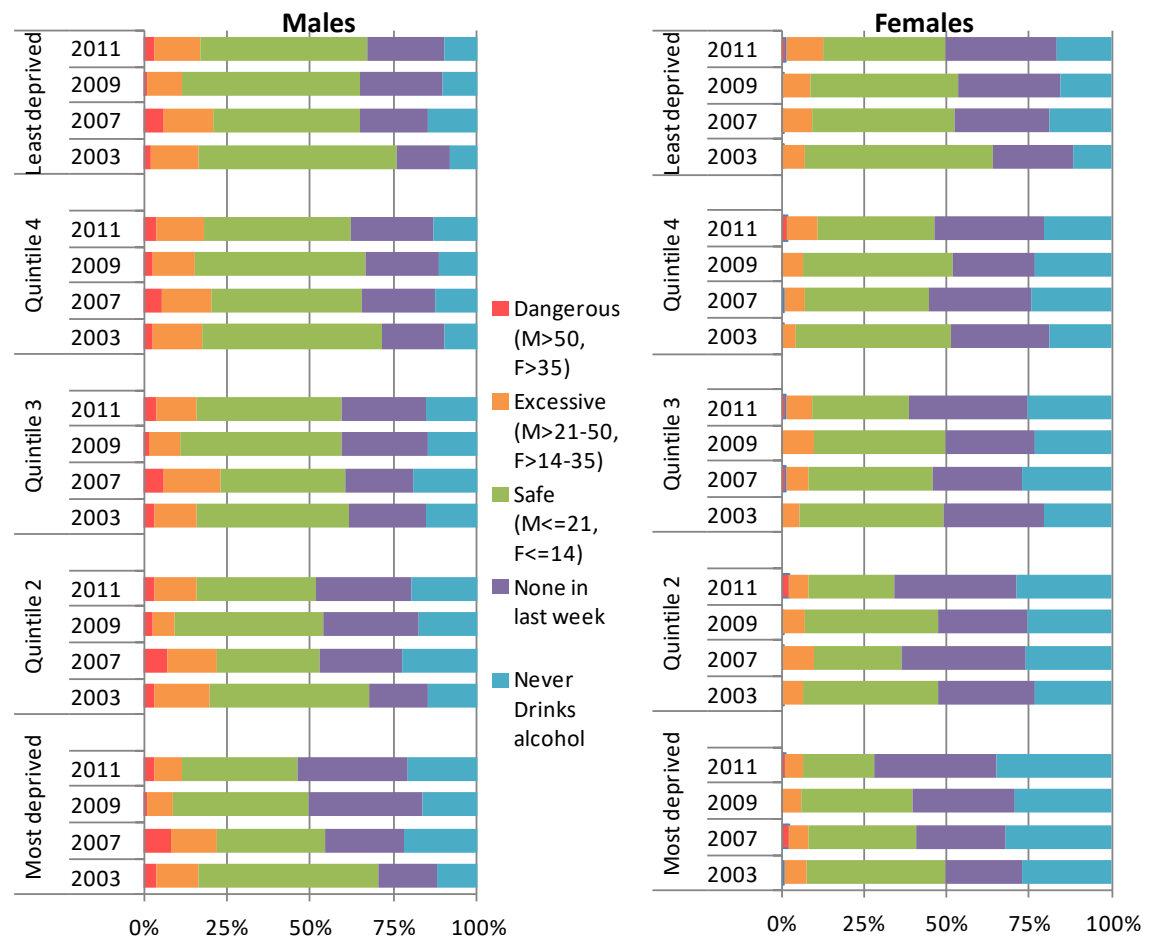


Changes over time in units of alcohol consumed by IMD 2010 deprivation quintiles are shown in **Figure 4-69**. The difference in the percentages of men drinking dangerously in the past week between men living in the most deprived and least deprived fifths of areas of Hull decreased with each successive survey from almost twice as many in 2003 to 6% more in 2012. A similar pattern, albeit starting from 2007, was seen for excessive drinking, with 4% more men in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull drinking excessively

in 2007 compared with men in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city, with almost one third fewer most deprived men doing so in 2012. At the other end of the scale, men in the most deprived quintile were 45% more likely to never drink alcohol, and 10% more likely to drink alcohol but not in the past week, than men in the least deprived quintile in 2003, with differences increasing with each subsequent survey such that by 2012 men in the most deprived quintile were more than twice as likely as men in the least deprived quintile to never drink alcohol, and 43% more likely to drink alcohol but not in the past week.

Trends in the ratio of women living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull to women living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city were similar, although not as consistent. Differences between most deprived and least deprived women that never drank alcohol increased between 2007 and 2012, but remained lower than in 2003. Differences in the percentages drinking alcohol but not in the last week were small (ranging from 5% fewer in the most deprived quintile in 2007 to 8% more in 2012). The differences in the percentages of 'problem drinkers' between women living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull and the least deprived fifth of areas of the city changed direction from 9% more 'problem drinkers' in 2003 amongst most deprived women to 47% fewer in 2012.

Figure 4-69 Risk status of alcohol consumption over the last 7 days by gender and local deprivation quintile (IMD 2010), comparisons with previous Hull surveys

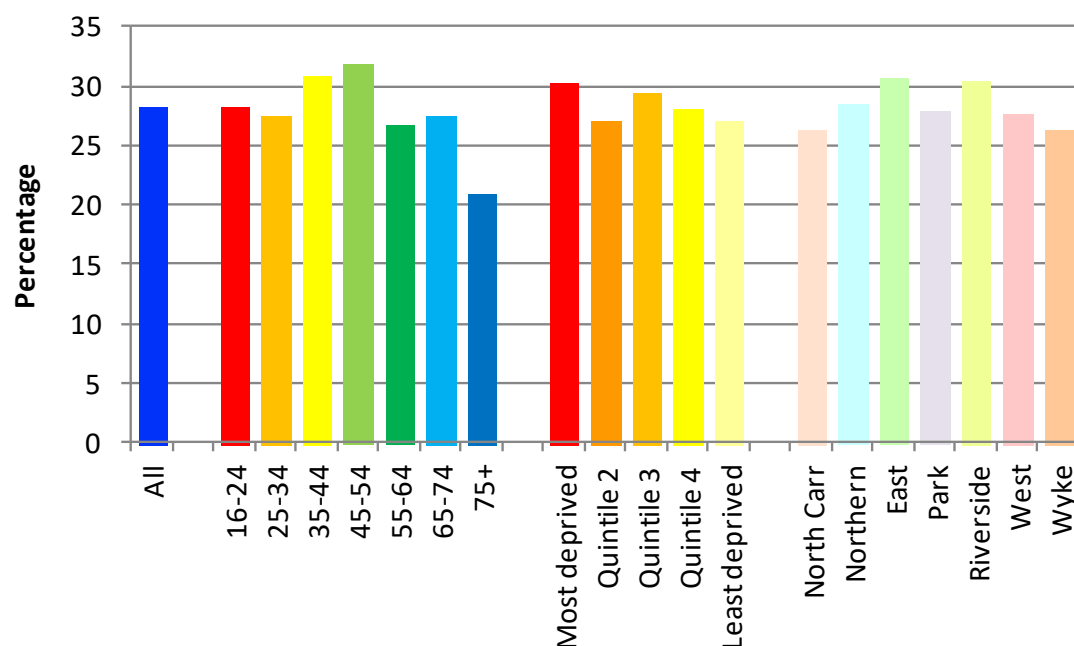


4.3.5 Binge drinking

This section considers only the 79.2% of survey respondents that both drink alcohol and who provided answers to the binge drinking questions (questions 28a for men and 28b 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. 23.4% of survey respondents that drink alcohol were classified as binge drinking on at least 1 day per week (28.3% of men and 18.8% of women), while only 28.5% of drinkers (26.9% of men and 30.0% of women) reported that they never binge drink.

Figure 4-70 shows the percentages of men, by age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, that were regular (at least one day per week) binge drinkers. Regular binge drinking was most common among men aged 45-54 years (31.7%) or 35-44 years (30.8%), with the lowest percentage in men aged 75+ years (21.0%). Percentages for other age groups were similar (ranging from 26.6% to 28.3%). Percentages of men that drank but reported never binge drinking rose with age, from 13.4% of respondents aged 25-34 years to 59.2% among those aged 75+ years, with the percentage of 16-24 years olds reporting never binge drinking (16.7%) slightly higher than the percentage of 25-34 year olds. The majority of regular male binge drinkers, of each age, binge drink on 1-3 days per week. More than half of men age 55 years and over that drank alcohol reported either never binge drinking or binge drinking less than 1 day per month.

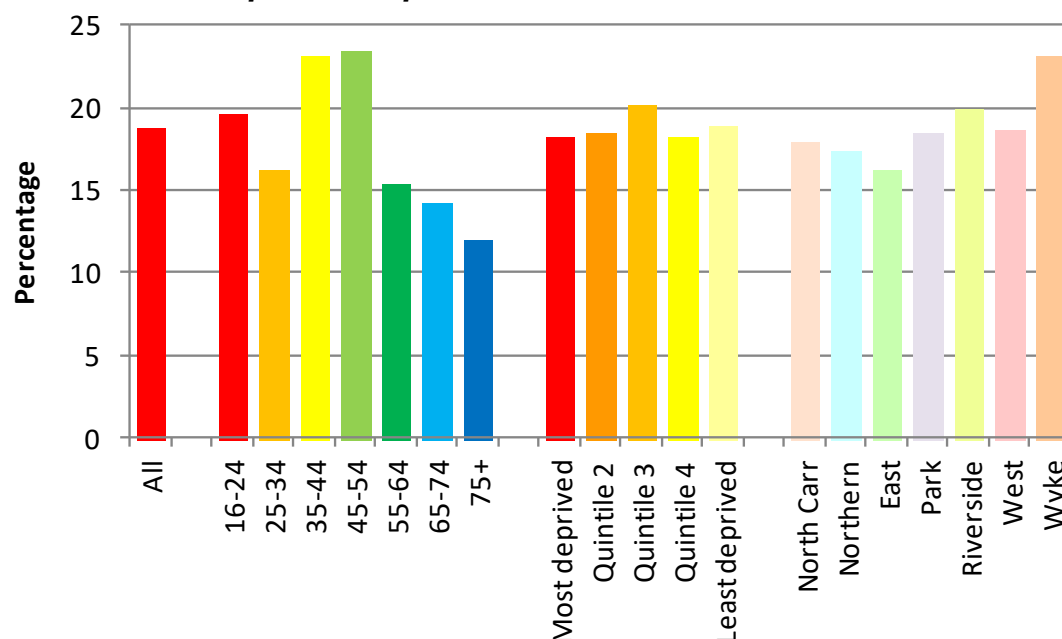
Figure 4-70: Percentage of male drinkers that are regular (at least one day per week) binge drinkers (8 or more units in a single day), by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area



Regular binge drinking was most common among men that drank alcohol living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull (30.2%), with percentages generally decreasing as deprivation decreased, to 27.0% of men living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city. Men that drank alcohol living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were the least likely to report never binge drinking (24.8%), with percentages generally increasing as deprivation decreased, to 29.8% of men living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city. Amongst men that drank alcohol, those living in East and Riverside Area Committee Areas were the most likely to binge drink regularly (30.5% and 30.3% respectively), while those in North Carr and Wyke were the least likely to regularly binge drink (26.2% and 26.3% respectively).

Figure 4-71 shows the percentages of women, by age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, that were regular (at least one day per week) binge drinkers. Although the percentage of women regular binge drinking was 25% to 50% lower than for men of each age, the patterns by age were similar for both men and women. The highest percentage of regular women binge drinkers were in respondents aged 35-44 years (23.2%) and 45-54 years (23.4%), percentages thence decreasing to 12.0% in respondents aged 75+ years. Among young women, 19.6% of those aged 16-24 years and 16.1% of those aged 25-34 years were regular binge drinkers. The percentages of women that drank but reported never binge drinking rose with age, from 16.2% of respondents aged 16-24 years to 65.1% of those aged 75+ years. More than half of women that drank aged 65-74 years also reported never binge drinking (57.2%). As with men, the majority of regular male binge drinkers, of each age, binge drink on 1-3 days per week. Unlike in men, the majority of women of each age that drank alcohol reported either never binge drinking or binge drinking less than 1 day per month.

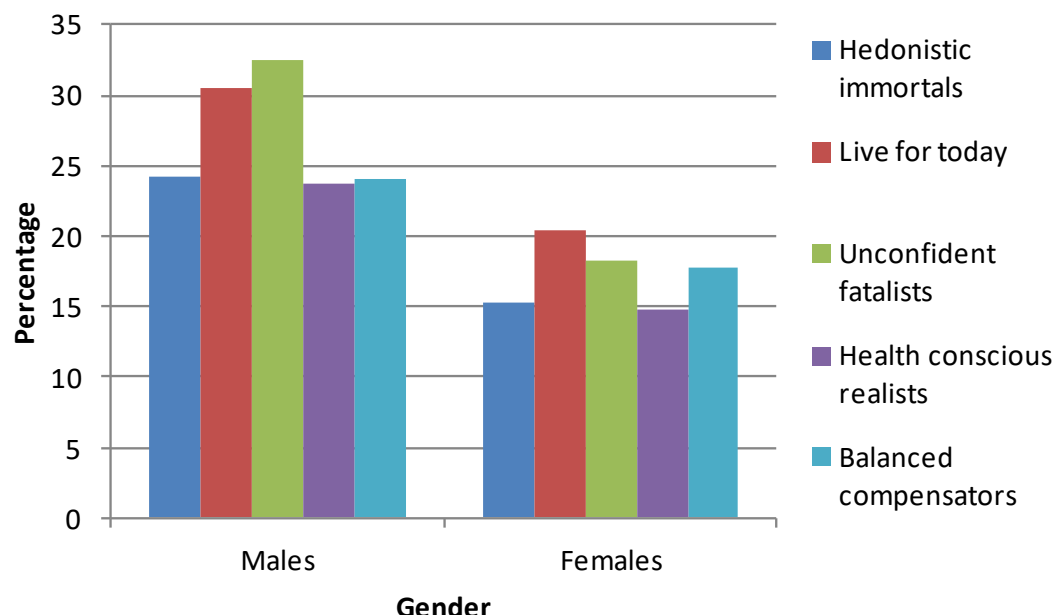
Figure 4-71: Percentage of women that are regular (at least one day per week) binge drinkers (8 or more units in a single day), by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area



There was no gradient with deprivation quintile in the percentage of regular binge drinkers among women that drank alcohol, with between 18.2% and 18.9% of respondents in each deprivation quintile regularly binge drinking, with the exception of those in the middle deprivation quintile, amongst whom 20.2% were regular binge drinkers. There was a clear gradient with deprivation quintile in the percentage of female drinkers that reported never binge drinking, which increased from 25.6% of respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull, to 32.8% of those living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city. Unlike for men, the Area Committee Area with the highest percentage of drinkers that were regular (i.e. at least once a week) binge drinkers was Wyke (23.2%). Percentages for other Area Committee Areas ranged from 16.2% among respondents living in East to 19.8% of respondents living in Riverside.

Figure 4-72 shows the percentages of respondents, by Healthy Foundations type, that were regular (at least one day per week) binge drinkers. Male drinkers categorised as 'Unconfident fatalists' and 'Live for today' were the most likely to be regular binge drinkers (32.5% and 30.5% respectively), while among women drinkers those classified as 'Live for today' were the most likely to regularly binge drink (20.4%), followed by those classified as 'Unconfident fatalists' (18.3%) and 'Balanced compensators' (17.8%).

Figure 4-72: Percentage of regular (at least one day per week) binge drinkers (males drinking 8 or more units, females drinking 6 or more units, of alcohol in a single day) by Healthy Foundations type and gender



Tables of the frequency of binge drinking, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, as well as by Healthy Foundations type, may be found in **section 10.5** starting on **page 465**.

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 4.12** alongside national (England) data from Statistics on alcohol: England 2012.¹⁵

15% of men in Hull drink above the recommended weekly limits **and** binge drink at least once a week compared with 11% of women. These percentages are both higher than the corresponding England percentages. A further 15% of men binge drink at least once a week but drink within the recommended weekly limits (two thirds higher than for England), as do 10% of women (one quarter higher than for England).

Overall, while a far higher percentage in England drink beyond the recommended weekly guidelines (33% of men and 26% of women) than in Hull (19% of men and 13% of women) there are many more binge drinkers in Hull (28% of men and 18% of women) than in England (24% of men and 19% of women).

Table 4.12: Binge drinking and adherence to the recommended weekly guidelines among those who consume at least 1 unit of alcohol per week by gender, comparisons with previous Hull surveys and with England 2010, Statistics on Alcohol: England 2012

Gender and survey	Binge drinking and weekly guidelines (%)			
	Within weekly guidelines		Above weekly guidelines	
	Binge drinking		Binge drinking	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Males				
England 2010	9	58	15	18
Hull 2011	15	66	13	6
Females				
England 2010	8	66	11	15
Hull 2011	10	77	8	5

The percentages of respondents binge drinking and/or exceeding recommended weekly alcohol guideline amounts are shown in **Figure 4-73** by age and gender.

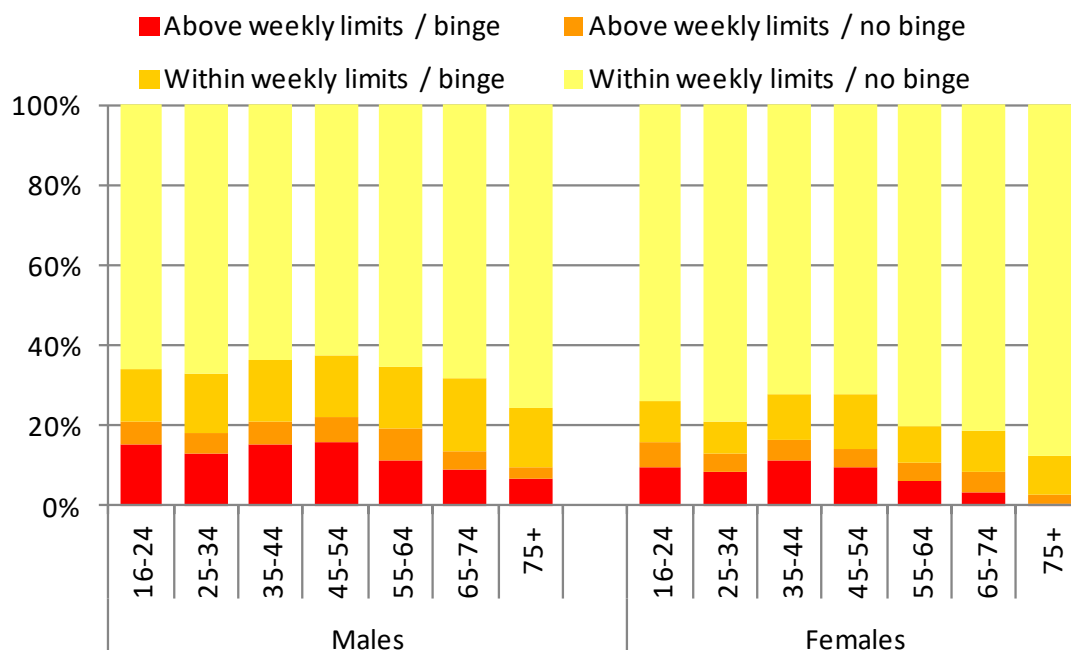
Young men and early middle-age men had the highest proportion of respondents binge drinking **and** exceeding the recommended weekly limits (15.1% of male drinkers aged 16-24 years, 15.0% aged 35-44 years and 15.7% aged 45-54 years) thence decreasing with age to 6.4% of male drinkers aged 75+ years.

¹⁵ Information Centre (2012)

In male drinkers aged 35 years and over there were more binge drinkers that drank within the recommended weekly limits than binge drinkers exceeding these limits. In this case there was an increasing trend with age, from 12.9% of male drinkers aged 16-24 years binge drinking but keeping within recommended weekly limits to 18.4% of male drinkers aged 65-74 years, before decreasing to 14.9% of male drinkers aged 75+ years. A clear majority of male drinkers, of each age, both drank within the weekly recommended limits and did not binge drink, with percentages ranging from 62.3% of male drinkers aged 45-54 years to 75.6% of male drinkers aged 75+ years, but no clear trend with age.

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 percentages generally increasing with age, from 73.9% of female drinkers aged 16-24 years to 87.6% of female drinkers aged 75+ years. Fewer female drinkers in most age groups both binge drink and exceed weekly limits than binge drink and drink within these limits. The exception to this were females drinkers aged 25-34 years, amongst whom 8.5% of respondents did binge drink **and** exceeded weekly limits, compared with 7.6% that did binge drink but remained within weekly limits over the last week.

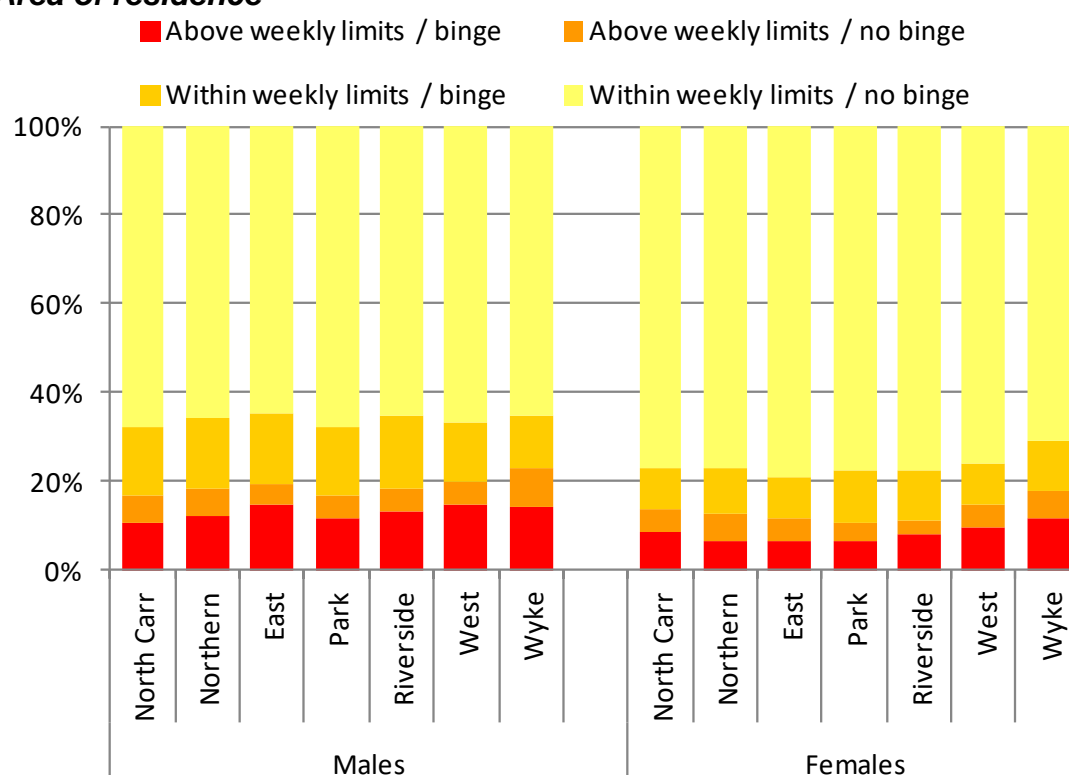
Figure 4-73: Binge drinking (8+units men, 6+ units women) at least one day per week or drinking above weekly recommended limits (21 units men, 14 units women) in the last 7 days by age and gender



By residence, more male drinkers in West and East Area Committee Areas binge drink and exceed recommended weekly limits (14.6% and 14.4%

respectively), while more drinkers in Riverside and Northern Area Committee Areas binge drink and drink within these limits (16.7% and 16.3% respectively) as shown in **Figure 4-74**. Amongst women, Wyke Area Committee Area (where one quarter of student respondents lived) saw the largest proportion of binge drinkers that also exceeded weekly limits (11.5%) while Park, Riverside and Wyke saw the largest proportion of women binge drinking but staying within these weekly limits (11.8%, 11.4% and 11.3% respectively). West and Wyke were the only Area Committee Areas where more men and women binge drink **and** exceed recommended weekly limits in the last 7 days than binge drink but stayed within the recommended weekly limits in the last 7 days.

Figure 4-74: 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) in the last 7 days by gender and Area Committee Area of residence

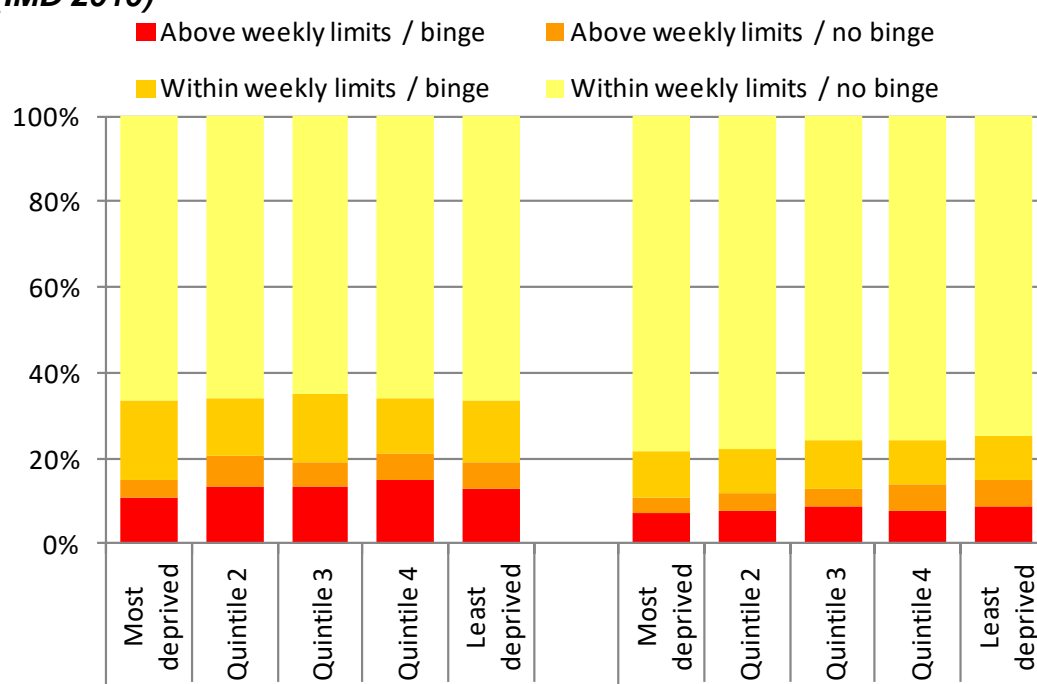


Male drinkers living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull had the lowest percentage that binge drink and exceeded recommended limits in the last week (10.5%), the percentages increasing slightly as deprivation decreased to 14.7% of respondents living in the second least deprived fifth of areas of the city, although lower amongst respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of Hull (12.6%) as seen in

Figure 4-75. Conversely, those in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull had the highest percentage binge drinking but staying within recommended limits in the last week, the percentage generally decreasing as deprivation

decreased. Percentages binge drinking and exceeding recommended limits did not vary much by deprivation quintile in women. The percentages that did not binge drink and did not exceed recommended weekly limits in the last week did decrease slightly as deprivation decreased, although differences were small, from 78.6% in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull to 74.9% in the least deprived fifth.

Figure 4-75: 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) in the last 7 days by local deprivation quintile (IMD 2010)

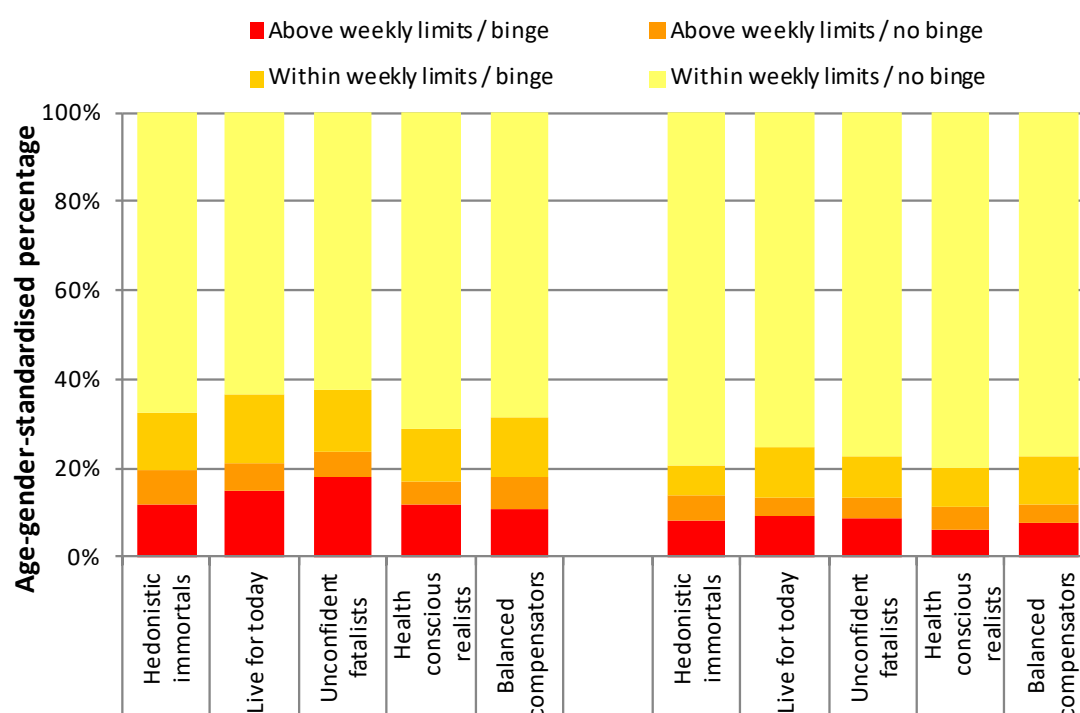


The largest percentage of male drinkers that binge drink **and** exceeded recommended weekly limits over the last 7 days were those categorised as 'Unconfident fatalists' (17.8%), as may be seen in Figure 4-75. This was more than 50% higher than the percentages for men classified as 'Hedonistic immortals', 'Health conscious realists' and 'Balanced compensators', and 20% higher than for those classified as 'Live for today'. The percentage of male drinkers that binge drink but did not exceed the weekly recommended limit last week was highest amongst respondents categorised as 'Live for today' (15.5%). Male drinkers classified as 'Unconfident fatalists' were the only group in which the percentage binge drinking **and** exceeding weekly limits last week was higher than the percentage binge drinking but drinking within weekly limits last week; this group also had the lowest percentage that did not binge drink and did not exceed weekly limits last week (62.6%).

Patterns by Healthy Foundations type were a little different among female drinkers. Women categorised as 'Live for today' had the highest percentages binge drinking **and** exceeding recommended weekly limits last week (9.1%),

the highest percentage binge drinking but not exceeding recommended weekly limits last week (11.5%), as well as the lowest percentage not binge drinking and not exceeding recommended weekly limits last week (75.3%). Female drinkers classified as 'Hedonistic immortals' were the only women in which the percentage binge drinking **and** exceeding recommended weekly limits last week (8.1%) was higher than the percentage binge drinking but drinking within weekly limits last week (6.7%).

Figure 4-76: 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) in the last 7 days by Healthy Foundations type



For full tables of percentages of respondents who binge drink and/or drink above recommended weekly limits, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, as well as by Healthy Foundations type, please see to **sections 10.9** and **10.10** starting on **pages 479** and **484**.

4.3.6 Trends in binge drinking and weekly units

Data on binge drinking was collected from previous Hull surveys in 2003, 2007 and 2009, and is presented by gender in **Table 4.13** along with data from this survey, for respondents who drank alcohol in the week prior to completing the survey, and who recorded the amount of alcohol they had drunk during that week. The methodology of the 2009 survey was different,

consisting of face-to-face interviews, rather than self-completion as in 2003, 2007 and 2011. It is possible that this difference in survey methodology may affect responses to some questions, in particular around the amount of alcohol consumed.

It can be seen that among men the percentage binge drinking decreased in 2011 compared with 2009, both among men that exceeded recommended weekly guidelines and men that drank within those guidelines. This followed an increase in binge drinking in 2009 among men that drank within weekly guidelines. Percentages of men binge drinking were one fifth lower in 2011 than in 2007, with the largest decrease seen in those binge drinkers that also drank above recommended weekly guidelines (decreased by one third). Amongst women there was no change in the percentage of binge drinkers that drank within weekly guidelines since 2009, although this still represented an 11% decrease since 2007. The percentage of women that did binge drink and exceed recommended weekly guidelines increased in 2011 compared with 2007, but remained the same as in 2007. So, while the problem of binge drinking seemed to decrease somewhat in men, among women the picture was more mixed. Overall, one third of men and one quarter of women were 'problem drinkers' in 2012. 'Problem drinking' decreased in men by 11% since 2009 and by 21% since 2007, while among women 'problem drinking' increased slightly (by 2% since 2009; by 1% since 2007).

Table 4.13: Binge drinking and adherence to the recommended weekly guidelines among those who consume at least 1 unit of alcohol per week by gender, comparisons with previous Hull surveys

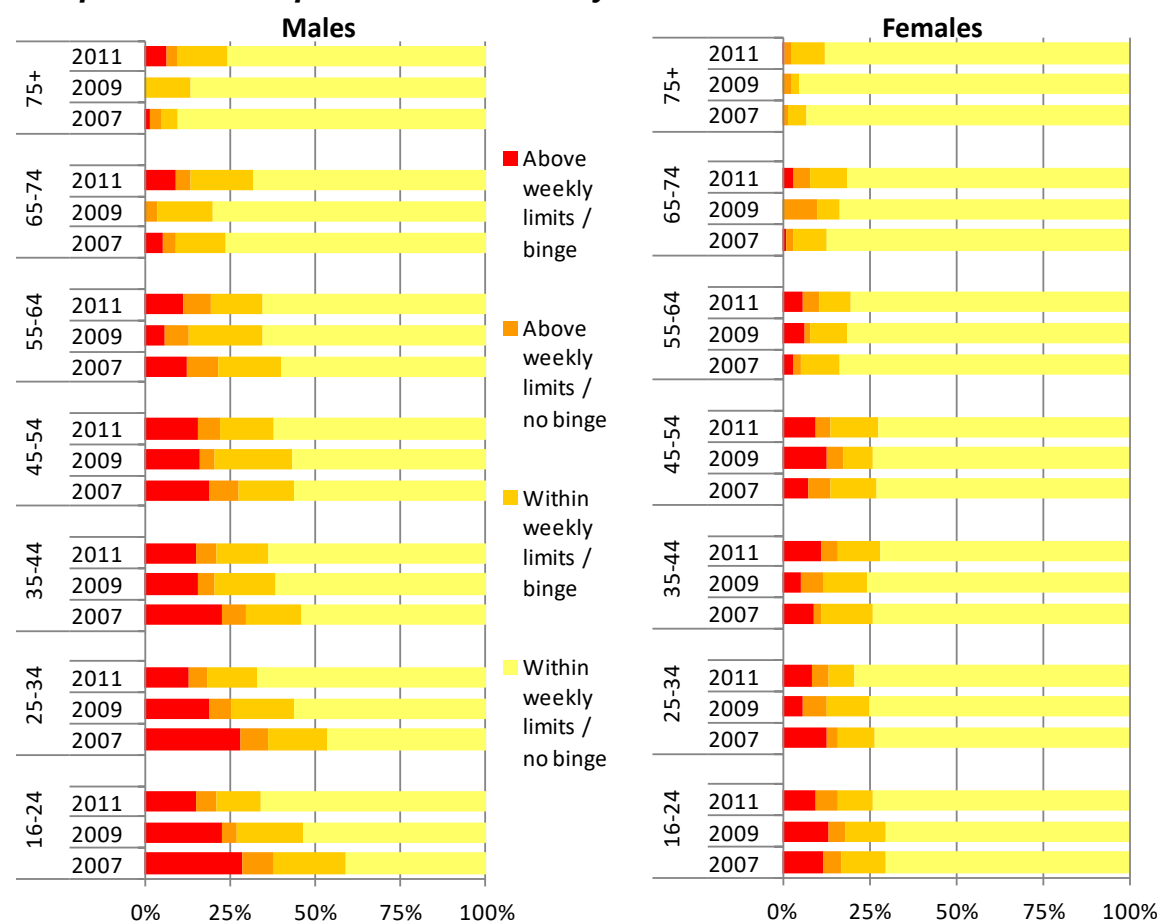
Gender and survey	Binge drinking and weekly guidelines (%)			
	Within weekly guidelines		Above weekly guidelines	
	Binge drinking		Binge drinking	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Males				
Hull 2007	16	57	19	7
Hull 2009	19	62	14	5
Hull 2011	15	66	13	6
Females				
Hull 2007	12	77	8	4
Hull 2009	10	77	7	5
Hull 2011	10	77	8	5

The percentages binge drinking by whether or not they exceed recommended weekly guidelines are shown by age-band and gender in **Figure 4-77**. Amongst men, the percentages binge drinking decreased in 2011 compared with 2009 for all men aged less than 65 years. The percentage of binge drinkers increased by around two thirds in men aged 65 years and over, although starting from a much lower base. In 2011 the percentage of binge drinkers ranged from 21% of men aged 75 years and over to 31% of men aged 45-54 years, having decreased substantially since 2009 amongst all but the two oldest age groups. Percentages binge drinking in 2011 were 15%

and 44% lower than in 2007 for men aged less than 65 years, with the largest decrease seen in men aged 16-24 years (from 50% in 2007 to 28% in 2011). These patterns were seen regardless of whether the binge drinking occurred within or above recommended weekly guidelines. Around one third of men aged less than 75 years in 2011 were 'problem drinkers', as were one quarter of men aged 75 years and over, with the percentages of 'problem drinkers' decreasing since 2007 and 2009 in all men aged less than 55 years.

Patterns of binge drinking trends were a little different among women. Decreases in overall binge drinking were seen in 2011 compared with 2009 for women aged less than 35 years and for women aged 55-64 years. Increases were seen for each other age band, with the largest increases amongst older women, percentages more than doubling in women aged 65-74 years and increasing four-fold among women aged 75 years and over. Despite these large increases for older women, the percentages binge drinking in these groups was lower than for each other age. Increases in binge drinking percentages for women aged 65 years and over were seen for those drinking within as well as above recommended weekly guidelines. Amongst women aged 45-54 years the increase in binge drinking only applied to those drinking within recommended weekly guidelines, while for women aged 35-44 years the increase only applied to those drinking above recommended weekly guidelines, with the percentage doubling compared with 2009. Substantial decreases in binge drinking compared with 2007 were also seen for women aged less than 45 years. In 2011 around one quarter of women aged less than 25 years and aged 35-54 years were 'problem drinkers', as were around one fifth of women aged 25-34 years and 55-74 years, and one in eight women aged 75 years and older. Percentages of 'problem drinkers' had decreased since 2007 and 2009 for women aged less than 35 years, but increased for all other age-groups.

Figure 4-77: 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) in the last 7 days by age and gender, comparisons with previous Hull surveys

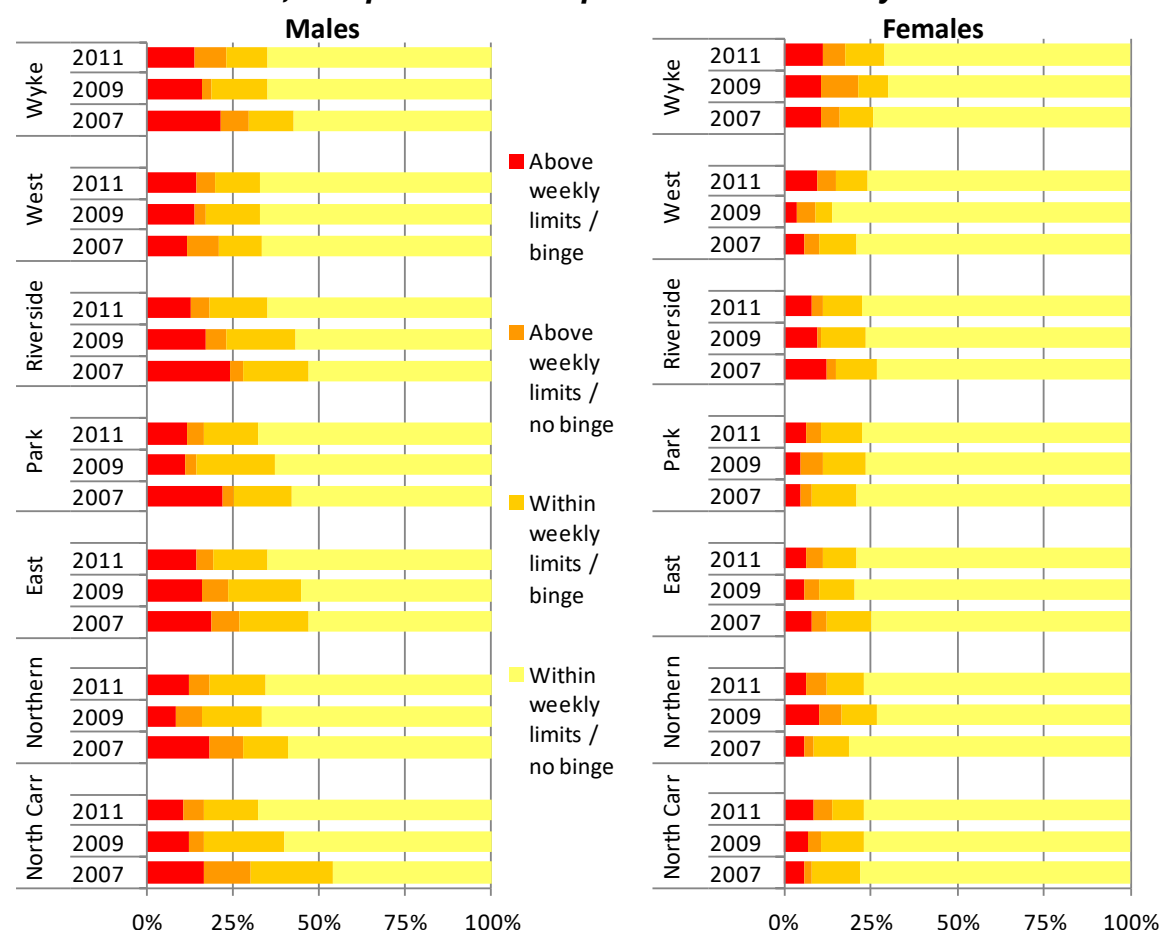


The percentages binge drinking by whether or not they exceed recommended weekly guidelines are shown by Area Committee Area of residence and gender in **Figure 4-78**. Amongst men only respondents living in Northern Area Committee Area had an increase in 2011 compared with 2009 in the percentage of binge drinkers overall (increasing by 9%, driven by the 39% increase in binge drinkers exceeding recommended weekly guidelines) while only men in West Area Committee Area saw an increase since 2007 in the percentage binge drinking (12% increase, driven by the 25% increase in binge drinkers exceeding recommended weekly guidelines). For each other Area Committee Area, the overall percentage of men binge drinking decreased since 2009 and by even more since 2007. Most Area Committee Areas saw a decrease in the percentage of 'problem drinkers' in 2011 compared with 2009, the exceptions being Wyke, West and Northern, where percentages increase very little (by 0.3%, 1% and 3% respectively). Each Area Committee Area saw decreases in 'problem drinking' compared with 2007.

Patterns of binge drinking among women were a little different. Four Area Committee Areas saw increases in the overall percentage of women binge

drinking, ranging from a small increase of 2% in East to 9% and 19% in Park and Wyke respectively to a doubling of the percentage binge drinking in West (although the increase since 2007 in West was just 9%, in line with increases in other Area Committee Areas since 2007). The increases in Wyke and West were seen for binge drinkers both drinking within and above recommended weekly guidelines, while in Park and East the increases were confined to those binge drinking and drinking above recommended weekly guidelines. 'Problem drinkers' made up between 21% (East) and 29% (Wyke) of female respondents living in each Area Committee Area in 2011, compared with between 19% (Northern) and 27% (Riverside) of respondents in 2007.

Figure 4-78: 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) in the last 7 days by gender and Area Committee Area of residence, comparisons with previous Hull surveys



The percentages binge drinking by whether or not they exceed recommended weekly guidelines are shown by local IMD 2010 deprivation quintiles and gender in **Figure 4-79**. Decreases in the overall percentages of men binge drinking were seen in all quintiles in 2011 compared with 2007, and all except the second most deprived quintile compared with 2009. Amongst women, decreases in binge drinking were seen in 2011 compared with both 2007 and

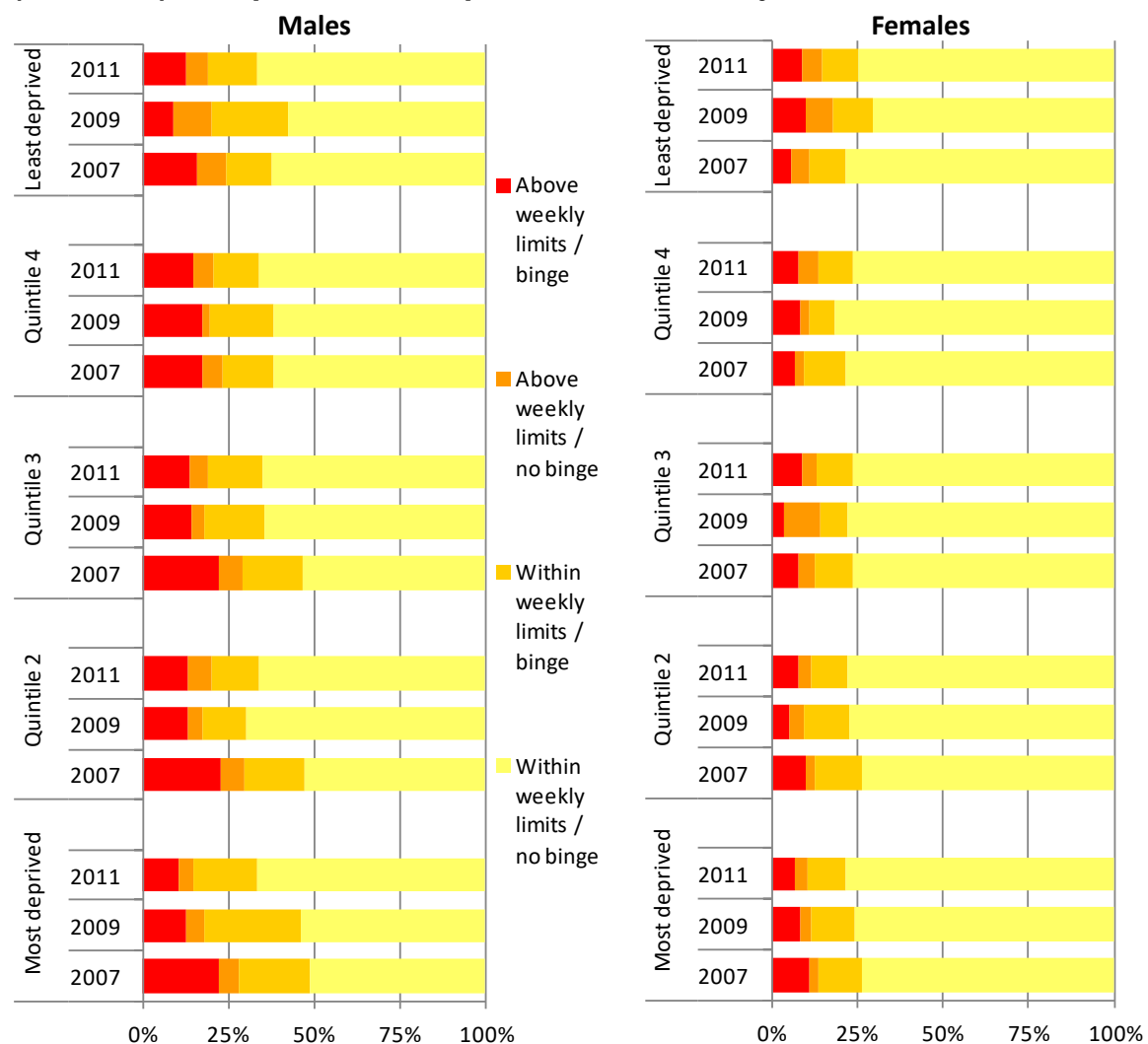
2009 in those living in the two most deprived fifths of areas of Hull, with those in the least deprived quintile seeing a decrease compared with 2009, and those in the second least deprived seeing a decrease compared with 2007. In the middle deprivation quintile women saw a 72% increase in the percentage binge drinking in 2011 compared with 2009 (although only 3% higher than in 2007), largely driven by a doubling in the percentage both binge drinking and exceeding recommended weekly guidelines.

Whereas in 2007 men living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were two and a half times more likely to binge drink than men living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city, by 2011 the difference had reduced with men in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull 54% more likely to binge drink than men in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city. In terms of all 'problem drinkers' men living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were also two and a quarter times more likely to be binge drinkers in 2007 than men living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city, while in 2011 they were one third more likely to be 'problem drinkers'. In 2011 one third of respondents living in each deprivation quintile were 'problem drinkers' down from between 38% (least deprived) and 49% (most deprived) in 2007. So the trend of increasing levels of 'problem drinking' as deprivation increased has disappeared, with no trend with deprivation in 2011.

Women in 2007 living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were 45% more likely than women living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city to be binge drinkers, and 22% more likely to be 'problem drinkers', yet by 2009 they were equally likely to be binge drinkers and 17% less likely to be 'problem drinkers', while by 2011 women living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were 5% less likely to be binge drinkers than women living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city, and 15% less likely to be 'problem drinkers'. That is, the trend in 'problem drinking' with deprivation quintile has reversed, from an increasing trend as deprivation increased to a decreasing trend as deprivation increased.

These changes in the trends of problem drinking with deprivation quintile might reflect the difficult economic climate faced by many people at the time this survey was conducted. It might be argued that in a time of recession, and with austerity measures affecting many people in the city, with high levels in receipt of benefits as well as a large proportion of jobs provided by the public sector, which are subject to pay freezes, the amount of disposable income available for purchasing alcohol is reduced. This might help explain the changing trends with regards to deprivation, as those living in the most deprived parts of the city are more likely to be negatively impacted by falling disposable incomes than those in less deprived parts of the city.

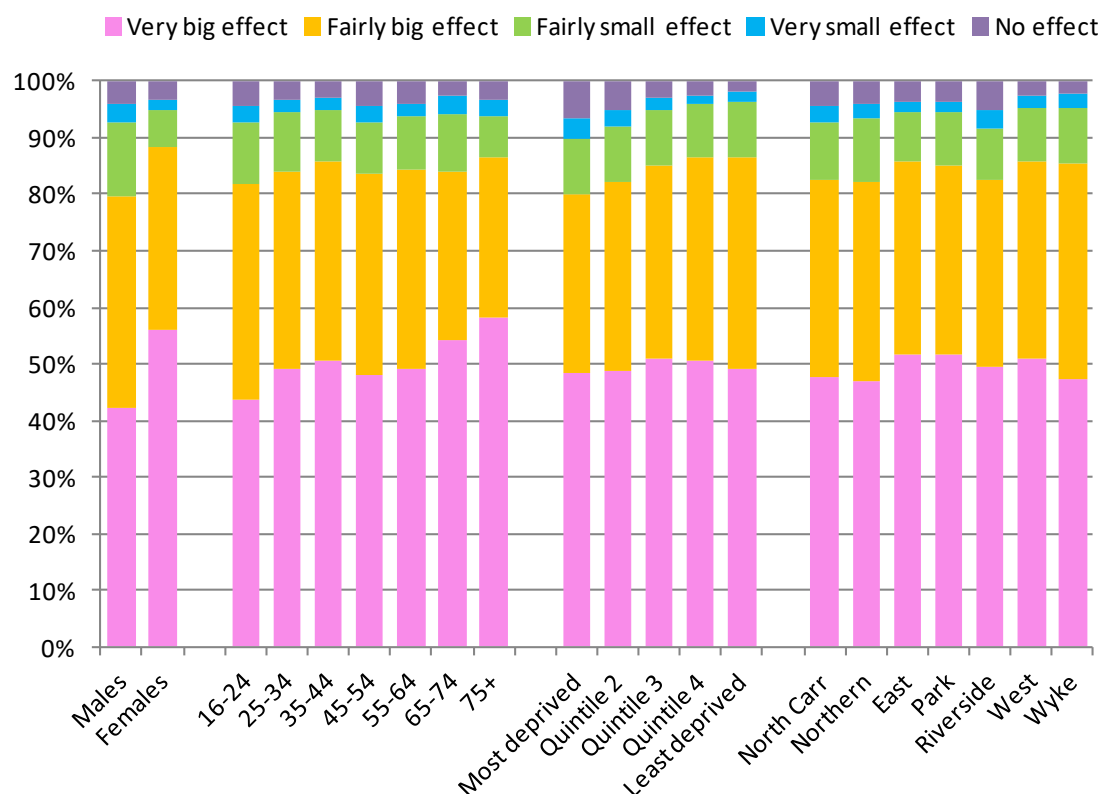
Figure 4-79: Binge drinking (8+units men, 6+ units women) at least one day per week or drinking above weekly recommended limits (21 units men, 14 units women) in the last 7 days by local deprivation quintile (IMD 2010), comparisons with previous Hull surveys



4.3.7 Perceived health impact of reducing alcohol levels

The health impact of reducing alcohol levels was seen as very big by 49.5% of survey respondents, 55.9% of women and 42.2% of men. **Figure 4-80** displays the variations in perceived health impact of reducing alcohol levels by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area. Percentages perceiving a very big health impact from reducing alcohol levels generally increased with age, although not smoothly, from 43.6% of respondents aged 16-24 years to 58.1% of respondents aged 75+ years. One fifth of men felt there would be only a small, or no health benefit from reducing alcohol levels, almost double the percentage of women (11.7%), with percentages decreasing as age increased, from 18.1% of respondents aged 16-24 years to 13.3% of respondents aged 75+ years.

Figure 4-80: Perceived health impact of reducing alcohol levels by gender, by age, by local deprivation quintile (IMD 2010) and by Area Committee Area of residence



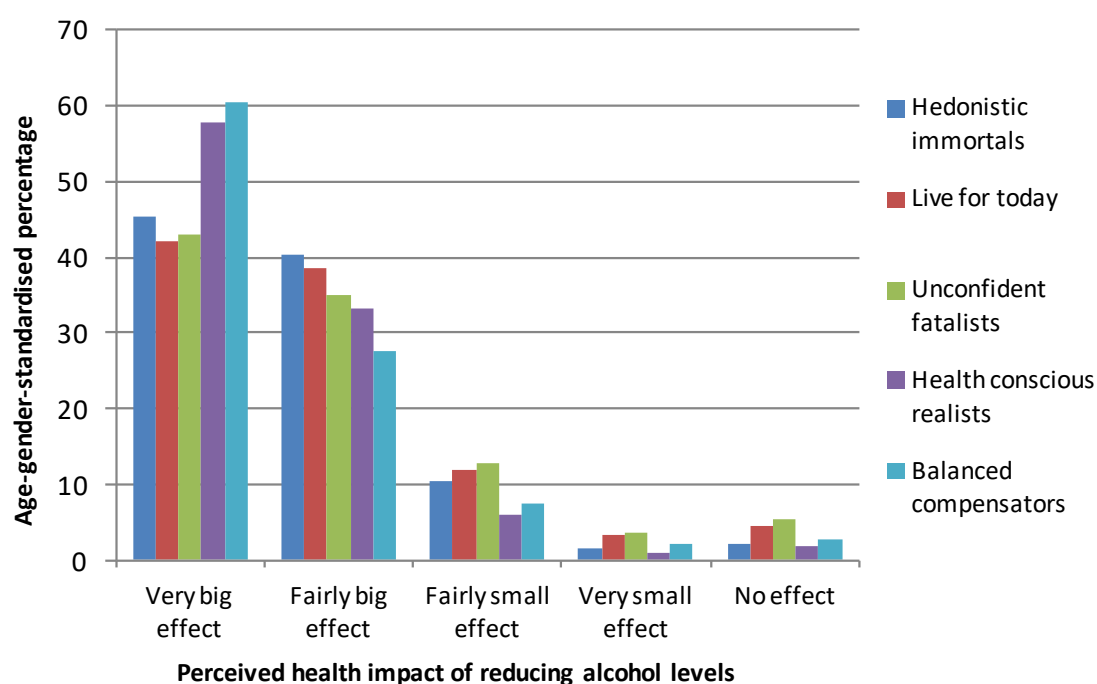
There were few differences by deprivation quintile in the percentages expecting a very big impact on health from reducing alcohol levels, but the percentages expecting a fairly big health impact increased as deprivation decreased, from 31.8% of respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull to 37.6% of respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas

of the city. Further, the percentages expecting there to be only a small, or no, impact on health from reducing alcohol levels decreased as deprivation decreased, from 19.9% of respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull to 13.4% of respondents living in the two least deprived fifths of areas of the city.

Variations between Area Committee Areas were not large. Park, East and West Area Committee Area had the highest percentages expecting a very big impact on health from reducing alcohol levels (51.7%, 51.5% and 51.0% respectively), with percentages ranging from 47% to 49% in each other Area Committee Area. Northern, Riverside and North Carr Area Committee Areas had the highest percentages expecting only a small, or no, impact (almost 18% in each), with percentages between 14% and 15% for other Area Committee Areas.

Figure 4-81 displays the variations in perceived health impact of reducing alcohol levels by Healthy Foundations type. Respondents categorised as 'Balanced compensators' and 'Health conscious realists' had by far the highest percentages expecting there to be a very big impact on health from reducing alcohol levels (60.4% and 57.9% respectively), while respondents classified as 'Hedonistic immortals' had the highest percentage expecting a fairly big impact (40.3%). Respondents classified as 'Unconfident fatalists' had the highest percentage expecting a fairly small impact (40.3%). Respondents classified as 'Unconfident fatalists' and 'Live for today' had the highest percentages expecting only a small, or no, impact on health from reducing alcohol levels (21.8% and 19.4% respectively).

Figure 4-81: Perceived health impact of reducing alcohol levels by gender, by age, by Healthy Foundations type



Tables of data on the perceived health impact of reducing alcohol levels, broken down by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintiles, ward and Area Committee Area of residence, as well as by Healthy Foundations type, may be found in **section 10.11** on **page 489**.

Differences in perceptions of the health impact of reducing alcohol levels might well differ by the level of alcohol consumption of the respondents. To this end, **Table 4.14** presents the data broken down by the level of alcohol consumption. It is clear that the messages that there are health benefits due to reducing the consumption of alcohol are not felt as strongly among drinkers as among non-drinkers, especially amongst men.

Men who exceeded weekly guidelines and were binge drinkers were the least likely to expect a very big health impact upon reducing alcohol levels (32.9%), slightly lower than amongst men that exceeded weekly guidelines but did not binge drink (34.1%) or men that were binge drinkers but did not exceed guidelines (36.5%). Amongst men that drank alcohol, but did not binge drink nor exceed weekly guidelines the percentage was only a little higher at 40.5%. This was one third lower than the 60.5% of men that did not drink alcohol who felt that reducing alcohol levels would have a very big impact on health. Although, peculiarly, it was these men that were the most likely to perceive no health impact on reducing alcohol levels (10.9%), these men were the least likely to expect only a small health impact (7.4%), which was less than half the percentage of men that drank without binge drinking or exceeding guidelines (16.2%) and less than one third the percentages in men that either exceeded weekly guidelines or were binge drinkers, or both.

Amongst women, a similar pattern was observed, although the percentages expecting a very big health impact from reducing alcohol levels were higher in women for each level of alcohol consumption. Women that drank above weekly guidelines but did not binge drink had the lowest percentage expecting a very big health impact (40%), compared with 45% of binge drinkers (regardless of whether or not they stayed within recommended weekly limits in the last week). This compared with more than half of women that drank alcohol, but did not binge drink or exceed guidelines, and more than two thirds of women that reported never drinking alcohol. Women that were binge drinkers had the highest percentages that expected only a small, or no, health impact from reducing alcohol levels (17.1% if they also exceeded weekly recommended limits; 16.0% of they stayed within weekly limits). 10.7% of women that never drink alcohol and women that drank alcohol, but without binge drinking and within weekly limits, expected only a small, or no health impact from reducing alcohol levels, although women that reported never drinking alcohol had the highest percentage expecting no impact (6.2%), twice as high as women drinking within guidelines and not binge drinking, and three to five times higher than women that either drank above weekly limits last week, or were binge drinkers, or both.

Table 4.14: Perceptions of the health impact of reducing alcohol levels by level of alcohol consumption

Level of alcohol consumption	Number of respondents	Perceived health impact of reducing alcohol levels (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Fairly small	Very small	None
Males						
Never drinks alcohol	851	61.0	20.7	6.2	1.2	10.9
Within guidelines; no binge drinking	3,174	40.5	40.0	12.8	3.4	3.3
Within guidelines; binge drinking	715	36.5	40.4	16.9	3.5	2.7
Exceeds guidelines; no binge drinking	287	34.1	42.2	19.2	3.5	1.0
Exceeds guidelines; binge drinking	629	32.9	43.4	18.9	3.0	1.7
Females						
Never drinks alcohol	1,579	69.2	20.1	3.5	1.0	6.2
Within guidelines; no binge drinking	3,768	54.4	35.0	5.9	2.0	2.8
Within guidelines; binge drinking	509	43.6	40.5	11.4	2.8	1.8
Exceeds guidelines; no binge drinking	247	40.5	46.2	10.5	1.6	1.2
Exceeds guidelines; binge drinking	411	44.0	38.9	13.4	2.7	1.0

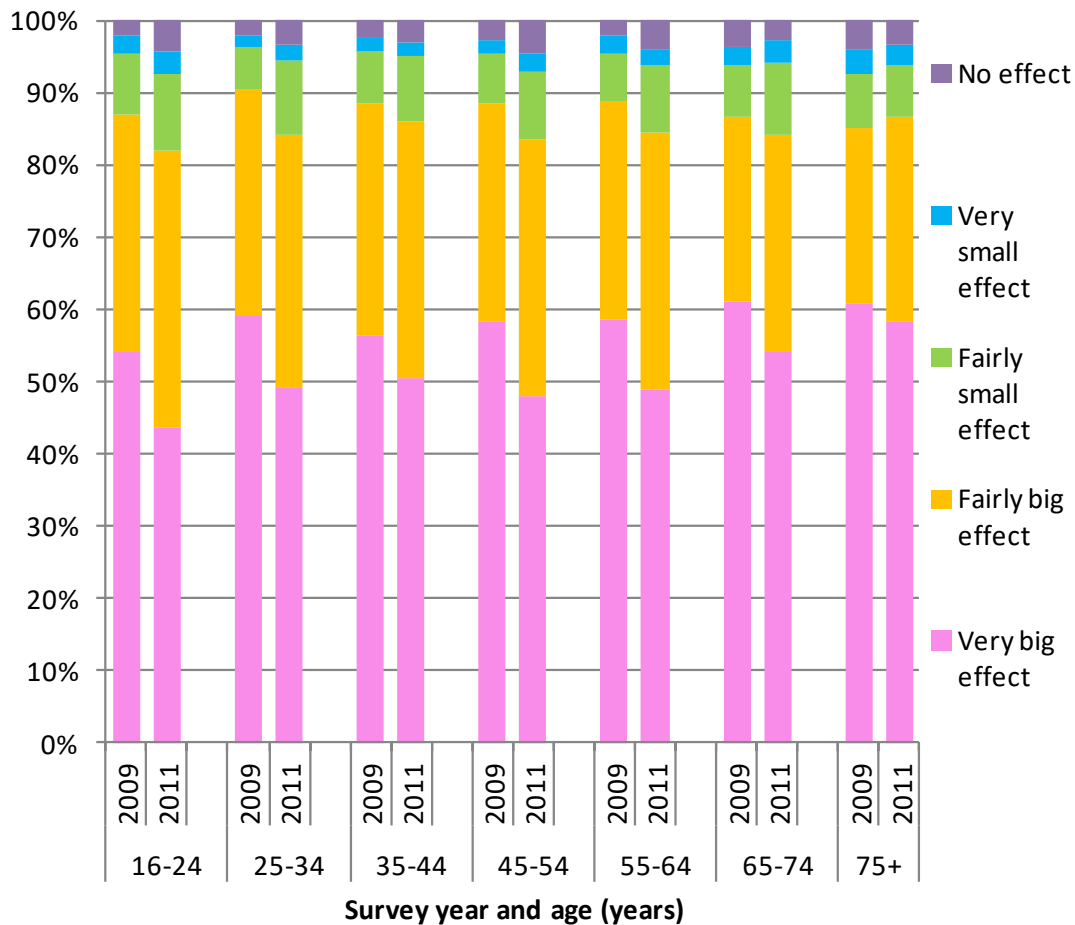
Comparisons with the 2009 social capital survey (the first survey in Hull to ask the question on the perceived health impact of reducing alcohol levels) are presented in **Table 4.15** by gender. The percentages perceiving a very big impact on health decreased for both men (by 19%) and women (by 12%), although the percentages perceiving a fairly big impact increased among men and women. Increases were seen in the percentages perceiving a fairly small, very small or no impact on health, 40% more men and 26% more women expecting only a small, or no, impact on health from reducing alcohol levels.

Table 4.15: Perceptions of the health impact of reducing alcohol levels by gender, comparisons with previous Hull surveys

Gender	Number of respondents	Perceived health impact of reducing alcohol levels (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Fairly small	Very small	None
Males						
2009	1,940	52.2	33.2	9.2	2.6	2.8
2011	5,890	42.2	37.3	13.3	3.1	4.1
Females						
2009	2,084	63.2	27.3	5.1	1.8	2.5
2011	6,820	55.9	32.4	6.5	1.9	3.4

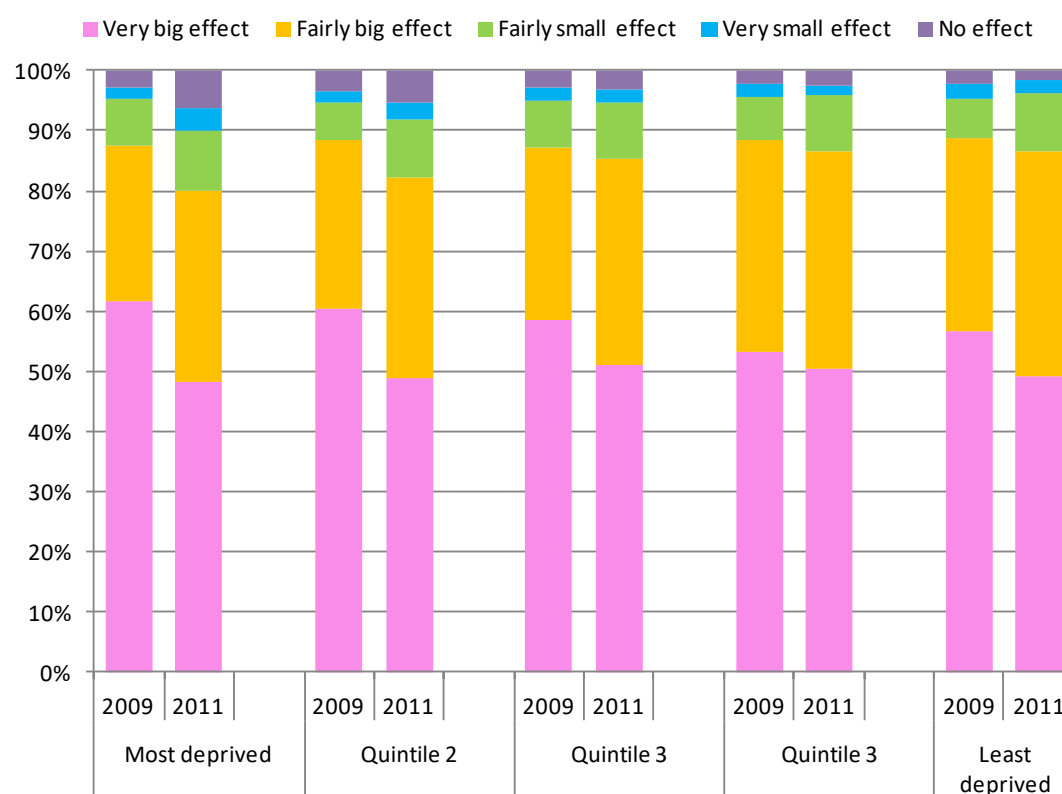
If we look at comparisons with the 2009 social capital survey by age bands (**Figure 4-82**) we see that the decreases in the percentages perceiving a very big health impact on reducing alcohol levels were seen for all ages, although smaller in older respondents. The oldest age group, 75+ years, was the only one where the percentage expecting only a small, or no, impact on health from reducing alcohol levels decreased in 2011.

Figure 4-82: Perceptions of the health impact of reducing alcohol levels by age band, comparisons with previous Hull surveys



Decreases in the percentages perceiving a very big impact on health upon reducing alcohol levels were found for each deprivation quintile in 2011 relative to 2009, with the largest (22%) decrease amongst respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull, with the smallest (5%) decrease amongst respondents living in the second least deprived fifth of areas of the city (**Figure 4-83**). The only group where the percentage expecting no impact on health decreased in 2011 was respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of Hull (decreasing by 23%) while this percentage more than doubled in respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of the city. Overall, though, the percentage expecting only a small, or no, impact on health from reducing alcohol levels increased in 2011 for each deprivation quintile, with the largest increases (more than 50%) among respondents living in the two most deprived fifths of areas of Hull, with increases of between 16% and 19% in other deprivation quintiles.

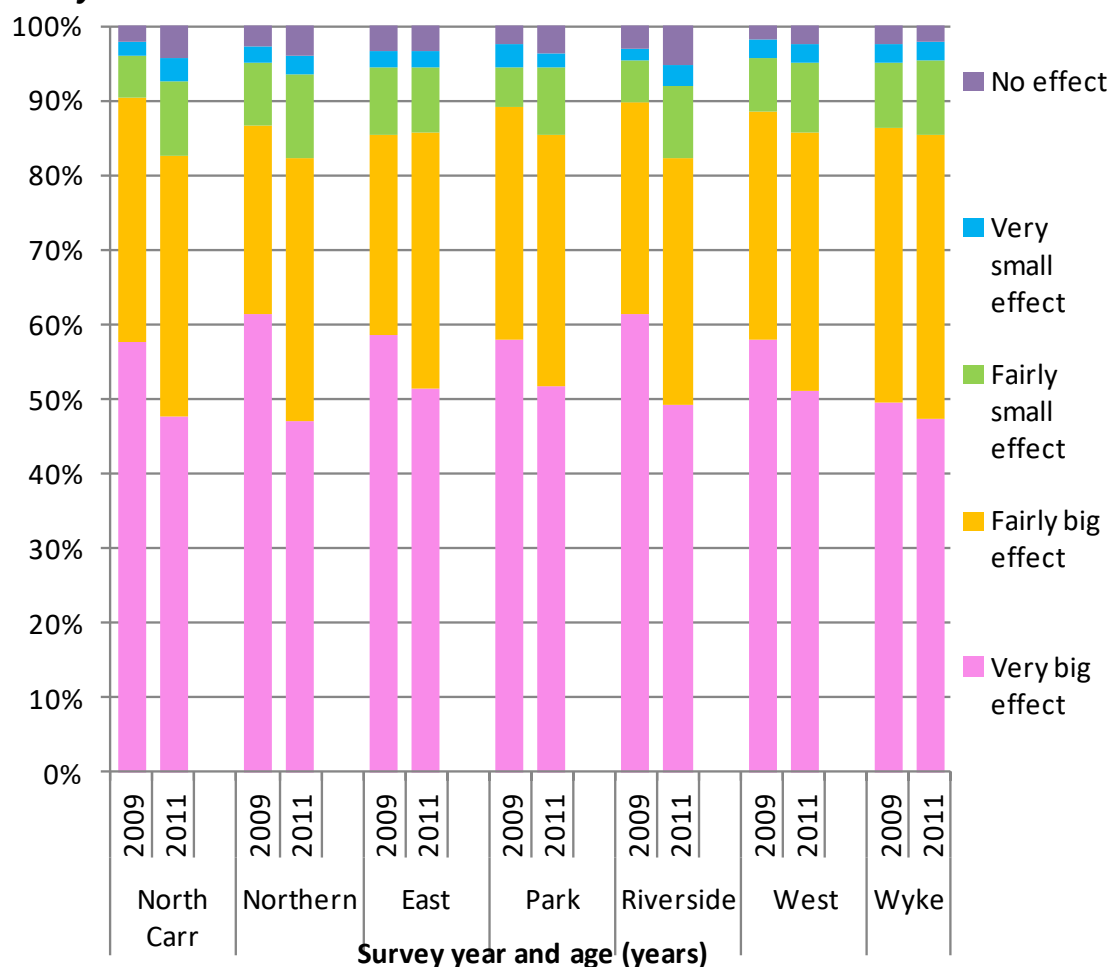
Figure 4-83: Perceptions of the health impact of reducing alcohol levels by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010), comparisons with the 2009 Hull prevalence survey



Decreases in the percentages of respondents expecting there to be a very big impact on health from reducing alcohol levels were seen for each Area Committee Area, with the largest (24%) decrease among respondents living in Northern and the smallest (4%) decrease among respondents living in Wyke. Respondents living in Wyke were the only ones for which the percentage expecting no impact on health from reducing alcohol levels decreased, although only by 1.4%. Overall, the percentages expecting only a small, or

no, impact on health from reducing alcohol levels increased for each Area Committee Area, with the exception of East, where it fell by 2% (due to a decrease in the percentage expecting a fairly small impact that was larger than the increases in the percentage expecting a fairly small and no health impact). By far the largest (85%) increase in the percentages expecting only a small, or no, impact on health from reducing alcohol levels was among respondents living in North Carr, followed by respondents living in Riverside (69% increase).

Figure 4-84: Perceptions of the health impact of reducing alcohol levels by Area Committee Area, comparisons with the 2009 Hull prevalence survey



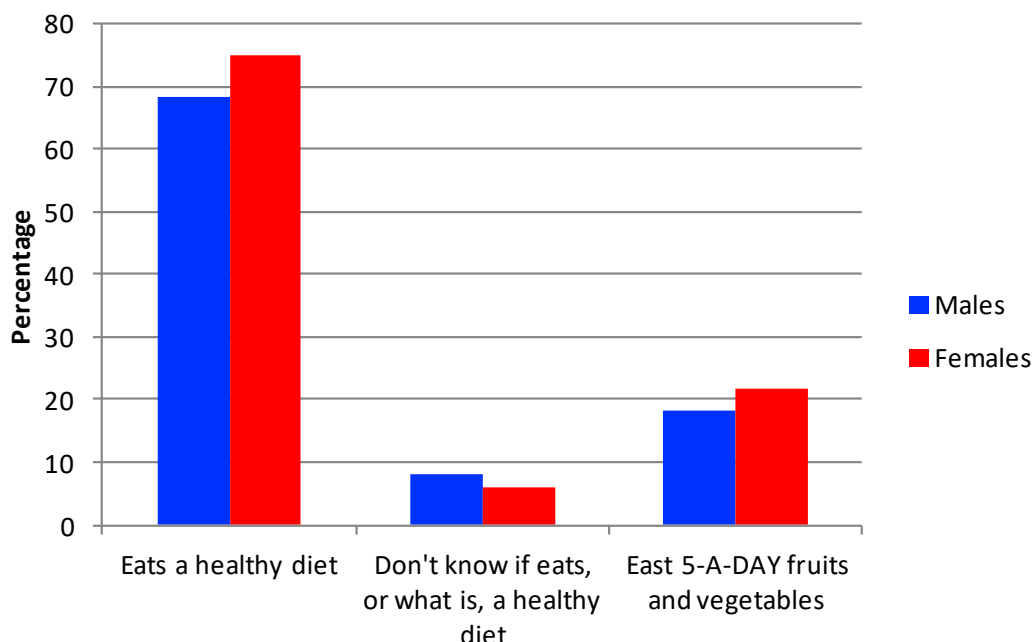
Percentages expecting a very big impact on health from reducing alcohol levels have decreased in each subgroup since 2009. These decreases might reflect that in difficult economic circumstances, people may be less receptive of health messages related to their lifestyle. However, even if drinkers have knowledge of the health risks, this may not necessarily motivate problem drinkers to moderate their alcohol intake. Part of the decreases may be related to a post-hoc justification of drinking behaviour, which some respondents might have sought to change had the economic outlook not been so gloomy.

4.4 Diet

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

More than two-thirds of respondents said they ate a healthy diet (68.2% of men, 74.9% of women, see **Figure 4-85**), with 5.4% 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. One fifth of respondents ate 5 or more portions of fruits and vegetables per day, again with a higher percentage among women (21.9%) than men (18.2%).

Figure 4-85: Healthy diet eaten and 5-a-day target met, by gender



The question on whether respondents ate a healthy diet was asked in three previous Hull surveys, in 2004, 2007 and 2009. **Table 4.16** presents comparisons of the responses to this question from the current survey and these previous surveys by gender. The percentage of respondents reporting they eat a healthy diet decreased in 2011 by around 10% since 2009 amongst both men and women, having increased with each survey until 2009. The decrease in 2011 might reflect the austere times, with less money available to purchase healthy food, which is often more expensive than processed foods. The percentages reporting they did not know what a healthy diet was increased since 2009, although was less than one third the level of 2004. The percentages reporting they did not know whether they had a healthy diet also

increased in 2011 compared with 2009 (trebling in men and doubling in women), but was still far lower than the percentages reported in 2004.

This apparent increase in the percentages not knowing what a healthy diet was, or not being able to judge if their diet was healthy, is worrying, as without this knowledge food choices are less likely to be consistently healthy. When money is tight, with both incomes and benefits being squeezed, it becomes more difficult to make healthy food choices, all the more so when the knowledge about healthy diets is dissipating. Further work might be justified looking into this area, perhaps with a view to social marketing of healthy eating messages.

Table 4.16: Healthy diet by gender, comparisons with the previous Hull surveys

surveys

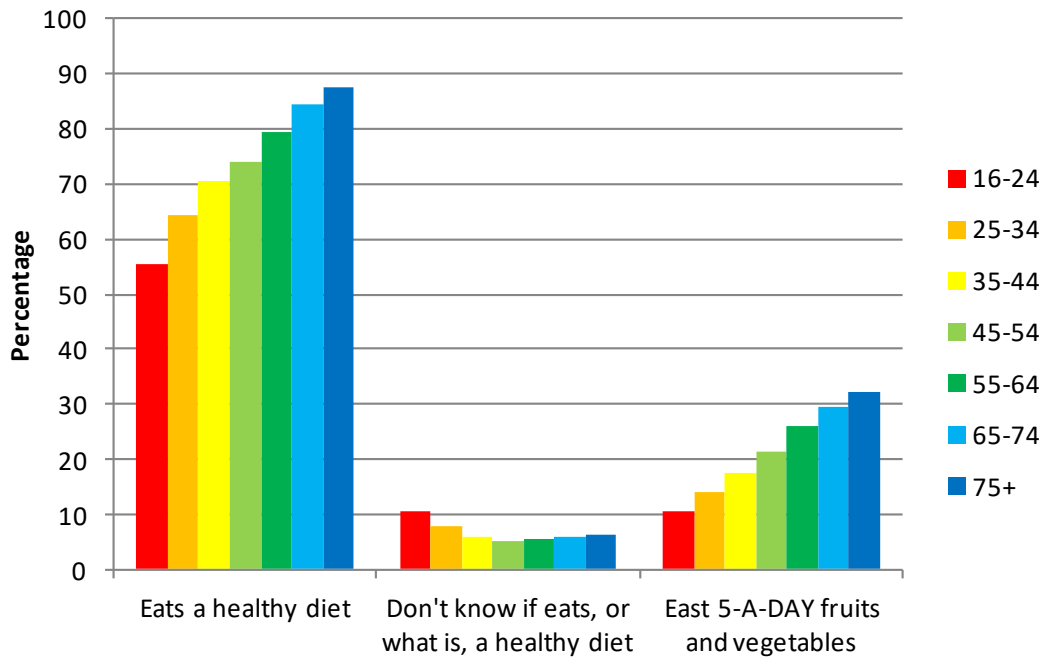
Gender	Number of respondents	Percentage eating a healthy diet				
		Yes	No	Don't know ¹⁶	Don't know ¹⁷	Total don't knows
Males						
2004	1,949	54.8	28.0	6.1	11.1	17.2
2007	1,981	69.9	20.8	2.5	6.8	9.3
2009	875	76.1	21.3	0.6	2.1	2.6
2011	6,091	68.2	23.9	2.0	6.0	7.9
Females						
2004	1,903	68.6	20.4	3.9	7.0	10.9
2007	2,084	79.3	15.0	1.1	4.7	5.8
2009	868	82.5	14.6	0.5	2.4	2.9
2011	7,193	74.9	19.2	1.0	4.8	5.8

Figure 4-86 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, and eating 5-A-DAY fruits and vegetables was found in those aged 16-24 years (55.5% eating a healthy diet and 10.6% eating 5-A-DAY) compared to almost 87.5% of those aged 75+ years eating a healthy diet and 32.4% eating 5-A-DAY. The percentages for both of these increased steadily with age. Those aged 16-24 were also the most likely to not know what a healthy diet was (1.9%) or whether they had a healthy diet (8.8%).

¹⁶ Don't know what a healthy diet is

¹⁷ Don't know if have a healthy diet

Figure 4-86: Healthy diet eaten and 5-a-day target met, by age band



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 for 2010. This data is presented in **Table 4.17**, together with comparisons from previous Hull surveys from 2007 and 2009. As can be seen, the overall percentages of respondents in 2011 in Hull eating the recommended portions of fruits and vegetables were below the percentages in 2010 for England, more than a quarter lower amongst men and one fifth lower amongst women.

The absolute difference was 7.1% for men and 4.9% for women. Amongst men, only in those aged 75+ years was the percentage in Hull similar to that in England. Amongst women, those in Hull aged 65-74 years and 75+ years had higher percentages eating 5-A-DAY than women of this age in England, although the biggest discrepancy between Hull and England was also seen among women, with half as many Hull women aged 16-24 years (10.1%) eating 5-A-DAY fruits and vegetables than women in England (21.3%).

Clearly there is more health promotion work to be done, particularly with younger adults, with respect to fruits and vegetable consumption as well as healthy eating generally. Perhaps the school cookery lessons and after-school cookery clubs that have been introduced in recent years might help with this in future years, but this will not help those who are already adults.

It can also be seen from **Table 4.17** that the percentage eating 5-A-DAY fruits and vegetables has not only decreased since 2009, but was lower even than in 2007. This was true both overall and for each age-band with the exception of those aged 75+ years, which saw higher percentages in 2011 than either 2007 or 2009, amongst both men and women. This might be a function both

of reduced knowledge about healthy eating as well as the relatively high cost of fresh fruits and vegetables compared with high calorie processed foods, an important consideration given tight household budgets in 2011, given the squeeze on both incomes and benefits.

Table 4.17: Portions of fruits and vegetables consumed per day by age and gender, comparisons with Health Survey for England 2010¹⁸

Gender	5 or more portions of fruits and vegetables per day (%)							
	Age band							Total
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
Males								
England 2010	18.7	24.1	24.4	26.7	26.1	32.1	28.9	25.3
Hull 2007	14.9	20.6	19.7	17.3	25.1	30.8	23.7	21.1
Hull 2009	17.8	17.2	25.5	27.6	27.6	29.9	26.6	24.0
Hull 2011	11.2	13.5	16.1	17.2	22.2	27.3	28.8	18.2
Females								
England 2010	21.3	25.1	26.4	30.1	32.2	28.1	23.3	26.8
Hull 2007	13.6	18.0	23.6	24.9	35.6	31.6	30.6	24.8
Hull 2009	19.5	28.4	31.8	32.1	35.6	41.1	32.4	30.8
Hull 2011	10.1	14.6	18.3	24.5	29.3	31.1	35.3	21.9

A clear gradient with deprivation was found, with 62.6% of the most deprived quintile and 80.1% of the least deprived quintile eating a healthy diet (see **Figure 4-87**). The percentage not knowing what constituted a healthy diet was highest in the most deprived quintile (2.5%) as was percentage that did not know whether they had a healthy diet (7.2%).

A clear deprivation gradient was seen in the percentages consuming at least five portions of fruits and vegetables per day, ranging from 16.1% in the most deprived quintile eating 5-A-DAY of fruits and vegetables per day to 23.1% in the least deprived quintile, although the highest percentage was in the second least deprived quintile (23.9%).

¹⁸ The Information Centre (2011)

Figure 4-87: Healthy diet eaten and 5-a-day target met, by local deprivation quintile (IMD 2010)

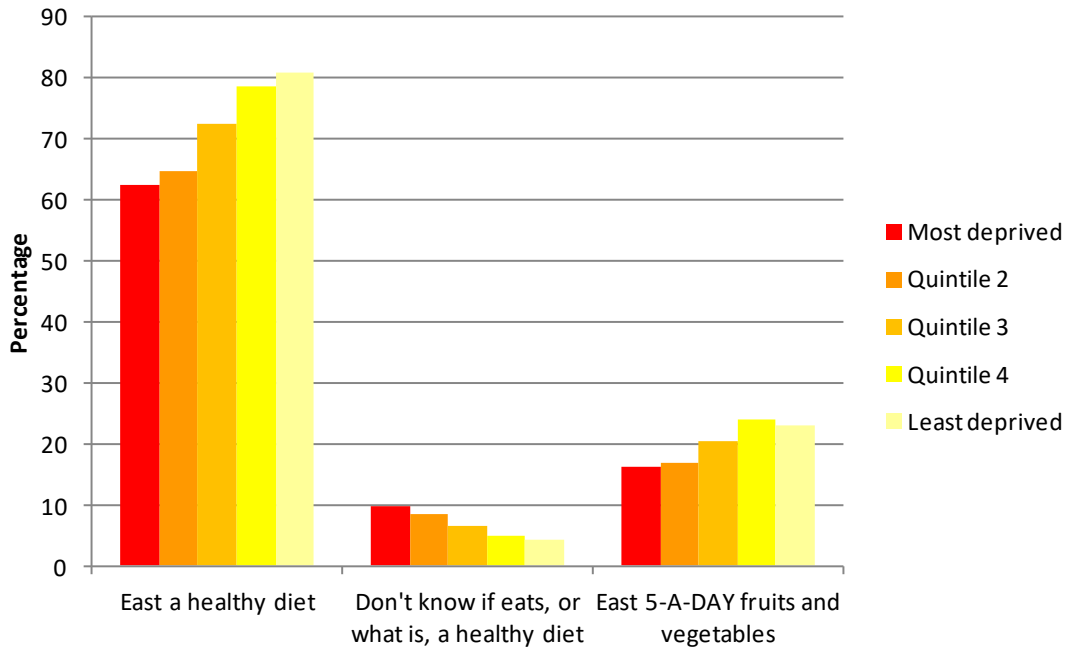


Figure 4-88 shows the responses to the healthy diet question, by local IMD 2010 deprivation quintiles for Hull surveys conducted in 2004, 2007, 2009 and 2011. Between 2004 and 2009 the percentages reporting they ate a healthy diet had increased with each successive survey. In 2011, however, the percentage reporting they ate a healthy diet decreased in each deprivation quintile, with the largest decrease in the most deprived quintile (15% decrease) and smallest decrease in the least deprived quintile (3% decrease), with the size of the decrease reducing as the level of deprivation decreased.

These decreases in the percentages eating a healthy diet in 2009 might reflect the tightening of household budgets as income and benefits are squeezed. This is further reinforced by the differential decreases, with the greatest decreases in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull.

Figure 4-88: Healthy diet by deprivation quintile, comparisons with previous Hull surveys

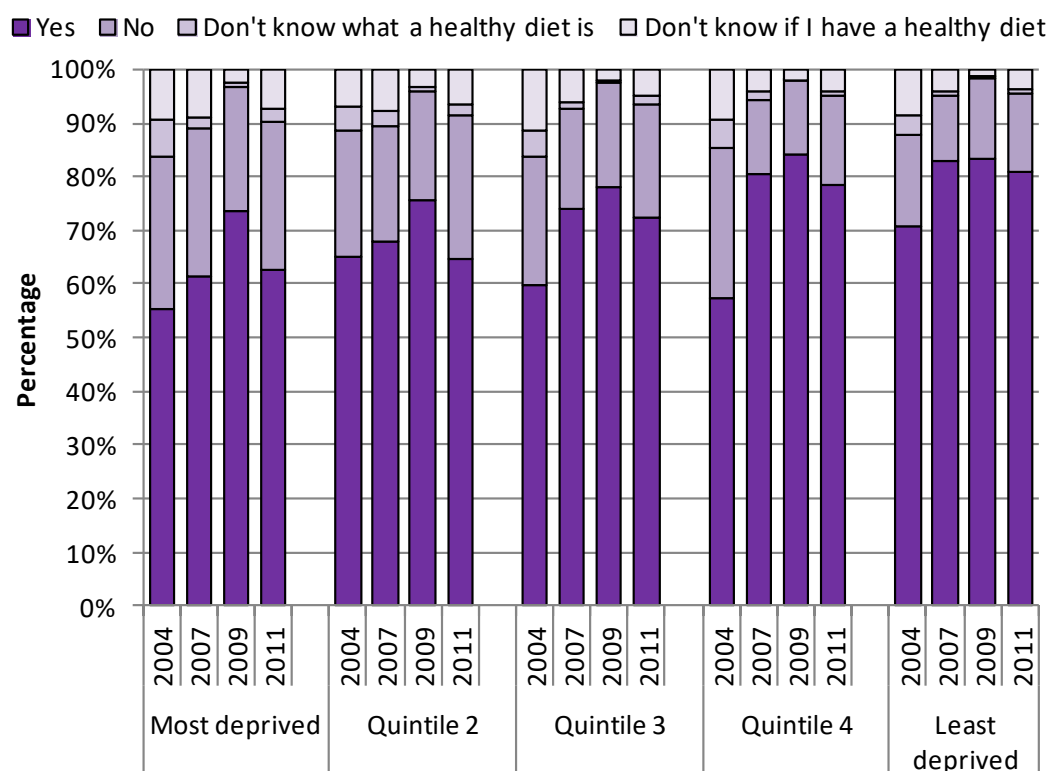


Table 4.18 shows the percentages eating 5-A-DAY fruits and vegetables in 2011 by local IMD 2010 deprivation quintiles, together with comparisons from previous Hull surveys conducted in 2007 and 2009. The percentages in 2011 were lower than either 2007 or 2009. Interestingly, the ratio of the percentages eating 5-A-DAY between the least deprived and most deprived quintiles reduced between 2007 and 2011 from 68% more respondents in 2007 in the least deprived quintile compared with the most deprived quintile to 44% more in 2011. This is due to lower decreases in the percentages eating 5-A-DAY in the most deprived quintile, although starting from a lower base. If the data for 2009 accurately reflected an increase since 2007, then this decrease since 2009 might be at least partly due to worsening economic conditions, as mentioned earlier, with reduced household budgets leading to reduced consumption of fruits and vegetables in favour of cheaper and more calorific processed foods. It is unclear why this should be seen more greatly in the least deprived groups, whereas the decreases in respondents eating a healthy diet were greatest in the most deprived parts of Hull.

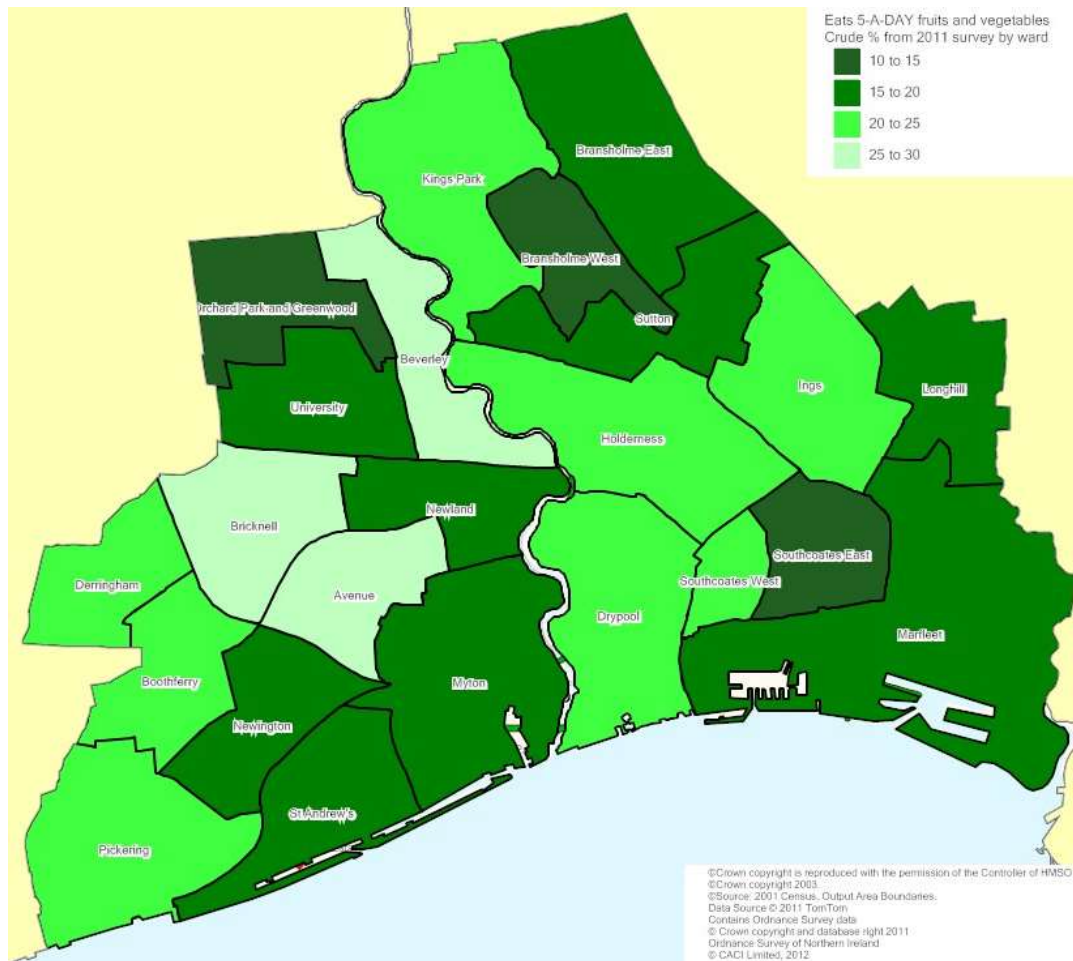
Table 4.18: 5-A-DAY target met by local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile, comparisons with previous Hull surveys

Gender	Year of survey	Number of respondents	5-A-DAY target met by local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile (%)				
			Most deprived	2	3	4	Least deprived
Males	2007	353	14.7	17.7	20.5	24.9	26.6
	2009	497	19.7	20.1	22.0	30.0	27.2
	2011	1,087	13.8	14.7	19.4	20.8	21.6
Females	2007	301	18.9	18.2	28.4	25.3	29.1
	2009	519	22.4	30.0	30.2	33.0	36.8
	2011	1,297	18.0	18.6	21.3	26.6	24.6
All	2007	654	16.7	17.9	24.4	25.2	28.0
	2009	1,016	21.1	25.4	26.0	31.6	32.1
	2011	2,384	16.1	16.9	20.5	23.9	23.1

By Area Committee Area of residence, the largest percentages reporting that they ate a healthy diet were West (77.2%) and Wyke (76.0%), with Bricknell (84.5%) and Boothferry (82.8%) being the wards with the highest percentage reporting they ate a healthy diet. Riverside was the Area Committee Area with the lowest percentage of respondents eating a healthy diet (67.6%) with St Andrews ward having the lowest by ward (61.8%).

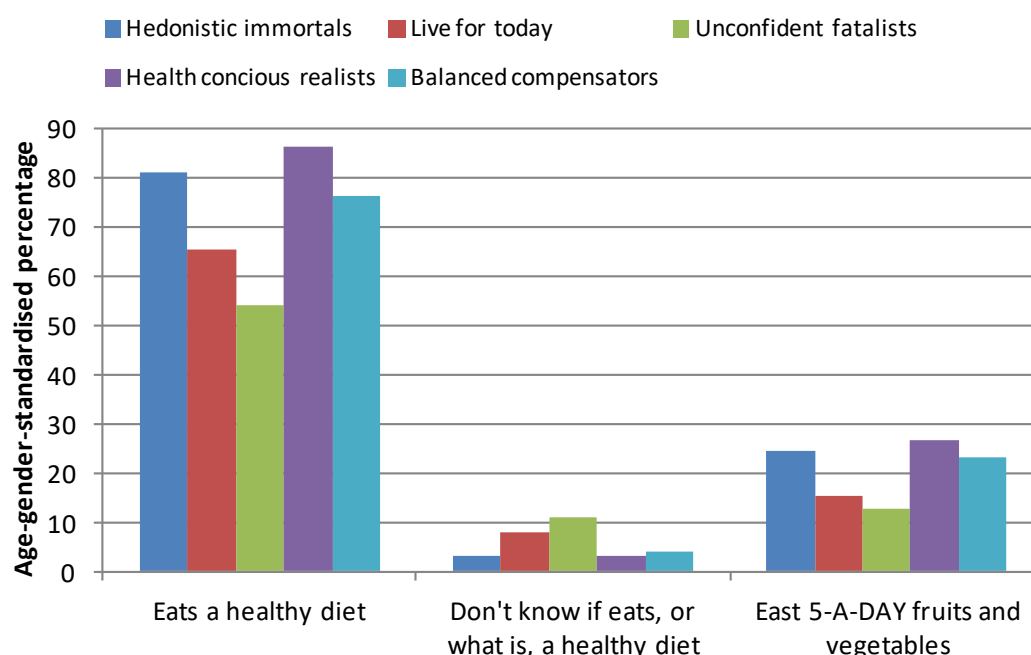
Wyke and West also had the highest percentage of respondents reporting they ate 5-A-DAY fruits and vegetables (24.1% and 23.2% respectively), while North Carr was the Area Committee Area with the lowest percentage of respondents meeting the 5-A-DAY target (18.4%) closely followed by Park, Northern (both at 18.6%) and Riverside (18.7%). Differences by ward were greater (see **Figure 4-89**), ranging from 27.9% of Avenue respondents to 14.4% in Orchard Park and Greenwood, 14.5% in Bransholme West and 14.7% in Southcoates East.

Figure 4-89: 5-A-DAY fruits and vegetables target met by ward



Looking at the healthy diet eaten / fruits and vegetables consumed questions by Healthy Foundations type (**Figure 4-90**), we see that barely half of respondents categorised as 'Unconfident fatalists' reported eating a healthy diet (54.0%) compared with 86.4% of those categorised as 'Health conscious realists' and 80.9% of 'Hedonistic immortals'. These 'Unconfident fatalists' also had the highest percentage not knowing what a healthy diet was, or whether they had one (11.0%), more than three times higher than 'Hedonistic immortals' or 'Health conscious realists'. Similarly, 'Unconfident fatalists' were the least likely to eat 5 portions of fruits or vegetables a day (12.8%), compared with around a quarter of those categorised as 'Health conscious realists' (26.5%), 'Hedonistic immortals' (24.4%) or 'Balanced compensators' (23.1%).

Figure 4-90: Healthy diet eaten and 5-a-day target met, by Healthy Foundations type



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 decrease in the percentages reporting they eat a healthy diet or eating 5-A-DAY fruits and vegetables is likely to be linked to the tightening of household budgets in the wake of stagnating, or worsening, incomes and benefits. 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 should be tailored to reach and influence smaller groups of individuals, with a greater segmentation required.

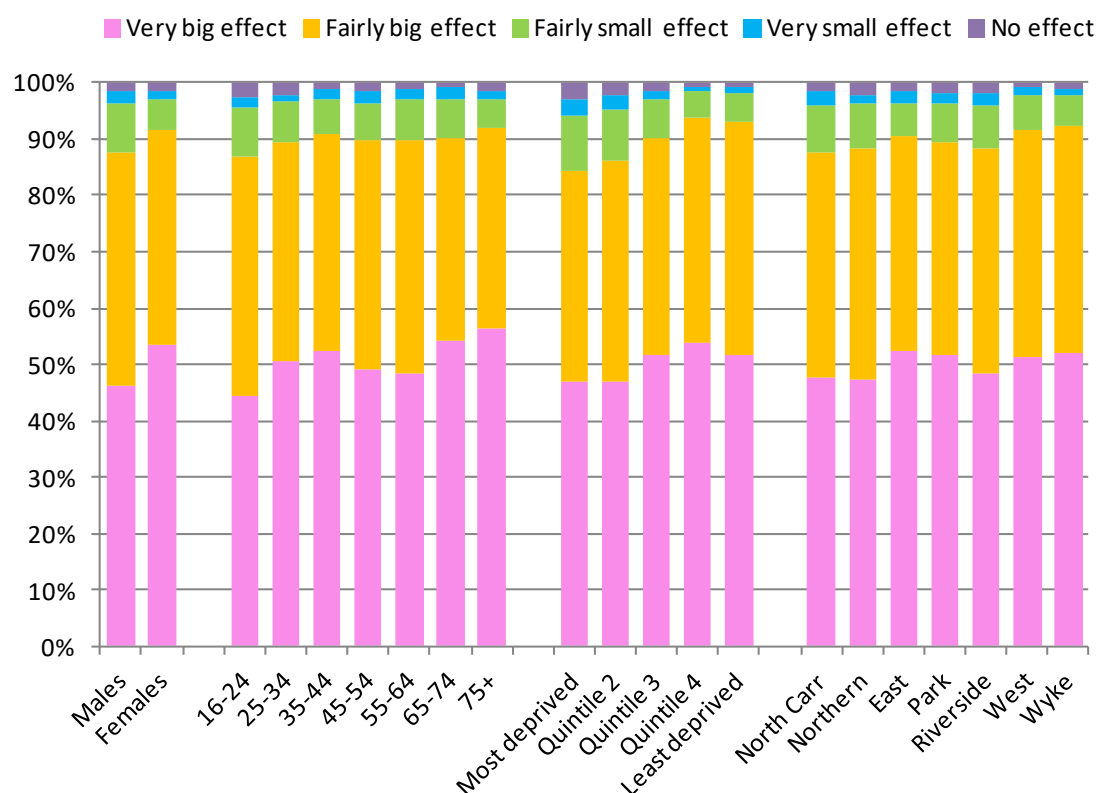
Tables of respondents who eat a healthy diet may be found in **sections 9.1** on **page 442**, while **section 9.2** on **page 445** has a full breakdown of daily consumption of fruits and vegetables by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile, ward and Area Committee Area, as well as Healthy Foundations type.

4.4.2 Perceived health impact of eating a healthier diet

The health impact of eating a healthier diet was seen as very big by half of survey respondents, 46.2% of men and 53.6% of women. **Figure 4-91** displays the variations in perceived health impact of stopping smoking by age, gender, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area of residence. Differences in the percentages perceiving a very big impact on health on eating a healthier diet were not large. Younger people were less likely to expect a very big impact (44.5% of those aged 16-24 years) compared with older people (56.3% of those aged 75+ years); those living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were least likely to expect a very big impact (47.0%) while those living in the second least deprived fifth of areas of the city were the most likely to expect a big impact (53.8%). Differences in the percentages of respondents expecting a very big health impact upon eating a healthier diet by Area Committee Area of residence were small, ranging from 47.2% in Northern to 52.5% in East.

At the other end of the scale, 1 in 8 men and 1 in 12 women expected eating a healthier diet to have a small or no health impact. Percentages expecting a small or no benefit were greatest amongst the young 13.2% of those aged 16-24 years compared to the old (8.0% of those aged 75+ years). Respondents living in the two most deprived fifths of areas of Hull were more than twice as likely to expect a small or no health benefit from eating a healthy diet than respondents living in the two least deprived fifths of areas of the city. 12.5% of respondents living in North Carr felt there would only be a small or no health benefit from eating a healthier diet, two thirds higher than among respondents living in Wyke (7.6%).

Figure 4-91: Perceived health impact of eating a healthier diet by gender, by age, by local deprivation quintile (IMD 2010) and by Area Committee Area of residence



Comparisons with the 2009 social capital survey (the first survey in Hull to ask the question on the perceived health impact of eating a healthier diet) are presented in **Table 4.19**, by gender. The percentages perceiving a very big impact on health decreased by around one quarter for both men and women, while the percentages perceiving a fairly big impact increased in each case, by around 40% on men and 50% in women. The percentages perceiving a fairly small, very small or no impact on health increased among men by more than 80%, and more than doubled in women. It remains to be seen, however, whether the change in the perceived impact of eating a healthier diet is caused by reduced knowledge about the impacts of healthier eating, or whether it reflects a post-hoc justification for changes in eating habits caused by reduced household budgets as incomes and benefits have been reducing while inflation keeps growing.

Table 4.19: Perceptions of the health impact of eating a healthier diet by gender, comparisons with previous Hull surveys

Gender	Number of respondents	Perceived health impact of eating a healthier diet (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Fairly small	Very small	None
Males						
2009	1,942	63.6	29.5	4.7	1.1	1.0
2011	5,927	46.2	41.4	8.7	2.1	1.7
Females						
2009	2,087	71.3	24.9	1.9	0.8	1.1
2011	6,922	53.6	37.8	5.4	1.6	1.5

Decreases in the percentages perceiving eating a healthier diet would have a very big impact on health were found for each deprivation quintile in 2011 compared with 2009 (**Figure 4-92**). In relative terms, there was little difference in the size of the decreases by deprivation quintiles, each being around one quarter. There were increases for each quintile in the percentages perceiving a fairly small, very small or no impact from eating a healthier diet, with these increases greatest in the most deprived quintile more than doubling), lowest in the second least deprived quintile but almost doubling in the least deprived quintile.

Figure 4-92: Perceptions of the health impact of eating a healthier diet by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010), comparisons with the 2009 Hull prevalence survey

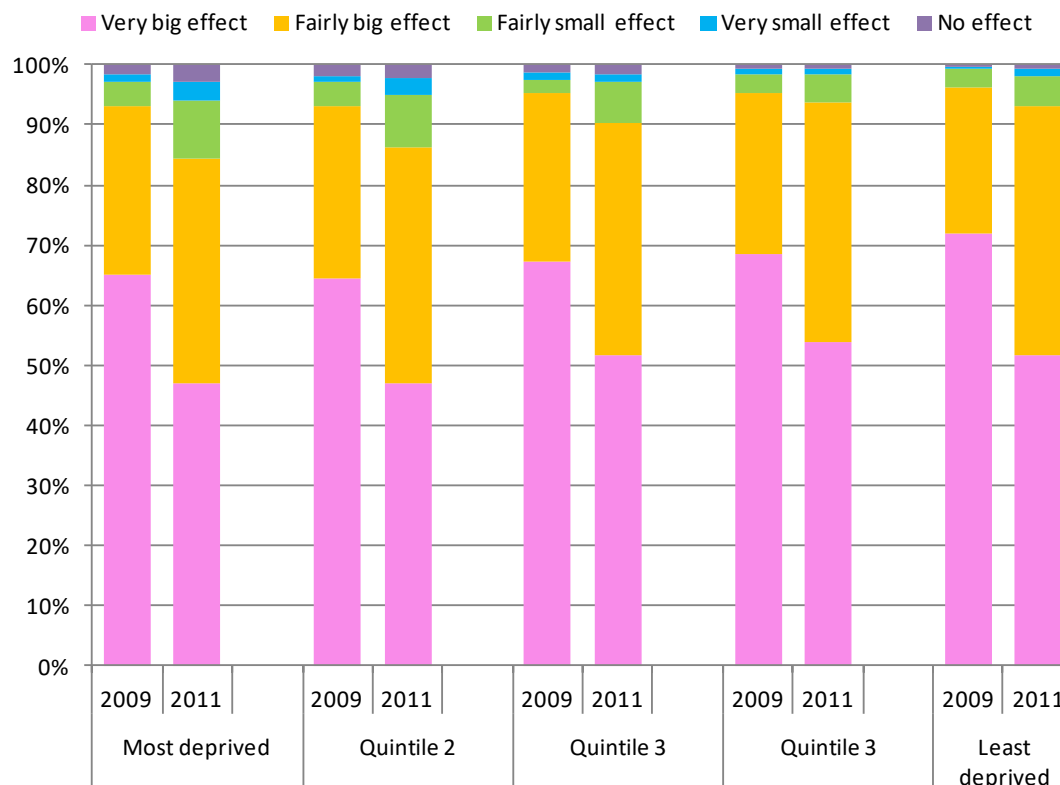
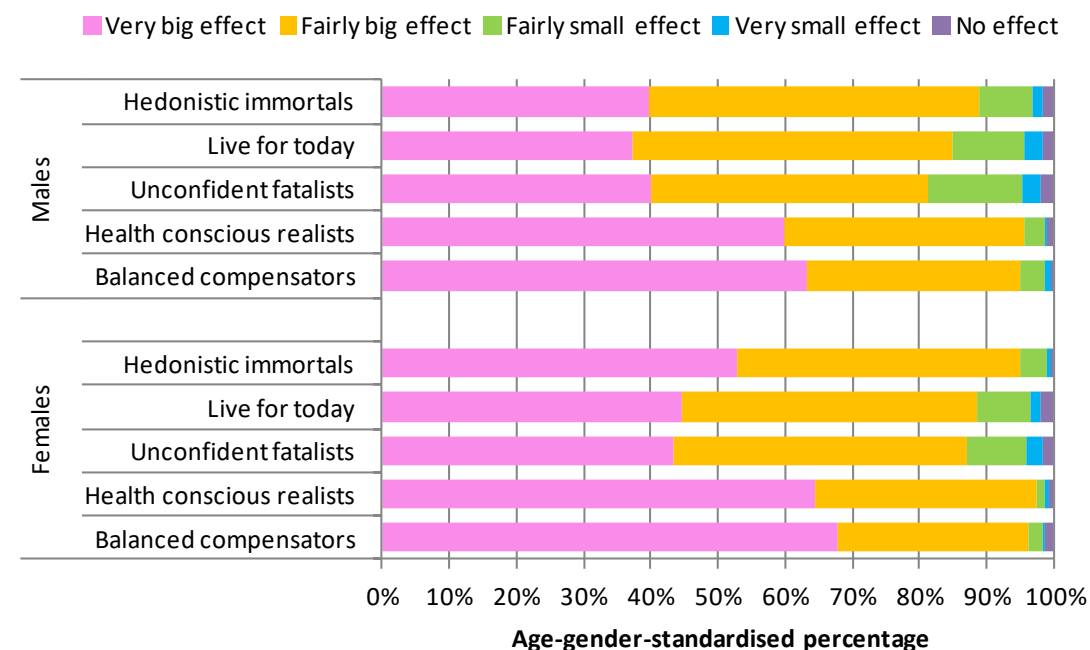


Figure 4-93 shows the perceptions of the health impact of eating a healthier diet by Healthy Foundations type. ‘Balanced compensators’ and ‘Health conscious realists’ were the most likely to expect a very big health impact on eating a healthier diet (67.9% and 64.5% respectively in women; 63.2% and 59.9% respectively in men). Only around 40% of men in each of the remaining groups expected a very big health impact, whereas percentages were a bit higher among women (43.3% of ‘Unconfident fatalists’; 44.6% of ‘Live for todays’; 52.7% of ‘Hedonistic immortals’). While less than 2% of any Healthy Foundations type felt there would be no impact upon eating a healthier diet, the percentages expecting only a small, or no, health impact ranged from 2.5% of women and 4.6% of men categorised as ‘Health conscious realists’ to 12.9% of women and 18.7% of men classified as ‘Unconfident fatalists’.

Figure 4-93: Perceptions of the health impact of eating a healthier diet by Healthy Foundations type



Responses to the question on the impact on health of eating a healthier diet might be related to the healthiness, or otherwise, of their diets. To this end **Table 4.20** shows the responses by whether respondents reported eating a healthy diet and by whether they ate 5-A-DAY fruits and vegetables. As can be seen from the table, those that ate 5-A-DAY fruits and vegetables were more likely to expect eating a healthy diet to have a very big health impact (59.2% of men; 66.9% of women) than those that did not eat 5-A-DAY (43.4% of men; 50.1% of women). Perhaps this is not surprising, as respondents eating 5-A-DAY will include many that do so because of the advice around healthy eating.

Around half of respondents reporting they eat a healthy diet perceived a very big health impact on eating a healthier diet (49.2% of men; 55.5% of women), compared with 41.4% of men, and 50.1% of women, who did not eat a healthy diet. The smaller difference in women suggests that women are more likely than men to understand the benefits of healthy eating, even if they do not always put it into practice. Unsurprisingly, those that either did not know what a healthy diet was, or whether they had one, were the least likely to expect a very big health benefit from eating a healthier diet, (35.8% of men; 42.7% of women). While less than 3% of any of these groups saw no health benefit from eating a healthier diet, the percentages reporting they expected a small, or no, health impact from eating a healthier diet covered a wide range. The lowest percentages were among those eating 5-A-DAY (8.5% of men; 4.7% of women) and those eating a healthy diet (10.0% of men; 7.0% of women). At the other end of the scale around 1 in 5 respondents that did not know whether they had a healthy diet, or what one was, expected only a small or no health impact from eating a healthier diet (22.5% of men; 17.5% of women).

Table 4.20: Perceptions of the health impact of eating a healthier diet by whether respondents eat 5-A-Day fruits and vegetables or have a healthy diet

5-A-DAY fruits and vegetables	Number of respondents	Perceived health impact of eating a healthier diet (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Fairly small	Very small	None
Males						
East 5-A-DAY	1,022	59.2	32.5	5.2	1.4	1.8
Does not eat 5-A-DAY	4,618	43.4	43.8	9.1	2.1	1.5
Eats healthy diet	3,977	49.2	40.9	6.9	1.7	1.4
Does not eat a healthy diet	1,386	41.4	42.6	11.0	2.5	2.5
Does not know what is, or if has, a healthy diet	461	35.8	41.6	17.1	3.9	1.5
Females						
East 5-A-DAY	1,434	66.9	28.3	2.5	1.0	1.2
Does not eat 5-A-DAY	5,196	50.1	41.1	6.0	1.4	1.4
Eats healthy diet	5,121	55.5	37.5	4.6	1.2	1.2
Does not eat a healthy diet	1,313	50.1	38.3	7.0	2.0	2.6
Does not know if has, or what is, a healthy diet	377	42.7	39.8	10.6	4.5	2.4

Tables of data on the perceived health impact of stopping smoking, broken down by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintiles, ward and Area Committee Area of residence, as well as by Healthy Foundations type may be found in **section 9.4** starting on **page 450**.

4.5 Exercise

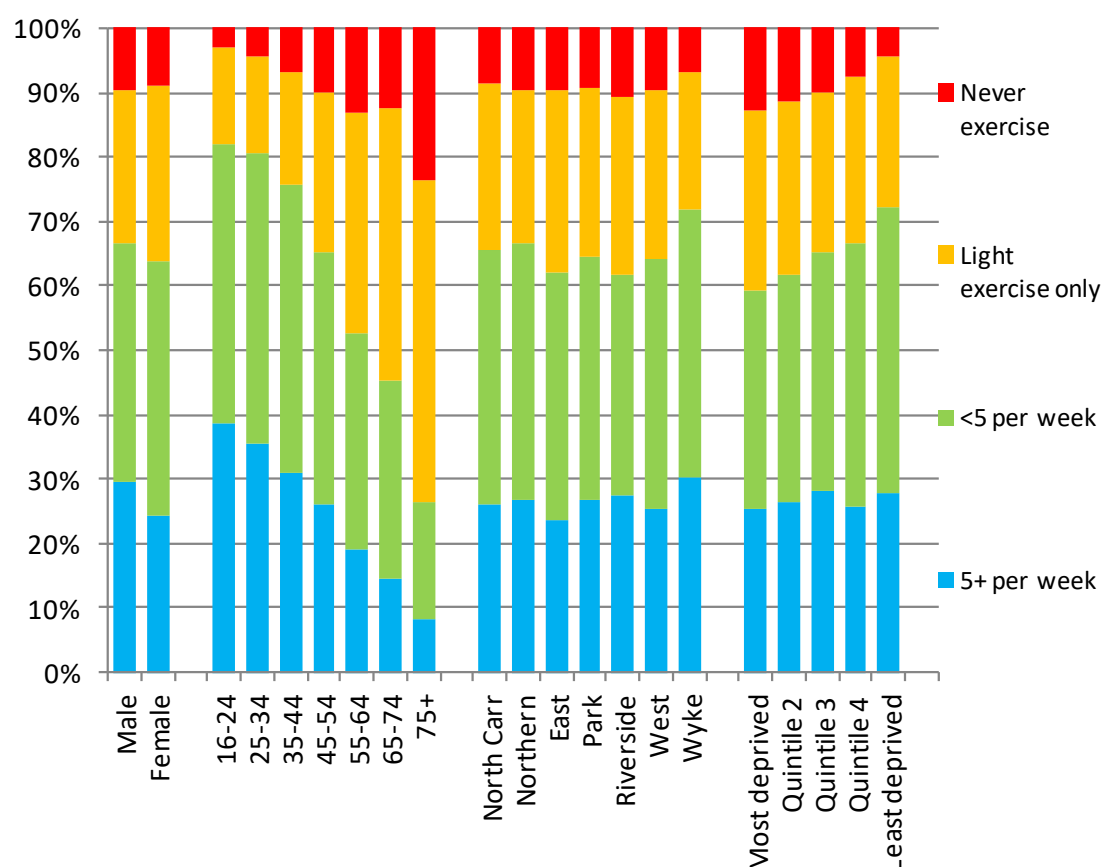
4.5.1 Meeting exercise guidelines

Figure 4-94 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 (29.4%) than women (24.4%) although fewer women (8.8%) never exercised than men (9.7%). 38.6% of those aged 16-24 years undertook sufficient exercise, compared with 8.3% of those aged 75+ years, with a clear gradient showing by age. Accordingly, a reverse gradient by age was seen in those never exercising, with 23.7% of those aged 75+ years, decreasing steadily to 3.1% of those aged 16-24 years. Half of those aged 75+ years undertook only light exercise. The majority of survey respondents undertook some moderate or vigorous exercise (66.5% of men, 63.9% of women), except in the oldest two age groups (with 45.3% of those aged 65-74 years and 26.5% of those aged 75+ doing so).

The highest proportion of respondents by Area Committee Area meeting the national recommendation was in Wyke (30.3%), whilst the lowest proportion was in East (23.6%). Wyke also had the lowest proportion never exercising (6.7%) while Riverside had the highest proportion (10.7%).

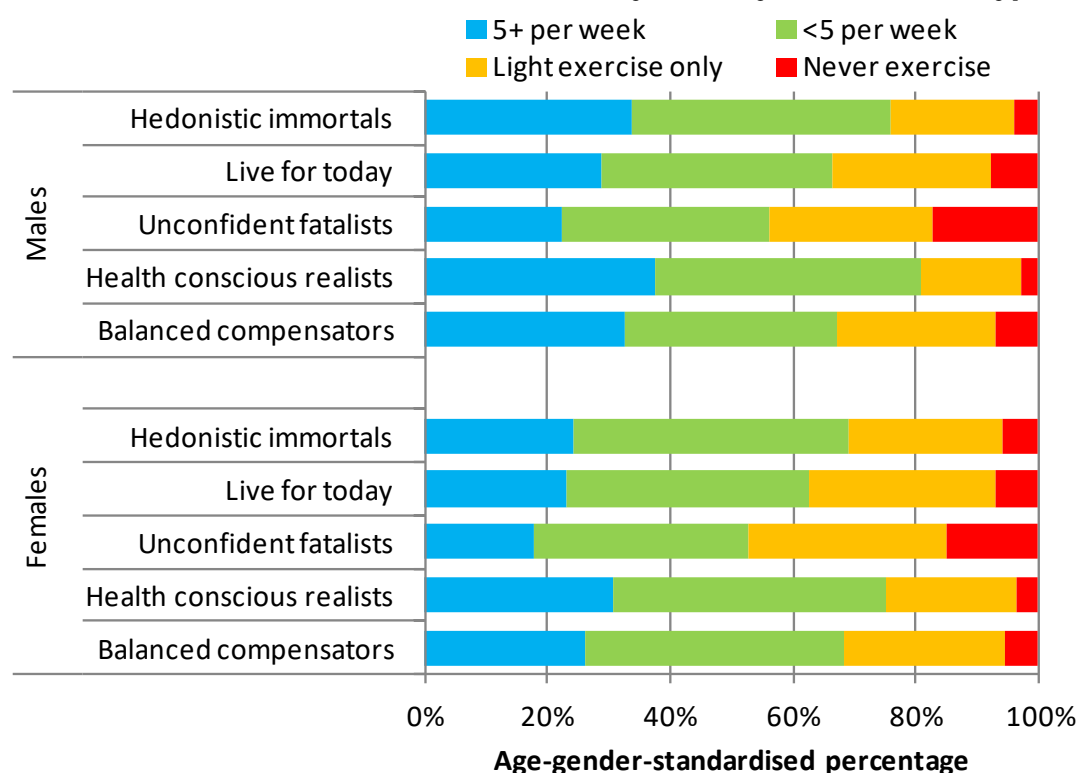
Looking at local IMD 2010 deprivation quintiles, the greatest proportion meeting the exercise recommendation were in the second most deprived quintile (29.1%) while the smallest proportion was in the least deprived quintile at 23.5%. While slightly more of the most deprived quintile met the recommendation (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.

Figure 4-94: Percentage taking moderate or vigorous exercise of at least 30 minutes duration, by subgroup



The age-standardised percentages of respondents taking moderate or vigorous exercise of at least 30 minutes duration by Healthy Foundations type are shown in **Figure 4-94**. Respondents categorised as ‘Health conscious realists’ were the most likely to take at least five 30 minute sessions of moderate or vigorous activity per week (37.6 % of men; 30.9% of women) and were the least likely to take only light exercise (16.3% of men; 21.6% of women) or to never exercise (2.9% of men; 3.4% of women). The least likely take at least five 30 minute sessions of moderate or vigorous activity per week were those classified as ‘Unconfident fatalists’ (33.7% of men; 35.0% of women), who were also the most likely to only take light exercise (26.8% of men; 32.3% of women) or to never exercise (17.2% of men; 14.9% of women). The percentages never exercising among ‘Unconfident fatalists’ were more than twice as high than for each other Healthy Foundations type.

Figure 4-95: Age-standardised percentage taking moderate or vigorous exercise of at least 30 minutes duration, by Healthy Foundations type



For full data collected on exercise, broken down by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile, ward and Area Committee Area, as well as by Healthy Foundations type, please refer to the tables in **section 12** starting on **page 514**.

4.5.2 Trends in the percentages meeting exercise guidelines

National data from 2008 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 England¹⁹. This data is displayed in **Table 4.21** along with comparable data from Hull's health and wellbeing survey from 2007. Data were available also for Hull for 2009, but the question had been asked in that survey in a different way, and the results were very different to the earlier and later results, which illustrates the need for comparability in questions asked in order to get results that may be comparable.

Across all age groups combined, adults in Hull were one quarter less likely than adults in England to meet the recommended exercise level of five 30 minute sessions per week of 30 or more minutes of moderate or vigorous exercise, with the percentage of men in Hull doing so 29% lower than in England (absolute difference of 9.8%), and the percentage of women in Hull doing this 24% lower than England (absolute difference of 4.3%).

Differences between England and Hull were generally smaller in the young than the old, although in the very oldest, those aged 75 years and over, more men and women in Hull (10.3% and 6.6% respectively) met the exercise target than did men and women in England (9.3% and 6.0% respectively). This was the only age group where the England percentages were exceeded. Amongst those aged under 55 years, the percentage of Hull adults meeting the target was closer to the England percentage among women than men, while Hull men were closer to the England average than women among adults aged 55 years and over.

Among men the percentage achieving the 30 minutes 5 times a week target for moderate or vigorous exercise increased since 2007 for those aged 45 years and over, with the largest increase among those aged 75+ years, with the percentage reporting meeting the target doubling in men of this age. Among women, the percentage achieving the exercise target was similar in 2011 to 2007 for most ages, with no change or small (<5%) increases in those aged 16-24 years, 35-54 years and 75+ years, a small decrease in those aged 55-64 years and a 10% decrease in those aged 25-34 years. Overall, the percentage of men achieving the exercise target increased since 2007 by 2.4% (absolute increase 0.7%), while the percentage of women meeting the target increased by 1.7% (absolute increase 0.4%).

The male to female patterns were similar for Hull 2011 and England 2008 in those aged below 35 years of age, and in those aged 55 year and older, with a higher percentage of men of each of these age groups achieving the physical activity target compared with women. Amongst those aged 35-54 years, the percentages in Hull are the same or similar for men and women,

¹⁹ The Information Centre (2011)

whereas in England 2008 the percentage of men achieving the target exceeds women at each age group by between 14% and 55%.

Table 4.21: 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 2008 and Hull 2007

Gender	Percentage taking moderate or vigorous exercise lasting at least 30 minutes on at least 5 days per week							
	Age band							Total
	16-24 ²⁰	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
Males								
England 2008	53.3	49.1	44.3	41.0	32.2	20.4	9.3	39.2
Hull 2007	46.9	41.5	35.3	23.4	16.7	12.2	5.1	28.7
Hull 2011	44.5	39.8	30.9	26.9	21.8	16.1	10.3	29.4
Females								
England 2008	35.3	36.1	33.9	32.0	28.2	17.2	6.0	28.7
Hull 2007	31.6	35.0	29.9	24.5	17.3	10.6	6.6	24.0
Hull 2011	32.8	31.6	30.9	25.5	16.8	13.2	6.6	24.4

²⁰ 18-24 for Hull 2007

4.5.3 Hours of moderate or vigorous exercise per week

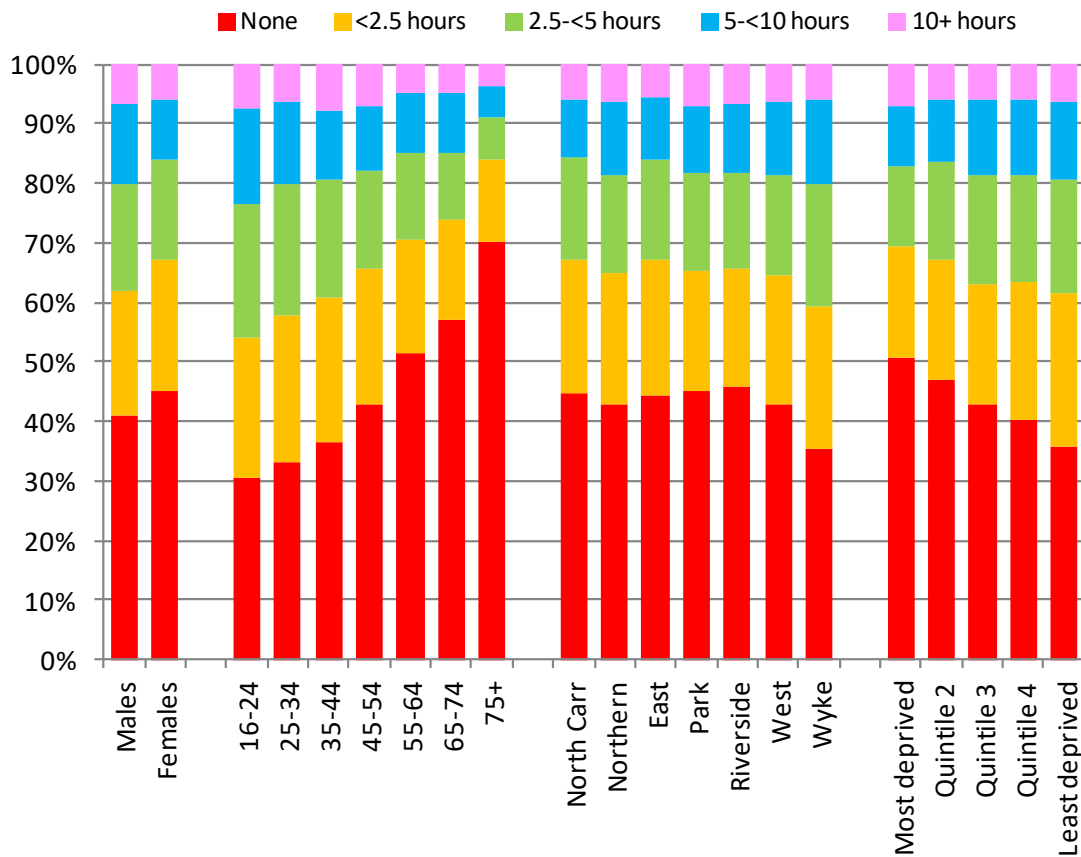
Respondents were also asked to list the number of minutes of moderate or vigorous exercise they had undertaken on each of the previous seven days. Data were then combined to provide the weekly number of hours of moderate or vigorous exercise in the week prior to completing the questionnaire, and are presented in this section.

Figure 4-96 shows the hours of vigorous or moderate exercise undertaken by respondents over the previous week by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area of residence. Men were one quarter more likely than women to have taken more than 5 hours of moderate or vigorous exercise (20.1% of men; 16.1% of women), as well as being less likely to not have taken any moderate or vigorous exercise in the past week (40.9% of men; 54.1% of women). There was a decreasing trend as age increased in the percentage of respondents taking 5 or more hours of moderate or vigorous exercise over the past week, from 23.5% of respondents aged 16-24 years to 9.0% of respondents aged 75+ years. There was an increasing trend with age in the percentage of respondents taking no moderate or vigorous exercise over the previous week, ranging from 30.6% of respondents aged 16-24 years to 70.2% of respondents aged 75+ years.

Differences by local IMD 2010 deprivation quintiles in the percentages taking at least 5 hours of moderate or vigorous exercise over the past week were small, ranging from 16.3% in the second most deprived quintile to 19.3% in the least deprived. There was, though a decreasing trend with decreasing deprivation in the percentage of respondents taking no moderate or vigorous exercise over the past week. Half of respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas in Hull took no moderate or vigorous exercise over the past week (50.9%) compared with 35.6% of respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city.

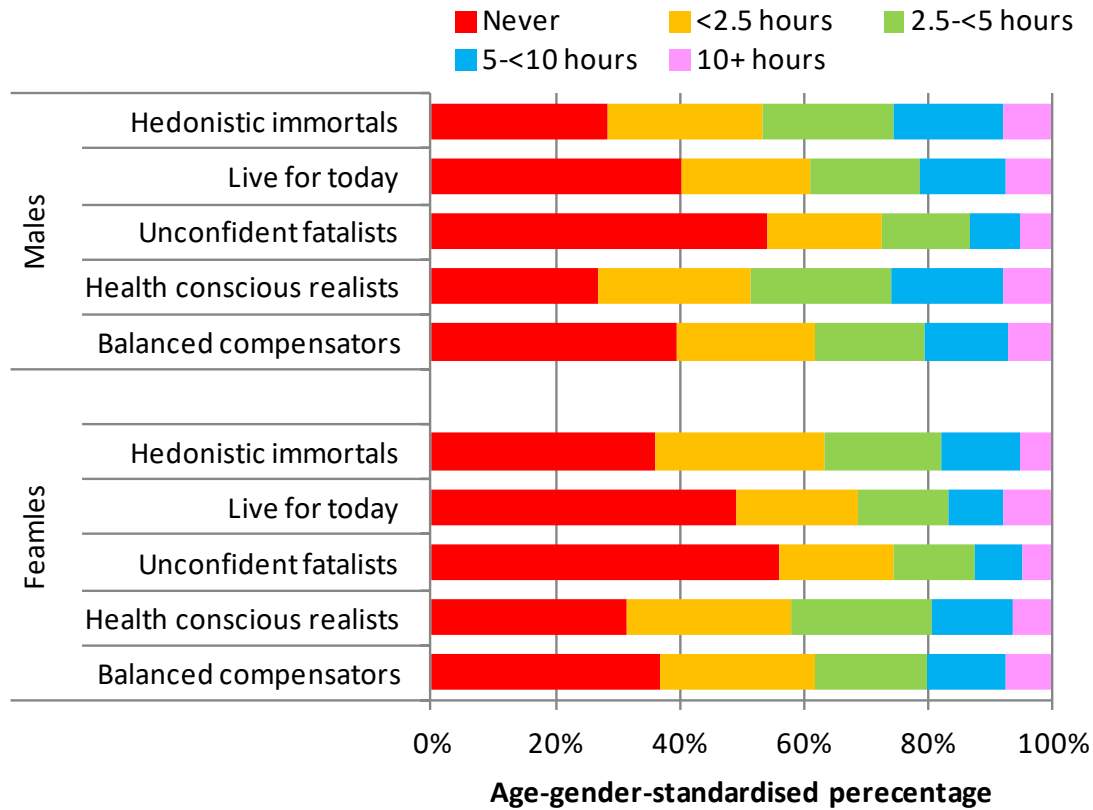
Differences by Area Committee Area in the percentage of respondents taking 5 or more hours of moderate or vigorous exercise in the past week were again relatively small, ranging from 15.8% of respondents living in North Carr to 20.0% of respondents living in Wyke. Differences in the percentages taking no moderate or vigorous exercise over the past week were greater, ranging from 35.4% in Wyke to 45.8 % in Riverside.

Figure 4-96: Hours of moderate or vigorous exercise in the previous week, by subgroup



The amount of moderate or vigorous exercise taken over the past week is shown in **Figure 4-96** by Healthy Foundations type. Among men the most likely group to have taken at least 5 hours of moderate or vigorous exercise over the past week were those classified as 'Health conscious realists' (25.7%) and 'Hedonistic immortals' (25.4%), while the percentage amongst 'Unconfident fatalists' was half this (13.1%). 'Unconfident fatalists' were the most likely to have not taken any moderate or vigorous exercise over the past week (56.1%), more than twice the percentage in 'Health conscious realists' (26.9%). Among women respondents the most likely categories to have taken at least 5 hours of moderate or vigorous exercise in the past week were 'Balanced compensators' (20.2%) and 'Health conscious realists' (19.2%), with the lowest percentage among 'Unconfident fatalists' (12.5%). As with men, this latter group had the highest percentage that had taken no moderate or vigorous exercise in the past week (56.0%) followed by 'Live for today's' (49.3%).

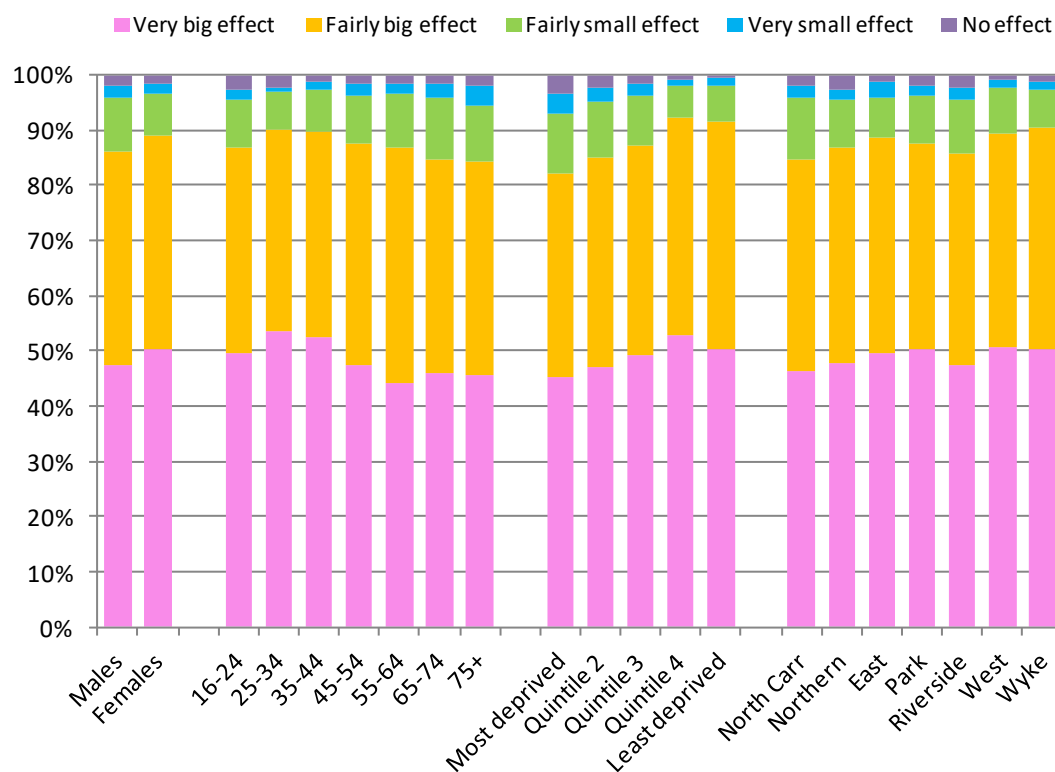
Figure 4-97: Hours of moderate or vigorous exercise in the previous week, by Healthy Foundations type (age-standardised percentages)



4.5.4 Perceived health impact of doing more exercise

Figure 4-49 displays the variations in perceived health impact of doing more exercise by age, gender, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area of residence. Differences by subgroups in the percentages perceiving there to be a very big impact from doing more exercise were relatively small. Around half of respondents perceived the health impact of doing more exercise as very big (47.3% of men; 50.5% of women). Younger respondents were generally more likely to expect a very big impact than older respondents, while respondents living in the more deprived areas of Hull were more likely to expect a very big impact than people living in less deprived areas.

Figure 4-98: Perceived health impact of doing more exercise by gender, by age, by local deprivation quintile (IMD 2010) and by Area Committee Area of residence

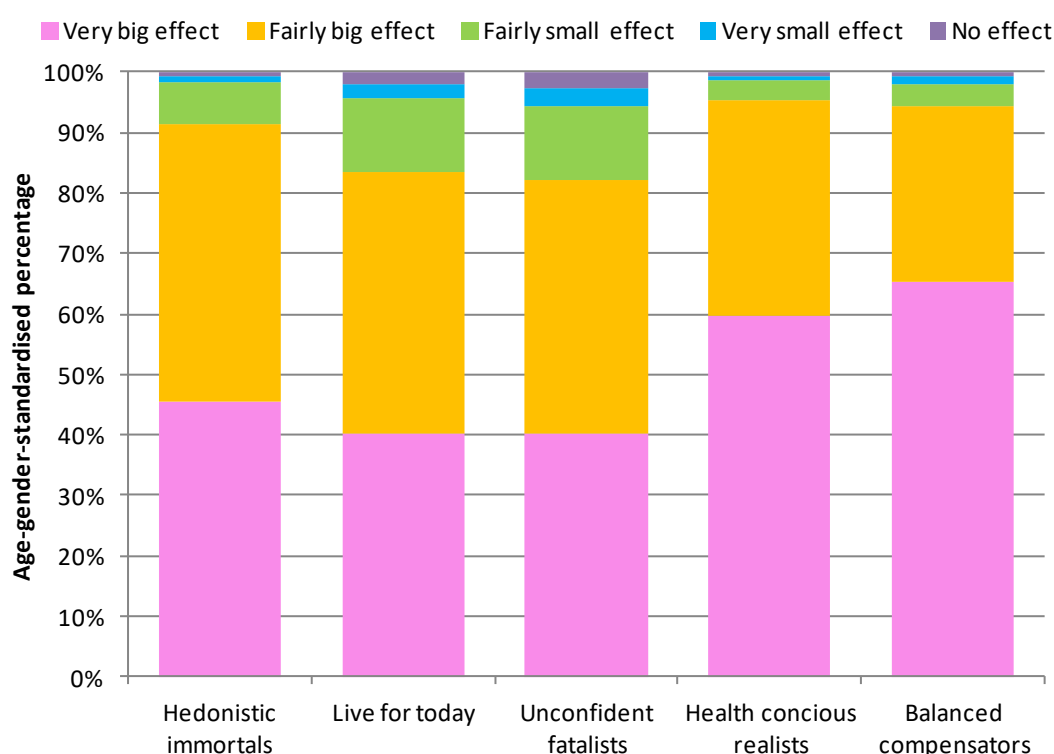


Differences by Area Committee Area were small. Differences by subgroups in the percentages of respondents perceiving there to be only a small, or no, impact on health of doing more exercise were also relatively small. Men were slightly more likely than women to expect only a small, or no, effect (13.8% of men; 11.2% of women), while percentages generally increased with age. Percentages expecting only a small, or no, effect decreased as deprivation decreased, with the 18.0% of respondents living in the most deprived areas of

Hull more than double the 7.9% and 8.5% of respondents living in the second least deprived and least deprived fifths of areas of the city. Percentages by Area Committee Area ranged from 9.6% in Wyke to 15.2% in North Carr.

Differences in perceptions of the health impact of doing more exercise were greater by Healthy Foundations type (**Figure 4-99**). 65.4% of 'Balanced compensators' and 59.7% of 'Health conscious realists' perceived the health impact to be very big, compared with around 40% of 'Live for today's' and 'Unconfident fatalists'. Few respondents felt there would be no health impact from doing more exercise, although this ranged from 2.7% of 'Unconfident fatalists' to 0.6% of 'Hedonistic immortals'. However, the percentages expecting only a small, or no, health impact from doing more exercise was more than three times higher among 'Unconfident fatalists' (17.7%) and 'Live for today's' (16.5%) than among 'Health conscious realists' (5.7%) and 'Balanced compensators' (4.8%).

Figure 4-99: Perceived health impact of doing more exercise by gender, by Healthy Foundations type (age-standardised percentages)



Comparisons with the 2009 social capital survey (the first survey in Hull to ask the question on the perceived health impact of doing more exercise) are presented in **Table 4.8**, by gender. The percentages perceiving a very big impact on health decreased by around one quarter among both men and women. The percentages perceiving a fairly small, very small or no impact on health increased in males and females by almost two thirds in men (to 13.8%) and almost doubled in women (to 11.2%). Differences between 2009 and

2011 were similar for each age band and each local IMD 2010 deprivation quintiles (not shown here).

Table 4.22: Perceptions of the health impact of doing more exercise by gender, comparisons with previous Hull surveys

Gender	Number of respondents	Perceived health impact of doing more exercise (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Fairly small	Very small	None
Males						
2009	1,940	63.0	28.6	5.7	1.7	1.1
2011	5,906	47.3	38.9	9.6	2.3	1.9
Females						
2009	2,084	66.1	28.1	3.6	1.2	1.0
2011	6,884	50.5	38.4	7.7	1.8	1.7

Of course perceptions on the health impact of doing more exercise might vary by how much exercise respondents regularly do. To this end, **Table 4.23** shows respondents' perceptions on the health impact of doing more exercise by the amount and intensity of exercise normally undertaken. There were small differences, by the amount and intensity of exercise usually undertaken, in the percentages perceiving the health impact of doing more exercise to be very big, with the highest percentages among those doing the most moderate or vigorous exercise (52.3% of men; 56.7% of women) and the second highest percentages among those that reported never exercising (47.3% of men; 51.9% of women). Those that only undertook light exercise reported the lowest percentages perceiving the health impact of doing more exercise to be very big. As expected the percentages perceiving only a small, or no, health impact from doing more exercise was lowest amongst those that took moderate or vigorous exercise (10.6% of men who did moderate or vigorous exercise 5+ times per week; 9.3% of women who did moderate or vigorous exercise less than 5 times per week), with percentages doubling amongst those that never exercised to reach 22.4% in men and 21.2% in women.

Table 4.23: Perceptions of the health impact of doing more exercise by the amount and intensity of exercise undertaken by respondents

Amount and intensity of exercise	Number of respondents	Perceived health impact of doing more exercise (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Fairly small	Very small	None
Males						
Moderate or vigorous 5+ times per week	1,724	52.3	37.1	6.2	1.7	2.6
Moderate or vigorous <5 times per week	2,170	45.5	41.9	9.6	1.8	1.2
Light exercise only	1,387	43.3	40.7	12.3	2.7	1.1
Never exercise	514	47.3	30.4	13.0	4.7	4.7

Amount and intensity of exercise	Number of respondents	Perceived health impact of doing more exercise (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Fairly small	Very small	None
Females						
Moderate or vigorous 5+ times per week	1,660	56.7	33.4	6.4	1.6	1.8
Moderate or vigorous <5 times per week	2,708	49.9	40.8	7.4	1.0	0.8
Light exercise only	1,817	44.9	43.3	8.6	2.0	1.2
Never exercise	534	51.9	28.1	10.3	3.7	6.0

Health messages about the benefits of doing more exercise do not appear to be embedded in Hull's adult population, with fewer than half of most subgroups perceiving a very big health impact from doing more exercise. Only between Healthy Foundations types were there large differences in these perceptions by subgroups, which suggests that through segmentation, a social marketing campaign tailored to particular groups might be necessary.

Tables of data on the perceived health impact of doing more exercise, broken down by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile, ward and Area Committee Area of residence, as well as by Healthy Foundations type in some cases, may be found in **section 12.6** on **page 526**.

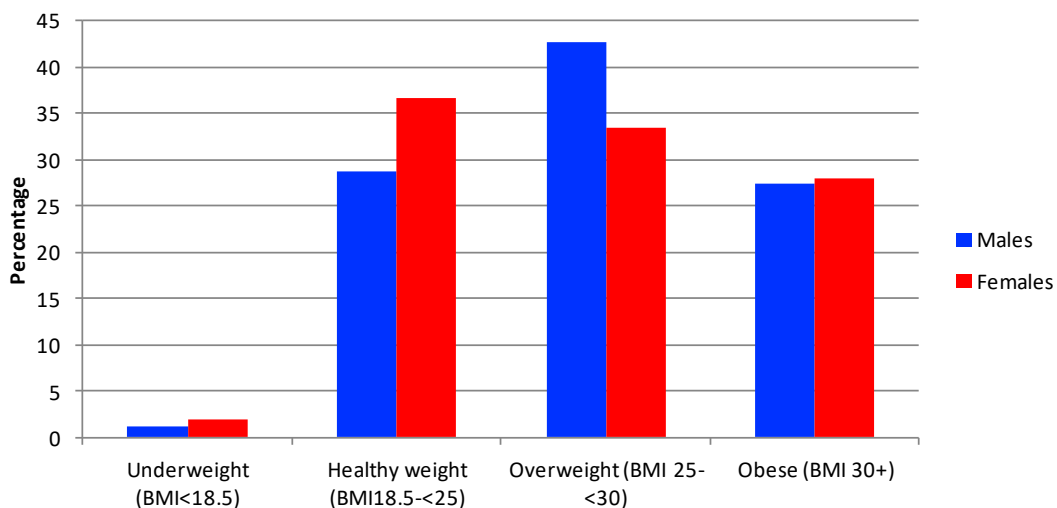
4.6 Body Mass Index

Body mass index (BMI) is derived from the provided weight and height of respondents, but adjusted to take into account the known under-reporting of weight and over-reporting of height (see **section 2.3.4** starting on **page 14**). Respondent were considered to be underweight if their adjusted BMI was less than 18.5; to be a healthy weight if their adjusted BMI was greater than 18.5 but less than 25; overweight if their adjusted BMI was greater than 25 but less than 30; obese if their adjusted BMI was greater than 30, including morbidly obese (adjusted BMI greater than 40).

4.6.1 Prevalence of overweight and obesity

Around two thirds of survey respondents were overweight or obese (70.1% of men and 61.4% of women). Of those classified as overweight or obese, similar proportions of men and women were classified as obese (27.5% and 28.1% respectively) although twice as many women as men were classified as morbidly obese, that is with a BMI of greater than 40 (4.4% of women, 2.0% of men). Men were more likely to be overweight (42.6%) than women (33.4%). Very few respondents were underweight (2.0% of women, 1.2% of men) while 36.6% of women were of a healthy weight, compared with 28.7% of men (see **Figure 4-100**).

Figure 4-100: Adjusted BMI category by gender



A majority of respondents aged 16-24 years were either underweight (4.6% of men; 5.6% of women) or a healthy weight (54.2% of men; 53.6% of women), the only age group for which this was the case (see **Figure 4-101** for men and **Figure 4-102** for women). Accordingly this age group had the smallest

proportion overweight (28.1% of men; 24.2% of women) or obese (11.9% of men; 14.3% of women). The proportions overweight or obese generally increased with age to peak at 79.1% amongst men aged 65-74 years and 66.1% of women aged 55-64 years, then decreasing to 73.7% of men, and 60.4% of women, aged 75+ years. Conversely the proportion of respondents of a healthy weight, or underweight, decreased with age until men aged 65-74 years and women aged 55-64 years, thence increasing.

At every age, the proportion of underweight or healthy weight respondents was greater in women than in men, although very similar in those aged 16-24 years. Men of each age were more likely to be overweight than women of the same age, while men aged 35-44 years and over were more likely to be obese than women of the same age, with the percentage obese greater in women than men only for those aged 16-24 years.

Figure 4-101: Adjusted BMI category in males by age band

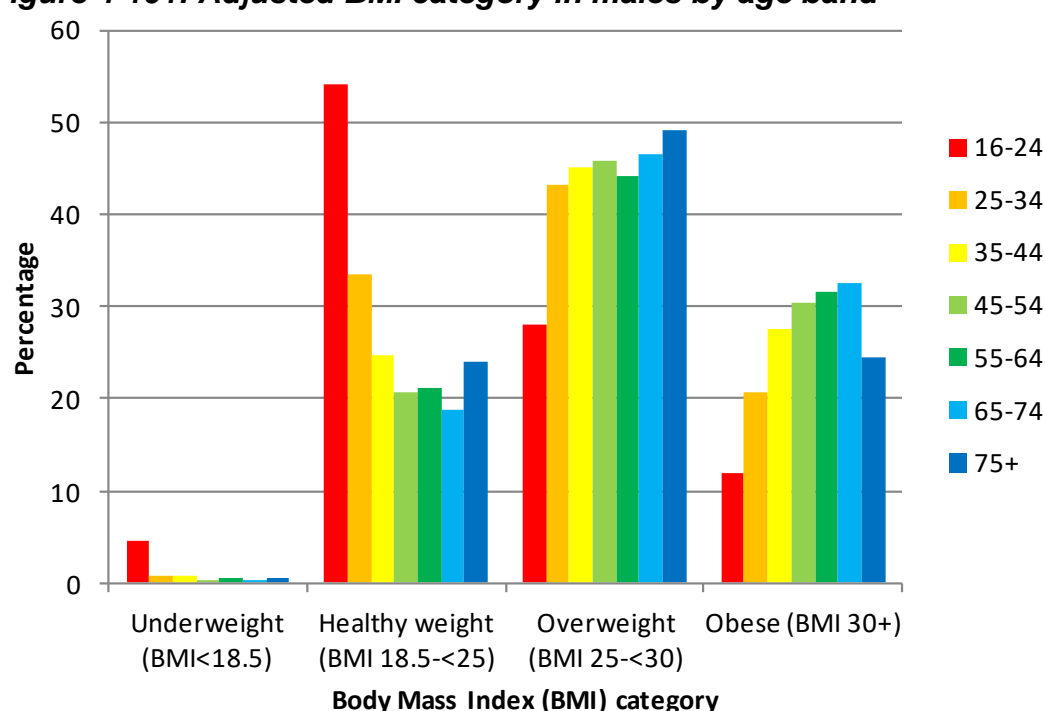
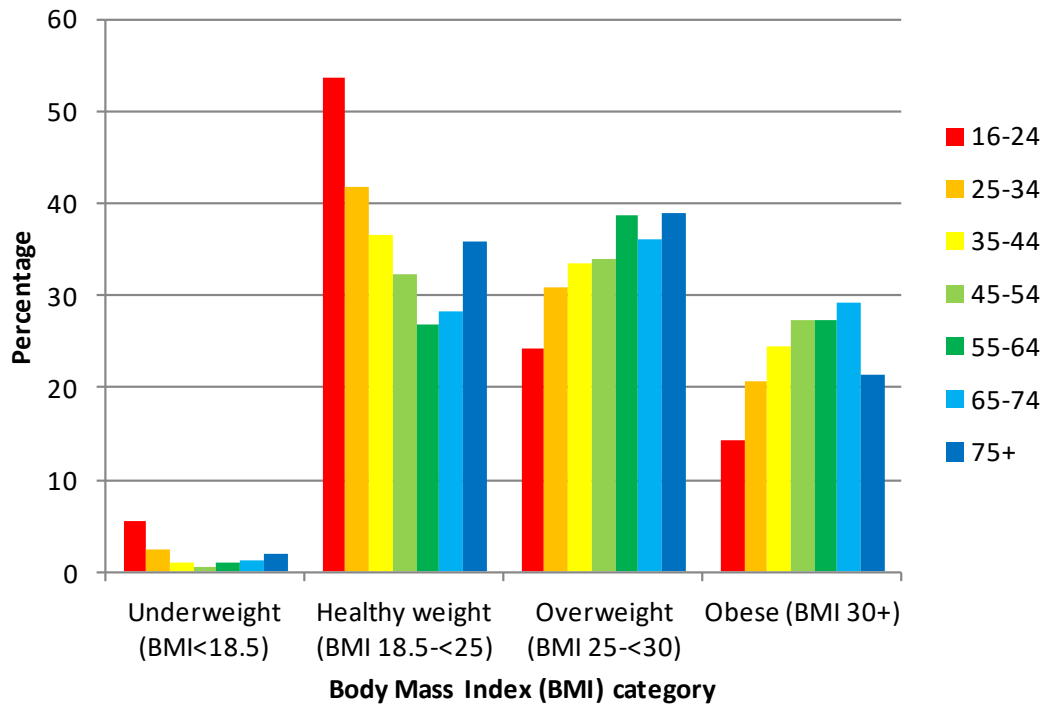


Figure 4-102: Adjusted BMI category in females by age band



BMI categories by Area Committee Area of residence are shown in **Figure 4-103** and **Figure 4-104** for men and women respectively. Residents of Wyke Area Committee Area were most likely to be a healthy weight (34.0% of men; 43.2% of women), and the least likely to be obese (22.1% of men; 22.6% of women), and had the lowest mean adjusted BMI (26.9 in men; 26.8 in women). Male residents of East and female residents of North Carr Area Committee Areas were the least likely to be a healthy weight (23.4% and 33.2% respectively). Male residents of Park and female residents of Northern Area Committee Areas were the most likely to be obese (30.1% and 31.5% of women). Residents of East Area Committee Area were the most likely to be overweight (46.7% of men; 36.6% of women), while residents of Park Area Committee Area were the least likely to be overweight (39.7% of men; 31.2% of women). Male residents of Riverside and female residents of Northern Area Committee Areas were the most likely to be morbidly obese (2.8% and 6.9% respectively).

Male respondents in each Area Committee Area were between one quarter and one third more likely than female respondents to be overweight, with the greatest difference in Wyke (35% higher). Women were slightly more likely than men to be obese, except in East and West Area Committee Areas, with the greatest difference in Northern (12.5% higher). Women in each Area Committee Area were more likely to be underweight or a healthy weight, ranging from 16% higher in Northern to 53% higher in East.

Figure 4-103: Adjusted BMI category in males by Area Committee Area

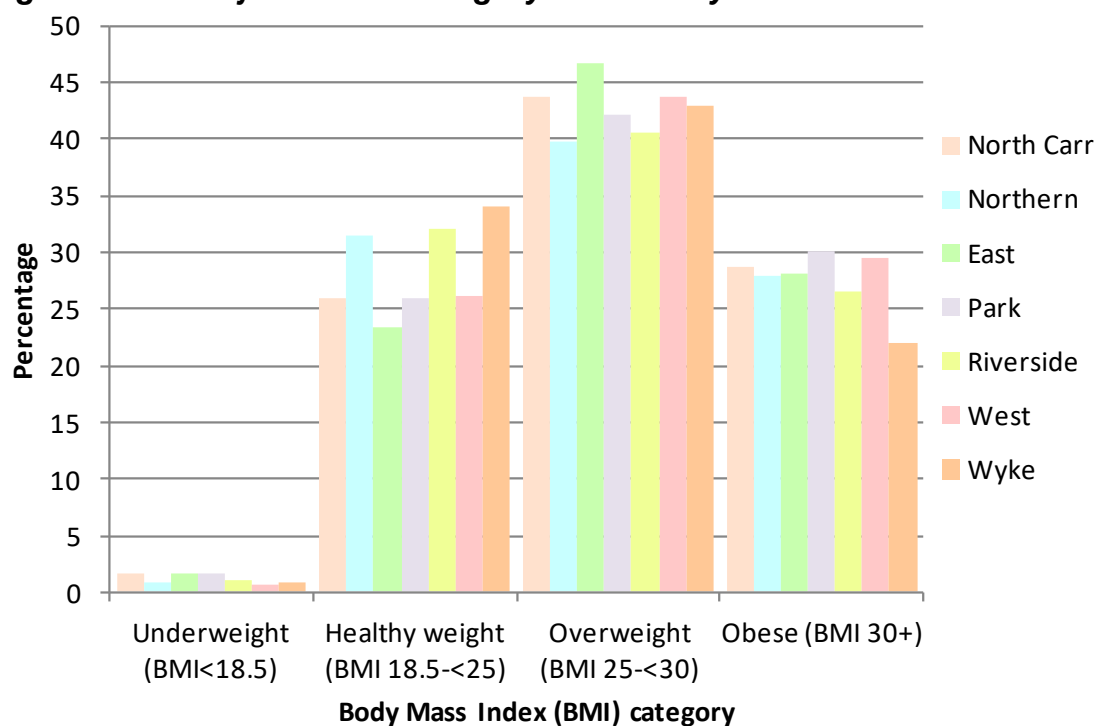
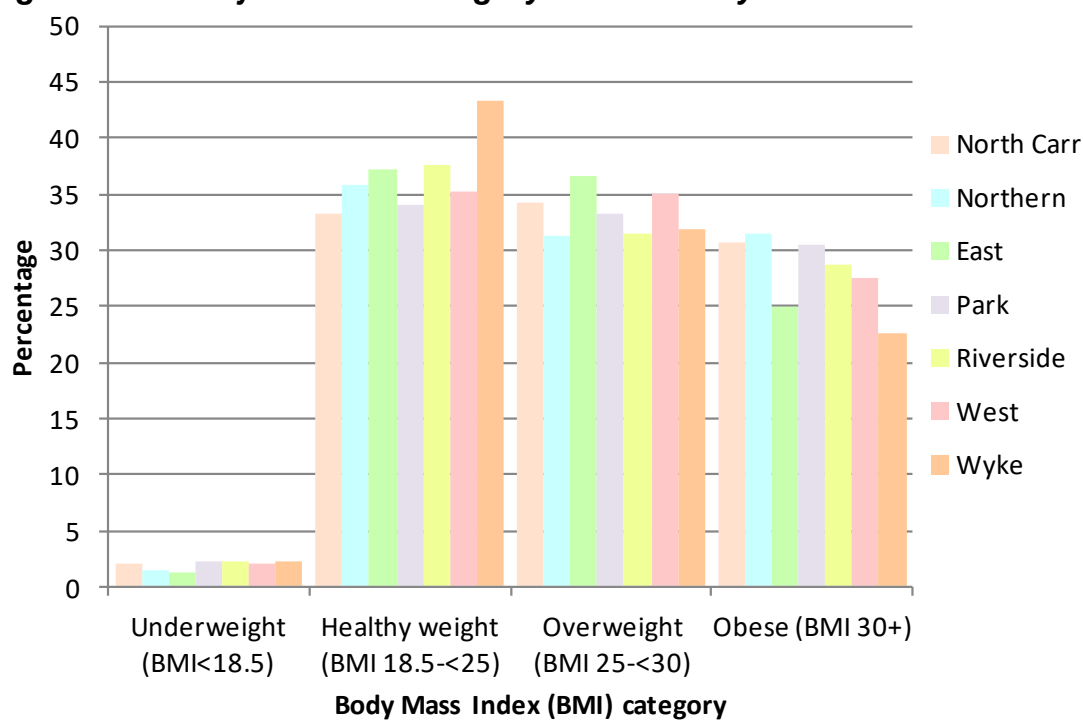
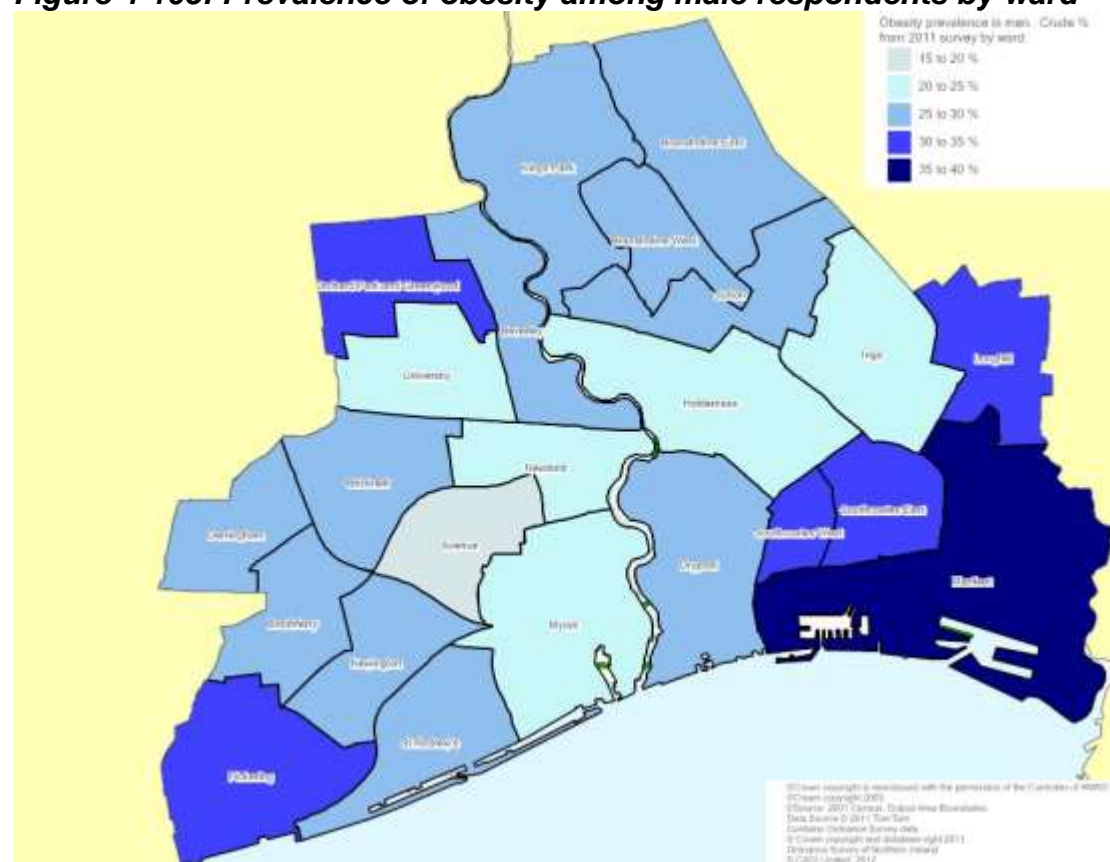


Figure 4-104: Adjusted BMI category in females by Area Committee Area



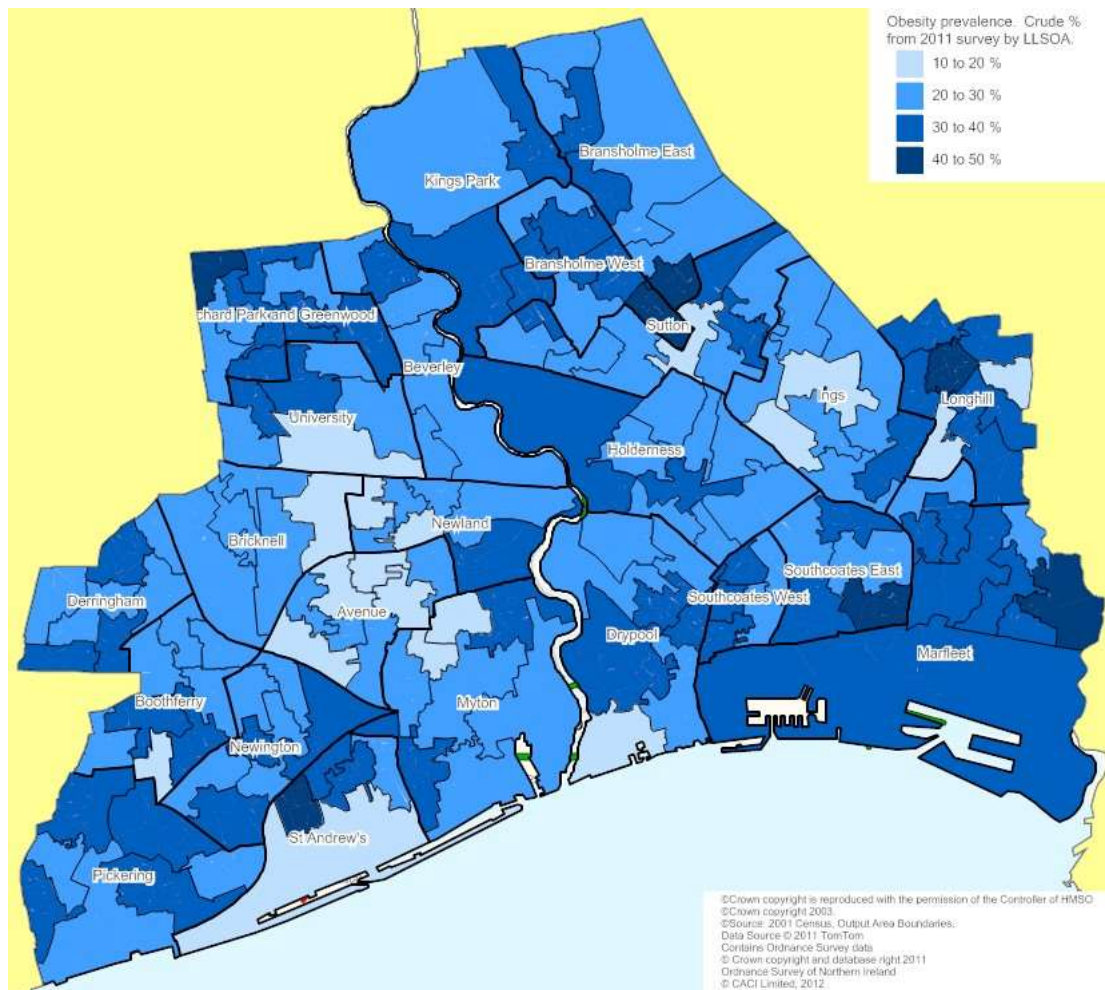
There was a greater range in proportions overweight or obese at ward level, with the proportions overweight ranging from 34.5% of men in Marfleet and 24.8% of women in St Andrews to 51.4% of men in Holderness to 42.1% of women in Bricknell. The proportions obese (**Figure 4-105** for men and, **Figure 4-106** for women) ranged from 18.5% of men in Avenue and 21.9% of women in Sutton to 35.6% of men in Marfleet and 36.3% of women in Orchard Park and Greenwood. The proportions overweight or obese combined ranged from 62.6% of men in St Andrews and 49.2% of women in Newland to 77.9% of men in Sutton and 68.1% of women in Bransholme West. The proportions of a healthy weight ranged from 21.1% of men in Sutton and 29.6% of women in Bransholme West to 36.5% of men in Avenue and 48.1% of women in Newland.



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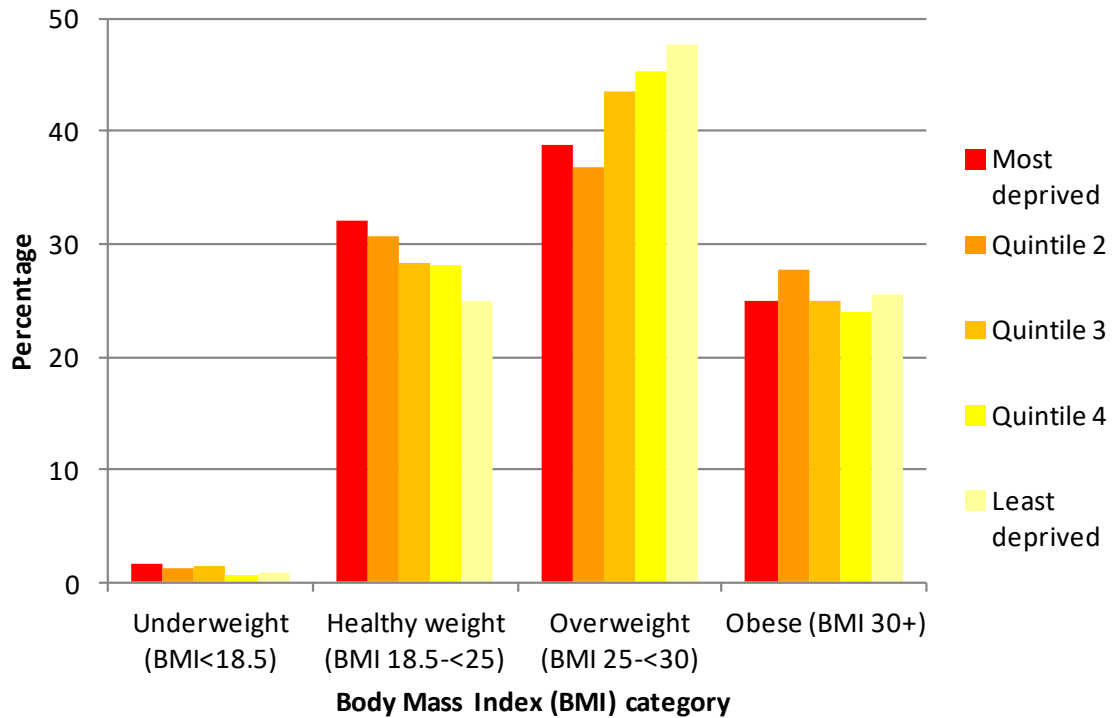
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Figure 4-107: Prevalence of obesity by lower layer super output areas



Amongst men, the proportions of respondents classified as being a healthy weight decreased as deprivation decreased (**Figure 4-108**) with men living in the most deprived fifth of areas one quarter more likely to be a healthy weight (32.0%) than men living in the least deprived fifth of areas (24.9%). The proportion of male respondents categorised as overweight increased as deprivation decreased, with one fifth fewer men in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull being overweight (38.8%) than in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city (47.7%), although lowest percentage was in men living in the second most deprived fifth of areas (38.6%). There was no trend by deprivation in the proportions of men categorised as obese. However, if we aggregate the proportions overweight or obese, we do see an increasing trend as deprivation decreases, with 63.8% of men living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull classified as overweight or obese, compared with 73.2% of men living in the least deprived fifth of areas.

Figure 4-108: Adjusted BMI category in males, by local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile

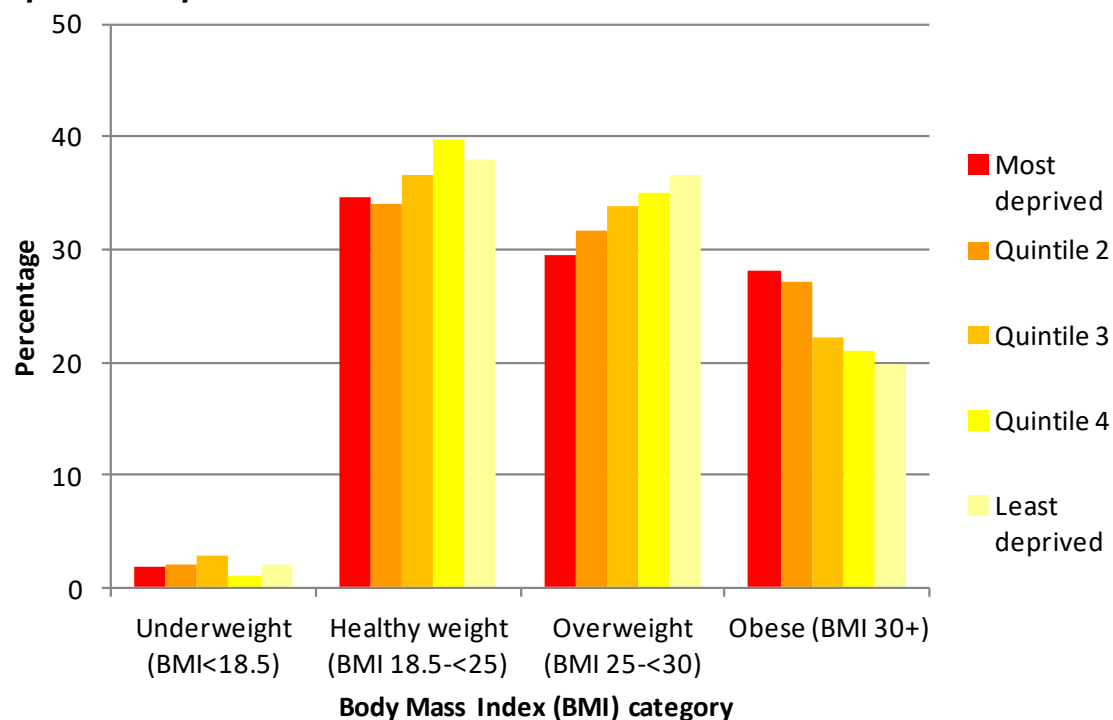


Patterns among women were somewhat different (**Figure 4-109**). The proportions of women of a healthy weight generally increased as deprivation decreased, ranging from 34.1% in women living in the second most deprived fifth of areas of Hull to 39.7% of women living in the second least deprived fifth of areas of the city. The most deprived quintile had the second lowest proportion (34.6%) and the least deprived quintile had the second highest proportion (38.0%). As with men the proportion of overweight women increased with decreasing deprivation, with the proportion in women living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull (29.4%) one fifth lower than the proportion among women in the least deprived fifth of areas (36.7%). Unlike with men there was a clear trend with deprivation in the proportions classified as obese, with the proportions decreasing as deprivation decreased. At 28.2 %, women living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were 42% more likely to be obese than women in the least deprived fifth of areas (19.8%). These two trends in the opposite direction cancel each other out if we aggregate those classified as overweight with those classified as obese.

Women within each local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile were more likely than men to be either underweight or a healthy weight, with the differences between men and women increasing as deprivation decreased, with women living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull 8% more likely to be either underweight or a healthy weight and women in the least deprived fifth of areas 54% more likely to be underweight or a healthy weight. Men within each local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile were more likely than women to be overweight, although no clear trend in the differences by deprivation quintile. Amongst respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull men

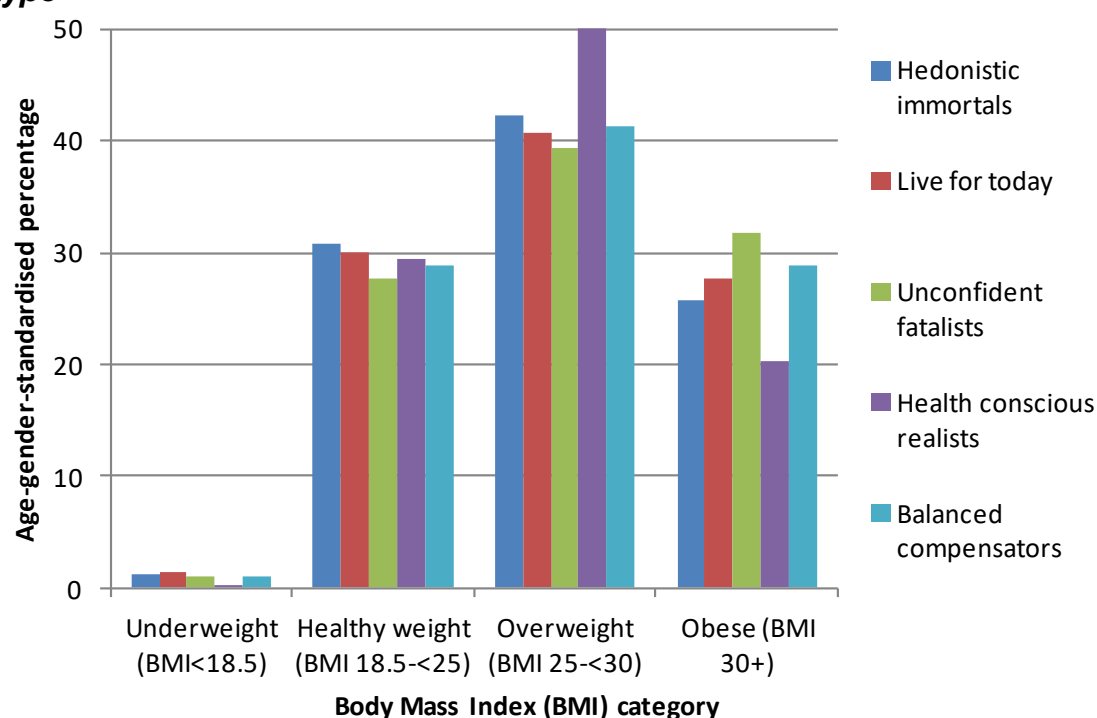
were 11% less likely to be obese than women, whereas for each other quintile men were more likely to be obese, with men living in the second most deprived fifth of areas of Hull 2% more likely than women to be obese, an men living in the least deprived fifth of areas 30% more likely than men to be obese.

Figure 4-109: Adjusted BMI category in females, by local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile



The proportion of male respondents classified as obese or overweight by Healthy Foundations type are shown in **Figure 4-110**. Differences by Healthy Foundations type in the percentage of men of a healthy weight were low, with the highest percentage among 'Hedonistic immortals' (30.8%) and the lowest among 'Unconfident fatalists' (27.8%). Similarly, there were few differences between most Healthy Foundations types in the percentages overweight, with exception of 'Health conscious realists' amongst whom 50% were overweight, which was between one fifth and one quarter higher than among the other Healthy Foundations types. This was countered by the percentages obese, with 'Health conscious realists' between one fifth and one third less likely to be obese than each of the other Healthy Foundations types. The most likely men to be obese were those classified as 'Unconfident fatalists' (31.8%). If we aggregate the percentages overweight and obese, there are fewer differences between 'Health conscious realists' and other Healthy Foundations types. The categories with the lowest percentage overweight or obese were 'Hedonistic immortals' (68.0%) and 'Live for today's' (68.5%), with 'Unconfident fatalists' having the highest percentage (71.1%).

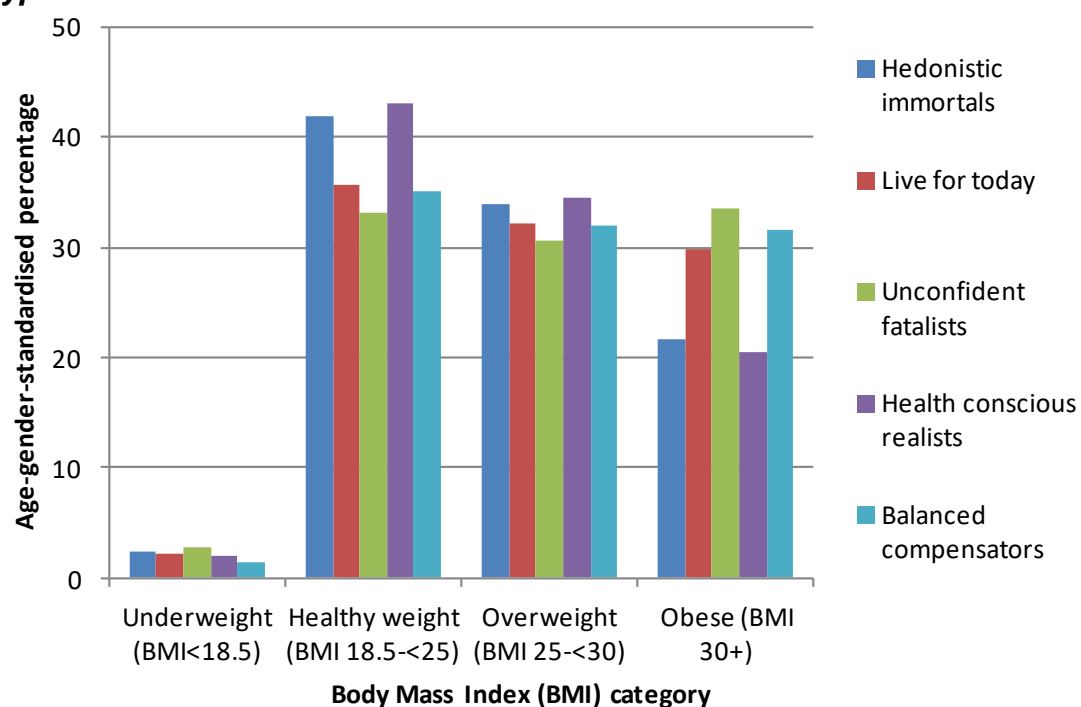
Figure 4-110: Adjusted BMI category in males, by Healthy Foundations type



Patterns were somewhat different among women (**Figure 4-111**). ‘Health conscious realists’ and ‘Hedonistic immortals’ were much more likely to be a healthy weight (43.0% and 41.9% respectively) than the other three Healthy Foundations types. Differences by Healthy Foundations types in the percentages defined as overweight were smaller, with the largest percentages again in (34.5% and 34.0% respectively). ‘Health conscious realists’ and ‘Hedonistic immortals’ had by far the lowest percentages classified as obese (20.5% and 21.7% respectively), with the highest percentages in ‘Unconfident fatalists’ (33.5%), ‘Balanced compensators’ (31.6%) and ‘Live for today’s’ (29.8%). If we aggregate the percentages overweight and obese, we see that ‘Health conscious realists’ and ‘Hedonistic immortals’ are between 10% and 14% less likely to be overweight or obese than the other three Healthy Foundations types.

Comparing men against women, we see that the percentage of women underweight or a healthy weight was between one fifth and one half higher than the percentage of men for each Healthy Foundations type, with the difference greatest among ‘Health conscious realists’. Men in each Healthy Foundations type were more likely to be overweight than women, ranging from 24% more likely among ‘Hedonistic immortals’ to 45% more likely among ‘Health conscious realists’. Only among ‘Hedonistic immortals’ was the percentage of obese men greater than the percentage of obese women (18% higher).

Figure 4-111: Adjusted BMI category in females, by Healthy Foundations type



The data behind the figures presented in this section may be found in **section 13.1** starting on **page 529**.

4.6.2 Trends in prevalence of overweight and obesity

National data on the prevalence of overweight and obese adults can be found in the Health Survey for England²¹, the most up-to-date data being for 2010. This data, by 10-year age band and gender is presented in **Table 4.24** together with comparable data from Hull surveys conducted in 2003, 2007, 2009 and 2011. It should be noted that if the levels of overweight and obesity are still rising in England, the comparisons between England 2010 and Hull 2011 will be biased, as the 2010 data is likely to underestimate the 2011 levels of overweight and obesity.

Men aged less than 35 years, and aged 45-54 years, were more likely to be overweight in Hull 2011 than in England 2010, with percentages the same, or lower, in Hull for other age groups. Although percentages of overweight men had increased between 2009 and 2011 in four out of seven age-groups, percentages were lower than in 2007 for each age-group. Overall, the percentage of overweight men was slightly higher in Hull 2011 than in England 2010, and had increased by a small amount since 2009, but was lower than in either 2003 or 2007.

Percentages overweight in 2011 were 22% lower in women than men overall as well as being lower for each age, with differences greatest in respondents aged 25-54 years. More women aged less than 55 years, and aged 75+ years, were overweight in Hull 2011 than in England 2010. Percentages in 2011 were higher than in 2009 in respondents aged 16-24 years and 65-74 years, similar in women aged 55-64 years and 75+ years, and lower for other ages. Overall, the percentage of overweight women in 2011 was unchanged on 2011, but a little higher than in 2007, and higher than for England 2010.

The overall percentage of men obese in Hull 2011 had increased by 7% since 2009, was 50% higher than in 2007, and was 5% higher than in England 2010. Increases in the percentage obese occurred between 2009 and 2011 in all men aged less than 45 years, and in men aged 65+ years, with the largest, 67%, increase in men aged 75+ years. Only among men aged 45-64 years was the percentage obese lower in Hull 2011 than in England 2010. The percentage of men obese in Hull 2011 was greater than in 2003 or 2007 for each age-group.

Among women, the overall percentage obese had increased by 9% since 2009, was more than 20% higher than in 2003 or 2007, and was 7% higher than in England 2010. Percentages obese were higher in all women aged less than 65 years in Hull 2011 than in England 2010, having increased since 2009 in women aged less than 45 years, aged 55-64 years and aged 75+ years. Percentages of women obese in 2011 were greater than in 2003 or 2007 for each age except for women aged 55-64 years.

²¹ The Information Centre (2011)

Table 4.24: Prevalence of overweight and obese adults by gender and age, comparison with previous Hull surveys (2003, 2007, 2009) and England 2010

England 2010								
Gender	Overweight or obese (%)							Total
	Age band							
	16-24 ²²	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
Overweight								
Males								
England 2010	22.1	37.2	48.6	44.0	44.0	53.3	50.0	41.6
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
Hull 2009	29.6	41.8	48.1	42.9	42.6	46.9	45.7	42.1
Hull 2011	28.1	43.2	45.2	45.7	44.0	46.5	49.1	42.6
Females								
England 2010	20.6	27.8	30.0	33.7	38.8	37.2	37.4	31.7
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
Hull 2009	21.4	33.0	35.0	36.1	38.4	33.2	39.0	33.4
Hull 2011	24.2	30.8	33.5	33.9	38.7	36.2	39.0	33.4
Obese								
Males								
England 2010	12.7	19.4	27.6	34.5	36.5	28.1	25.6	26.2
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
Hull 2009	10.6	20.3	27.4	35.7	35.6	33.5	15.6	25.7
Hull 2011	13.1	22.4	29.3	33.3	34.4	34.2	26.1	27.5
Females								
England 2010	11.2	21.3	26.1	30.2	31.8	36.6	27.4	26.1
Hull 2003	12.5	18.0	23.4	25.2	34.4	24.9	19.2	23.2
Hull 2007	9.8	14.7	25.5	29.7	34.0	28.4	16.7	23.1
Hull 2009	12.6	21.9	27.4	34.6	31.6	35.7	17.8	25.7
Hull 2011	16.6	24.8	28.9	33.2	33.4	34.2	23.0	28.0
Overweight or obese								
Males								
England 2010	34.8	56.6	76.2	78.5	80.5	81.4	75.6	67.8
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
Hull 2009	40.2	62.1	75.5	78.6	78.2	80.4	61.3	67.8
Hull 2011	41.2	65.6	74.5	79.0	78.4	80.7	75.2	70.1
Females								
England 2010	31.7	49.1	56.2	63.9	70.6	73.8	64.8	57.8
Hull 2003	40.8	42.3	57.3	62.6	68.1	66.4	57.0	56.7
Hull 2007	29.9	41.3	54.8	66.9	70.8	69.9	58.3	55.8
Hull 2009	34.0	55.0	62.4	70.7	70.0	68.9	56.8	59.1
Hull 2011	40.8	55.6	62.3	67.0	72.1	70.4	62.1	61.4

²² 18-24 for Hull 2003, 2007

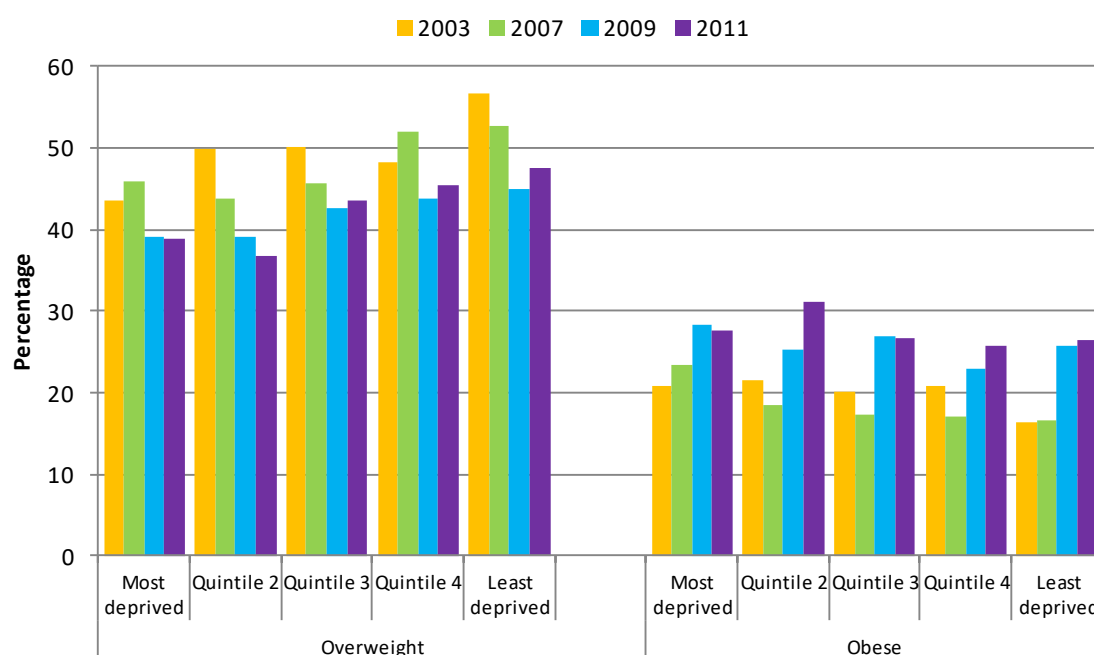
Considering the overweight and obese combined, men in Hull 2011 were 3% more likely to be overweight or obese than men in England 2010, although only among men aged 16-24 and 25-34 years were the percentages overweight or obese higher in Hull 2011 than in England 2011. The percentage overweight or obese in Hull 2011 was higher than from each of the previous three surveys, although very similar to the 2003 survey.

The picture among women was different, as women in Hull 2011 were 6% more likely to be overweight or obese than women in England 2010, with the percentage overweight or obese lower in Hull 2011 than England 2010 only among women aged 65+ years. The percentage of women overweight or obese in Hull 2011 was higher than for each of the three previous surveys, having increased by 4% since 2009, with increases seen for all ages except those aged 35-54 years. Women were 12% less likely than men to be overweight or obese in Hull 2011, with percentage overweight or obese higher among women than men only for respondents aged 25-34 years.

Patterns over time in the percentages overweight or obese by local IMD 2010 deprivation quintiles were mixed. The percentage of men overweight decreased between 2009 and 2011 in men living in the two most deprived fifths of areas of Hull, increasing for each other quintile, with the largest increase seen in respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city (**Figure 4-182**). However, percentages were still lower for each quintile in 2011 than for 2003 or 2007. The gap between the most deprived quintile and the least deprived quintile decreased between 2003 and 2011. In 2003 men living in the most deprived fifth of areas in Hull were 23% less likely to be overweight, but in 2011 they were 19% less likely to be overweight.

In terms of changes in obesity, men living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull, as well as those in the middle quintile, saw the percentages obese decrease between 2009 and 2011, with increases for other quintiles, but with higher increases in the more deprived quintiles. However, the percentages obese were still higher than for 2003 or 2007 for every local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile. The gap between the most deprived and least deprived quintiles decreased over time. In 2003 male respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of the city were 27% more likely to be obese than those living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city, increasing to 40% in 2007, thence decreasing to 10% in 2009 and 4% in 2011. The largest increases in obesity were seen in men living in the second most deprived fifth of areas of the city, with obesity 24% higher than in 2009 and 68% higher than in 2007.

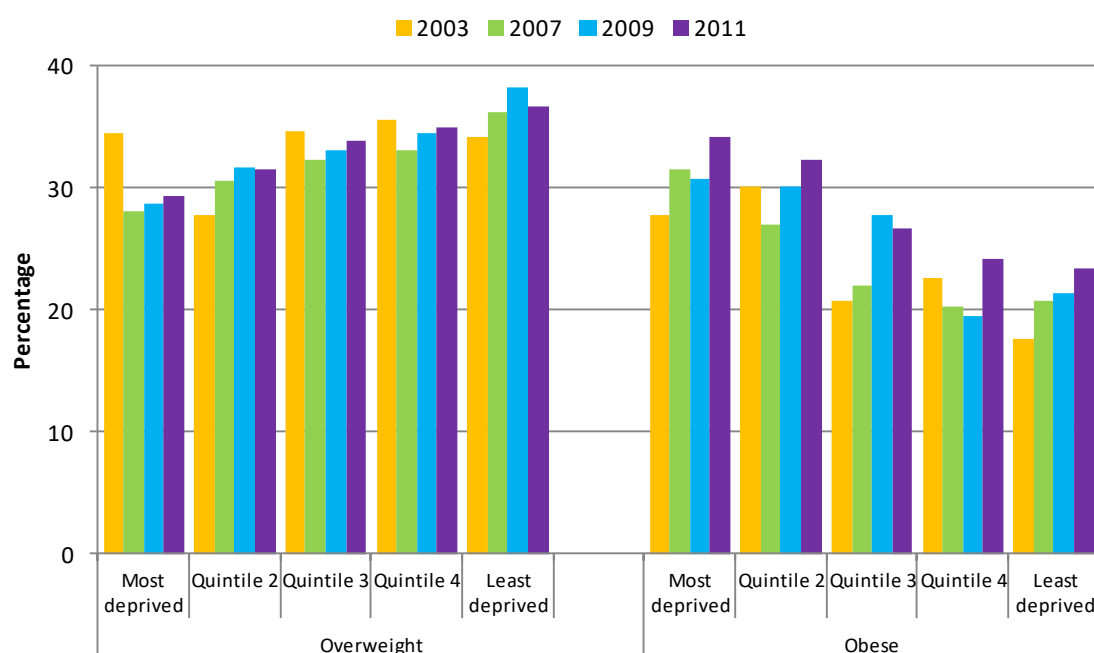
Figure 4-112: Percentage of male respondents overweight or obese by local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile, comparisons with previous surveys



Changes between 2009 and 2011 in the percentage of women classified as overweight were small, with the largest, 2.5%, increase seen in respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull, and the largest, 4%, decrease in women living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city (**Figure 4-113**). Women in 2011 living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were 20% less likely to be overweight than women living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city. This difference was lower than in 2007 or 2009, when it was 23% and 25% respectively.

In terms of changes in obesity, each quintile except the middle quintile saw increases in obesity between 2009 and 2011. The largest, 24%, increase was among respondents living in the second least deprived fifth of areas of Hull, with other increases of between 7% and 11%. The percentage of women obese was higher in 2011 than in either 2003 or 2007 for each deprivation quintile. The gap between the most deprived and least deprived quintiles increased slightly between 2009 and 2011 with women living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull in 2011 46% more likely to be obese than women living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city, although this represents a decrease since 2003 and 2007 when the gap was 58% and 52% respectively.

Figure 4-113: Percentage of female respondents overweight or obese by local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile, comparisons with previous surveys



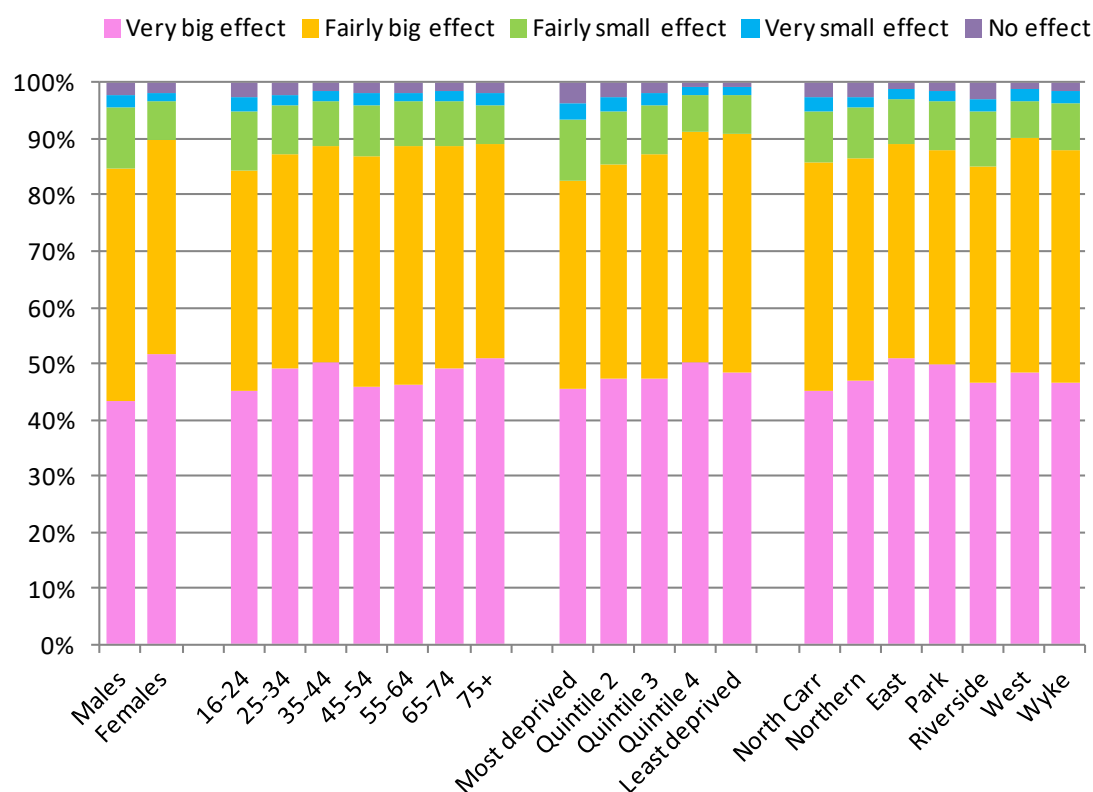
More men than women were overweight for each deprivation quintile and from each survey. The ranking of the differences by deprivation quintile changed from survey to survey. In 2011, the lowest difference was amongst those respondents living in the second most deprived fifth of areas of Hull (17% higher in men), with between 28% and 30% more men than women being overweight for the other quintiles. In terms of obesity in 2003 and 2007 more women were more likely than to be obese in each deprivation quintile. In 2009 and 2011, men in the two least deprived fifths of areas of Hull were more likely to be obese than women in these areas. In 2011 men in the most deprived fifth of areas of hull were 19% less likely to be obese than women in those areas, while men living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city were 13% more likely to be obese than women in those areas. This occurred as men in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city were becoming obese at a faster rate than women in those areas, despite increases in obesity among both men and women in these areas.

Increasing levels of overweight and obesity are perhaps to be expected at a time of rising unemployment, increasing prices and decreasing or stagnating incomes. For those with lower real incomes, there is often no choice but to eat cheaper, processed, high calorie, and often less nutritious, foods. Also, comfort eating of calorie dense foods may also be more prevalent. Each of these may have contributed to the increases seen in percentages of respondents overweight or obese.

4.6.3 Perceived health impact of achieving and maintaining a healthy weight

Figure 4-114 displays the variations in perceived health impact of achieving and maintaining a healthy weight by age, gender and deprivation quintile. The health impact of achieving and maintaining a healthy weight was seen as very big by 47.9% of survey respondents, 51.7% of women and 43.3% of men. A very big health impact was perceived by around half of respondents in each age-group, with the exception of respondents aged 16-24 years, 45-54 years and 55-64 years, where 45% to 46% of respondents expected there would be a very big impact on health. There were only small differences by deprivation quintile in the percentage of respondents that would expect a very big impact on health from achieving and maintaining a healthy weight, ranging from 45.7% of respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of the city to 50.2% of respondents living in the second least deprived fifth of areas of the city. A similar range was seen by Area Committee Area, from 45.3% of respondents living in North Carr to 50.8% of respondents living in East.

Figure 4-114: Perceived health impact of achieving and maintaining a healthy weight by gender, by age, by local deprivation quintile (IMD 2010) and by Area Committee Area of residence

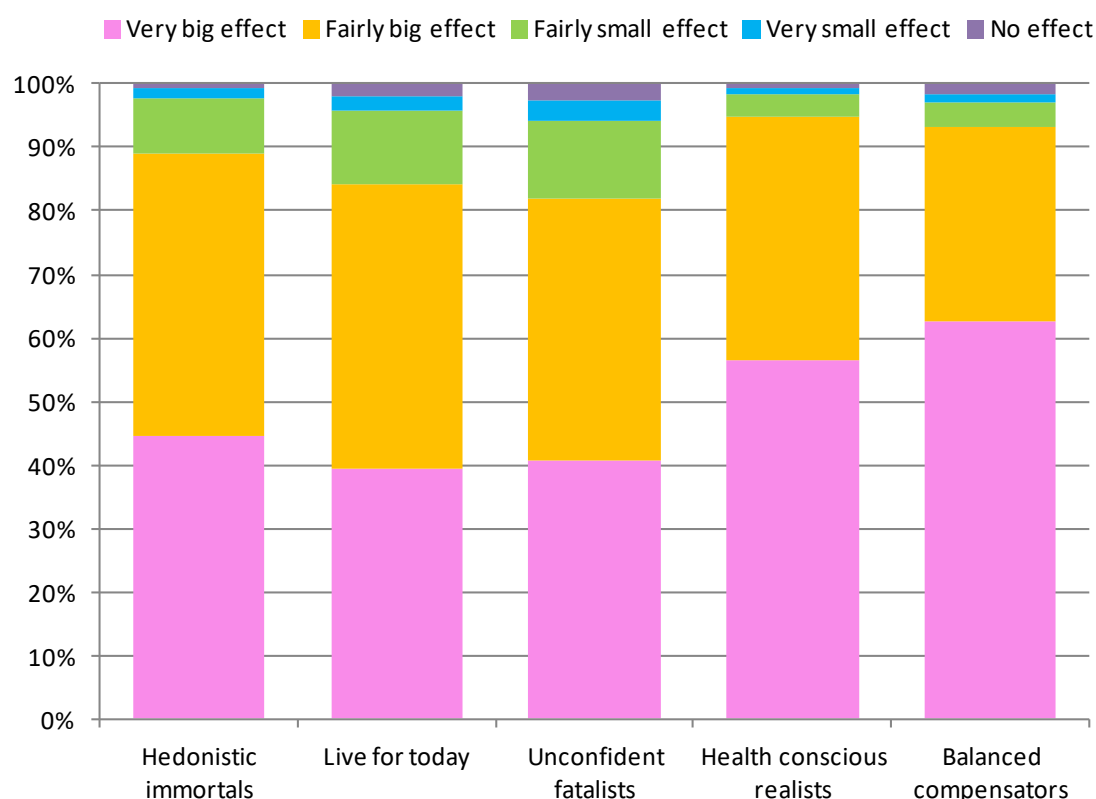


The percentages expecting no health impact from achieving and maintaining a healthy weight were small for each subgroup, with the widest range by

deprivation quintile, from 0.7% among respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of Hull to 3.5% of those living in the most deprived fifth of areas, although the percentages that expected only a small, or no, health benefit from achieving and maintaining a healthy weight did differ between subgroups. Men were 50% more likely than women to expect little or no health impact; younger respondents were more likely than older respondents to expect a small, or no, health impact; respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were twice as likely as those living in the two least deprived fifths of areas of the city to expect little or no health impact. Respondents living in West were the least likely to expect only a small, or no, health impact from achieving and maintaining a healthy weight, while respondents living in Riverside were the most likely.

Respondents categorised as 'Balanced compensators' or 'Health conscious realists' were the most likely to expect a very big health impact on achieving and maintaining a healthy weight (**Figure 4-115**) at 63% and 56% respectively. At 18.2%, 'Unconfident fatalists' were three times more likely than 'Health conscious realists' or 'Balanced compensators' to expect only a small, or no, health impact from achieving and maintaining a healthy weight.

Figure 4-115: Perceived health impact of achieving and maintaining a healthy weight by gender, by age, by local deprivation quintile (IMD 2010) and by Healthy Foundations type



There may be differences in the perceptions of the health impact of achieving and maintaining a healthy weight by the weight of respondents. To this end **Table 4.25** shows the perceptions of the health impact of achieving and maintaining a healthy weight by whether the respondents were overweight or obese. Perhaps surprisingly, respondents that were not overweight or obese were slightly less likely to expect achieving and maintaining a healthy weight would have a very big impact on health, and were the most likely to expect there to be only a small, or no, health impact (18.4% of men and 11.2% of women). While there was little difference between men who were obese or overweight, among women the obese were more likely to anticipate a very big impact on health from achieving and maintaining a healthy weight than overweight women.

Table 4.25: Perceptions of the health impact of achieving and maintaining a healthy weight by BMI category of respondents

Maintaining a healthy weight by BMI category of respondents						
Gender and BMI category	Number of respondents	Perceived health impact of doing more exercise (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Fairly small	Very small	None
Males						
Not overweight or obese (BMI<25)	1,658	41.4	40.2	12.4	2.7	3.3
Overweight (BMI 25-<30)	2,385	43.9	43.1	9.6	2.0	1.5
Obese (BMI 30+)	1,537	44.5	41.6	10.5	2.1	1.2
Overweight or obese (BMI 25+)	3,922	44.1	42.5	10.0	2.0	1.4
Females						
Not overweight or obese (BMI<25)	2,387	49.9	38.9	7.0	1.8	2.4
Overweight (BMI 25-<30)	2,058	51.5	40.4	5.8	1.6	0.8
Obese (BMI 30+)	1,764	55.6	35.7	6.3	1.4	1.0
Overweight or obese (BMI 25+)	3,822	53.4	38.2	6.0	1.5	0.9

The question on the perceived health impact of achieving and maintaining a healthy weight was first asked in the 2009 social capital survey in Hull. Comparisons with this survey are presented in **Table 4.26** by gender. The percentages perceiving a very big impact on health decreased between 2009 and 2011 for both men (by 25%) and women (by 22%). While some of this decrease was accounted for by an increase in those expecting a fairly big

impact on health, the percentages expecting only a small, or no, impact on health from achieving and maintaining a healthy weight increased between 2009 and 2011 by just over half in men to 15.3% and doubled in women to 10.1%.

Table 4.26: Perceptions of the health impact of achieving and maintaining a healthy weight by gender, comparisons with previous Hull surveys

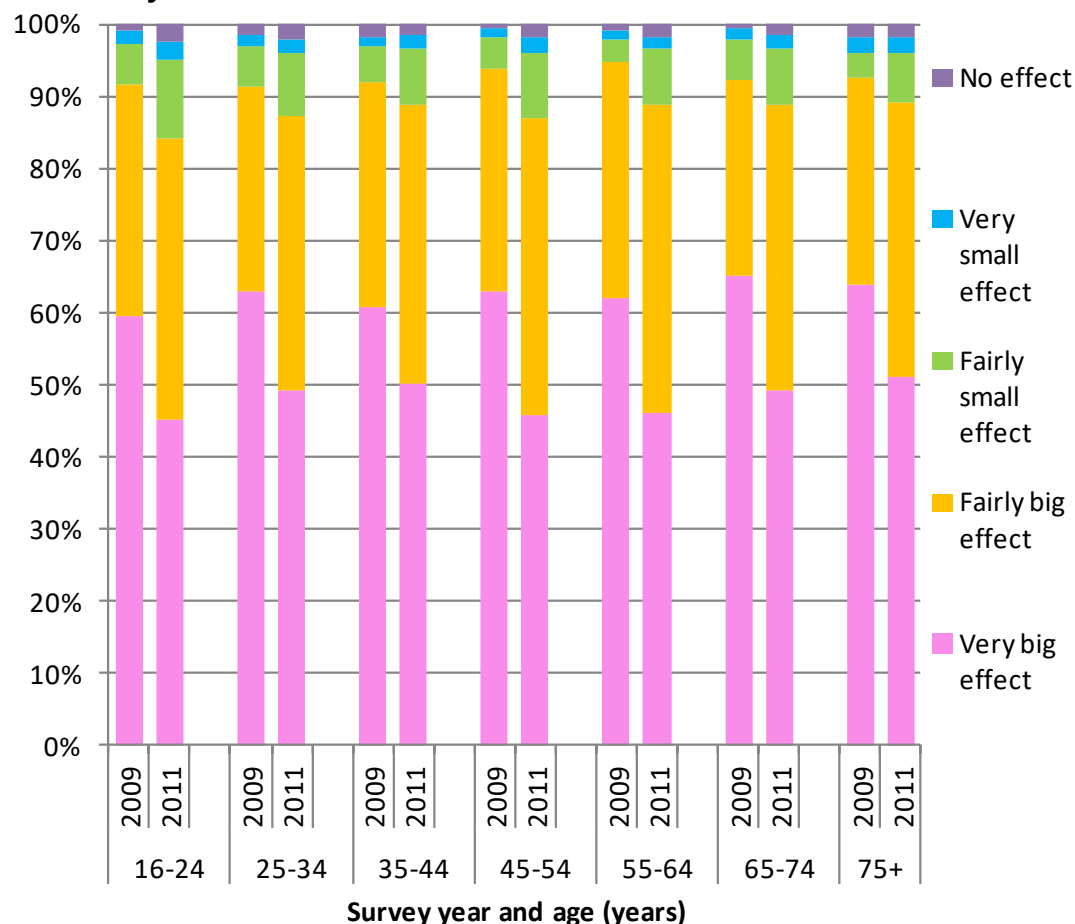
surveys

Gender	Number of respondents	Perceived health impact of doing more exercise (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Fairly small	Very small	None
Males						
2009	1,943	57.8	32.0	7.0	1.7	1.4
2011	5,912	43.3	41.5	10.8	2.4	2.1
Females						
2009	2,086	66.2	28.9	2.7	1.2	1.0
2011	6,925	51.7	38.1	6.7	1.7	1.7

If we look at comparisons with the 2009 social capital survey by age bands (**Figure 4-116**) we see that the decreases in the percentages perceiving a very big health impact from achieving and maintaining a healthy weight were seen for each age group, with decreases ranging between 17% 23%. While increases were seen for the percentages that expected a fairly big impact on health from achieving and maintaining a healthy weight, there were also large increases in the percentages that expected only a small, or no impact on health. Although the percentages expecting a small, or no, impact on health from achieving and maintaining a healthy weight were relatively small, they had increased substantially since 2009. The smallest increases were among respondents aged 25-44 years and aged 65+ years, where increases were between 43% and 46%; the largest increases were seen among respondents aged 45-64 years, where percentages expecting only a small, or no, health impact from achieving and maintaining a healthy weight more than doubled, to 13.4% in those aged 45-54 years and 11.2% of those aged 55-64 years. The youngest respondents, those aged 16-24 years, had the largest percentage in 2011 expecting only a small, or no, health impact on stopping smoking which, at 15.7%, had increased by 86% since 2009.

Decreases between 2009 and 2011 in the percentages perceiving a very big impact on health from achieving and maintaining a healthy weight were seen for each deprivation quintile, with decreases ranging from 18% in second least deprived quintile to 28% in the most deprived quintile, but with no consistent trend by deprivation quintile. While there were increases in the percentages expecting a fairly big impact on health for each deprivation quintile of between one quarter and one third, there were also increases for each quintile in the percentages perceiving only a small, or no, impact on health from achieving and maintaining a healthy weight (**Figure 4-117**).

Figure 4-116: Perceptions of the health impact of achieving and maintaining a healthy weight by age band, comparisons with previous Hull surveys

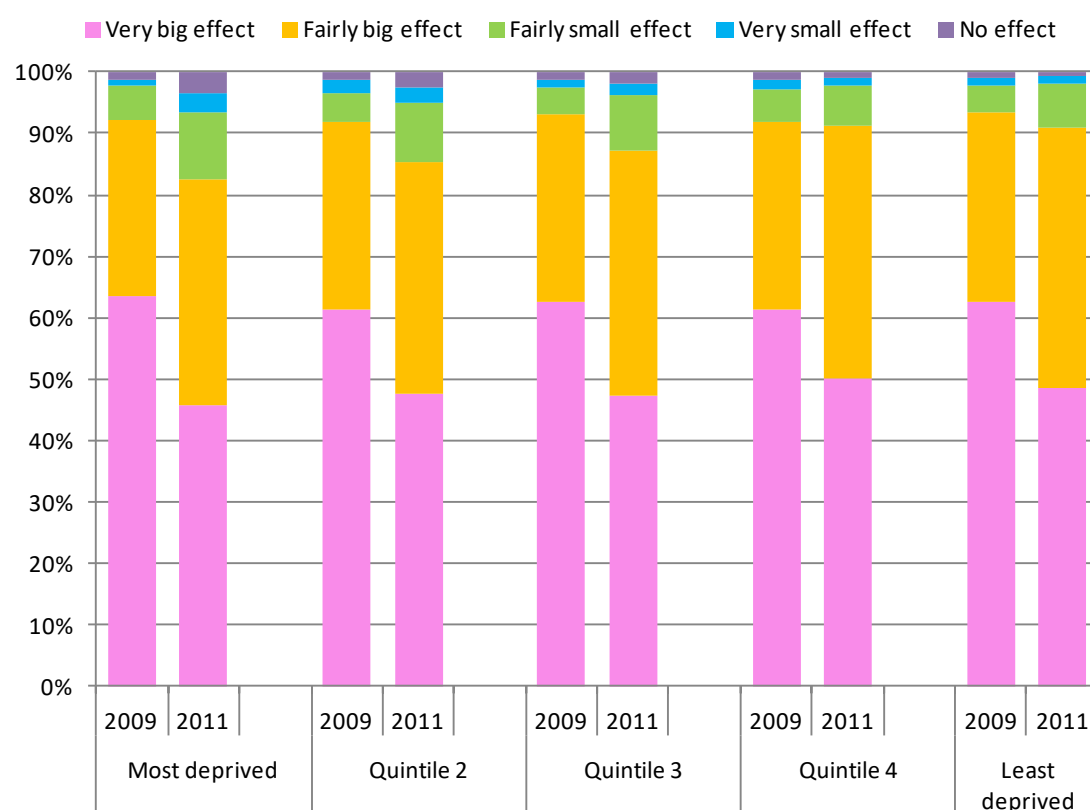


The largest increase in the percentage expecting only a small, or no, health impact was seen in the most deprived quintile, with the percentage more than doubling to 17.4%. The second and third most deprived quintiles saw increases of more than 80% to reach 14.7% and 12.8% respectively in 2011, while the percentages expecting only a small or no, impact on health from achieving and maintaining a healthy weight in 2011 in the second least deprived quintile and the least deprived quintile (8.8% and 9.1% respectively) were around half the percentage found in the most deprived quintile, having increased since 2009 only slightly in the second least deprived quintile and by around one third in the least deprived quintile. While the percentages expecting no impact on health from achieving and maintaining a healthy weight were small for each quintile, the percentages in the most deprived quintile and the second most deprived quintile, each having more than doubled since 2009, were five times higher and four times higher respectively than among the least deprived quintile.

The changes seen in the perceptions of the health impact of achieving and maintaining a healthy weight may reflect changing attitudes that are, at least partly, due to the straightened economic circumstances that many people find

they are living in, with decreasing or stagnating wages, increased prices and rising unemployment. In these circumstances, losing weight may seem less relevant, and for many people there is a need to eat cheaper, more calorific, but less nutritious foods, as the only way to feed a family with the reduced spending power they are experiencing. In these circumstances there is likely to be a sort of post hoc justification for these decisions. It is likely that, if austerity continues for the next few years, as the government claims it will, if this survey were to be repeated in two or three years, there would be further decreases in the percentages expecting a very big impact on achieving and maintaining a healthy, and further increases in those expecting only a small, or no, impact.

Figure 4-117: Perceptions of the health impact of achieving and maintaining a healthy weight by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010), comparisons with the 2009 Hull prevalence survey



Tables of data on the perceived health impact of achieving and maintaining a health weight, broken down by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile, ward and Area Committee Area of residence, as well as by Healthy foundations type, may be found in **section 13.3** on **page 539**.

4.7 *Estimated number of Hull residents with lifestyle risk factors*

The number of residents in Hull aged 16 years and over with the behavioural lifestyle risk factors examined in this report can be estimated by applying age-specific percentages with each risk factor to the number of Hull residents of each age-band. The resident population used here is extracted from the October 2011 GP registered population. As well as individual lifestyle risk factors, estimates of the numbers of Hull residents with multiple lifestyle risk factors are also presented in **Table 4.27**. Similar analyses are presented for each Area Committee Area in **Table 4.28** (North Carr), **Table 4.29** (Northern), **Table 4.30** (East), **Table 4.31** (Park), **Table 4.32** (Riverside), **Table 4.33** (West) and **Table 4.34** (Wyke).

Risk factors were divided into six groups; smoking, weight, diet, exercise and alcohol. Within each group, several potential risk factors were identified. For estimating numbers of adults with multiple risk factors, only one risk factor in each group was considered. Former smoker is used as a risk factor, as risk of certain diseases is raised even if no longer a smoker, for example Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease. However, when multiple risk factors are presented, separate estimates have been produced where being a former smoker can be included or excluded.

More than 98% of Hull's 16+ residents had at least one of these risk factors. Almost 90% of Hull residents aged 16+ years had risk factors from at least two of these risk factor groups, while almost two thirds had risk factors from at least three of these groups (57.1% or more than 123,000 people; even more if former smokers are included). Percentages were higher among men (61.8%) than women (52.4%). Almost one quarter of men in Hull aged 16+ years had risk factors from at least 4 of these groups (23.7%, or almost 26,000 men) as did almost one in six women (17.2% or more than 18,000 women). Again, percentages were even higher if former smokers were included. Just over 6,600 Hull residents aged 16+ years had risk factors from each of the five groups, rising to just over 11,400 if former smoking is allowed to be included as a risk factor. This means 3% or 5.3% respectively of Hull's 16+ population were smokers (or ex-smokers), had poor diets, were overweight or obese, did not take sufficient exercise and were 'problem' drinkers. Percentages were twice as high among men (4.1%) than among women (2.0%), and even higher if former smokers were included.

Table 4.27: Estimated number of Hull residents (16 years and over) with the following lifestyle risk factors

Lifestyle risk factor		Estimated number of Hull residents aged 16+ years (October 2011 population) with specified lifestyle behaviour		
		Men (N=108,758)	Women (N=106,709)	All (N=215,467)
Smoking	Current smoker	38,359	36,262	74,620
	Former smoker	28,038	26,577	54,615
Weight	Overweight (BMI 25-29.9)	45,883	35,132	81,015
	Obese (BMI 30+)	29,158	28,996	58,153
	Overweight or obese (BMI 25+)	75,040	64,128	139,168
Diet	Does not eat healthy diet	27,019	20,962	47,980
	Does not know if eats/what is a healthy diet	8,674	6,450	15,124
	Eats fewer than 5-A-DAY fruits and vegetables	89,671	83,744	173,416
Exercise	Never exercises	10,084	9,399	19,483
	Light exercise only	24,550	28,933	53,483
	Some moderate/vigorous exercise (<5 times p.w.)	41,035	42,157	83,192
Alcohol	Excessive weekly units (>21 units men; >14 units women)	17,582	10,323	27,905
	Binge drinking at least once a week	26,230	14,986	41,216
	Excessive and binge drinking	12,189	6,414	18,604
	Excessive and/or binge drinking	19,141	12,139	31,280
At least one of the above		107,505	105,026	212,531
At least one of the above (excluding former smoker)		107,058	104,322	211,380
At least 2 risk factor groups		99,598	94,555	194,153
At least 2 risk factor groups (excluding former smoker)		96,335	90,559	186,893
At least 3 risk factor groups		75,402	66,249	141,651
At least 3 risk factor groups (excluding former smoker)		67,235	55,889	123,124
At least 4 risk factor groups		37,639	27,634	65,274
At least 4 risk factor groups (excluding former smoker)		25,749	18,323	44,073
Each risk factor group		7,720	3,694	11,414
Each risk factor group (excluding former smoker)		4,493	2,112	6,605

Table 4.28: Estimated number of North Carr residents (16 years and over) with the following lifestyle risk factors

Lifestyle risk factor		Estimated number of North Carr residents aged 16+ years (October 2011 population) with specified lifestyle behaviour		
		Men (n=11,381)	Women (n=11,663)	All (n=23,044)
Smoking	Current smoker	4,177	4,192	8,369
	Former smoker	2,787	2,756	5,542
Weight	Overweight (BMI 25-29.9)	4,869	3,915	8,784
	Obese (BMI 30+)	3,095	3,432	6,527
	Overweight or obese (BMI 25+)	7,963	7,348	15,311
Diet	Does not eat healthy diet	2,827	2,445	5,272
	Does not know if/what is healthy diet	1,108	810	1,919
	Eats less than 5-A-DAY fruits and vegetables	9,506	9,454	18,959
Exercise	Never exercises	993	835	1,828
	Light exercise only	2,518	3,119	5,637
	Some moderate/vigorous exercise (<5 times p.w.)	4,295	4,896	9,191
Alcohol	Excessive weekly units (>21 units men; >14 units women)	1,653	1,216	2,869
	Binge drinking at least once a week	2,500	1,564	4,064
	Excessive and binge drinking	1,050	756	1,805
	Excessive and/or binge drinking	2,034	1,270	3,304
At least one of the above		11,248	11,491	22,739
At least one of the above (excluding former smoker)		11,211	11,435	22,646
At least 2 risk factor groups		10,374	10,697	21,072
At least 2 risk factor groups (excluding former smoker)		10,029	10,264	20,292
At least 3 risk factor groups		7,850	7,544	15,394
At least 3 risk factor groups (excluding former smoker)		6,974	6,395	13,369
At least 4 risk factor groups		3,586	3,197	6,782
At least 4 risk factor groups (excluding former smoker)		2,561	2,318	4,879
Each risk factor group		907	400	1,307
Each risk factor group (excluding former smoker)		518	229	747

Table 4.29: Estimated number of Northern residents (16 years and over) with the following lifestyle risk factors

Lifestyle risk factor		Estimated number of Northern residents aged 16+ years (October 2011 population) with specified lifestyle behaviour		
		Men (n=13,497)	Women (n=13,869)	All (n=27,366)
Smoking	Current smoker	4,800	5,164	9,965
	Former smoker	3,466	3,319	6,784
Weight	Overweight (BMI 25-29.9)	5,340	4,283	9,623
	Obese (BMI 30+)	3,647	4,247	7,894
	Overweight or obese (BMI 25+)	8,987	8,530	17,517
Diet	Does not eat healthy diet	3,913	2,844	6,758
	Does not know if/what is healthy diet	1,170	986	2,156
	Eats less than 5-A-DAY fruits and vegetables	11,384	11,051	22,434
Exercise	Never exercises	1,282	1,261	2,543
	Light exercise only	2,434	3,722	6,156
	Some moderate/vigorous exercise (<5 times p.w.)	5,694	5,391	11,085
Alcohol	Excessive weekly units (>21 units men; >14 units women)	2,066	1,242	3,308
	Binge drinking at least once a week	3,221	1,740	4,961
	Excessive and binge drinking	1,388	641	2,029
	Excessive and/or binge drinking	2,495	1,651	4,147
At least one of the above		13,255	13,754	27,010
At least one of the above (excluding former smoker)		13,183	13,709	26,892
At least 2 risk factor groups		12,204	12,493	24,697
At least 2 risk factor groups (excluding former smoker)		11,829	11,859	23,689
At least 3 risk factor groups		8,969	8,595	17,564
At least 3 risk factor groups (excluding former smoker)		7,992	7,421	15,412
At least 4 risk factor groups		4,773	3,657	8,430
At least 4 risk factor groups (excluding former smoker)		3,240	2,480	5,720
Each risk factor group		1,058	469	1,526
Each risk factor group (excluding former smoker)		668	247	915

Table 4.30: Estimated number of East residents (16 years and over) with the following lifestyle risk factors

Lifestyle risk factor		Estimated number of East residents aged 16+ years (October 2011 population) with specified lifestyle behaviour		
		Men (n=15,283)	Women (n=15,901)	All (n=31,184)
Smoking	Current smoker	4,501	4,698	9,199
	Former smoker	4,373	4,199	8,572
Weight	Overweight (BMI 25-29.9)	7,074	5,667	12,740
	Obese (BMI 30+)	4,227	3,904	8,131
	Overweight or obese (BMI 25+)	11,300	9,571	20,871
Diet	Does not eat healthy diet	4,038	2,834	6,873
	Does not know if/what is healthy diet	964	859	1,823
	Eats less than 5-A-DAY fruits and vegetables	12,844	12,339	25,183
Exercise	Never exercises	1,361	1,647	3,008
	Light exercise only	4,091	4,566	8,657
	Some moderate/vigorous exercise (<5 times p.w.)	5,796	6,184	11,980
Alcohol	Excessive weekly units (>21 units men; >14 units women)	2,494	1,329	3,823
	Binge drinking at least once a week	3,952	1,889	5,842
	Excessive and binge drinking	1,886	765	2,651
	Excessive and/or binge drinking	2,683	1,669	4,352
At least one of the above		15,208	15,608	30,816
At least one of the above (excluding former smoker)		15,172	15,503	30,675
At least 2 risk factor groups		14,396	13,806	28,202
At least 2 risk factor groups (excluding former smoker)		13,957	13,239	27,196
At least 3 risk factor groups		11,356	9,885	21,241
At least 3 risk factor groups (excluding former smoker)		10,010	8,223	18,233
At least 4 risk factor groups		5,318	3,891	9,209
At least 4 risk factor groups (excluding former smoker)		3,454	2,318	5,772
Each risk factor group		1,204	558	1,762
Each risk factor group (excluding former smoker)		689	390	1,079

Table 4.31: Estimated number of Park residents (16 years and over) with the following lifestyle risk factors

Lifestyle risk factor		Estimated number of Park residents aged 16+ years (October 2011 population) with specified lifestyle behaviour		
		Men (n=17,489)	Women (n=17,678)	All (n=35,167)
Smoking	Current smoker	5,903	6,558	12,462
	Former smoker	4,664	4,047	8,711
Weight	Overweight (BMI 25-29.9)	7,181	5,842	13,023
	Obese (BMI 30+)	5,112	5,225	10,337
	Overweight or obese (BMI 25+)	12,293	11,067	23,360
Diet	Does not eat healthy diet	4,520	3,931	8,450
	Does not know if/what is healthy diet	1,405	1,024	2,429
	Eats less than 5-A-DAY fruits and vegetables	14,552	14,377	28,929
Exercise	Never exercises	1,802	1,435	3,238
	Light exercise only	3,804	4,936	8,740
	Some moderate/vigorous exercise (<5 times p.w.)	6,480	6,865	13,345
Alcohol	Excessive weekly units (>21 units men; >14 units women)	2,521	1,434	3,955
	Binge drinking at least once a week	4,176	2,521	6,697
	Excessive and binge drinking	1,792	878	2,670
	Excessive and/or binge drinking	3,027	2,139	5,166
At least one of the above		17,370	17,487	34,857
At least one of the above (excluding former smoker)		17,219	17,350	34,569
At least 2 risk factor groups		16,106	15,981	32,087
At least 2 risk factor groups (excluding former smoker)		15,696	15,356	31,052
At least 3 risk factor groups		12,271	11,239	23,511
At least 3 risk factor groups (excluding former smoker)		10,703	9,608	20,311
At least 4 risk factor groups		6,023	4,684	10,707
At least 4 risk factor groups (excluding former smoker)		4,069	3,321	7,390
Each risk factor group		1,025	598	1,624
Each risk factor group (excluding former smoker)		597	397	994

Table 4.32: Estimated number of Riverside residents (16 years and over) with the following lifestyle risk factors

Lifestyle risk factor		Estimated number of Riverside residents aged 16+ years (October 2011 population) with specified lifestyle behaviour		
		Men (n=22,110)	Women (n=18,729)	All (n=40,839)
Smoking	Current smoker	10,462	7,626	18,088
	Former smoker	4,874	4,666	9,540
Weight	Overweight (BMI 25-29.9)	8,902	5,793	14,695
	Obese (BMI 30+)	5,693	5,181	10,874
	Overweight or obese (BMI 25+)	14,595	10,974	25,569
Diet	Does not eat healthy diet	5,972	4,173	10,145
	Does not know if/what is healthy diet	2,073	1,398	3,471
	Eats less than 5-A-DAY fruits and vegetables	18,709	14,791	33,499
Exercise	Never exercises	2,234	1,997	4,232
	Light exercise only	5,969	5,148	11,116
	Some moderate/vigorous exercise (<5 times p.w.)	7,125	6,898	14,023
Alcohol	Excessive weekly units (>21 units men; >14 units women)	3,242	1,460	4,702
	Binge drinking at least once a week	5,459	2,592	8,051
	Excessive and binge drinking	2,356	1,036	3,392
	Excessive and/or binge drinking	3,884	1,865	5,748
At least one of the above		21,866	18,436	40,302
At least one of the above (excluding former smoker)		21,792	18,336	40,127
At least 2 risk factor groups		20,457	16,553	37,010
At least 2 risk factor groups (excluding former smoker)		19,903	15,952	35,855
At least 3 risk factor groups		15,890	12,082	27,972
At least 3 risk factor groups (excluding former smoker)		14,656	10,217	24,873
At least 4 risk factor groups		8,032	5,030	13,062
At least 4 risk factor groups (excluding former smoker)		5,862	3,312	9,175
Each risk factor group		1,609	606	2,215
Each risk factor group (excluding former smoker)		988	337	1,325

Table 4.33: Estimated number of West residents (16 years and over) with the following lifestyle risk factors

Lifestyle risk factor		Estimated number of West residents aged 16+ years (October 2011 population) with specified lifestyle behaviour		
		Men (n=14,625)	Women (n=15,278)	All (n=29,903)
Smoking	Current smoker	4,370	4,462	8,832
	Former smoker	4,355	4,096	8,451
Weight	Overweight (BMI 25-29.9)	6,317	5,274	11,591
	Obese (BMI 30+)	4,242	4,083	8,325
	Overweight or obese (BMI 25+)	10,559	9,357	19,916
Diet	Does not eat healthy diet	2,968	2,566	5,535
	Does not know if/what is healthy diet	837	706	1,544
	Eats less than 5-A-DAY fruits and vegetables	11,455	11,729	23,184
Exercise	Never exercises	1,429	1,462	2,891
	Light exercise only	3,105	4,412	7,517
	Some moderate/vigorous exercise (<5 times p.w.)	5,505	6,091	11,597
Alcohol	Excessive weekly units (>21 units men; >14 units women)	2,699	1,762	4,461
	Binge drinking at least once a week	3,659	2,129	5,787
	Excessive and binge drinking	1,968	1,080	3,048
	Excessive and/or binge drinking	2,379	1,659	4,037
At least one of the above		14,387	14,955	29,341
At least one of the above (excluding former smoker)		14,301	14,825	29,126
At least 2 risk factor groups		13,187	13,508	26,695
At least 2 risk factor groups (excluding former smoker)		12,688	13,099	25,787
At least 3 risk factor groups		10,067	9,367	19,434
At least 3 risk factor groups (excluding former smoker)		8,839	7,732	16,571
At least 4 risk factor groups		5,414	3,968	9,381
At least 4 risk factor groups (excluding former smoker)		3,532	2,473	6,005
Each risk factor group		968	564	1,532
Each risk factor group (excluding former smoker)		491	255	746

Table 4.34: Estimated number of Wyke residents (16 years and over) with the following lifestyle risk factors

Lifestyle risk factor		Estimated number of Wyke residents aged 16+ years (October 2011 population) with specified lifestyle behaviour		
		Men (n=14,373)	Women (n=13,591)	All (n=27,964)
Smoking	Current smoker	4,299	3,566	7,864
	Former smoker	3,589	3,505	7,094
Weight	Overweight (BMI 25-29.9)	6,165	4,297	10,462
	Obese (BMI 30+)	3,184	2,971	6,155
	Overweight or obese (BMI 25+)	9,349	7,267	16,616
Diet	Does not eat healthy diet	2,882	2,189	5,072
	Does not know if/what is healthy diet	1,123	715	1,838
	Eats less than 5-A-DAY fruits and vegetables	11,367	9,996	21,363
Exercise	Never exercises	1,026	777	1,803
	Light exercise only	2,761	2,998	5,759
	Some moderate/vigorous exercise (<5 times p.w.)	5,929	5,851	11,780
Alcohol	Excessive weekly units (>21 units men; >14 units women)	2,898	1,869	4,767
	Binge drinking at least once a week	3,374	2,489	5,863
	Excessive and binge drinking	1,807	1,239	3,046
	Excessive and/or binge drinking	2,630	1,837	4,467
At least one of the above		14,198	13,305	27,503
At least one of the above (excluding former smoker)		14,198	13,180	27,378
At least 2 risk factor groups		12,915	11,493	24,408
At least 2 risk factor groups (excluding former smoker)		12,253	10,779	23,033
At least 3 risk factor groups		9,166	7,508	16,674
At least 3 risk factor groups (excluding former smoker)		8,214	6,249	14,463
At least 4 risk factor groups		4,573	3,150	7,723
At least 4 risk factor groups (excluding former smoker)		3,088	2,030	5,118
Each risk factor group		970	500	1,470
Each risk factor group (excluding former smoker)		571	256	827

4.8 Education

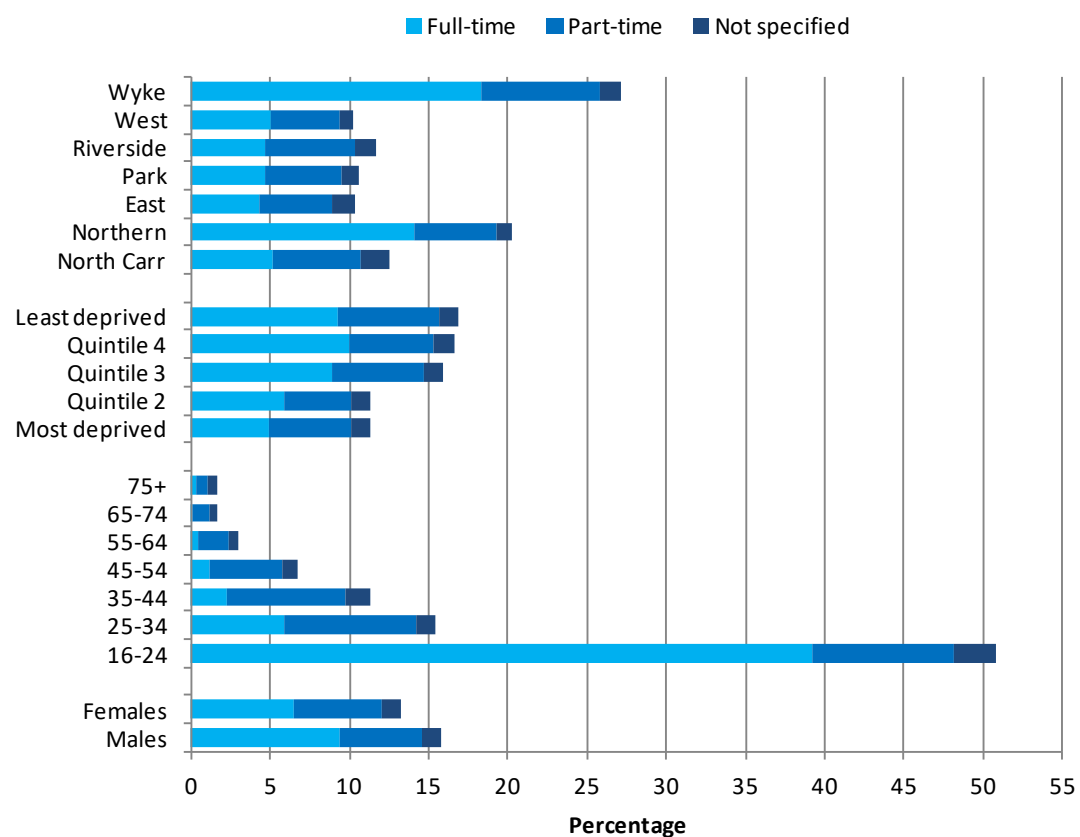
4.8.1 Currently studying

One in seven of all survey respondents reported that they were currently studying (either full-time or part-time), 15.8% of men and 13.2% of women. As expected, more than one quarter of those currently studying were aged 16-19 years (28.6%), with a further quarter aged 20-24 years (26.1%), 18.8% aged 25-34 years and 13.5% aged 35-44 years. Over one quarter of student respondents lived in Wyke (25.7%), with a further fifth living in Northern (18.2%). Tables showing the distribution of students by gender, age band, ward and Area Committee Area of residence and local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010) may be found in **section 15.1** on **page 582**.

Around half (50.8%) of survey respondents aged 16-24 years were students (see **Figure 4-118**), 15.4% of those aged 25-34 years, decreasing as age increased to 1.7% of those aged 75+ years. 27.2% of respondents resident in Wyke were currently studying (including 41.8% of respondents in Newland ward) as were 20.2% of students in Northern (including 33.8% of respondents in University ward). Between 16% and 17% of those in the three least deprived quintiles were currently studying, compared with 11% in the two most deprived quintiles. Full details may be found in **section 15.2** on **page 584**.

56.4% of those currently studying, and who recorded the hours they studied each week, were full-time students. This included 83.1% of students aged 16-19 years, 73.6% of students aged 20-24 years and 39.4% of students aged 25-34. Northern was the area which had the highest proportion of student respondents that were full-time students (71.8%) followed by Wyke (67.3%). These two Area Committee Areas contained the wards with the highest proportions of student respondents studying full-time, University (81.8%) and Newland (78.3%). Students residing in areas in the second least deprived local quintile of IMD2010 were most likely to be studying full-time (62.2%) while students in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were the least likely to be studying full-time (46.2%). Tables of data showing the weekly hours of study by gender, age band, ward and Area Committee Area of residence and local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010) may be found in **section 15.3** on **page 587**.

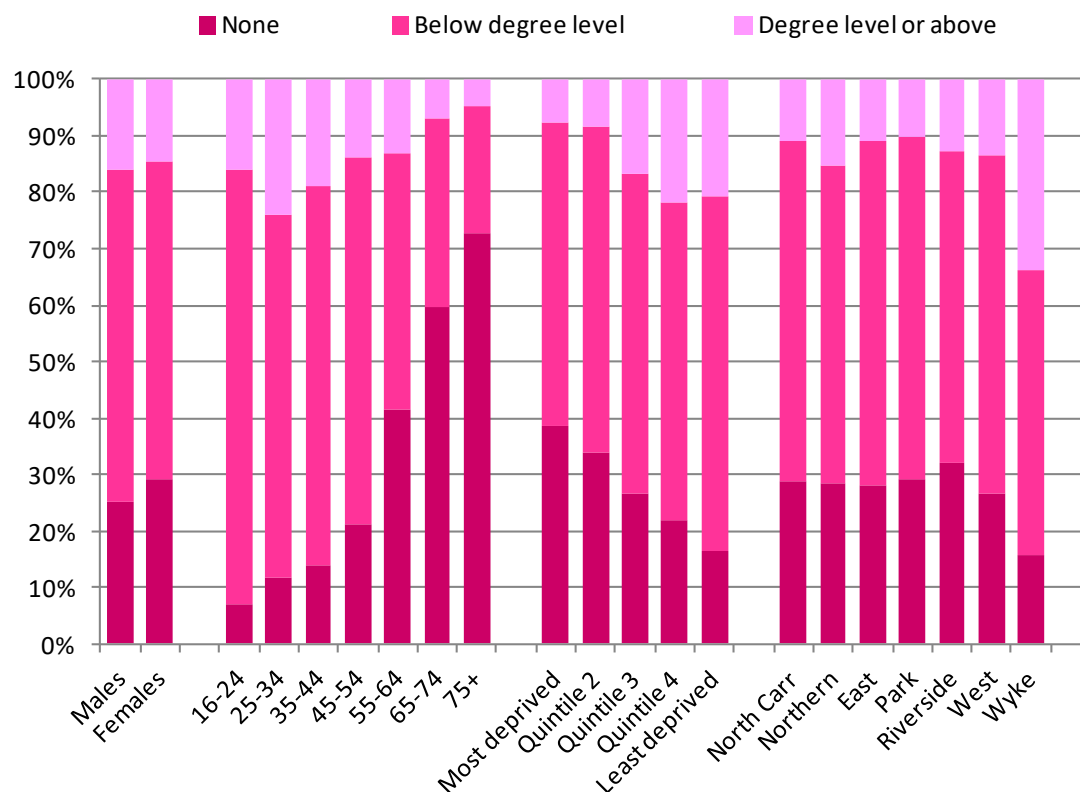
Figure 4-118: Percentage of respondents currently studying by gender, by age (years), by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010) and by Area Committee area of residence



4.8.2 Highest educational qualifications

Overall, almost one in six respondents had a degree or higher qualification, 15.8% of men and 14.7% of women (see **Figure 4-119**). Restricting this analysis to those of working age (currently defined as 16 to 64 years in men and 16 to 59 years in women), 17.9% of men and 17.6% of women in Hull were educated to degree level or higher. This compares with 21% of men and women in the United Kingdom in 2009²³. Therefore, men and women of working age in Hull in 2011 were around 15% less likely to be educated to degree level or higher, than men and women in the rest of the United Kingdom in 2009. The difference between Hull and the UK is likely to be even greater now, however 2009 was the most recent year that Social Trends reported on this indicator.

Figure 4-119: Highest education qualification by subgroup



Just over one quarter of survey respondents had no qualifications, with the proportion rising steeply with age, from 7.0% of those aged 16-24 years to 72.9% of those aged 75+ years. 38.5% of those aged 16-24 years had GCSEs or equivalents as their highest qualifications with a further 29.6% having AS- or A-levels as their highest qualifications, with the percentages for

²³ Men aged 16-64, women aged 16-59 (United Kingdom 2009), reported in Social Trends 40, Office for National Statistics (2010)

the latter qualifications decreasing with age. Those aged 35-54 years were most likely to have GCSEs/O-levels/CSEs as their highest qualifications (41.5%), with the proportion then decreasing with age.

Wyke had the largest proportion of respondents with a degree or higher qualification (33.8%) amongst all the Area Committee Areas, with Avenue and Newland wards having the highest proportion amongst ward (43.5% and 29.8% respectively). Riverside Area Committee Area had the highest proportion of respondents with no qualifications (32.2%). The proportions educated to degree level or above increased as deprivation decreased from 7.8% of the most deprived quintile to 21.9% of the second least deprived quintile, then decreasing slightly to 20.7% in the least deprived quintile. Full tables of data on highest educational qualifications may be found in **sections 15.6** and **15.7** on **pages 595** and **599** respectively.

The percentages educated to degree level or higher, by age and gender, are presented in **Table 4.35** alongside comparable local data from previous surveys in Hull conducted in 2003, 2007 and 2009. The overall, age-standardised, percentages of respondents educated to degree-level or higher decreased in 2011 compared with 2009 among both men and women, although a much large decrease of almost one quarter in men. Decreases, compared with 2009, in the percentage of respondents educated to degree-level or higher were seen for each age-group in men, but not for the youngest or oldest women. Percentages were greater than in 2003 and 2007 for both men and women.

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 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.

Table 4.35: Percentage of respondents educated to degree level or higher by age and gender, comparisons with previous Hull surveys

Gender and age (years)	Percentage educated to degree level or higher							
	Males				Females			
	2003	2007	2009	2011	2003	2007	2009	2011
16-24	17.1	14.3	16.5	14.3	15.9	16.7	16.0	17.3
25-34	17.9	25.4	29.7	24.8	23.0	31.2	26.8	23.0
35-44	13.8	16.4	25.3	18.3	12.9	11.5	19.2	19.3
45-54	13.2	15.4	23.7	15.6	10.3	11.7	13.8	12.3
55-64	8.6	11.9	17.4	15.8	7.1	10.1	13.2	10.5
65-74	3.6	8.7	11.4	7.8	3.7	4.3	6.9	6.4
75+	5.4	6.1	9.2	5.3	0.8	2.5	2.7	4.5
All *	12.9	15.3	21.4	16.4	11.9	14.2	15.7	14.5

*Age-standardised %

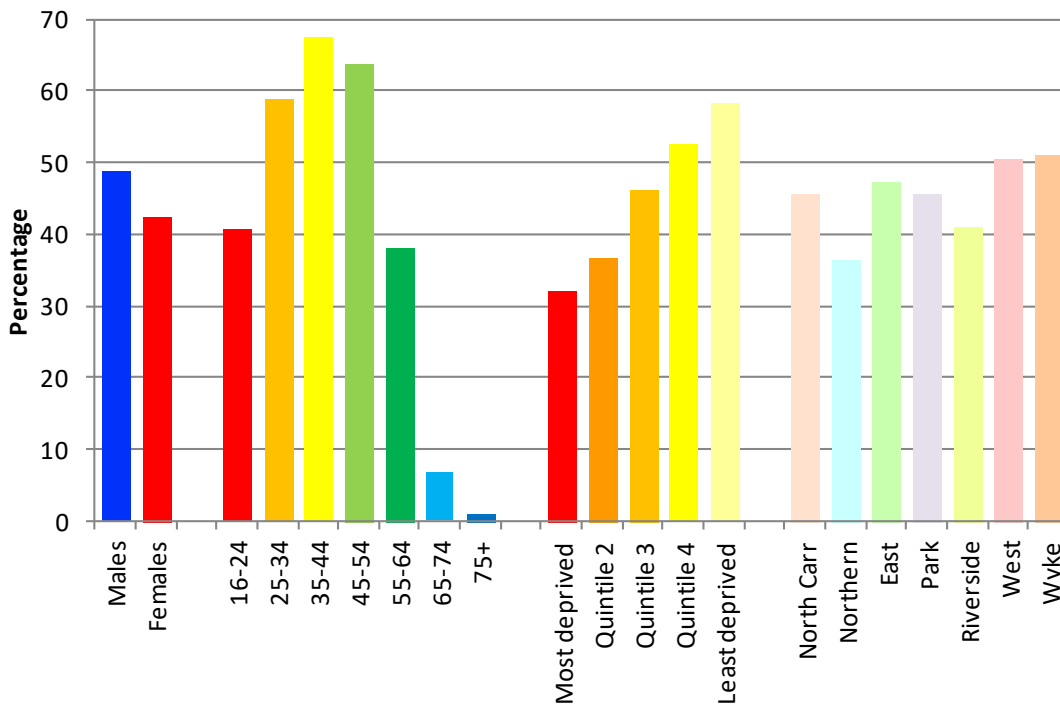
4.9 Employment

4.9.1 Paid employment

Just under half of all survey respondents were in paid employment, whether as an employees or self-employed, 48.6% of men and 42.3% of women (**Figure 4-120**). 40.7% of those aged 16-24 years were working, as were 58.7% of those aged 25-34 years, peaking at 67.5% of those aged 35-44 years. 63.8% of those aged 45-54 years were working, decreasing to 38.1% of those aged 55-64 years. 6.7% of those aged 65-74 years and 1.0% of those aged 75+ years were still working. Respondents living in Northern Area Committee Area were the least likely to be working (36.4%), while the only Area Committee Areas where half or more respondents were working were West and Wyke.

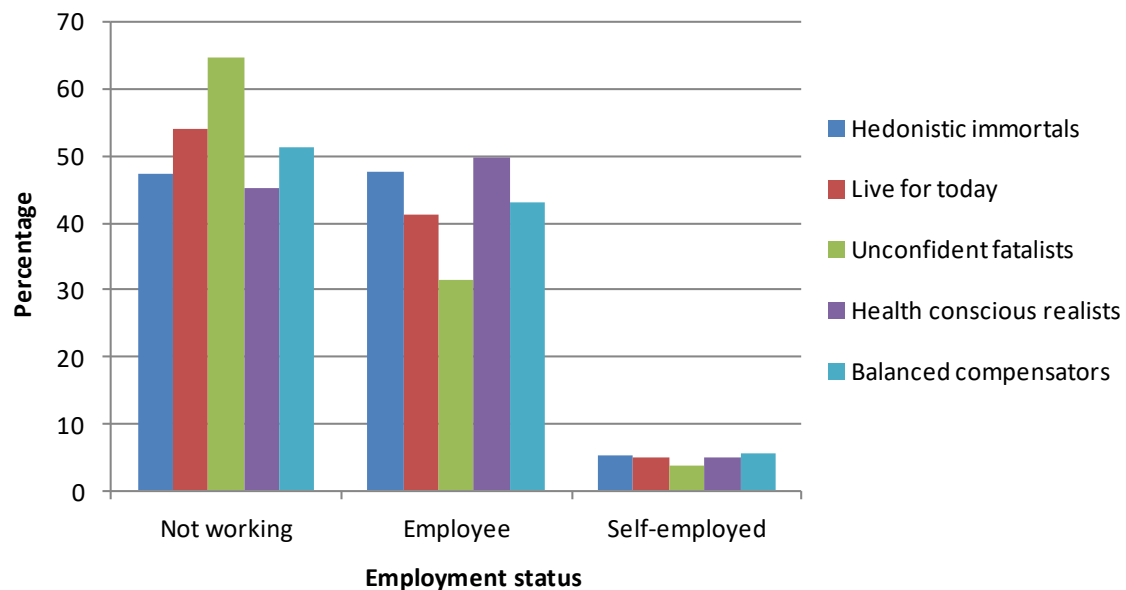
Respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull had the lowest percentage working (31.9%) increasing as deprivation decreased to 58.2% of those living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city. Those living in the least deprived fifth of areas of Hull were more than twice as likely to be self-employed (6.0%) as those living in the most deprived fifth of areas of the city (2.9%).

Figure 4-120: Percentage of respondents working, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area



The employment status of respondents by Healthy Foundations type is shown in **Figure 4-121**. Almost two thirds of respondents categorised as 'Unconfident fatalists' were not working (64.6%), while more than half of respondents classified as 'Health conscious realists' (54.7%) or 'Hedonistic immortals' (52.8%) were working, the only Healthy Foundations types where a majority were working.

Figure 4-121: Employment status by Healthy Foundations type



Percentages in paid employment broken down by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area of residence, as well as by Healthy Foundations type, may be found in the tables in **section 16.1** starting on **page 602**.

4.9.2 Employment rate (16-64 years)

National data on working age²⁴ employment rates for 2011 (quarter 1) are published in Social Trends 41.²⁵ These are displayed in **Figure 4-122** together with comparable local data from previous Hull surveys. The percentage of respondents of working age in Hull in employment in 2011 was 55%, similar to 2009, but a large decrease since 2007 and 2003-04. This was almost one quarter lower than the national employment rate of 71% in 2011 reported in Social Trends 41.

²⁴ Now defined as 16-64 years for males and females

²⁵ Office for National Statistics (2011A)

Figure 4-122: Employment rates (16-64 years), comparisons with previous Hull surveys and England 2011

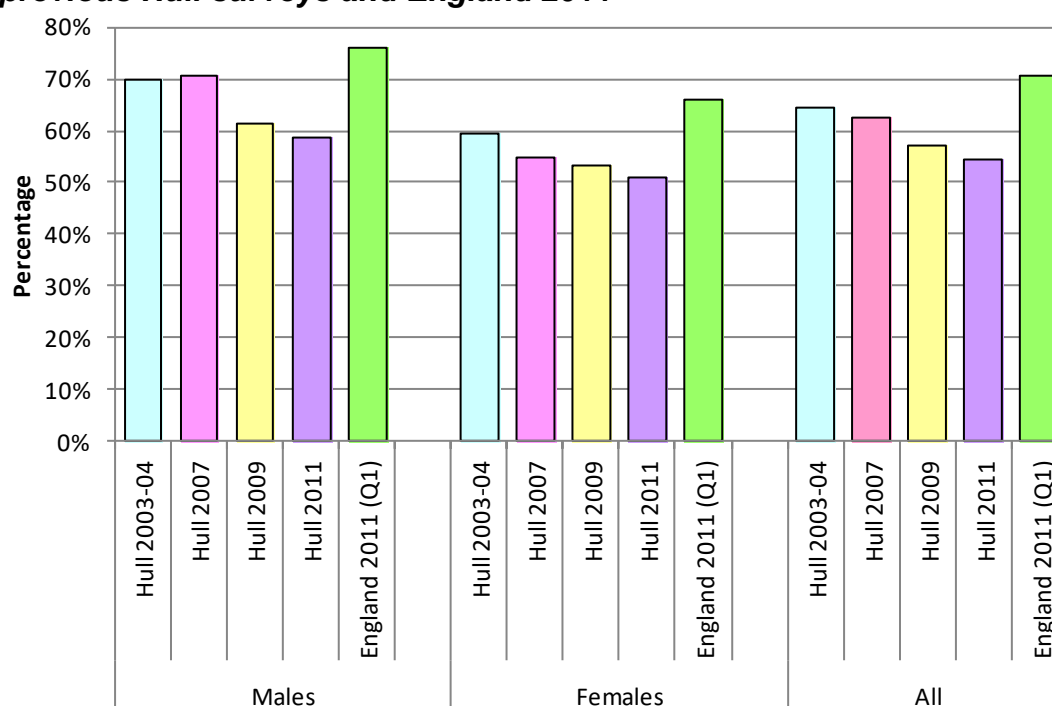
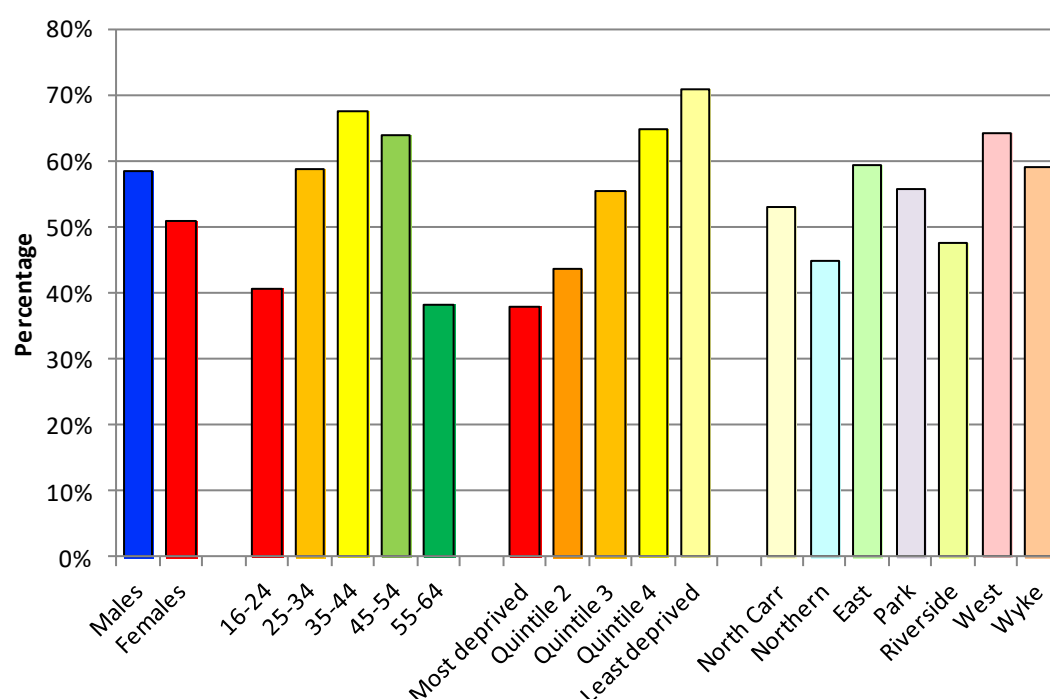


Figure 4-127 shows employment rates amongst respondents aged 16 to 64 years by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area. The employment rate was lowest amongst respondents aged 55-64 years (38.1%), slightly lower than the 41% of respondents aged 16-24 years that were in employment. The employment rate peaked at 67.5% among respondents aged 35-44 years. There was a clear trend in the employment rate with deprivation quintile, with the rate increasing steadily from 38.0% of respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull to 70.7% of respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city. This is almost a two-fold difference in employment rates between respondents living in the most deprived and least deprived parts of Hull.

Differences in employment rates of respondents by Area Committee Area were not as large as for deprivation quintiles, although substantial variation did still occur, with employment rates ranging from 44.5% in Northern to 64.1% in West. Ward level variation was even greater, with a more than two-fold difference in employment rates between respondents living in Orchard Park and Greenwood (35.1%) and respondents living in Kings Park (76.2%). West was the only Area Committee Area where the employment rates of respondents were greater than 50% for each constituent ward.

Figure 4-123: Employment rates (16-64 years) of respondents, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area



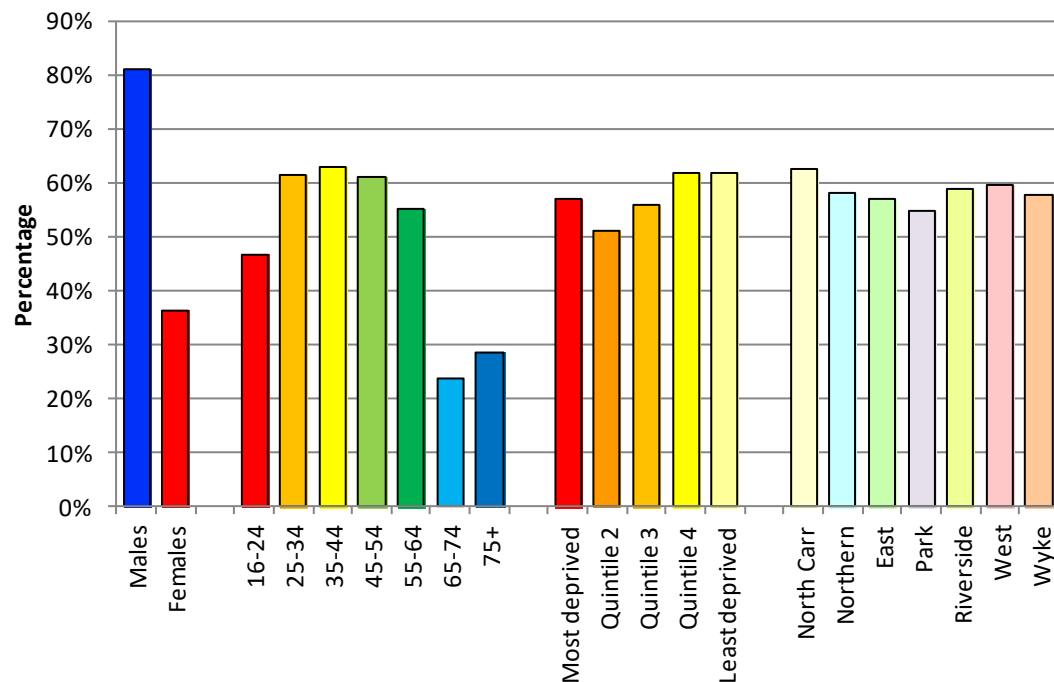
4.9.3 Full-time working

The percentages of survey respondents that were in paid employment and who worked full-time are shown in **Figure 4-124** by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area. Of survey respondents in Hull 2011 that were in paid employment, the overwhelming majority of men (81.1%) were working full-time, compared with just over one third of women (36.2%). Those aged 35-44 years were the most likely to be working full-time (62.9%), although more than 60% of employed respondents aged 25-34 years and 45-54 years were working full-time. Of respondents of working age and in paid employment the least likely to be working full-time were with those aged 16-24 years (46.6%). Around one quarter of respondents above working age that were in paid employment worked full-time, although the numbers doing so were low, as expected.

While there were some differences by deprivation quintile, there were no consistent trends across all deprivation quintiles, with percentages of respondents in paid employment that worked full-time ranging from 51% of respondents living in the second least deprived fifth of areas of Hull to 62% of respondents living in the two least deprived fifths of areas of the city. Differences between Area Committee Areas were smaller still, with the lowest percentage of respondents in paid employment working full-time found in Park (55%) while the highest percentage was found in North Carr (62.5%). Larger differences are to be seen at ward level, ranging from 68.5% in Kings Park to 46.8% in Bransholme West, both in North Carr, and the latter the only ward where fewer than half of respondents in paid employment worked full-time.

Tables showing the percentages of those in paid employment working full-time and part-time are presented in **section 16.2** on **page 605**. These tables are broken down by gender, age band, Area Committee Area and locality of residence and deprivation quintile.

Figure 4-124: Percentage of full-time workers among those that work, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area



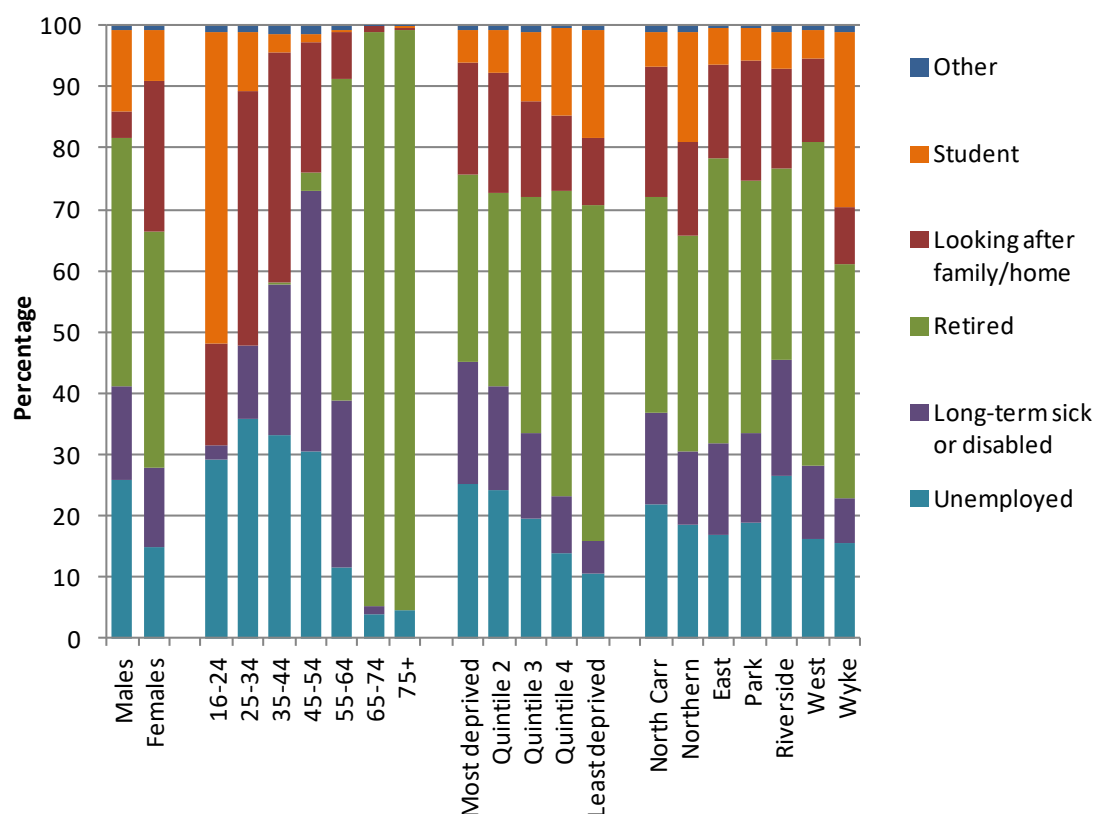
4.9.4 Reasons for not working

Figure 4-125 shows the reasons for not working, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area. Of those respondents not working four in ten were retired, 40.7% of men and 38.5% of women. Women were much more likely to be looking after the home or family (24.8%) than men (4.3%), while men were much more likely to be unemployed and looking for a job or on a government training scheme (25.8%) than women (14.9%). 15.3% of men not working were long-term sick or disabled compared to 12.9% of women not working. Just over half of those aged 16-24 and not working were in full-time education (50.9%) with a further 29.1% unemployed or on a government training scheme and 16.7% looking after the home or family. Non-working respondents aged 25-34 years were the most likely to be looking after the home or family (41.5%) as well as the most likely to be unemployed (35.9%), while non-working respondents aged 45-54 were the most likely to be not working due to long-term illness or disability (42.5%). More than half of non-working respondents aged 55-64 were retired (52.5%).

Among non-working respondents those living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were the most likely to be unemployed or long-term sick or disabled (25.5% and 20% respectively) with percentages decreasing as deprivation decreased to 10.3% and 5.4% respectively of those living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city. 5% of non-working respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were students, with percentages increasing as deprivation decreased to 17.6% of those living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city. Non-working respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of Hull were the most likely to be retired (54.9%) with percentages decreasing as deprivation increased to 30.5% of respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of the city.

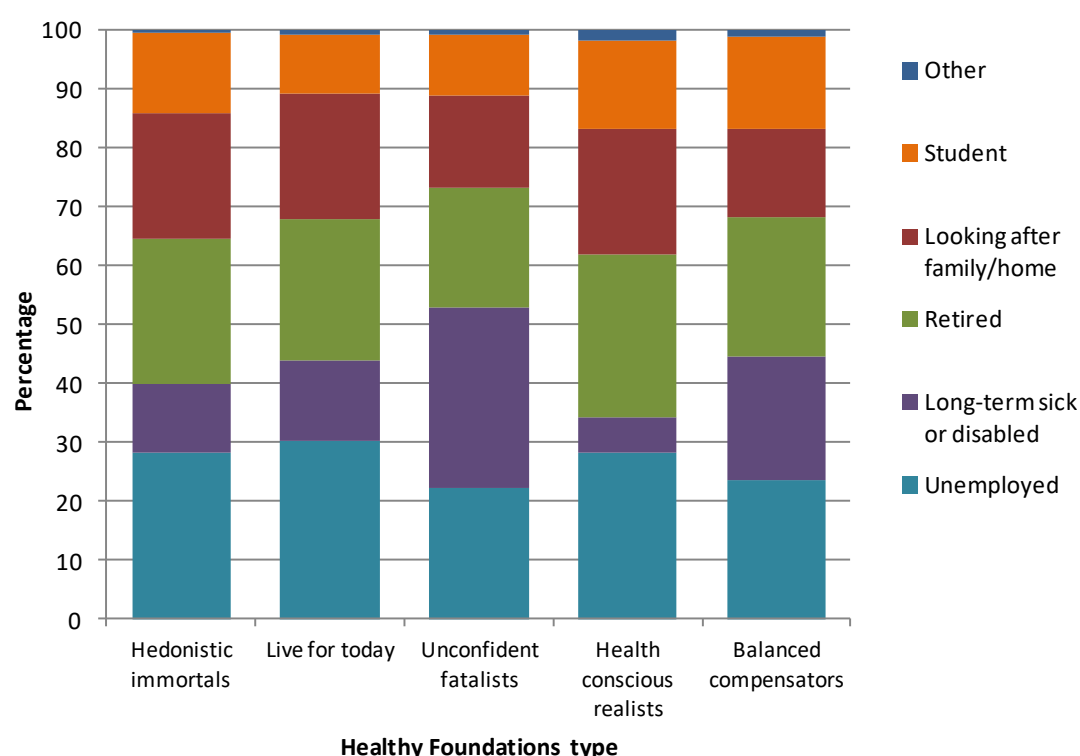
Looking at reasons for not working by Area Committee Area, non-working respondents living in Wyke and Northern were the most likely to be students (28.6% and 18.1% respectively), which was expected given the large number of students living in Newland and University wards (46.3% and 38.8% of respondents respectively). Students formed 5-6% of non-working respondents in each other Area Committee Area. Non-working respondents in Riverside were the most likely to be unemployed (26.5%) and long-term sick or disabled (18.9%), while non-working respondents living in North Carr were the most likely to be looking after the home or family (21.1%), and those in Park the most likely to be retired (53.0%)

Figure 4-125: Reasons for not working by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area



Reasons for not working, by Healthy Foundations type, are shown in **Figure 4-126**. The greatest difference between Healthy Foundations type was in the percentage non-working respondents not working due to long-term sickness or disability, 30.6% of non-working respondents categorised as 'Unconfident fatalists' compared with 6.1% of 'Health conscious realists'. Non-working respondents categorised as 'Unconfident fatalists' were the least likely to be unemployed (22.1%) or retired (20.6%). Non-working respondents categorised as 'Live for today' were the most likely to be unemployed (30.4%) and the least likely to be students (9.8%). Non-working respondents categorised as 'Health conscious realists' were the most likely to be retired (27.4%) and the least likely to be long-term sick or disabled (6.1%).

Figure 4-126: Reasons for not working by Healthy Foundations type



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 16.3** on **page 608**.

4.9.5 Economic inactivity

National data on reasons for economic inactivity (defined as being of working age and not working, but not unemployed, i.e. not working but not seeking work or unavailable to work) were published for 2011 (quarter 1) in Social

Trends 41.²⁶ This data for the United Kingdom (UK) is presented in **Table 4.36** together with data from Hull 2011.

Overall, men of working age in Hull were 9% more likely to be economically inactive due to long-term sickness or disability than UK men, as well as three quarters more likely to be looking after the home or family and 44% more likely to be retired, but were slightly less likely. Hull women of working age that were economically inactive were one quarter more likely to be looking after the home or family than UK women, one third more likely to be economically inactive due to long-term illness or disability, but 25% less likely to be students compared to the UK.

Table 4.36: Reasons for economic inactivity by age and gender, comparisons with the United Kingdom 2011

	Reasons for economic inactivity (%)			
	Males		Females	
	Hull 2011	UK 2011	Hull 2011	UK 2011
Long-term sick / disabled	36.5	33.5	22.7	17.2
Looking after family / home	10.1	5.7	43.8	35.4
Student	32.0	33.3	14.4	19.2
Retired	19.5	13.5	17.9	18.3
Other	1.9	13.9	1.3	9.8

²⁶ Office for National Statistics (2011)

4.10 Ethnicity, UK status and language

97% of survey respondents answered the question on ethnicity. Of these the overwhelming majority were white British (93.4%), with a further 3.0% non-British white, and 3.6% non-white (see **section 17.1** on **page 612** for a full breakdown), compared to 4.7% non-British white and 12.5% non-White in England in 2009²⁷. Twice as many male respondents (5.0%) than female respondents (2.5%) were non-white, reflecting that the non-white group includes refugees and asylum seekers who are more likely to be male. A larger proportion of young respondents were non-white – 6.0% of those age 16-19 years, 9.8% of those aged 20-24 (which will include a lot of university students), 6.5% of those aged 25-34 years and 4.2% of those aged 35-44 years – compared with older age groups (less than 1% of those aged 55 years and over).

Figure 4-127 shows the percentages of non-white British respondents by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area. 8.3% of male respondents were non-white British, compared to 5.2% of female respondents. Respondents aged less than 35 years were the most likely to be non-white British (12.8%) with percentages decreasing as age increased to just 0.8% of respondents aged 75 years and older. The percentage of non-white British respondents was highest amongst those living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull (8.4%, of whom half were non-white) and lowest among those living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city (5.8% of whom two thirds were non-white), although no consistent trend by deprivation quintile was apparent.

The most ethnically diverse Area Committee Area was Wyke with 15.8% of respondents not white British, including 9.8% non-white, with East the least diverse with 1.6% of respondents not white British (0.8% non-white). Newland was the most ethnically diverse ward with 27.3% of respondents not white British, including 16.6% non-white, followed by University with 22.4% of respondents not white British (14.5% non-white). In Longhill by contrast 99.1% of respondents were white British, with only 0.2% non-white. Respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas in Hull were the most ethnically diverse with 8.4% non-white British respondents (4.2% non-white) compared with around 6%-7% in each other quintile (3% to 3.9% non-white). Full details of the percentage white British and not white British, broken down by gender, age band, local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010), ward and Area Committee Area may be found in **section 17.2** on **page 613**.

It should be noted that while in previous surveys, the percentage of Black and Minority Ethnic Group (BME) respondents has been used to estimate the number of residents in Hull from BME backgrounds, the methodology employed in this current survey means that using the same approach with the

²⁷ Experimental statistics produced by the Office for National Statistics (Office for National Statistics 2011B). These will be superseded once the 2011 census results are published.

current survey would most likely under-estimate Hull BME residents. The methods used by the company doing the fieldwork to decide where to look for respondents for the BME booster survey are likely to have led to under-sampling of these BME respondents as part of the main survey. Despite this, the differences in BME percentages between areas are likely to be valid, even though the overall percentages are likely to be too low. Fortunately, the results of the 2011 census are due to be published soon, and this will be used to provide more accurate, up-to-date, percentages of Hull residents in each ethnic group.

Figure 4-127: Percentage of respondents who were not white British by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area

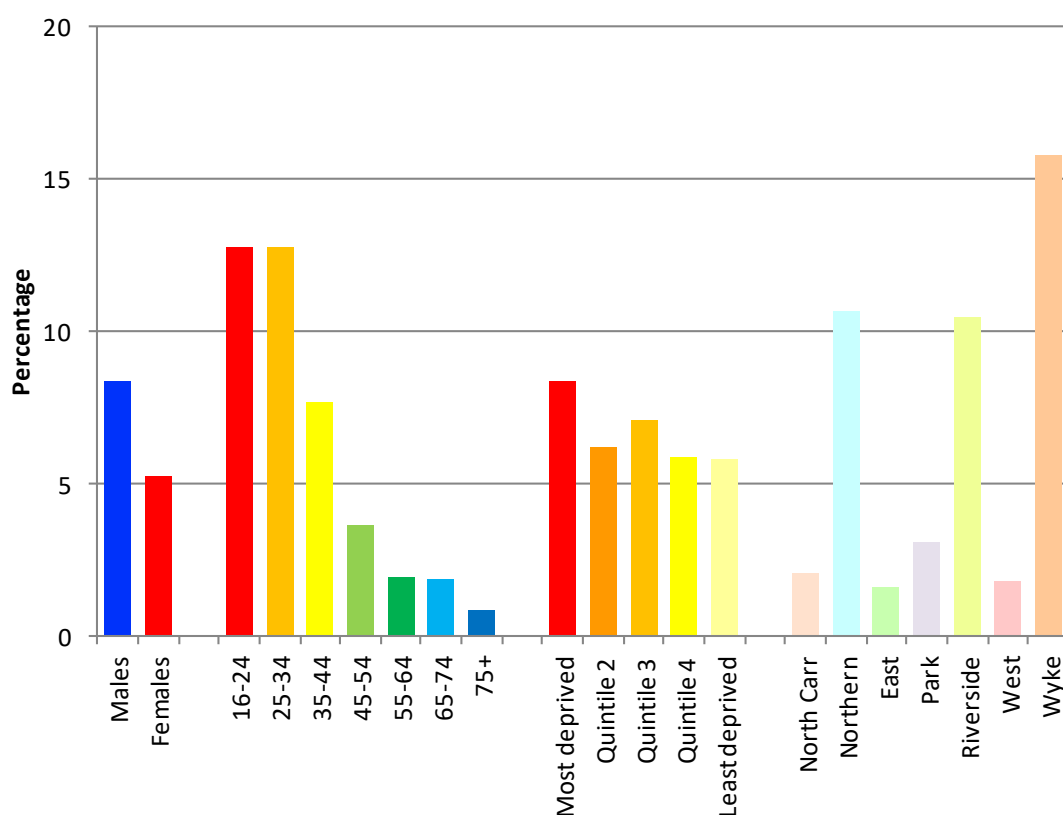
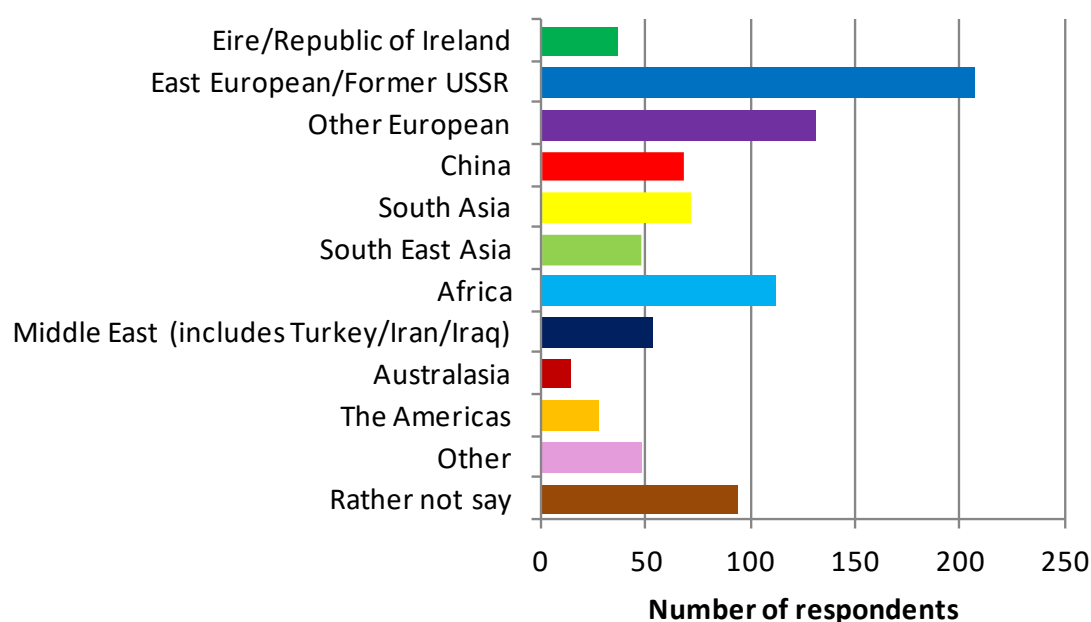


Figure 4-128 shows the number of respondents that were born outside of the UK, by the region of the world where they were born. 98% of survey respondents answered the question on country of birth. A total of 898 respondents (7.4%) did not choose the UK as their place of birth, including 93 respondents who chose the 'rather not say' option who, although for the purposes of this analysis, are assumed to have been born outside of the UK. Almost one in five of respondents born outside of the UK were born in Eastern Europe or in countries that once formed the USSR (22.9% of respondents born outside of the UK; 1.6% of all respondents), with a further 16.1% born in the rest of Europe (1.0% of all respondents). Africa was the place of birth for 13.8% of respondents born outside of the UK (0.8% of all respondents), while

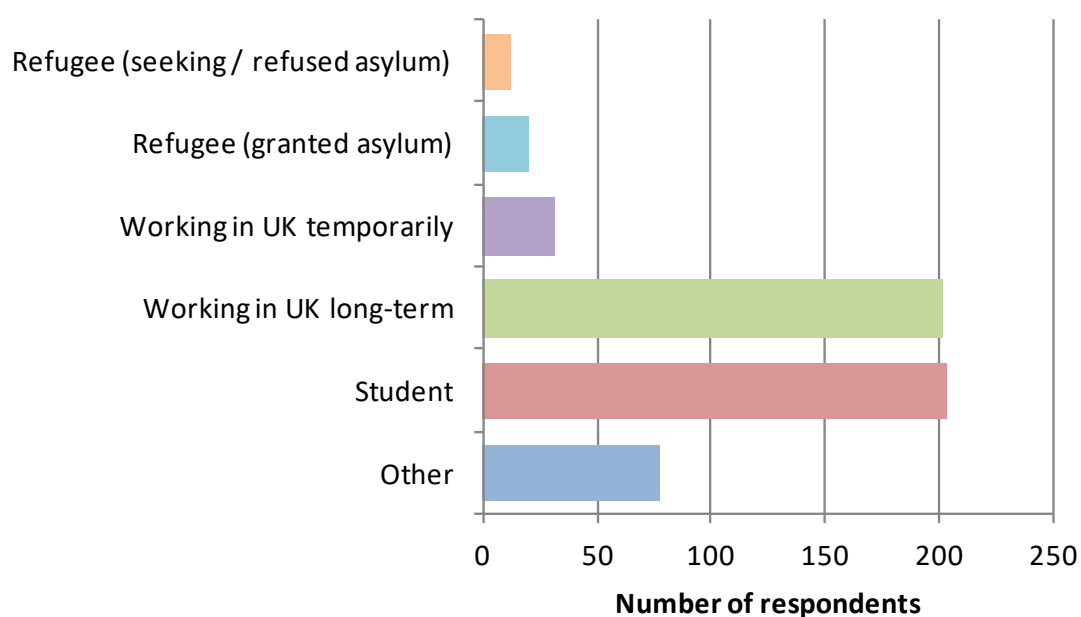
South Asia and China each made up one in 12 of respondents born outside of the UK (8.7% and 8.3% respectively of respondents born outside of the UK; 0.5% and 0.4% respectively of all respondents). The Middle East and South East Asia were where 5.8% and 5.2% respectively of respondents born outside of the UK were born (0.5% and 0.4% respectively of all respondents). Full details may be found in **section 17.6** on **page 620**.

Figure 4-128: Number of respondents born outside of the UK by (grouped) country of birth



97% of survey respondents answered the question about their status in the UK. Of these 95.9% were British. The numbers of respondents choosing other categories are shown in **Figure 4-129**. The largest percentages of non-British respondents were students (37.5% of non-British respondents; 1.5% of all respondents) or working in the UK long-term (37.2% of non-British respondents; 1.5% of all respondents), while refugees (whether granted asylum or not) made up only one in twenty of non-British respondents (5.5%) and just 0.2 of all respondents. A further 14.2% non-British respondents chose other (0.6% of all respondents). Full details of UK status and nationality may be found in **section 17.4** on **page 617**.

Figure 4-129: UK status of non-British respondents (number)

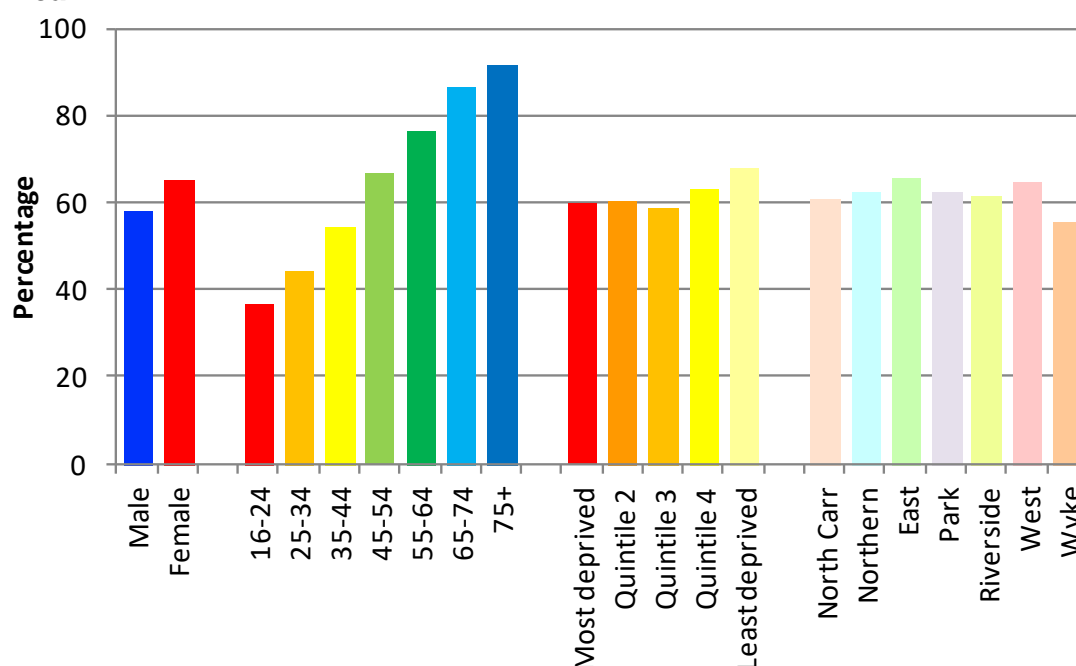


Sixty languages other than English were generally spoken at home by respondents, , who came from 76 different nationalities. Among respondents who were not British, 28.6% spoke English fluently, with 2.1% not speaking English at all, although 28.5% did not state their fluency level. Tables of languages spoken and levels of fluency in English among those that are not British nationals may be found in **section 17.7** on **page 621**.

4.11 Religion

For the first time in Hull, respondents in this survey were asked for their religion. The percentages of respondents that reported any religious belief are presented in **Figure 4-130** by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area. More than half of respondents reported having a religious faith (58.2% of men; 65% of women), with the percentages increasing consistently with age, from 36.4% of respondents aged 16-24 years to 91.7% of respondents aged 75+ years. This is a very large, two and a half fold, difference by age, and whether it reflects successive generations having lower levels of religious faith, or the re-discovery of religious faith as people age, or a mixture of both of these, is not known. More respondents living in East (65.8%) and West (64.8%) reported having a religious belief, with the lowest percentage in Wyke (55.3%). Respondents living in the three most deprived fifths of areas of Hull had lower percentages reporting having a religious belief (59%-60%) than did those living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city (68%).

Figure 4-130: Percentage of respondents with religious beliefs, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area



There were substantial differences in the percentages of respondents reporting that they had a religion by both broad ethnic group (**Figure 4-131**) and by status in the UK (**Figure 4-132**). Respondents who described themselves as Asian or Asian British were almost 50% more likely to report having a religion (91.2%) than respondents describing themselves as White (61.3%), those describing themselves as Black or Black British were more than 40% more likely to report having a religion (88.4%), while those

describing themselves a Chinese or Other were 30% less likely to report having a religion (42.9%). Those whose UK status was refugee/asylum seeker (regardless of whether or not they had been accepted) were 50% more likely to report having a religion (93.1%) than those that were British (61.3%), while those working in the UK either temporarily or long-term were one quarter more likely to report having a religion (80.0% and 78.6% respectively). These differences were found despite the younger age profile of BME groups and non-British groups, when compared to the age profile of survey respondents overall.

Figure 4-131: Percentage of respondents with religious beliefs, by broad ethnic group

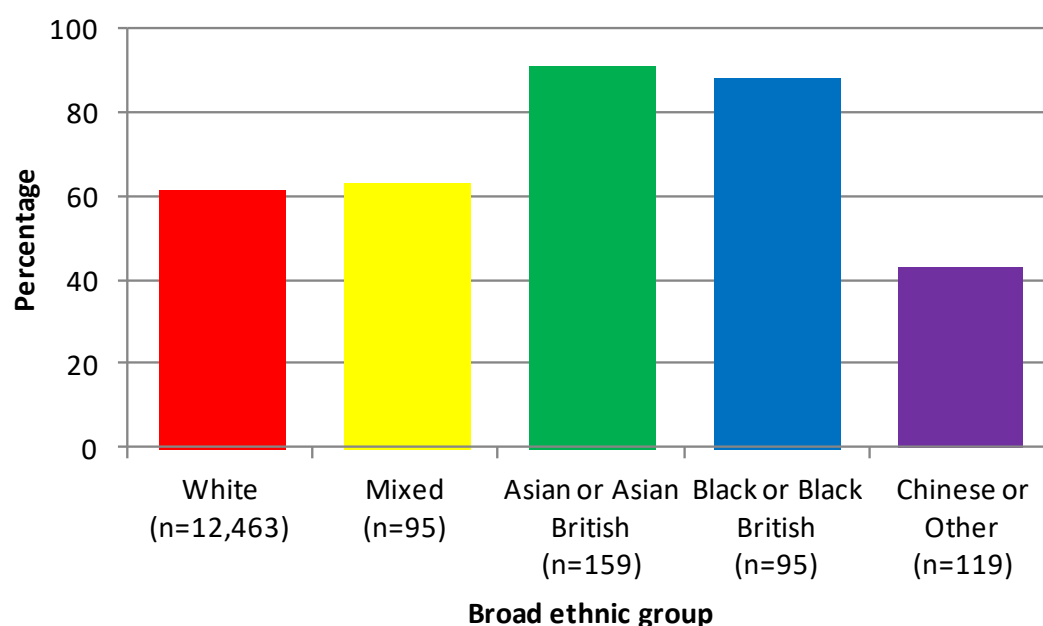
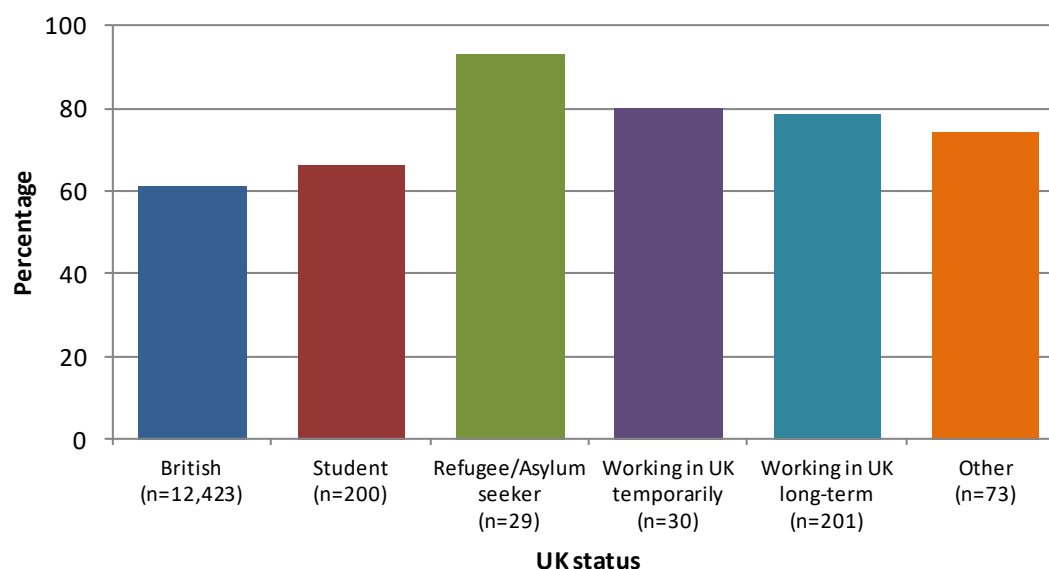
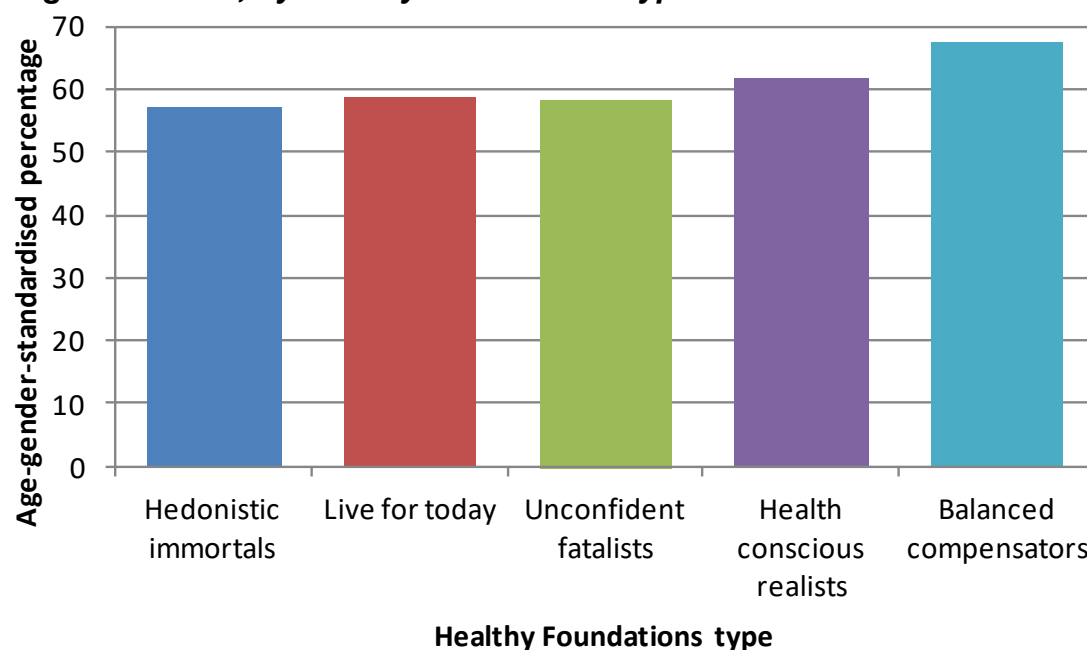


Figure 4-132: Percentage of respondents with religious beliefs, by status in the UK



The age-standardised percentages of respondents that reported any religious belief are presented in **Figure 4-133** by Healthy Foundations type. Respondents categorised as 'Balanced compensators' were the most likely to report having a religion (67.2%), while respondents classified as 'Hedonistic immortals', 'Unconfident fatalists' and 'Live for today' were the least likely to report having a religion (57.0%, 58.2% and 58.5% respectively).

Figure 4-133: Age-standardised percentage of respondents with religious beliefs, by Healthy Foundations type



Full details of religion as reported by respondents, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, as well as by Healthy Foundations type may be found in **section 18** starting on **page 623**.

4.12 Sexual orientation

For the first time in Hull, respondents in this survey were asked about their sexual orientation. The options for them to choose from were: Straight / heterosexual; Bisexual; Lesbian /gay woman; Gay man; Transgender; Rather not say; and none of these. Percentages of respondents reporting that they were lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender (LGBT) are shown in **Figure 4-134** by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, while **Figure 4-135** shows the percentages answering 'rather not say' or 'none of these' to the question on sexuality, again by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area. Few respondents reported their sexuality as LGBT (2.9% of men; 2.0% of women), with highest percentages reporting they were LGBT in the young (5.5% of respondents aged 16-24 years), decreasing with age to 0.3% among respondents aged 65-74 years, increasing to 0.8% of respondents aged 75+ years, while the percentage of respondents that recorded 'none of these' or 'rather not say' increased as age increased from around 2% of those aged less than 45 years to 15.5% of those aged 75 years and older. Respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were the least likely to report they were LGBT (2.0%) but the most likely to have recorded 'none of these' or 'rather not say' 6.1%). Respondents living in Wyke were the most likely to report they were LGBT (4.0%) as well as the least likely to record 'none of these' or 'rather not say' (3.5%), while respondents in North Carr were the least likely to report being LGBT (1.5%), with respondents living in Riverside the most likely to have recorded 'none of these' or 'rather not say' (5.4%).

Figure 4-134: Percentage of respondents reporting they were lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area

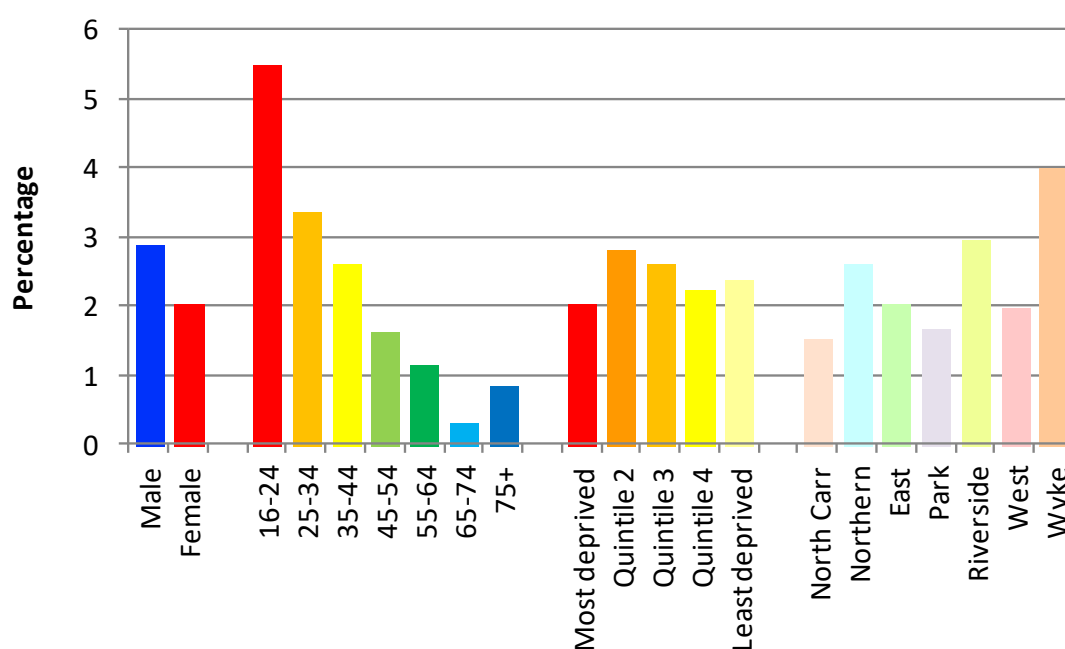
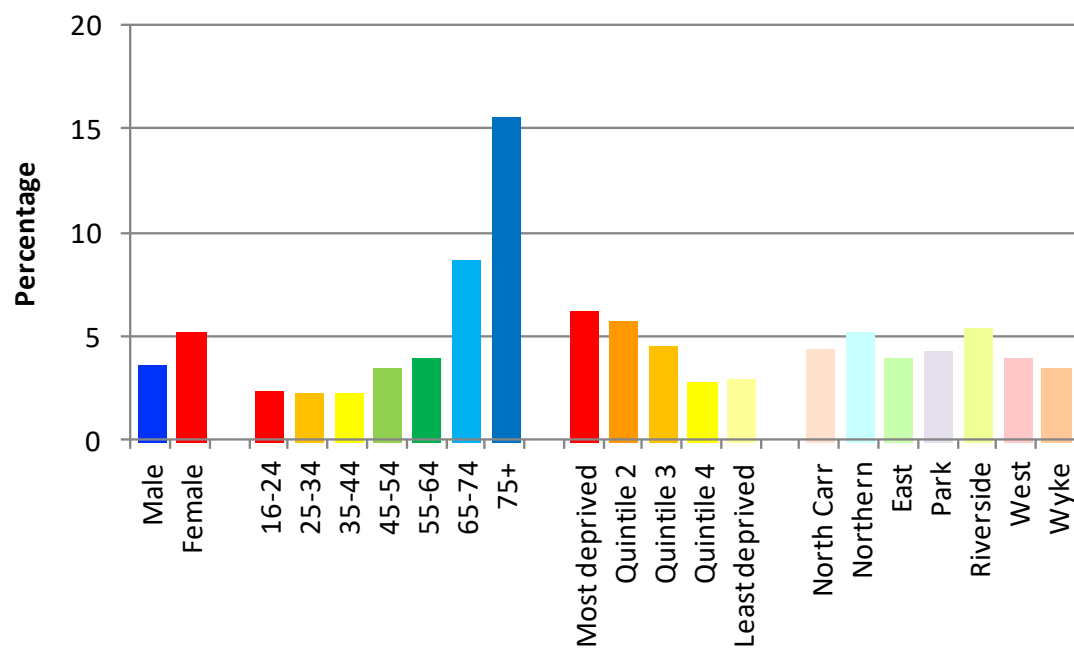


Figure 4-135: Percentage of respondents answering ‘rather not say’ or ‘none of these’ to the question on sexual orientation, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area



Full details of sexuality as reported by respondents, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, as well as by Healthy Foundations type may be found in **section 19** starting on **page629**.

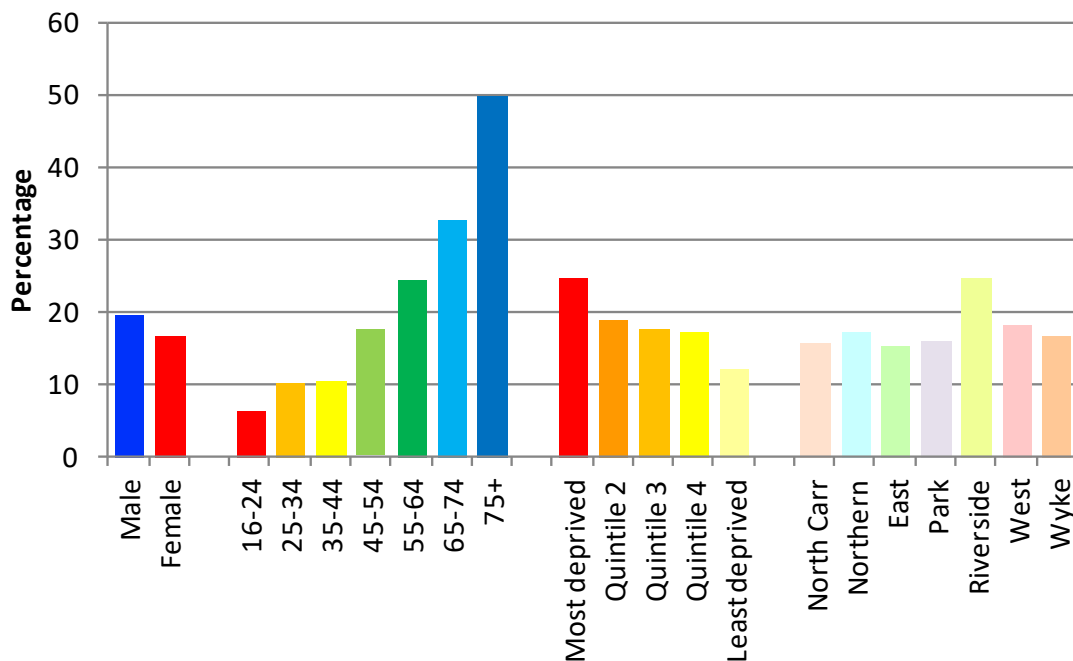
4.13 Household variables

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 20** starting on **page 635**. Each table presents data broken down by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, as well as by Healthy Foundations type in some cases.

4.13.1 Adults in the household

Almost one fifth of survey respondents reported that they lived alone, 19.2% of men and 16.6% of women (see **Figure 4-136**), which compares with 29% of households in 2010 in Great Britain being single person households as reported in Social Trends 41.²⁸ The proportion of respondents living alone increased with age, from one in fifteen of those aged 16-24 years (6.0%) to half of those aged 75+ years (49.8%).

Figure 4-136: Percentage of single person households, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area

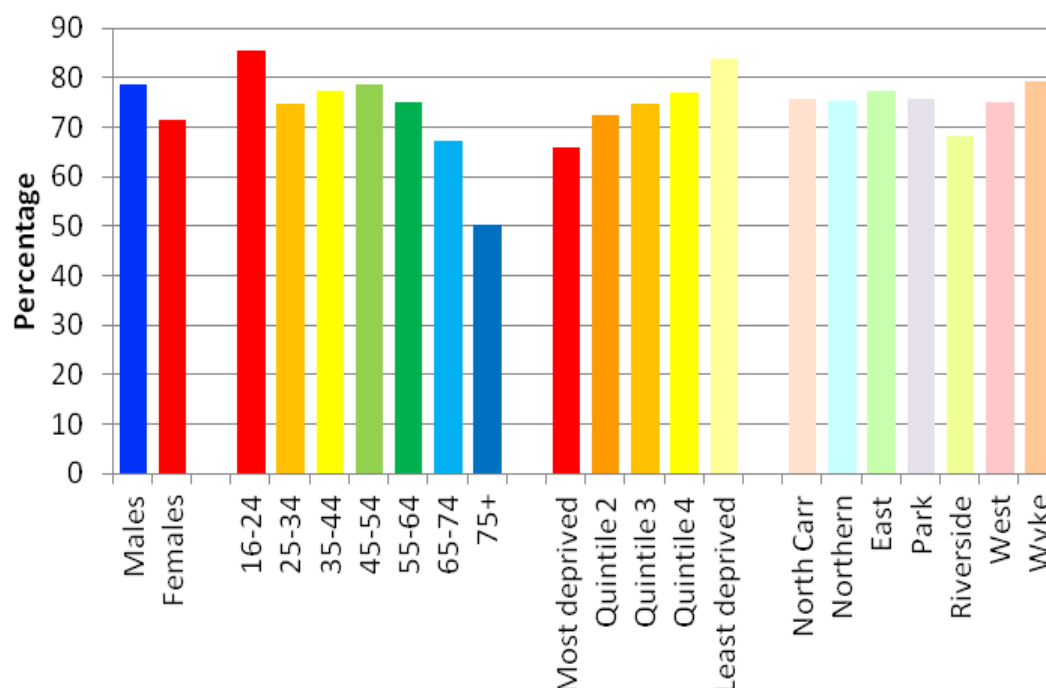


²⁸ Office for National Statistics (2011A)

The largest proportion of single person households was found in Riverside (24.9%), with the largest proportion by Area Committee Area in Riverside (West) at 24.4%, driven largely by the 36% of respondents in Myton that lived alone. For other Area Committee Areas there was little variation in the proportion of single person households, ranging from 15.2% (East) to 18.0% (West). People living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were most likely to live alone (24.5%) compared with 12.0% of those living in the least deprived fifth of areas, and 17-19% in other quintiles. See **section 20.1** on **page 635** for full details of the percentage of single person households.

Three-quarters of survey respondents lived with at least one other adult (**Figure 4-137**), with 54.8% of men and 51.1% of women living with one other adult (84% of whom are their partners), while 24.0% of men and 20.5% of women lived with two or more other adults. Those aged 25-34 years were most likely to live with one other adult (62.0%), whilst those aged 16-24 years were the most likely age group to be living with two or more other adults (50.6%) and the most likely to be living with non-relative adults (16.5% with non-relative adults only, a further 1.7% with family and non-relatives). The highest proportion of respondents living with partners and other family members was found in those aged 45-54 (28.4%), the other family members being mainly adult children. East Area Committee Area had the largest proportion of residents living with one other adult (56.4%), while Wyke was the Area Committee Area with the highest proportion of respondents living with two or more other adults (29.1%), where 13.8% of respondents lived with non-relatives only and a further 2.5% lived with family and non-relatives. Respondents living in the the least deprived fifth of areas of Hull were the most likely to be living with one other adult (59.5%) or with two or more other adults (24.3%) compared with 47.9% and 18.1% respectively of respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas. Full details on the percentages living with other adults, as well as relationships of respondents to those adults can be found in **sections 20.3** and **20.4** on **pages 641** and **644** respectively.

Figure 4-137: Percentage of households with at least two adults, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area



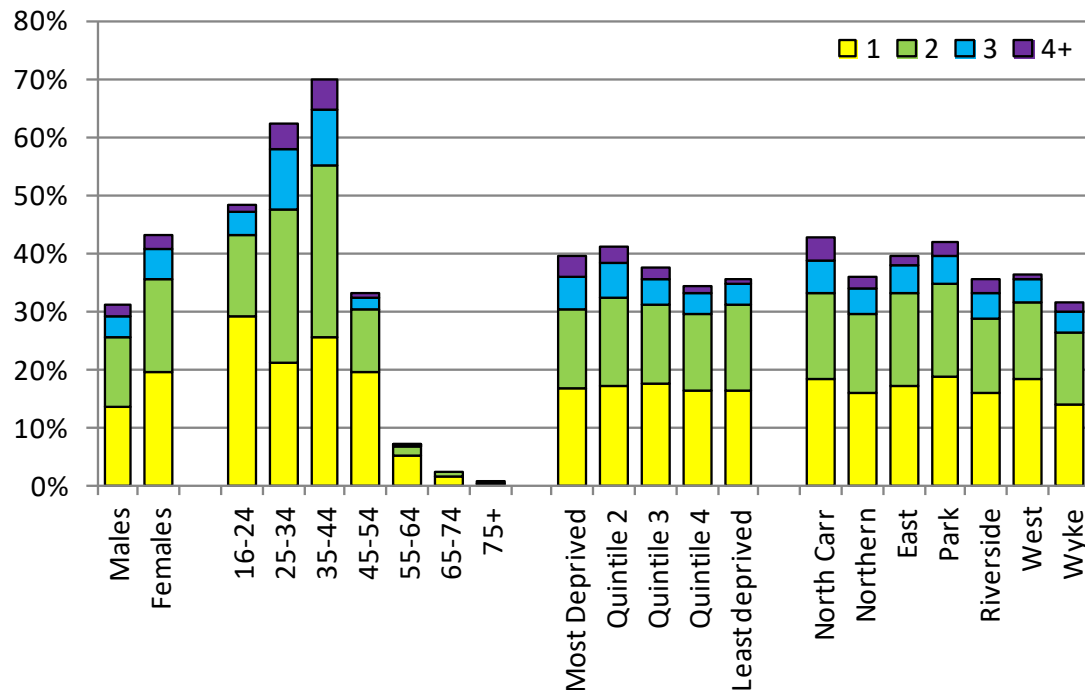
4.13.2 Children in the household

Almost two thirds of survey respondents live in households without children aged less than 18 years, 69.1% of men and 56.9% of women. The median number of children in households with children was 2. The percentage of households with children increased with the age of the respondents from 48.4% of households where the respondents were aged 16-24 years to 70.0% of households where respondents were aged 35-44 years, thence decreasing with increasing age of respondents from 33.1% of households where respondents were aged 45-54 years to 0.2% of households where respondents were aged 75 years and older. The median number of children in households with children was 2 for respondents aged 25-44 years, 1 for respondents aged 16-24 years or 45-74 years (**Figure 4-138**).

The largest proportion of households without children aged under 18 years was found among respondents living in Wyke Area Committee Area (68.6%), while the Area Committee Areas where respondents were most likely to live in households with children were North Carr (42.4%), Park (41.7%) and East (39.6%). Respondents in the two least deprived quintiles were the most likely to live in households without children aged under 18 years (64.5-65.9%), although the median number of children in households with children was 2 for each deprivation quintile. Despite this, three times As many respondents loiving in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull lived in households with 4 or

more children than did respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city, although percentages were small in both cases (3.5% and 1.0% respectively). 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 20.5** on **page 647**.

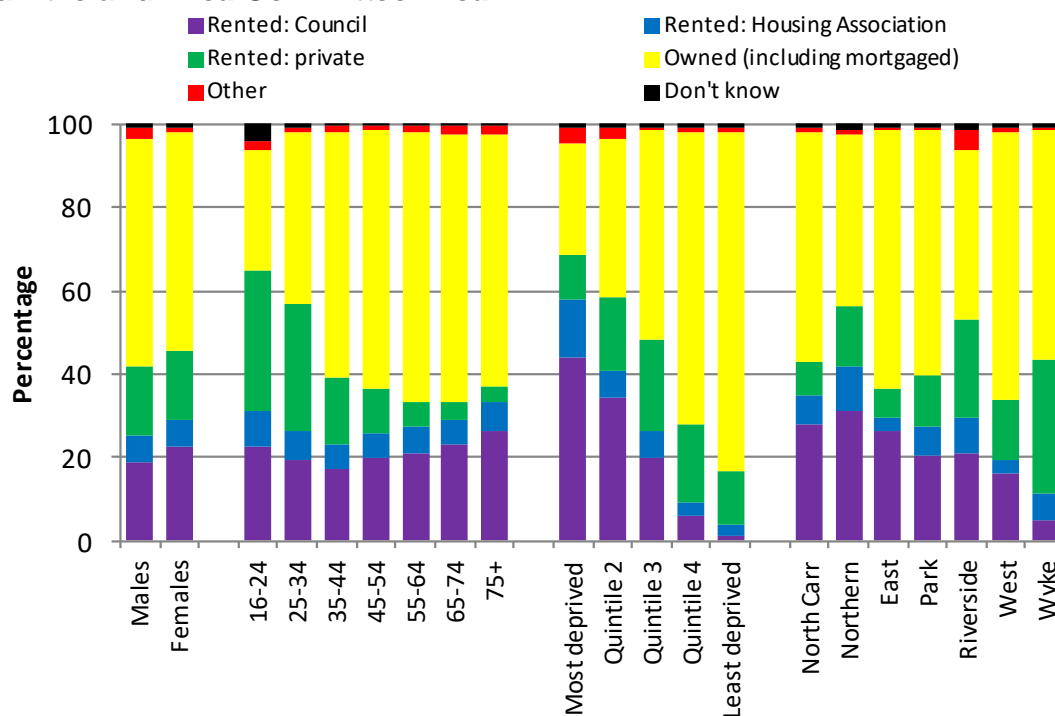
Figure 4-138: Percentage of respondents living in households with children under 18 years (and the number of children in the household) by sub groups



4.13.3 Tenure

Figure 4-139 shows the housing tenure of survey respondents by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area. Among survey respondents 53.5% were owner occupiers (compared with the 2009 GB average of 69% of households from Social Trends 41²⁹). Slightly more male respondents (54.7%) than female respondents (52.4%) lived in owner occupied houses. The proportion living in owner occupied houses increased with the age of the respondents from 29.0% of respondents aged 16-24 years to 65.1% of those aged 55-64 years, dropping slightly to 64.1% of respondents 65-74 years and 60.8% of those aged 75+ years. This oldest age group were the most likely to be living in houses rented from the council (26.2%) and the least likely to be renting from private landlords (3.6%). The youngest (16.24 years) age group had the highest percentage renting from private landlords (33.6%) or from Housing Associations (8.7%). They were also the most likely not to know the tenure of the house they lived in (3.8%).

Figure 4-139: Housing tenure by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area



Respondents living in Northern, North Carr and East were the most likely to be living accommodation rented from the council (31.1%, 28.0% 26.4% respectively), with respondents living in Wyke the least likely to do so (4.8%). The highest percentage of respondents living in owner-occupied accommodation were those living in West (64.4%), East (61.9%) and Park

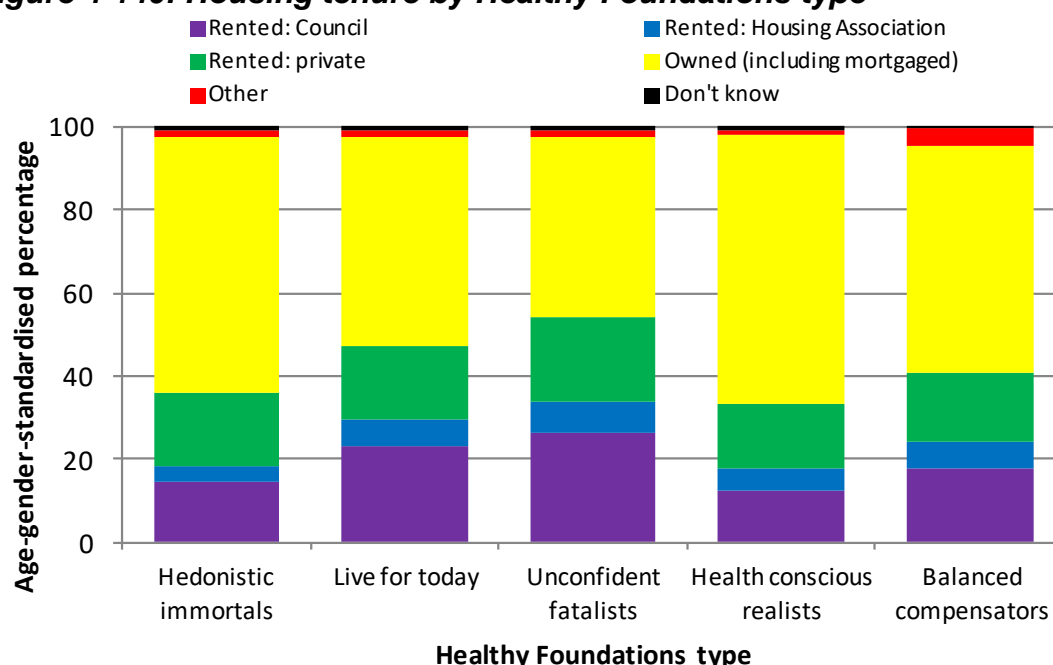
²⁹ Office for National Statistics (2011A)

(58.7%). Riverside and Northern were the only Area Committee Areas where fewer than half of respondents lived in owner-occupied accommodation. Wyke (where one quarter of the students in this survey lived) and Riverside had the highest percentages of respondents living in privately rented accommodation (32.6% and 23.5% respectively).

Housing tenure was associated with deprivation quintile. There was a clear gradient in the percentages living in accommodation rented from the council, from 44.2% of respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull compared with 1.2% of respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city. The gradient with respect to accommodation rented from a Housing Association was also clear, decreasing from 13.7% of those living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull to 2.9% of those living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city. The gradient with respect to owner-occupied was in the opposite direction, with three times as many respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of Hull living in owner-occupied accommodation (81.5%) than in the most deprived fifth of areas of the city (26.6%).

Figure 4-140 shows the housing tenure of survey respondents by Healthy Foundations type. Respondents categorised as 'Unconfident fatalists' had the highest percentage living in accommodation rented from the council (26.6%), rented from a housing Association (7.5%) and rented privately (20.4%), as well as the lowest percentage living in owner-occupied accommodation.

Figure 4-140: Housing tenure by Healthy Foundations type



The full tables on housing tenure, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, as well as by Healthy Foundations type, may be found in **section 20.10** on **page 659**.

Comparative national (from Social Trends 41³⁰) and local data from previous surveys conducted in Hull are presented in **Table 4.37**. The percentage of respondents in Hull 2011 living in owner-occupied homes was lower than for each previous Hull survey, as well as being one fifth lower than for England 2009. The percentage of respondents in 2011 living in privately rented accommodation was higher than for each preceding survey, having increased each time a survey was conducted, and was 30% higher than for England 2009. This difference compared with England might reflect the large numbers of private landlords to be found in university towns and cities. The increases compared with previous surveys may reflect a larger proportion of students taking part in the 2011 survey, but will also reflect the increase in private lettings to non-students, which has been seen in recent years. In 2011 28.2% of respondents were living in social housing, representing an increase on 2007 and 2009, but lower than for 2003-04, and more than one and a half times higher than for England 2009. Almost one quarter of respondents in 2011 living in social housing were housing association tenants, while in 2007 and 2009 around one fifth of respondents living in social housing were housing association tenant, as were one sixth in 2003-04. While it is not possible to say whether changes in tenure of survey respondents over time represent real changes in tenure in the city, it is most likely that differences are reflective of the ability of the market research companies employed to conduct the surveys to include 'hard to reach' areas, and the increase in 2011 of respondents living in social housing suggests that this survey may be more representative of Hull than recent surveys.

Table 4.37: Housing tenure (excluding other and not known), comparisons with previous local surveys and Great Britain 2009

Housing tenure	Survey				
	GB	Hull			
	2009	2003/04	2007	2009	2011
Owner-occupied	69	61.4	63.9	58.7	54.9
Rented from:					
Private landlord	13	7.9	14.2	15.0	16.9
Social landlord:	18	30.7	21.9	26.3	28.2
Local authority		25.8	17.5	21.1	21.4
Housing association		4.9	4.5	5.2	6.7

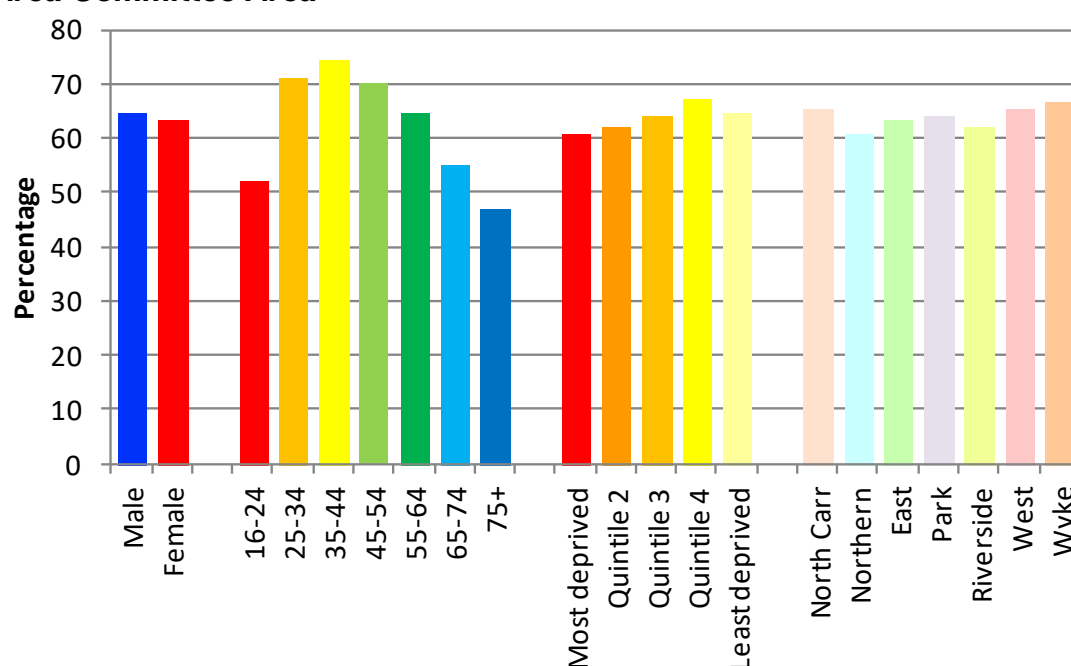
³⁰ Office for National Statistics (2011A)

4.13.4 Household income

As expected (**Figure 4-141**) many respondents chose not to provide their household income (35.3% of men and 36.9% of women) with the highest proportions in respondents aged 65-74 years (44.7%) and 75 years and older (53.2%). Residents of Northern Area Committee Area were the least likely to provide household income (39.4%), while residents of Wyke were the most likely (33.1%). Respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were the most likely not to provide household income (39.1%), decreasing as deprivation decreased to 32.7% of respondents living in the second least deprived fifth of areas of Hull, 35.3% in the least deprived fifth of areas).

Full tables on provision of household income, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, as well as by Healthy Foundations type, may be found in See **section 20.11** on **page 663**.

Figure 4-141: Percentages of respondents who provided their household income question by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area



The remainder of this section will consider only the 63.8% of respondents 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.

It was reported in Household Disposable Income across the UK³¹ (Office for National Statistics 2012B) that disposable income³² per head of population in 2010 was £15,709 for the UK, and £13,594 for the Yorkshire and the Humber region. In Hull the equivalent figure was £11,149, the second lowest disposable income of all 145 local areas in the UK. The median after tax household income from the 2011 survey was £10,000-£14,999 (respondents were asked to choose a band, not to provide a precise figure). If we adjust this for the number of people living in households we arrive at an estimated after tax income of around £7,000 per person. This is less than half the figure from the Household Disposable Income document, and suggests that the income provided by survey respondents grossly underestimates the actual household income.

Part of the discrepancy between this survey and official estimates might be due to the methodology employed in trying to estimate after tax income for those where gross income was provided, or respondents did not indicate whether the income was before or after tax, as well as due to using mid-points of income ranges. However, it is likely that the largest discrepancy might result from respondents not knowing household income, or through underestimating income. Some respondents may not have included all benefits, while some might not know what others in the household earn, while others might well deliberately under-estimate their income, perhaps worried that the figures would be released elsewhere. Whatever the reason, it is clear that income from this survey cannot be used to compare with official statistics. However, on the assumption that income will be under-estimated across all areas of Hull, it should be possible to compare between different areas and groups of respondents.

Among survey respondents, more than two thirds reported household income less than £20,000, 64.6% of men and 70.7% of women. 27.5% of respondents aged 16-24 years reported household income of £20,000 or more, rising with age to 44.9% of respondents aged 35-44 years, before decreasing with age to 27.1% of respondents aged 55-64 years. Among those of retirement age, only 12.6% of those aged 65-74 years (and 4.9% of those aged 75+ years) had a household income of £20,000 or higher.

Respondents living in Wyke had the highest percentage reporting household income of £20,000 or more (38.8%), closely followed by West (36.9%) and East (36.0%). The lowest percentage by Area Committee Area was found for Riverside (24.7%) and Northern (26.9%). Only in two wards did a majority of respondents that gave household income give a figure of £20,000 or more, Kings Park (59.2%) and Bricknell (50.4%). Five wards had fewer than 20% of respondents reporting household income of £20,000 or more: Bransholme West (10.7%), Orchard Park and Greenwood (12.8%), St Andrews (15.7%),

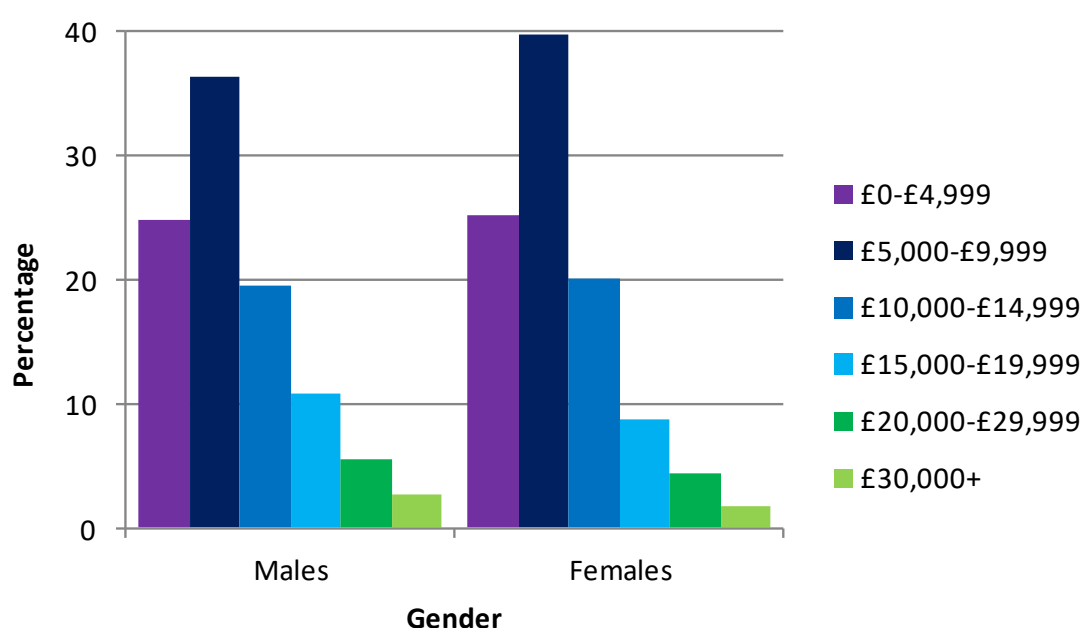
³¹ Office for National Statistics (2012B)

³² This is equivalent to all income, whether from working, dividended, rent, pensions or benefits minus taxes.

Myton (16.9%) and Marfleet (19.5%). More than half of respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of Hull (54.1%) reported household income of £20,000 or more, decreasing as deprivation increased to 14.6% of respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull. Full tables of estimated household income per household, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, may be found in **section 20.13** on **page 669**.

The median³³ estimated after tax income per adult was £5-£9,999, with 36.4% of male and 39.8% of female respondents lying within this income bracket as shown in **Figure 4-142**.

Figure 4-142: Estimated after tax income per adult by gender

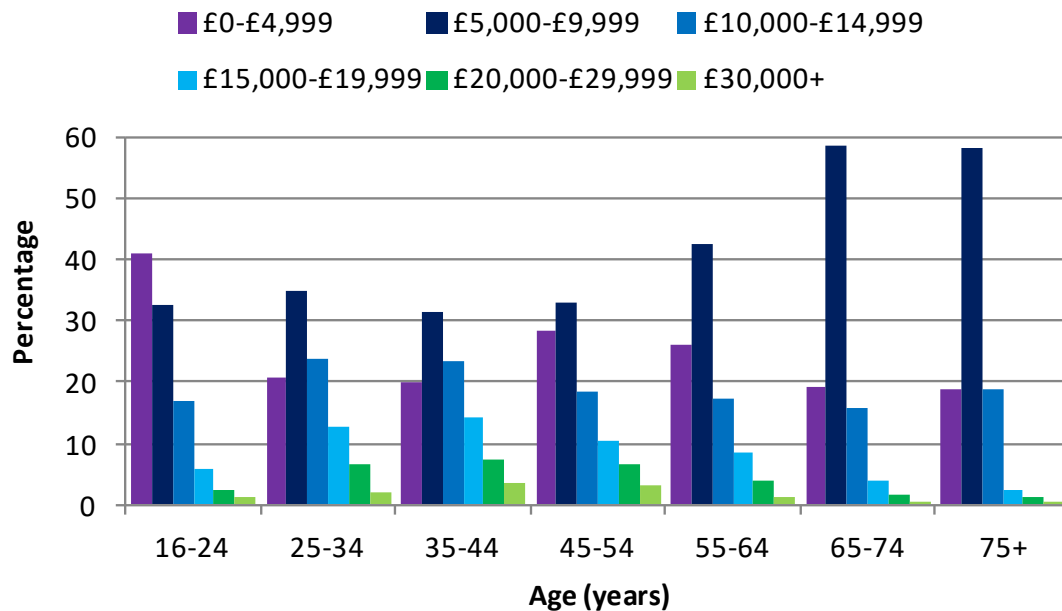


The largest percentage of respondents with estimated after tax income per adult of less than £5,000 were those aged 16-24 years (41.1%) as shown in **Figure 4-143**. A further 32.7% had estimated after tax income per adult of £5,000-£9,999, yielding almost three-quarters with estimated after tax income per adult of less than £10,000 (73.7%), only beaten by those aged 65-74year (78.0%) and 75 years and over (77.0%). Fewer respondents of pension age had estimated after tax income per adult less than £5,000 (19%) than did any other age-group. Apart from those aged 16-24 years, respondents aged 45-54 years and 55-64 years had the highest percentage with estimated after tax income per adult of less than £5,000 (28.4% and 26.1% respectively). Respondents aged 35-44 years had the highest estimated after tax income

³³ 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.

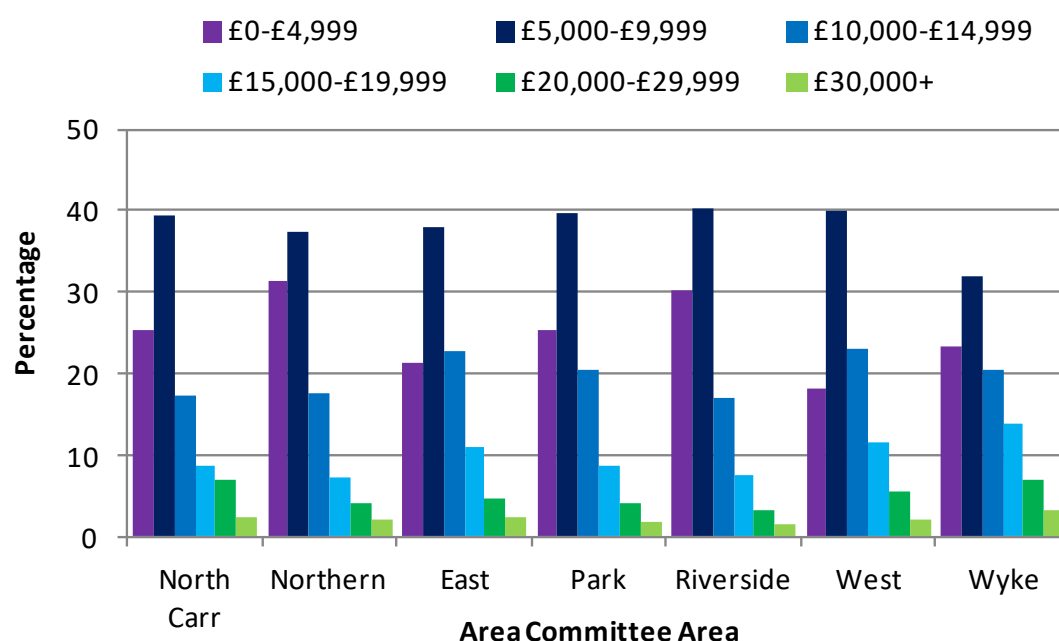
per adult (23.4% £10,000-£14,999; 14.4% £15,000-£19,999; 10.9% £20,000 or more).

Figure 4-143: Estimated after tax income per adult by age band



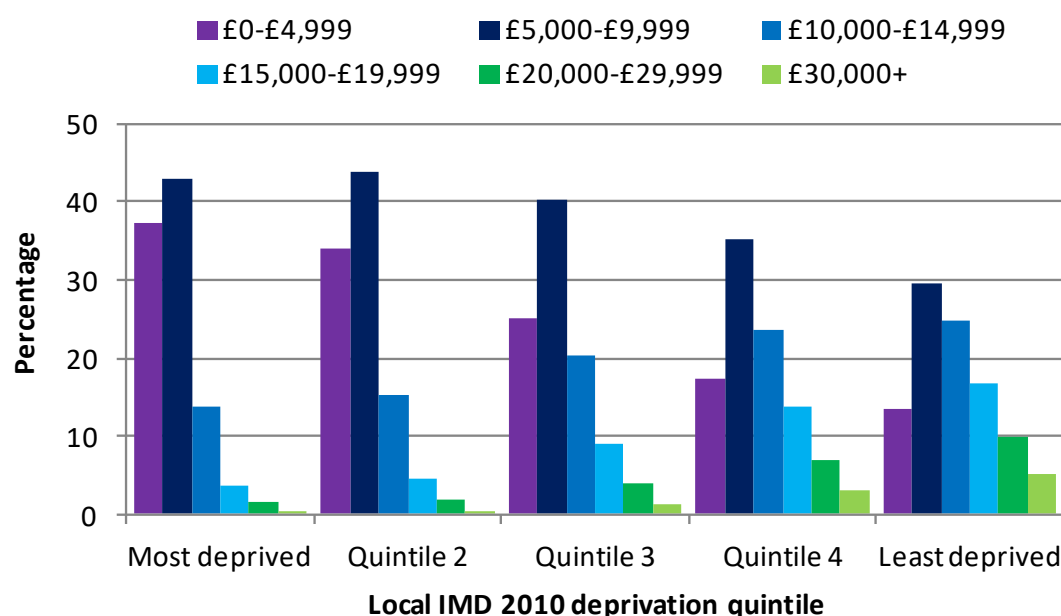
Median estimated after tax income per adult for each of the Area Committee Areas were again £5,000-£9,999 (see **Figure 4-144**), as they were for all but four wards. The exceptions (Beverley, Bricknell, Avenue and Kings Park wards) all had median estimated after tax income per adult of £10,000-£14,999. While one quarter of respondents across Hull had estimated after tax income per adult of less than £5,000, in seven wards more than one third of respondents had estimated after tax income per adult of less than £5,000. The Area Committee Area with the highest estimated after tax income per adult was Wyke, which had the lowest percentage with estimated after tax income per adult of less than £10,000 (55.4%) and the highest percentage with estimated after tax income per adult of £20,000 and higher (10.2%). The Area Committee Area with the lowest estimated after tax income per adult was Riverside, where 70.6% of respondents had estimated after tax income per adult of less than £10,000 and just 4.8% had estimated after tax income per adult of £20,000 or more.

Figure 4-144: Estimated after tax income per adult by Area Committee Area



As one would expect, the proportion of respondents with estimated after tax income per adult less than £5,000 decreased as deprivation decreased, from 37.3% of respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull to 13.6% of respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas (**Figure 4-145**). Respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of Hull had median estimated after tax income per adult of £10,000-£14,999, with each other deprivation quintile having median estimated after tax income per adult of £5,000-£9,999. The highest percentage of estimated after tax income per adult for each band above £5,000-£9,999 was found amongst respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of Hull. The 80.4% of respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull with an estimated after tax income per adult of less than £10,000 was almost double that of respondents in the least deprived fifth of areas (41.6%), with the 17.5% of respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull with estimated after tax income per adult of £10,000-£19,999 was less than half the percentage of respondents living in the least deprived areas, while seven times as many people living in the least deprived fifth of areas of Hull had estimated after tax income per adult £20,000 or higher (15.1%), than did respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas.

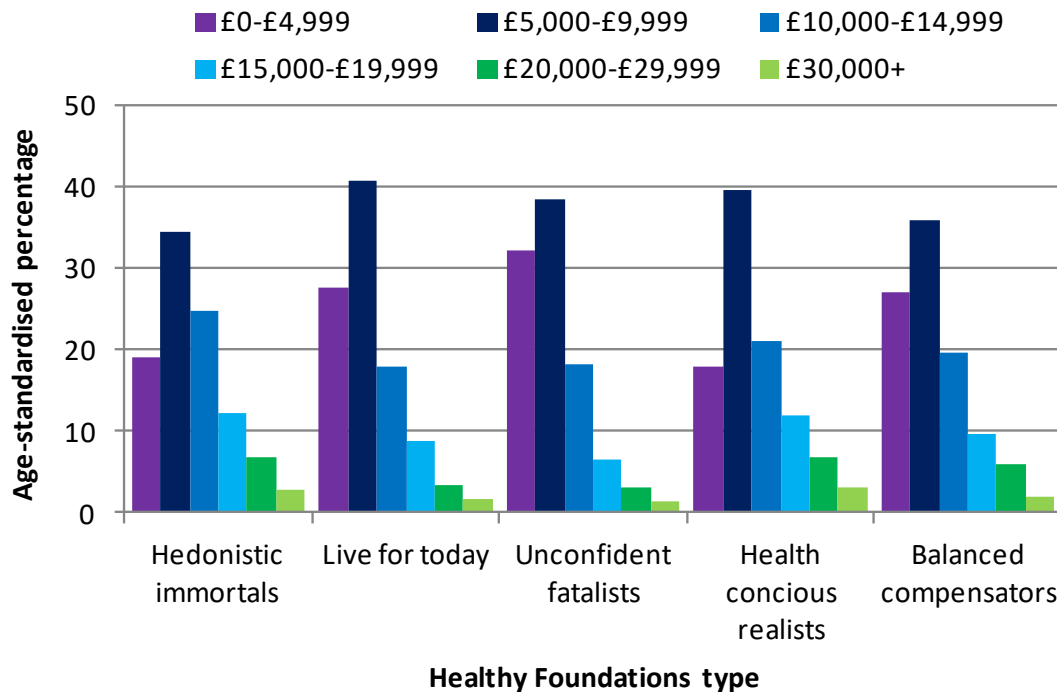
Figure 4-145: Estimated after tax income per adult by local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile



Estimated after tax income per adult by Healthy Foundations type is shown in **Figure 4-146**. Respondents categorised as 'Unconfident fatalists' had the lowest estimated after tax income per adult, having the lowest percentages in the less than £5,000 and £5,000-£9,999 bands and the lowest percentages in each of the higher bands. 71% of 'Unconfident fatalists' had an estimated after tax income per adult of less than £10,000, one third higher than among respondents classified as 'Hedonistic immortals', while 4.6% of 'Unconfident fatalists' had estimated after tax income per adult of £20,000 or more, less than half the percentages of respondents categorised as 'Hedonistic immortals' or 'Health conscious realists'. Despite these differences in estimated after tax income per adult between Healthy Foundations types, the median estimated after tax income per adult for each type was £5,000-£9,999.

The full tables of estimated after tax income, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, as well as by Healthy Foundations type, may be found in **section 20.14** starting on **page 673**.

Figure 4-146: Estimated after tax income per adult by Healthy Foundations type



4.13.5 Trends in household income

The 2011 survey was the third Hull survey to ask about household income. The questions were initially asked in the 2007 survey, and subsequently in 2009. Because of different questions about the composition of households, it is not possible to produce estimated after tax income per adult for the 2009 survey, but it is available for 2007.

The percentage of respondents from 2011 that provided their household income, with comparisons to 2007 and 2009, are presented in **Table 4.38**, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area. For the most part, changes in the percentages of respondents that provided their income were not large. Overall, 1.4% more respondents in 2011 than 2009 provided their income, with percentages having increased in 2009 by 5%. The percentage of female respondents that provided their income continued to increase in 2011, having fallen slightly among men. Respondents aged 75 years and over were the only age-group where the percentage providing their income decreased with each survey, although only by 3% overall. By deprivation quintile, only among respondents in the middle quintile did the percentage providing income decrease with each survey, but again only by 3% overall, and hardly changing since 2009. Compared with 2007, the largest increase by Area Committee Area in the percentages providing income in 2011 was among respondents living in Park, where the percentage increased by 28%, whereas between 2009 and 2011 the largest increase was seen in respondents living in West (9%). The largest increase

between 2007 and 2009 was for respondents living in North Carr (22%), but this was coupled by the largest decrease between 2009 and 2011 (8%) to give North Carr the second highest increase between 2007 and 2011 (12.5%). The highest percentages providing income in 2007 and 2011 were found among respondents living in Wyke (66.6% and 66.9% respectively), while in 2009 it had been respondents living in North Carr (70.9%). The lowest percentage in 2007 and 2009 had been among respondents living in Park (50.1% and 59.6% respectively) while in 2011 the lowest percentage was among respondents living in Northern.

Table 4.38: Percentage of respondents who provided their income by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area

Sub-group	Income provided		
	2007	2009	2011
Males	61.9	65.1	64.7
Females	57.9	60.9	63.1
16-24	55.5	50.3	52.3
25-34	65.9	72.0	71.1
35-44	64.5	72.3	74.3
45-54	62.7	68.7	70.3
55-64	62.2	62.7	64.5
65-74	51.5	57.7	55.3
75+	50.1	48.6	46.8
Most deprived	61.3	61.5	60.9
Quintile 2	53.0	61.7	62.1
Quintile 3	65.9	64.1	64.0
Quintile 4	61.2	64.4	67.3
Least deprived	60.2	62.8	64.7
North Carr	58.0	70.9	65.3
Northern	60.6	61.6	60.6
East	58.6	61.9	63.4
Park	50.1	59.6	63.9
Riverside	61.7	62.9	62.1
West	64.9	59.8	65.2
Wyke	66.6	66.2	66.9
Hull	59.9	63.0	63.8

Estimated after tax income per adult, for 2007 and 2011, are presented in **Table 4.39** by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area. Increases in 2011 in the percentages of respondents that had an estimated after tax income per adult of less than £5,000 were seen for men and women (five times larger in women), for all respondents aged less than 55 years (41% increase in those aged 25-34 years), with especially high increases in respondents living in North Carr (52%), as well as in the second most deprived quintile (23%). The most striking decreases were seen in older respondents, with a 4% reduction in respondents aged 55-64 years,

26% reduction in respondents aged 65-74 years and a 47% reduction in those aged 75 years and over. There were decreases for most subgroups in the percentages of respondents that had estimated after tax income per adult of £5,000-£10,000; typically decreasing by around 10%, but by 12% among women and by 25% among those living in the least deprived fifth of areas of Hull. At the other end of the scale, men saw an 12% increase in 2011 in the percentage that had an estimated after tax income per adult of £30,000 or more (decreasing in women by 10%). Four out of seven age-groups saw a decrease (by around 40% for respondents aged less than 35 years), although two age-groups saw a doubling of the percentage with an estimated after tax income per adult of £30,000 or more (35-44 years and 55-64 years). Percentages almost doubled for respondents living in the two least deprived fifths of areas of Hull, decreasing by more than two thirds for respondents living in the two most deprived fifth of areas. Respondents living in Northern saw the largest increase since 2007 (107%) followed by those living in West (72%). Only Riverside and North Carr saw decreases in the percentages of respondents with an estimated after tax income per adult of £30,000 or more (decreasing by 47% and 30% respectively). Of course, only around 2% of respondents overall had an estimated after tax income per adult of £30,000 or more.

Grouping income bands into three bands, across the whole of Hull, the majority of respondents (almost two thirds) had an estimated after tax income per adult of less than £10,000 (only 1% lower in 2011 than in 2007); just over one quarter had an estimated after tax income per adult of £10,000-£19,999 (2% higher in 2011 than in 2007); around one in fourteen had an estimated after tax income per adult of £20,000 or more (down 1.4% since 2007). More women saw estimated after tax income per adult increase in 2011 compared with 2007 (increases of 9% and 12% respectively estimated after tax income per adult of £10,000-£19,999 and £20,000 or more), while the only increase among men was those with an estimated after tax income per adult of less than £10,000 (by 3%). Older respondents were the main beneficiaries of higher incomes in 2011 (69% and 204% increases respectively in those with an estimated after tax income per adult of £10,000-£19,999 and £20,000 or more, with decreases of around 8% and one third respectively among respondents aged less than 35 years). The three most deprived quintiles saw increase in the percentages with an estimated after tax income per adult of less than £10,000 while the two least deprived quintiles saw increases in those with estimated after tax income per adult of £10,000-£19,999 (13-25%) and £20,000 or more (61%). By Area Committee Area, increases in those with estimated after tax income per adult of less than £10,000 were seen for respondents living in North Carr (16%), Riverside (9%) and Park (5%) while increases in those with estimated after tax income per adult of £10,000-£19,999 were greatest in Northern (31%), Wyke (27%), with the largest increases in estimated after tax income per adult of £20,000 seen in West (58%) and East (24%). Since 2007 there has been an inter-generational shift in income from the young to the old, as well a narrowing in the gap between men and women (although not at the two extremes of the income bands), but unfortunately a widening in the gap between the most deprived and least deprived areas of Hull.

Table 4.39: Estimated after tax income per adult, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, comparisons with 2007

Sub-group	Estimated after tax income per adult (%)											
	Under £5,000		£5,000-£9,999		£10,000-£14,999		£15,000-£19,999		£20,000-£29,999		£30,000+	
	2007	2011	2007	2011	2007	2011	2007	2011	2007	2011	2007	2011
Males	24.4	24.9	35.3	36.4	21.6	19.5	9.8	10.9	6.6	5.6	2.4	2.7
Females	22.9	25.3	45.1	39.8	18.4	20.1	8.0	8.7	3.6	4.4	1.9	1.7
16-24	32.8	41.1	37.2	32.7	17.5	16.8	7.3	5.9	2.9	2.3	2.2	1.3
25-34	14.6	20.6	33.3	34.7	25.8	23.6	13.5	12.6	9.2	6.5	3.4	2.0
35-44	17.7	20.1	39.0	31.3	25.3	23.4	10.4	14.4	5.5	7.2	2.0	3.6
45-54	26.1	28.4	35.1	33.1	17.2	18.4	10.9	10.3	6.9	6.5	3.7	3.3
55-64	27.2	26.1	43.8	42.4	17.3	17.5	7.3	8.7	3.8	3.9	0.6	1.4
65-74	26.0	19.3	56.1	58.7	14.3	15.8	2.2	4.0	0.9	1.8	0.4	0.4
75+	35.6	19.0	51.3	58.0	11.3	18.8	1.3	2.3	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.6
Most deprived	38.3	37.3	38.0	43.1	13.5	13.8	6.0	3.7	2.9	1.6	1.3	0.5
Quintile 2	27.7	34.1	47.6	43.9	15.1	15.4	3.7	4.4	4.4	1.8	1.5	0.4
Quintile 3	22.0	25.0	38.4	40.2	20.0	20.4	11.0	9.0	5.5	3.9	3.1	1.4
Quintile 4	22.5	17.3	41.4	35.2	22.2	23.7	7.7	13.8	4.5	7.0	1.7	3.0
Least deprived	14.3	13.6	39.4	29.7	23.3	24.9	13.5	16.6	6.7	9.9	2.7	5.2
North Carr	16.6	25.2	39.3	39.5	20.7	17.3	11.7	8.7	8.3	6.9	3.4	2.4
Northern	32.3	31.4	43.2	37.4	12.9	17.7	6.1	7.2	4.4	4.2	1.0	2.1
East	23.4	21.2	40.2	37.9	21.8	22.8	8.9	11.0	3.8	4.7	1.9	2.3
Park	20.9	25.4	41.2	39.7	23.1	20.4	8.3	8.6	4.9	4.2	1.5	1.7
Riverside	26.2	30.3	38.4	40.3	17.6	17.1	9.4	7.5	5.4	3.2	3.0	1.6
West	18.0	18.1	43.4	40.0	26.0	23.0	8.0	11.4	3.5	5.4	1.2	2.0
Wyke	26.0	23.4	38.0	32.0	16.3	20.5	10.9	13.9	5.7	7.1	3.1	3.2
Hull	23.7	25.1	40.2	38.2	20.0	19.8	8.9	9.7	5.1	5.0	2.1	2.2

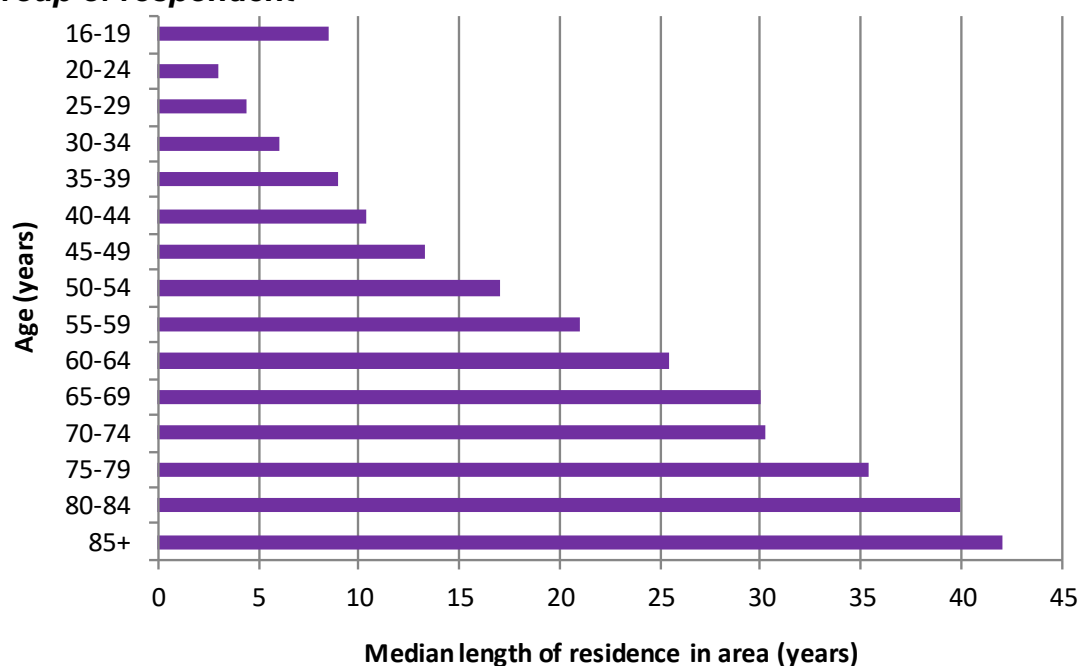
4.14 Social capital

Full tables of data relating to social capital variables may be found in **section 21** starting on **page 677**. The tables include data relating to length of residence in the area, rating of local health services, satisfaction with aspects of the local area, neighbourhood safety, civic engagement, trust and neighbourliness, social networks and social support. Each social capital variable is tabulated by subgroups of gender, age-band, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile, ward and Area Committee Area, and often by Healthy Foundations type.

4.14.1 Length of residence

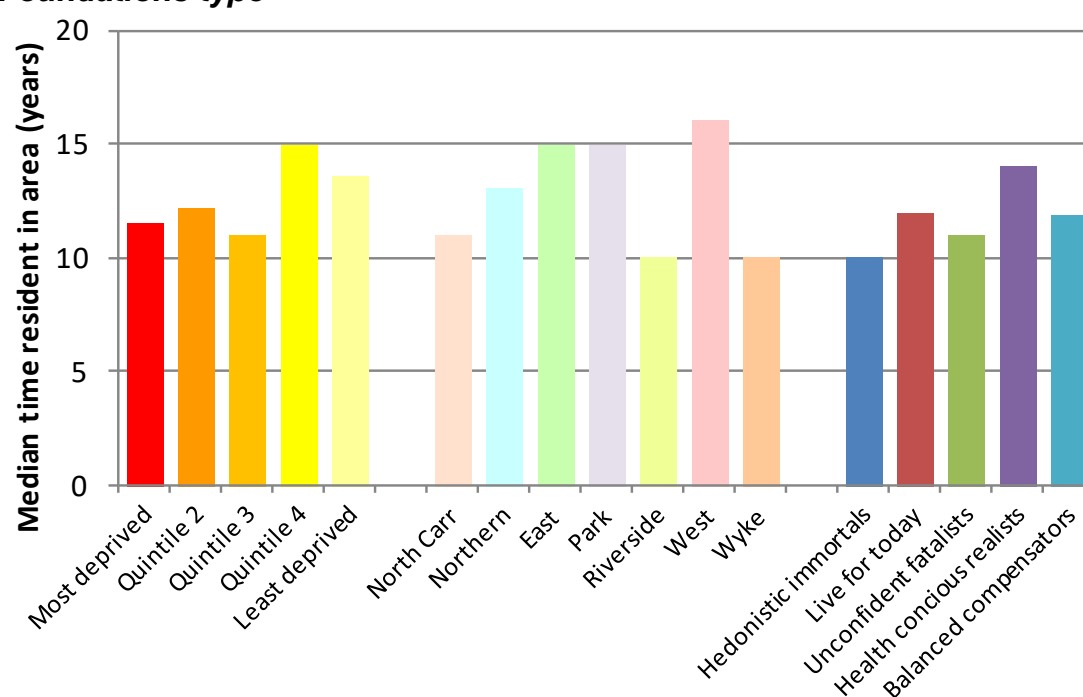
The median length of residence in the local area was 12.5 years, slightly higher for women. As expected, this increased greatly with age, from 3 years among respondents aged 20-24 years to 42 years among respondents aged 85+ years. There is a clear relationship between age and longevity within an area (see **Figure 4-147**), 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. The median length of residence in the area is greater among those aged 16-19 years than among those aged 20-34 years, as the majority of these respondents will be living in the parental home, and therefore reflects the median length of time resident in the area of their parents.

Figure 4-147: Median length of residence in area (years) by 5-yr age group of respondent



The median length of residence in the area (years) is shown in **Figure 4-148** by age, Area Committee Area and Healthy Foundations type. Median length of residence was lower in the three most deprived quintiles than in the two least deprived quintiles, but no consistent trend, with the median lowest among respondents living in the middle deprivation quintile and highest among respondents living in the second least deprived quintile. The lowest median length of residence by Area Committee Area was for respondents living in Wyke, Riverside (both 10 years, with one third of respondents having lived there for less than 5 years) and North Carr (11 years). Wyke has a lot of students living there (one quarter of student respondents lived there), Riverside has a lot of hostels, while both of these areas had the highest percentages of non-White British respondents (along with Northern), many of whom will be recent migrants (whether workers or students or refugees). North Carr has a large area of new-build houses, many of which will be occupied by people who were previously resident elsewhere. Full tables on the length of time resident in the area may be found in **section 21.1** on **page 677**.

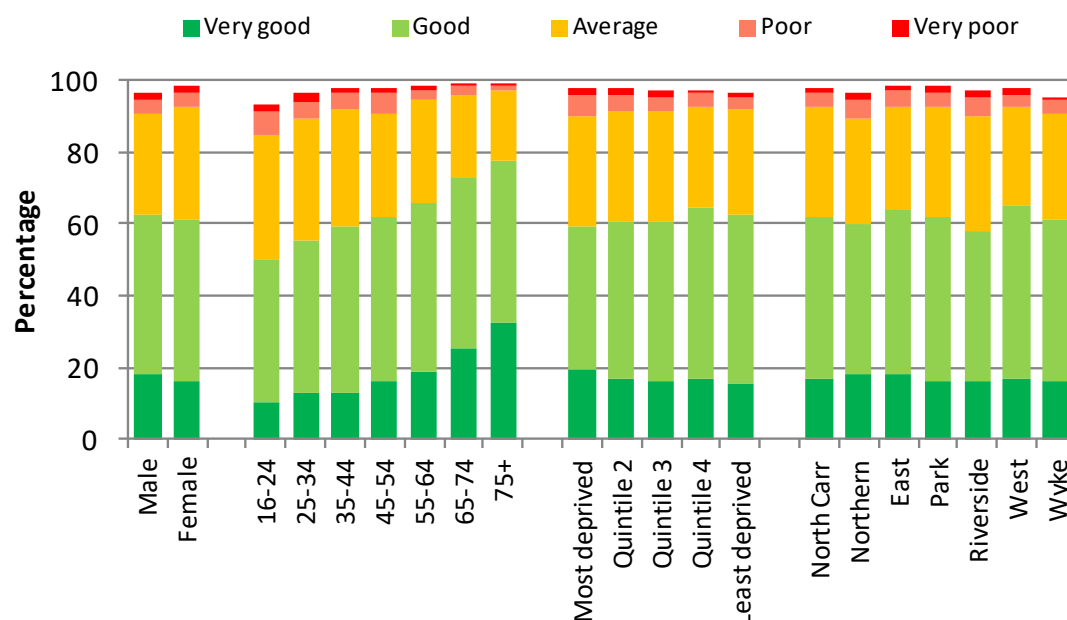
Figure 4-148: Median length of residence in area (years) by local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile, Area Committee Area and Healthy Foundations type



4.14.2 Local health services

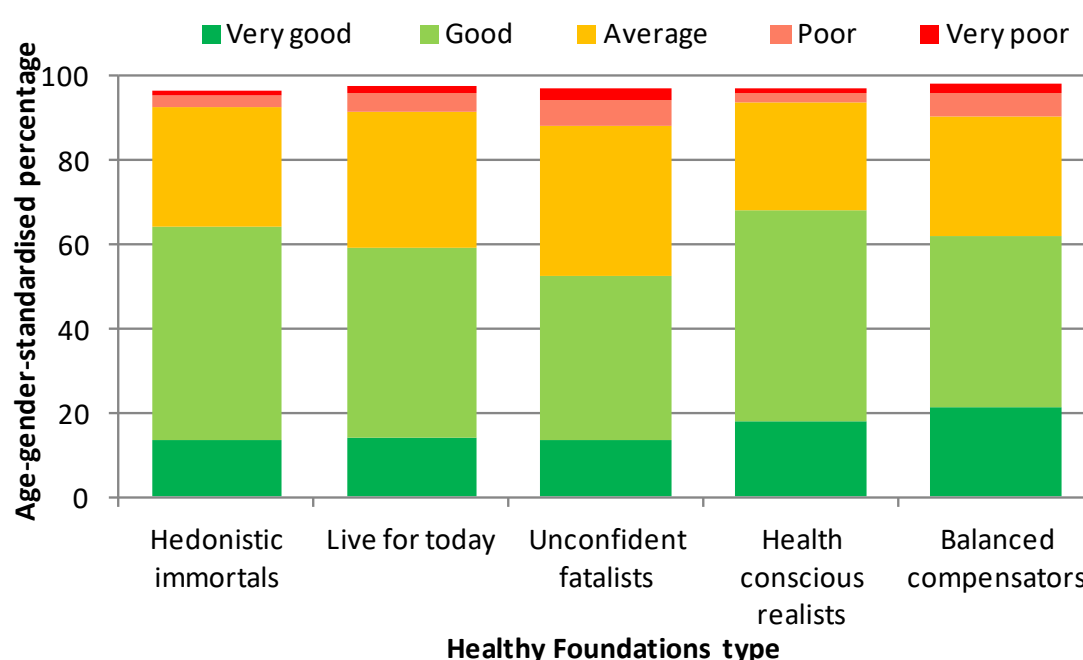
Almost two thirds of respondents (62.3% of men; 61.1% of women) rated local health services as very good or good (**Figure 4-149**). Only 6% of men and women rated local health services as poor or very poor. The proportions rating local health service as very good or good increased as age increased, from 50.4% of those aged 16-24 years to 77.7% of those aged 75+ years, while the percentages rating them as poor or very poor decreased as age increased from 8.5% of respondents aged 16-24 years to 2% of respondents aged 75+ years. There were few differences by deprivation quintile in the percentages rating local health services very good or good, ranging from 59.4% of respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull to 64.8% of respondents living in the second least deprived fifth of areas. Those living in the most deprived fifth of areas were the most likely to rate local health services as very good (19.2%) and the least likely to rate them as good (40.2%). By Area Committee Area respondents living in West were the most likely to rate local health services as very good or good (65.1%) while those living in Riverside were the least likely (58.1%). Percentages of respondents answering don't know to the question were greatest among the young (presumably fewer of these had had need of the local health services), and among re living in Wyke (presumably influenced by the large number of students).

Figure 4-149: Respondents rating of local health services, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area



Respondents rating of local health services by Healthy Foundations type are shown in **Figure 4-150**. Respondents categorised as 'Balanced compensators' were the most likely to rate local health services as very good (21.0%), with 'Health conscious realists' the most likely to rate the as very good or good (68.3%). Respondents classified as 'Unconfident fatalists' were the least likely to rate local health services as very good or good (52.6%), as well as the most likely to rate them as poor or very poor (9.0%).

Figure 4-150: Respondents rating of local health services, by Healthy Foundations type



Full tables of how respondents rated local health services by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile, ward and Area Committee Area, as well as by Healthy Foundations type may be found in **section 21.7** starting on **page 699**.

More respondents rated local health services as very good or good in 2011 than in 2007, with percentages increasing by more than one fifth among both men and women. Increases in the percentages rating local health services as very good or good were seen for each subgroup, as shown in **Table 4.40**. At the same time, the percentages of respondents rating local health services as poor or very poor decreased between 2007 and 2011, with a larger decrease among women (more than one quarter lower in 2011) than among men (less almost one fifth lower in 2011). Decreases in the percentages of respondents rating local health services as poor or very poor were seen for most subgroups, the only exceptions being respondents aged 75+ years and those living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull.

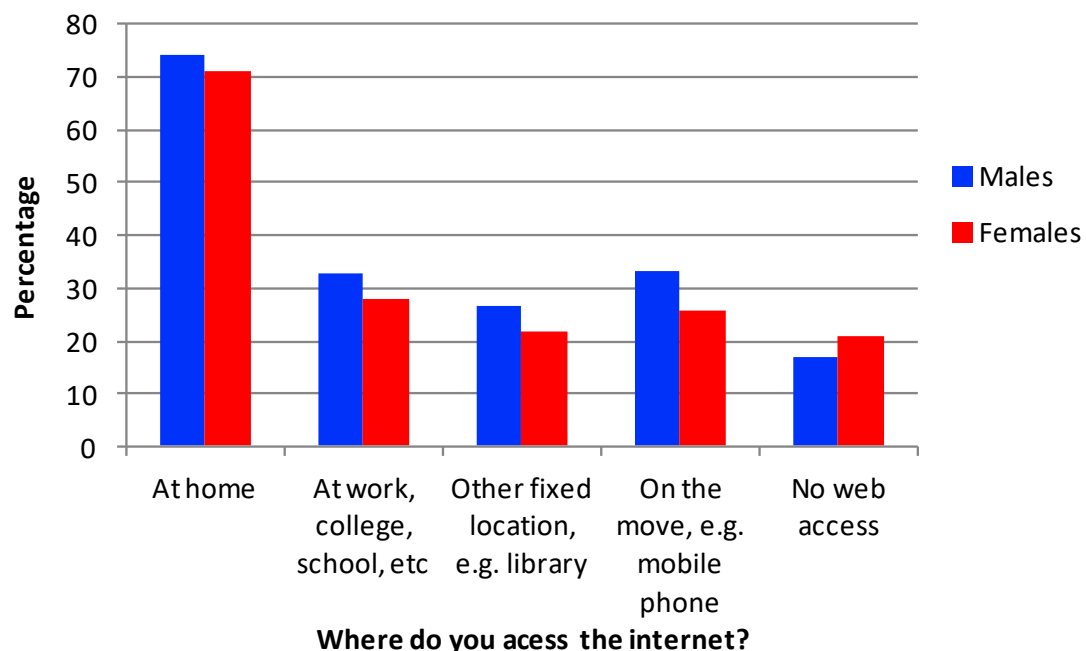
Table 4.40: Respondents rating of local health services, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, comparisons with 2007 survey

Sub-group	Respondents rating of local health services (%)											
	Very good		Good		Average		Poor		Very poor		Don't know	
	2007	2011	2007	2011	2007	2011	2007	2011	2007	2011	2007	2011
Males	10.6	17.7	40.8	44.6	36.5	28.3	5.6	4.1	1.7	1.9	4.8	3.5
Females	9.6	16.0	39.8	45.1	39.8	31.4	6.3	4.5	2.0	1.5	2.4	1.5
16-24	6.7	9.9	35.1	40.5	40.0	34.8	6.5	6.0	2.7	2.5	9.0	6.4
25-34	5.0	12.7	38.5	42.7	43.5	34.0	7.0	4.9	2.2	2.7	3.7	3.1
35-44	7.1	13.0	39.8	46.2	41.8	33.1	5.6	4.2	2.2	1.8	3.4	1.8
45-54	8.7	16.3	39.2	45.5	39.9	28.9	7.8	5.7	1.7	1.8	2.7	1.8
55-64	10.1	18.7	39.6	46.8	38.4	28.9	7.6	3.2	2.1	1.1	2.2	1.3
65-74	18.8	24.9	47.6	48.0	27.6	23.2	3.9	2.6	0.9	0.5	1.3	0.7
75+	22.6	32.1	45.7	45.5	28.3	19.3	1.4	1.7	0.3	0.3	1.7	1.0
Most deprived	12.8	19.2	39.3	40.2	35.9	30.9	5.7	5.7	2.1	2.2	4.1	1.9
Quintile 2	6.0	16.8	34.3	43.8	44.1	31.1	7.6	4.5	3.5	1.6	4.6	2.2
Quintile 3	9.6	16.0	40.6	44.9	39.0	30.5	6.1	4.2	0.4	1.8	4.3	2.6
Quintile 4	11.1	16.8	41.1	47.9	37.8	27.9	5.9	3.7	1.1	1.2	3.0	2.5
Least deprived	9.5	15.2	43.3	47.3	37.4	29.4	5.1	3.4	1.8	1.6	2.9	3.0
North Carr	6.9	16.6	43.3	45.4	33.6	30.4	8.3	4.3	4.0	1.3	4.0	1.9
Northern	11.0	18.1	37.8	41.8	39.9	29.8	6.0	4.7	1.9	2.6	3.4	3.0
East	9.1	17.8	41.5	46.4	39.8	28.7	5.2	4.3	1.5	1.4	2.9	1.4
Park	10.2	16.2	38.0	45.6	42.0	30.9	6.1	4.2	0.8	1.5	2.8	1.7
Riverside	10.4	16.3	39.4	41.8	38.5	31.9	5.6	5.3	2.3	1.9	3.8	2.8
West	12.5	16.9	47.1	48.2	32.5	27.9	4.2	3.3	1.3	1.8	2.5	1.9
Wyke	8.8	15.8	37.3	45.7	37.7	29.2	7.8	3.7	2.4	1.2	6.0	4.4
Hull	10.1	16.8	40.3	44.9	38.2	29.9	6.0	4.3	1.8	1.7	3.6	2.4

4.14.3 Access to the internet

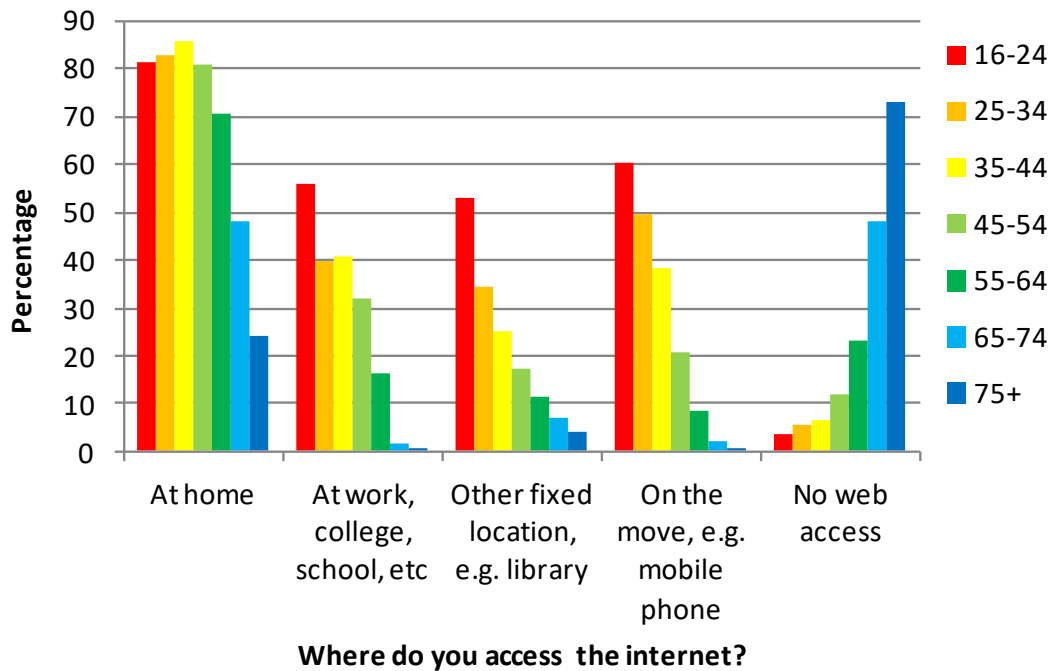
Respondents were asked whether they had access to the internet at home, at work, at college, or somewhere else. The majority of respondents (73%) had internet access at home, slightly more men than women (**Figure 4-151**). Around 30% of respondents had internet access at work, school or college, or on the move via a mobile phone, while one in four accessed the internet at another fixed location, with more men than women accessing the internet in each of these ways. Overall, 83% of men and 79% of women reported having access to the internet.

Figure 4-151: Places where respondents have internet access, by gender



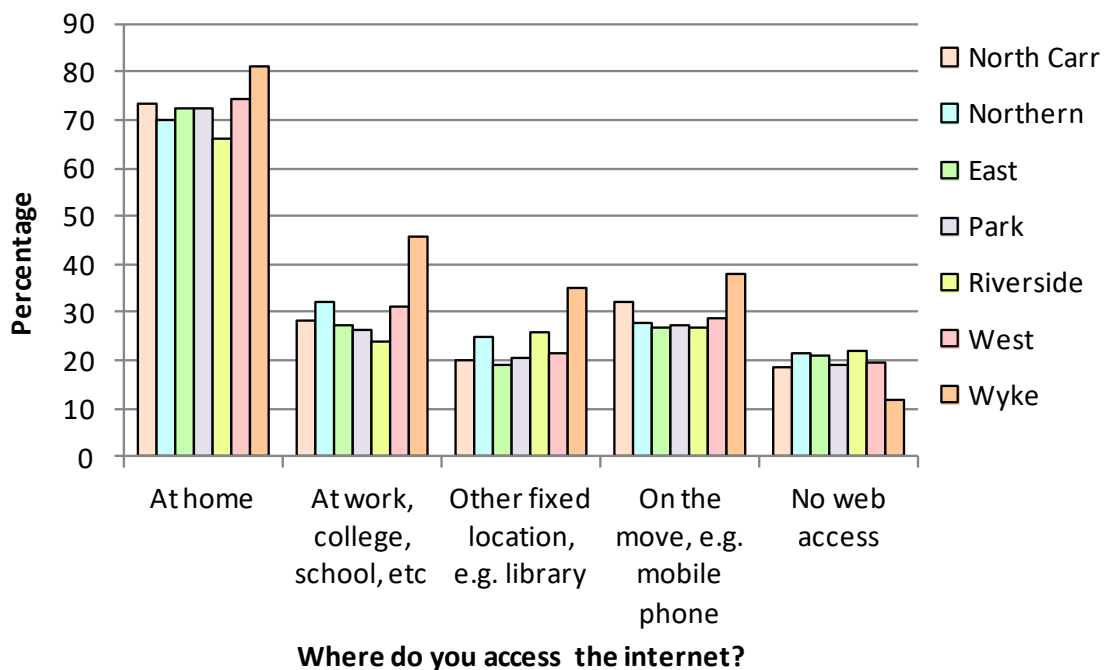
Looking at internet access by age (**Figure 4-152**) we see that the percentages of respondents reporting they have no access to the internet increased rapidly with age, from 3.6% of respondents aged 16-24 years to 72.9% of respondents aged 75+ years. Around four in five respondents aged less than 55 years had internet access at home, reducing as age increased to less than half of those aged 65-74 years and one quarter of respondents aged 75+ years. More than half of respondents aged 16-24 years had access to the internet at work, school or college, at other fixed locations and on the move. Percentages for each of these methods decreased rapidly with age. Perhaps surprisingly, the percentages with mobile internet access decreased very rapidly with age, to one in five respondents aged 45-54 years, fewer than one in ten respondents aged 55-64 years, 2% of respondents aged 65-74 years and less than 1% of those aged 75+ years.

Figure 4-152: Places where respondents have internet access, by age



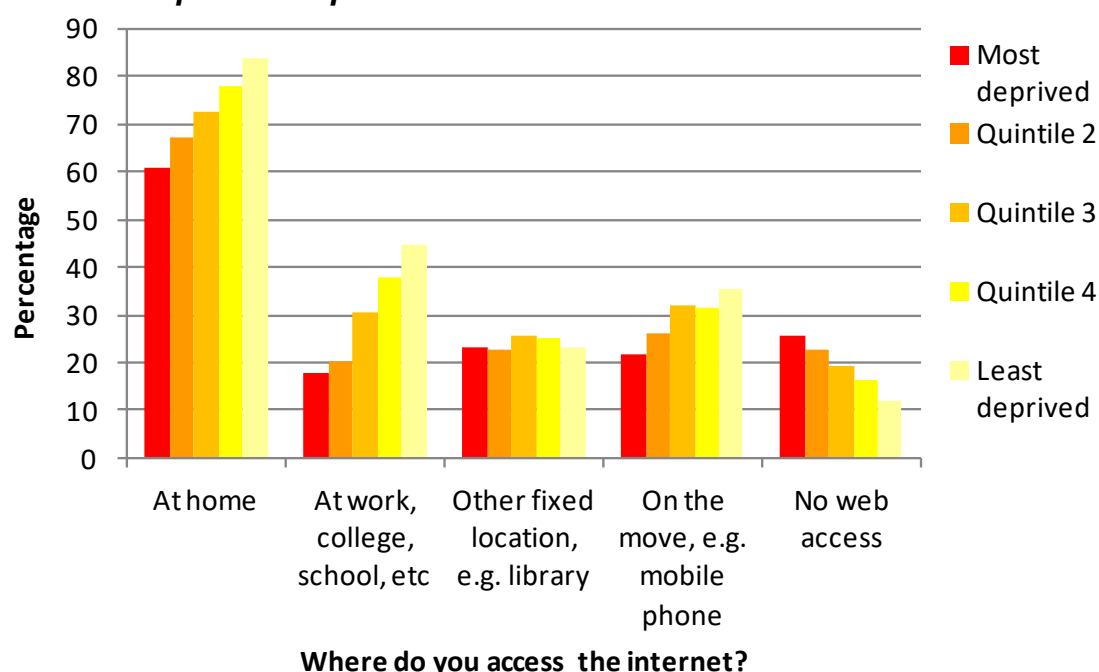
There were few differences between respondents living in different Area Committee Areas (**Figure 4-153**), although respondents in Wyke had the highest percentages accessing the internet through each of the methods. The lowest percentages using the internet at home, or at work, school or college, were from Riverside. Only 12% of respondents living in Wyke had no internet access, compared with 19% to 22% living in other Area Committee Areas.

Figure 4-153: Places where respondents have internet, by Area Committee Area



There were some clear gradients with deprivation in the percentages accessing the internet as illustrated in **Figure 4-154**. Respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were 27% less likely to have internet access than those living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city, and 60% less likely to have internet access at work, school or college. They were also 40% less likely to have mobile internet access. Respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were also twice more likely to have no access to the internet than respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city.

Figure 4-154: Places where respondents have internet access, by local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile

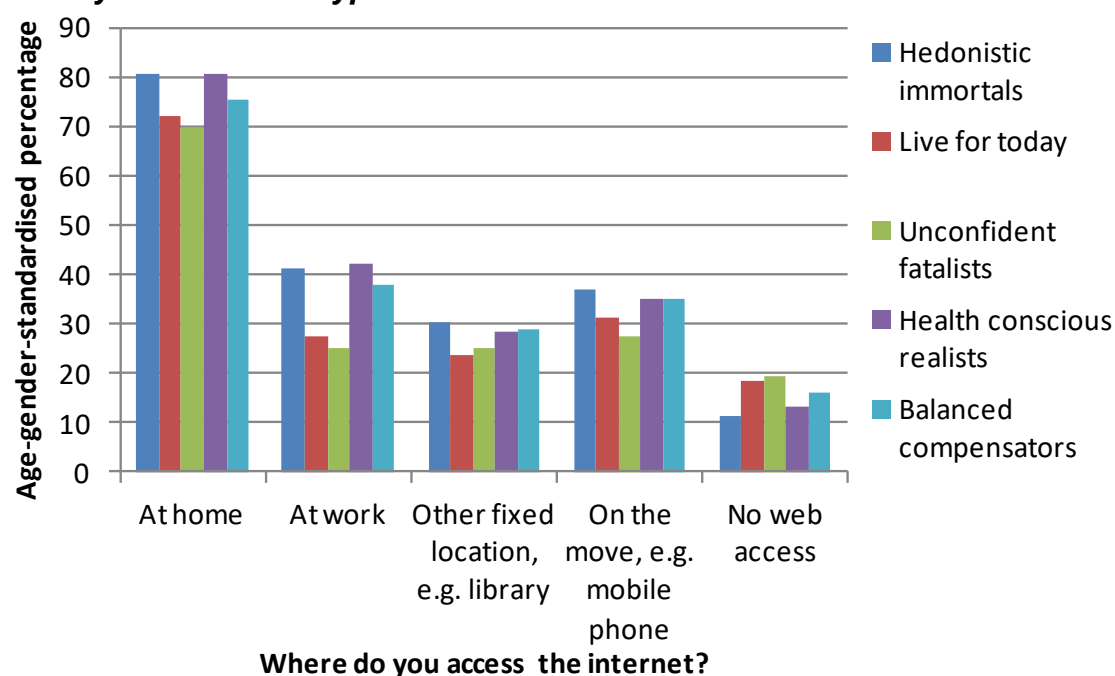


The age-standardised percentages of respondents having access to the internet by Healthy Foundations type are shown in **Figure 4-155**. Respondents categorised as 'Unconfident fatalists' and 'Live for today' had very similar percentages for each category. 'Unconfident fatalists' had the highest percentage with no access to the internet (20%), as well as the lowest percentage able to access the internet at home, at work, school or college, and on the move, while 'Live for today's' had the lowest percentage with internet access at other fixed locations.

Respondents classified as 'Hedonistic immortals' and 'Health conscious realists' had similar percentages for most categories, with four in five of each group having access to the internet at home. 'Health conscious realists' had the highest percentage accessing the internet at work, school or college, while 'Hedonistic immortals' had the highest percentages accessing the internet at other fixed locations, and on the move. 'Hedonistic immortals' had the lowest percentage of respondents with no internet access (11%).

Full tables of where respondents had access to the internet by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile, ward and Area Committee Area, as well as by Healthy Foundations type may be found in **section 20.11** starting on **page 663**.

Figure 4-155: Places where respondents have internet access, by Healthy Foundations type



A similar question on access to the internet was asked in the 2009 social capital survey in Hull, the results of which appear in **Table 4.41**, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area. In 2009, respondents were not asked about internet access on mobile phones specifically, rather just asked whether they accessed the internet somewhere else (apart from home, work, college, school etc.) so the percentages from the 2011 survey ticking the access the internet at another fixed location box have been combined with those ticking the access to the internet on the move box.

There was an across the board increase in the percentages that had internet access at home in 2011, increasing by 6% overall, with the largest increases seen in older respondents, increasing by one quarter in respondents aged 65-74 years and almost one third in respondents aged 75+ years. Fewer respondents in 2011 reported having access to the internet at work, college or school than in 2009, decreases seen for each sub-group, with reduction of almost one fifth overall. Whether this is partly due to fewer respondents being at school, college or in employment, or due to wider access to the internet via mobile phones is not clear. Respondents in 2011 were also more likely to access the internet somewhere other than home, work, college or school than were respondents in 2009, with one quarter more respondents overall doing so in 2011, although decreases were seen for older respondents, those aged 55-64 years, 65-74 years and 75+ years (with percentages decreasing by around half in the two oldest age groups). Fewer respondents reported

having no internet access in 2011 compared with 2009, with decreases of 13% overall. The largest decrease was seen among the youngest respondents, those aged 16-24 years, amongst whom the percentage with no internet access decreased by 41% in 2011. The only subgroup where the percentage of respondents with no access to the internet increased in 2011 were respondents living in North Carr which saw an increase of 9% without access to the internet, although respondents living in this Area Committee Area continued to have the second lowest percentage without access to the internet in 2011.

Table 4.41: Places where respondents have access to the internet, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, comparisons with 2009 survey

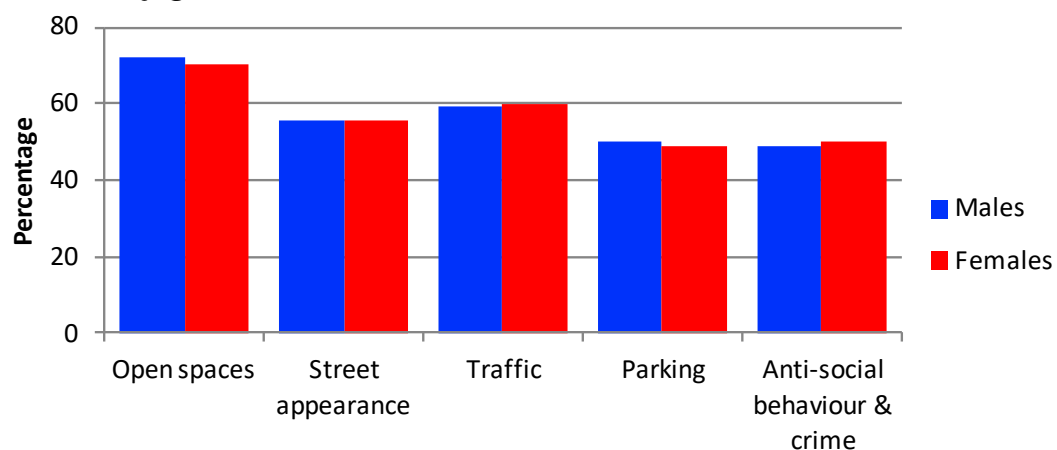
Sub-group	Internet access, by place of access (%)							
	At home		At work, college, school, etc.		Elsewhere		No internet access	
	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011
Males	69.8	74.3	39.7	33.0	35.1	44.3	19.2	16.9
Females	65.3	71.0	35.1	28.1	28.3	35.9	24.7	21.1
16-24	78.6	81.4	56.3	55.7	51.7	75.5	6.1	3.6
25-34	80.3	82.5	50.2	39.7	43.9	60.4	7.4	5.8
35-44	83.3	85.8	48.0	40.8	34.8	49.2	8.3	6.7
45-54	75.4	80.9	44.9	32.0	28.2	32.7	14.0	12.1
55-64	62.9	70.7	23.2	16.2	19.1	17.9	27.8	23.4
65-74	39.2	48.2	5.4	1.9	15.6	8.6	52.2	48.1
75+	18.5	23.9	1.6	0.6	8.7	4.3	75.5	72.9
Most deprived	55.1	61.0	22.3	17.6	33.4	34.0	30.8	25.8
Quintile 2	59.3	67.1	28.4	20.3	34.5	36.7	23.9	22.9
Quintile 3	69.6	72.4	37.1	30.6	29.5	41.9	20.5	19.2
Quintile 4	73.1	77.6	47.3	37.8	30.4	42.2	20.9	16.2
Least deprived	77.0	83.9	47.9	44.7	30.7	43.5	16.2	12.2
North Carr	68.6	73.3	36.9	28.0	39.0	39.4	17.0	18.5
Northern	66.3	70.1	38.0	32.2	32.9	37.7	23.9	21.4
East	64.2	72.3	32.3	27.4	27.8	35.1	27.1	21.2
Park	66.6	72.4	35.6	26.5	32.0	36.6	22.1	19.2
Riverside	60.1	66.2	31.5	23.9	30.4	40.1	26.0	21.8
West	72.3	74.2	39.6	31.1	26.2	38.2	20.8	19.7
Wyke	78.1	81.0	50.2	45.8	35.2	51.5	14.4	11.6
Hull	67.5	72.5	37.3	30.3	31.6	39.7	22.0	19.2

4.14.4 Levels of satisfaction with aspects of local area

Respondents were asked about how satisfied they were with various aspects of their local area. These were: open spaces (trees, grass, parks, play areas); street appearance (pavements, front gardens, walls, fences, litter); traffic (noise, pollution, safety); parking; anti-social behaviour and crime.

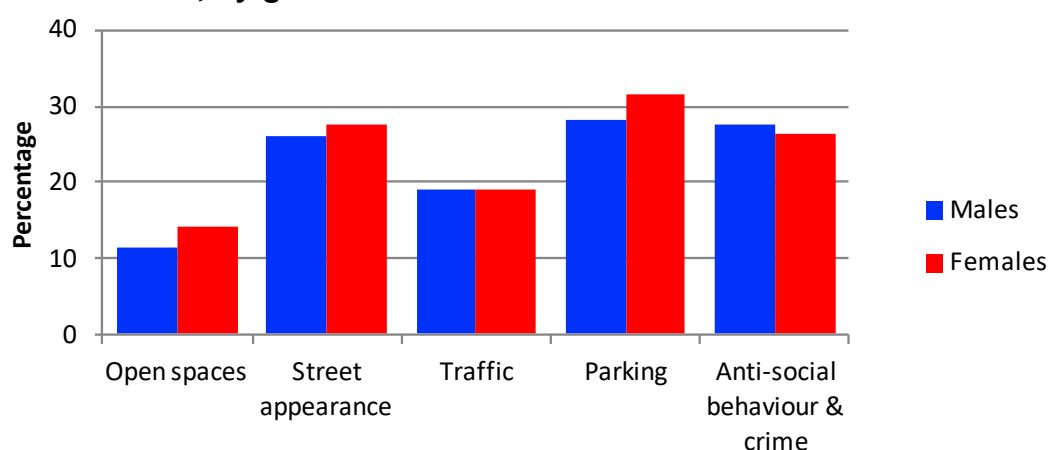
The results from these questions are presented in **Figure 4-156** (very satisfied or fairly satisfied) and **Figure 4-157** (very dissatisfied or fairly dissatisfied) by gender. Levels of satisfaction were similar for both men and women for each of these aspects of the local area. Most people were satisfied with open spaces in their area (72% of men; 70% of women). Just over half of respondents were satisfied with street appearance, and 60% were satisfied with traffic, in their area. Around half of respondents were satisfied with parking and with levels of anti-social behaviour and crime in their local areas, although more than one quarter were dissatisfied with parking and with levels of anti-social behaviour and crime, as well as street appearance.

Figure 4-156: Very satisfied or fairly satisfied with various aspects of the local area, by gender



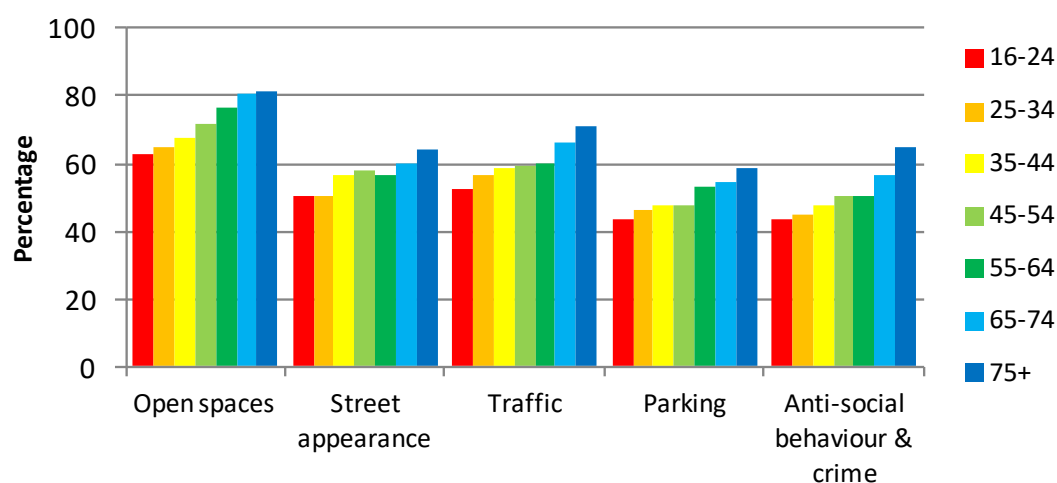
Fewer than one in five were dissatisfied with traffic and around one in eight were dissatisfied with open spaces in their local area. With the exception of traffic and levels of anti-social behaviours and crime, slightly more men than women were satisfied with these aspects of their local area, while women were slightly more likely to be dissatisfied.

Figure 4-157: Very dissatisfied or fairly dissatisfied with various aspects of the local area, by gender



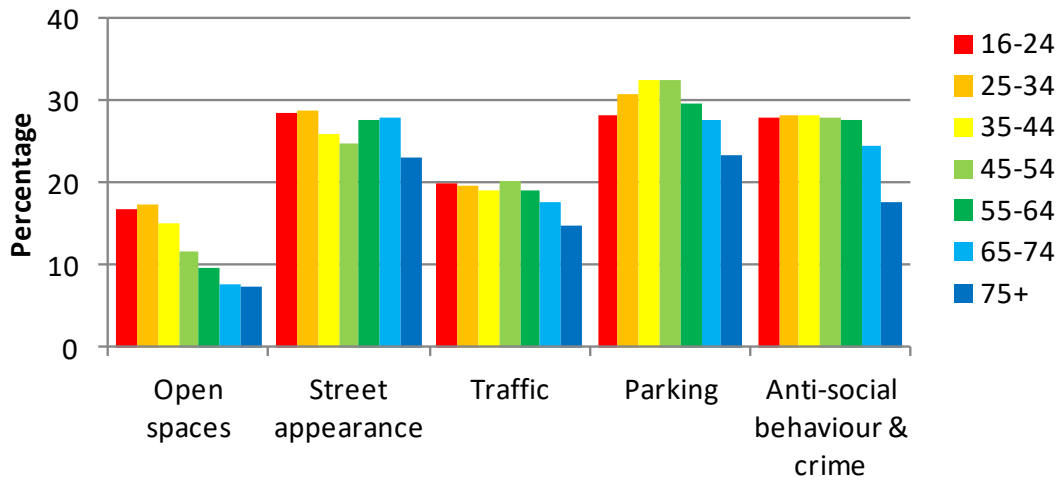
The percentages of respondents very satisfied or fairly satisfied with various aspects of the local area, by age, are shown in **Figure 4-158** while percentages very dissatisfied or fairly dissatisfied are shown in **Figure 4-159**. Levels of satisfaction for each aspect of the local area increased as age increased, with respondents aged 75 years and older between one quarter and one half more likely to be very satisfied or fairly satisfied with aspects of the local area.

Figure 4-158: Very satisfied or fairly satisfied with various aspects of the local area, by age



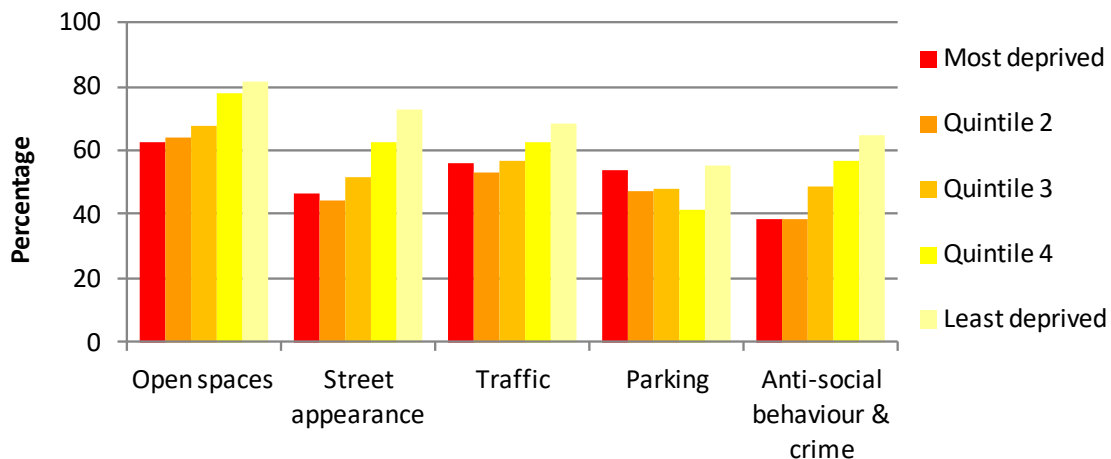
The percentages of respondents dissatisfied with aspects of their local area were lower than the percentages that were satisfied, substantially lower with respect to open spaces and traffic. Unlike with the percentages satisfied with aspects of their local area, the percentages dissatisfied were much higher among younger respondents than among older respondents, although the trends were not consistent for each age-group.

Figure 4-159: Very dissatisfied or fairly dissatisfied with various aspects of the local area, by age



A majority of respondents from each deprivation quintile were satisfied with open spaces and traffic in their area, as shown in **Figure 4-160**. Respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were the least likely to be satisfied with open spaces in their area (62.9%), with respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city the most likely (81.4%). Fewer than half of respondents in the two most deprived fifths of areas of Hull were satisfied with street appearance in their area and fewer than 40% were satisfied with anti-social behaviour and crime in their area.

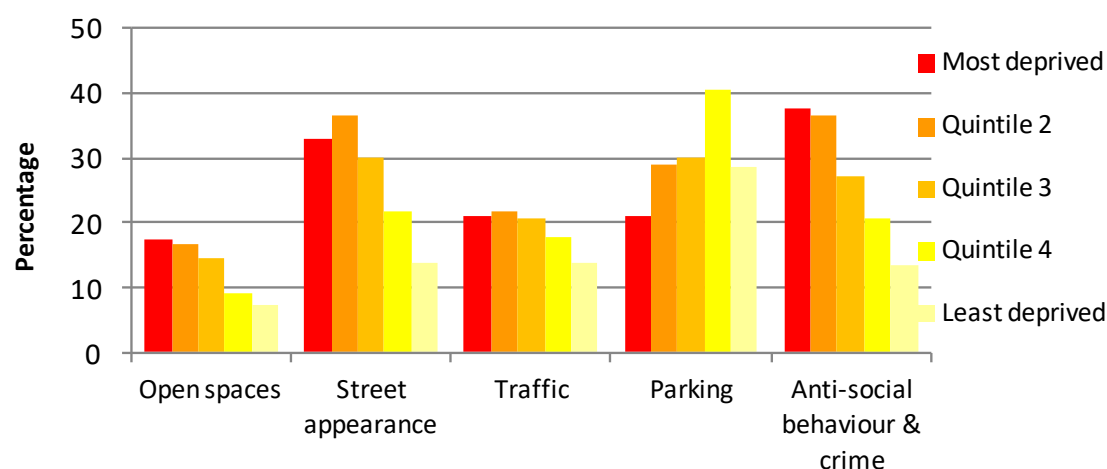
Figure 4-160: Very satisfied or fairly satisfied with various aspects of the local area, by local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile



Respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were the most likely to be dissatisfied with open spaces and levels of anti-social behaviour and crime in their local area, and second most likely to be dissatisfied with street appearance and traffic, with percentages decreasing steadily as deprivation decreased (**Figure 4-161**). Respondents living in the most

deprived fifth of areas of Hull more than twice as likely as those living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city to be dissatisfied with open spaces, street appearance and levels of anti-social behaviour and crime in their local area. While the percentage of respondents dissatisfied with aspects of their local area were generally much lower than the percentage satisfied, amongst respondents living in the two most deprived fifths of areas of Hull the percentages dissatisfied with levels of anti-social behaviour and crime in their local area was less than 5% lower than the percentage satisfied with this aspect.

Figure 4-161: Very dissatisfied or fairly dissatisfied with various aspects of the local area, by local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile

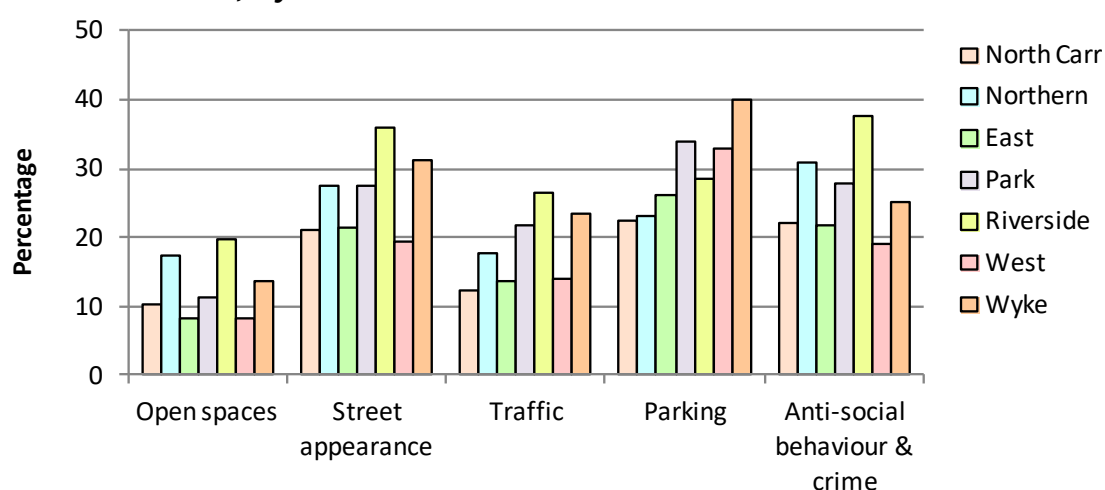


The percentages of respondents very satisfied or fairly satisfied with various aspects of the local area, by Area Committee Area, are shown in **Figure 4-162** while percentages very dissatisfied or fairly dissatisfied are shown in **Figure 4-163**. Respondents living in Riverside were the least likely to be satisfied with open spaces, street appearance, traffic and levels of anti-social behaviour and crime in their local area, as well as the most likely to be dissatisfied with these four aspects of their local area. Respondents living in North Carr were the most likely to be satisfied with traffic and parking in their local area, as well as the least likely to be dissatisfied with these two aspects of their local area. Respondents living in West were the most likely to be satisfied with open spaces, street appearance and levels of anti-social behaviour and crime in their local area, as well as being the least likely to be dissatisfied with these three aspects of their local area (equally with respondents living in East with respect to open spaces). Respondents living in Wyke were the least likely to be satisfied with parking in their area (37.8%) as well as the most likely to be dissatisfied with parking (39.9%), the only Area Committee Area and aspect where the percentage dissatisfied was greater than the percentage satisfied.

Figure 4-162: Very satisfied or fairly satisfied with various aspects of the local area, by Area Committee Area



Figure 4-163: Very dissatisfied or fairly dissatisfied with various aspects of the local area, by Area Committee Area



The age-standardised percentages of respondents very satisfied or fairly satisfied with various aspects of their local area are shown in **Figure 4-164** by Healthy Foundations type, while the percentages very dissatisfied or fairly dissatisfied are shown in **Figure 4-165**. Respondents categorised as 'Health conscious realists' were the most likely to be satisfied with each of these five aspects of their local area, as well as being the least likely to be dissatisfied with four of these five areas, the exception being levels of anti-social behaviour and crime, for which aspect respondents categorised as 'Hedonistic immortals' were the least likely to be dissatisfied. Respondents classified as 'Unconfident fatalists', by contrast, were the least likely to be satisfied with each of these 5 aspects of their local area, and the most likely to be dissatisfied with each of these aspects of their local area.

Figure 4-164: Very satisfied or fairly satisfied with various aspects of the local area, by Healthy Foundations type

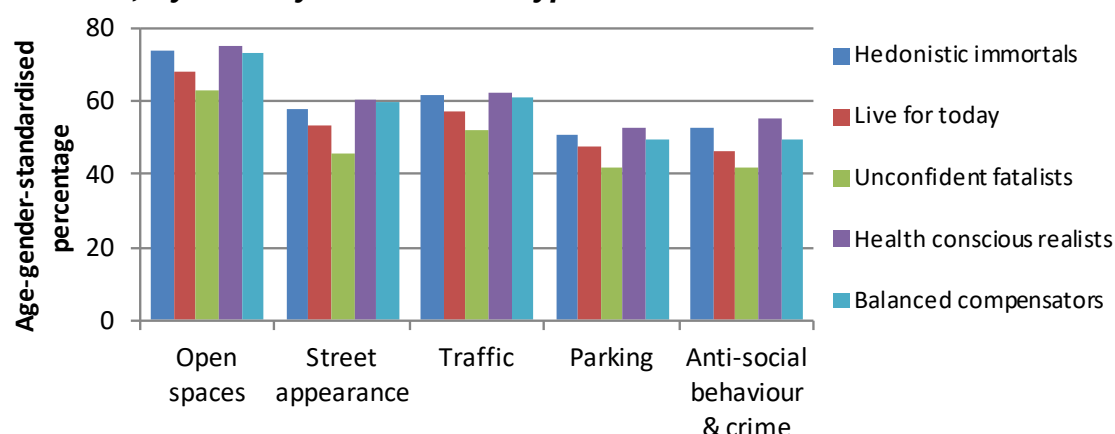
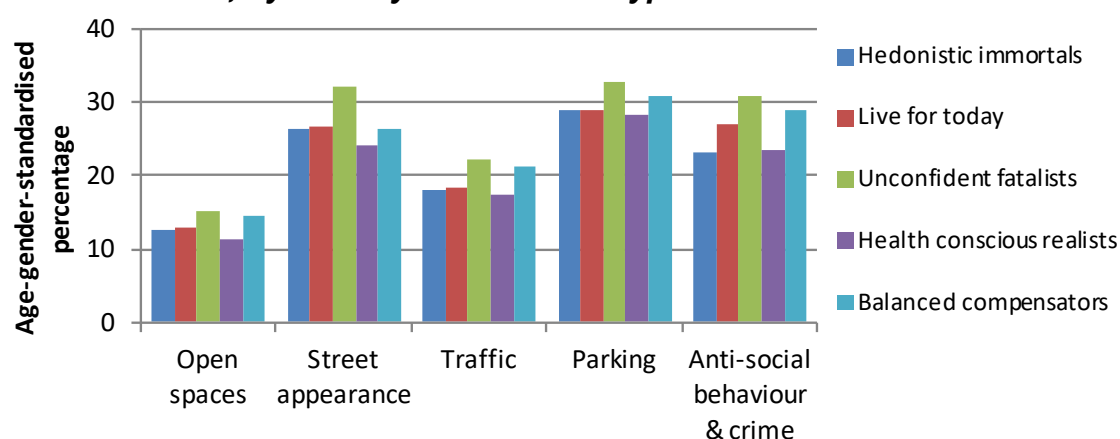


Figure 4-165: Very dissatisfied or fairly dissatisfied with various aspects of the local area, by Healthy Foundations type



Full tables of levels of satisfaction with various aspects of the local area by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile, ward and Area Committee Area, as well as by Healthy Foundations type may be found in **sections 21.2, 21.3, 21.4, 21.5 and 21.6** starting on **pages 679, 683, 687, 691 and 695** respectively.

4.14.5 Trends in levels of satisfaction with aspects of local area

These questions on satisfaction with various aspects of the local area were also asked in the 2009 Social Capital Survey, and the results, together with those from 2011, are presented by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area in **Table 4.42** (very satisfied or fairly satisfied) and **Table 4.43** (very dissatisfied or fairly dissatisfied). With very few exceptions, the percentages very satisfied or fairly satisfied with these various aspects of the local area were lower in 2011 than in 2009 for each

subgroup. Percentages very satisfied or fairly satisfied with levels of anti-social behaviour and crime in their area generally decreased by the largest amount since 2009, closely followed by street appearance, although difference between 2009 and 2011 in levels of satisfaction by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area were similar for each aspect of the local area.

Table 4.42: Very satisfied or fairly satisfied with various aspects of the local area, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, comparisons with 2009 survey

Sub-group	Very satisfied or fairly satisfied with these aspects of the local area (%)									
	Open space (trees, grass, parks, play areas)		Street appearance (pavements, front gardens, walls, fences, litter)		Traffic (noise, pollution, safety)		Parking		Anti-social behaviour and crime	
	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011
Males	80.9	71.9	67.0	55.8	67.1	59.3	56.0	50.0	61.7	48.8
Females	79.8	70.1	64.4	55.8	65.2	59.6	50.6	48.6	59.0	50.1
16-24	77.8	62.8	62.6	50.5	67.6	52.8	53.9	43.9	52.6	43.5
25-34	77.1	64.7	65.3	50.6	67.8	56.3	50.5	46.1	58.6	44.8
35-44	76.8	67.9	67.1	56.4	61.8	58.7	51.3	47.8	56.7	47.4
45-54	81.9	71.7	65.7	57.8	64.8	59.1	53.7	47.9	59.9	50.2
55-64	80.5	76.6	62.0	56.7	64.6	60.3	54.5	53.2	60.0	50.1
65-74	85.3	80.4	67.8	60.0	64.1	66.3	55.5	54.6	69.0	56.3
75+	88.3	81.4	72.2	64.5	75.1	71.3	55.9	58.9	76.5	64.7
Most dep.	75.9	62.9	57.8	46.8	68.9	55.9	61.6	53.7	48.8	38.4
Quintile 2	71.1	63.7	56.7	44.1	58.6	52.8	47.1	47.5	46.0	38.2
Quintile 3	79.5	67.9	62.8	51.6	63.5	56.8	52.3	47.9	61.9	48.7
Quintile 4	83.6	78.0	69.9	62.9	65.6	62.6	44.4	41.6	66.6	56.4
Least dep.	89.4	81.4	78.2	72.8	72.9	68.7	60.2	55.5	74.4	64.7
North Carr	79.7	75.7	69.0	61.2	69.4	69.0	63.5	60.2	55.3	56.5
Northern	77.5	62.4	62.0	52.4	74.1	58.0	62.2	53.3	52.1	44.1
East	82.3	78.3	68.6	61.9	70.2	66.1	57.0	54.4	65.0	55.7
Park	81.6	72.8	65.9	54.8	68.2	55.5	51.5	44.4	65.2	48.5
Riverside	74.3	62.0	62.1	47.1	60.1	51.4	54.3	47.9	53.3	39.1
West	84.6	78.0	73.3	65.3	65.3	67.9	46.1	50.6	69.2	58.5
Wyke	83.8	69.7	60.6	51.6	58.2	53.2	40.6	37.8	61.9	48.5
Hull	80.3	70.9	65.7	55.8	66.1	59.4	53.2	49.3	60.3	49.5

Looking at percentages very dissatisfied or fairly dissatisfied in **Table 4.43**, we see that for most subgroups the levels of dissatisfaction with street appearance increased by around one fifth, on average, since 2009 for all except four subgroups. The majority of subgroups (6 out of 21) were also more dissatisfied with the levels of anti-social behaviour and crime in 2011 than in 2009. For the other aspects of the local area, a more mixed picture occurred, with one third of subgroups being more dissatisfied with open spaces in their area in 2011 than in 2009, yet the majority of subgroups were less dissatisfied in 2011 than in 2009 with traffic and parking in their local area. However, there were no consistent trends by subgroups apparent.

So, while there have been increases since 2009 among some subgroups in the percentages feeling dissatisfied with certain aspects of their local area, in many cases the decrease in satisfaction levels has not gone hand in hand with an increase in dissatisfaction levels, but an increase in the percentages choosing the 'neither satisfied or dissatisfied' option. It is possible that the different methodologies involved in the data collection process might have an impact on these findings. While the 2011 survey was a self-completion questionnaire, the 2009 survey was completed by an interviewer. This might make affect some of the choices people make when answering questions about their local area, but if so, it would appear to be inconsistent across the various aspects respondents were asked about.

Of course, it may be that these differential changes in levels of satisfaction might reflect the worsening economic climate at the time the survey was conducted. With reduced incomes both of private individuals (through pay freezes, job losses and benefit cuts) and local government (through centrally imposed austerity cuts), it is likely that the street appearance of many areas will have deteriorated somewhat since 2009, as will the appearance of open spaces (perhaps with grass getting cut less often, and fewer changes in planting of municipal flower beds). In such times the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour is also likely to increase. Parking and traffic levels saw the smallest changes in satisfaction levels, and perhaps one might expect these to be less affected by the worsening economic climate.

However, these hypotheses are just two of the possible explanations for some of the changes in levels of satisfaction seen since 2009.

Table 4.43: Very dissatisfied or fairly dissatisfied with various aspects of the local area, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, comparisons with 2009 survey

Sub-group	Very dissatisfied or fairly dissatisfied with these aspects of the local area (%)									
	Open space (trees, grass, parks, play areas)		Street appearance (pavements, front gardens, walls, fences, litter)		Traffic (noise, pollution, safety)		Parking		Anti-social behaviour and crime	
	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011
Males	10.9	11.6	21.0	26.0	20.5	19.2	28.3	28.1	22.8	27.4
Females	13.4	14.1	25.1	27.7	22.5	18.9	32.5	31.5	26.5	26.4
16-24	11.7	16.9	23.4	28.6	14.6	20.0	28.2	28.1	31.1	28.0
25-34	14.9	17.5	20.8	28.8	19.6	19.6	30.7	30.8	24.4	28.2
35-44	14.2	14.9	21.2	25.8	25.8	19.1	34.3	32.4	24.9	28.3
45-54	11.4	11.5	25.8	24.8	23.5	20.2	32.8	32.6	25.7	28.0
55-64	13.9	9.8	29.5	27.7	24.7	19.2	33.8	29.6	27.9	27.8
65-74	8.5	7.5	23.9	28.0	25.4	17.7	28.4	27.7	19.2	24.6
75+	7.6	7.2	15.5	23.0	17.2	14.8	19.9	23.3	13.1	17.7
Most dep.	16.2	17.4	29.4	33.1	18.2	21.0	20.6	21.1	33.3	37.7
Quintile 2	16.9	16.6	31.7	36.5	25.7	21.7	32.5	29.0	36.8	36.4

Sub-group	Very dissatisfied or fairly dissatisfied with these aspects of the local area (%)									
	Open space (trees, grass, parks, play areas)		Street appearance (pavements, front gardens, walls, fences, litter)		Traffic (noise, pollution, safety)		Parking		Anti-social behaviour and crime	
	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011
Quintile 3	13.9	14.5	26.5	29.9	24.3	20.8	29.8	29.9	24.2	27.2
Quintile 4	9.2	9.2	18.3	21.7	21.8	17.9	42.0	40.4	19.5	20.7
Least dep.	6.1	7.3	12.2	14.0	17.9	13.9	27.3	28.8	12.8	13.5
North Carr	11.6	10.1	21.3	21.2	17.3	12.4	21.8	22.5	30.0	22.0
Northern	15.3	17.3	26.3	27.5	14.3	17.7	20.5	23.0	32.4	30.9
East	9.4	8.2	19.7	21.3	19.4	13.5	28.9	26.1	21.5	21.8
Park	12.1	11.3	22.4	27.5	22.3	21.7	33.7	34.0	21.7	27.7
Riverside	15.8	19.9	25.7	36.1	24.6	26.3	27.5	28.5	28.0	37.7
West	10.6	8.2	17.7	19.4	25.8	14.1	41.2	32.9	17.0	19.0
Wyke	9.8	13.5	27.8	31.2	24.6	23.3	37.7	39.9	23.4	25.1
Hull	12.2	12.9	23.1	26.9	21.6	19.0	30.5	29.9	24.7	26.9

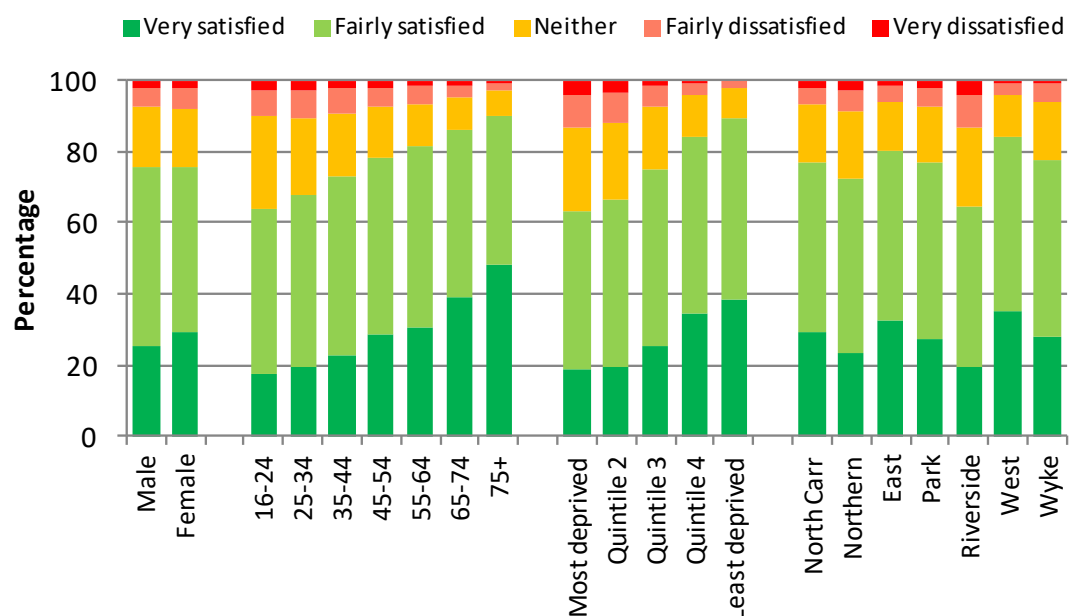
4.14.6 Overall satisfaction with neighbourhood

As well as asking about levels of satisfaction with various aspects of the local area, respondents were also asked about their overall levels of satisfaction with their neighbourhood as a place to live, and the results are shown in **Figure 4-166** by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area. While overall percentages very satisfied or fairly satisfied were similar for men and women, women were more likely than men to be very satisfied. While the percentages very satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live increase with age from 17.5% of respondents aged 16-24 years to 48.1% of respondents aged 75 years and older, the overall majority of respondents of each age were satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live, increasing with age from 64.1% of respondents aged 16-24 years to 90.3% of respondents aged 75 years and older. Levels of dissatisfaction with their neighbourhood as a place to live were relatively low for each age-group, ranging from around 10% of those aged 16-34 years to less than 3% of those aged 75 years and older.

Respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were the least likely to be very satisfied (18.5%) or fairly satisfied (45.0%) with their neighbourhood as a place to live, with percentages increasing as deprivation decreased such that 38.3% of respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city were very satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live, with another 51.0% fairly satisfied. At the other end of the scale, more than one in eight respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were dissatisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live, decreasing as deprivation decrease to just one in fifty respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city.

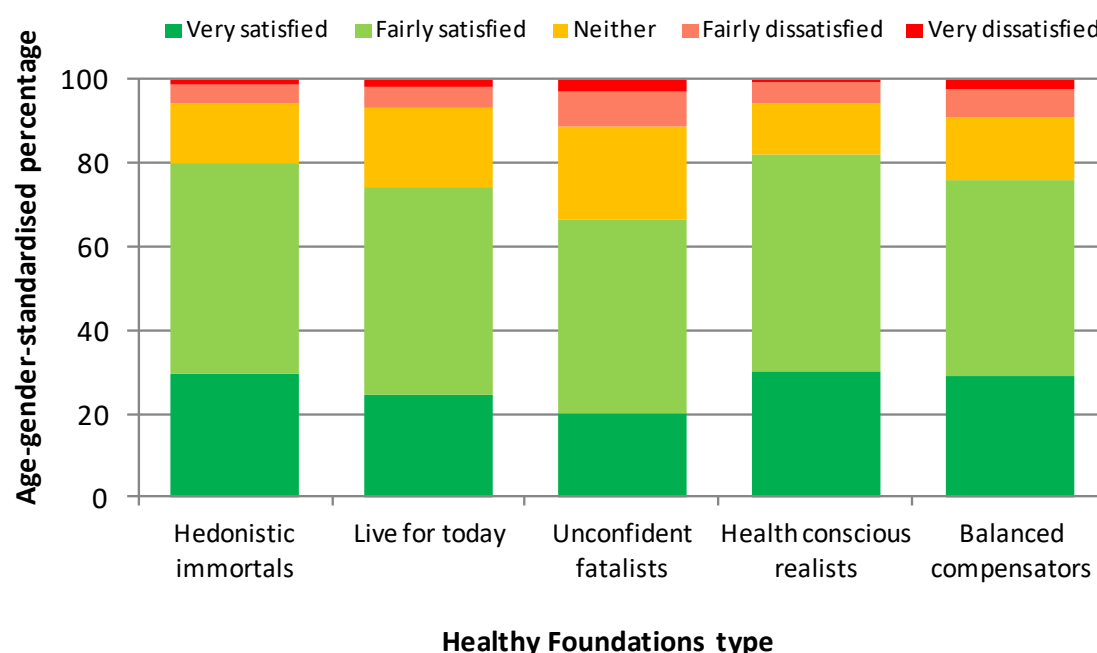
Respondents living in West Area Committee Area were the most likely to be very satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live (35.1%), closely followed by East (32.3%). These two Area Committee Areas were the only ones where more than 80% of respondents were satisfied with the neighbourhood as a place to live, as having the lowest percentage of respondents dissatisfied with their neighbourhood (4.1% West; 6.0% East). At the other end of the scale, respondents living in Riverside were the least likely to be satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live (19.2% very satisfied; 45.5% fairly satisfied), the only Area Committee Area where fewer than two thirds of respondents were satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live; as well as having the highest percentage dissatisfied (13.2%).

Figure 4-166: Overall satisfaction with neighbourhood as a place to live, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area



Differences in the levels of dissatisfaction with their neighbourhood as a place to live are shown in **Figure 4-167** by Healthy Foundations type. Respondents categorised as 'Unconfident fatalists' were the least likely to be satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live (19.9% very satisfied; 43.1% fairly unsatisfied), and were the most likely to be dissatisfied (11.3%), as well as having the highest percentage neither satisfied or dissatisfied (22.6%). Respondents classified as 'Health conscious realists' were the most likely to be satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live (82.0% overall, including 29.9% very satisfied) and, together with respondents categorised as 'Hedonistic immortals', were the least likely to be dissatisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live (6.0%).

Figure 4-167: Overall satisfaction with neighbourhood as a place to live, by Healthy Foundations type



Full tables of respondents satisfaction with their neighbourhood as a place to live by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile, ward and Area Committee Area, as well as by Healthy Foundations type may be found in **section 21.2020.11** starting on **page 745**.

4.14.7 Trends in overall satisfaction with neighbourhood

The question of overall satisfaction with their neighbourhood as a place to live was also asked in the 2009 Social Capital survey, and the results from that survey are presented alongside results for 2009 in **Table 4.44**, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area. Each subgroup saw a substantial decrease in the percentage very satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live, while most subgroups saw (smaller) increases in the percentage fairly satisfied. The overall percentage of respondents that were very satisfied or fairly satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live decreased among all subgroups in 2011 compared with 2009 by between 3% and 22%, with smaller decreases among younger respondents and larger decreases among older respondents. Decreases between 2009 and 2011 in the percentages satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live were greatest amongst respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull (20% lower in 2011), and got smaller as deprivation decreased to 6% lower among respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city. All but three subgroups saw an increase in the percentage of respondents reporting being very dissatisfied or fairly dissatisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live. By far the largest differences between 2009 and 2011 were seen in the percentages feeling

neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live, with percentages more than doubling on average.

As discussed in the preceding section, these differences may be, at least partly, influenced by the different methodologies employed in data collection. In the 2009 survey, respondents were interviewed, whereas in 2011 the surveys were self-completed. It may be that, when being interviewed, respondents are less likely to be negative, or non-committal about their neighbourhood. Of course, this is just a hypothesis and cannot be tested.

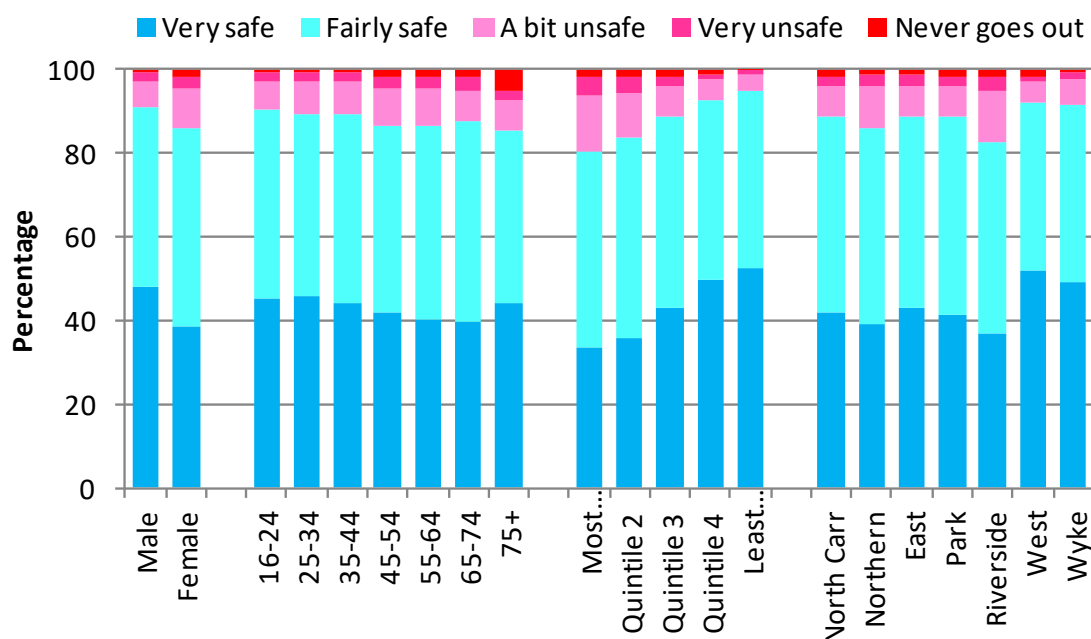
Table 4.44: Overall satisfaction with neighbourhood as a place to live, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, comparisons with 2009 survey

Sub-group	Overall satisfaction with neighbourhood as a place to live (%)									
	Very satisfied		Fairly satisfied		Neither satisfied or dissatisfied		Fairly dissatisfied		Very dissatisfied	
	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011
Males	43.1	25.2	45.8	50.5	6.9	17.1	2.9	5.3	1.3	1.9
Females	45.3	29.1	40.5	46.9	7.5	16.0	4.5	6.0	2.2	2.1
16-24	32.3	17.5	50.4	46.6	11.1	26.3	4.7	6.8	1.5	2.8
25-34	38.7	19.1	47.3	48.7	8.7	21.6	3.6	7.9	1.7	2.7
35-44	44.6	22.8	40.5	50.2	7.9	17.9	4.9	6.8	2.0	2.2
45-54	46.1	28.5	43.2	50.0	4.7	14.4	3.9	5.2	2.0	1.9
55-64	42.9	30.6	44.6	51.2	6.7	11.8	2.8	5.1	3.0	1.3
65-74	54.4	39.1	36.9	47.0	5.0	9.5	3.3	3.1	0.5	1.4
75+	62.7	48.1	30.8	42.2	3.5	6.8	1.6	2.3	1.4	0.6
Most dep.	36.6	18.5	42.4	45.0	10.7	23.3	6.7	9.2	3.7	4.0
Quintile 2	31.7	19.2	46.8	47.1	12.8	21.8	6.1	8.4	2.6	3.5
Quintile 3	40.7	25.3	47.6	49.8	5.6	17.7	4.5	5.7	1.6	1.5
Quintile 4	51.2	34.7	41.8	49.5	4.9	11.6	1.5	3.6	0.6	0.6
Least dep.	58.0	38.3	37.2	51.0	3.4	8.5	0.8	1.8	0.6	0.4
North Carr	39.8	29.4	44.8	47.4	8.8	16.3	5.0	5.1	1.7	1.8
Northern	43.4	23.3	41.4	49.2	6.6	19.1	4.8	6.0	3.8	2.5
East	46.8	32.3	46.1	48.2	4.1	13.6	2.1	4.3	0.8	1.7
Park	46.6	26.9	43.2	50.4	5.5	15.6	3.1	5.4	1.6	1.7
Riverside	37.2	19.2	42.1	45.5	12.6	22.0	5.6	9.3	2.5	4.0
West	53.5	35.1	39.6	48.9	4.0	11.9	2.1	3.5	0.8	0.7
Wyke	43.8	27.6	44.1	50.4	7.7	15.8	3.4	5.2	1.1	1.0
Hull	44.2	27.3	43.0	48.5	7.2	16.5	3.8	5.7	1.8	2.0

4.14.8 Feelings of safety in local area during the day-time

The overwhelming majority of survey respondents felt very safe or fairly safe when walking alone in their area during the daytime, 91% of men and 86% of women (**Figure 4-168**). Women were more likely than men to feel very unsafe (2.9% and 1.8% respectively) and more than twice as likely to never go out (1.9% and 0.8% respectively). The young were more likely to feel very safe or fairly safe (91% of respondents aged 16-24 years) than the old (85% of respondents aged 75+ years). There were few difference by age in the percentage that felt very unsafe, but 5% of respondents aged 75+ years never went out, decreasing as age decreased to 0.4% of respondents aged 75+ years.

Figure 4-168: Feelings of safety among respondents when walking around their local area during the daytime, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area



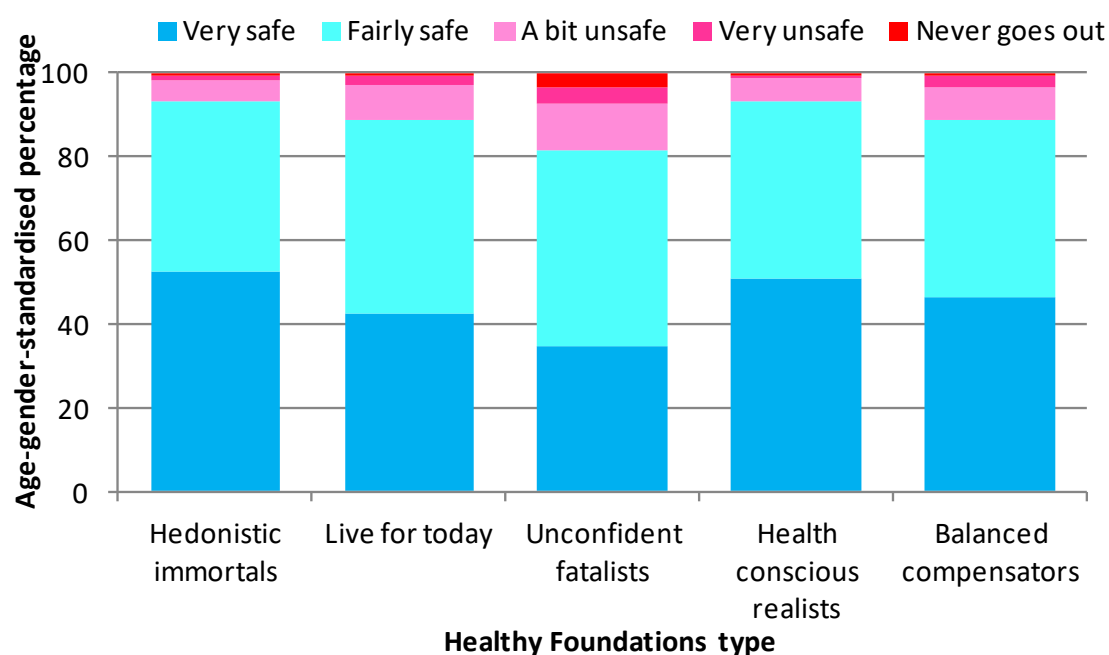
81% of respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull felt very safe or fairly safe when walking alone in their area during the daytime, rising as deprivation decreased to 95% of respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city. 4.4% of respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull felt very unsafe, and a further 2% never went out, both percentages decreasing as deprivation decreased to 0.8% and 0.3% respectively among respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city.

Respondents living in West and Wyke were the most likely to feel very or fairly safe when walking alone in their area during the daytime (92% in both these

Area Committee Areas) with respondents living in West the least likely to feel very unsafe and those living in Wyke the least likely to never go out. Respondents living in Northern Area Committee Area were the least likely to feel very or fairly safe when walking alone in their area during the daytime (86%) while those living in Riverside were the most likely to feel very unsafe (3.6%) and those living in North Carr, Riverside and West the most likely to never go out (1.7% in each of these Area Committee Areas).

Differences in the feelings of safety when walking alone in the local area during the daytime by Healthy Foundations type are shown in **Figure 4-169**. More than half of respondents categorised as 'Hedonistic immortals' and 'Health conscious realists' felt very safe when walking alone in the local area during the daytime, with 93% in each category feeling very safe or fairly safe. Respondents classified as 'Unconfident fatalists' were the least likely to feel very safe or fairly safe (81%) , and the most likely to feel very unsafe or to never go out (8%), between four and a half times and six times higher than among 'Hedonistic immortals' and 'Health conscious realists' respectively.

Figure 4-169: Feelings of safety among respondents when walking around their local area during the daytime, by Healthy Foundations type



Full tables of feelings of safety when walking alone in the local area during the daytime, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, as well as by Healthy Foundations type, may be found in **section 21.8** starting on **page 702**.

4.14.9 Trends in feelings of safety in local area during the day-time

The question on how safe respondents felt when walking in their local area alone during the daytime was previously asked in three preceding Hull surveys, conducted in 2004, 2007 and 2009. The results from these surveys are presented, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, in **Table 4.45** together with results from 2011.

Respondents in 2011 reported that they found their neighbourhood to be less safe than did respondents from the 2009 social capital survey. Around one third fewer respondents in 2011 felt very safe walking alone during the day-time in their local area, although around two thirds more felt fairly safe doing so. These changes since 2009 were seen across all subgroups, and may be partly due to the different methodology employed in the 2009 survey, in which respondents were interviewed. It is possible that when being interviewed, respondents may be more positive in their answers to questions such as how safe they feel when alone in their local area.

This is also suggested to some degree by the increases in 2011 in the percentages reporting they felt a bit unsafe or very unsafe which were seen for almost every subgroup. Increases in percentages feeling a bit unsafe tended to be larger (almost double the percentages from 2009 on average) than the increases in the percentages feeling very unsafe (around 50% higher than percentages from 2009, on average). Percentages reporting they never go out was more mixed, increasing by two thirds among respondents living in Park Area Committee Area, decreasing by 80% among respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of Hull.

If we combine the percentages reporting they felt very safe or fairly safe, as well as the percentages that felt a bit unsafe or very unsafe, we find that the overall percentages feeling safe when walking alone in their local area during the daytime was a little lower (around 5% lower) than in 2009 for most subgroups (respondents aged 75 years and over the exception, with 2% more feeling safe in 2011). Although a small decrease on 2009, these percentages represented increases of around 4% since 2009, again for most subgroups, the exception being respondents living in West Area Committee Area where there was a 0.5% decrease since 2007).

Men saw a slightly smaller decrease since 2009 in the percentage feeling safe walking alone in their local area during the daytime than did women as well as larger increases in the percentage feeling unsafe. There were few differences by age in the decreases since 2009 in percentages feeling safe walking alone in their local area during daytime, apart from respondents aged 75 years and over as mentioned before, while increases in the percentages feeling unsafe were far larger in the young than the old, for example increasing almost threefold in respondents aged 16-24 years, but increasing by only 4% in those aged 75 years and over.

A clear, if small, gradient with deprivation was seen in the changes since 2009 in the percentage of respondents feeling safe when walking alone in their local area during the daytime, with percentages in 2011 decreasing by 9% in respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull, compared with a 1% decrease in respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city. This was not seen with changes since 2009 in the percentages feeling unsafe, which doubled in 2011 among respondents living in the most deprived and least deprived fifth of areas of Hull, increased by between half and two thirds for other deprivation quintiles.

The largest percentage decrease since 2009 in respondents feeling safe when walking alone in their local area during daytime were found among respondents living in Riverside (10% decrease) which Area Committee Area, alongside West saw the largest, two and a half fold increase in percentages feeling unsafe.

Table 4.45: Feeling of safety when walking alone in their local area during daytime, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, comparisons with previous Hull surveys

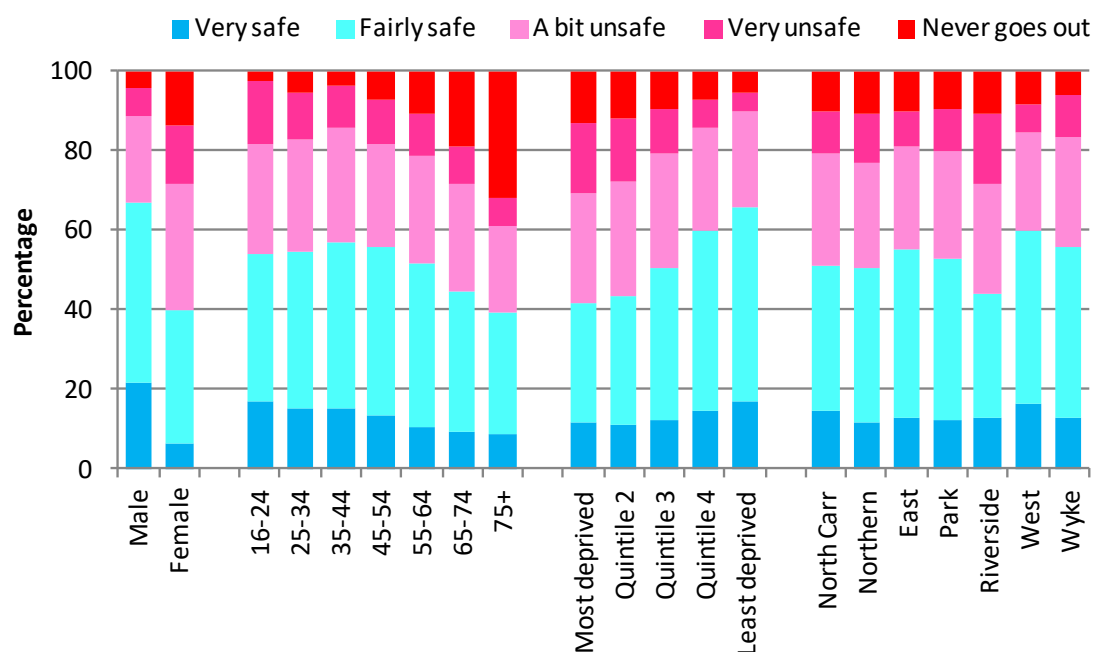
Sub-group	Feelings of safety when walking alone in their local areas during daytime (%)																			
	Very safe				Fairly safe				A bit unsafe				Very unsafe				Never goes out			
	2004	2007	2009	2011	2004	2007	2009	2011	2004	2007	2009	2011	2004	2007	2009	2011	2004	2007	2009	2011
Males	47.2	38.2	69.8	48.2	42.0	48.1	24.9	42.9	8.3	10.5	3.0	6.3	1.1	2.6	1.1	1.8	1.4	0.7	1.2	0.8
Females	40.3	29.0	60.7	38.9	47.4	54.4	29.9	46.9	9.0	12.3	5.1	9.4	1.6	2.7	2.0	2.9	1.7	1.6	2.2	1.9
16-24	41.5	36.4	68.9	45.5	52.2	48.2	27.4	45.0	5.8	11.5	2.3	6.6	0.2	3.6	0.9	2.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
25-34	48.8	37.3	67.8	45.7	45.6	49.5	26.2	43.9	4.9	10.0	4.2	7.8	0.7	2.6	1.4	2.2	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
35-44	49.4	39.0	69.2	44.0	44.3	47.6	25.1	45.6	5.1	10.8	3.1	7.8	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	0.1	0.5	1.5	0.6
45-54	43.0	31.5	66.0	42.0	49.7	54.2	25.2	44.6	5.4	10.6	5.2	9.1	0.9	2.2	2.3	2.8	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.5
55-64	35.8	28.8	58.9	40.1	46.9	54.9	33.3	46.3	14.1	12.2	4.5	9.3	2.2	3.7	1.7	2.4	1.1	0.4	1.7	1.9
65-74	41.2	26.5	62.2	39.5	33.2	54.4	29.6	48.2	19.5	14.0	4.5	7.5	2.1	2.6	1.9	2.8	4.0	2.6	1.9	2.0
75+	38.1	28.5	55.9	44.4	28.3	53.6	27.8	41.1	17.8	12.2	6.3	7.4	4.9	1.9	2.7	2.0	10.8	3.9	7.4	5.2
Most dep.	33.9	25.7	57.0	33.3	53.0	48.6	31.4	47.2	9.2	16.9	5.8	13.1	2.2	6.4	2.6	4.4	1.7	2.4	3.3	2.0
Quintile 2	35.7	25.9	55.8	35.9	48.3	52.7	33.9	47.7	10.9	17.2	6.4	10.7	2.6	2.3	2.2	3.6	2.5	1.9	1.7	2.0
Quintile 3	49.3	30.3	64.7	43.2	39.9	54.3	27.9	45.4	8.1	12.6	4.2	7.3	0.8	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.9	0.6	1.3	1.9
Quintile 4	50.7	35.5	69.4	49.8	40.6	53.8	25.8	43.0	7.6	7.7	2.8	5.2	0.5	2.1	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.0
Least dep.	47.6	43.9	75.8	52.8	43.6	48.5	20.3	42.3	6.9	6.1	1.8	3.9	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.4	1.5	0.3
North Carr	37.4	35.5	62.1	41.7	52.6	51.8	28.7	47.0	8.3	10.9	5.0	7.5	1.1	1.1	2.4	2.0	0.6	0.7	1.9	1.7
Northern	49.2	31.3	59.6	39.3	39.0	48.4	30.3	46.9	9.1	14.2	5.0	9.6	2.3	3.5	2.8	3.0	0.5	2.6	2.2	1.2
East	32.6	32.6	65.6	43.1	48.2	54.1	27.1	45.5	13.5	11.3	3.8	7.4	3.2	1.5	1.5	2.7	2.5	0.5	2.0	1.2
Park	42.6	34.1	68.5	41.4	45.5	51.6	26.1	47.6	8.7	11.4	3.4	7.3	0.8	1.5	1.2	2.2	2.4	1.4	0.9	1.5
Riverside	33.0	28.6	63.1	36.9	54.2	52.9	28.8	45.7	8.8	12.9	4.6	12.0	1.7	4.2	1.4	3.6	2.2	1.4	2.1	1.7
West	52.5	46.6	73.8	52.2	41.8	46.2	21.6	40.1	3.9	4.9	1.3	5.0	0.0	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.8	0.5	2.3	1.7
Wyke	61.1	27.6	62.0	48.9	31.3	53.6	30.1	42.6	7.0	13.8	5.7	6.0	0.2	4.1	1.2	1.7	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.8
Hull	43.8	33.4	65.1	43.1	44.7	51.3	27.5	45.1	8.6	11.4	4.1	8.0	1.3	2.6	1.6	2.4	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.4

4.14.10 Feelings of safety in local area after dark

Two thirds of male respondents felt very safe or fairly safe walking alone in their area after dark, compared with only 40% of female respondents (**Figure 4-170**). Women were much more likely to feel very unsafe walking alone in their area after dark or to never go out (15% and 14% respectively) than men (7% and 4% respectively). More than half of respondents aged under 65 years felt very safe or fairly safe walking alone in their area after dark, with percentages feeling decreasing in older respondents to 45% of those aged 65-74 years and 39% of those aged 75+ years, while this oldest age group was the only one in which the percentage feeling very unsafe or never going out was similar to the percentage feeling very safe or fairly safe. More respondents aged 75+ years ticked the never goes out option than ticked any other option, the only subgroup where this was the case.

There was a consistent gradient by deprivation quintile in the percentage of respondents feeling very safe or fairly safe walking alone in their area after dark, with one third fewer respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull (42%) feeling very safe or fairly safe compared with respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city (66%). The gradient in the percentage of respondents feeling very unsafe or never going out was reversed, with three times as many people living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull feeling very unsafe or never going out (31%) compared with those living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city (10%).

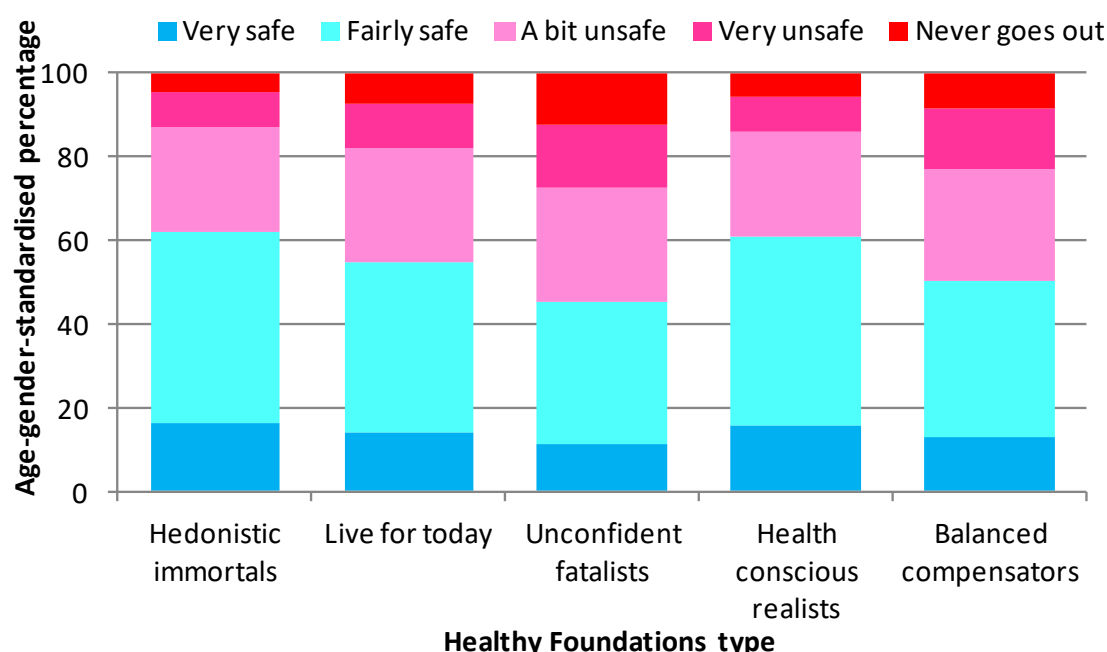
Figure 4-170: Feelings of safety among respondents when walking around their local area after dark, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area



Differences by Area Committee Area were not quite as large. Respondents living in West were the most likely to feel very safe or fairly safe walking alone in their area after dark (60%) and the least likely to feel very unsafe or to never go out (15%). Residents of Riverside were the least likely to feel very safe or fairly safe walking alone in their area after dark (44%) as well as the most likely to feel very unsafe or to never go out.

Differences in the feelings of safety when walking alone in the local area after dark by Healthy Foundations type are shown in **Figure 4-171**. The highest percentage of respondents feeling very safe or fairly safe when walking alone in the local area after dark were those categorised as 'Hedonistic immortals' (62%) and 'Health conscious realists' (61%). The two groups also had the lowest percentage of respondents feeling very unsafe or never going out (13% and 14% respectively). The lowest percentage of respondents feeling very safe or fairly safe when walking alone in the local area after dark were those classified as 'Unconfident fatalists' (45%) while the percentage of 'Unconfident fatalists' feeling very unsafe or never going out (27%) was around twice as high as among 'Hedonistic immortals' and 'Health conscious realists'.

Figure 4-171: Feelings of safety among respondents when walking around their local area after dark, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area



Full tables of feelings of safety when walking alone in the local area after dark, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, as well as by Healthy Foundations type, may be found in **section 21.9** starting on **page 707**.

4.14.11 Trends in feelings of safety in local area after dark

The question on how safe respondents felt when walking in their local area alone after dark were previously asked in three preceding Hull surveys, conducted in 2004, 2007 and 2009. The results from these surveys are presented, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, in **Table 4.47** together with 2011 results.

Similar patterns to those for trends in feelings of safety during the daytime in relation to changes since 2009 were seen, in that around 40% fewer respondents reported feeling very safe, around 40% more respondents reported feeling very safe or feeling a bit unsafe, while around 20% more in most subgroups felt very unsafe. To this end, under the assumption that at least some of these differences may be related to the interview methodology employed in the 2009 survey, as outlined above, in looking at changes in percentages, those feeling very or fairly safe when walking alone in their local area after dark will be combined, as will those feeling a bit or very unsafe.

There was no change since 2009 in the percentage of men feeling safe when alone in their local area after dark but a 10% increase in women feeling safe, which compares with a 20% increase since 2007 for both men and women. Percentages of men and women feeling unsafe after dark while alone in their local area increased by around one third since 2009, but were between 11% (women) and 22% (men) lower than in 2007. Compared with 2009 there were large decreases in the percentage of men and women reporting they never go out after dark (62% and 44% respectively), with percentages never going out after dark lower in 2011 than for each preceding survey in men, and lower than 2007 and 2009 in women.

Respondents aged less than 55 years were all less likely to feel safe when walking alone in their local area after dark compared with 2009, while older respondents aged 55-64 years, 65-74 years and 75 years and older saw increases since 2009 of 19%, 28% and 57% respectively. Increases since 2009 in the percentages feeling unsafe when walking alone in their local area after dark were smaller amongst the young (24% of respondents aged 16-24 years), were between 28% and 46% for other age-groups, but doubling among respondents aged 75 years and over. Decreases of more than 50% since 2009 in the percentages never going out after dark were seen for most age-groups with the smallest decrease of 47% found among respondents aged 75 years and over.

There were few differences by deprivation quintile in the changes since 2009 in percentages feeling safe when walking alone in their local area after dark, with increases of between 3% and 7% except for the middle quintile where a decrease of 6% was seen). Similarly increases in the percentages of respondents feeling unsafe of around one third were seen for each deprivation quintile since 2009, although the 2011 percentages represented a reduction for most quintiles since 2007, with decreases since 2007 larger as deprivation decreased. Decreases since 2009 in the percentages never going

out after dark were seen for each deprivation quintile, with the largest decrease among respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of Hull, but no consistent trend across quintiles.

Four Area Committee Areas saw increases in 2009 in percentages feeling safe when walking alone in their local area after dark, two saw little change, while Riverside saw a 7% decrease. Each Area Committee Area saw increases of between one quarter and one half since 2009 in the percentages feeling unsafe, the largest increase seen in Riverside., although still lower than in 2007 for each Area Committee Area excluding Riverside. Percentages never going out after dark decreased by around half in each Area Committee Area.

Table 4.46: Feeling of safety when walking alone in their local area after dark, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, comparisons with previous Hull surveys

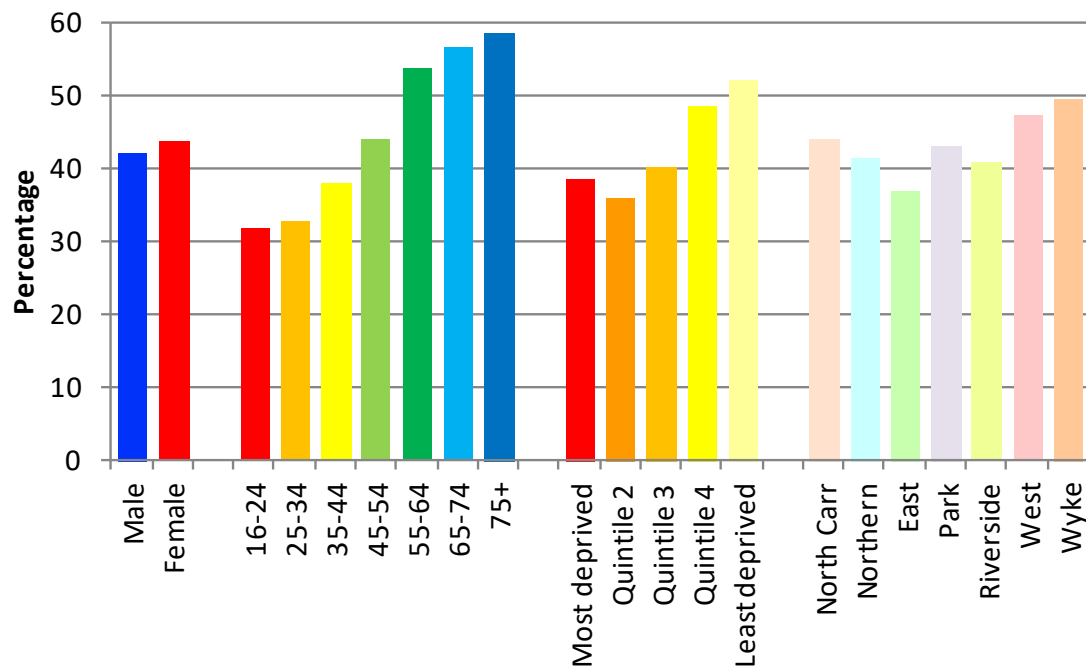
Sub-group	Feelings of safety when walking alone in their local area after dark (%)																			
	Very safe				Fairly safe				A bit unsafe				Very unsafe				Never goes out			
	2004	2007	2009	2011	2004	2007	2009	2011	2004	2007	2009	2011	2004	2007	2009	2011	2004	2007	2009	2011
Males	23.3	14.4	35.6	21.4	43.8	41.4	32.0	45.8	18.0	27.2	16.4	21.6	7.8	9.6	5.5	7.1	7.1	7.4	10.5	4.0
Females	19.2	3.9	13.0	6.5	34.2	29.5	23.2	33.5	25.8	34.4	21.4	31.5	10.0	17.7	12.8	14.9	10.8	14.5	29.6	13.6
16-24	17.6	12.9	28.2	17.1	46.1	36.4	30.5	36.9	26.1	29.5	23.9	27.5	8.1	18.1	11.1	15.9	2.1	3.1	6.3	2.6
25-34	23.7	12.2	24.8	15.1	46.1	38.9	33.0	39.6	21.4	31.2	22.4	28.1	6.8	12.7	9.0	12.1	2.0	4.9	10.7	5.1
35-44	25.5	12.4	30.9	15.5	44.3	42.6	30.8	41.5	20.6	28.6	17.8	28.6	7.0	11.3	9.1	10.8	2.6	5.1	11.4	3.6
45-54	23.1	6.8	27.8	13.2	39.9	38.7	29.8	42.8	24.4	33.6	19.1	26.0	8.5	12.8	9.0	11.2	4.1	8.0	14.3	6.8
55-64	18.0	6.2	19.1	10.5	30.4	32.9	24.1	41.0	25.8	31.9	17.8	27.3	10.4	16.3	11.1	10.5	15.4	12.7	27.8	10.8
65-74	17.2	4.0	14.2	9.3	28.2	25.9	21.0	35.7	13.4	34.3	18.0	27.0	12.9	13.5	7.8	9.4	28.4	22.3	39.0	18.7
75+	18.2	3.7	11.4	8.9	17.5	20.4	13.6	30.4	16.4	27.2	8.4	21.9	14.3	11.9	6.3	6.9	33.6	36.8	60.2	31.8
Most dep.	13.4	8.5	19.5	11.8	36.5	27.6	19.5	30.1	29.3	28.4	20.6	27.3	10.3	17.9	12.8	17.9	10.5	17.6	27.7	13.0
Quintile 2	13.1	9.9	20.8	10.8	35.7	31.4	19.9	32.4	23.8	29.6	22.1	29.4	13.0	15.4	13.6	15.7	14.4	13.8	23.6	11.7
Quintile 3	26.4	9.2	25.3	12.5	37.7	35.3	28.5	38.0	20.3	32.1	19.5	28.6	8.4	15.1	9.2	11.2	7.2	8.3	17.4	9.7
Quintile 4	27.9	7.4	24.9	14.5	40.7	37.7	33.1	45.4	20.2	32.7	16.5	25.7	5.6	12.1	7.7	7.5	5.6	10.0	17.8	6.9
Least dep.	23.3	9.8	27.5	16.9	47.4	40.9	34.3	49.1	15.6	31.4	16.7	24.1	5.8	9.9	4.4	4.8	7.9	8.0	17.1	5.1
North Carr	4.4	10.4	24.6	14.5	56.0	33.0	23.9	36.8	26.9	33.3	20.1	28.1	8.3	10.7	10.2	10.7	4.4	12.6	21.3	9.9
Northern	30.8	9.3	19.1	11.5	31.9	30.6	27.1	38.7	21.5	30.6	18.9	26.9	11.8	15.3	10.6	12.2	4.1	14.2	24.3	10.6
East	13.6	7.2	25.2	12.9	32.7	37.9	25.7	42.1	28.1	31.8	15.5	26.1	10.4	13.1	8.1	8.8	15.2	10.1	25.7	10.0
Park	18.9	10.7	25.2	12.5	41.0	35.1	28.4	40.3	20.8	29.2	19.3	27.2	7.3	12.1	8.8	10.7	12.0	12.9	18.3	9.3
Riverside	13.9	9.6	23.8	13.1	37.2	34.2	23.8	31.0	25.4	30.1	21.3	27.8	12.0	14.7	9.7	17.6	11.7	11.3	21.4	10.5
West	27.3	10.4	27.6	16.4	46.6	44.4	29.3	43.3	15.6	29.7	14.6	25.0	2.7	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.8	8.5	21.6	8.3
Wyke	37.8	5.8	21.2	12.8	35.2	30.6	34.8	43.1	14.7	33.5	22.5	27.8	8.0	21.7	10.9	10.6	4.3	8.4	10.7	5.8
Hull	21.3	9.0	23.9	13.3	39.0	35.3	27.5	39.1	21.8	30.9	19.0	27.0	8.9	13.7	9.3	11.4	9.0	11.1	20.4	9.2

4.14.12 Civic engagement

Informed / influential

Fewer than half of respondents said they were well informed about things affecting their area, 42.0% of men and 43.7% of women (**Figure 4-172**) but slightly higher in women, while around half of that number of men (17.2%) and one third of that number of women (14.7%) felt they could influence things that affect their area (**Figure 4-173**). the percentages that felt informed about things affecting their local area increased with age from 32% of respondents aged under 35 years to 58.4% of respondents aged 75+ years. Similarly the percentages that felt they could influence decisions affecting their local area were around one third the numbers that felt well informed. Respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of Hull were the most likely to feel well informed about things affecting their local area (52%) as well as the most likely to feel they could influence decisions affecting their local area (20%), with the percentages for each of these decreasing as deprivation increased to 48% and 13% respectively of those living in the second most deprived fifth of areas of the city, increasing slightly in those living in the most deprived fifth of areas of the city.

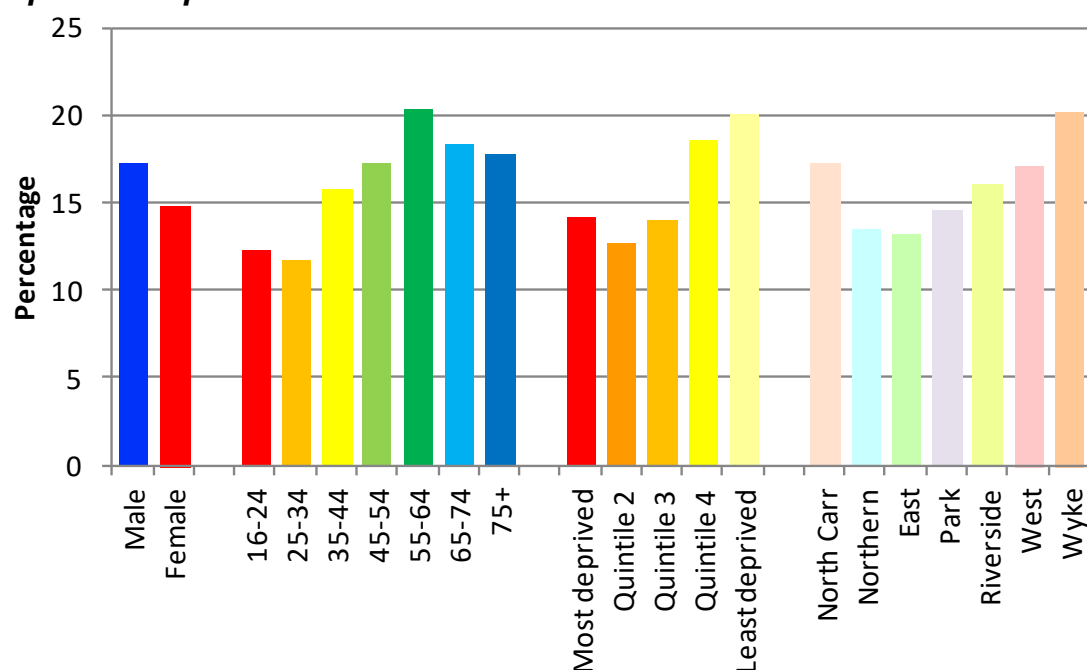
Figure 4-172: Percentage of respondents who felt well informed about things affecting their local area, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area



Differences by Area Committee Area were similar, with the percentages of respondents who felt well informed about things affecting their local area ranging from 49% of respondents living in Wyke to 37% of respondents living in East. Percentages of respondents who felt they could influence things affecting their local area ranged from 20% of respondents living in Wyke to 13% of respondents living in East and Northern.

Around 30% of respondents did not know whether they were well informed about things affecting their local area, higher in women (33% than in men (26%), higher in the second most deprived quintile (32%) than in the least deprived quintile (28%), lower in Wyke (27%) than in other Area Committee Areas.

Figure 4-173: Percentage of respondents who felt able to influence decisions that affect their local area, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area



The age-standardised percentages of respondents feeling well informed about things, and who feel able to influence decisions, affecting their local area are shown respectively in **Figure 4-174** and **Figure 4-175** by Healthy Foundations type. Respondents categorised as 'Health conscious realists' and 'Hedonistic immortals' were the most likely to feel well informed about things affecting their local area (49% and 48% respectively), as well as the most likely to feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area (20% in each). Respondents classified as 'Unconfident fatalists' were the least likely to feel well informed about things affecting their local area (33%) and the least likely to feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area (11%). They were also the most likely to not know whether they were well informed about things affecting their local area (24%). The percentages of respondents not knowing

whether they felt able to influence decisions about their local area ranged from 25% of 'Balanced compensators' to 31% of 'Live for todays'.

Figure 4-174: Age-standardised percentage of respondents who felt well informed about things affecting their local area, by Healthy Foundations type

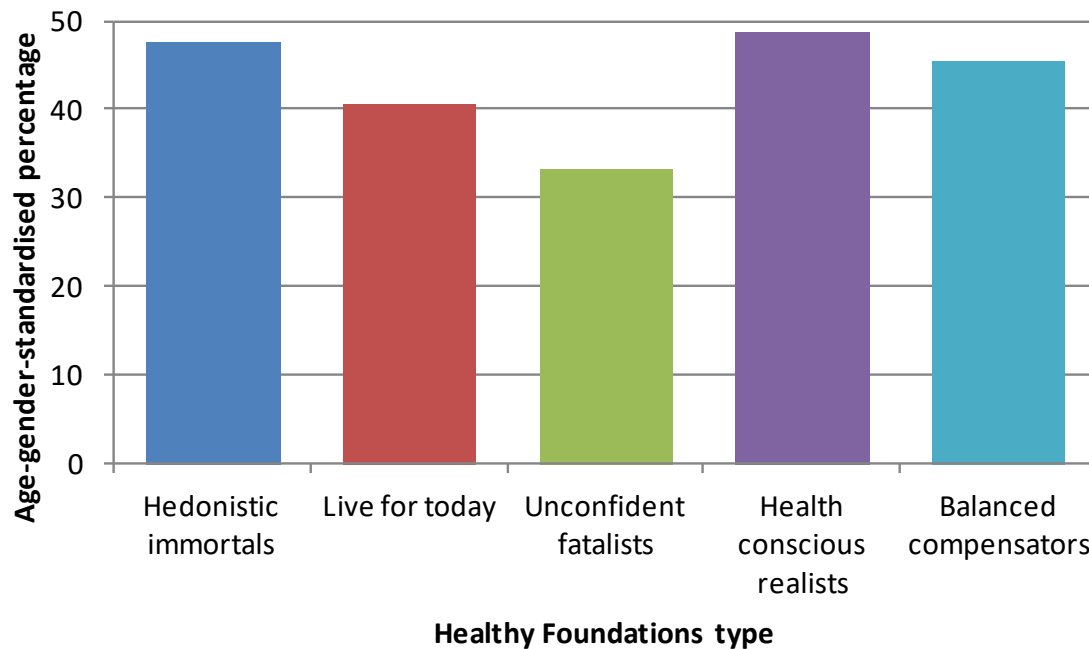
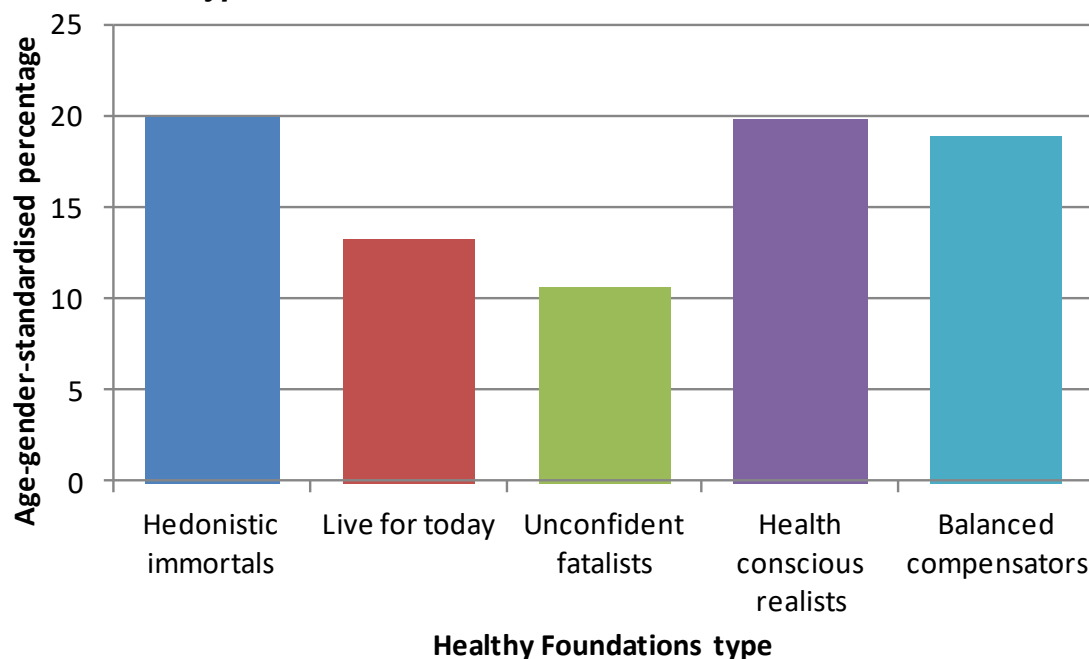


Figure 4-175: Age-standardised percentage of respondents who felt able to influence decisions that affect their local area, by Healthy Foundations type

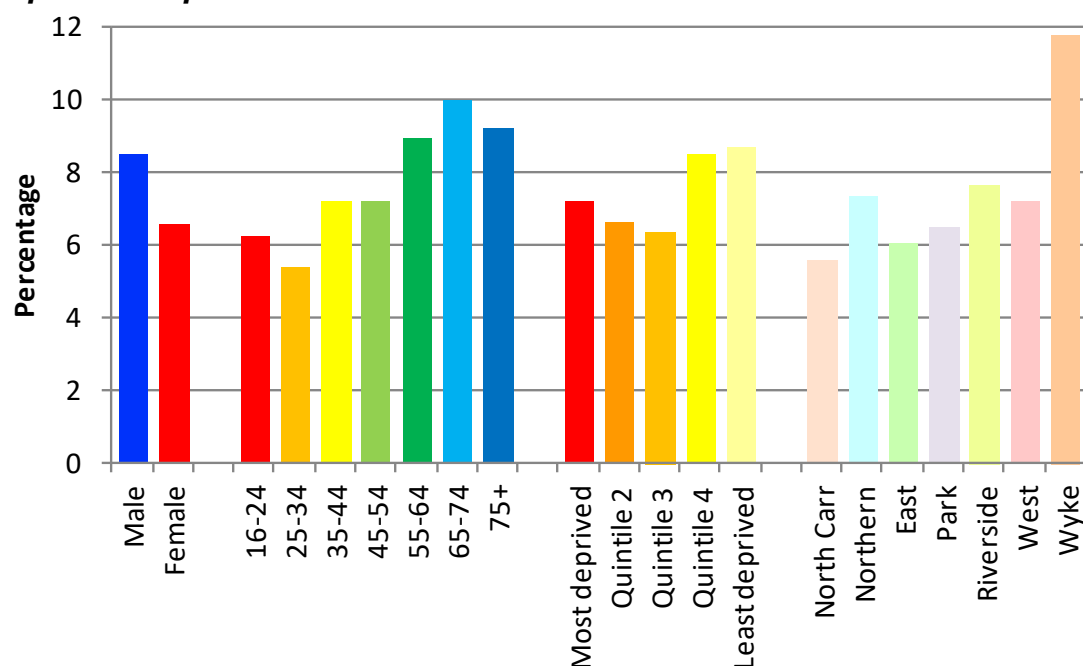


Tables of data on how informed respondents felt about issues affecting their area, and whether they felt they could influence decisions affecting their area, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, as well as by Healthy Foundations type, may be found in **sections 21.10** and **21.11** on **pages 712** and **715** respectively.

Involvement in local organisations

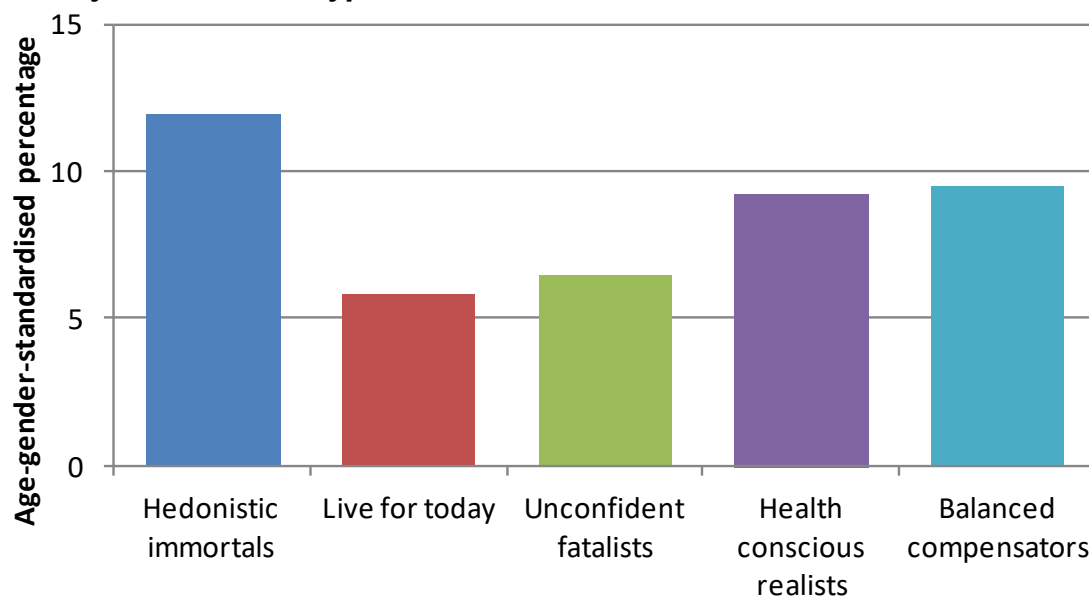
Figure 4-176 shows the percentage of respondents that had been involved in any local organisations over the past 3 years by various sub-groups. Only one in twelve respondents had been involved in any local organisations over the past three years (8.5 % of men and 6.5% of women). The old were more likely to be involved with local organisations (9.9% of those aged 65-74 years, 9.2% of those aged 75+ years) than the young (6.2% of those aged 16-24 years and 5.4% of those aged 25-34 years). Respondents living in the two least deprived fifths of areas were the most likely to have been involved in local organisations over the past three years, with respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull more likely to have been involved with local organisations over the past three years than those in the second and third most deprived quintiles. Respondents living in Wyke had substantially more respondents involved in local organisations over the past three years (11.8%), around double the percentages for respondents living in North Carr (5.5%) or East (6.0%), and at least 50% higher than any of the other Area Committee Areas.

Figure 4-176: Percentage of respondents that had been involved in any local organisations over the past 3 years, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area



Looking at the data on involvement with local organisation over the past three years by Healthy Foundations type (**Figure 4-177**), we see that respondents categorised as 'Hedonistic immortals' had the highest percentage involved in local organisations over the past three years (11.9%). This was double the percentage for respondents classified as 'Live for today' (5.8%) and almost double the percentage for those classified as 'Unconfident fatalists'.

Figure 4-177: Age-standardised percentage of respondents that had been involved in any local organisations over the past 3 years, by Healthy Foundations type



Tables of percentages involved with local organisations over the past three years, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, as well as by Healthy Foundations type, may be found in **section 21.12** starting on **page 718**.

4.14.13 Trends in civic engagement indicators

The questions on how informed respondents felt about things affecting their local area, how much influence they felt they had on decisions affecting their local area, as well as their involvement with local organisations over the past three years were asked of respondents in three previous surveys conducted in Hull in 2004, 2007 and 2009. Results from these surveys, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, are presented in this section, together with the equivalent results from 2011. For each of these indicators, the percentages of respondents reporting a positive response, that is they felt well informed, or felt they could influence decisions,

or had been involved in local organisations over the past three years were substantially higher in 2009 than in each of the other surveys.

That percentages in 2009 were substantially higher than in other surveys, might, at least in part, be due to the different methodology employed in 2009, whereby respondents were interviewed. This might have biased upwards the percentages reporting the positive options to each of these questions. This might happen as respondents may wish to 'impress' the interviewer, to project a 'better' image of themselves and their position in their local community, by being more positive about themselves, than would be the case where surveys were self-completed by respondents. If this were the case, one would expect the percentages that chose the positive response to each of these questions to be highest in 2009.

Of course it might be that, given the reduced incomes and benefits, as well as rising unemployment, associated with the recession and government-decreed austerity programme, people see the amount of control they are able to exercise over their own lives reduce, and hence feel less empowered about their role in their local community influencing decisions affecting their local communities. Among some respondents, this might encourage a 'batten down the hatches' approach, with people perhaps looking inwards to their families, rather than outwards to their community. If this is the case, then we would expect the percentages to have dropped substantially in 2011, just as we would have expected the numbers to have increased substantially in 2009 compared with 2007, as a result of the sustained economic boom, that had only just ended at the time the 2009 survey was conducted.

However, these two hypotheses are speculative. There is no way of knowing whether one of these, both of these or neither of these is correct, nor the size of any potential bias, but they are worth keeping in mind when trying to understand changes over time.

Informed / influential

Percentages of respondents that felt able to influence decisions affecting their area, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, are presented in **Table 4.47** for 2011 and the three preceding surveys. The percentages of respondents in 2011 that felt able to influence decisions affecting their local area decreased substantially since 2009, by more than half in most cases, suggesting a potential reduction in the degree of civic engagement across the Hull population compared with 2009.

The percentage of men and women that felt able to influence decisions affecting their local area was lower in 2011 than in each of the preceding surveys, having decreased by 51% since 2009 in men and by 58% in women. For all respondents aged less than 55 years the percentage that felt able to influence decisions affecting their local area was lower than for each preceding survey, having decreased by between half and two thirds since

2009. Amongst older respondents, percentages in 2011 had also decreased by around half since 2009, but were around one fifth higher than in 2007.

There were no clear gradients across deprivation quintiles in the percentage of respondents that felt able to influence decisions affecting their local area, nor in the changes in percentages since previous surveys. Percentages were lower in 2011 than in 2009 and 2004 for each deprivation quintile, decreasing by between 50% and 61% since 2009. Percentages were higher than in 2007 for three deprivation quintiles, the second most deprived and the two least deprived quintiles.

The largest percentage of respondents, from each survey, that felt able to influence decisions affecting their local area were those living in Wyke Area Committee Area (jointly with respondents living in Park in 2009), while the lowest percentages in the 2004 and 2007 surveys were among respondents living in North Carr, and in the 2009 and 2011 surveys among respondents living in East. Every Area Committee Area saw a decrease since 2009 in the percentage of respondents that felt able to influence decisions affecting their local area, with the largest decrease in Park (62%) and the smallest in North Carr and Wyke (47%). The percentages of respondents that felt able to influence decisions affecting their local area were lower in 2011 than in each preceding survey for Northern, Park, Riverside and Wyke. The percentage of respondents living in Wyke that felt able to influence decisions affecting their local area in 2011 was higher than in 2004 or 2007, while the percentages among respondents living in East and West were higher in 2011 than in 2007.

Table 4.47: Percentages of respondents who felt able to influence decisions that affect their local area, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, comparisons with previous surveys

Sub-group	Respondents who felt able to influence decisions that affect their local area (%)			
	2004	2007	2009	2011
Males	22.9	18.3	35.5	17.2
Females	27.3	15.3	35.2	14.7
16-24	14.7	13.0	26.0	12.2
25-34	22.8	16.9	32.9	11.7
35-44	29.2	20.0	38.1	15.8
45-54	26.3	18.7	41.2	17.2
55-64	25.8	17.4	39.2	20.3
65-74	31.3	14.9	37.9	18.3
75+	29.4	14.2	32.4	17.8
Most deprived quintile	22.4	18.1	32.2	14.1
Quintile 2	22.4	12.0	32.4	12.6
Quintile 3	27.4	17.1	35.0	14.0
Quintile 4	25.2	17.3	36.2	18.5
Least deprived quintile	25.0	17.7	39.7	20.0
North Carr	8.7	11.2	32.2	17.2
Northern	33.1	17.5	32.8	13.4
East	18.5	12.7	31.4	13.2
Park	19.8	14.6	38.3	14.5
Riverside	25.7	20.8	37.2	15.9
West	30.6	15.1	35.5	17.1
Wyke	33.6	22.6	38.1	20.2
Hull	25.0	16.8	35.4	15.9

Percentages of respondents that felt well informed about things affecting their local area, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, are presented in **Table 4.48** for 2011 and for preceding surveys conducted in 2004, 2007 and 2009. The percentages of respondents in 2011 that felt well informed about things affecting their local area decreased substantially since 2009, by between 15% and 45% in each subgroup, suggesting a potential reduction in the degree of civic engagement across the Hull population compared with 2009. As with percentages that felt able to influence decisions affecting their local area, the percentages in 2009 that felt well informed about things affecting their local area were substantially higher than in each other survey, for all subgroups.

The percentage of men and women that felt well informed about things affecting their local area decreased by almost one third since 2009, and was lower in 2011 than in each of the preceding surveys. For all respondents aged less than 55 years the percentage that felt well informed about things affecting their local area was lower than for each preceding survey, having

decreased by between 30% and 45% since 2009. Amongst older respondents, percentages in 2011 had also decreased, by between one fifth and one quarter, since 2009, but were little changed since 2004 in respondents aged 65-74 years; 10% and to 16% higher than in 2004 in respondents aged 55-64 years and 75 years and older respectively.

While 2009 was the only survey in which there was a consistent deprivation gradient in the percentage of respondents that felt well informed about things affecting their local area, the difference between the respondents living in the most deprived and least deprived fifths of areas of Hull increased with each subsequent survey, with respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull 5% less likely to have felt well informed about things affecting their local area than respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city while, by 2011, respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were 26% less likely to feel well informed about things affecting their local area.

The largest percentage of respondents, from each survey, that felt well informed about things affecting their local area were those living in Wyke Area Committee Area (jointly with respondents living in Park and Riverside in 2009), while the lowest percentages in the 2004, 2007 and 2009 surveys were among respondents living in North Carr, and in the 2011 survey among respondents living in East. Every Area Committee Area saw a decrease in 2009 in the percentage of respondents that felt well informed about things affecting their local area, with the largest decrease in Riverside (38%) and the smallest in North Carr (15%). The percentages of respondents that felt able to influence decisions affecting their local area were lower in 2011 than in each preceding survey for all except two Area Committee Areas. The percentage of respondents living in North Carr and West that felt able to influence decisions affecting their local area in 2011 was higher than in 2004.

Table 4.48: Percentages of respondents who felt well informed about things affecting their local, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, comparisons with previous surveys

Sub-group	Respondents who felt well informed about things affecting their local area (%)			
	2004	2007	2009	2011
Males	48.0	46.8	61.1	42.1
Females	48.9	48.8	63.8	43.7
16-24	34.7	31.8	49.8	31.6
25-34	48.3	38.7	59.2	32.5
35-44	52.9	48.3	61.1	37.8
45-54	51.2	49.0	62.5	43.9
55-64	46.2	54.1	70.5	53.7
65-74	56.7	58.7	70.9	56.4
75+	53.5	64.6	72.8	58.4
Most deprived quintile	45.7	47.0	56.2	38.5
Quintile 2	49.0	35.1	57.4	35.8
Quintile 3	47.6	46.7	59.7	40.0
Quintile 4	50.4	51.3	67.0	48.3
Least deprived quintile	48.4	54.6	70.2	52.0
North Carr	42.4	39.0	51.5	43.9
Northern	53.5	47.0	63.5	41.3
East	42.1	47.5	57.8	36.7
Park	47.4	46.2	65.4	42.8
Riverside	51.5	50.5	66.0	40.6
West	45.6	49.5	64.0	47.1
Wyke	55.4	50.3	65.1	49.2
Hull	48.4	47.8	62.5	43.0

Involvement in local organisations

Percentages of respondents reporting they had been involved in local organisations over the past three years are presented, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, are presented for 2011 and the three preceding surveys in **Table 4.49**. As can be seen from this table, there was a decrease since 2009 in the percentage of respondents from all but one sub-group that had been involved in any local organisations over the past three years, suggesting a potential reduction in the degree of civic engagement across the Hull population compared with 2009.

The percentage of male and female respondents that had been involved in local organisations over the past three years decreased since 2009 by 30% in men and 43% in women, with the 2011 percentage lower than for each preceding survey among women, while in men the 2011 percentage was 29% higher than in 2007. Percentages involved in local organisations over the

past three years decreased since 2009 for all respondents aged 25 years and over, by between one third and one half. Respondents aged 16-24 years were the only subgroup where percentages increased slightly in 2011. All respondents aged less than 45 years reported higher percentages involved in local organisations over the past three years in 2011 than in 2007 (twice as high among respondents aged 16-24). The percentage of respondents aged 45 years and over reporting in 2011 that they had been involved in local organisations over the past three years was lower than for each of the preceding surveys.

Trends in the percentage of respondents that reported having been involved in local organisations over the past three years by deprivation quintile were inconsistent. Respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were the most likely to have been involved in local organisations in 2004 (60% higher than those living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city), whereas in 2007 onwards they were the second least likely to have been involved in local organisations and in 2011 the third most likely (and 16% less likely than respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of Hull). The percentage in 2011 had decreased (by between one quarter and one half) for each deprivation quintile. The percentage involved in local organisations was the lowest of each survey for respondents in the middle deprivation quintile, while for respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of Hull the percentage in 2011 was higher than in each of 2004 and 2007.

The percentage of respondents involved in local organisations over the past three years was lowest for those living in East Area Committee Area, with the honour shared in 2011 with North Carr, while the highest percentages for these three surveys were recorded for respondents living in Wyke. In 2004 the lowest and highest percentages involved in local organisations over the past three years were recorded for respondents living in Northern and East respectively. In each survey the difference between the Area Committee Area with the lowest and highest percentages that reported having been involved in local organisations over the past three years were twofold or more. Every Area Committee Area saw a decrease since 2009 in the percentage involved in local organisations over the past three years of between one third and one half, with the largest decrease in North Carr and the smallest decrease in East. Percentages involved in local organisations over the past three years were higher in 2011 than in 2007 for all respondents except those living in Riverside and Wyke, and higher in 2011 than in 2004 only in Wyke and Northern.

Table 4.49: Percentage involved in local organisations over the past three years by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, comparisons with previous Hull surveys

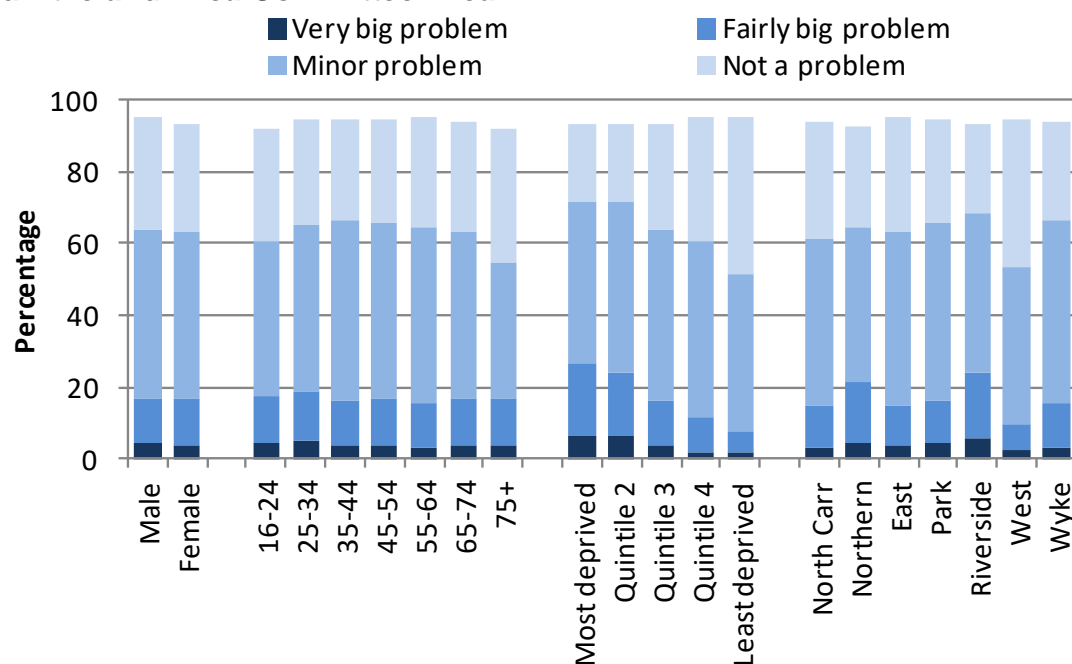
Sub-group	Involved in local organisations in past 3 years			
	2004	2007	2009	2011
Males	9.7	6.6	12.2	8.5
Females	10.3	7.5	11.4	6.5
16-24	7.3	2.7	6.0	6.2
25-34	9.4	4.8	8.4	5.4
35-44	9.1	6.1	13.2	7.2
45-54	11.2	9.3	13.9	7.2
55-64	13.3	9.4	14.8	8.9
65-74	11.3	10.1	15.0	9.9
75+	10.5	9.3	14.2	9.2
Most deprived quintile	12.2	6.3	9.8	7.2
Quintile 2	10.6	6.2	9.1	6.6
Quintile 3	10.2	8.6	11.8	6.3
Quintile 4	8.7	7.1	15.0	8.5
Least deprived quintile	7.6	7.0	12.7	8.6
North Carr	10.9	5.5	10.2	5.5
Northern	4.6	6.4	11.6	7.3
East	12.9	4.4	8.7	6.0
Park	10.1	5.8	10.2	6.5
Riverside	11.7	8.1	11.3	7.6
West	8.0	5.1	12.4	7.2
Wyke	9.6	13.7	18.5	11.8
Hull	10.0	7.1	11.8	7.4

4.14.14 Crime and anti-social behaviour in the local area

Fewer than one in twenty respondents felt that graffiti or vandalism was a very big problem in their area (**Figure 4-178**). There were only a few exceptions to this, namely residents of Riverside (5.7%), as well as those living in the most deprived and second most deprived fifths of areas of Hull (6.5% and 6.0% respectively). However, almost one in twelve respondents felt that graffiti or vandalism was a fairly big problem in their area, highest amongst the young (almost 14% of respondents aged under 35 years), and three times higher among respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull (19.7%) than those living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city (6.2%), and more than twice as high in Riverside (18.2%) and Northern (16.6%) Area Committee Areas than in Wyke (7.4%).

Almost one third of respondents felt that graffiti or vandalism was not a problem in their area, highest in those aged 75+ years (37.3%). Twice as many respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of Hull felt graffiti or vandalism was not a problem in their area (43.6%) than did respondents living in the two most deprived fifths of areas of the city (21.5% in each). Respondents living in West were the more likely to feel graffiti or vandalism was not a problem in their area (41.0%) than respondents living in other Area Committee Areas, with the lowest percentage among respondents living in Riverside (24.8%).

Figure 4-178: Percentages of respondents seeing graffiti or vandalism as a problem in their area by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area

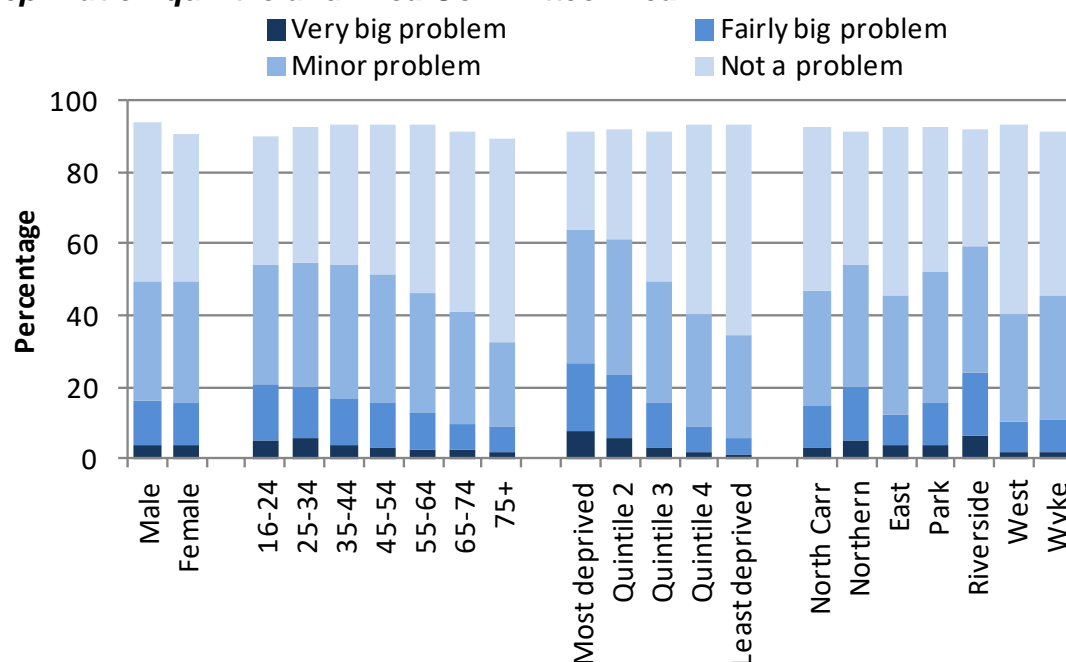


Fewer than one in twenty respondents felt that verbal or physical threat or aggression was a very big problem in their area, while more than 40% felt that verbal or physical threat or aggression was not a problem in their area (**Figure 4-179**). The young were more likely to see verbal or physical threat or aggression as a very big or fairly big problem in their area (4.7% and 16.3% respectively of respondents aged 16-24 years) than the old (1.6% and 7.1% respectively of respondents aged 75+ years), perhaps due to young people spending more time out and about at night-time. More than half of respondents aged 65-74 years (50.7%) and 75+ years (57.1%) felt that verbal or physical threat or aggression was not a problem in their area, decreasing with age to just over one third of respondents aged 16-24 years (36.1%).

Respondents living in Riverside and Northern Area Committee Areas were the most likely to feel that verbal or physical threat or aggression was a very big problem (6.4% and 4.6% respectively) or fairly big problem (17.4% and 15.6% respectively) in their area. More than half of respondents living in West (53.1%) felt there was no problem with verbal or physical threat or aggression in their area, the only Area Committee Area where more than half of respondents felt this, with the lowest percentage seen among respondents living in Riverside (32.8%).

There was a clear gradient with deprivation, with the 7.3% of respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull reporting that verbal or physical threat or aggression was a very big problem in their area, and 19.0% reporting it as a fairly big problem. This compares with 0.8% and 4.5% respectively of respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city reporting that verbal or physical threat or aggression was a very big or fairly big problem in their area. Almost two thirds of respondents in the least deprived fifth of areas of Hull felt there was no problem with verbal or physical threat or aggression in their area (59.1%), twice as many as in the most deprived (28.1%) and second most deprived (30.6%) fifths of areas of the city.

Figure 4-179: Percentages of respondents verbal or physical threat or aggression as a problem in their area by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area



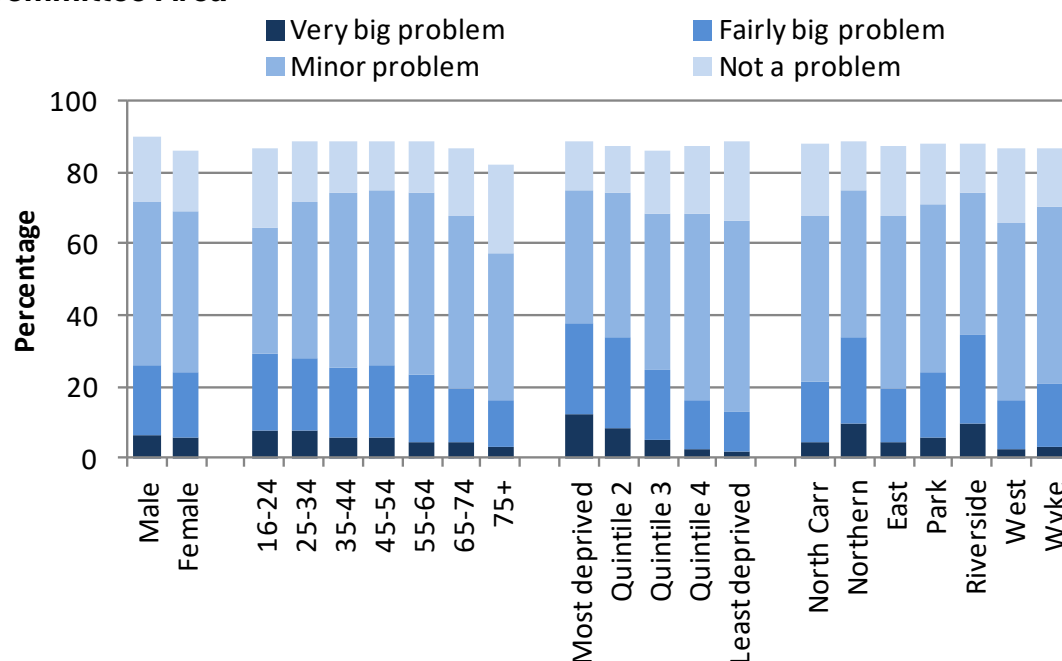
Crime was seen as a very big problem by fewer than 6% of respondents, although a further 19% felt crime was a fairly big problem in their area (**Figure 4-180**). Younger respondents were more likely to think crime a very big or fairly big problem in their area than older respondents, with percentages decreasing steadily with age from 29.0% of respondents aged 16-24 years to 16.0% of respondents aged 75+ years. These differences in the perception of crime in their neighbourhoods might be reflective of younger respondents being more likely to be exposed to crime from spending more time out and about, especially after dark, than older respondents.

Respondents living in Riverside and Northern Area Committee Areas had the highest percentages reporting crime to be a very big problem (9.7% and 9.6% respectively) or a fairly big problem (25.0% and 24.2% respectively), with the lowest percentages in West, where 2.6% and 13.3% respectively reported crime to be a very big or fairly big problem. West had the highest percentage of respondents reporting crime to not be a problem in their area (20.9%), with the lowest percentages in Northern (13.9%) and Riverside (14.3%).

Perceptions of neighbourhood crime levels were clearly related to deprivation with more than twice as many respondents in the most deprived and second most deprived fifths of areas of Hull reporting crime to be a very big (12.1% and 8.1% respectively) or fairly big (25.4% and 25.6% respectively) problem in their area, than did respondents living in the least deprived and second least deprived fifth of areas of the city (1.5% and 2.5% respectively reporting crime a very big problem; 11.1% and 13.8% respectively reporting crime a fairly big problem). While respondents living in the least deprived fifth of

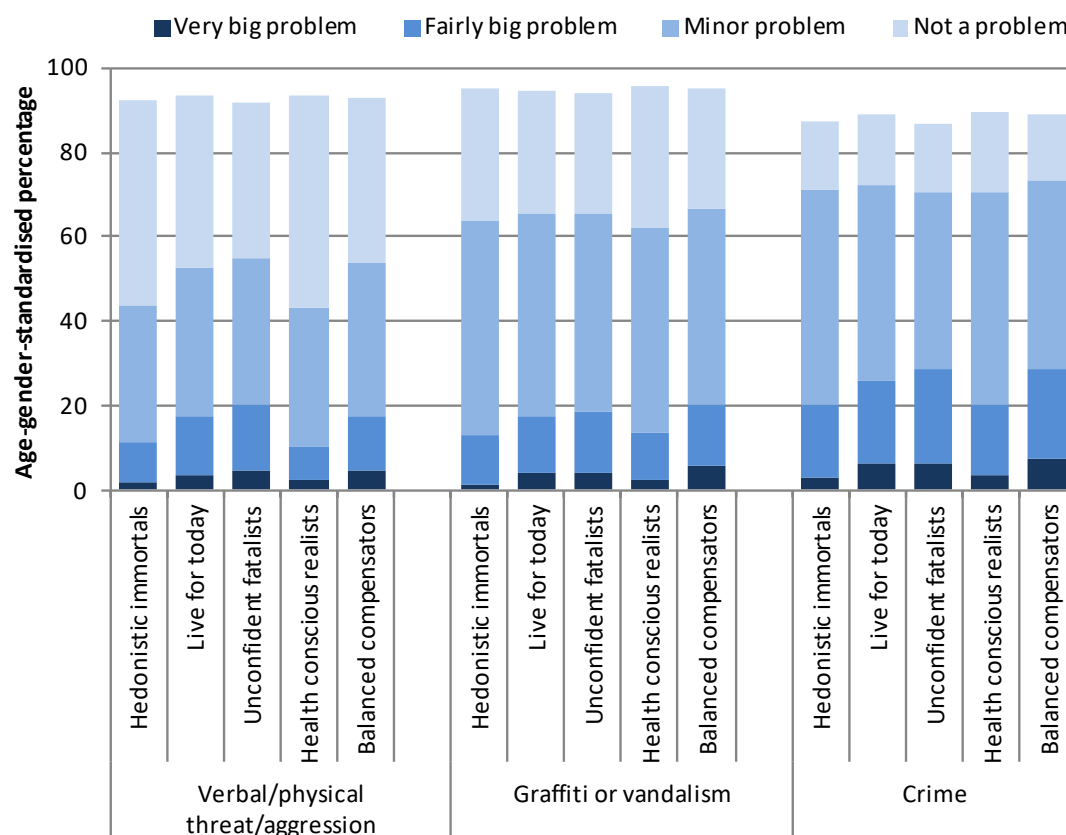
areas of Hull had the highest percentage saying crime was not a problem in their area (22.0%) they also had the highest percentage saying crime was a minor problem in their area (54.0%), which compared with 13.6% and 37.4% respectively of respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of the city.

Figure 4-180: Percentages of respondents seeing crime as a problem in their area by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area



Perceptions of the degree to which verbal or physical threat or aggression, graffiti or vandalism, or crime, were a problem in the local area, by Healthy Foundations type, are shown in **Figure 4-181**. Respondents categorised as 'Balanced compensators' were the most likely to see verbal or physical threat or aggression (5.0%), graffiti or vandalism (5.6%) or crime (7.3%) as a very big problem in their area, while 'Unconfident fatalists' were the most likely to see each of these as a fairly big problem in their area (16.0%, 14.9%, 22.1% respectively). Respondents classified as 'Health conscious realists' and 'Hedonistic immortals' had the lowest percentages seeing verbal or physical threat or aggression (10.5% and 11.4% respectively), graffiti or vandalism (13.6% and 13.4% respectively) and crime (20.2% for each group) as a very or fairly big problem. 'Health conscious realists' were the most likely group to see verbal or physical threat or aggression (50.1%), graffiti or vandalism (33.7%) and crime (18.9%) as not a problem in their area, while 'Unconfident fatalists' had the lowest percentage reporting verbal or physical threat or aggression (36.7%) and graffiti or vandalism (28.3%) as not a problem in their area, with 'Balanced compensators' having the lowest percentages reporting crime (15.7%) as not a problem in their area.

Figure 4-181: Age-standardised percentages of respondents seeing verbal or physical threat or aggression, graffiti or vandalism, or crime, as a problem in their area by Healthy Foundations type



Tables of how much of a problem respondents felt graffiti or vandalism to be in their area, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, as well as by Healthy Foundations type, may be found in **section 21.13** starting on **page 721**.

4.14.15 Trends in crime and anti-social behaviour in the local area

The degree to which respondents felt verbal or physical threat or aggression to be a problem in their local area, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, are shown for 2011 and 2007 in **Table 4.50**. Across every subgroup bar one, there were large decreases between 2007 and 2011 in the percentages of respondents that thought verbal or physical threat or aggression was a very big or fairly big problem in their local area, with percentages reporting it to be a very big problem decreasing by one half or more in most cases, while percentages reporting it to be a fairly big problem typically decreasing by around one third. Only among respondents living in West Area Committee Area did the percentage reporting verbal or physical threat or aggression to be a very big or fairly big problem in their local area increase in 2011, with 20% more saying it was a very big problem and

6% more saying it was a fairly big problem. It should be noted, though, that percentages reporting verbal or physical threat or aggression to be a very big or fairly big problem in West were amongst the lowest of each Area Committee Area.

There were fewer changes in the percentage reporting verbal or physical threat or aggression to be a minor problem, but every subgroup reported that verbal or physical threat or aggression was not a problem in their local area, with increases of more than one third in most subgroups, ranging from a 9% increase among respondents living in Riverside to a doubling among respondents living in Wyke. Even in West, which was the only Area Committee Area where respondents reported an increase in verbal or physical threat or aggression in 2011, the percentage reporting it was not a problem in their area increased by one quarter in 2011. This suggests that local neighbourhoods have become much less aggressive and intimidating places over the past 4-5 years.

Overall across Hull, 16% of respondents in 2011 thought there was a very big or fairly big problem with verbal or physical threat or aggression in their local area, down by 40% since 2007; significantly more, 43%, thought there was no problem in 2011, up by 40% since 2007.

Table 4.50: Degree to which respondents see verbal or physical threat or aggression to be a problem in their local area, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, comparisons with 2007 survey

Sub-group	How much of a problem is verbal or physical threat or aggression in the local area (%)							
	Very big problem		Fairly big problem		Minor problem		Not a problem	
	2007	2011	2007	2011	2007	2011	2007	2011
Males	9.1	3.8	18.3	12.4	34.8	33.6	31.5	44.4
Females	7.2	3.4	17.5	11.9	37.7	34.1	29.3	41.3
16-24	11.4	4.7	25.1	16.3	34.2	33.1	21.9	36.1
25-34	10.8	5.4	19.8	14.4	39.5	35.0	24.6	38.1
35-44	8.9	3.8	17.5	12.9	35.1	37.3	32.5	39.3
45-54	7.5	3.2	16.6	12.3	38.9	35.7	29.5	41.9
55-64	7.1	2.6	16.0	9.9	39.2	34.0	32.8	46.9
65-74	3.5	2.2	15.2	7.5	35.1	31.3	36.3	50.7
75+	3.2	1.6	11.4	7.1	27.0	23.6	44.4	57.1
Most deprived	17.9	7.3	25.0	19.0	27.4	37.3	21.7	28.1
Quintile 2	11.8	5.7	23.6	17.7	34.7	37.8	22.4	30.6
Quintile 3	8.6	3.0	18.6	12.5	40.3	34.0	25.2	42.1
Quintile 4	4.3	1.4	15.4	7.4	39.4	31.5	33.7	52.8
Least deprived	2.8	0.8	10.4	4.5	37.5	28.9	42.1	59.1
North Carr	6.8	2.8	16.3	11.9	31.8	32.3	37.5	45.5
Northern	12.2	4.6	21.2	15.6	28.7	33.8	32.3	37.4
East	4.9	3.6	17.9	8.6	42.0	33.1	26.3	47.4
Park	12.0	3.4	15.3	12.1	38.9	36.6	26.5	40.4
Riverside	8.9	6.4	20.1	17.4	33.4	35.3	30.1	32.8
West	1.5	1.8	8.2	8.7	41.0	29.7	43.0	53.1
Wyke	8.9	1.8	25.5	9.0	35.3	34.7	22.7	46.2
Hull	8.1	3.6	17.9	12.1	36.3	33.8	30.4	42.7

The degree to which respondents felt graffiti or vandalism to be a problem in their local area, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, are shown for 2011 and 2007 in **Table 4.51**. Every single subgroup saw the percentage of respondents reporting that graffiti or vandalism was a problem in their area decrease in 2011, compared with 2007, with decreases reporting graffiti or vandalism to be a very big problem or fairly big problem typically of around one half and one third respectively. Changes in the percentages that thought graffiti or vandalism a minor problem were small, while there were very large increases in the percentages of respondents that felt there was no problem with graffiti or vandalism in their local area, increasing since 2007 by around half on average, with increases ranging from 16% to 142%. Increases in the percentages of respondents reporting graffiti or vandalism not to be a problem were larger in older respondents, but there were no other clear trends.

Overall across Hull, 17% of respondents in 2011 thought there was a very big or fairly big problem with graffiti or vandalism in their local area, down by 42% since 2007; significantly more, 30%, thought there was no problem in 2011, up by 50% since 2007.

Table 4.51: Degree to which respondents see graffiti or vandalism to be a problem in their local area, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, comparisons with 2007 survey

Sub-group	How much of a problem is graffiti or vandalism in the local area (%)							
	Very big problem		Fairly big problem		Minor problem		Not a problem	
	2007	2011	2007	2011	2007	2011	2007	2011
Males	8.9	4.0	20.1	13.0	44.4	47.2	21.0	31.0
Females	7.3	3.6	21.5	13.2	45.1	46.6	19.5	29.9
16-24	7.2	4.0	22.1	13.6	41.0	43.2	22.4	31.3
25-34	7.1	4.7	21.4	13.9	45.0	46.6	21.6	29.5
35-44	9.2	3.7	18.6	12.3	42.6	50.1	24.5	28.4
45-54	7.4	3.9	20.3	12.7	46.3	49.6	18.3	28.8
55-64	9.9	2.7	21.5	12.9	49.4	49.1	15.3	30.6
65-74	7.1	3.4	22.8	13.5	47.8	46.3	16.6	31.1
75+	8.5	3.9	20.5	12.9	41.9	38.1	19.9	37.3
Most deprived	18.0	6.5	28.5	19.7	29.7	45.4	16.8	21.5
Quintile 2	13.3	6.0	26.0	17.6	40.0	48.1	14.0	21.5
Quintile 3	7.0	3.3	21.4	12.9	47.6	47.4	16.2	29.8
Quintile 4	3.8	2.0	19.6	9.5	50.5	49.1	21.0	34.9
Least deprived	3.0	1.4	12.7	6.2	50.6	44.3	28.3	43.6
North Carr	7.5	2.8	16.0	12.1	45.9	46.3	24.3	32.9
Northern	13.1	4.5	21.4	16.6	36.0	43.5	23.9	28.4
East	6.5	3.9	25.3	11.1	48.8	48.3	13.2	32.0
Park	11.6	4.0	17.5	12.1	46.5	49.8	18.7	28.8
Riverside	9.0	5.7	24.6	18.2	41.5	44.7	18.9	24.8
West	2.3	2.1	13.2	7.4	51.5	44.2	27.0	41.0
Wyke	5.4	2.8	25.0	12.8	43.2	51.0	19.2	27.3
Hull	8.1	3.8	20.8	13.1	44.8	46.9	20.2	30.4

The degree to which respondents felt crime to be a problem in their local area, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, are shown for 2011 and 2007 in **Table 4.52**. The percentage of respondents in each subgroup that felt crime to be a very big problem in their area decreased in 2011, compared with 2007, with decreases of more than half in all but one subgroup. The exception was for respondents living in Riverside, amongst whom the percentage decreased by one third. Decreases were greater among respondents living in the least deprived areas of Hull than among those living in the most deprived areas of the city. Similarly, the percentages in 2011 reporting crime to be a fairly big problem in their area also decreased for each subgroup, with typical decreases of around one third.

Again, respondents living in the least deprived areas of Hull saw larger decreases than those living in the most deprived areas. Respondents living in Wyke, West and East saw decreases of around half, while those living in other areas saw decreases of around one fifth.

There were increases in the percentages seeing crime as a minor problem in their area for each subgroup except for respondents living in West Area Committee Area, where there was a 12% decrease. Every subgroup saw an increase in the percentage reported crime to be not a problem in their area, in most cases very large increases. Percentages more than doubled among women and among respondents living in North Carr, East and Wyke; trebled among respondents aged 45-74 years, more than doubled in the three least deprived quintiles; quadrupled among respondents living in West.

Overall across Hull, 25% of respondents in 2011 thought there was a very big or fairly big problem with graffiti or vandalism in their local area, down by 41% since 2007; fewer respondents, 17%, thought there was no problem in 2011, but this was double the percentage from 2007. These decreases in respondents seeing crime as a very big or fairly big problem in their local area, and the large increase seeing crime as not a problem in their area, are encouraging, and imply that the reductions in crime witnessed across the city in recent years have been noted by respondents.

Table 4.52: Degree to which respondents see crime to be a problem in their local area, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, comparisons with 2007 survey

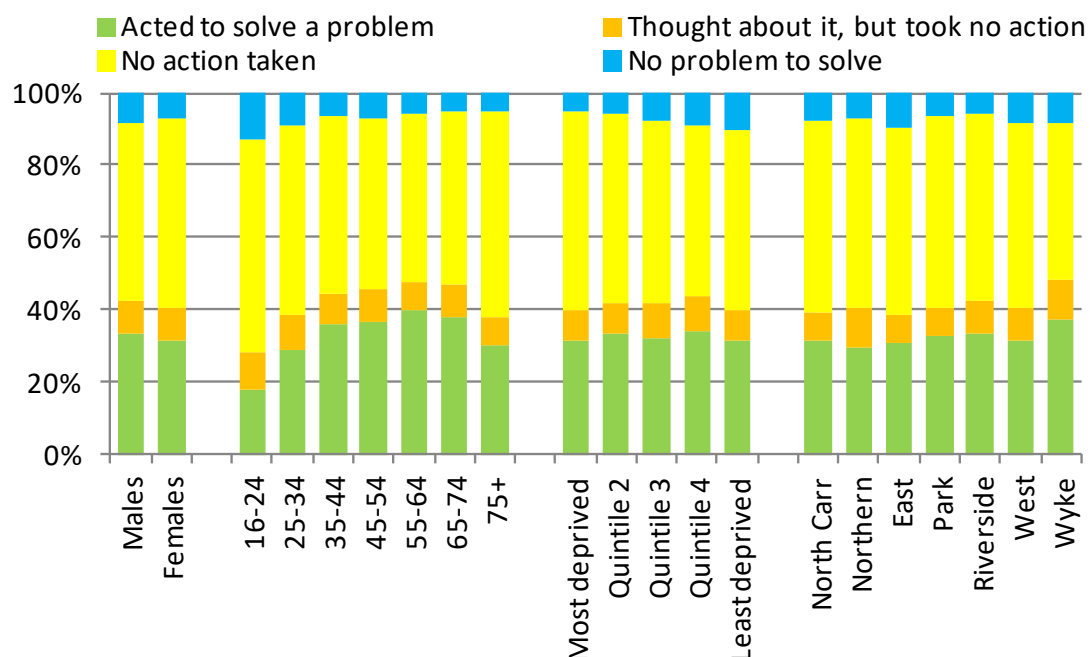
Sub-group	How much of a problem is crime in the local area (%)							
	Very big problem		Fairly big problem		Minor problem		Not a problem	
	2007	2011	2007	2011	2007	2011	2007	2011
Males	14.6	6.1	27.2	19.5	40.0	46.3	10.5	17.9
Females	12.6	5.4	29.8	18.5	39.8	45.3	6.8	16.7
16-24	17.0	7.4	28.9	21.6	32.7	35.5	13.0	22.2
25-34	15.3	7.6	28.9	20.0	38.2	43.9	10.4	17.0
35-44	15.2	5.9	23.8	19.4	42.7	49.2	10.1	14.5
45-54	13.5	5.7	34.0	20.2	40.4	49.3	3.9	13.4
55-64	13.9	4.6	30.8	18.6	41.2	51.1	4.5	14.6
65-74	8.5	4.0	30.7	15.7	43.9	48.4	5.1	19.1
75+	7.0	2.9	22.3	13.2	41.1	41.4	13.5	25.0
Most deprived	27.6	12.1	32.9	25.4	20.6	37.4	10.1	13.6
Quintile 2	19.9	8.1	33.0	25.6	29.8	40.6	7.9	13.4
Quintile 3	13.1	4.9	29.7	19.4	40.3	44.3	7.6	17.6
Quintile 4	8.8	2.5	29.5	13.8	45.4	52.0	6.7	19.4
Least deprived	5.3	1.5	20.8	11.1	53.6	54.0	10.4	22.0
North Carr	10.7	4.0	26.5	17.3	40.8	46.7	9.9	20.0
Northern	20.2	9.6	29.9	24.2	29.9	41.0	12.0	13.9
East	10.0	4.1	30.6	15.3	40.6	48.5	9.3	19.7
Park	15.4	5.7	21.7	18.5	45.5	47.0	8.7	16.9
Riverside	15.6	9.7	30.7	25.0	33.9	39.4	10.2	14.3
West	5.5	2.6	23.1	13.3	56.5	49.8	5.0	20.9
Wyke	15.5	3.2	37.2	17.4	32.3	49.6	5.6	16.5
Hull	13.6	5.8	28.5	19.0	39.9	45.8	8.6	17.3

4.14.16 Any actions taken to solve local problems

Figure 4-182 shows the percentage of respondents that have acted to solve a local problem in the past three years by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area. Almost one third of respondents had taken some action over the past three years to solve a local problem, 33.2% of men and 31.7% of women, while a further 9% had considered taking some action, but in the end decided not to act. A further half of respondents had seen there was a local problem but had not even considered taking any action (49.1% of men and 51.0% of women). Just % of respondents felt that there had been no problem in the last three years that needed solving.

The young were the least likely to have taken any action (17.8% aged 16-24 years) with the proportion increasing with age to 40.0% of those aged 55-64 years, then declining as age increased to 30.4% of those aged 75+ years. A clear majority of those aged under 35 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 very young were the most likely to feel there were no local problems that needed solving (13.0% aged 16-24 years) while the old were the least likely (4.9% and 5.2% respectively of those aged 65-74 years and 75+ years).

Figure 4-182: Percentage acting to solve a local problem in the last three years by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area

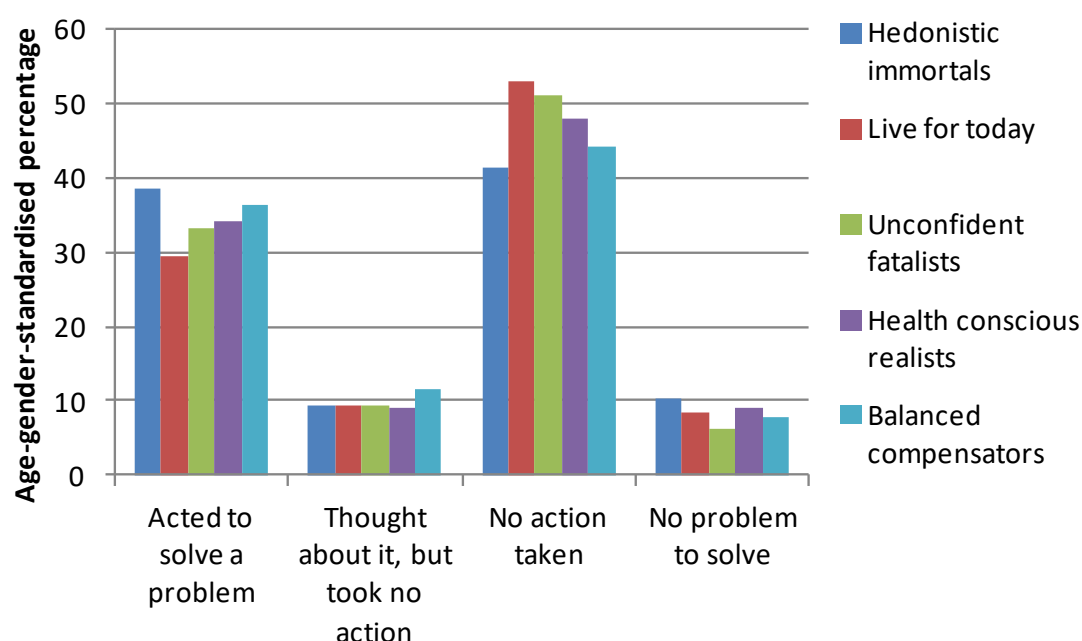


The Area Committee Area whose residents were the most likely to have taken some action was Wyke (37.4%), whose residents were most likely to have thought about taking action but not doing so (11.0%) and the least likely to have seen that there was a problem but not considered doing anything about it (42.9%, the only Area Committee Area where fewer than half had not considered doing anything to solve a problem). Percentages between other Area Committee Areas did not differ greatly.

There were only small differences between deprivation quintiles in the percentages that had taken action to solve a problem, with the lowest percentages among respondents living in the most deprived (31.2%) and least deprived (31.3%) fifths of areas of Hull. More than twice as many respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of Hull (10.6%) felt there had been no local problems to solve than did respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of the city (5.1%). Only among respondents living in the two least deprived fifths of areas did fewer than half of respondents see that there had been a local problem, but had not even thought about acting to try to solve it.

The age-standardised percentages that had acted to solve a local problem in the past three years are shown in **Figure 4-183** by Healthy Foundations type. Respondents categorised as 'Hedonistic immortals' had the highest percentage that had acted to solve a local problem in the past three years (38.7%), with the lowest percentage among respondents classified as 'Live for today' (29.3%).

Figure 4-183: Age-standardised percentages acting to solve a local problem in the last three years by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area



Around 9% of each Healthy Foundations type had thought about taking action, but decided not to, excluding 'Balanced compensators' where the percentage was 11.7%. More than half of respondents classified as 'Live for today' or 'Unconfident fatalists' had seen that there was a local problem that needed solving, but had not even thought about taking any action to solve it, with the lowest percentage among 'Hedonistic immortals' (41.5%). Differences in the percentages reporting there had been no local problems to solve over the past three years were not large, with the highest among respondents classified as 'Hedonistic immortals' (10.3%).

Full tables of whether or not respondents had taken any action to solve a local problem in the past three years, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, as well as Healthy Foundations type, may be found in **section 21.16** starting on **page 730**.

4.14.17 Trends in any actions taken to solve local problems

The percentages of respondents that had taken any actions to solve a local problem are shown, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, for 2011 together with data from the 2007 and 2009 surveys in **Table 4.53**. Compared with 2009, the percentages of respondents in 2011 that had acted to solve a local problem decreased for each sub-group, by almost one quarter on average, while substantial decreases in the percentages of respondents that reported there was no local problem to solve were also seen for each subgroup, with most subgroups seeing a decrease of more than half in 2011 compared with 2009. At the same time, large increases in the percentages of respondents that reported they had taken no action were also seen for each subgroup, typically increasing in 2011 by more than 40% compared with 2009. A more mixed picture emerged with respect to the percentages of respondents that had thought about taken action, but in the end did not act, increasing since 2009 in 15 out of 21 sub-groups.

The decreases seen in the percentages reporting there was no local problem to solve might indicate that anti-social behaviour and other problem in local areas are increasing, while the large increases in percentages reporting taking no actions, and the decreases in the percentages that had taken action might indicate that respondents in 2011 were less involved in their community. These findings might be related to real changes in many local communities, but they might also be related to a lack of empowerment about respondents' positions within the community, that could be related to the current gloomy economic outlook, as discussed above in relation to trends in civic engagement, or indeed they may be related to the different methodology employed in the 2009 survey, whereby an interview bias might increase positive response to these questions and decrease negative responses. However, it is not possible to know which of these are at play, if any, not the size of any bias that might occur.

Looking now in more detail at the changes by gender, we see that decreases since 2009 in the percentages that had acted to solve a problem were smaller in men than women, and higher in men than in 2007. Increases since 2009 in the percentages of respondents thinking about, but not taking, action were larger in men than women, while they were lower in 2011 than in 2007 among both men and women. Increases in percentages since 2009 taking no action were slightly higher among women (and higher in women than in 2007), while decreases that reported there were no local problems in 2011 were also slightly higher in women, and higher than in 2007 for both men and women.

Looking at changes in those acting to solve a local problem by age, we see that decreases seen since 2009 in the percentages reporting there was no local problem to solve were smallest amongst youngest respondents (38% in respondents aged 16-24 years), getting larger with age to 74% in respondents aged 75 years and over. While not a smooth trend across each age, younger respondents saw larger decreases since 2009 in the percentage that had acted to solve a problem (24% decrease in respondents aged 16-24 years) than older respondents (2% decreases amongst those aged 75 years and over). While most age-groups had higher percentages in 2011 thinking about taking action, but deciding not to do so than in 2009, percentages were lower than in 2007 for each age. The percentage taking no action in 2011 was between 23% and 67% higher for each age-group than in 2009, with percentages amongst respondents aged 55 years higher in 2001 than in 2007 also.

In 2007, respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were the most likely to have acted to solve a local problem (37%), in 2009 respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas were the most likely to have taken an action (41%), while in 2011, respondents in both the most deprived and least deprived fifth of areas of Hull were the least likely to have done so (31%). There was a decrease since 2009 in the percentages reporting there was no local problem to solve for each deprivation quintile, with decreases getting smaller as deprivation decreased. In 2011, respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were twice as likely as those in the least deprived fifth of areas to report there was no local problem to solve, which was the same as the ratio in 2007, whereas in 2007 there was little difference between the most deprived and least deprived areas.

In each of the three surveys, respondents living in Wyke were the most likely to have acted to solve a local problem as well as the most likely to have thought about it, but not acted, and the least likely to have taken no action. In each Area Committee Area percentages reporting taking action decreased since 2009 by between 6% (Riverside) and 28% (Northern); percentages taking n action increased by between 29% (West) and 92%(North Carr); percentages reporting there was no local problem decreased since 2009 by between 34% (West) and 70% (Riverside). The least likely to have acted to solve a local problem in 2011 were respondents living in Northern (30%), who had the largest decrease in this percentage between 2009 and 2011.

Table 4.53: Percentage that had taken action in the past three years to solve a local problem by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, comparisons with previous Hull surveys

Sub-group	Acted to solve a local problem in past three years (%)											
	Acted			Thought about it but did not act			No action taken			No local problem to solve		
	2007	2009	2011	2007	2009	2011	2007	2009	2011	2007	2009	2011
Males	31.9	38.4	33.2	10.6	8.3	9.4	51.8	34.9	49.1	5.7	18.4	8.3
Females	34.9	39.8	31.7	12.9	8.4	8.7	45.9	35.6	52.5	6.3	16.2	7.1
16-24	18.8	23.3	17.8	13.7	7.9	10.2	57.5	47.8	59.0	10.0	21.0	13.0
25-34	27.1	36.4	29.0	12.0	10.1	9.3	54.0	33.7	52.8	6.8	19.8	8.9
35-44	32.5	46.8	35.6	11.7	8.6	8.9	49.7	29.2	48.7	6.1	15.4	6.8
45-54	40.3	44.2	36.5	12.6	8.6	9.1	41.7	31.9	47.4	5.4	15.3	7.1
55-64	43.5	50.3	40.0	9.7	6.9	7.9	42.2	28.8	46.3	4.7	14.1	5.8
65-74	42.5	41.6	38.0	11.1	7.3	9.2	42.3	36.4	48.0	4.2	14.7	4.8
75+	32.8	31.0	30.4	11.0	8.7	7.6	52.3	40.5	56.8	3.8	19.8	5.2
Most deprived	36.8	36.9	31.2	10.4	7.2	8.6	48.9	38.2	55.1	4.0	17.6	5.1
Quintile 2	31.0	40.4	33.1	8.9	7.8	8.7	55.5	35.0	52.3	4.6	16.7	6.0
Quintile 3	32.4	37.3	32.4	11.3	9.5	9.3	49.9	33.6	50.8	6.4	19.6	7.6
Quintile 4	33.0	39.7	34.0	14.4	9.0	9.6	46.5	35.9	47.5	6.1	15.4	8.8
Least deprived	33.6	41.0	31.3	12.4	8.1	8.8	45.9	34.0	49.3	8.1	16.9	10.6
North Carr	32.4	41.4	31.6	8.0	8.7	7.6	53.5	27.7	53.1	6.2	22.2	7.7
Northern	35.4	41.4	29.7	11.1	8.2	10.5	48.2	36.1	52.4	5.4	14.3	7.4
East	30.5	41.4	30.5	12.9	7.6	8.1	50.8	34.8	51.5	5.9	16.3	10.0
Park	31.0	35.1	32.5	10.3	8.2	8.0	52.6	39.3	53.1	6.1	17.4	6.5
Riverside	37.5	35.4	33.3	11.7	7.6	8.9	45.4	38.0	52.1	5.4	19.1	5.7
West	27.3	37.3	31.4	12.1	10.0	8.9	53.4	39.8	51.2	7.3	12.9	8.5
Wyke	39.0	45.0	37.4	14.5	8.7	11.0	40.2	27.6	42.9	6.4	18.7	8.6
Hull	33.4	39.2	32.4	11.7	8.4	9.0	48.8	35.2	51.0	6.0	17.3	7.7

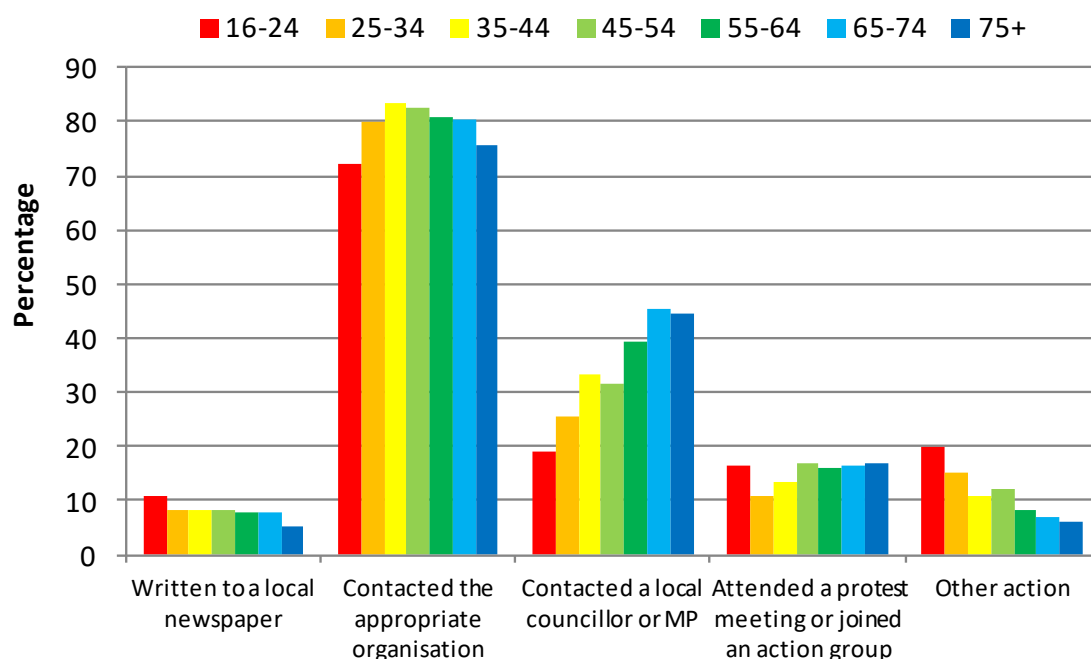
4.14.18 Types of actions taken to solve local problems

Percentages of respondents taking different types of action, expressed as a percentage of all those that had taken any actions in the past three years to solve a problem in the local area, were similar for both men and women.

Figure 4-184 shows the types of actions taken by respondents by age. Similar percentages of respondents for most ages had written to a local newspaper, although highest amongst the very young (10.9% aged 16-24 years) and lowest amongst the very old (5.2% aged 75+ years). More than three quarters of respondents had contacted the appropriate organisation to solve a problem, with the exception of those aged 16-24 years (72%).

There was a clear gradient with age in the percentages that had contacted a local councillor or MP, rising from 19.1% of those aged 16-24 years to 45.4 % of those aged 65-74 years, slightly lower in those aged 75+ years. Similar percentages of most age groups had attended a protest meeting or joined an action group, although lower percentages among respondents aged 25-34 years and 35-44 years. The very young were the most likely to have taken some other form of action (19.7% aged 16-24 years), with percentages decreasing with age to 5.9% of respondents aged 75+ years.

Figure 4-184: Actions taken to solve a local problem in the past three years (percentage of all those respondents that took some action) by age



Differences in the types of actions taken by respondents, by Area Committee Area, are shown in **Figure 4-185** expressed as a percentage of all those that had taken any actions in the past three years to solve a problem in the local

area. Differences in the percentages that had written to a local newspaper were not large, but were highest among respondents living in Wyke (10.5%) and lowest among respondents living in East (6.4%). Similar percentages in each Area Committee Area had contacted the appropriate organisation, slightly higher in respondents living in North Carr (82.4%) and slightly lower among respondents living in Northern (77.8%). Differences between Area Committee Areas in the percentages that had contacted a local councillor or MP were larger, being highest amongst respondents living in Wyke (42.4%) and Northern (38.4%) and lowest among respondents living in North Carr (29.1%), Park (30.2%) and East (31.3%). More than twice as many respondents living in Wyke had attended a protest meeting or joined an action group (25.9%) than respondents living in East (9.5%), North Carr (10.4%) or West (11.5%). Other actions had been taken by 12.4% of respondents living in Park, 12.1% living in Wyke and 12.0% living in Riverside, compared with 8.9% of respondents living in East.

Figure 4-185: Actions taken to solve a local problem in the past three years (percentage of all those respondents that took some action) by Area Committee Area

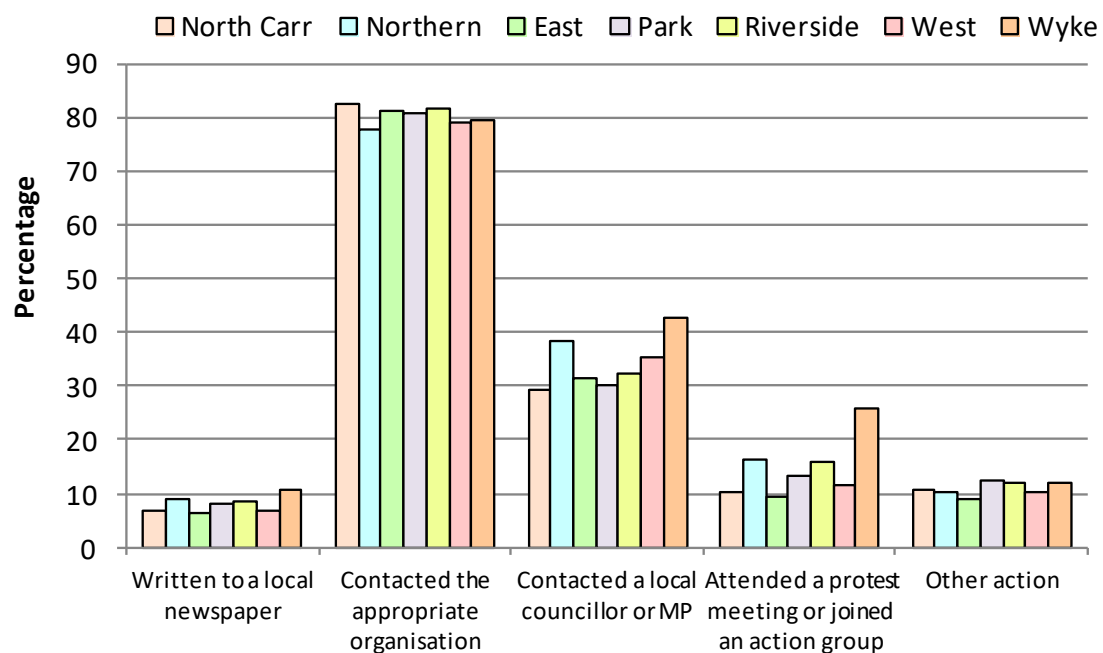


Figure 4-186 shows the percentage of respondents that had taken different types of action over the past three years (as a percentage of all respondents that took an action) by local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile. Respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were the most likely to have written to a local newspaper (9.3%) while those living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city were the least likely to have done so (7.0%). Respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were also the most likely to have contacted the appropriate organisation, with a clear, albeit small, gradient with deprivation quintile, decreasing to 77.1% of respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city.

The gradient by deprivation for the percentages that contacted a local councillor or MP was in the other direction, with respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of Hull the most likely to have done so (42.6%), compared with 29.0% of respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of the city, although lower still among respondents living in the second least deprived fifth of areas (25.7%). Respondents living in the two least deprived fifths of areas of Hull were the most likely to have attended a protest meeting or joined an action group, with the lowest percentage in respondents living in the second most deprived fifth of areas of the city. There were few differences in the percentages that had taken another type of action with the exception of respondents living in the second most deprived fifth of areas of Hull (13.4%).

Figure 4-186: Actions taken to solve a local problem in the past three years (percentage of all those respondents that took some action) by local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile

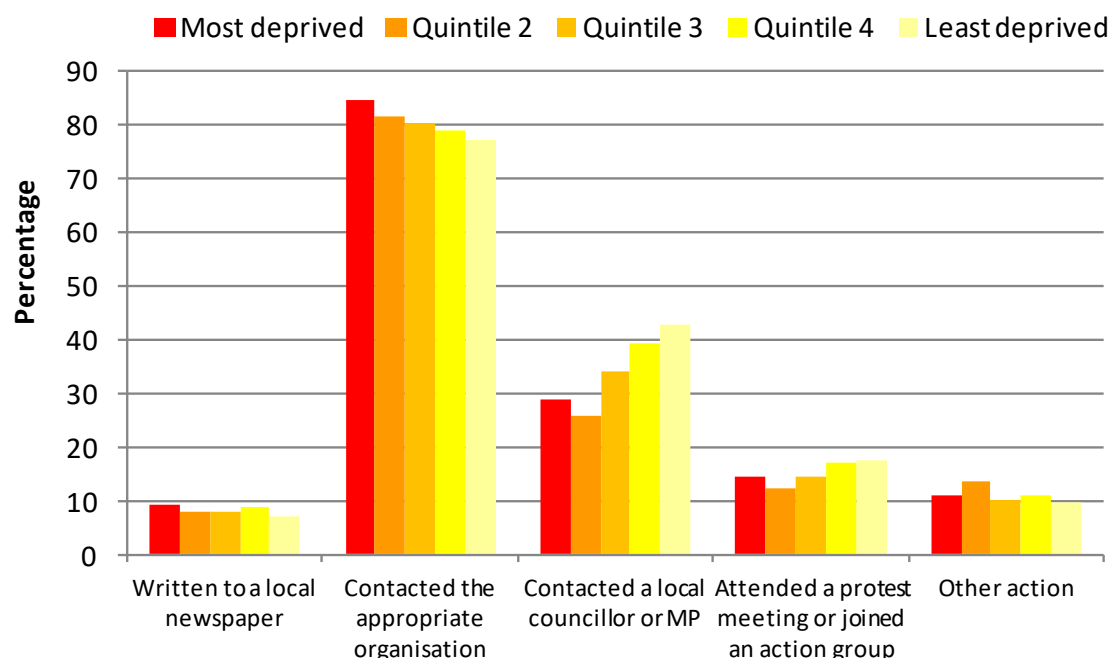
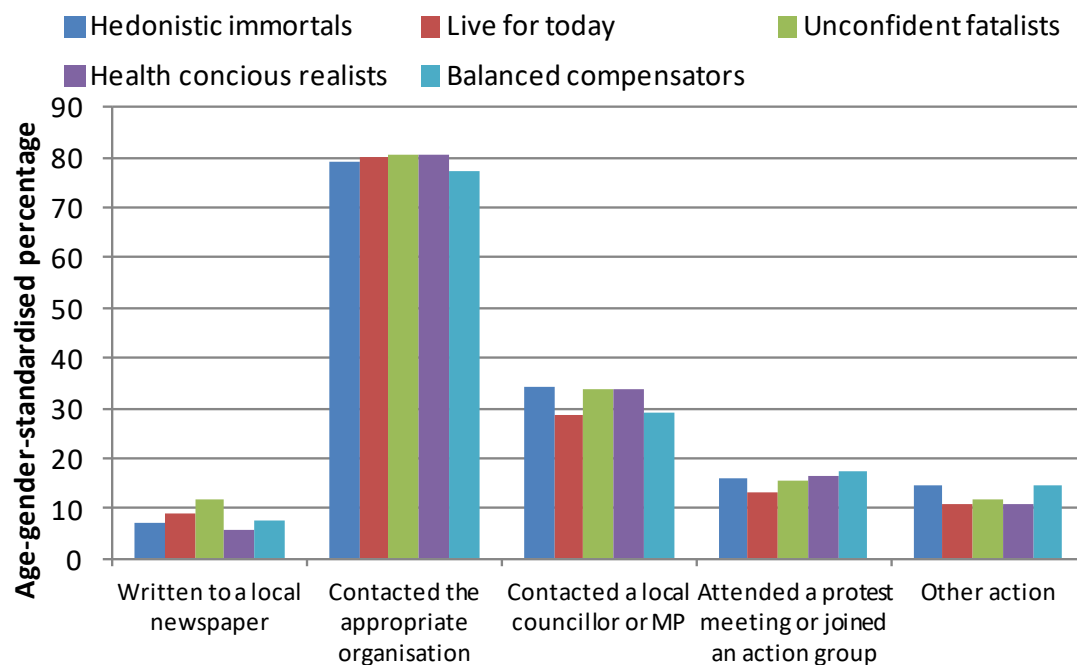


Figure 4-187 shows the age-standardised percentages of respondents that had taken different types of action over the past three years (as a percentage of all respondents that took an action) by Healthy Foundations type. Differences in percentages between Healthy Foundations types were relatively small.

Respondents categorised as 'Unconfident fatalists' had the highest percentage that had written to a local newspaper in an attempt to solve a local problem (11.8%). There were few differences by Healthy Foundations type in the percentages of respondents that had contacted the appropriate organisation in order to solve a local problem, with the exception of respondents classified as 'Balanced compensators' who had the lowest percentage having done so, at 77%.

One third of respondents classified as 'Hedonistic immortals', 'Health conscious realists' and 'Unconfident fatalists' had contacted a local councillor or MP in an attempt to solve a local problem, higher than the 29% of respondents classified as 'Balanced compensators' or 'Live for today' that had done so. Those classified as 'Live for today' were the least likely to have attended a protest meeting or to have joined an action group (13.3%), with 'Balanced compensators' the most likely to have done so (17.3%). 11% of respondents categorised as 'Health conscious realists' or 'Live for today' had taken other types of actions to try to solve a local problem, compared with 15% of 'Balanced compensators' and 14% of 'Hedonistic immortals'.

Figure 4-187: Actions taken to solve a local problem in the past three years (percentage of all those respondents that took some action) by Healthy Foundations type



Full details of the types of actions taken, as well as the number of different types of actions taken, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, as well as by Healthy Foundations type, may be found in **section 21.17** starting on **page 733**.

4.14.19 Neighbourliness indicators

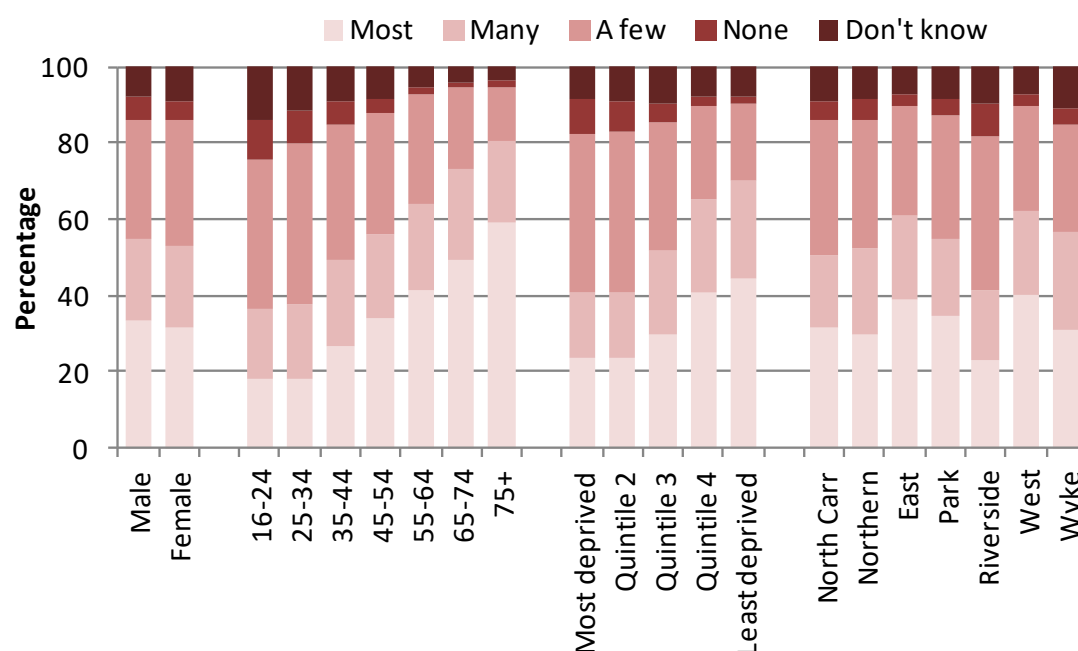
Trust in people in neighbourhood

Figure 4-188 shows the percentage of respondents trusting the people in their neighbourhood by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area. Around one third of respondents (33.5% of men and 31.5% of women) trusted most people in their neighbourhoods, while a further fifth trusted many people (21.2% of men and 21.5% of women), with just 5.6% of men and 4.9% of women saying they trust no one in their neighbourhood, although 8.1% of men and 8.9% of women didn't know whether or not they trusted the people in their neighbourhood. The proportion trusting most people in their neighbourhood increased greatly with age, from around 18.3% of those aged less than 35 years to 59.3% of those aged 75+ years. Only 1.4% of this oldest age group trusted no one in their neighbourhood (with a further 3.8% not knowing whether they trusted people in their neighbourhood), rising as age decreased to 10.3% of those aged 16-24 years trusting nobody in their neighbourhood and 13.9% not knowing.

There was a clear gradient by local IMD 2010 deprivation quintiles in the levels of trust expressed by respondents in the people in their neighbourhoods. Respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of Hull were the most trusting of their neighbours (44.2% trusting most, 25.9% trusting many), with percentages decreasing as deprivation increased to 23.4% of respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of the city trusting most people, and 17.1% trusting many people, in their neighbourhoods. At 42%, twice as many respondents living in the two most deprived fifths of areas of Hull trusted only a few people in their neighbourhood, compared with respondents in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city (20.2%). Those living in the most deprived (8.7%) and second most deprived (7.8%) fifths of areas were four times more likely than those living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city (1.8%) to trust none of the people living in their neighbourhood.

Respondents living in West and East Area Committee Areas had the most trust in their neighbours (40.3% trusting most, 22.0% trusting many in West; 38.9% trusting most, 22.2% trusting many in East). This compared to 23.1% and 18.3% respectively of respondents resident in Riverside who trusted most or many of their neighbours. Respondents in Riverside were also the most likely to trust only a few of the people in their neighbourhood (40.4%) or none of them (8.9%).

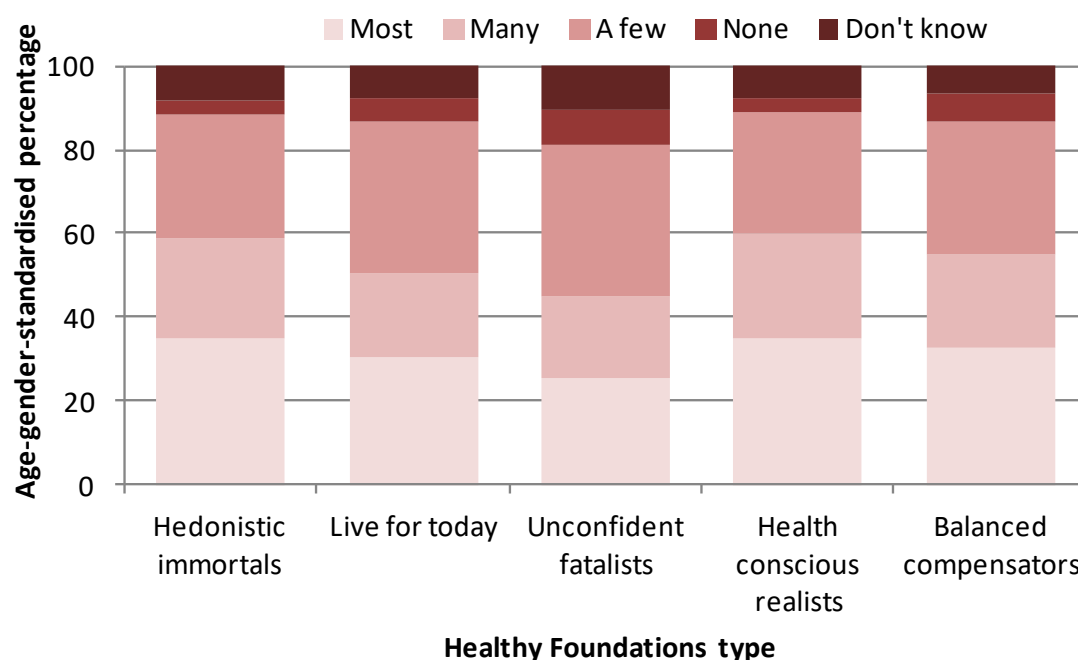
Figure 4-188: Respondents views on how many of the people living in their neighbourhood that they trust, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area



Respondents' views on how many of the people living in their neighbourhood that they trust, by Healthy Foundations type, are presented in **Figure 4-189**. Respondents categorised as 'Health conscious realists' and 'Hedonistic immortals' were the most trusting of people in their neighbourhood, with 35.1% and 24.6% respectively of 'Hedonistic immortals' trusting most or many of the people in their neighbourhood, as did 34.7% and 24.3% of 'Hedonistic immortals'. The Healthy Foundations type with the least trust in the people in their neighbourhood were the 'Unconfident fatalists', amongst whom only 25.6% trusted most of the people in their neighbourhood, while 36.2% trusted only a few and 8.4% trusted nobody. This group also had the highest percentage of respondents that did not know whether they trusted the people in their neighbourhood (10.5%).

For the full tables of how much respondents trusted the people living in their neighbourhoods, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, as well as by Healthy Foundations type, please refer to **section 21.18** starting on **page 739**.

Figure 4-189 Respondents views on how many of the people living in their neighbourhood that they trust, by Healthy Foundations type



Neighbours in neighbourhood look out for each other

The percentages of respondents feeling that neighbours looked out for each other in their neighbourhood, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, are shown in **Figure 4-190**. The percentages of respondents feeling that neighbours looked out for each other in their neighbourhood were higher than the percentages that trusted most of their neighbours, and almost as high as the percentage that trusted most or many of their neighbours.

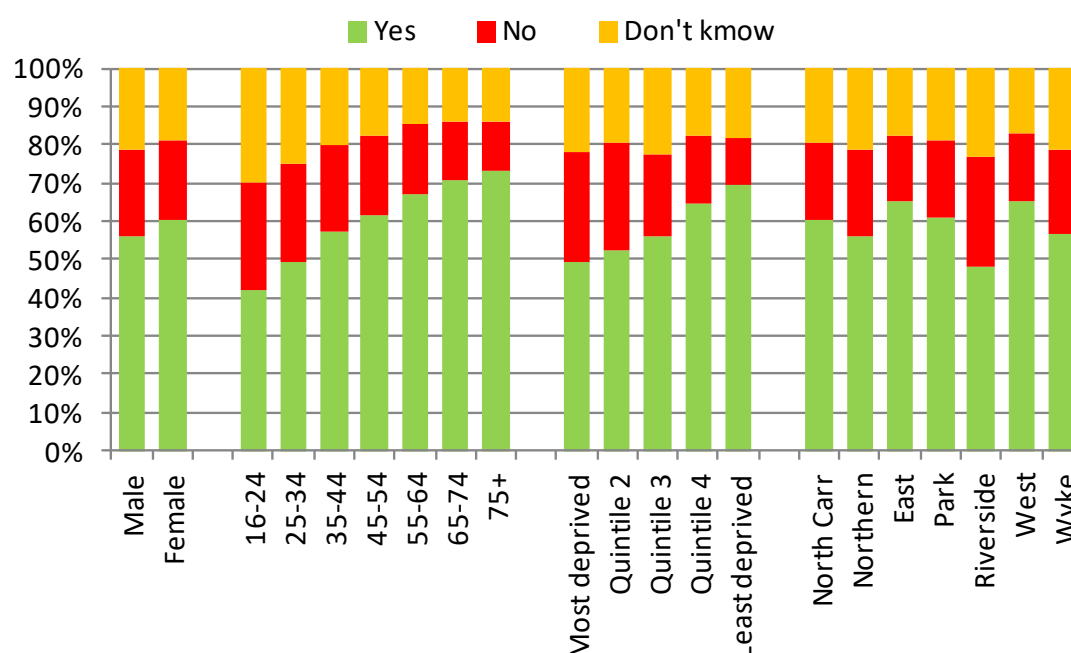
Overall, 60.5% of women and 56.1% of men felt that neighbours looked out for each other, with the proportions increasing with age from 41.9% of respondents aged 16-24 years to 72.9% of those aged 75+ years. The percentages that did not know whether their neighbourhood was a place where neighbours look out for each other decreased with increasing age from 30% of respondents aged 16-24 years to 14% of those aged 55 years and over.

More respondents living in West and East Area Committee Areas felt that their neighbours looked out for each other (65.1% and 65.0% respectively) with the lowest proportion in Riverside (48.0%). There was a large variation by Area Committee Area in the percentage that did not know whether their neighbourhood was a place where neighbours look out for each other, ranging from 17% in West to 23% in riverside.

There was a clear gradient with deprivation quintile, with just under half of respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull (49.6%) feeling

that their neighbours looked out for each other, increasing as deprivation decreased to more than two thirds of respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city (69.5%). There was variation by deprivation quintile in the percentages that did not know whether their neighbourhood was a place where neighbours look out for each other, although not a consistent gradient across deprivation quintile, ranging from 17.4% in the second least deprived quintile to 22.2% in the middle deprivation quintile.

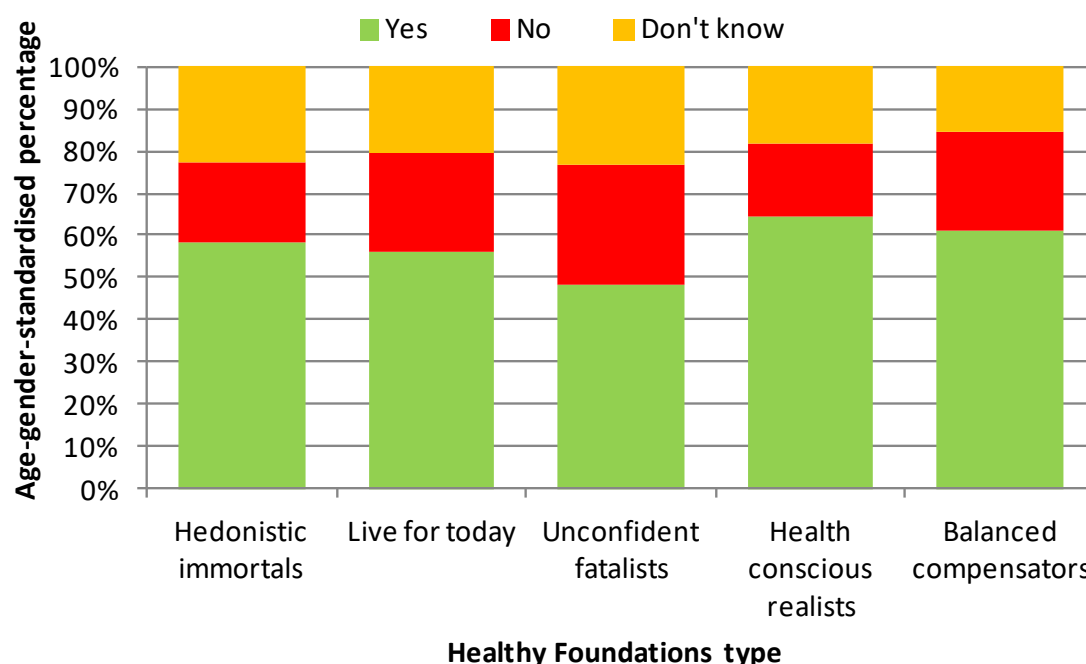
Figure 4-190: Respondents views on whether their neighbourhood is a place where neighbours look out for each other, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area



The age-standardised percentages of respondents feeling that neighbours look out for each other in their neighbourhood, by Healthy Foundations type, are shown in **Figure 4-191**. Respondents categorised as 'Health conscious realists' were the most likely to feel that neighbours in their neighbourhood look out for each other (64.3%), and the lowest percentage feeling that neighbours in their neighbourhood did not look out for each other (17.4%). Respondents classified as 'Balanced compensators' had the second highest percentage feeling that neighbours in their neighbourhood look out for each other (61.4%), while those classified as 'Hedonistic immortals' had the second lowest percentage feeling that neighbours in their neighbourhood did not look out for each other (23.4%). Respondents categorised as 'Unconfident fatalists' were the least likely to feel that neighbours look out for each other in their neighbourhood, with fewer than half agreeing (48.2%), while more than one quarter of 'Unconfident fatalists' said that neighbours in their neighbourhood did not look out for each other (28.7%), with a further 23.0% not knowing.

Full tables of whether respondents felt that their neighbours looked out for each other, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, as well as by Healthy Foundations type, may be found in **section 21.19** on **page 742**.

Figure 4-191: Respondents views on whether their neighbourhood is a place where neighbours look out for each other, by Healthy Foundations type



4.14.20 Trends in neighbourliness indicators

The questions on how many people living in their neighbourhood do respondents trust, and is their neighbourhood one where neighbours look out for each other, were asked of respondents in three previous surveys conducted in Hull in 2004, 2007 and 2009. The 'don't know' response was not available for the first of these questions in the 2004 survey, so that survey is excluded from the comparisons for that question. Otherwise, results for both of these questions from each of the surveys are presented in this section, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, together with the equivalent results from 2011. For each of these indicators, the percentages of respondents reporting the most positive response, that is they trusted most of the people living in their neighbourhood, or they agreed with the statement that their neighbourhood was a place where neighbours looked out for each other, were substantially higher in 2009 than in each of the other surveys.

As discussed earlier, that percentages in 2009 were substantially higher than in other surveys, might, at least in part, be due to the different methodology

employed in 2009, whereby respondents were interviewed. This might have biased upwards the percentages reporting the positive options to each of these questions. This might happen as respondents may wish to 'impress' the interviewer, to project a 'better' image of themselves and of the community in which they live, by being more positive about people in their community, and by extension themselves, than would be the case where surveys were self-completed by respondents. If this were the case, one would expect the percentages that chose the positive response to each of these questions to be highest in 2009.

Of course it might be that, given the reduced incomes and benefits, as well as rising unemployment, associated with the recession and government-decreed austerity programme when the survey was conducted in 2011-12, people see the amount of control they are able to exercise over their own lives reduce, which might encourage a 'batten down the hatches' approach among some respondents whereby they withdraw somewhat into their families, rather than looking positively on their communities. If this is the case, then we would expect the percentages to have dropped substantially in 2011, just as we would have expected the numbers to have increased substantially in 2009 compared with 2007, as a result of the sustained economic boom, that had only just ended at the time the 2009 survey was conducted.

However, these two hypotheses are speculative. There is no way of knowing whether one of these, both of these or neither of these is correct, nor the size of any potential bias, but they are worth keeping in mind when trying to understand changes over time.

Trust in people in neighbourhood

Table 4.54 presents the level of trust that respondents had in the people living in their neighbourhood in 2011, with comparisons from 2007 and 2009, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area. As mentioned above, the percentages of respondents recording the most positive response to this question, that they trusted most of the people in their neighbourhood increased for each subgroup, typically by around one third. The percentages recording that they trust many of the people in their neighbourhood increased for all except one subgroup, with increases averaging at around one third. Each subgroup of respondents saw increases in the percentages trusting a few of the people in their neighbourhood of around one quarter on average. There was a more mixed pattern with respect to respondents trusting none of the people in their neighbourhood, while the percentages that didn't know whether they trusted the people in their neighbourhood increased in every subgroup in 2011, with percentages in 2011 typically more than two and a half times as high as in 2009.

Differences in changes since 2009 between men and women were few. Differences between 2011 and 2007 were apparent between men and women, with more men trusting most or many in their neighbourhood in 2011

than in 2007, while more women trusted a few, none or did not know in 2011 than in 2007. Decreases since 2009 in percentages trusting most people in their neighbourhood were highest amongst youngest respondents, while only respondents aged less than 35 years saw an increase since 2009 in percentages trusting none of the people in their neighbourhood. There were few clear trends with age in changes since 2007.

Differences in the percentages trusting most or many of the people in their neighbourhood between respondents living in the most deprived and least deprived fifths of areas of Hull increased since 2009, with respondents in the most deprived fifth of areas of the city 41% and 15% less likely than those in the least deprived fifth of areas to trust most or many people in 2009, 47% and 34% less likely respectively in 2011. Differences between the most deprived and least deprived were slightly lower in 2011 than in 2007. Differences between respondents living in the most deprived and least deprived fifths of Hull that trusting a few of the people in their neighbourhood decreased in 2011, from around 160% higher in 2007 and 2009 among the most deprived to 109% higher in 2011. Respondents living in the most deprived areas were almost five times more likely in 2011 than those in the least deprived areas to trust none of their neighbours, this difference having increased since 2009, but decreasing slightly since 2007.

Compared with 2009 North Carr was the Area Committee Area that saw the smallest decrease (27%) in the percentage of respondents trusting most of the people in their neighbourhood, the largest decrease (25%) trusting none of their neighbours, as well as the largest increase (368%) not knowing. North Carr also had the largest decrease since 2007 trusting most (20%) or none (30%) of their neighbours. The largest decrease since 2007 and 2009 in percentages trusting most of their neighbours (17% and 44% respectively) was seen for respondents living in Riverside, who also saw the lowest increase in 'don't knows' (124%) since 2009. Three-quarters more respondents living in Northern trusted none of their neighbours in 2011 compared with 2009, although little changed on 2007. While on third fewer respondents living in Wyke trusted most of the people in their neighbourhood in 2011 compared with 2009, this was almost 50% higher than in 2007.

Table 4.54: Number of people living in their neighbourhood that respondents trust, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, comparisons with previous Hull surveys

	Number of people living in their neighbourhood that respondents trust (%)														
	Most			Many			A few			None			Don't know		
	2007	2009	2011	2007	2009	2011	2007	2009	2011	2007	2009	2011	2007	2009	2011
Males	31.4	50.2	33.5	20.2	15.9	21.2	32.7	24.9	31.6	6.5	6.0	5.6	9.3	3.0	8.1
Females	32.6	48.8	31.5	22.9	16.3	21.5	32.5	26.9	33.2	3.3	4.7	4.9	8.7	3.3	8.9
16-24	12.7	36.3	18.3	15.8	16.6	18.4	44.2	35.3	39.1	8.9	7.4	10.3	18.4	4.4	13.9
25-34	18.9	37.0	18.0	22.3	20.9	19.5	37.8	30.3	42.5	7.4	7.1	8.5	13.7	4.7	11.4
35-44	28.4	46.3	26.8	23.4	15.8	22.6	34.6	27.4	35.5	4.9	7.3	6.1	8.8	3.2	9.0
45-54	30.2	52.4	34.2	23.8	15.5	21.8	34.0	24.5	32.0	5.4	4.6	3.7	6.6	3.0	8.3
55-64	43.4	56.9	41.1	22.1	15.6	23.1	27.9	23.4	28.5	2.4	2.4	1.8	4.2	1.7	5.4
65-74	50.4	65.9	49.5	22.6	11.8	23.5	22.4	18.0	21.8	1.7	2.8	1.0	2.8	1.4	4.2
75+	59.4	67.7	59.3	18.0	14.2	21.3	18.9	13.4	14.2	0.6	2.5	1.4	3.1	2.2	3.8
Most deprived	21.2	38.7	23.4	14.8	14.2	17.1	46.5	35.4	42.2	10.0	8.8	8.7	7.4	2.8	8.6
Quintile 2	20.7	37.8	23.8	18.7	12.9	17.1	42.6	38.5	42.3	7.2	7.7	7.8	10.8	3.1	9.0
Quintile 3	27.6	47.8	29.7	22.4	16.7	22.0	33.9	25.9	33.5	5.8	5.6	5.1	10.3	4.1	9.6
Quintile 4	35.9	54.0	40.6	23.9	19.8	24.4	29.3	19.8	24.6	2.6	3.5	2.7	8.3	3.0	7.7
Least deprived	46.7	65.1	44.2	25.0	16.7	25.9	18.1	13.5	20.2	2.0	2.0	1.8	8.2	2.7	7.9
North Carr	30.1	43.6	31.8	23.2	14.9	18.6	32.2	33.2	35.9	6.9	6.4	4.8	7.6	1.9	8.9
Northern	29.9	50.4	29.8	18.3	14.9	22.6	37.9	28.8	33.4	6.0	3.4	5.9	7.9	2.4	8.3
East	37.5	60.0	38.9	19.3	13.8	22.2	33.7	20.1	28.8	3.0	3.3	3.0	6.5	2.8	7.1
Park	34.1	46.3	34.4	25.1	18.9	20.6	26.8	26.0	32.0	3.5	5.8	4.7	10.5	3.0	8.3
Riverside	27.9	41.1	23.1	19.2	13.0	18.3	36.5	32.6	40.4	7.5	9.2	8.8	8.9	4.2	9.4
West	42.9	61.3	40.3	23.3	18.3	22.0	25.7	15.0	27.2	2.8	3.1	3.5	5.3	2.3	6.9
Wyke	21.1	45.7	31.0	22.8	19.6	25.9	35.8	25.3	27.8	5.4	4.8	4.7	14.9	4.6	10.7
Hull	32.0	49.5	32.4	21.5	16.1	21.4	32.6	25.9	32.4	4.9	5.3	5.2	9.0	3.1	8.6

Neighbours in neighbourhood look out for each other

The percentage of respondents in 2011 that felt that their neighbourhood was a place where neighbours looked out for each other, with comparison to 2004, 2007 and 2009 are presented in **Table 4.55** by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area. Compared with 2009, every subgroups of respondents saw increases in the percentages that answered yes in 2011, most subgroups saw a decrease in percentages answering no, as well as very large (two- or three-fold) increases answering don't know. Percentages answering yes in 2011 were lower than in each preceding survey for 15 out of 21 subgroups. Across all respondents, percentages answering yes decreased in 2011 by 9% since 2004, by 3.5% since 2007 and by 21% since 2009. Percentages answering no in 2011 were 8.5% lower than in 2004, similar to 2007, but 12% higher than in 2009; percentages answering don't know were higher in 2011 than each preceding survey for 19 out of 21 subgroups.

The percentages of respondents that felt their neighbourhood was one where neighbours looked out for each other was greater than the percentage that trusted most or many of the people in their neighbourhood, for 17 out of 21 subgroups in 2011, the exceptions being respondents living in the two least deprived fifths of areas of Hull, and respondents aged 65 years and older. Differences between these two indicators were lower in 2011 than in either 2007 or 2009 (comparator data for 2004 not were available), but the direction of the difference was consistent for each survey for all but five subgroups.

Decreases since 2009 in respondents answering yes were greater among men (24%) than women (18%), while increases in percentages answering no were also greater among men (18%) than women (7%). Decreases since 2009 in the percentages of respondents reporting that neighbours in their neighbourhood look out for each other were smaller as age increased, while only among those aged 55 years and over did the percentage answering no decrease in 2011.

By deprivation quintile, the largest decrease since 2009 in the percentage reporting that neighbours in their neighbourhood looked out for each other was among respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull (26%), with smaller decrease as deprivation decreased to a 15% decreases in respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city. Respondents in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were 9% less likely to answer yes in 2004, 29% less likely in 2007, 19% less likely in 2009 and 29% less likely in 2011.

In 2004, Northern was the Area Committee Area with the lowest percentage of respondents thinking neighbours looked out for each other in their neighbourhood, while by 2011 it had the second lowest percentage; Riverside had the lowest percentage in 2011, having had the highest in 2004. The highest percentage in 2011 was among respondents living in East, little changed on 2004 or 2007, but almost one fifth lower than in 2009.

Table 4.55: Percentage feeling people in their neighbourhood look out for each other by subgroups, comparisons with 2004 social capital survey

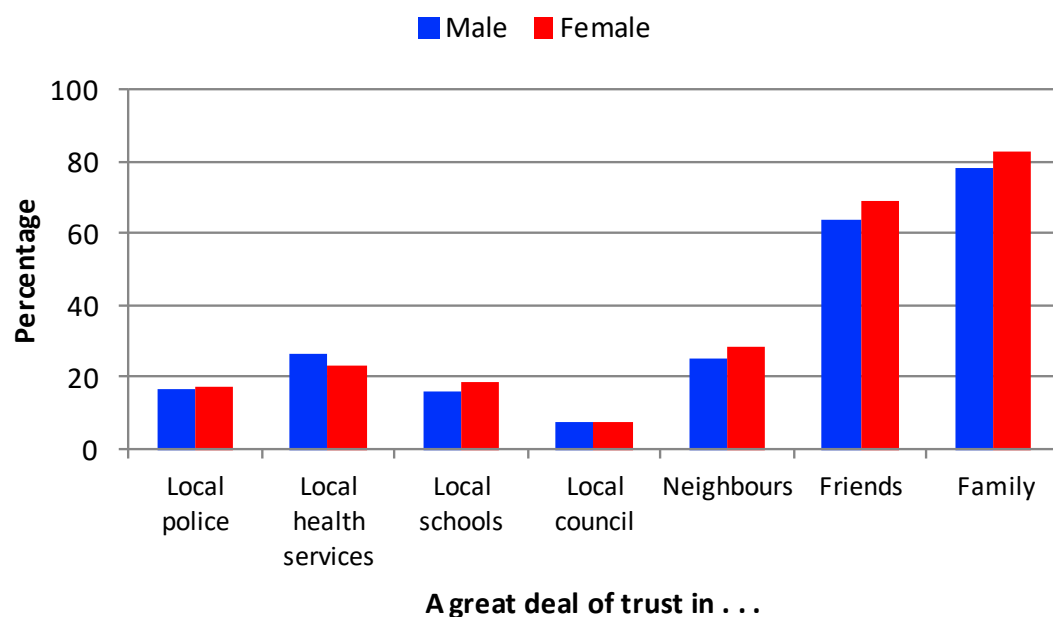
Sub-group	People in the neighbourhood look out for each other (%)											
	Yes				No				Don't know			
	2004	2007	2009	2011	2004	2007	2009	2011	2004	2007	2009	2011
Males	61.4	57.5	74.0	56.1	25.8	23.5	19.1	22.6	12.8	18.9	6.9	21.3
Females	66.9	63.6	73.6	60.5	21.2	20.1	19.4	20.7	11.9	16.3	7.0	18.8
16-24	47.5	42.3	64.8	41.9	33.8	31.3	26.3	28.6	18.7	26.4	8.9	29.6
25-34	60.9	54.8	73.4	49.2	24.7	22.6	17.4	25.8	14.4	22.6	9.2	25.0
35-44	67.5	62.3	75.7	57.0	21.9	19.7	17.9	23.0	10.6	18.0	6.5	20.0
45-54	68.1	60.9	77.2	61.9	22.2	23.7	17.0	20.5	9.7	15.4	5.8	17.7
55-64	72.8	64.4	73.1	67.2	18.5	23.2	21.0	18.5	8.7	12.4	5.9	14.3
65-74	70.2	73.5	76.6	70.5	20.4	15.4	17.3	15.7	9.4	11.1	6.1	13.9
75+	69.2	74.5	79.3	72.9	18.2	12.9	16.3	13.0	12.6	12.6	4.4	14.1
Most deprived	63.9	49.8	66.7	49.6	27.0	33.3	25.9	28.5	9.1	16.8	7.4	22.0
Quintile 2	65.0	52.4	68.6	52.4	25.2	26.9	24.3	28.0	9.8	20.6	7.1	19.7
Quintile 3	62.7	59.7	72.0	56.1	23.4	20.2	19.4	21.7	13.9	20.1	8.7	22.2
Quintile 4	61.2	64.4	77.6	64.4	23.2	19.0	16.5	18.2	15.6	16.6	5.9	17.4
Least deprived	70.1	70.3	82.0	69.5	18.0	14.1	12.4	12.1	12.0	15.6	5.7	18.3
North Carr	64.8	60.5	70.0	60.3	32.1	19.9	24.6	20.2	3.0	19.6	5.4	19.4
Northern	56.8	60.9	74.3	56.3	31.1	24.0	18.9	22.4	12.0	15.2	6.8	21.3
East	65.4	67.2	79.3	65.0	22.5	16.4	15.8	17.2	12.1	16.4	4.9	17.8
Park	64.3	63.5	77.4	60.7	23.3	17.7	15.2	20.2	12.4	18.9	7.4	19.1
Riverside	67.4	52.9	67.9	48.0	20.9	29.2	24.1	29.0	11.7	17.8	8.0	23.0
West	67.1	68.6	79.4	65.1	16.2	16.1	14.4	17.9	16.6	15.2	6.2	17.0
Wyke	62.6	52.1	68.5	56.9	22.7	27.6	22.4	22.1	14.7	20.3	9.1	21.0
Hull	64.1	60.6	73.8	58.5	23.6	21.8	19.3	21.6	12.3	17.6	6.9	19.9

4.14.21 Trust in groups and organisations

Respondents were asked about the level of trust they had in various groups of people (neighbours, friends and family) and in institutions/organisations locally (local police, local health services, local schools and the local council). The percentage of respondents reporting a great deal of trust, and the percentage expressing little or no trust, in these groups or organisations, are presented in this section by various subgroups.

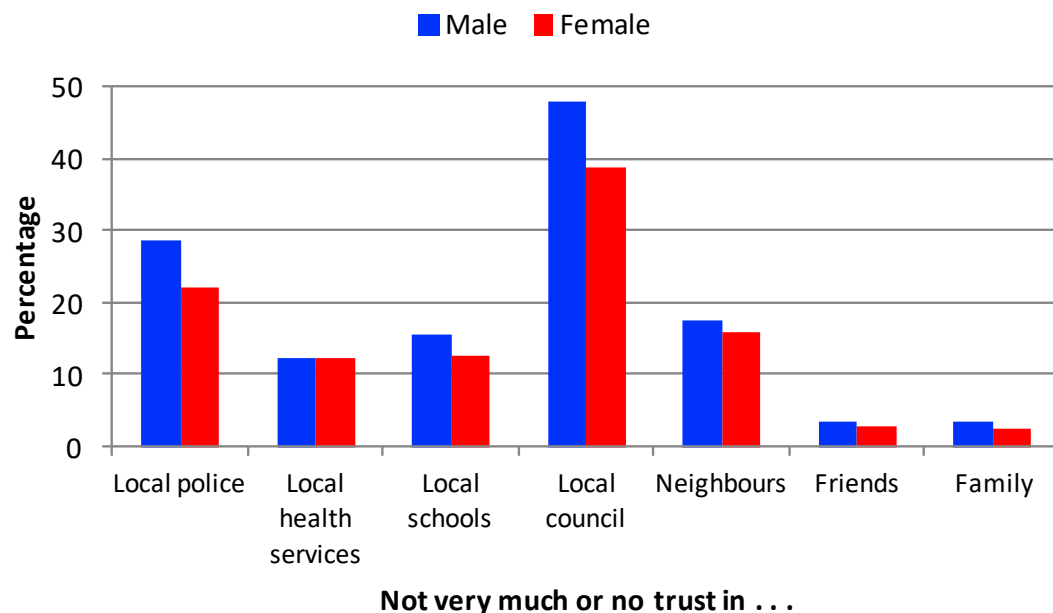
Figure 4-192 and **Figure 4-193** show the percentages of respondents, by gender, that expressed a great deal of trust or little or no trust respectively in these groups/organisations. Local health services were the most trusted of the organisations/institutions asked about in the survey, although only one in four respondents expressed a great deal of trust in local health services (26.2% of men; 23.5% of women). This compared with fewer than one in five respondents who expressed a great deal of trust in local schools and local police. The local council was the least trusted organisation/institution with fewer than one in twelve respondents expressing a great deal of trust (7.2% of men; 7.7% of women). In terms of lack of trust, almost half of men expressed little or no trust in the local council (47.9%) as did more than one third of women (38.8%). Local police had the next highest percentage of respondents expressing little or no trust (28.8% of men; 22.0% of women). Around one in eight respondents expressed little or no trust in local schools and local health services. Only for local police and the local council were the percentages expressing a great deal of trust in these organisations lower than the percentage expressing little or no trust.

Figure 4-192: Percentage of respondents that had a great deal of trust in these groups and organisations, by gender



Both men and women expressed much higher levels of trust in friends and family compared with organisations/institutions, but the percentages expressing a great deal of trust in neighbours (25.5% of men; 28.6% of women) were similar to the percentages expressing a great deal of trust in local schools. More than three quarters of respondents (78.3% of men; 82.8% of women) had a great deal of trust in their family, while two thirds (63.7% in men; 69.3% of women) trusted their friends a great deal. One in six respondents expressed little or no trust in neighbours (17.5% of men; 15.9% of women), higher than the percentages expressing little or no trust in local schools and local health services.

Figure 4-193: Percentage of respondents that had not very much, or no, trust in these groups and organisations, by gender



Looking at levels of trust in groups or organisations/institutions by age we see that the percentages expressing a great deal of trust in most groups and organisations increases with age (**Figure 4-194**), while the percentages expressing little or no trust decreases with age (**Figure 4-195**). Only with respect trust in local schools was the percentage of respondents aged 75+ plus not the highest of all the age groups (17.1%), but the 42.4% of respondents aged 75+ years did not know if they trusted local schools, which probably reflects the fact that people of this age have few contacts with local schools. The question of trust in schools had the highest percentage of don't knows, almost 20% overall, increasing steadily with age from 11-12% aged under 45 years. Differences between the very young and the very old were greatest with respect to trust in neighbours, three and a half times higher in those aged 75+ years (54.3%) than in those aged 16-24 years (15.1%); local health services, twice as high in those aged 75+ years (47.0%) than those aged 16-24 years (21.9%); and local councils, almost twice as high in those aged 75+ years (16.6%) than in those aged 16-24 years (8.5%).

Respondents aged 75+ years were the only age group where more respondents trusted the local police a great deal than had little or no trust in them, while in every age group, the percentages expressing little or no trust in the local council were far higher than the percentage expressing a great deal of trust, twice as high in those aged 75+ years, five times as high in all other ages.

Figure 4-194: Percentage of respondents that had a great deal of trust in these groups and organisations, by age

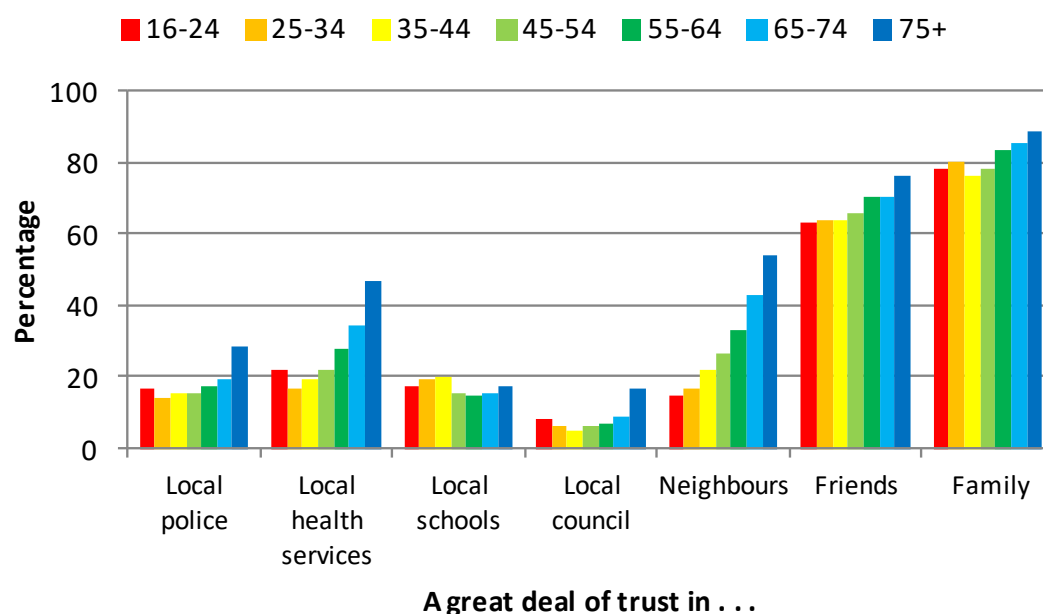
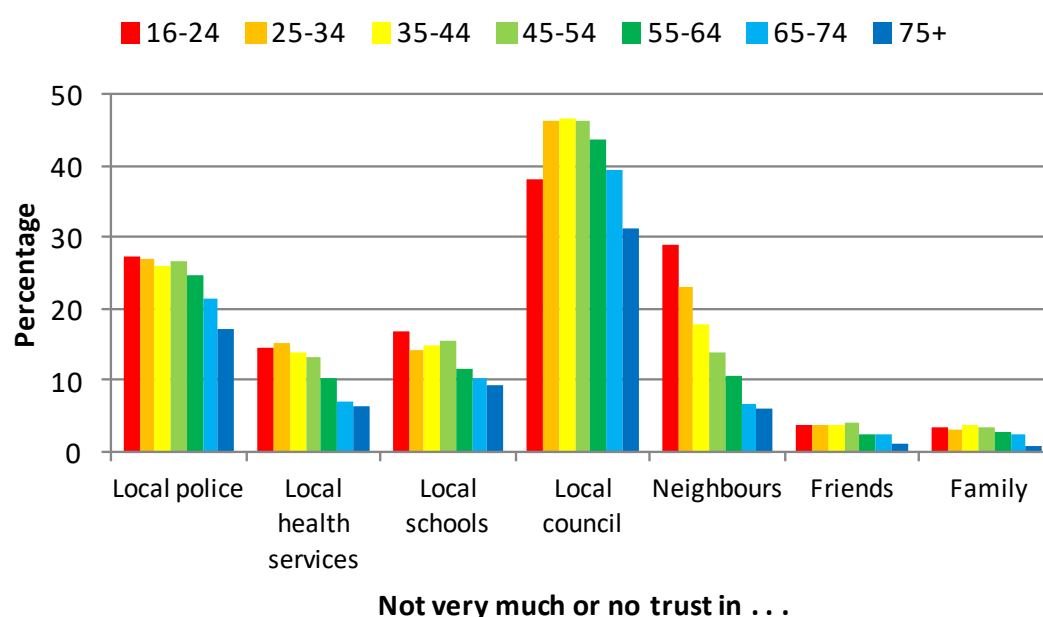
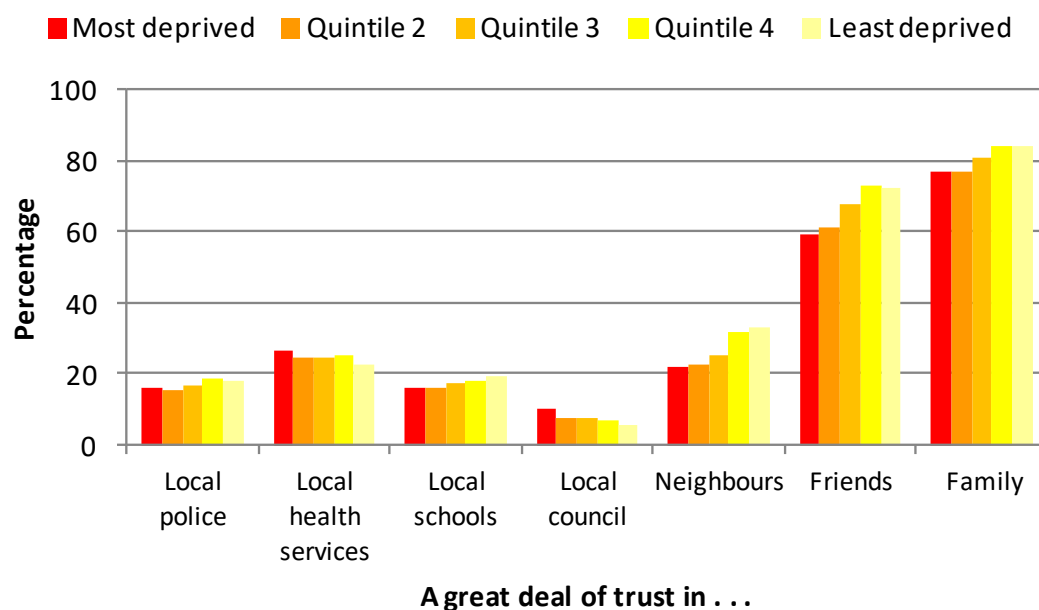


Figure 4-195: Percentage of respondents that had not very much, or no, trust in these groups and organisations, by age



Differences by local IMD deprivation quintile in the percentages expressing a great deal of trust in local police, local health services and local schools were small. Respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were almost twice as likely to trust the local council a great deal than respondents in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city, but percentages for each were low (10.1% and 5.5% respectively). However, there were clear gradients with deprivation quintile in the percentages with little or no trust in local police (31.0% most deprived; 18.9% least deprived); local health services (14.9% most deprived; 9.9% least deprived; and local schools (17.4% most deprived; 11.8% least deprived). The percentages expressing a great deal of trust in local police and the local council were lower than the percentages with little or no trust in these organisation for each deprivation quintile, while respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull also had a lower percentage trusting schools a great deal than had little or no trust in schools.

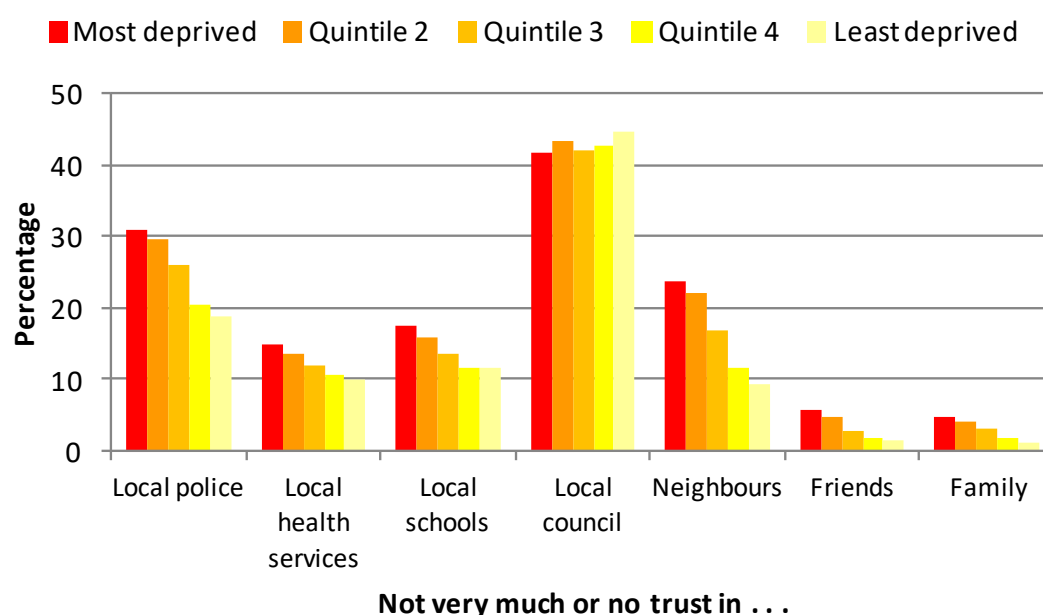
Figure 4-196: Percentage of respondents that had a great deal of trust in these groups and organisations, by local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile



There were gradients with deprivation quintile in the percentages expressing a great deal of trust in people, with gradients increasing as deprivation decreased. Percentage trusting neighbours a great deal were one third lower in respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull (22.1%) than in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city (33.4%); percentages trusting friends a great deal were one fifth lower in respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull (59.0) than in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city (72.5%); percentages trusting family a great deal were one tenth lower in respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull (77.0) than in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city (84.4%).

There was a strong gradient in the percentage with little or no trust in neighbours, decreasing from 23.7% among respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull to 9.2% of respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city. Clear gradients were also seen by deprivation quintile in the percentage of respondents expressing little or no trust in friends and family, but the percentages, while decreasing as deprivation decreased, were small for each quintile.

Figure 4-197: Percentage of respondents that had not very much, or no, trust in these groups and organisations, by local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile



Differences in the percentages of respondents expressing a great deal of trust in groups and organisations are shown in **Figure 4-200** by Area Committee Area, while percentages expressing little or no trust in these groups and organisations are shown in **Figure 4-199**. Respondents living in Wyke had the highest percentages expressing a great deal of trust in local police and local health services (20.4% and 25.9% respectively), as well as the lowest percentages expressing little or no trust in local police (19.2%), local health services (9.1%), the local council (41.0%) and friends (2.0%). The lowest percentages trusting local police and local health services a great deal were respondents living in North Carr (15.5% and 23.0% respectively). North Carr also had the highest percentage with little or no trust in the local council (45.0%). Respondents living in East had the highest percentages expressing a great deal of trust in their local schools, neighbours, friends and family (19.8%, 33.4%, 71.0% and 83.6% respectively) while the lowest percentages were among respondents living in Riverside (14.7%, 20.8%, 61.0% and 75.8% respectively). The local council was most trusted by respondents in Northern Area Committee Area, where 8.7% trusted it a great deal, compared with 6.8% in East. Respondents living in Riverside had the highest percentages expressing little or no trust in local police (29.1%), local health

services (14.8%), neighbours (23.0%), friends (4.9%) and family (5.2%). The highest percentage having little or no trust in local schools was found among respondents living in Northern (17.2%), while the lowest percentage was in West (10.2%). Respondents living in Wyke were the only ones for whom the percentages trusting local police a great deal exceeded the percentages trusting them little or not at all. Five times as many respondents in each Area Committee Area had little or no trust in the local council than trusted it a great deal. Respondents living in Riverside were the only ones for whom the percentages with little or no trust in their neighbours exceeded the percentage that trusted their neighbours a great deal.

Figure 4-198: Percentage of respondents that had a great deal of trust in these groups and organisations, by Area Committee Area

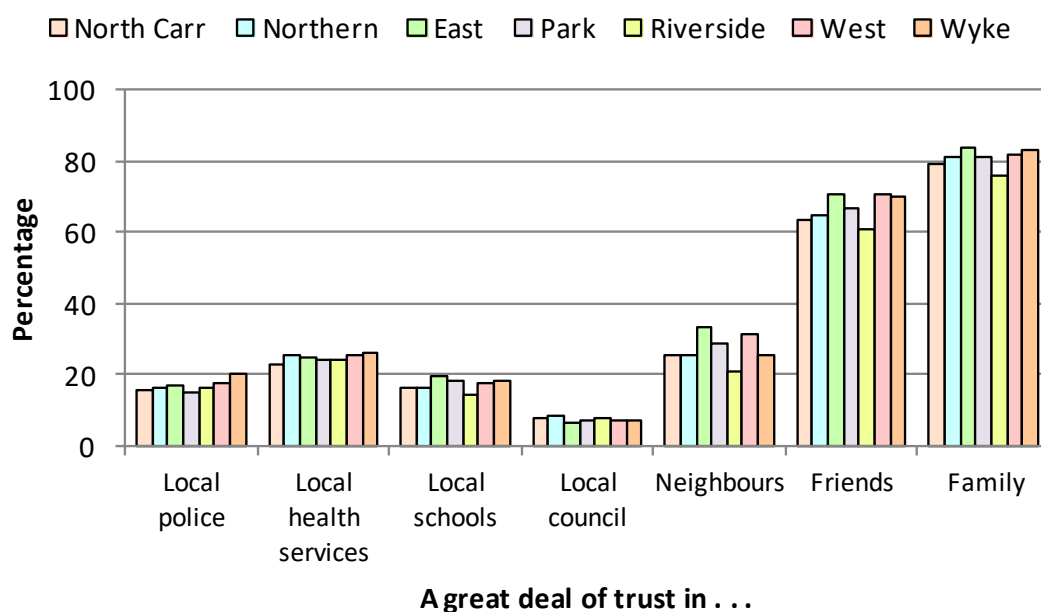
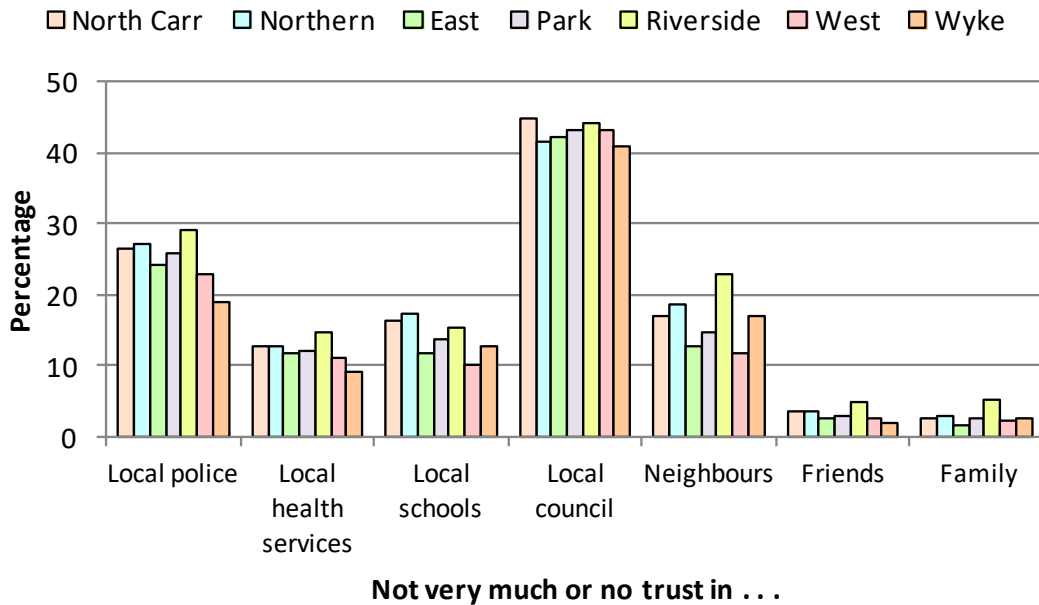


Figure 4-199: Percentage of respondents that had not very much, or no, trust in these groups and organisations, by Area Committee Area



The age-standardised percentages of respondents that expressed a great deal of trust, and those that expressed little or no trust, in groups and organisations, by Healthy Foundations type, are shown in **Figure 4-200** and **Figure 4-201** respectively. Respondents categorised as 'Health conscious realists' had the highest percentage expressing a great deal of trust in local police (19.6%), neighbours (30.1%), friends (74.9%) and family (86.6%), as well as the lowest percentage reporting little or no trust in each of the listed group and organisation. Respondents classified as 'Balanced compensators' had the highest percentage reporting a great deal of trust in local health services (29.0%), local schools (21.2%) and in the local council (10.3%). Respondents classified as 'Unconfident fatalists' had the lowest percentage expressing a great deal of trust in each of the listed groups and organisations, as well as the highest percentage reporting little or no trust in each of the listed groups and organisations. 'Health conscious realists' were the only group for whom the percentage expressing a great deal of trust in local police was not less than the percentage expressing little or no trust. 'Unconfident fatalists' were the only group in which a higher percentage reported little or no trust in local schools and neighbours, than had reported a great deal of trust. For local police and the local council, where most groups had higher percentages reporting little or no trust than reported a great deal of trust, the differences were greatest among respondents classified as 'Unconfident fatalists'. For local health services, friends and family, where all groups had higher percentages reporting a great deal of trust than reported little or no trust, the differences were lowest among respondents classified as 'Unconfident fatalists'.

Figure 4-200: Age-standardised percentage of respondents that had a great deal of trust in these groups and organisations, by Healthy Foundations type

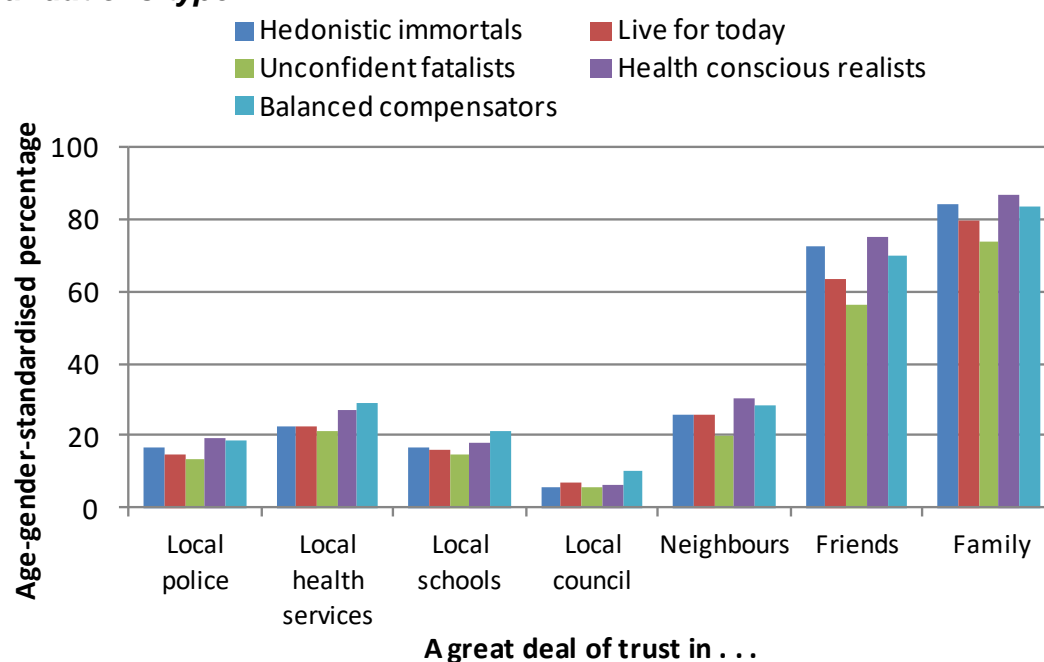
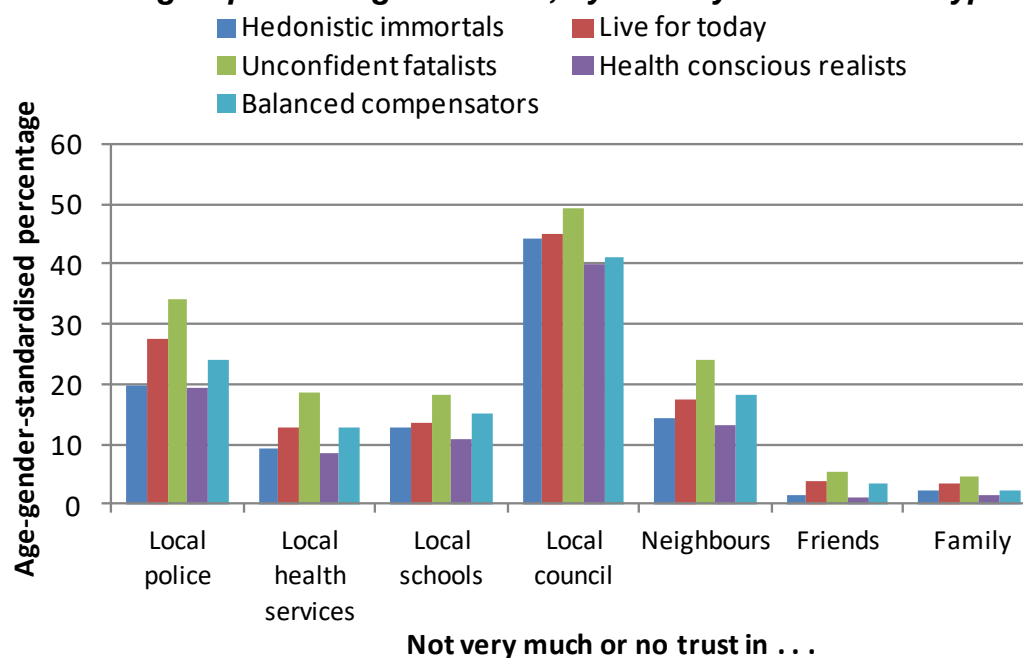


Figure 4-201: Percentage of respondents that had not very much, or no, trust in these groups and organisations, by Healthy Foundations type



Full tables of the level of trust in local police, local health services, local schools, the local council, neighbours, friends and family, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, as well as by

Healthy Foundations type, may be found in **sections 21.21 to 21.27** starting on **page 749**.

4.14.22 Trends in trust in groups and organisations

As has been found for many other social capital indicators, the proportions choosing the most positive answer decreased in 2011 compared with 2009 for each subgroup with respect to whether respondents had someone they could ask for help if ill in bed, as well as the number of people they could call on for comfort and support in the event of a serious crisis.

As discussed earlier, that 'positive' percentages in 2009 were substantially higher than in 2011 might, at least in part, be due to the different methodology employed in 2009, whereby respondents were interviewed. This might have biased upwards the percentages reporting the positive options to each of these questions. This might happen as respondents may wish to 'impress' the interviewer, to project a 'better' image of themselves and their relationships with their community and beyond, by being more positive about their relationships with other people, and by extension themselves, than would be the case where surveys were self-completed by respondents. If this were the case, one would expect the percentages that chose the positive response to each of these questions to be highest in 2009.

Of course it might be that, given the reduced incomes and benefits, as well as rising unemployment, associated with the recession and government-decreed austerity programme when the survey was conducted in 2011-12, people see the amount of control they are able to exercise over their own lives reduce, which might encourage a 'batten down the hatches' approach among some respondents whereby they withdraw somewhat into their immediate families, rather than looking positively outwards to their communities and wider family/social networks. If this is the case, then we would expect the percentages to have dropped substantially in 2011.

However, these two hypotheses are speculative. There is no way of knowing whether one of these, both of these or neither of these is correct, nor the size of any potential bias, but they are worth keeping in mind when trying to understand changes over time.

The amount of trust respondents have in local police, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, are presented in **Table 4.56** for 2011 and 2009. The percentages of respondents that trusted local police a great deal decreased in 2011 compared with 2009 for each subgroup, typically by around one fifth. Increases of almost one fifth on average were seen in the percentages of each subgroup that trusted local police a fair amount. There were large decreases for each subgroup in the percentages that had no trust in the local police.

Changes were greater among women than men. Respondents aged 25-44 years saw the largest decreases (one third) in percentages that trusted local police a great deal while older respondents aged 65 years and over saw the largest decreases (two thirds) in the percentages not trusting local police at all. Decreases in the percentages trusting local police a great deal were lower in the three most deprived quintiles (16-19%) than in the two least deprived quintiles (27-29%). Respondents living in West Area Committee Area had the largest decrease in the percentage that trusted local police a great deal (37% reduction), the largest increase that trusted local police a fair amount (34% increase), while respondents living in North Carr saw the largest decreases in the percentage that did not trust police at all (63% reduction). Few respondents in 2009 or 2011 did not know how much they trusted local police.

Table 4.56: Amount of trust expressed by respondents in local police, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, comparisons with 2009 survey

Sub-group	Amount of trust in local police, comparisons with 2009 (%)									
	A great deal		A fair amount		Not very much		None		Don't know	
	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011
Males	19.8	16.4	44.3	52.2	22.6	22.1	10.5	6.7	2.8	2.6
Females	24.2	17.4	48.1	57.4	18.2	18.6	6.6	3.5	2.9	3.1
16-24	18.8	16.7	45.5	51.9	22.9	19.7	11.2	7.5	1.6	4.1
25-34	20.6	13.8	50.0	55.8	17.2	20.7	8.6	6.5	3.6	3.2
35-44	22.7	15.2	46.8	56.1	19.2	21.3	9.3	4.7	2.0	2.8
45-54	20.6	15.1	45.1	55.9	24.0	21.2	7.6	5.5	2.7	2.2
55-64	21.3	17.6	46.0	55.6	22.3	21.2	7.4	3.5	3.0	2.1
65-74	25.3	19.0	45.6	57.2	18.4	19.1	7.3	2.3	3.3	2.3
75+	29.3	28.4	43.5	50.7	16.3	15.1	6.0	2.0	4.9	3.8
Most depr.	19.5	16.3	41.6	49.3	22.7	23.5	12.6	7.5	3.6	3.4
Quintile 2	18.9	15.5	43.8	52.0	24.7	22.6	9.9	6.9	2.7	3.0
Quintile 3	20.4	16.5	46.5	54.3	19.8	21.8	10.1	4.4	3.1	3.1
Quintile 4	26.3	18.7	46.0	58.5	19.9	17.0	5.4	3.4	2.4	2.4
Least depr.	24.5	17.9	51.9	60.7	15.8	16.3	5.3	2.6	2.5	2.5
North Carr	18.9	15.5	45.2	55.3	22.2	22.0	12.3	4.6	1.4	2.6
Northern	19.3	16.6	48.6	53.2	22.5	21.7	7.0	5.4	2.6	3.1
East	20.4	16.9	47.9	56.1	22.0	20.1	7.6	4.2	2.1	2.7
Park	20.4	15.1	47.9	56.1	19.6	20.5	9.3	5.3	2.8	2.9
Riverside	22.1	16.6	44.6	50.9	19.9	22.0	9.9	7.1	3.5	3.4
West	28.3	17.8	42.3	56.8	20.8	19.7	4.8	3.3	3.8	2.4
Wyke	24.8	20.4	47.4	57.6	16.4	15.2	8.4	4.0	3.0	2.9
Hull	22.0	17.0	46.3	55.0	20.4	20.2	8.5	4.9	2.8	2.9

The amount of trust respondents have in local health services, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, are presented in **Table 4.57** for 2011 and 2009. Decreases between 2009 and 2011 were seen in the percentages of respondents from each subgroup that trusted local health services a great deal, with decreases typically around one third. Only among respondents aged 75 years and over was their little change in this percentage. Most of the reductions in percentages trusting

local health services a great deal were accounted for by increases in the percentages that trusted local health services a fair amount, which saw increases in each subgroup, ranging from 10% to 40%. Most subgroups saw percentages trusting local health services not very much, or not knowing if they trusted them, increase between 2009 and 2011, while most subgroups saw percentages not trusting local health services decrease between 2009 and 2011, although less than 4% overall did not trust, or did not know if they trusted, local health services.

Decreases in the percentages trusting local health services a great deal were slightly larger among women than men, and larger amongst younger respondents than older respondents. The three most deprived quintiles saw smaller decreases trusting local health services a great deal (28-30% reductions) than the two least deprived quintiles (37-41%) as well as smaller increases in the percentages trusting local health services a fair amount (20-24%) than did the two least deprived quintiles (30-31%). Respondents living in West saw the largest decrease trusting local health services a great deal (38% reduction) as well as the largest increase in trusting local health services a fair amount (32% rise). Wyke and North Carr were the only Area Committee Areas that saw reductions in the percentages of respondents that trusted local health services, but not very much (27% and 21% decreases respectively). Variations between Area Committee Areas in the amount of trust respondents had in local health services decreased in 2011 compared with 2009.

Table 4.57: Amount of trust expressed by respondents in local health services, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, comparisons with 2009 survey

Sub-group	Amount of trust in local health services, comparisons with 2009 (%)									
	A great deal		A fair amount		Not very much		None		Don't know	
	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011
Males	37.9	26.2	48.3	58.7	8.5	10.2	2.8	2.0	2.6	2.8
Females	36.1	23.5	48.3	61.8	10.8	10.4	3.1	1.8	1.7	2.6
16-24	34.1	21.9	52.5	59.1	8.6	11.9	3.4	2.5	1.5	4.5
25-34	32.0	16.8	51.7	64.8	11.6	12.4	2.3	2.7	2.4	3.2
35-44	34.7	19.2	50.0	64.5	9.9	11.8	4.0	2.0	1.4	2.5
45-54	34.0	22.1	48.7	62.4	11.2	11.2	2.9	2.1	3.2	2.2
55-64	37.8	27.7	47.5	60.4	10.0	8.8	2.2	1.4	2.4	1.7
65-74	47.5	34.7	40.7	56.8	6.9	6.0	3.1	0.9	1.9	1.6
75+	47.3	47.0	39.9	44.0	8.2	5.9	2.4	0.5	2.2	2.6
Most depr.	38.6	26.8	45.3	54.8	8.8	12.2	4.1	2.8	3.1	3.4
Quintile 2	33.3	24.3	49.5	59.5	12.2	11.6	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.6
Quintile 3	34.3	24.8	48.4	60.2	10.0	10.2	4.5	1.9	2.8	2.9
Quintile 4	40.2	25.3	47.1	61.6	9.1	9.4	2.3	1.3	1.3	2.4
Least depr.	38.4	22.6	50.4	65.4	8.5	8.3	1.5	1.6	1.2	2.1
North Carr	27.7	23.0	52.6	62.3	14.2	11.2	4.0	1.8	1.4	1.8
Northern	38.4	25.6	49.2	58.2	8.8	10.2	2.8	2.5	0.8	3.5
East	37.9	24.9	48.9	61.0	9.4	10.2	2.1	1.7	1.6	2.2
Park	38.1	24.4	48.9	61.0	8.6	10.3	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.4
Riverside	38.4	24.0	45.3	57.8	8.9	12.3	3.4	2.5	4.1	3.4
West	41.0	25.5	46.2	60.8	8.8	9.9	2.3	1.3	1.7	2.5
Wyke	34.4	25.9	49.0	62.4	10.7	7.8	3.9	1.4	2.0	2.6
Hull	36.9	24.7	48.3	60.4	9.7	10.3	2.9	1.9	2.1	2.7

The amount of trust respondents have in local schools, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, are presented in **Table 4.58** for 2011 and 2009. Decreases between 2009 and 2011 in the percentage of respondents that trusted local schools a great deal were seen for all except those aged 75 years and over, while every subgroup saw increases in the percentages trusting local schools a fair amount. All respondents, except those living in North Carr, also saw increases in the percentages trusting local schools, but not very much. Most subgroups saw decreases in percentages not trusting local schools (although accounting for fewer than 4% of respondents overall), while every subgroup saw large decreases, of between 17 and 51%, in the percentages not knowing if they trusted local schools.

The largest difference by gender was in the percentage that trusted local school, but not very much, which almost doubled in men between 2009 and 2011, increasing by one quarter in women. Decreases in percentages trusting local schools a great deal were largest amongst younger respondents, and grew smaller as age increased, with an increase of 11% amongst respondents aged 75 years and over. Increases were also seen for each age in the percentages trusting local schools a fair amount, but increases were

similar for each age (33-50%) except those aged 75 years and over, where the percentage doubled. This age group also saw the smallest increase that trusted local schools, but not very much, and was the only age group where the percentage that did not trust local schools increased between 2009 and 2011.

Respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull saw the smallest decrease in the percentage that trusted local schools a great deal (15%) as well as the smallest increase in the percentage that trusted them a fair amount (36%). Respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city had the largest decrease trusting local schools a great deal (30%) as well as the largest increase trusting local schools, but not very much (doubling). Respondents living in West Area Committee Area saw the largest decrease between 2009 and 2011 in the percentage trusting local schools a great deal (39%), while those living in West saw the largest increase in the percentage trusting local schools a fair amount (69%). The smallest changes between 2009 and 2011 in the percentages trusting local schools a great deal, a fair amount, not very much, or not knowing if they trusted local schools, were seen for respondents living in North Carr. Variations between Area Committee Areas in the amount of trust respondents had in local schools decreased in 2011 compared with 2009.

Table 4.58: Amount of trust expressed by respondents in local schools, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, comparisons with 2009 survey

Sub-group	Amount of trust in local schools, comparisons with 2009 (%)									
	A great deal		A fair amount		Not very much		None		Don't know	
	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011
Males	22.1	15.7	33.6	47.4	6.7	12.7	4.3	2.9	33.4	21.3
Females	24.7	18.6	33.9	51.1	8.4	10.5	3.1	2.0	29.8	17.8
16-24	24.3	17.1	40.2	53.6	9.6	14.2	4.4	2.7	21.4	12.3
25-34	28.5	19.4	37.7	53.9	8.4	12.1	2.9	2.2	22.6	12.4
35-44	31.4	20.0	38.4	54.3	8.8	12.7	4.1	2.3	17.4	10.8
45-54	22.4	15.6	33.9	50.1	8.1	12.4	4.1	3.1	31.5	18.7
55-64	16.9	15.1	32.8	46.1	5.2	9.8	3.2	1.9	41.9	27.2
65-74	17.7	15.2	27.2	40.9	4.7	8.4	4.0	1.8	46.3	33.7
75+	15.3	17.1	14.5	31.2	6.0	6.5	2.5	2.8	61.7	42.4
Most depr.	18.7	15.9	33.8	45.8	9.7	14.1	3.8	3.3	34.0	20.9
Quintile 2	22.7	16.3	32.4	49.5	8.5	12.7	5.9	3.1	30.5	18.4
Quintile 3	21.7	17.1	32.1	50.0	8.4	11.1	4.8	2.3	33.0	19.4
Quintile 4	25.7	17.7	34.5	50.6	7.1	10.0	1.9	1.6	30.8	20.1
Least depr.	27.4	19.2	35.8	50.6	4.9	10.0	2.0	1.8	29.8	18.4
North Carr	16.6	16.4	41.5	50.5	14.2	13.8	7.6	2.7	20.1	16.7
Northern	20.9	16.1	36.9	47.0	10.0	13.8	2.4	3.5	29.7	19.7
East	24.7	19.8	33.6	51.6	5.4	9.4	2.5	2.5	33.8	16.6
Park	26.7	18.1	31.9	50.9	6.8	11.3	4.4	2.4	30.1	17.2
Riverside	24.0	14.7	28.7	46.1	7.6	13.0	3.8	2.4	35.9	23.8
West	26.7	17.7	30.2	51.0	5.0	8.7	2.1	1.5	36.0	21.1
Wyke	21.7	18.6	37.8	49.3	6.1	10.7	3.4	2.1	31.0	19.3
Hull	23.4	17.3	33.8	49.4	7.6	11.5	3.7	2.4	31.5	19.4

The amount of trust respondents have in the local council, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, are presented in **Table 4.59** for 2011 and 2009. Fewer than one in ten respondents trusted the local council a great deal in 2011, having decreased since 2009 for most subgroups. Half of respondents overall reported trusting the local council a great deal or a fair amount, having increased by one eighth on average since 2009. Small increases in most subgroups were seen in the percentage of respondents that trusted the local council only a little, accounting for around one third of respondents overall.

Changes between 2009 and 2011 in the percentages trusting the local council a great deal or a fair amount were larger among women (19% reduction and 27% increase respectively) than in men (10% reduction and 10% increase respectively). The percentage of women that trusted the local council but not very much changed little in 2011, increasing by one eighth in men, while the percentage of women not trusting the local council decreased by half in 2011, by one third in men. Decreases between 2009 and 2011 in the percentage of respondents that trusted the local council a great deal were seen for each age group except those aged 75 years and over, where the percentage trusting the local council a great deal was 44% higher in 2011 than in 2009. There were increases in 2011 (of one fifth on average) in the percentage of respondents for each age-group trusting the local council a fair amount in 2011, small increases in the percentage trusting the local council, but not very much and large decreases in the percentages that did not trust the local council at all, with decreases ranging from 26% to 70%, with larger decreases seen in older respondents.

There were no consistent trends by deprivation quintile in changes to the amount of trust expressed by respondents in the local council. Percentages of respondents that trusted the local council a fair amount increased in 2011 for respondents in each deprivation quintile, while percentages that trusted the council, but not very much, increased in all but one deprivation quintile, and the percentages not trusting the council at all decreased for each deprivation quintile by 37% to 50%. Respondents living in Area Committee Areas in the north of the city saw increases in 2011 in the percentage trusting the local council a great deal, while in Park, Riverside, West and East decreases of between 22% and 29% were seen. Each Area Committee Area saw an increase in the percentage that trusted the local council a fair amount, with the smallest (1%) increase seen in Northern (other increases ranged from 12% to 32%). Small increases in the percentages trusting the local council, but not very much, were seen for each Area Committee Area except East (7% decrease), while the percentages not trusting the local council at all decreased for each Area Committee Area, by around 40% on average. Variations between Area Committee Areas in the amount of trust respondents had in the local council increased in 2011 compared with 2009.

Table 4.59: Amount of trust expressed by respondents in the local council, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, comparisons with 2009 survey

Sub-group	Amount of trust in the local council, comparisons with 2009 (%)									
	A great deal		A fair amount		Not very much		None		Don't know	
	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011
Males	8.1	7.2	35.0	38.7	31.3	35.6	18.6	12.3	7.0	6.1
Females	9.5	7.7	36.1	45.8	31.9	31.8	14.0	7.0	8.4	7.8
16-24	9.8	8.5	36.6	43.5	28.8	29.3	15.3	9.0	9.5	9.6
25-34	9.8	6.2	34.0	40.6	31.2	34.5	16.1	12.0	8.9	6.8
35-44	5.8	4.8	36.0	43.3	35.0	35.9	17.1	10.8	6.1	5.3
45-54	6.8	6.3	33.7	40.2	36.1	36.2	17.3	10.3	6.1	7.0
55-64	8.3	7.1	36.2	43.3	34.0	35.3	14.3	8.3	7.2	6.0
65-74	12.3	8.8	36.6	45.5	26.5	32.0	19.6	7.5	5.0	6.3
75+	11.5	16.6	37.1	42.4	25.3	27.3	13.5	4.1	12.6	9.5
Most depr.	8.1	10.1	37.4	41.4	27.3	30.3	19.3	11.4	7.8	6.7
Quintile 2	9.5	7.3	33.2	42.4	33.6	33.2	17.8	10.3	5.9	6.7
Quintile 3	7.1	7.8	35.8	42.8	30.9	32.9	18.3	9.1	7.9	7.3
Quintile 4	9.8	6.7	35.3	43.7	33.3	34.3	13.6	8.3	8.0	6.9
Least depr.	9.6	5.5	36.2	42.2	32.5	36.7	12.9	8.2	8.8	7.4
North Carr	7.6	8.1	31.9	41.1	35.2	35.5	21.0	9.4	4.3	5.9
Northern	6.6	8.7	40.8	41.2	29.5	32.9	16.5	8.8	6.6	8.3
East	6.6	6.8	34.6	45.8	35.8	33.4	14.8	9.0	8.2	5.1
Park	9.5	6.9	34.5	42.7	29.9	34.2	17.0	9.2	9.2	7.0
Riverside	11.3	8.0	35.5	39.8	29.6	32.1	16.6	12.0	7.1	8.1
West	10.0	7.1	34.1	43.0	32.0	34.3	14.8	8.9	9.1	6.7
Wyke	8.9	6.9	37.6	44.4	30.8	33.0	13.9	8.0	8.7	7.7
Hull	8.8	7.5	35.6	42.5	31.6	33.5	16.2	9.4	7.7	7.0

The amount of trust respondents have in neighbours, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, are presented in **Table 4.60** for 2011 and 2009. The percentage of respondents that trusted their neighbours a great deal decreased in 2011 compared with 2009 for each sub-group, by more than one third on average; the percentage trusting their neighbours a fair amount increased for each sub-group (typically by one fifth); while the percentages of respondents that trusted their neighbours, but not very much, increased substantially for each sub-group, by almost three-quarters on average.

Changes in these percentages between 2009 and 2011 were similar by gender. Decreases in the percentages trusting their neighbours a great deal were larger amongst younger respondents, getting smaller as the age of respondents increased. While increases in the percentages trusting them a fair amount increased as age increased until age 65-74 years. Large increases were seen in the percentages trusting their neighbours, but not very much, with the percentage doubling in respondents aged 25-44 years, but no consistent trend with age.

There were few differences by deprivation quintile between 2009 and 2011 in the decreases in the percentage of respondents that trusted their neighbours

a great deal, while each deprivation quintile saw an increase in the percentage trusting their neighbours a fair amount, with increases getting larger as deprivation decreased, from a 10% increase among respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull to a 34% increase among respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city. No other consistent trends in changes by deprivation quintile were seen.

The largest decrease in the percentage trusting their neighbours a great deal was seen among respondents living in Riverside, where the percentage halved between 2009 and 2011, while Wyke saw the smallest (31%) decrease. Wyke also saw the smallest (7%) increase in percentages trusting their neighbours a fair amount, while the largest (40%) increase was in West. West and Wyke saw a doubling in the percentages that trusted their neighbours, but not very much, with Riverside not far behind with a 90% increase, while the smallest (27%) increase was found for respondents living in North Carr. Only North Carr and Wyke saw large decreases in the percentage not trusting their neighbours at all (decreasing by 22% and 16% respectively), while large increases were seen in Northern and East (increasing by 48% and 55% respectively).

Table 4.60: Amount of trust expressed by respondents in neighbours, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, comparisons with 2009 survey

Sub-group	Amount of trust in neighbours, comparisons with 2009 (%)									
	A great deal		A fair amount		Not very much		None		Don't know	
	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011
Males	42.9	25.5	43.0	52.4	7.5	13.6	3.8	3.9	2.8	4.5
Females	44.3	28.6	41.9	50.8	7.8	12.8	3.0	3.1	3.1	4.7
16-24	32.3	15.1	44.4	48.4	13.6	22.7	5.5	6.4	4.2	7.5
25-34	37.3	16.8	44.7	53.9	8.3	17.4	4.8	5.8	4.8	6.1
35-44	37.9	22.3	48.0	55.3	6.3	14.1	5.5	3.7	2.3	4.6
45-54	44.5	26.4	43.9	55.3	8.7	11.1	1.5	2.8	1.4	4.4
55-64	48.8	33.0	41.4	53.6	5.9	9.3	0.9	1.2	3.0	3.0
65-74	58.4	42.8	33.6	48.4	4.0	5.7	1.9	1.1	2.1	1.9
75+	60.3	54.3	33.4	36.3	3.3	4.7	0.8	1.5	2.2	3.2
Most depr.	37.0	22.1	44.4	48.8	10.1	17.9	5.0	5.9	3.6	5.5
Quintile 2	34.7	22.9	44.1	49.9	13.0	17.2	5.4	5.0	2.8	5.0
Quintile 3	42.9	25.4	42.1	52.6	7.2	13.2	4.3	3.7	3.5	5.1
Quintile 4	48.2	31.9	42.4	52.6	4.8	10.0	1.8	1.8	2.8	3.7
Least depr.	52.8	33.4	39.9	53.7	4.3	7.8	0.9	1.4	2.2	3.8
North Carr	39.0	25.8	44.4	52.5	10.6	13.5	4.7	3.7	1.2	4.6
Northern	43.4	25.9	42.6	50.6	9.6	15.3	2.2	3.3	2.2	5.0
East	49.3	33.4	42.4	50.5	6.1	10.4	1.6	2.5	0.7	3.2
Park	44.2	28.8	42.2	52.4	7.4	11.6	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.9
Riverside	40.7	20.9	40.0	49.8	8.9	17.0	6.0	6.0	4.3	6.3
West	51.7	31.5	38.5	53.7	4.4	9.5	2.1	2.3	3.3	3.1
Wyke	36.7	25.4	48.1	51.7	7.1	14.2	3.4	2.8	4.6	5.9
Hull	43.6	27.2	42.4	51.5	7.7	13.1	3.4	3.5	2.9	4.6

The amount of trust respondents have in friends, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, are presented in **Table 4.61** for 2011 and 2009. Around 95% of respondents trusted their friends a great deal or a fair amount in 2011, a small decrease from 96% in 2009. This small difference between 2009 and 2011 masks large decreases in the percentages that trusted their friends a great deal (decreasing by around 15% on average) and large increases in the percentages trusting them a fair amount (increasing by almost 60% on average).

Differences between men and women increased in 2011, after a larger decrease in men trusting their friends a great deal and a larger increase in men trusting them a fair amount. Larger decreases in percentages of respondents trusting their friends a great deal were seen among younger respondents while no consistent trends with age in changes in percentages trusting friends a fair amount were seen.

Respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull had the largest decrease in percentages since 2009 trusting their friends a great deal (decreasing by 19%, 12-14% decreases for other deprivation quintiles). There were no consistent trends in increases in the percentages trusting friends a fair amount by deprivation quintile, but respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city had the largest (75%) increase. Variations between Area Committee Area in the percentages that trusted friends a great deal increased slightly between 2009 and 2011, while variations in the percentages that trusted their friends a fair amount reduced. Respondents living in East had the smallest (10%) decrease in the percentage that trusted their friends a great deal, while the largest (20%) decrease was seen among respondents living in Northern (which had the highest percentage trusting friends a great deal in 2009, the second lowest percentage in 2011). Respondents living in Northern also had the largest (88%) increase since 2009 in the percentage trusting their friends a fair amount. The smallest (34%) increase in percentages trusting their friends a fair amount was among respondents living in North Carr.

Table 4.61: Amount of trust expressed by respondents in friends, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, comparisons with 2009 survey

Sub-group	Amount of trust in friends, comparisons with 2009 (%)									
	A great deal		A fair amount		Not very much		None		Don't know	
	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011
Males	77.5	63.7	18.4	30.8	1.3	2.5	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.9
Females	78.8	69.3	17.0	25.8	1.4	2.4	0.8	0.5	1.9	2.0
16-24	79.9	63.1	17.9	31.1	0.7	2.8	0.7	1.0	0.7	2.0
25-34	77.1	64.1	18.8	30.6	2.0	2.6	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.6
35-44	75.7	64.0	19.1	29.9	2.0	3.0	2.0	0.7	1.3	2.4
45-54	78.3	65.8	18.2	28.4	1.7	3.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.9
55-64	76.3	70.5	19.9	25.4	0.7	1.9	0.7	0.4	2.4	1.7
65-74	80.3	70.4	14.7	26.2	0.7	1.9	1.4	0.5	2.8	1.0
75+	81.7	76.2	12.0	19.3	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	4.4	3.5
Most depr.	73.1	59.0	20.6	32.6	2.3	4.4	1.3	1.2	2.7	2.8
Quintile 2	71.0	61.0	22.8	32.0	2.4	3.6	1.7	1.1	2.2	2.4
Quintile 3	77.6	67.5	17.2	27.8	1.5	2.0	1.7	0.8	2.0	1.9
Quintile 4	83.6	73.3	14.8	23.5	0.3	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.5
Least depr.	84.1	72.5	14.2	24.9	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.2
North Carr	72.3	63.7	22.9	30.7	2.4	2.5	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.9
Northern	81.3	65.1	15.5	29.0	0.8	2.9	0.8	0.8	1.6	2.2
East	79.3	71.0	17.6	25.0	1.2	2.1	0.7	0.4	1.3	1.5
Park	79.6	66.7	16.5	28.8	1.2	2.4	0.9	0.6	1.8	1.5
Riverside	73.7	61.0	20.2	31.1	2.4	3.6	1.2	1.2	2.6	3.0
West	81.2	70.8	16.5	24.8	0.4	2.0	0.8	0.5	1.2	1.9
Wyke	80.2	70.0	15.0	26.7	1.1	1.4	2.1	0.6	1.6	1.4
Hull	78.2	66.7	17.7	28.1	1.4	2.5	1.1	0.8	1.7	1.9

The amount of trust respondents have in family, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, are presented in **Table 4.62** for 2011 and 2009. Around 96% of respondents overall trusted their family a great deal or a fair amount in 2011, largely unchanged since 2009. However, the percentages that trusted family a great deal decreased for each sub-group, by 6% on average, while the percentages trusting family a fair amount increased, typically by around half.

Differences between men and women increased in 2011, after a larger decrease in men trusting their family a great deal and a larger increase in men trusting them a fair amount. The largest decrease in percentages of respondents trusting their family a great deal were seen among those aged 16-24 years, but there were no consistent trends with age. There were no consistent trends with age in changes in percentages trusting family a fair amount.

There were few differences by deprivation quintile in the decreases since 2009 in the percentages of respondents that trusted family a great deal, nor in the increases in percentages of respondents that trusted family a fair amount, although respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of Hull had the

largest (72%) increase. Variations between Area Committee Area in the percentages that trusted family a great deal increased slightly between 2009 and 2011, while variations in the percentages that trusted family a fair amount reduced. Respondents living in Wyke and East had the smallest (3%) decrease in the percentage that trusted family a great deal, while the largest (10%) decrease was seen among respondents living in Northern and Riverside. Respondents living in Northern had the largest (96%) increase since 2009 in the percentage trusting family a fair amount, while the smallest (26%) increase was among respondents living in North Carr.

Table 4.62: Amount of trust expressed by respondents in family, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, comparisons with 2009 survey

Sub-group	Amount of trust in family, comparisons with 2009 (%)									
	A great deal		A fair amount		Not very much		None		Don't know	
	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011
Males	85.3	78.3	10.6	16.4	1.3	2.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.7
Females	87.5	82.8	8.8	13.3	1.2	1.7	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.4
16-24	88.5	78.3	9.1	16.2	1.0	2.3	1.2	1.2	0.3	2.0
25-34	84.5	80.1	10.8	15.1	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.1	1.5	1.8
35-44	84.6	76.5	10.7	18.2	1.8	2.5	1.8	1.2	1.0	1.6
45-54	84.8	78.5	11.4	16.6	2.3	2.1	0.5	1.2	1.1	1.5
55-64	84.4	83.6	11.3	12.5	0.9	2.0	1.3	0.9	2.0	0.9
65-74	90.8	85.6	6.9	11.2	0.5	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.9
75+	91.0	89.0	4.4	8.2	0.8	0.3	1.4	0.6	2.5	1.9
Most depr.	83.7	77.0	10.8	15.6	1.4	2.8	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.5
Quintile 2	83.0	77.2	11.5	17.2	2.2	2.8	2.1	1.2	1.3	1.6
Quintile 3	85.5	81.0	9.5	14.7	2.2	2.2	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.2
Quintile 4	88.3	84.1	9.4	12.8	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.3
Least depr.	90.9	84.4	7.7	13.3	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.1
North Carr	83.0	79.2	12.1	16.9	1.7	2.2	2.4	0.6	0.9	1.1
Northern	89.8	81.2	7.2	14.2	0.8	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.7
East	86.5	83.6	11.2	14.0	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.6
Park	88.0	81.5	9.5	14.6	1.0	1.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.2
Riverside	84.1	75.8	10.4	16.3	1.2	2.9	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.7
West	88.1	81.9	9.0	14.4	0.6	1.7	1.5	0.6	0.8	1.4
Wyke	85.9	83.4	8.4	12.4	2.5	1.5	1.1	1.2	2.1	1.5
Hull	86.5	80.8	9.7	14.7	1.3	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.5

4.14.23 Social network indicators

Speaking with family members.

Figure 4-202 shows the frequency of speaking with non-household family members by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area. Just over half of survey respondents spoke to family

members (other than those they lived with) on most days, with many more women (65.3%) than men (47.1%) doing so, while less than one in ten respondents spoke to family members monthly or less often (12.4% of men; 6.5% of women). The majority of each age group spoke to non-household family members on most days, ranging from 54.2% of respondents aged 35-44 years and 61.2% of respondents aged 25-34 years with the percentages speaking to non-household family members monthly or less frequently ranged from 6.2% of respondents aged 75+ years to 10.9% of respondents aged 45-54 years.

Respondents living in East Area Committee Area spoke most frequently to non-household family members (61.1% speaking most days) while fewer than half of respondents living in Wyke (47.6%) spoke most days. Respondents living in Wyke and Riverside were the most likely to only speak to non-household family members monthly or less (12.6% and 12.5% respectively). A majority of respondents from each deprivation quintile spoke to non-household family members on most days, with percentages decreasing as deprivation decreased, from 58.8% among respondents living in the two most deprived fifths of areas of Hull to 54.6% amongst respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city. There was also a gradient with deprivation quintile in the percentages speaking to non-household family members only monthly or less often, decreasing from 11.3% of respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull to 6.6% of respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of Hull.

Figure 4-203 shows the frequency of speaking with non-household family members by Healthy Foundations type. Differences between Healthy Foundations type were not large. Respondents categorised as 'Balanced compensators' and 'Live for today' were the most likely to be in contact on most days with non-household family members (57.4% and 57.2% respectively), while respondents classified as 'Hedonistic immortals' were the least likely (51.4%). Respondents classified as 'Unconfident fatalists' were the most likely to only speak with non-household family members monthly or less frequently (12.2%), with a range of 8.8% to 9.5% for other Healthy Foundations types.

Figure 4-202: Frequency³⁴ of speaking with non-household family members by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area

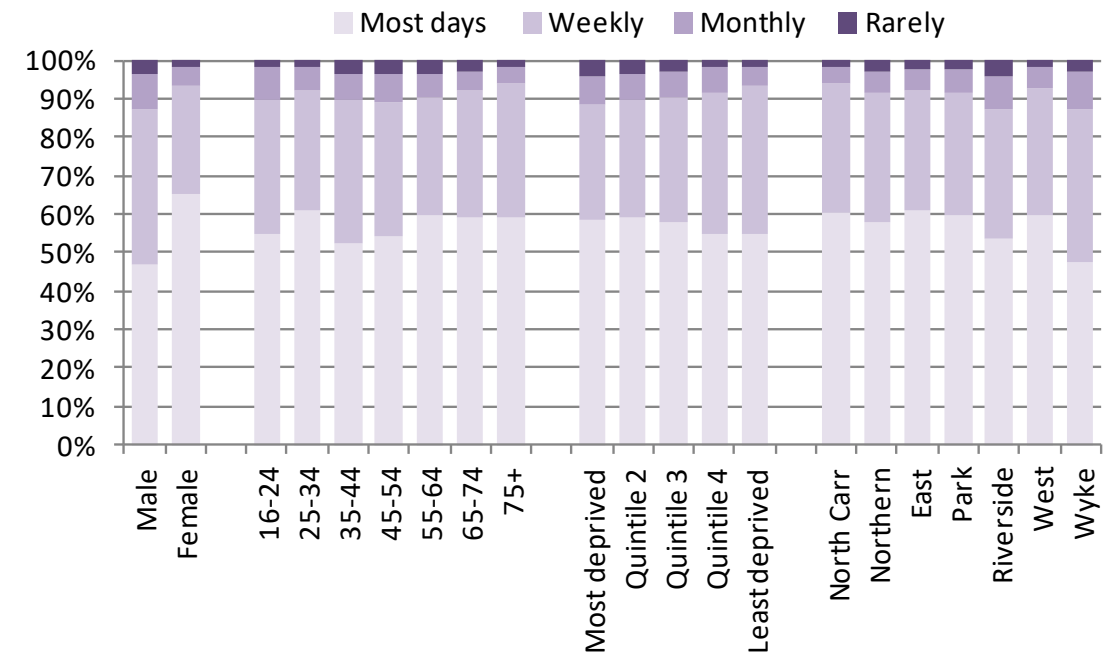
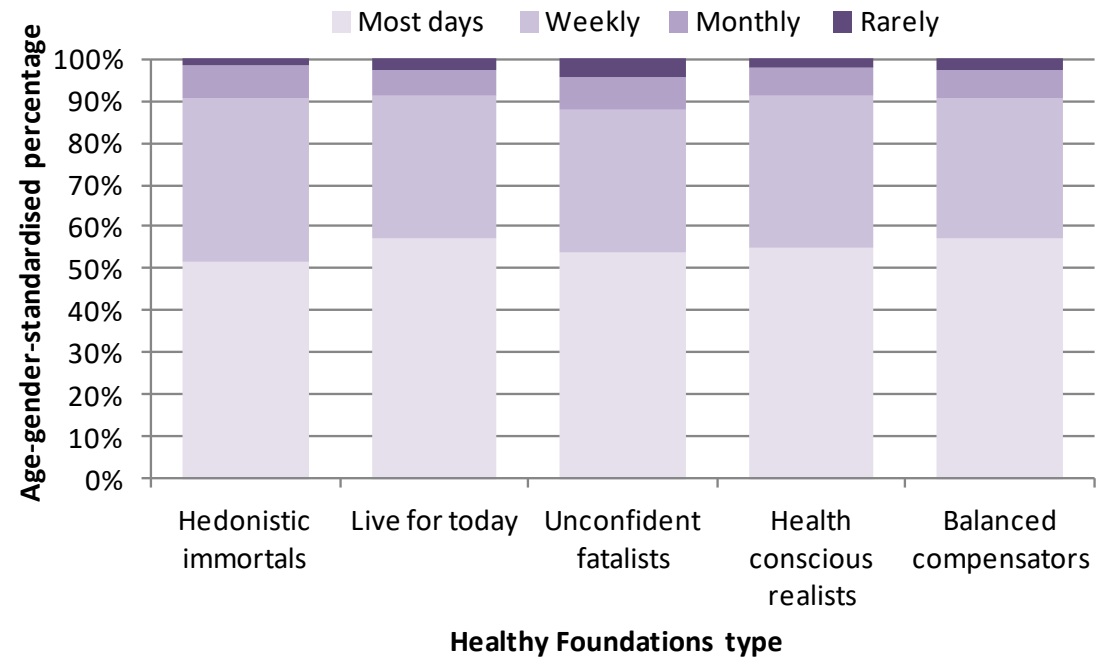


Figure 4-203: Frequency³⁵ of speaking with non-household family members by Healthy Foundations type



Full tables of the frequency of speaking with non-household family members, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, as well as by Healthy Foundations type, may be found in **section 21.28** starting on **page 770**.

³⁴ 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

Speaking with friends

Figure 4-204 shows the frequency of speaking with friends (excluding those in the same household) by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area. Around half of respondents spoke to non-household friends on most days with little variation by gender. It was more common for the young to speak to their non-household friends on most days (70.8% of those aged 16-24 years), decreasing as age increased to around 39% of those aged 65-74 years and 75+ years. There was a concomitant increase in the proportions speaking to friends monthly or rarely as age increased, from 4.5% of respondents aged 16-24 years to 13.2% of those aged 55-64 years, thence dropping to 12.1% among respondents aged 65-74 years and 75+ years.

Respondents living in Northern Area Committee Area spoke to their non-household friends slightly more frequently (53.3% on most days) than residents of other Area Committee Areas, with the lowest percentage in East (47.7%). Respondents living in North Carr had the highest proportion speaking to non-household friends monthly or less frequently (10.9%) and Wyke the lowest proportion (8.1%).

While differences between deprivation quintiles were not large, respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull had the highest percentage speaking to non-household friends on most days (52.5%), as well as the second highest percentage speaking to non-household friends only monthly or less frequently (10.4%, the highest being the second most deprived quintile at 10.7%). Respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city had the lowest percentage speaking to non-household friends on most days (49.2%) and the lowest percentage speaking to them only monthly or less frequently (8.8%).

Figure 4-204 shows the frequency of speaking with friends (excluding those in the same household) by Healthy Foundations type. Respondents categorised as 'Balanced compensators' and 'Hedonistic immortals' had the most frequent contacts with non-household friends, 54.7% and 54.5% respectively speaking to them on most days. Respondents classified as 'Unconfident fatalists' were the only group where fewer than half of respondents spoke to non-household friends on most days (47.2%), and had the highest percentage speaking to non-household friends only monthly or less frequently (13.3%), compared with between 7.4% and 9.8% for other Healthy Foundations types.

Full tables of the frequency of speaking with friends (excluding those living in the same household), by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, as well as by Healthy Foundations type, may be found in **section 21.29** starting on **page 773**.

Figure 4-204: Frequency³⁵ of speaking with non-household friends by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area

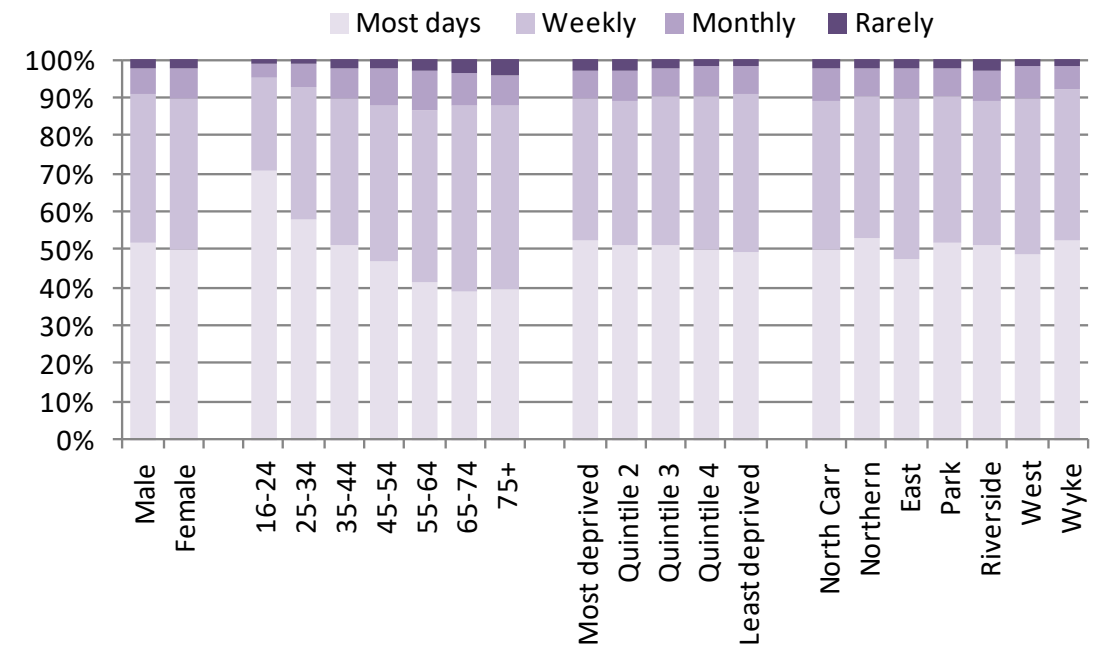
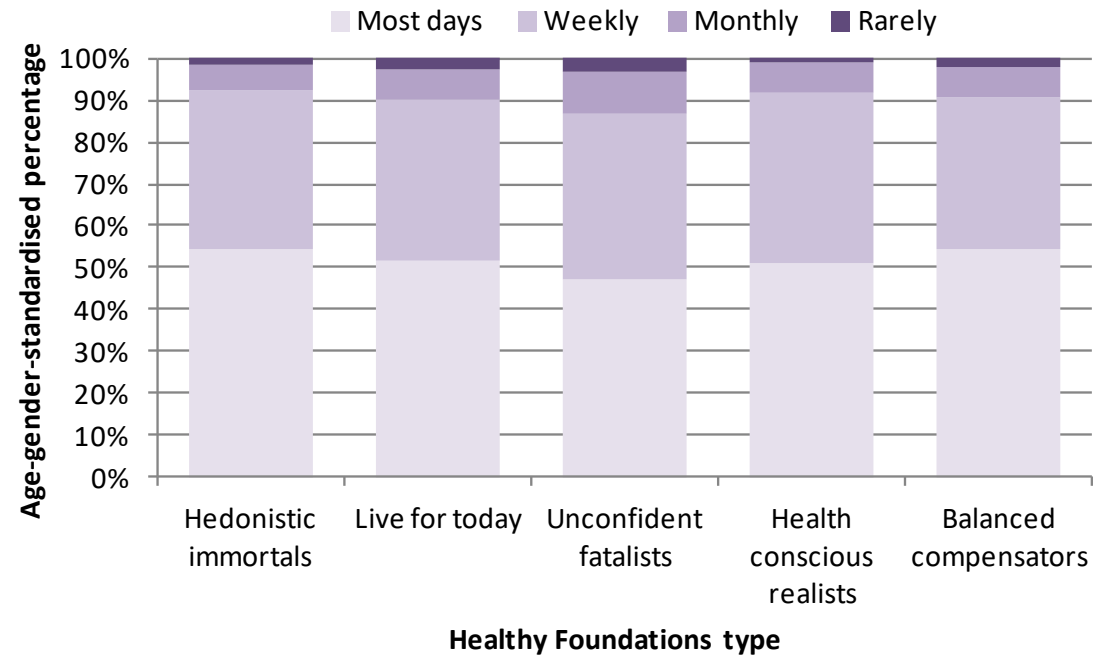


Figure 4-205: Frequency³⁶ of speaking with non-household friends by Healthy Foundations type



³⁵ 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

Speaking with neighbours

Figure 4-206 shows the frequency of speaking with neighbours by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area. One quarter of respondents spoke to neighbours (who were not family or friends) on most days (25.7%), with a further half speaking weekly (51.7%), with few differences by gender. The young were least likely to speak to neighbours on most days (16.6% of those aged 16-24 years), the proportions increasing with age to 38.7% of those aged 65-74 years, then decreasing slightly to 38.5% of respondents aged 75+ years. Conversely, four times as many respondents aged 16-24 years spoke to neighbours either monthly (25.0%) or rarely (16.3%), than did those aged 75+ years (6.8% and 2.9% respectively).

Respondents living in Park Area Committee Area were the most frequent speakers to their neighbours with 28.3% speaking to neighbours on most days, while respondents living in Wyke were the least frequent with 19.0% speaking to neighbours on most days. Wyke and North Carr were the only Area Committee Areas where more people spoke monthly or less to their neighbours (32.1% and 23.8% respectively) than spoke to them on most days. The percentage for Wyke is highly influenced by Newland ward, where 14% of student respondents lived, with only 18% speaking to neighbours on most days and 45.2% speaking to neighbours monthly or less frequently.

A higher proportion of respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull spoke to neighbours on most days (30.1%) compared to 22%-23% of respondents living in the two least deprived fifths of areas of the city. There was no consistent trend by deprivation quintile in the percentage of respondents speaking to neighbours only monthly or less often, with the highest percentage amongst those living in the middle deprivation quintile, compared with 21.7-21.8 in the most deprived, least deprived and second least deprived quintiles.

Figure 4-206: Frequency³⁶ of speaking with neighbours by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area

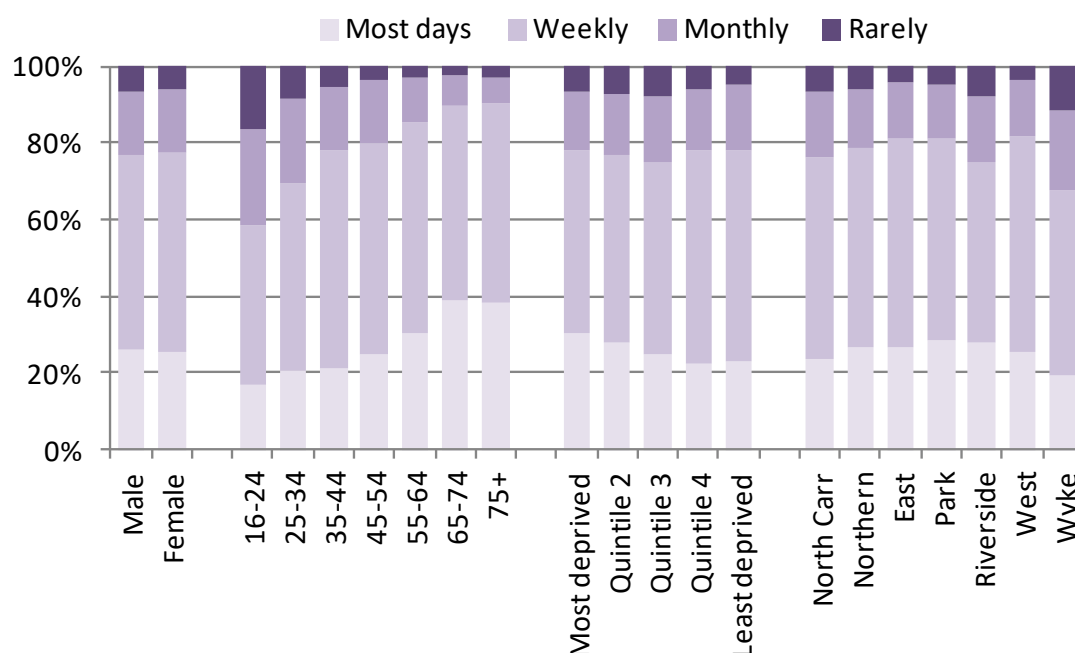
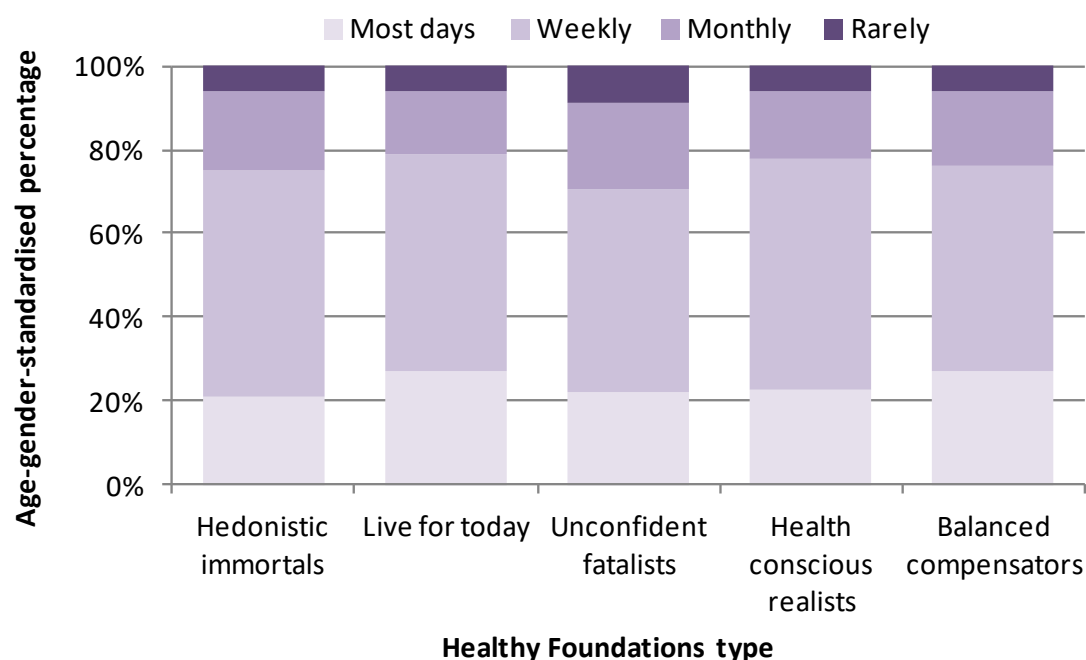


Figure 4-209 shows the frequency of speaking with neighbours by Healthy Foundations type. Respondents categorised as 'Balanced compensators' and 'Live for today' had the most frequent contacts with neighbours, 26.9% and 26.8% respectively speaking to them on most days, while respondents classified as 'Hedonistic immortals' had the fewest contacts (20.9% speaking to neighbours on most days). Respondents classified as 'Unconfident fatalists' and 'Hedonistic immortals' were the only ones in which the percentage speaking to neighbours only monthly or less often (29.3% and 24.9% respectively) exceeded the percentage speaking to neighbours on most days.

³⁶ 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 4-207: Frequency³⁷ of speaking with neighbours by Healthy Foundations type



Full tables of the frequency of speaking with neighbours, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, as well as by Healthy Foundations type, may be found in **section 21.30** starting on **page 776**.

Speaking with family, friends or neighbours

Figure 4-210 shows the frequency of speaking with non-household family, friends or neighbours by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area. Three quarters of respondents spoke to non-household family members, their friends or their neighbours on most days, 72.2% of men and 80.8% of women. More of the young than the old spoke on most days to non-household family members, friends or neighbours (85.2% of those aged 16-24 years compared with 75.5% of those aged 75+ years), although lowest amongst respondents aged 45-54 years (72.6%). Only 1.3% of respondents spoke to non-household family members, friends or neighbours monthly or rarely; 2.0% of those aged 45-54 years, and lowest in the very young (0.6% aged 16-24 years) and the very old (0.8% aged 75+ years).

There were few differences by Area Committee Area, with 77.4% to 78.2% of respondents in most Area Committee Area speaking to non-household family

³⁷ 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

members, friends or neighbours on most days, with only Wyke (72.9%) and Riverside (75.8%) differing. The highest percentage speaking to non-household family, friends or neighbours only monthly or less frequently was 2.0% in Riverside, the lowest 0.4% in West.

There were only small differences by deprivation quintile. The highest percentage of respondents speaking to non-household family members, friends or neighbours on most days was among those living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull (78.2%) while the lowest percentage was among those living in the second least deprived fifth of areas of the city (74.8%). 1.9% of respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull spoke to non_household family members, friends and neighbours only monthly or less often, decreasing as deprivation decreased to 0.5% of respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city.

Figure 4-208: Frequency³⁸ of speaking with family, friends or neighbours by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area

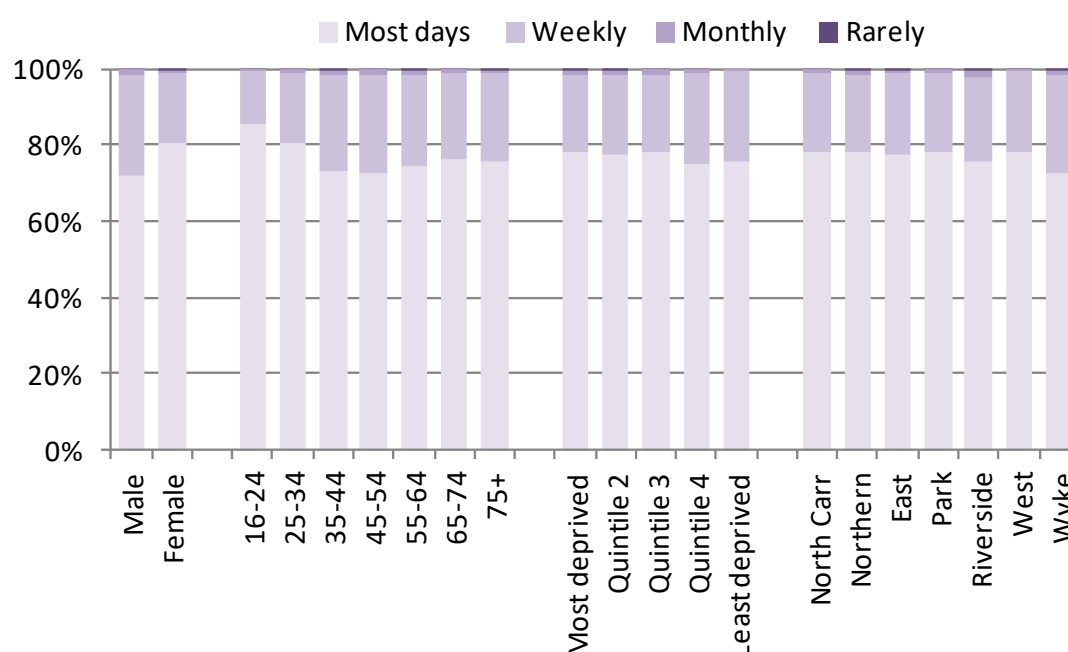
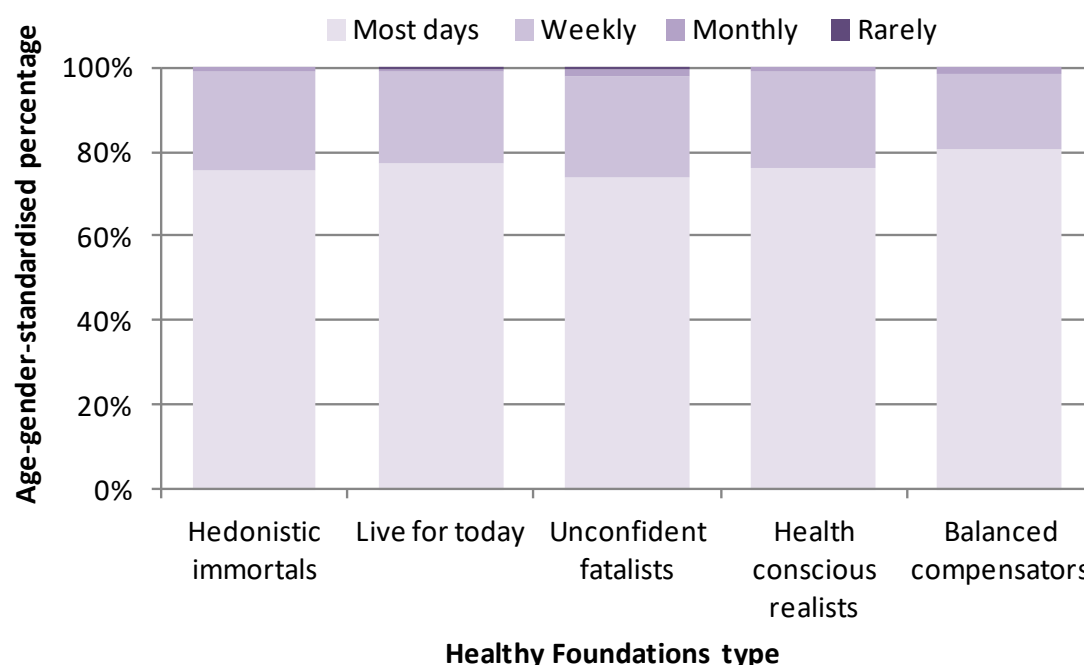


Figure 4-209 shows the frequency of speaking with family, friends or neighbours by Healthy Foundations type. At four fifths, respondents categorised as 'Balanced compensators' had the highest percentage that spoke to family, friends or neighbours on most days (80.5%), while respondents classified as 'Unconfident fatalists' had the lowest percentage (73.9%). Respondents classified as 'Unconfident fatalists' had the highest

³⁸ 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

percentage only speaking to family, friends or neighbours monthly or less often, at 2.2% three times higher than among respondents classified as 'Health conscious realists' or 'Hedonistic immortals'.

Figure 4-209: Frequency³⁹ of speaking with family, friends or neighbours by Healthy Foundations type



Full tables of the frequency of contacts with at least one from family members, friends or neighbours, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, as well as by Healthy Foundations type, may be found in **section 21.31** starting on **page 779**.

Electronic communications with family, friends or other people

Figure 4-210 shows the frequency of communicating with family, friends or other people through texting, email, chatrooms, MSN, Facebook, etc., by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area. More than half of respondents communicated with family, friends or other people using these electronic methods on most days (52.1% of men; 62.5% of women) with percentages doing so on most days showing a clear gradient with age, decreasing from 83.5% of respondents aged 16-24 years to 22.9% of respondents aged 75+ years. One in six respondents communicated electronically with family, friends or other people rarely (17.4% of men; 13.7%

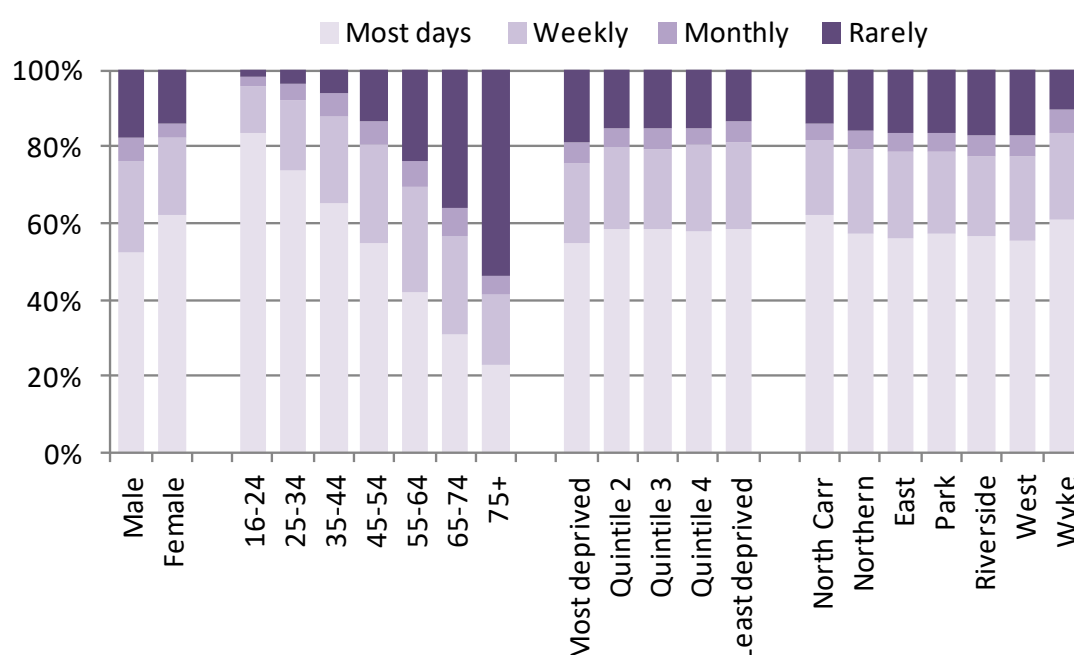
³⁹ Most days=daily or on 4-6 days per week;
Weekly=1-4 days per week;
Monthly=1-2 times per month or bi-monthly;
Rarely=1-2 times per year or less

of women) with percentages increasing with age from 2.0% of respondents aged 16-24 years to 53.5% of respondents aged 75+ years.

Differences by Area Committee Area were not large, with respondents living in North Carr the most likely to communicate electronically with family, friends or other people on most days (62.1%), and respondents living in West and East the least likely (55.7% and 55.8% respectively). Respondents living in West and Riverside were the most likely to only rarely use electronic methods to communicate with family, friends or other people (17.2% and 17.1% respectively), while those in Wyke were the least likely (10.2%).

Differences by deprivation quintile were small, with 55.0% of respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull communicating electronically with family, friends or other people on most days, compared with 58.2% - 5.6% of respondents in the other deprivation quintiles. A small gradient with deprivation was apparent in the percentage that only rarely communicated electronically with family, friends or other people, with percentages decreasing from 18.8% of respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull to 13.1% of respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city.

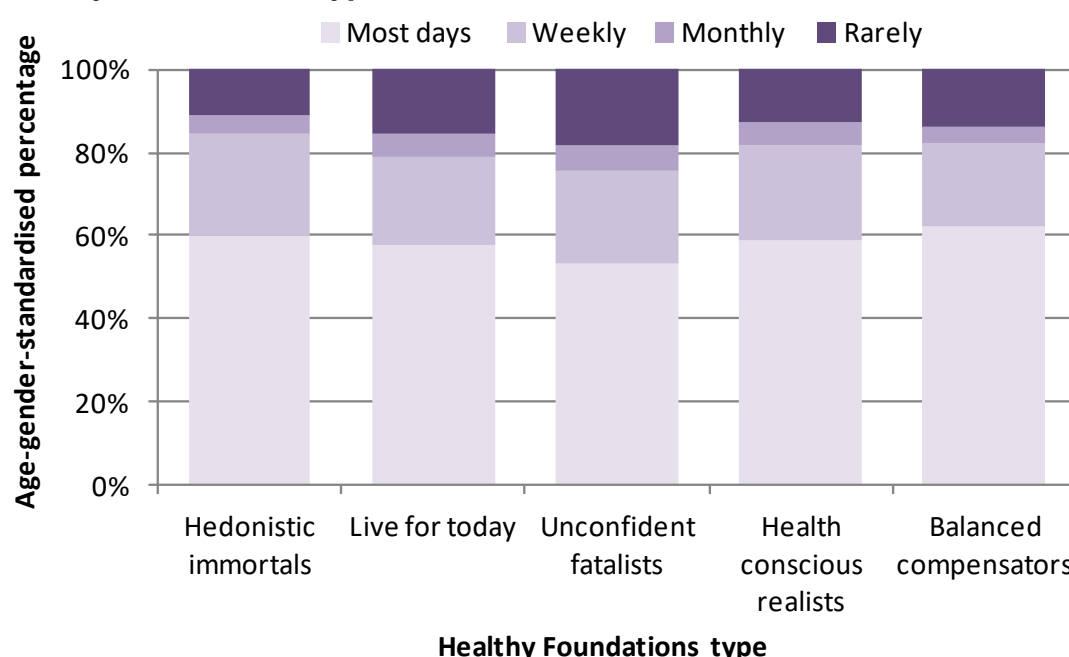
Figure 4-210: Frequency⁴⁰ of communicating with family, friends or other people through texting, email, chatrooms, MSN, Facebook, etc., by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area



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 4-211 Figure 4-209 shows the frequency of communicating with family, friends or other people through texting, email, chatrooms, MSN, Facebook, etc., by Healthy Foundations type. Respondents categorised as 'Balanced compensators' were the most likely to use electronic methods to communicate with family, friends or other people on most days (62.3%), while respondents classified as 'Unconfident fatalists' were the least likely to do so (53.3%). 'Unconfident fatalists' were also the most likely to use electronic methods to communicate with family, friends or other people only rarely (18.2%), two third more than among respondents classified as 'Hedonistic immortals' (11.0%).

Figure 4-211: Frequency⁴¹ of communicating with family, friends or other people through texting, email, chatroom, MSN, Facebook, etc., by Healthy Foundations type



Friends and relatives close by

Figure 4-212 shows the number of close friends or relatives living close by (within 15-20 minutes drive or 5-10 minutes walk) by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area. One in four 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, although more men (18.3%) than women (15.9%). The

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

number of friends or family members living close by was associated with age, the percentage with 5 or more decreasing from 36.3% of respondents aged 16-24 years to 15.1% of respondents aged 75+ years, while the percentage with no friends or family living close by increased from 14.0% of respondents aged 16-24 years to 22.1% of respondents aged 75+ years. Percentages were similar for most Area Committee Areas, although Riverside stood out with the lowest percentage with 5+ friends or family living close by (21.3%) and the highest percentage with none (21.9%). There were few differences by deprivation quintile, although respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull had fewer friends and family living close by than did respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city (23.3% and 26.7% respectively having 5 or more friends or family living close by).

Figure 4-212: Number of close friends or relatives living close by (within 15-20 minutes walk or 5-10 minutes drive) by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area

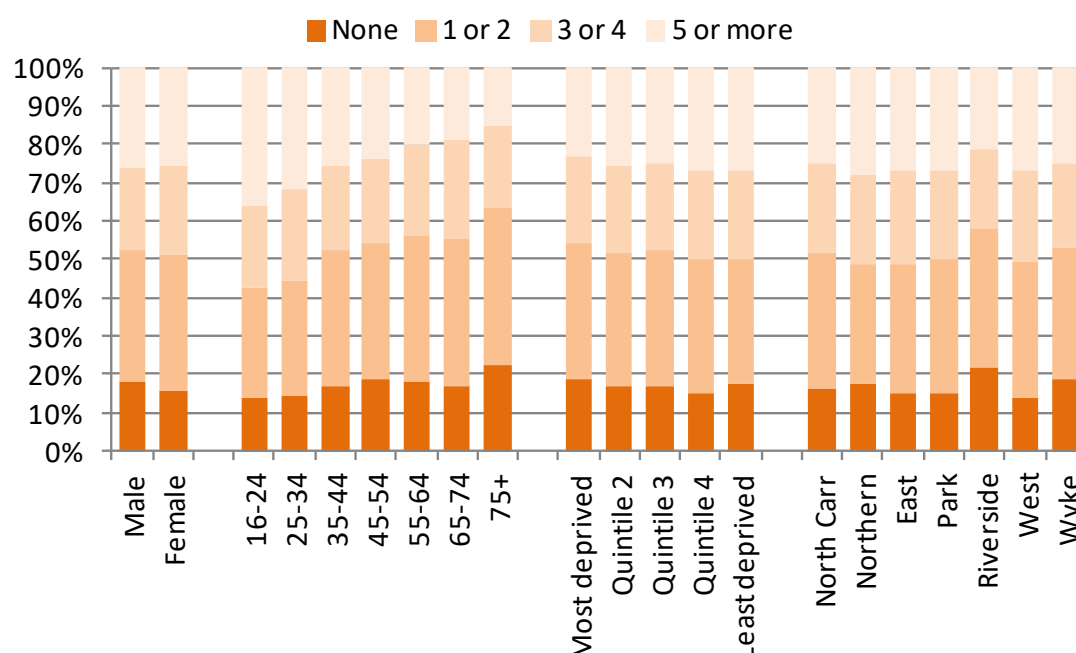
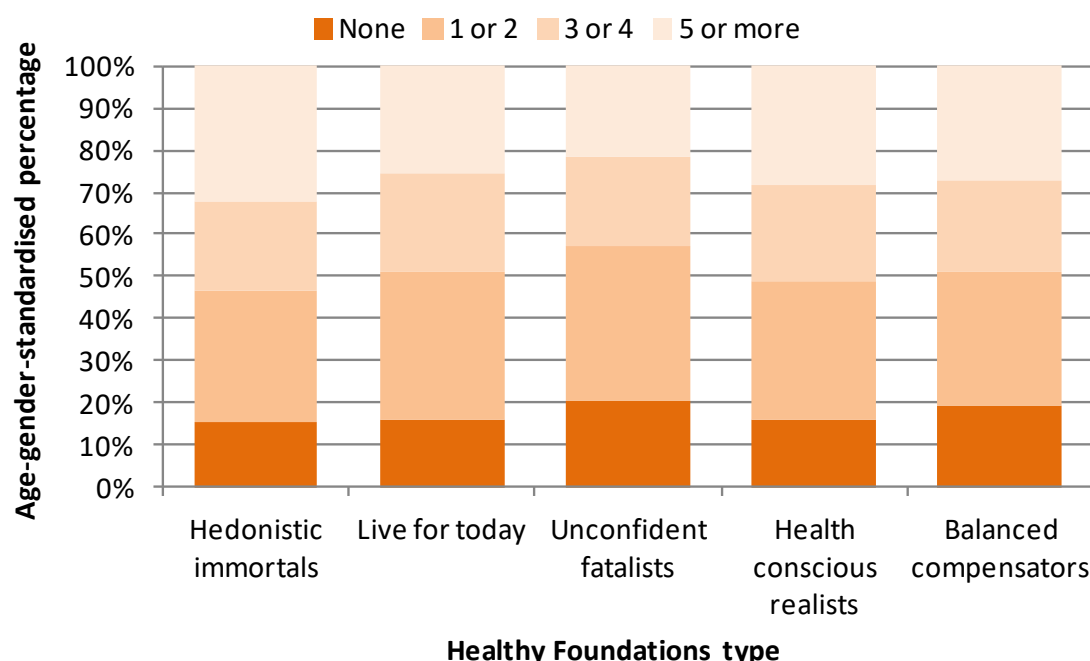


Figure 4-212 shows the number of close friends or relatives living close by (within 15-20 minutes drive or 5-10 minutes walk) by Healthy Foundations type. Respondents categorised as 'Hedonistic immortals' had the highest percentage with 5 or more close friends or family living close by (31.9%), which was almost 50% higher than for respondents classified as 'Unconfident fatalists' who had the lowest percentage with 5 or more close friends or family living close by (21.4%). 'Unconfident fatalists' also had the highest percentage with no close friends or family living close by (20.4%), while the lowest percentage was seen for respondents classified as 'Hedonistic immortals' (15.6%), closely followed by 'Health conscious realists' (15.8%). 'Hedonistic immortals' and 'Health conscious realists' were the only two Healthy Foundations types where more than half the respondents had at least

3 close friends or family living within a 15-20 minute walk or a 5-10 minute drive.

Figure 4-213: Number of close friends or relatives living close by (within 15-20 minutes walk or 5-10 minutes drive) by Healthy Foundations type



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, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, as well as by Healthy Foundations type, may be found in **section 21.33** on **page 785**.

4.14.24 Trends in social network indicators

Questions on all of the social network indicators examined in the above section have been asked in previous surveys conducted in Hull. Questions about the frequency of speaking with family members, friends or neighbours were used in the 2004, 2007 and 2009 surveys, while the question on communicating with friends, family and other people through texting, email, chat rooms, MSN, Facebook, Bebo etc was asked previously only in 2009. Results from these previous surveys, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, are shown in this section, together with the equivalent results from 2011.

A common factor across most of these results is the increase seen in 2009 compared with previous years, as well as the subsequent decrease in 2011, in the percentages of respondents that spoke with family, friends or neighbours on most days. This is combined with increases since 2009 in the percentages that spoke to family, friends and neighbours less frequently, having generally decreased in 2009 compared with preceding surveys.

That percentages of 'positive' responses in 2009 were higher, and 'negative' responses lower, than in other surveys might, at least in part, be due to the different methodology employed in 2009, whereby respondents were interviewed. This might have biased upwards the percentages reporting the positive options to each of these questions. This might happen as respondents may wish to 'impress' the interviewer, to project a 'better' image of themselves and their position in their local community, by being more positive about themselves, than would be the case where surveys were self-completed by respondents. If this were the case, one would expect the percentages that chose the positive response to each of these questions to be highest in 2009.

Of course there might be economic reasons for this. It might be that, given the reduced incomes and benefits, as well as rising unemployment, associated with the recession and government-decreed austerity programme, people see the amount of control they are able to exercise over their own lives reduce, and under-estimate the degree of their contacts with other people, as well as the strength of those ties. If this were the case, then we would expect the 'positive' percentages to have dropped substantially in 2011, just as we would have expected the numbers to have increased substantially in 2009 compared with previous surveys, as a result of the sustained economic boom, that had only just ended at the time the 2009 survey was conducted.

However, these two hypotheses are speculative. There is no way of knowing whether one of these, both of these or neither of these is correct, nor the size of any potential bias, but they are worth keeping in mind when trying to understand changes over time.

Speaking with family members

Table 4.63 shows the frequency of speaking with non-household family members, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, in 2011 and the three preceding surveys conducted in Hull in 2004, 2007 and 2009. Decreases, averaging 5%, in the percentages of respondents that spoke to family members on most days were seen for all except one subgroup, while the exception, respondents aged 55-64, recorded only a small increase. Percentages speaking to family members on most days were higher in 2011 than in 2004 or 2007, again with one exception, respondents living in Park Area Committee Area, amongst who a very small decrease from 2007 was seen.

From each survey women were the most likely to speak to non-household family members on most days (65.3% in 2011, having decreased by 4% since 2009, and higher than both 2004 and 2007), one third higher than men. Men were more likely to speak to non-household family members weekly (40.5% in 2011, a 9% increase since 2009, although lower than both 2004 and 2007), almost half as high again as women. Numbers of men speaking to non-household family members only monthly, or rarely, was almost twice as high

than among men, with percentages for men and women decreasing since 2009, but still double the percentages from 2004.

In 2011 most respondents from each age-group spoke to non-household family members on most days. Although percentages were lower than in 2009 for each group except those aged 55-64 years, they were higher than in 2004 or 2007 for each age-group. There were no marked differences by age except for those that speak to non-household family members monthly, with percentages highest for each survey amongst respondents aged 16-24 years and lowest, for 2007, 2009 and 2011, amongst respondents aged 75 years and over, with percentages in this latter group half or less than percentages amongst the former group.

Respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were the most likely in 2011 to speak to non-household family members on most days (8% higher than respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas, who had seen the largest decrease since 2009, 10%), as they had been in 2004 and in 2009. More than half of respondents in each deprivation quintile had spoken to non-household family members on most days in 2009 and 2011. In 2004 no deprivation quintile had a majority of respondents speaking to non-household family members on most days, while in 2007 respondents in the most deprived and middle deprivation quintiles did not do so. In 2009 and 2011 respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were the least likely to speak to non-household family members weekly, while in 2011 respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas were the most likely to do so, having seen the largest increase since 2009, 20%. Combining those who spoke to non-household family members weekly or on most days, respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were the least likely to do so in 2011, as they were in 2007 and 2009, while respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas were the most likely to do so in 2011 and 2009. Changes since 2007 and 2009 in the percentages speaking to non-household family members at least weekly were very small for each deprivation quintile.

The only Area Committee Area where fewer than half of respondents spoke to non-household family members on most days in each survey was Wyke. For each other Area Committee Area between half and two thirds of respondents in 2009 and 2011 spoke to non-household family members on most days, while this was the case for only 4 of the 7 Area Committee Areas in 2007 and none in 2004. Consequently Wyke had the highest proportion of respondents speaking to non-household family members weekly in 2007, 2009 and 2011. Each Area Committee Area saw a decrease since 2009 in percentages speaking to non-household family members on most days, although percentages were higher than in 2004 and 2007, except for Park, where the percentage was little changed on 2007. The largest decrease since 2009 in the percentage speaking to non-household family members on most days (8%) was in Northern, while North Carr saw the largest increase speaking to non-household family members weekly (27%), Riverside the largest increase speaking monthly (52%) and Northern had the largest increase since 2009 speaking rarely (61%).

Table 4.63: Frequency of speaking with (non-household) family members by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, comparisons with 2004 social capital survey

Sub-group	Frequency of speaking with (non-household) family members (%) ⁴²																		
	Most days					Weekly					Monthly					Rarely			
	2004	2007	2009	2011		2004	2007	2009	2011		2004	2007	2009	2011		2004	2007	2009	2011
Males	33.0	43.4	51.4	47.1		48.4	44.4	37.2	40.5		16.4	9.0	7.3	8.7		2.1	3.2	4.1	3.7
Females	46.5	60.4	68.0	65.3		44.0	33.2	25.8	28.1		8.6	4.5	4.2	4.7		0.9	1.9	2.0	1.8
16-24	34.6	50.7	57.5	54.8		42.8	38.3	32.9	35.0		22.3	8.1	7.5	8.2		0.3	2.9	2.2	2.0
25-34	40.0	55.9	62.9	61.2		47.2	35.4	30.1	31.3		12.1	6.5	5.0	5.8		0.8	2.3	2.1	1.7
35-44	39.1	52.4	56.3	52.6		47.6	39.2	33.1	37.2		11.6	6.4	6.8	6.7		1.7	2.0	3.8	3.5
45-54	33.2	46.9	58.7	54.5		52.0	41.7	30.5	34.6		12.8	7.5	7.1	7.6		2.0	3.8	3.6	3.4
55-64	40.1	53.4	59.2	59.7		47.9	37.2	33.0	30.6		9.6	6.8	4.1	6.4		2.4	2.6	3.7	3.3
65-74	53.2	54.1	66.4	59.0		38.5	37.7	25.8	33.2		6.1	6.0	4.5	5.1		2.1	2.2	3.3	2.7
75+	46.5	50.3	62.6	59.0		43.0	43.0	32.2	34.8		8.4	4.7	3.0	4.2		2.1	2.0	2.2	2.0
Most deprived	43.4	49.1	63.7	58.8		44.5	38.1	26.6	29.9		10.8	8.5	5.8	7.0		1.3	4.3	3.8	4.2
Quintile 2	41.4	58.3	60.1	58.8		41.7	31.1	30.8	30.9		14.7	7.3	6.2	6.7		2.1	3.3	3.0	3.6
Quintile 3	37.5	49.0	59.5	57.8		48.3	42.0	31.0	32.7		12.7	6.3	5.8	6.9		1.5	2.6	3.7	2.6
Quintile 4	37.2	53.9	56.6	55.1		46.7	38.6	35.2	36.5		14.7	6.1	5.5	6.9		1.4	1.4	2.7	1.6
Least deprived	37.8	50.8	60.4	54.6		51.6	41.4	32.3	38.8		9.6	6.1	5.3	5.1		1.0	1.8	2.0	1.5
North Carr	43.2	57.1	64.9	60.5		46.0	35.6	26.3	33.3		10.5	5.5	4.5	4.5		0.3	1.8	4.3	1.7
Northern	43.9	46.6	62.7	57.8		45.9	42.9	29.9	34.0		8.8	6.9	5.6	5.3		1.4	3.7	1.8	2.9
East	39.8	56.0	66.2	61.1		43.0	36.1	25.8	31.0		15.3	5.9	5.4	5.5		2.0	2.0	2.6	2.4
Park	39.2	59.9	63.4	59.6		47.3	32.1	29.2	31.8		12.7	5.4	4.9	6.2		0.8	2.6	2.5	2.4
Riverside	42.2	48.8	55.9	53.9		43.1	38.9	35.7	33.6		12.6	8.4	5.4	8.2		2.1	4.0	3.0	4.3
West	28.5	50.3	59.9	59.5		51.2	42.6	32.4	33.5		18.6	5.2	4.6	5.3		1.8	1.9	3.1	1.6
Wyke	40.4	46.9	48.7	47.6		49.2	42.9	37.7	39.9		8.8	9.0	9.5	9.6		1.6	1.2	4.1	2.9
Hull	39.7	52.1	60.0	57.0		46.2	38.7	31.3	33.8		12.6	6.7	5.7	6.5		1.5	2.6	3.0	2.7

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

Speaking with friends

Table 4.64 shows the frequency of speaking with friends (who are not family or neighbours) in 2011 with comparisons to 2004, 2007 and 2009, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area. The percentages of respondents in 2011 that spoke to friends on most days decreased since 2009 for all subgroups by between 8% and 25%, although they remained higher than in 2004 for all subgroups and higher than 2007 for most subgroups.

Percentages within each survey, as well as changes between surveys, were similar for both men and women, with more than half speaking to friends on most days in 2011, compared with one third in 2004, just under half in 2007, and almost 60% in 2009. Respondents aged 16-24 years were the only group where more than two thirds spoke to friends on most days in 2011, as they did also in 2007 and 2009, and had the lowest percentage speaking to friends less frequently, also for each survey. Differences between age-groups in the changes over time were similar except for the less frequent categories, with older respondents (aged 55 years and over) seeing smaller increases since 2009 in percentages speaking to friends monthly while those aged 45 and over saw decreases in the percentages speaking to friends rarely, against increases for younger respondents.

Although respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of Hull recorded the lowest percentages speaking to friends on most days in 2007, 2009 and 2011, differences between deprivation quintiles were not large. For each survey except 2009 they were also the most likely to speak to friends weekly. Differences between deprivation quintiles in percentages speaking frequently to friends did not change much, with respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull 6% more likely than those living in the least deprived fifth of areas to speak to friends on most days, 7% more likely in 2011; 15% less likely to speak to friends weekly in 2004, 11% less likely in 2011. Changes in the differences between deprivation quintiles were greater with respect to speaking less frequently to friends. Respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were 39% more likely than those living in the least deprived fifth of areas to speak to friends monthly in 2004, similar percentages in 2011; three times more likely to speak to friends rarely in 2004, twice as likely in 2011.

The largest changes in percentages speaking to friends occurred in West, where the percentage speaking to friends on most days more than doubled between 2004 and 2011, despite seeing the largest decrease since 2009, while the percentages speaking to friends weekly decreased by one third, monthly by almost half and rarely by one quarter. Since 2009 Park saw the largest increase (26%) speaking to friends weekly, while North Carr had the smallest increase (11%); West had the largest increase speaking to friends monthly (80%), Northern the lowest (14%); Riverside saw the largest increase in the percentage speaking to friends only rarely (24%), as opposed to an increase of half this size in Wyke.

Table 4.64: Frequency of speaking with friends (who are not family or neighbours), comparisons with 2004 social capital survey

Sub-group	Frequency of speaking with friends (who are not family or neighbours (%)) ⁴³																		
	Most days					Weekly					Monthly					Rarely			
	2004	2007	2009	2011		2004	2007	2009	2011		2004	2007	2009	2011		2004	2007	2009	2011
Males	33.7	49.8	58.2	51.6		47.8	42.3	33.6	39.2		15.4	6.0	5.7	7.1		3.1	1.9	2.5	2.1
Females	34.7	48.5	59.0	50.2		49.0	42.2	32.6	39.3		14.6	7.1	5.6	7.9		1.7	2.2	2.8	2.6
16-24	58.7	69.0	79.7	70.8		38.3	27.2	18.0	24.7		2.9	3.1	1.8	3.5		0.0	0.7	0.6	1.0
25-34	41.8	57.4	65.4	57.7		52.8	36.5	29.2	35.0		5.0	4.7	4.5	6.1		0.4	1.3	0.9	1.2
35-44	34.5	49.9	56.8	51.4		51.1	42.8	35.6	38.5		13.6	5.8	5.3	7.6		0.8	1.5	2.3	2.6
45-54	22.1	44.5	55.2	46.9		52.6	45.1	36.8	41.2		23.8	8.4	5.3	9.3		1.5	2.0	2.7	2.5
55-64	21.9	40.6	45.2	41.6		46.0	45.3	40.9	45.2		25.8	10.9	9.7	10.0		6.3	3.2	4.3	3.2
65-74	24.1	36.4	51.3	38.6		50.8	54.3	35.7	49.2		17.6	6.9	8.0	8.6		7.5	2.4	5.0	3.5
75+	18.3	36.3	44.7	39.4		43.3	51.2	42.2	48.5		32.0	7.8	7.6	8.2		6.3	4.7	5.4	3.8
Most deprived	35.9	46.1	62.0	52.5		44.8	43.4	27.5	37.1		16.9	7.0	6.4	7.3		2.5	3.4	4.1	3.1
Quintile 2	37.4	57.8	60.2	51.0		43.3	35.8	31.3	38.3		15.4	4.7	5.5	7.7		3.9	1.7	3.0	3.0
Quintile 3	31.2	51.9	57.9	51.4		51.9	40.6	33.6	38.8		14.7	5.8	5.7	7.4		2.1	1.6	2.8	2.4
Quintile 4	31.9	48.0	56.6	50.1		49.1	43.2	36.5	40.2		16.4	7.2	5.0	7.8		2.6	1.6	1.9	1.8
Least deprived	34.0	45.0	57.0	49.2		53.0	44.9	35.5	41.9		12.2	8.0	5.7	7.3		0.8	2.1	1.8	1.5
North Carr	35.5	51.3	55.6	50.1		43.2	39.0	35.0	38.9		18.8	9.0	7.1	8.4		2.5	0.7	2.4	2.6
Northern	32.8	43.4	58.1	53.3		50.5	46.9	32.2	37.1		15.8	6.5	6.4	7.3		0.9	3.2	3.2	2.4
East	35.4	50.0	54.2	47.7		42.1	41.7	37.1	42.2		18.1	6.5	6.1	7.7		4.4	1.8	2.6	2.4
Park	30.8	53.4	61.2	51.8		49.8	38.4	30.6	38.5		17.5	5.7	5.6	7.2		1.9	2.5	2.7	2.5
Riverside	41.4	47.8	61.0	51.2		45.6	42.7	31.1	38.1		9.9	7.0	5.4	7.5		3.1	2.5	2.5	3.1
West	22.2	40.5	59.8	48.8		60.2	50.4	33.3	41.1		15.0	7.0	4.6	8.3		2.5	2.1	2.3	1.9
Wyke	39.8	57.4	58.6	52.6		46.3	36.2	33.6	39.3		12.7	5.7	4.8	6.5		1.2	0.7	3.0	1.6
Hull	34.2	49.1	58.6	50.8		48.4	42.2	33.1	39.3		15.0	6.6	5.7	7.5		2.4	2.0	2.7	2.4

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

Speaking with neighbours

Table 4.65 shows the frequency of speaking with neighbours (who were not family members or friends) in 2011, with comparisons to 2004, 2007 and 2009, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area. Around one quarter of respondents from each subgroup spoke to neighbours on most days in 2011, represented decreases of around one third since 2009, although similar to the percentages recorded in 2004 and 2007. Around half of respondents in each subgroup spoke to neighbours weekly in 2011, around one quarter higher on average than in 2009, but lower than in 2004 and 2007 in most cases.

Differences by gender in 2011 were not large, although differential changes in the percentages speaking to neighbours on most days meant that while more women than men did so in 2004, 2007 and 2009, the percentage of men doing so in 2011 was slightly higher. Larger decreases since 2009 in those speaking to neighbours on most days were seen in younger respondents, together with smaller increases in the percentages speaking to neighbours weekly. In 2004 respondents aged 75 years and over were 1.6 times as likely to speak to neighbours on most days than respondents aged 16-24 years, but by 2011 they 2.3 times more likely to do so. Similarly respondents aged 75 years and over were 16% more likely in 2004 to speak to neighbours weekly than respondents aged 16-24 years, while by 2011 they were 23% more likely to do so. Respondents aged 16-24 years were by far the most likely to speak to neighbours only monthly (25% in 2011, up by 40% since 2009) or rarely (16% in 2011, twice as many as in 2004).

Respondents in 2011 living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were 30% more likely than respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas to speak to neighbours on most days, the difference larger than from each of the preceding surveys. Respondents in 2011 living in the least deprived fifth of areas of Hull were 13% more likely than those living in the most deprived areas to speak to neighbours weekly, the difference increasing over time from 1% in 2004. Increases since 2009 in the percentages speaking to neighbours monthly or rarely were greatest amongst respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of Hull (doubling for the former, increasing by 80% for the latter). Between 2004 and 2011, the percentage of respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull that spoke to neighbours only monthly or less increased by around one third for respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of Hull, but doubled among those living in the most deprived fifth of areas. The largest changes in percentages speaking to neighbours occurred in West, where the percentage speaking to neighbours on most days increased by two thirds between 2004 and 2011, despite seeing the largest decrease since 2009, while the percentages speaking to neighbours weekly decreased by one quarter, having increased by one third since 2009. The difference between the Area Committee Areas with the lowest and highest percentage speaking to neighbours on most days or monthly halved between 2004 and 2011, while differences in percentages speaking to neighbours weekly or rarely also decreased substantially.

Table 4.65: Frequency of speaking with neighbours (who are not family members or friends), comparisons with 2004 social capital survey

Sub-group	Frequency of speaking with neighbours (who are not family or friends) (%) ⁴⁴															
	Most days				Weekly				Monthly				Rarely			
	2004	2007	2009	2011	2004	2007	2009	2011	2004	2007	2009	2011	2004	2007	2009	2011
Males	23.0	25.2	40.7	25.8	60.7	53.3	42.1	51.1	12.3	15.2	11.5	16.4	4.0	6.3	5.8	6.7
Females	29.1	25.3	43.3	25.5	59.6	55.4	40.3	52.2	8.3	15.0	9.6	16.3	3.0	4.3	6.8	6.0
16-24	19.4	17.0	31.1	16.6	51.3	46.9	37.5	42.1	21.5	21.6	16.1	25.0	7.8	14.5	15.2	16.3
25-34	25.0	21.8	34.2	20.5	60.1	52.0	47.7	48.9	11.4	19.5	11.2	22.0	3.5	6.8	7.0	8.6
35-44	26.8	21.9	40.7	20.9	62.2	57.9	44.9	57.2	8.7	15.8	9.7	16.7	2.4	4.4	4.6	5.3
45-54	21.9	23.9	39.4	24.6	69.8	55.6	47.0	55.1	6.5	16.3	10.0	16.7	1.9	4.2	3.5	3.6
55-64	29.7	28.7	45.1	30.6	60.5	56.1	40.2	55.0	8.0	13.4	11.5	11.6	1.7	1.9	3.2	2.7
65-74	35.0	34.4	62.9	38.7	55.6	58.9	28.8	50.8	5.6	6.0	5.0	8.1	3.7	0.6	3.3	2.3
75+	31.9	36.8	55.2	38.5	59.3	53.2	33.6	51.9	6.0	7.5	6.0	6.8	2.8	2.5	5.2	2.9
Most deprived	29.8	29.7	48.0	30.1	60.0	50.7	33.8	48.2	7.8	13.7	9.3	15.1	2.3	6.0	9.0	6.5
Quintile 2	30.1	28.6	42.8	27.9	56.5	51.4	37.0	49.0	8.8	14.9	12.4	16.0	4.6	5.1	7.9	7.1
Quintile 3	26.8	22.5	41.0	25.1	61.1	52.4	40.8	50.0	9.6	18.3	10.9	17.3	2.4	6.7	7.2	7.6
Quintile 4	19.5	23.9	38.5	22.2	63.6	56.7	43.6	56.0	14.2	14.0	11.9	16.0	2.7	5.4	6.1	5.8
Least deprived	23.9	23.3	40.7	23.2	60.5	57.9	48.4	55.1	10.6	15.3	8.4	17.2	5.0	3.5	2.5	4.5
North Carr	38.0	26.2	39.8	23.7	54.6	53.1	41.7	52.5	6.9	16.4	10.9	17.5	0.6	4.4	7.6	6.3
Northern	24.2	25.8	45.0	26.5	60.2	59.1	39.2	52.0	10.4	12.3	10.8	15.3	5.2	2.8	5.0	6.3
East	30.5	29.0	47.0	26.9	58.1	53.5	41.2	54.1	8.7	13.7	8.7	14.6	2.7	3.8	3.1	4.3
Park	26.7	31.1	41.7	28.3	64.0	54.8	44.1	52.6	7.0	10.9	8.6	14.3	2.4	3.1	5.6	4.8
Riverside	29.2	23.2	42.3	27.9	56.8	51.3	37.7	47.1	9.6	17.3	11.9	17.4	4.4	8.2	8.0	7.6
West	15.6	22.8	46.1	25.6	72.5	59.5	40.8	56.0	9.6	15.8	8.5	15.1	2.3	1.9	4.6	3.3
Wyke	19.2	18.0	31.9	19.0	54.7	49.7	43.7	48.9	20.4	20.6	14.2	20.5	5.7	11.7	10.2	11.6
Hull	26.0	25.3	42.0	25.7	60.1	54.4	41.1	51.7	10.3	15.1	10.5	16.3	3.5	5.3	6.3	6.3

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

Speaking with family, friends or neighbours

The frequency of speaking to any non-household family members, friends or neighbours are shown in **Table 4.66** for 2011, with comparisons to 2004, 2007 and 2009, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area. The percentage of respondents that reported doing so on most days decreased since 2009 in each subgroup, by around 10% on average, to around three-quarters of respondents in most subgroups in 2011. At the same time, increases were seen between 2009 and 2011 in the percentages that spoke to non-household family members, friends or neighbours weekly, typically increasing by around half, so that in 2011 around one fifth of respondents did so. Fewer than 2% of respondents in each subgroup spoke to any of monthly or less. While these percentages had doubled in some case since 2009, they were generally similar to the percentages seen in 2007.

From each survey, women were around 12% more likely than men to speak to on most days (slightly lower difference in 2009), while men were more likely to do so weekly, with differences between men and women increasing from 16% in 2004 to 52% in 2009, before decreasing slightly to 45% in 2009. However there was little difference in the percentage of men and women speaking to non-household family members, friends or neighbours at least weekly. As between genders, differences by age-group in the percentage of respondents speaking to non-household family members, friends or neighbours at least weekly were small, and did not vary much over time, however the younger respondents tended to see smaller decreases since 2009 in percentages doing so on most days, while older respondents tended to see larger increases since 2009 in the percentages doing so weekly (doubling among respondents aged 65-74 years).

There were few differences between deprivation quintiles in terms of changes in the percentages that spoke to non-household family members, friends or neighbours on most days or weekly. Respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were 3% more likely than those in the least deprived fifth of areas to do so on most days in 2011, similar to 2007 and 2009, but slightly lower than the 5% difference in 2004. Differences in percentages speaking to non-household family members, friends or neighbours between the most deprived and least deprived quintiles increased over time, with respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull 8% less likely to do so in 2004 than those in the least deprived fifth of areas, 11% less likely in 2007, 19% less likely in 2009, but with the difference decreasing slightly in 2011 to 16%.

Percentages of respondents speaking to non-household family members, friends or neighbours at least weekly were similar in each Area Committee Area and for each survey, while changes over time were small in each case. There were some difference though in the changes in percentages speaking to non-household family members, friends or neighbours on most days and those doing so weekly. In 2004, respondents in West (lowest percentage) were 31% less likely to speak to non-household family members, friends or

neighbours most days than were respondents living in North Carr (highest percentage). Differences between the areas with the lowest and highest percentages decreased so that by 2011 the percentage of respondents living in Wyke (lowest percentage) were 7% less likely to speak to non-household family members, friends or neighbours on most days than those in North Carr (highest percentage). Similarly the area with the lowest percentage speaking to non-household family members, friends or neighbours weekly (Wyke) was 38% lower than in the Area Committee Area with the highest percentage doing so (West), while by 2011 the percentage in the Area Committee Area with the lowest percentage (Northern) was 20% lower than the percentage in the Area Committee Area with the highest percentage (Wyke). As this demonstrates, differential changes between Area Committee Areas over this time changed the ranking of the Area Committee Areas.

Table 4.66: Frequency of speaking with family, friends or neighbours by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, comparisons with previous Hull surveys

Sub-group	Frequency of speaking with family, friends or neighbours (%) ⁴⁵															
	Most days				Weekly				Monthly				Rarely			
	2004	2007	2009	2011	2004	2007	2009	2011	2004	2007	2009	2011	2004	2007	2009	2011
Males	55.9	70.0	81.5	72.2	42.8	28.6	17.6	26.3	1.2	1.2	0.6	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1
Females	62.7	77.4	87.9	80.8	37.0	21.6	11.6	18.1	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
16-24	70.1	83.8	91.2	85.2	29.6	15.3	8.5	14.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1
25-34	61.6	76.3	86.2	80.4	38.1	22.5	13.1	18.6	0.3	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0
35-44	54.3	71.7	82.3	73.1	45.0	27.8	17.4	25.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
45-54	47.7	70.8	82.8	72.6	51.3	27.7	16.7	25.5	0.8	1.2	0.3	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
55-64	54.2	71.8	80.5	74.5	44.7	26.7	18.6	23.9	1.1	1.3	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3
65-74	69.3	71.1	88.4	76.2	29.4	27.6	10.4	22.7	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
75+	62.2	69.0	81.2	75.5	36.4	28.8	17.7	23.6	1.0	1.9	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3
Most deprived	61.3	72.2	87.2	78.2	38.2	25.4	12.1	19.9	0.3	1.9	0.7	1.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3
Quintile 2	63.1	79.7	85.0	77.4	35.9	19.7	14.1	21.0	0.7	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Quintile 3	58.5	73.2	85.3	78.0	40.8	25.8	14.0	20.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1
Quintile 4	55.1	74.9	82.3	74.8	43.6	24.3	17.1	24.0	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Least deprived	58.3	70.4	84.7	75.8	41.6	28.5	14.9	23.7	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
North Carr	66.5	76.5	83.9	78.2	33.0	23.1	15.4	20.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Northern	60.9	69.3	85.7	78.1	38.7	29.2	14.3	20.5	0.2	1.3	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
East	56.0	76.9	87.8	77.4	43.0	22.4	11.7	21.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Park	56.5	79.0	84.7	78.0	42.7	19.9	14.7	20.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1
Riverside	65.4	70.5	85.4	75.8	34.3	26.7	14.2	22.1	0.3	2.5	0.4	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3
West	46.0	68.8	86.3	77.9	53.2	30.7	13.1	21.7	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1
Wyke	65.9	75.8	79.6	72.9	32.9	23.5	18.6	25.6	1.2	0.7	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2
Hull	59.3	73.8	84.9	76.8	40.0	25.0	14.5	21.9	0.7	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2

⁴⁵ 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

Electronic communications with family, friends or other people

Table 4.67 shows the frequency of communicating electronically with family, friends or other people in 2011, with comparisons to 2009, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area. Increases since 2009 in the percentage doing so weekly or monthly were seen for each subgroup, averaging around one third and two thirds respectively, while the percentages doing so rarely decrease in each subgroup, typically by around one third.

Increases since 2009 in respondents communicating electronically either on most days or weekly were greater among women, leaving women one fifth more likely to do so on most days in 2011, while men were one fifth more likely to do so weekly. Decreases in those rarely communicating electronically were greater among women (41%) than men (30%), leaving the gap between men and women to widen.

The largest increase by age-group in the percentage communicating electronically on most days or weekly was seen for respondents aged 75 years and over (by 33% and 246% respectively), although they continued to have the lowest percentages doing so on most days of any age-group. Respondents aged under 55 years saw small decreases in 2011 in the percentages communicating electronically on most days. Combining most days and weekly, the percentage of respondents communicating electronically at least weekly increased in each age group, from a 1% increase in those aged 16-24 years, increasing with age to an 84% increase in those aged 75 years and over.

Respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull saw a decrease in the percentage communicating electronically in 2011 (the only deprivation quintile where this was the case) while they saw a doubling in the percentage doing so weekly, with increases getting smaller as deprivation decreased. They also had the largest increase communicating electronically monthly. In 2009 they were 32% more likely than respondents in the least deprived fifth of areas to do so only rarely, while in 2011 they were 44% more likely to do so.

Respondents living in Wyke saw the biggest increase (7%) among Area Committee Areas in the percentage communicating electronically on most days, but the lowest increase (8%) in the percentage doing so weekly. They also had the largest decrease (45%) in the percentage rarely communicating electronically. Riverside residents recorded the largest increase communicating electronically weekly (84%), while East saw the largest increase in those communicating electronically monthly (155%). North Carr had the highest percentage of respondents communicating electronically on most days in 2009 and in 2011, while East had the lowest. Wyke had the lowest percentage that rarely did so in both 2009 and 2011, whereas East had the highest percentage in 2004, West in 2007.

Table 4.67: Frequency of communicating with family, friends or other people through texting, email, chatroom, MSN, Facebook etc. by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, comparisons with 2009

Sub-group	Frequency of communicating electronically with family, friends or other people (%) ⁴⁶							
	Most days		Weekly		Monthly		Rarely	
	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011
Males	54.0	52.1	17.3	24.0	3.7	6.4	25.0	17.4
Females	60.1	62.5	14.0	19.8	2.5	4.1	23.4	13.7
16-24	85.1	83.5	10.5	12.7	1.6	1.9	2.8	2.0
25-34	79.1	74.0	12.5	18.4	1.5	3.9	6.9	3.7
35-44	65.5	65.3	18.7	22.9	4.8	5.7	11.0	6.1
45-54	57.0	54.7	19.8	26.0	4.6	6.0	18.7	13.3
55-64	36.4	42.3	23.7	27.5	3.9	6.7	36.0	23.5
65-74	25.1	30.8	15.4	26.0	2.4	7.4	57.1	35.8
75+	17.2	22.9	5.4	18.7	2.2	5.0	75.2	53.5
Most deprived	58.2	55.0	10.5	20.8	2.1	5.4	29.2	18.8
Quintile 2	58.0	58.6	13.2	21.1	3.1	4.9	25.7	15.4
Quintile 3	57.1	58.3	16.7	21.2	3.5	5.5	22.7	15.0
Quintile 4	56.1	58.2	18.1	22.5	3.5	4.4	22.3	14.9
Least deprived	56.6	58.3	18.3	23.1	3.0	5.5	22.1	13.1
North Carr	59.7	62.1	14.0	19.6	3.3	4.6	23.0	13.7
Northern	57.0	57.5	16.5	22.0	2.8	4.9	23.7	15.7
East	54.4	55.8	14.9	22.9	2.0	5.1	28.7	16.3
Park	59.0	57.1	14.7	21.9	2.2	4.4	24.0	16.5
Riverside	58.3	56.5	11.6	21.3	4.3	5.1	25.8	17.1
West	55.0	55.7	18.1	21.7	2.5	5.5	24.4	17.2
Wyke	56.6	60.7	20.9	22.7	4.1	6.4	18.4	10.2
Hull	57.2	57.7	15.6	21.8	3.1	5.1	24.2	15.4

⁴⁶ 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

Friends and relatives close by

Table 4.68 shows the number of close friends or family members living close by (within 15-20 minutes walk or 5-10 minutes drive) in 2011, with comparisons to 2004, 2007 and 2009, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area. The percentage of respondents with 5 or more close friends or family members living close by decrease in 2011, compared with 2009, for each subgroup, typically by almost one third, although percentages remained higher than in 2004 or 2007, with the exception of one subgroup, respondents aged 55-64 years. Percentages with 3-4 close friends or family members living close by increased in 2011, by one sixth on average, except among respondents aged 75 years and over or those living in Northern. Percentages with 1 or 2 close friends or family members living close by increased in each subgroup in 2011, by around one third on average.

Changes since 2009 in the percentages with 3 or 4, or 5 or more, close friends or family members living close by were similar for men and women, while increases in the percentage with 1 or 2 close friends or family members living close by were larger in men (43%) than in women (24%). There was little difference by gender in the change in percentage of respondents with no close friends or family members living close by. Decreases since 2009 in the percentage of respondents with 5 or more close friends or family members living close by grew larger as age increased from 21% in respondents aged 16-24 years to 45% in respondents aged 65-74, reducing to 31% of respondents aged 75 years and over. The 75 years and over age-group was the only where the percentage with 3 or 4 close friends or family members living close by decreased in 2011 compared with 2009.

Respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull saw the largest decrease since 2009 (38%) in the percentage with 5 or more close friends or family members living close by, with those living in the least deprived fifth of areas seeing the smallest decrease (27%), resulting in the percentage among respondents in the most deprived quintile being 13% lower than among the least deprived quintile, having been similar in 2009, and 24% higher in 2004. Increases since 2009 in the percentage having 3 or 4 close friends or family members living close by were similar for each deprivation quintile, while the increase in the percentage having 1 or 2 close friends or family members living close by was smallest among respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of Hull, making the percentage in the most deprived quintile in 2011 9% higher than in the least deprived quintile, having been 2 % lower in 2009. Respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were the most likely to have no close friends or family members living close by in 2011, an increase of 13% since 2009, and 43% since 2004.

The largest decrease since 2009 in the percentage of respondents with 5 or more close friends or family members living close by was for Riverside (40%), Northern was the only Area Committee Area where the percentage with 3 or 4 close friends or family members living close by decreased in 2011 (by 3%)

while the largest increase was seen for West (34%). Park saw the largest increase since 2009 (11%) with 1 or 2 close friends or family members living close by, while Northern had the largest increase with no close friends or family members living close by, followed by Riverside (17%) and Wyke (10%), with each other Area Committee Area seeing a decrease since 2009.

Table 4.68: The number of close relatives or friends living close by (within 15-20 minutes drive or 5-10 minutes walk), by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, comparisons with previous Hull surveys

Sub-group	Number of close relatives or friends living close by (within 15-20 minutes drive or 5-10 minutes walk) (%)																		
	None					1 or 2					3 or 4					5 or more			
	2004	2007	2009	2011		2004	2007	2009	2011		2004	2007	2009	2011		2004	2007	2009	2011
Males	15.4	17.7	18.4	18.3		38.1	37.8	23.7	33.8		28.9	24.6	19.0	22.0		17.6	19.9	38.9	25.9
Females	12.8	16.2	15.9	15.9		33.7	36.8	28.3	35.3		33.2	24.3	20.0	23.5		20.3	22.7	35.8	25.3
16-24	11.0	14.6	13.1	14.0		32.6	27.5	20.9	28.4		32.9	23.0	20.1	21.3		23.5	34.9	45.8	36.3
25-34	13.0	14.3	14.9	14.5		36.6	35.9	24.1	30.1		32.7	26.3	18.7	23.5		17.8	23.5	42.3	31.8
35-44	13.8	16.4	21.1	17.0		36.6	39.5	25.8	35.4		29.7	26.1	17.5	21.8		19.9	17.9	35.6	25.9
45-54	13.6	17.8	14.9	19.0		33.1	39.5	27.1	35.2		33.6	23.1	19.8	22.3		19.7	19.6	38.2	23.6
55-64	14.5	16.4	18.4	18.0		33.8	37.3	26.5	38.3		30.4	26.0	21.2	23.5		21.3	20.3	34.0	20.2
65-74	18.7	18.2	20.1	16.9		42.2	41.6	27.4	38.4		25.4	23.0	18.4	25.9		13.6	17.2	34.0	18.8
75+	18.9	24.2	19.5	22.1		40.7	41.8	36.2	41.1		29.1	21.4	22.5	21.7		11.2	12.5	21.9	15.1
Most deprived	13.1	17.2	16.7	18.8		34.9	40.1	26.2	35.2		33.0	24.8	19.5	22.7		19.0	17.9	37.6	23.3
Quintile 2	17.0	13.9	19.0	16.9		34.3	37.0	26.6	35.1		27.1	28.0	18.5	22.4		21.7	21.0	35.9	25.6
Quintile 3	13.1	17.7	17.2	16.7		33.9	37.1	26.1	35.6		33.4	22.6	18.4	22.5		19.6	22.6	38.3	25.2
Quintile 4	10.7	15.8	16.6	14.9		36.6	35.4	24.5	35.0		32.7	25.0	21.1	23.2		20.0	23.8	37.8	26.9
Least deprived	14.0	19.3	16.3	17.7		39.2	36.6	26.8	32.3		31.5	23.1	20.1	23.3		15.3	20.9	36.8	26.7
North Carr	19.9	13.0	21.5	16.5		33.8	44.8	26.7	35.2		28.3	22.7	19.6	23.6		18.0	19.5	32.2	24.7
Northern	17.3	17.5	14.3	17.3		38.2	37.2	24.2	31.6		29.1	28.1	23.6	23.0		15.5	17.3	37.9	28.2
East	15.1	15.2	17.8	15.0		30.4	39.4	27.3	33.8		35.1	25.0	19.9	24.1		19.5	20.4	34.9	27.1
Park	9.2	14.7	15.3	14.8		35.4	30.8	24.0	35.2		37.1	29.2	19.3	23.0		18.3	25.3	41.4	27.0
Riverside	13.2	18.6	18.7	21.9		38.5	39.7	26.4	36.1		27.8	23.6	19.2	20.7		20.4	18.1	35.6	21.3
West	10.1	17.1	15.6	13.9		38.6	40.8	29.0	35.5		33.1	22.8	18.0	24.1		18.1	19.3	37.5	26.6
Wyke	13.3	20.9	16.9	18.5		34.9	33.2	25.1	34.5		27.1	17.8	17.5	21.9		24.7	28.0	40.5	25.1
Hull	14.1	17.0	17.1	17.0		35.9	37.3	26.1	34.6		31.0	24.4	19.5	22.8		18.9	21.4	37.3	25.6

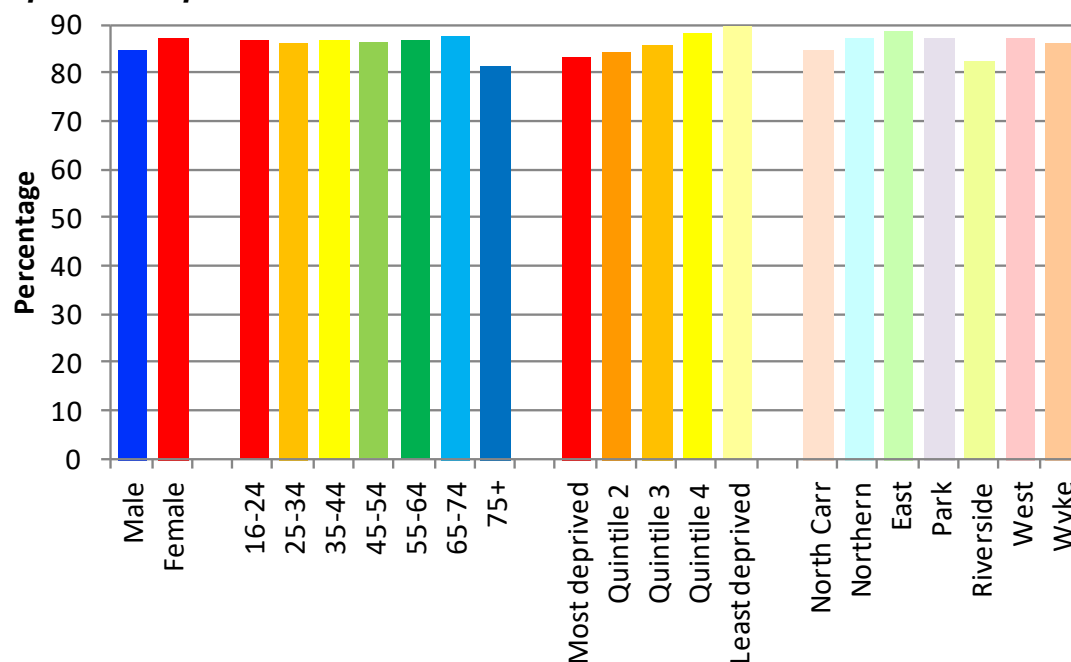
4.14.25 Social support indicators

Help if ill in bed

Figure 4-214 shows the percentage of respondents who had at least one person they could ask for help if ill in bed by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area. 86% of survey respondents had someone they could call upon for help if they were ill in bed (84.8% of men and 87.2% of women). The majority of the remaining respondents said they did not know or that it would depend on the circumstances, with only 5.3% of men and 3.8% of women saying that they had no-one they felt they could ask for help.

Those aged less than 75 years had similar proportions saying they could ask someone for help if ill in bed (range 86.0% to 87.7%), while the percentage among those aged 75+ years was lower at 81.4%. However, most of the difference was 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 3.6% of respondents aged 16-24 years and 5.70%.of respondents aged 75+ years.

Figure 4-214: Percentage of respondents who had at least one person they could ask for help if ill in bed by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area

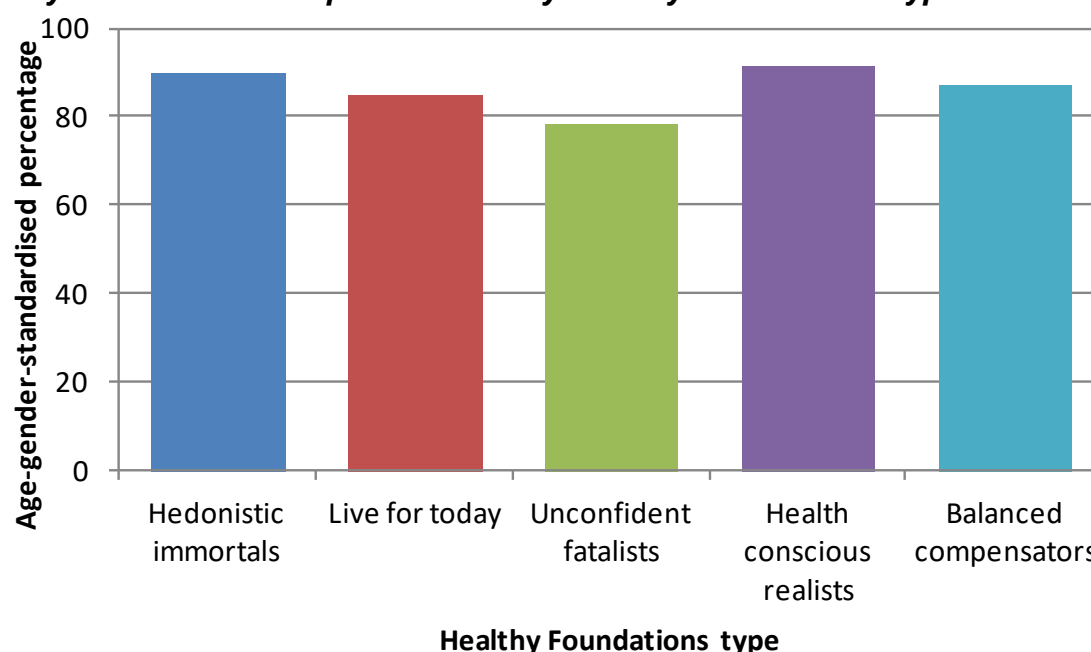


There were few differences by Area Committee Area in the percentage of respondents with at least one person they could ask for help if ill in bed,

ranging from 88.5% in East to 82.4% in Riverside. Again, most of the differences were in those reporting they did not know or that it would depend on the circumstances, with the percentage saying no ranging from 3.5% of respondents living in West to 6.5% of respondents living in Riverside. There was a clear, if small, gradient with deprivation quintile in the percentage of respondents with at least one person they could ask for help if ill in bed, increasing from 83.2% of respondents living in the most deprived fifth to 89.4% of respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city. Again, the majority of the remaining respondents said they did not know or that it would depend on the circumstances, with those saying they had no one they could ask for help if ill in bed decreasing from 5.9% of respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull to 3.1% of respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city.

Figure 4-215 Figure 4-214 shows the percentage of respondents who had at least one person they could ask for help if ill in bed by Healthy Foundations type. Respondents categorised as 'Health conscious realists' had the highest percentage that had at least one person they could ask for help if ill in bed (91.4%), while respondents classified as 'Unconfident fatalists' had the lowest (78.1%), which was the lowest percentage across all of the subgroups examined.

Figure 4-215: Percentage of respondents who had at least one person they could ask for help if ill in bed by Healthy Foundations type



Full tables of percentages of respondents with at least one person they could ask for help if ill in bed, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, as well as by Healthy Foundations type, may be found in **section 21.34** starting on **page 788**.

Comfort and support in a serious crisis

Figure 4-216 shows the number of people that respondents could turn to for comfort and support in the event of a serious crisis by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area. More than 98% of survey respondents had at least one person they could turn to for comfort and support in the event of a serious crisis, with two-thirds having at least four people they could turn to and one in six having more than ten people they could turn to. The oldest respondents (aged 75+ years) had the greatest proportion who had fewer than four people they could turn to for comfort and support in the event of a serious crisis (28.8%) while those aged 16-24 years had the lowest percentage (16.8%), with little variation across other ages (range 21.6% to 24.1%). More than one fifth of respondents aged 16-24 years had more than 10 people they could call upon for comfort and support in the event of a serious crisis (22.5%), decreasing with age to 11.2% of respondents aged 75+ years.

Respondents living in Riverside were the most likely to have no-one (3.5%), 1-3 people (24.5%) or 4-6 people (34.2%) they could call upon for comfort and support in the event of a serious crisis, and consequently the lowest percentage that could call upon 7-10 people (23.7%) or more than 10 people (14.2%). Differences in percentages between the other Area Committee Areas were small. Respondents living in the most deprived, as opposed to the least deprived, fifth of areas of Hull were three times more likely to have no-one (2.9% vs. 0.8%), one third more likely to have 1-3 people (26.0% vs. 18.8%), and one quarter less likely to have 7-10 people (23.3% vs. 30.5%) or more than 10 people (14.1% vs. 18.3%) they could call upon for comfort and support in the event of a serious crisis.

Figure 4-216: Number of people that respondents could turn to for comfort and support in the event of a serious crisis by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area

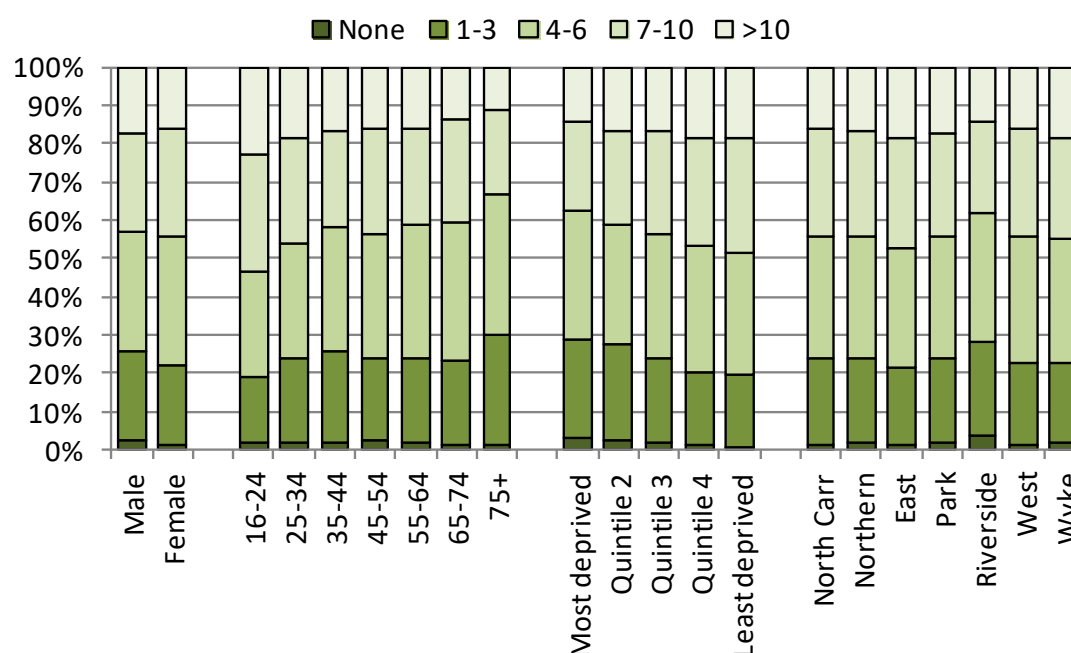
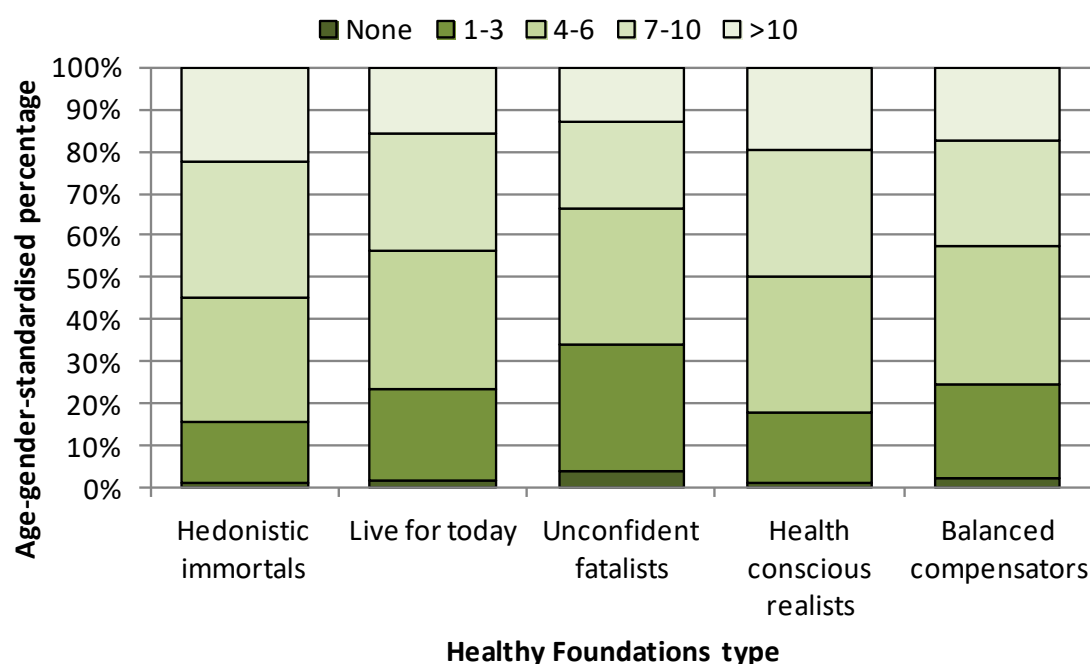


Figure 4-217 shows the number of people that respondents could turn to for comfort and support in the event of a serious crisis by Healthy Foundations type. Respondents categorised as 'Unconfident fatalists' were four times more likely to have no-one they could turn to (3.9%) than 'Health conscious realists' (0.9%) or 'Hedonistic immortals' (1.0%); twice as likely to have only 1-3 people they could turn to (30.3%) than 'Hedonistic immortals' (14.4%); one third less likely to have 7-10 people they could turn to (20.5%) than 'Hedonistic immortals' (32.3%) or 'Health conscious realists' (30.4%); and more than a third less likely to have more than 10 people they could turn to for comfort and support in the event of a serious crisis (13.1%) than 'Hedonistic immortals' (22.5%) or 'Health conscious realists' (19.5%).

Please refer to **section 21.36** starting on **page 794** for full tables of the numbers of people that respondents could turn to for comfort and support in the event of a serious crisis, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, as well as by Healthy Foundations type.

Figure 4-217: Number of people that respondents could turn to for comfort and support in the event of a serious crisis by Healthy Foundations type



4.14.26 Trends in social support indicators

As has been found for many other social capital indicators, the proportions choosing the most positive answer decreased in 2011 compared with 2009 for each subgroup with respect to whether respondents had someone they could ask for help if ill in bed, as well as the number of people they could call on for comfort and support in the event of a serious crisis.

As discussed earlier, that 'positive' percentages in 2009 were substantially higher than in most other surveys (the percentage having someone to ask for help if ill in bed was similar for both 2009 and 2004) might, at least in part, be due to the different methodology employed in 2009, whereby respondents were interviewed. This might have biased upwards the percentages reporting the positive options to each of these questions. This might happen as respondents may wish to 'impress' the interviewer, to project a 'better' image of themselves and their relationships with their community and beyond, by being more positive about their relationships with other people, and by extension themselves, than would be the case where surveys were self-completed by respondents. If this were the case, one would expect the percentages that chose the positive response to each of these questions to be highest in 2009.

Of course it might be that, given the reduced incomes and benefits, as well as rising unemployment, associated with the recession and government-decreed austerity programme when the survey was conducted in 2011-12, people see

the amount of control they are able to exercise over their own lives reduce, which might encourage a This 'batten down the hatches' approach among some respondents whereby they withdraw somewhat into their immediate families, rather than looking positively outwards to their communities and wider family/social networks. If this is the case, then we would expect the percentages to have dropped substantially in 2011, just as we would have expected the numbers to have increased substantially in 2009 compared with 2007, as a result of the sustained economic boom, that had only just ended at the time the 2009 survey was conducted.

However, these two hypotheses are speculative. There is no way of knowing whether one of these, both of these or neither of these is correct, nor the size of any potential bias, but they are worth keeping in mind when trying to understand changes over time.

Help if ill in bed

Table 4.69 shows the percentages of respondents that had at least one person they could turn to for help if ill in bed in 2011 with comparisons to the three preceding surveys conducted in 2004, 2007 and 2009, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area. The percentages reporting that they did have someone they could call on for help decreased in 2009 for each subgroup of respondents, typically by around 8%, but with decreases ranging from 6% to 11%. There was not an increase in those answering no, but very large increases in respondents saying they did not now or 'it depends', with nine-fold increases typical across subgroups. The increases were especially large, as they started from a very low base in 2009, from 1% in 2009 for Hull overall to 9.4% in 2011. It should be noted that the percentages saying they did have someone they could ask for help if ill in bed in 2011 were similar to those in 2007, while those in 2009 were similar to 2004.

The decrease since 2009 in percentages reporting they did have someone to call upon for help if ill in bed was slightly larger in men (15%) than women (13%). There was no trend with age; decreases in the percentages reporting they had someone they could ask for help if ill in bed were between 86% and 87% for all those aged less than 65 years, 88% in those aged 65-74 years and 81% in those aged 75 years and over. While the decrease since 2009 in those with someone they could call upon for help if ill in bed was greatest amongst those living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull (10%), and lowest among those in the least deprived fifth (7%), there was no clear trend in between these deprivation quintiles. Decreases in the percentages with someone they could call upon for help if ill in bed were greatest amongst respondents living in North Carr and Riverside (11%), lowest amongst respondents living in East and Park (6%).

Table 4.69: Percentage that had at least one person they could ask for help if ill in bed, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, comparisons with previous Hull surveys

Sub-group	If ill in bed, do you have anyone you could ask for help? (%)													
	Yes					No					Don't know / it depends			
	2004	2007	2009	2011		2004	2007	2009	2011		2004	2007	2009	2011
Males	93.0	85.3	94.5	84.8		3.1	4.4	4.4	5.3		3.9	10.2	1.1	9.9
Females	95.2	88.4	93.5	87.2		1.7	3.2	5.7	3.8		3.2	8.4	0.9	9.0
16-24	95.1	82.6	96.3	86.6		2.1	3.4	3.1	3.6		2.8	14.0	0.6	9.8
25-34	92.7	85.6	93.8	86.0		3.9	3.7	5.3	5.0		3.4	10.7	0.9	9.0
35-44	95.5	87.8	94.4	86.7		1.5	3.8	4.6	4.5		2.9	8.4	1.0	8.8
45-54	95.6	85.9	94.4	86.1		2.0	4.9	4.7	5.1		2.4	9.2	0.9	8.9
55-64	95.4	92.8	93.1	86.5		1.5	2.6	5.4	4.2		3.0	4.6	1.5	9.3
65-74	90.6	90.5	92.9	87.7		3.2	3.9	6.4	3.8		6.1	5.6	0.7	8.5
75+	90.5	82.5	90.7	81.4		2.5	4.0	7.9	5.6		7.0	13.5	1.4	13.0
Most deprived	96.9	84.5	92.0	83.2		2.0	5.8	7.1	5.9		1.0	9.7	0.9	10.9
Quintile 2	94.5	83.0	91.0	84.1		2.4	4.2	7.1	5.3		3.1	12.8	1.9	10.5
Quintile 3	93.9	85.3	93.5	85.6		2.5	3.5	6.0	4.4		3.6	11.2	0.5	10.0
Quintile 4	92.9	87.9	96.5	88.1		2.9	3.6	2.4	3.9		4.2	8.5	1.0	8.1
Least deprived	95.0	90.7	96.2	89.4		1.0	2.4	3.1	3.1		4.0	6.9	0.6	7.5
North Carr	98.3	89.5	95.0	84.8		1.1	2.9	4.0	4.4		0.6	7.6	0.9	10.8
Northern	94.5	87.7	95.2	87.1		2.0	3.2	4.4	4.1		3.4	9.2	0.4	8.8
East	96.1	91.1	94.4	88.5		2.0	3.0	4.1	3.7		1.8	5.9	1.5	7.8
Park	96.2	86.3	93.1	87.2		1.1	2.5	6.2	4.2		2.7	11.2	0.7	8.6
Riverside	94.3	83.3	92.1	82.4		2.5	6.8	6.8	6.5		3.1	10.0	1.0	11.1
West	94.7	89.5	96.9	87.3		1.8	3.0	2.5	3.5		3.5	7.5	0.6	9.2
Wyke	88.0	83.2	92.5	86.3		4.9	4.3	6.1	4.6		7.1	12.5	1.4	9.1
Hull	94.1	86.9	94.0	86.1		2.4	3.8	5.1	4.5		3.5	9.3	1.0	9.4

Comfort and support in a serious crisis

The number of people that respondents could turn to for comfort and support in the event of a serious crisis in 2011, with comparisons to previous surveys conducted in Hull in 2004, 2007 and 2009, are shown in **Table 4.70**, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area. Since 2009, the percentages of respondents that reported having 10 or more people they could turn to for comfort and support in the event of a serious crisis decreased in each sub-group, typically by around one third, with decreases ranging between 22% and 39%. At the same time, the percentages reporting they had 5-9 people, or 1-4 people, they could turn to for comfort and support in the event of a serious crisis increased in 2011 for each subgroup, typically by one fifth and one third respectively. The percentages in reporting they had no-one they could turn to for comfort and support in the event of a serious crisis increased overall in Hull by one third since 2009, but decreased for 7 out of 21 subgroups.

The decrease since 2009 in the percentage of respondents reporting they had 10 or more people they could turn to for comfort and support in the event of a serious crisis was slightly larger in men (33%) than women (30%), although the percentage for men in 2011 was greater than for 2004 or 2007, but lower among women in 2011 than each preceding survey. Women saw larger increases (26%) since 2009 reporting they had 5-9 people to turn to for comfort and support in the event of a serious crisis than men (16%), and a lower increase (22%) since 2009 reporting they had 1-4 people they could turn to, compared with 46% in men. More men and women in 2011 than in each preceding survey had 5-9 people they could turn to, with percentages having 1-4 people they could turn to higher than in 2007 or 2009.

No consistent trends in changes since 2009 by age were seen, with the exception of respondents reporting they had no-one they could turn to for comfort and support in the event of a serious crisis, which saw three-fold increases in the very young, increased by around two third in respondents aged 25-54 years, and decreased in older respondents, with decreases increasing as age increased. Of course, the percentages from each survey reporting they had no-one to turn to were small (5% or less for each subgroup in each survey).

In 2004 and 2007, respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were most likely to report having 1-4 people they could turn to for comfort and support in the event of a serious crisis (38% and 36% respectively in 2004 and 2007), in 2009 they were most likely to have 10 or more people they could turn to (44%), while in 2011 they were again most likely to have 1-4 people they could turn to (37%). In 2004 respondents living in the least deprived fifth of areas of Hull also were most likely to have 1-4 people they could turn to for comfort and support in the event of a serious crisis (48%), whereas in 2007, 2009 and 2011 they were most likely to have 10 or more people they could turn to (37%, 49% and 36% respectively). The decrease since 2009 in the percentage having 10 or more people they could turn to was greatest among

respondents living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull (39%), with decreases getting smaller as deprivation decreased, although a slightly larger decrease in the least deprived quintile than in the second least deprived quintile. Increases since 2009 in the percentages reporting they had 5-9 people they could turn to for comfort and support in the event of a serious crisis were higher in the two least deprived quintiles and lower in the two most deprived quintiles. Increases since 2009 in the percentages reporting they had 1-4 people they could turn to for comfort and support in the event of a serious crisis were similar for each deprivation quintile, while the least deprived quintile was the only one where the percentage reporting they had no-one they could turn to decreased in 2011 compared with 2009.

Respondents living in East Area Committee Area were the most likely to report having 10 or more people they could turn to for comfort and support in the event of a serious crisis in 2011, having seen the smallest decrease (22%) since 2009. This was the only Area Committee Area where respondents from each survey were more likely to have 10 or more people they could turn to for comfort and support in the event of a serious crisis, than any other number or people. Despite East having the highest percentage of respondents in 2011 reporting having 10 or more people they could turn to for comfort and support in the event of a serious crisis, this percentage was still lower than for each preceding survey. Respondents living in Riverside had the lowest percentage that had 10 or more people they could turn to for comfort and support in the event of a serious crisis, both in 2009 (42%) and in 2011 (27%), whilst having the highest percentage that had 1-4 people they could turn to (29% in 2009; 35% in 2011).

In 2004 the largest percentage of respondents reported having 1-4 people they could turn to for comfort and support in the event of a serious crisis in 5 of the 7 Area Committee Areas; in 2007 it was 3 out of 7 Area Committee Areas. In 2009, for each Area Committee Area, 10 or more was the most common response, while in 2011, the most common response was 5-9 people in 5 out of the 7 Area Committee Areas.

Across the four surveys where this question has been asked, the number of people that respondents could turn to for comfort and support in the event of a serious crisis has increased, typically being 1-4 people in 2004 (all except 3 subgroups), being 5-9 people in 2011, having been 10 or more people in each subgroup in 2009 with the exception of those aged 75+, amongst whom the most common choice of respondents in each survey has been 1-4 people.

Table 4.70: The number of people that respondents could turn to for comfort and support in the event of a serious crisis, by gender, age, local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile and Area Committee Area, comparisons with previous Hull surveys

Sub-group	Number of people that respondents could turn to for comfort and support in the event of a serious crisis (%)															
	None				1 to 4				5 to 9				10 or more			
	2004	2007	2009	2011	2004	2007	2009	2011	2004	2007	2009	2011	2004	2007	2009	2011
Males	2.3	4.9	1.7	2.3	41.0	31.6	22.5	32.8	27.8	33.0	28.5	33.0	28.9	30.5	47.3	31.8
Females	1.5	4.1	1.1	1.5	38.4	28.7	25.1	30.5	26.8	33.0	28.9	36.4	33.3	34.3	44.9	31.6
16-24	0.5	5.0	0.6	2.1	32.0	26.7	17.8	23.9	34.8	29.9	25.3	35.1	32.7	38.4	56.4	38.9
25-34	2.2	2.8	1.2	1.9	44.5	27.7	20.8	30.1	26.8	34.3	28.5	34.3	26.5	35.2	49.5	33.7
35-44	1.1	4.3	1.1	1.8	38.2	27.7	20.8	33.1	24.8	31.4	30.5	33.4	35.9	36.6	47.5	31.7
45-54	2.6	4.5	1.4	2.4	33.8	30.9	20.9	31.0	24.4	33.3	29.5	34.9	39.2	31.3	48.2	31.7
55-64	2.2	3.8	2.2	1.9	37.0	28.5	28.5	33.2	26.4	36.3	28.7	34.7	34.4	31.4	40.5	30.2
65-74	2.7	4.9	1.9	1.3	49.2	31.6	27.5	33.0	29.6	37.1	31.8	37.7	18.5	26.5	38.9	27.9
75+	3.6	8.1	2.2	1.1	52.3	44.2	40.8	42.0	24.2	27.5	27.1	35.2	19.9	20.3	29.9	21.7
Most deprived	1.2	6.6	1.7	2.9	38.2	35.7	28.4	37.3	28.3	32.2	26.2	33.2	32.3	25.4	43.7	26.7
Quintile 2	1.4	5.4	2.4	2.6	32.5	30.6	28.0	34.0	28.8	35.6	25.4	34.6	37.3	28.5	44.1	28.8
Quintile 3	2.0	3.4	1.7	1.9	39.6	30.7	21.7	30.8	28.7	32.8	29.2	35.7	29.7	33.1	47.3	31.6
Quintile 4	2.7	3.5	0.4	1.1	37.9	29.1	22.3	28.2	27.2	33.0	32.3	36.0	32.2	34.4	45.0	34.7
Least deprived	1.4	4.5	0.9	0.8	48.0	26.7	20.4	27.9	25.3	32.2	29.6	34.9	25.3	36.6	49.1	36.4
North Carr	0.3	3.6	1.7	1.4	44.4	27.1	27.2	32.1	28.1	34.6	24.8	34.9	27.2	34.6	46.3	31.6
Northern	1.1	4.6	1.0	1.7	44.9	35.6	20.0	32.6	25.5	34.5	29.7	32.6	28.5	25.3	49.3	33.1
East	2.3	4.7	1.7	1.4	24.1	27.1	23.8	28.7	32.6	31.4	28.7	34.1	41.0	36.8	45.9	35.8
Park	1.3	4.2	1.5	1.6	32.9	22.5	21.1	32.3	30.0	32.9	27.5	34.4	35.9	40.4	49.9	31.7
Riverside	1.1	8.0	1.4	3.5	38.4	34.1	28.8	34.7	25.0	30.9	27.9	35.1	35.5	27.0	41.9	26.8
West	2.0	2.4	1.2	1.0	38.3	28.5	25.3	30.0	27.1	37.9	28.6	37.8	32.6	31.1	44.9	31.1
Wyke	4.1	2.6	1.4	1.9	56.1	35.7	20.2	29.6	25.0	30.0	33.2	35.1	14.8	31.7	45.2	33.4
Hull	1.9	4.5	1.4	1.9	39.7	30.1	23.9	31.6	27.3	33.0	28.7	34.9	31.1	32.4	46.0	31.7

5 Tables: Health

5.1 SF-8 components

5.1.1 Self-reported health status

Table 5.1: Self-reported health status (Q4) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Self-reported health status (%)					
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't know
Males	6,188	10.4	28.2	33.8	18.9	8.5	0.3
Females	7,290	9.7	27.9	34.3	19.4	8.4	0.3
All	13,478	10.0	28.0	34.1	19.2	8.4	0.3

Table 5.2: Self-reported health status (Q4) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Self-reported health status (%)					
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't know
16-24	2,052	15.4	37.4	34.1	10.3	2.1	0.6
25-34	2,320	14.4	38.5	33.2	10.6	2.8	0.4
35-44	2,271	11.7	33.6	35.0	13.7	5.9	0.2
45-54	2,222	10.0	26.6	34.2	18.4	10.8	0.1
55-64	1,975	6.0	19.7	32.9	25.8	15.5	0.1
65-74	1,517	4.0	15.5	36.2	30.9	13.2	0.3
75+	1,111	2.7	12.2	33.5	38.2	13.3	0.2

Table 5.3: Self-reported health status (Q4) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Self-reported health status (%)					
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't know
Most dep.	2,602	7.3	22.6	33.1	24.2	12.5	0.4
2	2,732	8.0	24.4	33.7	21.9	11.6	0.4
3	2,751	10.2	29.6	32.9	18.8	8.3	0.2
4	2,651	12.4	29.3	34.7	17.1	6.4	0.2
Least dep.	2,742	12.3	33.9	36.1	14.1	3.5	0.1

Table 5.4: Self-reported health status (Q4) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Self-reported health status (%)					
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't know
Bransholme East	542	10.5	26.2	31.7	23.4	7.7	0.4
Bransholme West	440	5.5	23.6	35.5	21.4	13.6	0.5
Kings Park	505	14.5	33.3	36.4	12.5	3.2	0.2
North Carr	1,487	10.4	27.8	34.4	19.1	7.9	0.3
Beverley	448	10.3	28.1	37.3	19.9	4.5	0.0
Orchard Park & Greenwood	739	8.9	19.5	32.6	24.8	13.4	0.8
University	564	10.5	33.3	30.3	18.6	7.1	0.2
Northern	1,751	9.8	26.2	33.1	21.5	9.1	0.4
Ings	617	12.8	25.8	33.7	20.4	7.3	0.0
Longhill	572	7.9	25.5	31.5	23.4	11.5	0.2
Sutton	669	11.4	29.0	33.9	17.2	8.2	0.3
East	1,858	10.8	26.9	33.1	20.2	8.9	0.2
Holderness	717	10.3	30.5	35.7	16.9	6.3	0.3
Marfleet	671	9.5	25.6	32.0	21.8	10.7	0.3
Southcoates East	465	9.5	23.7	31.8	22.2	12.7	0.2
Southcoates West	408	8.8	28.2	38.0	15.9	8.8	0.2
Park	2,261	9.6	27.2	34.2	19.2	9.4	0.3
Drypool	643	9.6	27.5	34.5	18.8	9.0	0.5
Myton	766	6.5	24.7	35.2	22.3	11.0	0.3
Newington	592	7.8	26.9	33.8	20.3	11.0	0.3
St Andrews	436	8.5	24.8	35.3	20.0	11.2	0.2
Riverside	2,437	8.0	26.0	34.7	20.5	10.5	0.3
Boothferry	614	11.1	31.9	34.7	17.4	4.9	0.0
Derringham	570	11.2	26.1	38.9	18.2	5.4	0.0
Pickering	672	8.2	28.0	34.8	18.5	10.0	0.6
West	1,856	10.1	28.7	36.0	18.0	6.9	0.2
Avenue	734	13.6	33.1	32.0	15.0	6.0	0.3
Bricknell	432	13.7	34.0	33.6	14.4	4.4	0.0
Newland	662	10.3	35.0	33.5	15.9	5.1	0.2
Wyke	1,828	12.4	34.0	32.9	15.2	5.3	0.2
Hull	13,478	10.0	28.0	34.1	19.2	8.4	0.3

Table 5.5: Self-reported health status (Q4) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Self-reported health status (Age-standardised %)					
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't know
Hedonistic immortals	1,609	13.8	35.3	33.3	13.7	3.8	0.0
Live for today	3,447	8.7	28.1	38.0	19.6	5.3	0.2
Unconfident fatalists	2,229	4.8	19.1	31.6	26.3	17.6	0.6
Health conscious realists	2,772	17.5	39.4	31.9	9.3	1.8	0.1
Balanced compensators	1,159	8.9	23.6	34.5	22.4	10.4	0.2

5.1.2 Impact of physical health problems on physical activities

Table 5.6: Degree to which usual physical activities over the past 4 weeks have been affected by physical health problems (Q5) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Degree to which usual physical activities over the past 4 weeks have been affected by physical health problems (%)				
		Not at all	Very little	Somewhat	Quite a lot	Could not do physical activities
Males	6,183	51.0	19.8	14.0	12.0	3.2
Females	7,276	48.4	20.1	13.9	13.7	3.9
All	13,459	49.6	19.9	13.9	12.9	3.6

Table 5.7: Degree to which usual physical activities over the past 4 weeks have been affected by physical health problems (Q5) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Degree to which usual physical activities over the past 4 weeks have been affected by physical health problems (%)				
		Not at all	Very little	Somewhat	Quite a lot	Could not do physical activities
16-24	2,046	66.2	19.2	7.6	6.4	0.6
25-34	2,316	64.9	18.4	9.2	6.5	1.0
35-44	2,267	58.7	19.0	11.7	8.9	1.7
45-54	2,216	50.3	18.6	13.7	13.7	3.7
55-64	1,972	36.1	21.2	17.7	18.6	6.4
65-74	1,521	29.3	23.1	20.9	20.8	5.9
75+	1,112	18.9	22.3	24.3	24.5	10.1

Table 5.8: Degree to which usual physical activities over the past 4 weeks have been affected by physical health problems (Q5) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Degree to which usual physical activities over the past 4 weeks have been affected by physical health problems (%)				
		Not at all	Very little	Some what	Quite a lot	Could not do physical activities
Most dep.	2,597	41.9	20.5	15.2	16.9	5.5
2	2,719	45.1	19.0	16.6	14.8	4.5
3	2,752	50.7	19.9	13.6	12.5	3.4
4	2,649	52.8	19.8	12.9	11.6	2.9
Least dep.	2,742	57.1	20.5	11.5	9.1	1.8

Table 5.9: Degree to which usual physical activities over the past 4 weeks have been affected by physical health problems (Q5) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Degree to which usual physical activities over the past 4 weeks have been affected by physical health problems (%)				
		Not at all	Very little	Some what	Quite a lot	Could not do physical activities
Bransholme East	542	48.3	18.5	15.3	14.0	3.9
Bransholme West	441	41.0	20.9	17.5	14.1	6.6
Kings Park	506	58.9	17.8	12.3	9.7	1.4
North Carr	1,489	49.8	18.9	14.9	12.6	3.8
Beverley	448	54.2	22.8	10.0	10.7	2.2
Orchard Park & Greenwood	731	40.6	19.8	14.8	18.5	6.3
University	563	51.0	18.5	16.0	11.7	2.8
Northern	1,742	47.5	20.1	13.9	14.3	4.1
Ings	618	50.3	21.2	12.9	12.5	3.1
Longhill	576	43.4	18.4	17.0	16.5	4.7
Sutton	667	52.3	17.8	13.2	13.3	3.3
East	1,861	48.9	19.1	14.3	14.0	3.7
Holderness	716	53.2	21.1	11.3	11.7	2.7
Marfleet	667	47.1	17.5	15.9	14.5	4.9
Southcoates East	464	46.8	19.4	11.6	17.7	4.5
Southcoates West	408	50.0	17.6	15.2	13.5	3.7
Park	2,255	49.5	19.1	13.4	14.1	3.9
Drypool	638	48.7	20.7	13.8	12.7	4.1
Myton	767	45.8	22.0	14.7	12.9	4.6
Newington	589	43.0	20.9	16.6	16.1	3.4
St Andrews	435	47.4	20.7	13.8	14.0	4.1
Riverside	2,429	46.2	21.2	14.8	13.8	4.1
Boothferry	614	56.7	16.8	12.2	11.7	2.6
Derringham	574	50.7	20.9	14.8	10.3	3.3
Pickering	668	46.7	22.3	12.4	14.1	4.5
West	1,856	51.2	20.0	13.1	12.1	3.5
Avenue	733	54.2	20.9	15.3	8.0	1.6
Bricknell	432	55.1	17.8	14.4	10.4	2.3
Newland	662	56.0	22.5	9.8	9.4	2.3
Wyke	1,827	55.1	20.7	13.1	9.1	2.0
Wyke	1,827	55.1	20.7	13.1	9.1	2.0
Hull	13,459	49.6	19.9	13.9	12.9	3.6

5.1.3 Impact of physical health problems on daily work

Table 5.10: Difficulty over the past 4 weeks in doing daily work, both at home and away from home, because of physical health (Q6) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Difficulty over the past 4 weeks in doing daily work, both at home and away from home, because of physical health (%)				
		None at all	A little bit	Some	Quite a lot	Could not do daily work
Males	6,190	60.0	16.1	11.5	8.9	3.5
Females	7,301	57.0	16.0	12.4	11.4	3.2
All	13,491	58.4	16.0	12.0	10.3	3.3

Table 5.11: Degree to which usual physical activities over the past 4 weeks have been affected by physical health problems (Q6) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Difficulty over the past 4 weeks in doing daily work, both at home and away from home, because of physical health (%)				
		None at all	A little bit	Some	Quite a lot	Could not do daily work
16-24	2,051	77.1	13.8	5.5	2.9	0.6
25-34	2,319	74.2	13.5	6.6	4.8	0.9
35-44	2,276	65.7	15.0	9.7	7.4	2.1
45-54	2,217	58.0	14.6	12.4	11.0	4.1
55-64	1,985	44.2	18.5	15.6	15.9	5.8
65-74	1,520	39.8	18.9	18.7	17.3	5.3
75+	1,112	27.3	22.0	23.3	20.4	6.9

Table 5.12: Difficulty over the past 4 weeks in doing daily work, both at home and away from home, because of physical health (Q6) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Difficulty over the past 4 weeks in doing daily work, both at home and away from home, because of physical health (%)				
		None at all	A little bit	Some	Quite a lot	Could not do daily work
Most dep.	2,604	50.7	16.4	14.1	14.1	4.7
2	2,735	53.6	15.9	14.4	12.1	4.0
3	2,755	59.1	15.5	12.1	10.2	3.2
4	2,655	60.9	17.1	9.9	9.2	2.9
Least dep.	2,742	67.3	15.3	9.5	6.0	1.9

Table 5.13: Difficulty over the past 4 weeks in doing daily work, both at home and away from home, because of physical health (Q6) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Difficulty over the past 4 weeks in doing daily work, both at home and away from home, because of physical health (%)				
		None at all	A little bit	Some	Quite a lot	Could not do daily work
Bransholme East	541	56.4	15.2	14.2	10.5	3.7
Bransholme West	441	49.4	18.1	15.4	12.9	4.1
Kings Park	502	66.1	14.9	9.6	7.6	1.8
North Carr	1,484	57.6	16.0	13.0	10.2	3.2
Beverley	449	65.0	17.1	8.7	7.8	1.3
Orchard Park & Greenwood	737	50.6	14.8	13.8	15.2	5.6
University	567	63.0	13.4	12.7	8.6	2.3
Northern	1,753	58.3	14.9	12.2	11.2	3.4
Ings	619	59.3	15.0	14.4	8.7	2.6
Longhill	577	52.0	17.7	13.7	11.8	4.9
Sutton	670	61.2	13.6	11.0	10.7	3.4
East	1,866	57.7	15.3	13.0	10.4	3.6
Holderness	720	62.8	16.5	8.9	9.0	2.8
Marfleet	670	57.5	13.0	14.0	11.3	4.2
Southcoates East	464	52.8	14.9	12.5	15.9	3.9
Southcoates West	409	57.7	13.0	15.6	10.8	2.9
Park	2,263	58.2	14.5	12.4	11.4	3.4
Drypool	644	57.8	15.2	12.1	11.8	3.1
Myton	770	53.2	18.6	12.9	11.2	4.2
Newington	591	52.5	17.4	13.4	13.4	3.4
St Andrews	436	57.8	16.5	11.2	10.1	4.4
Riverside	2,441	55.1	17.0	12.5	11.7	3.7
Boothferry	613	63.5	15.3	10.3	7.8	3.1
Derringham	571	61.5	17.5	11.4	6.0	3.7
Pickering	669	52.9	18.1	12.9	13.2	3.0
West	1,853	59.0	17.0	11.5	9.2	3.2
Avenue	737	61.9	19.1	9.2	7.2	2.6
Bricknell	431	63.8	16.7	10.4	6.0	3.0
Newland	663	65.6	16.0	8.6	8.0	1.8
Wyke	1,831	63.7	17.4	9.3	7.2	2.4
Hull	13,491	58.4	16.0	12.0	10.3	3.3

5.1.4 Bodily pain

Table 5.14: How much bodily pain have you had in the past 4 weeks (Q7) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	How much bodily pain have you had in the past 4 weeks (%)					
		None	Very mild	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Very severe
Males	6,195	34.2	23.8	14.3	18.0	7.9	1.7
Females	7,302	30.4	22.0	14.3	20.2	10.6	2.5
All	13,497	32.2	22.8	14.3	19.2	9.4	2.1

Table 5.15: How much bodily pain have you had in the past 4 weeks (Q7) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How much bodily pain have you had in the past 4 weeks (%)					
		None	Very mild	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Very severe
16-24	2,052	43.4	28.8	13.5	10.7	3.0	0.6
25-34	2,323	45.7	23.8	12.8	12.7	4.0	1.0
35-44	2,273	36.3	24.9	14.5	15.3	7.3	1.8
45-54	2,213	27.7	23.6	14.1	19.4	11.3	3.8
55-64	1,982	22.0	19.1	15.9	24.3	15.0	3.7
65-74	1,528	20.2	18.7	14.3	29.6	15.2	2.0
75+	1,115	18.1	16.8	16.1	32.4	14.6	2.1

Table 5.16: How much bodily pain have you had in the past 4 weeks (Q7) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How much bodily pain have you had in the past 4 weeks (%)					
		None	Very mild	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Very severe
Most dep.	2,609	30.0	18.8	13.6	21.2	12.8	3.5
2	2,734	30.2	20.1	14.9	20.6	11.3	2.8
3	2,752	32.2	23.3	13.7	19.4	9.5	1.9
4	2,653	32.6	25.9	14.4	17.8	7.9	1.5
Least dep.	2,749	35.6	26.2	14.9	16.8	5.4	1.1

Table 5.17: How much bodily pain have you had in the past 4 weeks (Q7) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	How much bodily pain have you had in the past 4 weeks (%)					
		None	Very mild	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Very severe
Bransholme E	542	32.8	19.6	13.7	20.1	11.8	2.0
Bransholme W	439	31.2	18.2	13.7	23.2	11.2	2.5
Kings Park	506	36.6	23.5	15.2	17.6	6.3	0.8
North Carr	1,487	33.6	20.5	14.2	20.2	9.8	1.7
Beverley	450	34.9	26.2	13.1	16.7	7.6	1.6
Orchard Park & Greenwood	739	29.1	20.3	12.2	20.7	13.4	4.3
University	567	31.4	28.6	15.0	15.7	7.6	1.8
Northern	1,756	31.3	24.5	13.3	18.1	10.0	2.8
Ings	622	32.0	24.4	11.6	22.0	8.0	1.9
Longhill	576	29.7	19.4	14.9	19.6	12.0	4.3
Sutton	668	31.9	23.4	14.8	17.8	9.6	2.5
East	1,866	31.2	22.5	13.8	19.8	9.8	2.9
Holderness	718	32.9	24.7	14.5	19.4	7.2	1.4
Marfleet	672	31.5	19.0	13.8	22.0	10.7	2.8
Southcoates E	463	32.0	19.4	14.0	21.0	12.3	1.3
Southcoates W	408	33.3	20.6	15.2	20.1	8.6	2.2
Park	2,261	32.4	21.2	14.3	20.6	9.6	1.9
Drypool	645	31.8	21.2	15.2	19.5	10.9	1.4
Myton	768	31.8	19.4	15.9	19.1	11.3	2.5
Newington	589	28.2	20.5	14.9	21.1	12.4	2.9
St Andrews	437	31.4	24.0	13.3	18.1	9.6	3.7
Riverside	2,439	30.8	21.0	15.0	19.5	11.2	2.5
Boothferry	615	35.1	22.4	15.6	16.4	9.4	1.0
Derringham	572	32.7	24.0	15.2	19.9	7.3	0.9
Pickering	669	35.4	19.9	12.0	19.0	11.4	2.4
West	1,856	34.5	22.0	14.2	18.4	9.5	1.5
Avenue	737	31.1	30.0	15.1	17.1	4.9	1.9
Bricknell	432	30.8	25.2	18.1	18.8	5.8	1.4
Newland	663	33.5	30.2	12.8	16.9	5.4	1.2
Wyke	1,832	31.9	28.9	15.0	17.4	5.3	1.5
Hull	13,497	32.2	22.8	14.3	19.2	9.4	2.1

5.1.5 Energy

Table 5.18: How much energy did you have in the past 4 weeks (Q8) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	How much energy did you have in the past 4 weeks (%)				
		Very much	Quite a lot	Some	A little	None
Males	6,196	13.3	46.2	28.2	10.4	2.0
Females	7,312	8.0	42.5	32.7	13.9	2.9
All	13,508	10.4	44.2	30.6	12.3	2.5

Table 5.19: How much energy did you have in the past 4 weeks (Q8) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How much energy did you have in the past 4 weeks (%)				
		Very much	Quite a lot	Some	A little	None
16-24	2,051	18.2	49.9	24.0	6.9	1.0
25-34	2,321	13.1	52.0	24.4	8.2	2.2
35-44	2,275	11.6	48.2	27.3	10.5	2.4
45-54	2,216	9.2	44.9	29.6	13.3	3.1
55-64	1,985	7.7	38.7	35.0	15.2	3.5
65-74	1,527	4.8	38.2	38.7	16.3	2.0
75+	1,122	3.0	25.8	45.7	21.8	3.6

Table 5.20: How much energy did you have in the past 4 weeks (Q8) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How much energy did you have in the past 4 weeks (%)				
		Very much	Quite a lot	Some	A little	None
Most dep.	2,615	10.4	36.1	33.2	16.9	3.4
2	2,736	8.6	41.3	31.4	15.6	3.2
3	2,754	10.4	44.5	30.5	12.0	2.7
4	2,656	11.3	47.0	30.0	9.6	2.1
Least dep.	2,747	11.5	51.7	28.2	7.6	0.9

Table 5.21: How much energy did you have in the past 4 weeks (Q8) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	How much energy did you have in the past 4 weeks (%)				
		Very much	Quite a lot	Some	A little	None
Bransholme E	542	10.9	40.2	31.0	14.2	3.7
Bransholme W	439	8.2	38.3	34.4	16.2	3.0
Kings Park	506	10.3	54.5	26.1	7.3	1.8
North Carr	1,487	9.9	44.5	30.3	12.4	2.8
Beverley	450	9.8	51.3	31.1	6.7	1.1
Orchard Park & Greenwood	742	9.8	36.1	33.2	17.8	3.1
University	568	10.9	46.3	30.5	9.9	2.5
Northern	1,760	10.2	43.3	31.8	12.4	2.4
Ings	620	11.9	43.2	31.3	10.3	3.2
Longhill	578	7.4	41.0	34.9	13.1	3.5
Sutton	670	10.4	46.4	29.6	11.3	2.2
East	1,868	10.0	43.7	31.8	11.6	2.9
Holderness	720	8.9	49.7	29.0	10.4	1.9
Marfleet	672	8.9	40.8	31.7	15.2	3.4
Southcoates E	466	10.1	38.8	32.2	16.3	2.6
Southcoates W	407	8.8	45.7	31.0	12.3	2.2
Park	2,265	9.1	44.1	30.8	13.4	2.6
Drypool	644	9.9	42.9	31.1	14.1	2.0
Myton	771	10.8	38.7	31.3	16.3	3.0
Newington	592	10.3	42.1	29.7	14.7	3.2
St Andrews	437	11.9	41.2	31.1	12.6	3.2
Riverside	2,444	10.6	41.0	30.8	14.7	2.8
Boothferry	613	11.7	47.8	28.1	11.1	1.3
Derringham	572	10.0	46.9	32.2	8.7	2.3
Pickering	671	10.0	42.2	32.0	12.5	3.3
West	1,856	10.6	45.5	30.8	10.9	2.3
Avenue	735	10.9	49.3	27.8	9.9	2.2
Bricknell	431	13.0	48.5	27.1	11.4	0.0
Newland	662	14.5	47.0	28.7	8.8	1.1
Wyke	1,828	12.7	48.2	28.0	9.8	1.3
Hull	13,508	10.4	44.2	30.6	12.3	2.5

5.1.6 Social activities limited by physical health or emotional problems

Table 5.22: How much did physical health or emotional problems limit your usual social activities with family or friends in the past 4 weeks (Q9) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	How much did physical health or emotional problems limit your usual social activities in the past 4 weeks (%)				
		Not at all	Very little	Some what	Quite a lot	Could not do social activities
Males	6,195	47.0	24.9	14.7	10.5	2.9
Females	7,299	41.6	24.9	16.7	12.8	4.0
All	13,494	44.0	24.9	15.8	11.8	3.5

Table 5.23: How much did physical health or emotional problems limit your usual social activities with family or friends in the past 4 weeks (Q9) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How much did physical health or emotional problems limit your usual social activities in the past 4 weeks (%)				
		Not at all	Very little	Some what	Quite a lot	Could not do social activities
16-24	2,050	53.3	26.1	12.6	6.9	1.0
25-34	2,317	52.6	24.9	13.0	7.9	1.6
35-44	2,276	46.6	25.8	15.3	9.6	2.7
45-54	2,219	42.9	24.0	14.9	14.5	3.7
55-64	1,982	37.7	23.9	17.2	16.2	5.0
65-74	1,524	36.3	24.1	19.8	15.2	4.6
75+	1,115	28.1	25.4	22.2	15.4	9.0

Table 5.24: How much did physical health or emotional problems limit your usual social activities with family or friends in the past 4 weeks (Q9) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How much did physical health or emotional problems limit your usual social activities in the past 4 weeks (%)				
		Not at all	Very little	Some what	Quite a lot	Could not do social activities
Most dep.	2,609	37.3	23.9	18.1	16.1	4.6
2	2,732	39.3	24.3	16.9	15.2	4.4
3	2,753	43.5	25.6	16.3	10.8	3.9
4	2,652	47.7	25.6	13.9	10.0	2.9
Least dep.	2,748	52.3	25.2	13.7	7.1	1.8

Table 5.25: How much did physical health or emotional problems limit your usual social activities with family or friends in the past 4 weeks (Q9) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	How much did physical health or emotional problems limit your usual social activities in the past 4 weeks (%)				
		Not at all	Very little	Some what	Quite a lot	Could not do social activities
Bransholme E	541	41.2	26.1	16.6	13.1	3.0
Bransholme W	439	36.7	26.7	15.5	16.2	5.0
Kings Park	505	48.9	29.5	12.7	7.5	1.4
North Carr	1,485	42.5	27.4	14.9	12.1	3.0
Beverley	449	51.0	25.6	13.6	8.0	1.8
Orchard Park & Greenwood	742	37.6	23.0	16.2	17.4	5.8
University	567	43.0	27.5	15.0	12.7	1.8
Northern	1,758	42.8	25.1	15.1	13.5	3.5
Ings	620	44.4	27.1	15.8	9.5	3.2
Longhill	577	40.9	21.3	21.5	11.1	5.2
Sutton	667	46.9	23.7	15.7	10.8	2.8
East	1,864	44.2	24.1	17.5	10.5	3.7
Holderness	719	49.9	22.9	13.8	9.9	3.5
Marfleet	670	40.3	24.8	16.4	13.7	4.8
Southcoates E	463	41.5	21.6	18.6	14.0	4.3
Southcoates W	408	45.6	23.3	16.2	11.8	3.2
Park	2,260	44.6	23.3	16.0	12.2	4.0
Drypool	645	44.2	23.3	15.2	12.6	4.8
Myton	769	38.5	25.0	18.7	14.6	3.3
Newington	588	42.7	22.6	16.3	13.9	4.4
St Andrews	437	39.8	25.4	16.5	14.6	3.7
Riverside	2,439	41.2	24.0	16.8	13.9	4.0
Boothferry	616	49.5	22.4	14.9	10.2	2.9
Derringham	572	49.3	26.2	13.3	9.4	1.7
Pickering	666	40.8	26.6	14.7	13.7	4.2
West	1,854	46.3	25.1	14.3	11.2	3.0
Avenue	737	47.5	25.8	16.0	8.3	2.4
Bricknell	433	51.0	24.0	15.5	6.7	2.8
Newland	664	44.1	29.2	13.7	9.8	3.2
Wyke	1,834	47.1	26.6	15.0	8.5	2.8
Hull	13,494	44.0	24.9	15.8	11.8	3.5

5.1.7 Emotional problems

Table 5.26: How much have you been bothered by emotional problems (such as feeling anxious, depressed or irritable) in the past 4 weeks (Q10) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	How much have you been bothered by emotional problems in the past 4 weeks (%)				
		Not at all	Slightly	Moderately	Quite a lot	Extremely
Males	6,200	41.9	27.8	14.6	12.2	3.5
Females	7,315	33.4	30.0	15.9	16.0	4.7
All	13,515	37.3	29.0	15.3	14.3	4.2

Table 5.27: How much have you been bothered by emotional problems (such as feeling anxious, depressed or irritable) in the past 4 weeks (Q10) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How much have you been bothered by emotional problems in the past 4 weeks (%)				
		Not at all	Slightly	Moderately	Quite a lot	Extremely
16-24	2,054	40.3	30.3	14.4	11.2	3.7
25-34	2,320	39.0	30.4	14.1	12.4	4.1
35-44	2,278	35.0	31.6	14.4	13.9	5.1
45-54	2,219	33.6	27.7	14.2	18.2	6.4
55-64	1,986	36.0	27.3	16.0	16.4	4.4
65-74	1,527	39.6	27.4	16.4	14.5	2.0
75+	1,120	39.3	26.3	20.7	12.6	1.2

Table 5.28: How much have you been bothered by emotional problems (such as feeling anxious, depressed or irritable) in the past 4 weeks (Q10) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How much have you been bothered by emotional problems in the past 4 weeks (%)				
		Not at all	Slightly	Moderately	Quite a lot	Extremely
Most dep.	2,613	34.3	25.1	16.0	19.3	5.2
2	2,734	36.4	26.4	15.8	15.9	5.6
3	2,760	36.5	29.1	16.1	13.8	4.5
4	2,658	37.7	32.9	14.4	11.9	3.1
Least dep.	2,750	41.4	31.4	14.3	10.5	2.4

Table 5.29: How much have you been bothered by emotional problems (such as feeling anxious, depressed or irritable) in the past 4 weeks (Q10) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	How much have you been bothered by emotional problems in the past 4 weeks (%)				
		Not at all	Slightly	Moderately	Quite a lot	Extremely
Bransholme E	543	38.5	26.0	16.6	15.5	3.5
Bransholme W	438	37.7	26.0	16.4	14.8	5.0
Kings Park	506	41.5	31.0	13.2	11.3	3.0
North Carr	1,487	39.3	27.7	15.4	13.9	3.8
Beverley	450	39.6	32.4	14.4	10.9	2.7
Orchard Park & Greenwood	742	33.3	26.3	16.3	19.0	5.1
University	567	35.4	33.0	15.7	12.7	3.2
Northern	1,759	35.6	30.0	15.6	14.9	3.9
Ings	622	39.7	28.1	15.1	14.0	3.1
Longhill	578	35.8	27.0	14.9	16.8	5.5
Sutton	668	41.5	29.3	15.3	9.4	4.5
East	1,868	39.1	28.2	15.1	13.2	4.3
Holderness	720	42.6	29.3	11.9	12.6	3.5
Marfleet	670	37.2	24.5	15.5	17.6	5.2
Southcoates E	465	36.6	27.1	17.4	14.0	4.9
Southcoates W	409	39.9	27.4	16.6	13.4	2.7
Park	2,264	39.3	27.1	15.0	14.5	4.2
Drypool	646	32.8	30.5	16.7	15.5	4.5
Myton	771	32.6	26.8	14.9	20.5	5.2
Newington	591	37.9	25.2	13.4	17.1	6.4
St Andrews	437	37.3	28.4	14.0	14.6	5.7
Riverside	2,445	34.8	27.7	14.8	17.3	5.4
Boothferry	612	38.4	33.8	13.9	11.4	2.5
Derringham	574	39.5	32.6	14.1	10.1	3.7
Pickering	671	37.4	24.9	17.6	16.4	3.7
West	1,857	38.4	30.2	15.3	12.8	3.3
Avenue	739	34.5	34.6	15.2	12.3	3.4
Bricknell	433	39.7	31.6	15.7	9.0	3.9
Newland	663	33.2	31.4	17.5	13.9	4.1
Wyke	1,835	35.3	32.8	16.1	12.1	3.8
Hull	13,515	37.3	29.0	15.3	14.3	4.2

5.1.8 Activities limited by emotional problems

Table 5.30: How much did personal or emotional problems keep you from doing your usual work, school or daily activities in the past 4 weeks (Q11) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	How much did personal or emotional problems keep you from doing your usual work, school or daily activities in the past 4 weeks (%)				
		Not at all	Very little	Some what	Quite a lot	Could not do daily activities
Males	6,189	57.8	20.2	11.9	7.9	2.2
Females	7,282	51.2	21.6	14.3	10.4	2.6
All	13,471	54.2	20.9	13.2	9.2	2.4

Table 5.31: How much did personal or emotional problems keep you from doing your usual work, school or daily activities in the past 4 weeks (Q11) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How much did personal or emotional problems keep you from doing your usual work, school or daily activities in the past 4 weeks (%)				
		Not at all	Very little	Some what	Quite a lot	Could not do daily activities
16-24	2,053	56.5	24.3	12.1	6.1	1.0
25-34	2,320	59.1	22.1	11.6	6.4	0.9
35-44	2,279	54.8	22.3	12.4	8.7	1.8
45-54	2,216	53.7	17.6	13.5	12.3	2.8
55-64	1,979	52.3	18.5	13.5	11.8	3.7
65-74	1,512	51.8	20.6	14.8	9.7	3.1
75+	1,101	46.2	21.0	16.5	10.6	5.6

Table 5.32: How much did personal or emotional problems keep you from doing your usual work, school or daily activities in the past 4 weeks (Q11) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How much did personal or emotional problems keep you from doing your usual work, school or daily activities in the past 4 weeks (%)				
		Not at all	Very little	Some what	Quite a lot	Could not do daily activities
Most dep.	2,605	45.6	20.8	17.2	12.8	3.6
2	2,721	49.2	21.3	14.4	12.1	3.1
3	2,753	54.3	21.1	13.1	8.9	2.7
4	2,648	58.5	21.4	10.8	7.5	1.9
Least dep.	2,744	63.2	20.2	10.5	5.0	1.1

Table 5.33: How much did personal or emotional problems keep you from doing your usual work, school or daily activities in the past 4 weeks (Q11) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	How much did personal or emotional problems keep you from doing your usual work, school or daily activities in the past 4 weeks (%)				
		Not at all	Very little	Some what	Quite a lot	Could not do daily activities
Bransholme E	542	53.0	21.8	14.9	8.3	2.0
Bransholme W	436	50.2	19.7	16.1	10.3	3.7
Kings Park	506	63.8	19.6	10.1	5.9	0.6
North Carr	1,484	55.9	20.4	13.6	8.1	2.0
Beverley	448	61.4	21.7	11.6	4.9	0.4
Orchard Park & Greenwood	741	45.2	20.8	15.7	14.4	3.9
University	566	49.6	26.3	13.6	8.8	1.6
Northern	1,755	50.8	22.8	14.0	10.2	2.3
Ings	620	58.4	19.5	10.6	9.0	2.4
Longhill	574	50.0	19.3	16.2	10.3	4.2
Sutton	666	59.0	20.9	10.5	8.3	1.4
East	1,860	56.0	19.9	12.3	9.1	2.6
Holderness	716	63.4	19.4	8.4	6.7	2.1
Marfleet	667	51.3	20.5	14.4	10.5	3.3
Southcoates E	464	50.4	20.0	14.9	12.1	2.6
Southcoates W	405	55.6	17.8	14.8	9.6	2.2
Park	2,252	55.7	19.6	12.7	9.5	2.6
Drypool	640	52.8	19.2	13.3	11.9	2.8
Myton	768	45.2	22.0	18.0	12.4	2.5
Newington	591	50.6	21.3	14.6	9.8	3.7
St Andrews	437	50.6	22.0	14.0	11.0	2.5
Riverside	2,436	49.5	21.1	15.2	11.4	2.9
Boothferry	613	60.2	20.9	9.1	8.2	1.6
Derringham	572	57.3	23.6	11.2	5.9	1.9
Pickering	668	51.2	20.5	12.4	12.6	3.3
West	1,853	56.1	21.6	11.0	9.1	2.3
Avenue	737	58.1	22.4	11.5	5.6	2.4
Bricknell	431	60.6	21.8	10.4	4.4	2.8
Newland	663	53.2	20.2	17.0	8.3	1.2
Wyke	1,831	56.9	21.5	13.3	6.3	2.1
Hull	13,471	54.2	20.9	13.2	9.2	2.4

5.2 Activities limited by long-term illness or disability

Table 5.34: Activities limited by long-term illness or disability (Q12) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Activities limited by long term illness or disability (%)	
		Yes	No
Males	6,098	27.8	72.2
Females	7,153	29.8	70.2
All	13,251	28.9	71.1

Table 5.35: Activities limited by long-term illness or disability (Q12) by age group

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Activities limited by long term illness or disability (%)	
		Yes	No
16-24	2,025	8.9	91.1
25-34	2,292	14.4	85.6
35-44	2,239	21.6	78.4
45-54	2,178	32.6	67.4
55-64	1,945	43.7	56.3
65-74	1,480	46.6	53.4
75+	1,080	53.9	46.1

Table 5.36: Activities limited by long-term illness or disability (Q12) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Activities limited by long term illness or disability (%)	
		Yes	No
Most deprived	2,555	36.3	63.7
2	2,667	32.2	67.8
3	2,711	29.5	70.5
4	2,615	26.7	73.3
Least deprived	2,703	20.1	79.9

Table 5.37: Activities limited by long-term illness or disability (Q12) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Activities limited by long term illness or disability (%)	
		Yes	No
Bransholme East	528	27.5	72.5
Bransholme West	426	33.8	66.2
Kings Park	495	21.4	78.6
North Carr	1,449	27.3	72.7
Beverley	437	22.2	77.8
Orchard Park & Greenwood	732	37.3	62.7
University	557	25.0	75.0
Northern	1,726	29.5	70.5
Ings	608	29.8	70.2
Longhill	561	36.4	63.6
Sutton	656	27.9	72.1
East	1,825	31.1	68.9
Holderness	708	24.6	75.4
Marfleet	659	32.2	67.8
Southcoates East	452	35.0	65.0
Southcoates West	398	27.1	72.9
Park	2,217	29.4	70.6
Drypool	635	30.1	69.9
Myton	750	32.8	67.2
Newington	577	31.9	68.1
St Andrews	431	30.2	69.8
Riverside	2,393	31.4	68.6
Boothferry	611	27.0	73.0
Derringham	568	25.5	74.5
Pickering	659	35.1	64.9
West	1,838	29.4	70.6
Avenue	727	22.8	77.2
Bricknell	423	23.9	76.1
Newland	653	22.1	77.9
Wyke	1,803	22.8	77.2
Hull	13,251	28.9	71.1

Table 5.38: Activities limited by long-term illness or disability (Q12) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Activities limited by long term illness or disability (Age-standardised %)	
		Yes	No
Hedonistic immortals	1,590	21.0	79.0
Live for today	3,398	24.3	75.7
Unconfident fatalists	2,184	43.1	56.9
Health conscious realists	2,744	15.3	84.7
Balanced compensators	1,143	36.8	63.2

5.3 Registered disabled

Table 5.39: Registered disabled (Q13) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Registered disabled (%)	
		Yes	No
Males	6,090	9.3	90.7
Females	7,138	9.2	90.8
All	13,228	9.3	90.7

Table 5.40: Registered disabled (Q13) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Registered disabled (%)	
		Yes	No
16-24	2,015	1.6	98.4
25-34	2,293	3.4	96.6
35-44	2,236	5.4	94.6
45-54	2,172	11.0	89.0
55-64	1,937	15.9	84.1
65-74	1,481	17.2	82.8
75+	1,082	17.9	82.1

Table 5.41: Registered disabled (Q13) by deprivation quintile

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Registered disabled (%)	
		Yes	No
Most deprived	2,541	14.6	85.4
2	2,672	10.7	89.3
3	2,716	9.7	90.3
4	2,598	7.2	92.8
Least deprived	2,701	4.3	95.7

Table 5.42: Registered disabled (Q13) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Registered disabled (%)	
		Yes	No
Bransholme East	535	9.2	90.8
Bransholme West	430	13.7	86.3
Kings Park	498	4.2	95.8
North Carr	1,463	8.8	91.2
Beverley	443	5.4	94.6
Orchard Park & Greenwood	720	14.7	85.3
University	555	8.3	91.7
Northern	1,718	10.2	89.8
Ings	613	9.6	90.4
Longhill	565	12.4	87.6
Sutton	655	7.8	92.2
East	1,833	9.8	90.2
Holderness	702	5.7	94.3
Marfleet	658	10.9	89.1
Southcoates East	449	11.4	88.6
Southcoates West	399	7.0	93.0
Park	2,208	8.7	91.3
Drypool	625	10.6	89.4
Myton	753	13.1	86.9
Newington	582	11.0	89.0
St Andrews	428	11.2	88.8
Riverside	2,388	11.6	88.4
Boothferry	604	8.8	91.2
Derringham	558	7.3	92.7
Pickering	653	11.2	88.8
West	1,815	9.2	90.8
Avenue	723	6.2	93.8
Bricknell	427	4.9	95.1
Newland	653	6.0	94.0
Wyke	1,803	5.8	94.2
Hull	13,228	9.3	90.7

Table 5.43: Registered disabled (Q13) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Registered disabled (Age-standardised %)	
		Yes	No
Hedonistic immortals	1,586	4.8	95.2
Live for today	3,396	6.3	93.7
Unconfident fatalists	2,166	16.1	83.9
Health conscious realists	2,744	2.9	97.1
Balanced compensators	1,147	10.5	89.5

5.4 Stress

Table 5.44: Amount of stress or pressure experienced in the past 12 months (Q14) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Amount of stress or pressure experienced in the past 12 months (%)			
		None	Small amount	Moderate amount	Large amount
Males	6,112	16.3	39.0	27.9	16.8
Females	7,202	10.9	37.9	30.1	21.1
All	13,314	13.4	38.4	29.1	19.1

Table 5.45: Amount of stress or pressure experienced in the past 12 months (Q14) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Amount of stress or pressure experienced in the past 12 months (%)			
		None	Small amount	Moderate amount	Large amount
16-24	2,019	14.9	42.2	29.0	13.9
25-34	2,292	11.2	40.1	31.5	17.2
35-44	2,249	9.2	35.8	31.9	23.1
45-54	2,193	10.0	34.9	28.5	26.6
55-64	1,957	13.2	38.2	26.1	22.4
65-74	1,498	20.9	39.1	26.1	13.9
75+	1,094	20.4	39.7	28.8	11.2

Table 5.46: Amount of stress or pressure experienced in the past 12 months (Q14) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Amount of stress or pressure experienced in the past 12 months (%)			
		None	Small amount	Moderate amount	Large amount
Most dep.	2,564	14.2	35.8	27.5	22.5
2	2,687	13.5	36.1	28.5	21.8
3	2,732	13.5	36.9	30.1	19.5
4	2,625	12.6	41.3	29.2	16.8
Least dep.	2,706	13.1	41.9	30.0	15.1

Table 5.47: Amount of stress or pressure experienced in the past 12 months (Q14) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Amount of stress or pressure experienced in the past 12 months (%)			
		None	Small amount	Moderate amount	Large amount
Bransholme E	537	13.6	38.7	26.8	20.9
Bransholme W	431	14.2	38.1	25.5	22.3
Kings Park	499	11.2	41.5	30.5	16.8
North Carr	1,467	13.0	39.5	27.7	19.9
Beverley	442	12.4	40.5	30.8	16.3
Orchard Park & Greenwood	730	14.4	37.5	24.8	23.3
University	558	11.1	38.0	32.8	18.1
Northern	1,730	12.8	38.4	28.9	19.8
Ings	611	15.2	39.6	27.8	17.3
Longhill	570	14.9	36.3	29.1	19.6
Sutton	657	14.9	41.9	26.3	16.9
East	1,838	15.0	39.4	27.7	17.9
Holderness	709	15.1	44.4	22.7	17.8
Marfleet	663	12.8	34.5	30.0	22.6
Southcoates E	455	13.6	38.0	27.7	20.7
Southcoates W	403	13.6	40.2	29.3	16.9
Park	2,230	13.9	39.4	27.1	19.6
Drypool	633	11.1	37.3	31.0	20.7
Myton	758	17.2	31.5	29.9	21.4
Newington	580	12.6	34.3	30.7	22.4
St Andrews	429	13.5	41.0	27.7	17.7
Riverside	2,400	13.8	35.4	30.0	20.8
Boothferry	613	14.8	38.7	28.7	17.8
Derringham	564	13.3	43.1	29.3	14.4
Pickering	662	13.3	37.3	29.9	19.5
West	1,839	13.8	39.5	29.3	17.3
Avenue	726	9.2	40.6	29.1	21.1
Bricknell	428	14.7	36.2	34.6	14.5
Newland	656	10.5	36.9	35.2	17.4
Wyke	1,810	11.0	38.2	32.6	18.2
Hull	13,314	13.4	38.4	29.1	19.1

Table 5.48: Amount of stress or pressure experienced in the past 12 months (Q14) by Healthy Foundations type

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Amount of stress or pressure experienced in the past 12 months (age-standardised %)			
		None	Small amount	Moderate amount	Large amount
Hedonistic immortals	1,600	12.1	43.4	29.3	15.1
Live for today	3,425	13.6	42.9	29.3	14.2
Unconfident fatalists	2,204	8.4	28.1	31.3	32.2
Health conscious realists	2,752	14.7	45.2	27.7	12.5
Balanced compensators	1,158	10.9	32.4	31.9	24.8

5.5 Perceived health impact of reducing stress levels

Table 5.49: In general, if a person reduces their stress levels, how big an impact is it likely to have on their health (Q46) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Perceived Impact on health of reducing stress levels (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Fairly small	Very small	None
Males	5,925	52.0	32.5	10.6	2.4	2.5
Females	6,936	59.1	31.3	6.1	1.7	1.9
All	12,861	55.8	31.8	8.1	2.0	2.2

Table 5.50: In general, if a person reduces their stress levels, how big an impact is it likely to have on their health (Q46) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Perceived Impact on health of reducing stress levels (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Fairly small	Very small	None
16-24	1,985	50.0	33.5	10.6	3.0	2.9
25-34	2,255	56.4	30.7	9.1	1.6	2.1
35-44	2,202	57.3	31.5	8.2	1.8	1.2
45-54	2,143	56.7	32.2	7.0	1.9	2.3
55-64	1,894	54.6	34.1	7.8	1.4	2.1
65-74	1,412	58.5	29.7	6.9	2.3	2.6
75+	960	59.3	30.1	5.8	2.5	2.3

Table 5.51: In general, if a person reduces their stress levels, how big an impact is it likely to have on their health (Q46) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Perceived Impact on health of reducing stress levels (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Fairly small	Very small	None
Most dep.	2,454	54.9	28.8	9.9	2.6	3.9
2	2,555	55.8	30.2	8.3	2.6	3.1
3	2,629	56.1	32.0	8.1	1.9	1.8
4	2,563	57.8	32.5	6.9	1.5	1.3
Least dep.	2,660	54.5	35.3	7.6	1.6	0.9

Table 5.52: In general, if a person reduces their stress levels, how big an impact is it likely to have on their health (Q46) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Perceived Impact on health of reducing stress levels (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Fairly small	Very small	None
Bransholme E	513	52.4	29.8	9.7	3.5	4.5
Bransholme W	411	54.7	29.2	10.2	2.9	2.9
Kings Park	491	54.4	35.8	7.5	1.6	0.6
North Carr	1,415	53.8	31.7	9.1	2.7	2.7
Beverley	427	55.5	36.3	6.3	1.4	0.5
Orchard Park & Greenwood	692	53.5	29.5	9.8	2.5	4.8
University	543	56.2	31.1	9.0	2.0	1.7
Northern	1,662	54.9	31.8	8.7	2.0	2.6
Ings	593	58.0	31.4	8.1	1.3	1.2
Longhill	545	52.8	33.6	9.0	2.6	2.0
Sutton	640	60.2	27.7	8.4	1.9	1.9
East	1,778	57.2	30.7	8.5	1.9	1.7
Holderness	700	57.0	34.1	6.3	1.6	1.0
Marfleet	628	55.4	30.6	9.1	1.4	3.5
Southcoates E	443	55.8	30.9	8.4	1.8	3.2
Southcoates W	392	59.4	29.6	7.4	2.0	1.5
Park	2,163	56.7	31.6	7.7	1.7	2.3
Drypool	606	54.6	35.1	6.1	1.2	3.0
Myton	718	56.3	30.1	7.2	2.9	3.5
Newington	567	55.2	31.4	9.0	2.8	1.6
St Andrews	420	55.5	27.4	11.2	2.6	3.3
Riverside	2,311	55.4	31.2	8.1	2.4	2.9
Boothferry	591	62.3	29.1	6.4	1.2	1.0
Derringham	551	58.3	32.8	6.2	2.0	0.7
Pickering	626	55.8	32.1	7.3	2.6	2.2
West	1,768	58.7	31.3	6.7	1.9	1.4
Avenue	711	52.0	37.1	8.0	1.8	1.0
Bricknell	423	55.8	33.6	8.7	1.2	0.7
Newland	630	53.5	32.4	9.0	1.9	3.2
Wyke	1,764	53.5	34.6	8.6	1.7	1.7
Hull	12,861	55.8	31.8	8.1	2.0	2.2

Table 5.53: In general, if a person reduces their stress levels, how big an impact is it likely to have on their health (Q46) by Healthy Foundations type

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Perceived Impact on health of reducing stress levels (age-standardised %)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Fairly small	Very small	None
Hedonistic immortals	1,595	50.3	38.2	8.4	2.1	1.0
Live for today	3,412	49.1	35.4	10.3	2.7	2.5
Unconfident fatalists	2,182	51.3	32.2	11.3	2.4	2.8
Health concious realists	2,750	61.9	31.8	4.9	0.4	1.0
Balanced compensators	1,147	68.0	24.5	5.4	1.2	0.9

5.6 EuroQoL 5-D components

5.6.1 Current problems with mobility

Table 5.54: Do you currently have any problems with walking about (Q15a) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Any current problems with walking about (%)		
		No problems	Some problems	Can't walk about
Males	6,147	71.9	25.8	2.3
Females	7,240	69.3	28.8	1.9
All	13,387	70.5	27.4	2.1

Table 5.55: Do you currently have any problems with walking about (Q15a) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Any current problems with walking about (%)		
		No problems	Some problems	Can't walk about
16-24	2,036	92.0	7.6	0.4
25-34	2,307	87.6	11.7	0.7
35-44	2,260	80.7	18.3	1.1
45-54	2,197	69.2	28.3	2.5
55-64	1,965	54.6	41.6	3.8
65-74	1,503	48.6	47.7	3.7
75+	1,107	35.0	60.9	4.2

Table 5.56: Do you currently have any problems with walking about (Q15a) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Any current problems with walking about (%)		
		No problems	Some problems	Can't walk about
Most dep.	2,587	62.6	34.2	3.2
2	2,706	66.0	31.4	2.6
3	2,743	70.3	27.5	2.2
4	2,631	74.2	24.1	1.7
Least dep.	2,720	79.0	20.1	0.8

Table 5.57: Do you currently have any problems with walking about (Q15a) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Any current problems with walking about (%)		
		No problems	Some problems	Can't walk about
Bransholme E	539	69.4	29.1	1.5
Bransholme W	435	62.3	34.9	2.8
Kings Park	500	77.8	22.0	0.2
North Carr	1,474	70.1	28.4	1.4
Beverley	442	73.1	24.9	2.0
Orchard Park & Greenwood	736	61.7	34.8	3.5
University	564	75.0	23.8	1.2
Northern	1,742	68.9	28.7	2.4
Ings	614	69.9	28.2	2.0
Longhill	573	64.7	32.8	2.4
Sutton	660	70.9	26.7	2.4
East	1,847	68.7	29.1	2.3
Holderness	716	75.3	22.9	1.8
Marfleet	669	67.0	30.2	2.8
Southcoates E	456	64.0	33.6	2.4
Southcoates W	401	70.3	27.9	1.7
Park	2,242	69.6	28.1	2.2
Drypool	636	67.8	29.7	2.5
Myton	764	67.8	29.2	3.0
Newington	589	67.1	30.4	2.5
St Andrews	433	68.8	29.1	2.1
Riverside	2,422	67.8	29.6	2.6
Boothferry	613	73.2	25.1	1.6
Derringham	565	74.9	23.2	1.9
Pickering	665	66.3	31.1	2.6
West	1,843	71.2	26.7	2.1
Avenue	728	76.0	22.5	1.5
Bricknell	429	78.3	21.2	0.5
Newland	660	80.2	18.2	1.7
Wyke	1,817	78.0	20.6	1.3
Hull	13,387	70.5	27.4	2.1

5.6.2 Current problems with self-care

Table 5.58: Do you currently have any problems with self-care (Q15b) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Any current problems with self-care (%)		
		No problems	Some problems with washing or dressing myself	Can't wash or dress myself
Males	6,146	90.3	9.0	0.7
Females	7,244	89.9	9.5	0.6
All	13,390	90.1	9.3	0.6

Table 5.59: Do you currently have any problems with self-care (Q15b) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Any current problems with self-care (%)		
		No problems	Some problems with washing or dressing myself	Can't wash or dress myself
16-24	2,039	98.7	1.1	0.1
25-34	2,305	96.5	3.4	0.1
35-44	2,264	93.1	6.2	0.7
45-54	2,199	87.7	11.3	1.0
55-64	1,967	82.9	16.1	1.0
65-74	1,499	82.8	16.1	1.1
75+	1,106	82.0	17.4	0.6

Table 5.60: Do you currently have any problems with self-care (Q15b) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Any current problems with self-care (%)		
		No problems	Some problems with washing or dressing myself	Can't wash or dress myself
Most dep.	2,581	85.4	13.8	0.9
2	2,708	87.3	11.9	0.8
3	2,742	90.0	9.3	0.7
4	2,633	92.6	6.9	0.6
Least dep.	2,726	94.9	4.8	0.3

Table 5.61: Do you currently have any problems with self-care (Q15b) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Any current problems with self-care (%)		
		No problems	Some problems with washing or dressing myself	Can't wash or dress myself
Bransholme E	538	90.1	9.1	0.7
Bransholme W	435	88.7	10.3	0.9
Kings Park	502	94.4	5.4	0.2
North Carr	1,475	91.2	8.2	0.6
Beverley	442	93.9	5.4	0.7
Orchard Park & Greenwood	735	83.7	15.5	0.8
University	564	91.5	8.2	0.4
Northern	1,741	88.8	10.6	0.6
Ings	612	87.7	11.4	0.8
Longhill	571	85.8	12.6	1.6
Sutton	663	90.5	8.9	0.6
East	1,846	88.1	10.9	1.0
Holderness	714	91.5	8.3	0.3
Marfleet	664	87.0	12.3	0.6
Southcoates E	460	87.4	12.2	0.4
Southcoates W	399	93.5	6.0	0.5
Park	2,237	89.7	9.9	0.4
Drypool	637	90.0	9.1	0.9
Myton	763	88.3	10.9	0.8
Newington	586	86.9	12.5	0.7
St Andrews	433	88.5	10.9	0.7
Riverside	2,419	88.4	10.8	0.8
Boothferry	613	92.3	7.0	0.7
Derringham	569	93.8	5.8	0.4
Pickering	666	88.1	11.1	0.8
West	1,848	91.3	8.1	0.6
Avenue	732	93.3	6.4	0.3
Bricknell	431	94.0	5.8	0.2
Newland	661	94.1	5.1	0.8
Wyke	1,824	93.8	5.8	0.4
Hull	13,390	90.1	9.3	0.6

5.6.3 Current problems performing usual activities

Table 5.62: Do you currently have any problems performing your usual activities (with regard to work, study, housework, family or leisure activities) (Q15c) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Any current problems with performing usual activities (%)		
		No problems	Some problems	Unable to perform my usual activities
Males	6,154	73.2	23.9	3.0
Females	7,234	70.3	26.8	2.9
All	13,388	71.6	25.4	2.9

Table 5.63: Do you currently have any problems performing your usual activities (with regard to work, study, housework, family or leisure activities) (Q15c) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Any current problems with performing usual activities (%)		
		No problems	Some problems	Unable to perform my usual activities
16-24	2,037	91.1	8.6	0.2
25-34	2,310	85.6	13.7	0.7
35-44	2,268	79.2	19.2	1.6
45-54	2,202	68.5	27.5	4.0
55-64	1,963	58.1	36.5	5.4
65-74	1,503	55.2	39.7	5.1
75+	1,093	43.3	50.8	5.9

Table 5.64: Do you currently have any problems performing your usual activities (with regard to work, study, housework, family or leisure activities) (Q15c) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Any current problems with performing usual activities (%)		
		No problems	Some problems	Unable to perform my usual activities
Most dep.	2,583	64.0	31.8	4.3
2	2,708	66.9	29.1	4.1
3	2,743	70.7	26.1	3.1
4	2,632	75.2	22.6	2.2
Least dep.	2,722	81.1	17.9	1.1

Table 5.65: Do you currently have any problems performing your usual activities (with regard to work, study, housework, family or leisure activities) (Q15c) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Any current problems with performing usual activities (%)		
		No problems	Some problems	Unable to perform my usual activities
Bransholme E	539	71.8	25.6	2.6
Bransholme W	435	66.7	28.7	4.6
Kings Park	503	77.1	21.9	1.0
North Carr	1,477	72.1	25.3	2.6
Beverley	441	78.0	21.1	0.9
Orchard Park & Greenwood	739	62.5	32.9	4.6
University	560	75.4	23.2	1.4
Northern	1,740	70.6	26.8	2.6
Ings	613	71.5	25.9	2.6
Longhill	572	63.5	31.6	4.9
Sutton	663	71.3	25.9	2.7
East	1,848	68.9	27.7	3.4
Holderness	713	76.9	21.2	2.0
Marfleet	667	68.1	27.4	4.5
Southcoates E	456	64.0	33.6	2.4
Southcoates W	403	72.2	25.1	2.7
Park	2,239	70.8	26.3	2.9
Drypool	635	70.1	27.7	2.2
Myton	765	66.8	28.4	4.8
Newington	587	69.8	25.9	4.3
St Andrews	432	71.1	27.1	1.9
Riverside	2,419	69.2	27.4	3.5
Boothferry	610	75.6	21.8	2.6
Derringham	571	75.0	22.1	3.0
Pickering	663	66.5	29.0	4.5
West	1,844	72.1	24.5	3.4
Avenue	729	77.1	20.6	2.3
Bricknell	431	78.0	20.2	1.9
Newland	661	80.9	17.7	1.4
Wyke	1,821	78.7	19.4	1.9
Hull	13,388	71.6	25.4	2.9

5.6.4 Current level of pain or discomfort

Table 5.66: Do you currently have any pain or discomfort (Q15d) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Any current pain or discomfort (%)		
		No pain or discomfort	Some pain or discomfort	Extreme pain or discomfort
Males	6,160	51.7	42.2	6.2
Females	7,258	47.6	44.6	7.8
All	13,418	49.4	43.5	7.1

Table 5.67: Do you currently have any pain or discomfort (Q15d) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Any current pain or discomfort (%)		
		No pain or discomfort	Some pain or discomfort	Extreme pain or discomfort
16-24	2,039	75.3	23.8	0.9
25-34	2,313	69.1	28.5	2.4
35-44	2,274	56.2	38.5	5.3
45-54	2,201	43.0	46.5	10.5
55-64	1,971	31.3	56.0	12.7
65-74	1,506	26.5	62.9	10.6
75+	1,102	23.3	66.5	10.2

Table 5.68: Do you currently have any pain or discomfort (Q15d) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Any current pain or discomfort (%)		
		No pain or discomfort	Some pain or discomfort	Extreme pain or discomfort
Most dep.	2,592	42.9	46.4	10.7
2	2,713	45.5	46.1	8.4
3	2,750	50.0	42.3	7.7
4	2,638	52.4	42.2	5.4
Least dep.	2,725	56.2	40.6	3.3

Table 5.69: Do you currently have any pain or discomfort (Q15d) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Any current pain or discomfort (%)		
		No pain or discomfort	Some pain or discomfort	Extreme pain or discomfort
Bransholme E	536	48.5	43.5	8.0
Bransholme W	437	42.1	50.1	7.8
Kings Park	503	54.5	41.6	4.0
North Carr	1,476	48.6	44.8	6.6
Beverley	442	53.8	41.2	5.0
Orchard Park & Greenwood	742	42.9	44.6	12.5
University	565	53.5	41.6	5.0
Northern	1,749	49.1	42.8	8.2
Ings	615	48.9	43.7	7.3
Longhill	572	43.2	46.3	10.5
Sutton	662	48.8	45.3	5.9
East	1,849	47.1	45.1	7.8
Holderness	716	51.1	43.2	5.7
Marfleet	669	45.3	45.4	9.3
Southcoates E	458	46.3	44.5	9.2
Southcoates W	403	50.4	43.4	6.2
Park	2,246	48.3	44.2	7.6
Drypool	638	51.3	41.7	7.1
Myton	765	45.9	45.5	8.6
Newington	589	43.0	47.2	9.8
St Andrews	433	49.0	44.1	6.9
Riverside	2,425	47.1	44.7	8.2
Boothferry	612	53.1	41.7	5.2
Derringham	571	48.3	46.8	4.9
Pickering	665	46.3	44.8	8.9
West	1,848	49.2	44.4	6.4
Avenue	732	56.6	38.9	4.5
Bricknell	431	54.1	42.5	3.5
Newland	662	61.2	34.4	4.4
Wyke	1,825	57.6	38.1	4.2
Hull	13,418	49.4	43.5	7.1

5.6.5 Current level of anxiety or depression

Table 5.70: Do you currently feel anxious or depressed (Q15e) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Any current anxiety or depression (%)		
		Not anxious or depressed	Moderately anxious or depressed	Extremely anxious or depressed
Males	6,140	66.1	29.4	4.5
Females	7,213	60.6	34.0	5.4
All	13,353	63.1	31.9	5.0

Table 5.71: Do you currently feel anxious or depressed (Q15e) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Any current anxiety or depression (%)		
		Not anxious or depressed	Moderately anxious or depressed	Extremely anxious or depressed
16-24	2,040	71.9	24.5	3.7
25-34	2,302	68.0	28.1	4.0
35-44	2,262	63.0	31.7	5.3
45-54	2,193	57.5	33.8	8.7
55-64	1,963	57.2	36.5	6.3
65-74	1,493	61.0	36.0	3.0
75+	1,088	61.6	36.5	1.9

Table 5.72: Do you currently feel anxious or depressed (Q15e) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Any current anxiety or depression (%)		
		Not anxious or depressed	Moderately anxious or depressed	Extremely anxious or depressed
Most dep.	2,573	56.0	36.4	7.6
2	2,707	58.8	34.6	6.6
3	2,731	63.3	31.7	4.9
4	2,622	67.2	29.4	3.4
Least dep.	2,720	69.9	27.5	2.6

Table 5.73: Do you currently feel anxious or depressed (Q15e) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Any current anxiety or depression (%)		
		Not anxious or depressed	Moderately anxious or depressed	Extremely anxious or depressed
Bransholme E	540	60.9	34.3	4.8
Bransholme W	436	58.9	36.0	5.0
Kings Park	501	70.3	26.7	3.0
North Carr	1,477	63.5	32.2	4.3
Beverley	437	66.6	30.4	3.0
Orchard Park & Greenwood	731	57.3	35.4	7.3
University	560	65.7	29.6	4.6
Northern	1,728	62.4	32.3	5.3
Ings	607	64.3	32.3	3.5
Longhill	571	60.2	33.1	6.7
Sutton	663	67.9	28.1	4.1
East	1,841	64.3	31.0	4.7
Holderness	712	69.5	27.0	3.5
Marfleet	666	59.6	34.5	5.9
Southcoates E	457	60.2	34.6	5.3
Southcoates W	401	63.8	31.2	5.0
Park	2,236	63.6	31.5	4.8
Drypool	635	59.4	35.4	5.2
Myton	763	55.0	36.3	8.7
Newington	582	58.1	34.5	7.4
St Andrews	432	62.3	30.3	7.4
Riverside	2,412	58.2	34.6	7.2
Boothferry	612	69.0	27.1	3.9
Derringham	571	69.7	27.3	3.0
Pickering	660	61.2	33.0	5.8
West	1,843	66.4	29.3	4.3
Avenue	726	64.9	32.5	2.6
Bricknell	430	66.5	30.7	2.8
Newland	660	63.6	31.1	5.3
Wyke	1,816	64.8	31.6	3.6
Hull	13,353	63.1	31.9	5.0

5.7 EuroQol 5D scores

Table 5.74: EuroQol 5D scores (Q15) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	EuroQol 5D scores (%)						Median
		<=0	0.01-0.25	0.251-0.5	0.51-0.75	0.751-0.999	1	
Males	6,081	4.4	4.5	2.1	25.4	23.6	40.1	0.812
Females	7,092	5.1	5.0	2.3	28.4	23.9	35.4	0.796
All	13,173	4.8	4.8	2.2	27.0	23.8	37.5	0.796

Table 5.75: EuroQol 5D scores (Q15) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	EuroQol 5D (%)						Median
		<=0	0.01-0.25	0.251-0.5	0.51-0.75	0.751-0.999	1	
16-24	2,020	0.5	1.3	2.9	12.7	24.4	58.2	1
25-34	2,281	1.3	2.6	2.5	16.2	25.3	52.2	1
35-44	2,235	3.4	3.8	2.5	22.1	26.4	41.7	0.848
45-54	2,169	8.1	5.9	2.5	26.1	24.7	32.7	0.796
55-64	1,937	9.0	7.6	1.3	35.6	22.1	24.3	0.727
65-74	1,469	6.6	7.4	1.0	43.2	21.0	20.8	0.725
75+	1,051	6.2	6.7	1.8	51.8	18.7	14.8	0.691

Table 5.76: EuroQol 5D scores (Q15) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Any current anxiety or depression (%)						Median
		<=0	0.01-0.25	0.251-0.5	0.51-0.75	0.751-0.999	1	
Most dep.	2,529	7.3	6.9	3.0	30.7	20.1	32.0	0.796
2	2,666	6.4	5.6	2.3	29.3	23.1	33.3	0.796
3	2,701	4.8	5.3	2.1	26.5	23.5	37.8	0.796
4	2,589	3.6	3.8	1.8	25.0	25.3	40.5	0.848
Least dep.	2,688	1.9	2.4	1.7	23.7	26.5	43.8	0.848

Table 5.77: EuroQol 5D scores (Q15) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	EuroQol 5D scores (%)						Median
		<=0	0.01-0.25	0.251-0.5	0.501-0.75	0.751-0.999	1	
Bransholme E	530	4.2	6.6	2.5	28.1	22.3	36.4	0.796
Bransholme W	431	5.3	5.3	2.8	34.3	20.4	31.8	0.796
Kings Park	496	2.0	3.0	1.8	24.6	25.2	43.3	0.848
North Carr	1,457	3.8	5.0	2.3	28.8	22.7	37.4	0.796
Beverley	431	3.5	3.0	1.2	26.9	26.0	39.4	0.848
Orchard Park & Greenwood	717	8.9	6.4	3.6	28.5	18.8	33.8	0.796
University	552	2.9	4.3	1.6	25.0	25.0	41.1	0.848
Northern	1,700	5.6	4.9	2.4	26.9	22.6	37.6	0.796
Ings	598	5.2	4.2	1.5	26.8	24.9	37.5	0.796
Longhill	565	7.8	5.0	2.3	29.6	22.7	32.7	0.796
Sutton	659	4.2	3.6	2.0	27.6	24.3	38.2	0.796
East	1,822	5.7	4.2	1.9	27.9	24.0	36.3	0.796
Holderness	703	3.4	4.0	2.6	23.5	27.2	39.4	0.796
Marfleet	658	6.5	6.2	2.0	28.6	23.3	33.4	0.796
Southcoates E	449	6.0	7.1	1.6	28.7	20.0	36.5	0.796
Southcoates W	395	4.6	3.3	2.0	28.9	22.5	38.7	0.796
Park	2,205	5.1	5.2	2.1	27.0	23.7	36.9	0.796
Drypool	620	5.0	5.0	1.6	28.1	22.9	37.4	0.804
Myton	754	5.6	6.8	4.0	28.8	21.5	33.4	0.796
Newington	573	7.2	5.9	2.1	28.4	24.1	32.3	0.796
St Andrews	428	4.9	5.4	3.0	27.8	22.4	36.4	0.796
Riverside	2,375	5.7	5.9	2.7	28.3	22.7	34.7	0.796
Boothferry	602	4.2	3.2	1.2	24.1	25.9	41.5	0.848
Derringham	562	3.4	3.2	1.2	28.3	23.1	40.7	0.796
Pickering	654	5.4	7.0	1.8	28.3	22.0	35.5	0.796
West	1,818	4.3	4.6	1.4	26.9	23.7	39.1	0.796
Avenue	718	2.8	3.1	1.7	24.8	25.9	41.8	0.848
Bricknell	424	2.1	1.9	1.7	25.0	28.1	41.3	0.848
Newland	654	2.9	4.4	3.1	19.7	27.7	42.2	0.848
Wyke	1,796	2.7	3.3	2.2	23.0	27.1	41.8	0.848
Hull	13,173	4.8	4.8	2.2	27.0	23.8	37.5	0.796

Table 5.78: EuroQol 5D scores (Q15) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Any current anxiety or depression (age-standardised %)						Median
		≤0	0.01-0.25	0.251-0.5	0.51-0.75	0.751-0.999	1	
Hedonistic immortals	1,585	1.6	3.3	1.4	21.4	25.9	46.5	1
Live for today	3,405	2.6	3.2	1.7	28.4	24.5	39.6	0.796
Unconfident fatalists	2,186	10.9	8.3	4.8	32.8	20.3	22.9	0.725
Health conscious realists	2,737	0.7	2.0	1.2	19.6	28.1	48.4	0.848
Balanced compensators	1,148	5.6	5.1	2.1	31.9	22.9	32.4	0.796

5.8 Current health scale (0-100)

Table 5.79: Current health scale (0-100) (Q16) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Health scale (0-100) (%)				Median
		0-70	71-80	81-90	91-100	
Males	6,065	31.4	21.9	26.2	20.5	80
Females	7,048	31.8	19.4	23.0	25.8	80
All	13,113	31.6	20.6	24.5	23.4	80

Table 5.80: Current health scale (0-100) (Q16) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Health scale (0-100) (%)				Median
		0-70	71-80	81-90	91-100	
16-24	1,995	22.7	19.1	28.2	30.0	87
25-34	2,262	23.1	18.9	29.0	29.0	86
35-44	2,236	27.0	20.9	26.6	25.4	85
45-54	2,167	32.9	18.2	25.1	23.7	80
55-64	1,934	36.8	22.1	22.0	19.1	80
65-74	1,469	41.6	22.8	19.9	15.7	75
75+	1,038	50.3	24.7	12.7	12.3	70

Table 5.81: Current health scale (0-100) (Q16) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Health scale (0-100) (%)				Median
		0-70	71-80	81-90	91-100	
Most dep.	2,507	40.1	19.7	19.9	20.3	80
2	2,632	36.7	19.3	21.2	22.8	80
3	2,678	31.4	20.8	23.9	24.0	80
4	2,596	27.7	21.0	26.6	24.6	85
Least dep.	2,700	22.6	21.9	30.4	25.1	85

Table 5.82: Current health scale (0-100) (Q16) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Health scale (0-100) (%)				Median
		0-70	71-80	81-90	91-100	
Bransholme E	529	35.3	17.2	21.7	25.7	80
Bransholme W	427	35.8	19.2	23.4	21.5	80
Kings Park	501	22.8	19.4	32.9	25.0	90
North Carr	1,457	31.2	18.5	26.1	24.2	85
Beverley	439	23.7	23.7	30.5	22.1	85
Orchard Park & Greenwood	714	39.9	18.2	21.1	20.7	80
University	553	30.0	19.9	23.7	26.4	82
Northern	1,706	32.5	20.2	24.4	22.9	80
Ings	599	31.9	18.4	23.4	26.4	80
Longhill	564	37.8	18.1	20.4	23.8	80
Sutton	655	27.3	21.7	24.7	26.3	85
East	1,818	32.1	19.5	22.9	25.5	80
Holderness	703	27.6	19.5	28.0	24.9	85
Marfleet	642	34.3	24.0	19.9	21.8	80
Southcoates E	440	38.6	17.5	22.3	21.6	80
Southcoates W	400	28.8	22.8	22.5	26.0	80
Park	2,185	32.0	21.0	23.5	23.5	80
Drypool	625	32.5	20.6	24.5	22.4	80
Myton	740	40.9	19.7	21.1	18.2	79.5
Newington	563	35.7	19.5	24.0	20.8	80
St Andrews	426	33.3	23.0	18.5	25.1	80
Riverside	2,354	36.1	20.5	22.2	21.2	80
Boothferry	596	27.2	21.1	26.3	25.3	85
Derringham	565	26.9	21.8	26.0	25.3	85
Pickering	651	36.1	20.9	22.0	21.0	80
West	1,812	30.3	21.2	24.7	23.8	80
Avenue	713	26.1	25.1	26.4	22.4	80
Bricknell	423	24.6	21.7	31.2	22.5	85
Newland	645	25.3	20.0	29.9	24.8	85
Wyke	1,781	25.4	22.5	28.8	23.3	85
Hull	13,113	31.6	20.6	24.5	23.4	80

Table 5.83: Current health scale (0-100) (Q16) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Health scale (0-100) (Age-standardised %)				Median
		0-70	71-80	81-90	91-100	
Hedonistic immortals	1,586	25.1	20.3	28.5	26.1	85
Live for today	3,405	28.7	22.3	25.7	23.3	80
Unconfident fatalists	2,178	49.6	20.0	16.4	14.0	75
Health conscious realists	2,753	17.0	18.0	32.1	32.9	90
Balanced compensators	1,158	36.5	23.4	21.7	18.5	80

5.9 SF-36 mental health index components

5.9.1 Feeling nervous in past 4 weeks

Table 5.84: How much of the time during the past 4 weeks have you been nervous (Q17) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	How much of the time during the past 4 weeks have you been nervous? (%)				
		All	Most	Some	A little	None
Males	6,061	1.7	4.3	17.9	26.8	49.3
Females	7,101	2.1	5.2	20.9	27.3	44.5
All	13,162	1.9	4.8	19.5	27.1	46.7

Table 5.85: How much of the time during the past 4 weeks have you been nervous (Q17) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How much of the time during the past 4 weeks have you been nervous? (%)				
		All	Most	Some	A little	None
16-24	2,034	1.2	5.5	22.8	32.3	38.2
25-34	2,312	1.7	4.8	20.2	30.2	43.1
35-44	2,253	1.8	4.9	20.2	25.4	47.6
45-54	2,181	3.3	6.1	18.8	25.0	46.8
55-64	1,920	2.1	5.2	18.1	26.5	48.1
65-74	1,438	1.4	3.0	17.0	24.1	54.5
75+	1,013	1.3	2.7	17.0	23.1	56.0

Table 5.86: How much of the time during the past 4 weeks have you been nervous (Q17) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How much of the time during the past 4 weeks have you been nervous? (%)				
		All	Most	Some	A little	None
Most dep.	2,527	3.1	6.2	22.6	23.8	44.3
2	2,642	2.5	6.0	21.3	24.6	45.5
3	2,679	1.8	5.3	19.2	27.2	46.5
4	2,604	1.3	3.9	18.6	29.6	46.5
Least dep.	2,710	0.8	2.8	15.8	30.0	50.5

Table 5.87: How much of the time during the past 4 weeks have you been nervous (Q17) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	How much of the time during the past 4 weeks have you been nervous? (%)				
		All	Most	Some	A little	None
Bransholme E	534	2.4	5.8	19.7	23.2	48.9
Bransholme W	428	2.1	6.3	19.2	21.7	50.7
Kings Park	501	1.4	3.0	16.4	29.5	49.7
North Carr	1,463	2.0	5.0	18.4	24.9	49.7
Beverley	437	0.7	1.8	15.1	30.0	52.4
Orchard Park & Greenwood	716	2.5	6.7	20.9	23.2	46.6
University	551	2.2	3.1	24.3	30.1	40.3
Northern	1,704	1.9	4.3	20.5	27.2	46.1
Ings	591	0.8	4.4	17.3	27.4	50.1
Longhill	558	2.5	4.5	20.3	26.3	46.4
Sutton	657	2.3	4.0	16.0	25.0	52.8
East	1,806	1.9	4.3	17.7	26.2	49.9
Holderness	711	1.3	3.2	15.5	29.3	50.8
Marfleet	642	2.6	4.2	20.2	26.0	46.9
Southcoates E	448	1.8	5.1	19.9	22.3	50.9
Southcoates W	402	1.7	5.0	16.2	26.6	50.5
Park	2,203	1.9	4.2	17.9	26.4	49.6
Drypool	630	2.2	6.0	22.2	29.4	40.2
Myton	748	3.1	7.5	25.7	24.3	39.4
Newington	570	2.5	6.5	21.4	23.0	46.7
St Andrews	429	2.6	6.8	19.3	26.1	45.2
Riverside	2,377	2.6	6.7	22.6	25.7	42.4
Boothferry	601	1.2	2.8	16.5	29.3	50.2
Derringham	556	0.9	3.1	16.7	29.9	49.5
Pickering	650	2.0	5.5	18.9	25.4	48.2
West	1,807	1.4	3.9	17.4	28.1	49.3
Avenue	723	1.7	4.4	21.7	30.3	41.9
Bricknell	427	0.9	3.5	17.3	26.9	51.3
Newland	652	1.5	6.4	22.5	35.3	34.2
Wyke	1,802	1.4	4.9	21.0	31.3	41.3
Hull	13,162	1.9	4.8	19.5	27.1	46.7

5.9.2 Feeling down in the dumps in past 4 weeks

Table 5.88: How much of the time during the past 4 weeks have you felt so down in the dumps that nothing could cheer you up (Q17) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	How much of the time during the past 4 weeks have you felt so down in the dumps that nothing could cheer you up?? (%)				
		All	Most	Some	A little	None
Males	6,040	1.8	5.8	15.5	22.3	54.7
Females	7,056	2.4	6.9	18.1	23.8	48.8
All	13,096	2.1	6.4	16.9	23.1	51.5

Table 5.89: How much of the time during the past 4 weeks have you felt so down in the dumps that nothing could cheer you up (Q17) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How much of the time during the past 4 weeks have you felt so down in the dumps that nothing could cheer you up?? (%)				
		All	Most	Some	A little	None
16-24	2,032	1.9	6.2	16.3	25.6	50.0
25-34	2,305	1.7	6.4	17.6	24.9	49.3
35-44	2,257	2.3	6.7	18.0	25.2	47.8
45-54	2,179	3.0	8.9	18.0	21.6	48.4
55-64	1,916	2.6	6.2	17.7	20.7	52.8
65-74	1,420	1.5	4.4	14.1	20.6	59.4
75+	976	1.0	3.7	13.9	20.5	60.9

Table 5.90: How much of the time during the past 4 weeks have you felt so down in the dumps that nothing could cheer you up (Q17) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How much of the time during the past 4 weeks have you felt so down in the dumps that nothing could cheer you up?? (%)				
		All	Most	Some	A little	None
Most dep.	2,519	3.2	9.2	21.6	22.7	43.3
2	2,634	3.2	7.9	19.6	24.0	45.3
3	2,661	2.2	6.8	17.0	22.9	51.0
4	2,585	1.1	4.8	13.9	24.2	56.1
Least dep.	2,697	0.9	3.4	12.6	21.8	61.3

Table 5.91: How much of the time during the past 4 weeks have you felt so down in the dumps that nothing could cheer you up (Q17) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	How much of the time during the past 4 weeks have you felt so down in the dumps that nothing could cheer you up?(%)				
		All	Most	Some	A little	None
Bransholme E	532	2.6	8.6	18.0	23.9	46.8
Bransholme W	421	2.6	6.7	19.5	28.7	42.5
Kings Park	498	1.6	3.8	13.7	24.9	56.0
North Carr	1,451	2.3	6.4	17.0	25.6	48.7
Beverley	437	0.5	4.6	12.1	22.4	60.4
Orchard Park & Greenwood	720	3.1	8.2	21.1	25.1	42.5
University	553	1.1	5.2	17.2	25.7	50.8
Northern	1,710	1.8	6.3	17.5	24.6	49.8
Ings	586	1.2	5.3	15.9	19.8	57.8
Longhill	560	2.9	7.5	18.4	22.7	48.6
Sutton	651	2.0	5.1	14.1	19.2	59.6
East	1,797	2.0	5.9	16.0	20.5	55.6
Holderness	701	1.6	4.7	12.6	22.4	58.8
Marfleet	639	3.4	7.7	21.0	22.2	45.7
Southcoates E	444	2.9	9.0	18.7	22.7	46.6
Southcoates W	403	2.2	5.5	16.9	25.6	49.9
Park	2,187	2.5	6.6	17.1	23.0	50.8
Drypool	623	2.6	8.0	16.7	24.4	48.3
Myton	740	3.0	10.1	23.5	20.9	42.4
Newington	566	2.8	7.8	16.4	24.0	48.9
St Andrews	430	3.5	6.7	19.1	23.5	47.2
Riverside	2,359	2.9	8.4	19.2	23.1	46.4
Boothferry	595	0.7	5.7	12.3	23.5	57.8
Derringham	553	0.7	4.7	12.8	21.3	60.4
Pickering	643	2.0	7.6	19.3	21.6	49.5
West	1,791	1.2	6.1	15.0	22.2	55.6
Avenue	725	2.1	4.6	16.3	21.2	55.9
Bricknell	426	0.9	3.3	12.0	22.1	61.7
Newland	650	2.2	5.1	17.8	26.6	48.3
Wyke	1,801	1.8	4.4	15.8	23.4	54.5
Hull	13,096	2.1	6.4	16.9	23.1	51.5

5.9.3 Feeling calm and peaceful in past 4 weeks

Table 5.92: How much of the time during the past 4 weeks have you felt calm and peaceful (Q17) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	How much of the time during the past 4 weeks have you felt calm and peaceful? (%)				
		All	Most	Some	A little	None
Males	6,031	10.4	43.5	22.6	14.1	9.4
Females	7,031	6.5	39.0	24.9	19.5	10.1
All	13,062	8.3	41.1	23.8	17.0	9.8

Table 5.93: How much of the time during the past 4 weeks have you felt calm and peaceful (Q17) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How much of the time during the past 4 weeks have you felt calm and peaceful? (%)				
		All	Most	Some	A little	None
16-24	2,033	9.6	43.9	25.5	14.5	6.5
25-34	2,297	7.4	40.9	27.2	16.6	7.9
35-44	2,239	5.9	40.6	23.8	19.6	10.0
45-54	2,170	7.5	38.8	23.5	18.9	11.3
55-64	1,909	9.1	40.5	21.0	18.4	11.1
65-74	1,413	10.8	42.3	21.4	14.4	11.0
75+	991	9.6	41.2	22.6	13.9	12.7

Table 5.94: How much of the time during the past 4 weeks have you felt calm and peaceful (Q17) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How much of the time during the past 4 weeks have you felt calm and peaceful? (%)				
		All	Most	Some	A little	None
Most dep.	2,500	8.5	34.2	24.8	20.6	11.8
2	2,619	8.7	35.8	25.6	18.9	11.0
3	2,657	8.0	40.2	23.9	17.4	10.5
4	2,585	8.0	45.2	24.0	14.5	8.3
Least dep.	2,701	8.4	49.4	21.0	13.9	7.3

Table 5.95: How much of the time during the past 4 weeks have you felt calm and peaceful (Q17) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	How much of the time during the past 4 weeks have you felt calm and peaceful? (%)				
		All	Most	Some	A little	None
Bransholme E	532	11.3	35.9	27.1	16.4	9.4
Bransholme W	422	6.4	37.4	23.2	20.6	12.3
Kings Park	502	6.8	48.2	25.5	12.5	7.0
North Carr	1,456	8.3	40.6	25.4	16.3	9.4
Beverley	435	6.9	51.7	18.2	16.8	6.4
Orchard Park & Greenwood	709	8.9	33.9	23.4	23.0	10.9
University	549	8.9	45.2	23.5	14.6	7.8
Northern	1,693	8.4	42.1	22.1	18.7	8.7
Ings	590	9.5	44.2	22.7	16.3	7.3
Longhill	556	10.1	37.4	24.5	17.1	11.0
Sutton	651	8.4	46.9	20.1	13.8	10.8
East	1,797	9.3	43.1	22.3	15.6	9.7
Holderness	699	8.7	45.4	21.0	15.3	9.6
Marfleet	635	9.4	35.1	24.7	21.1	9.6
Southcoates E	440	8.6	36.1	24.8	19.1	11.4
Southcoates W	399	9.0	40.4	22.8	16.8	11.0
Park	2,173	9.0	39.6	23.2	18.0	10.2
Drypool	623	5.5	40.4	26.8	16.7	10.6
Myton	734	9.4	33.8	28.1	18.4	10.4
Newington	566	7.6	37.1	24.9	18.7	11.7
St Andrews	425	8.9	38.4	23.5	16.9	12.2
Riverside	2,348	7.8	37.2	26.1	17.8	11.1
Boothferry	599	10.0	46.1	21.7	14.2	8.0
Derringham	557	6.3	46.9	21.9	16.9	8.1
Pickering	642	8.3	36.1	22.3	19.0	14.3
West	1,798	8.2	42.8	22.0	16.7	10.3
Avenue	725	6.8	44.3	27.6	13.0	8.4
Bricknell	426	8.5	45.8	21.8	15.3	8.7
Newland	646	6.5	41.8	25.4	18.6	7.7
Wyke	1,797	7.1	43.7	25.4	15.5	8.2
Hull	13,062	8.3	41.1	23.8	17.0	9.8

5.9.4 Feeling downhearted and low

Table 5.96: How much of the time during the past 4 weeks have you felt downhearted and low (Q17) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	How much of the time during the past 4 weeks have you felt downhearted and low? (%)				
		All	Most	Some	A little	None
Males	6,031	2.5	7.1	20.5	30.5	39.3
Females	7,101	3.0	8.9	23.6	33.3	31.1
All	13,132	2.8	8.1	22.2	32.1	34.9

Table 5.97: How much of the time during the past 4 weeks have you felt downhearted and low (Q17) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How much of the time during the past 4 weeks have you felt downhearted and low? (%)				
		All	Most	Some	A little	None
16-24	2,030	2.3	7.3	18.9	33.4	38.1
25-34	2,294	2.8	7.7	22.4	32.3	34.8
35-44	2,242	3.0	9.3	22.4	34.8	30.4
45-54	2,182	3.9	10.4	24.3	31.7	29.7
55-64	1,916	2.8	8.7	22.6	31.2	34.7
65-74	1,437	2.4	5.5	22.1	28.9	41.1
75+	1,020	1.4	5.4	22.5	29.4	41.3

Table 5.98: How much of the time during the past 4 weeks have you felt downhearted and low (Q17) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How much of the time during the past 4 weeks have you felt downhearted and low? (%)				
		All	Most	Some	A little	None
Most dep.	2,525	4.1	10.9	24.6	28.4	32.0
2	2,642	4.3	9.7	24.1	29.6	32.4
3	2,672	2.6	8.5	22.5	33.1	33.3
4	2,590	1.5	6.3	20.8	34.6	36.8
Least dep.	2,703	1.4	5.2	19.1	34.3	40.0

Table 5.99: How much of the time during the past 4 weeks have you felt downhearted and low (Q17) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	How much of the time during the past 4 weeks have you felt downhearted and low? (%)				
		All	Most	Some	A little	None
Bransholme E	533	2.6	9.2	24.8	29.3	34.1
Bransholme W	425	2.6	9.4	25.6	27.5	34.8
Kings Park	500	2.2	6.2	18.4	36.0	37.2
North Carr	1,458	2.5	8.2	22.8	31.1	35.4
Beverley	436	0.7	6.7	18.3	36.0	38.3
Orchard Park & Greenwood	716	3.4	9.9	24.9	29.9	32.0
University	552	2.9	5.8	20.8	37.7	32.8
Northern	1,704	2.5	7.7	21.9	34.0	33.9
Ings	595	1.7	6.7	21.8	30.9	38.8
Longhill	560	3.6	9.1	24.6	28.4	34.3
Sutton	654	3.4	6.6	19.9	32.9	37.3
East	1,809	2.9	7.4	22.0	30.8	36.9
Holderness	700	2.0	5.9	19.9	32.7	39.6
Marfleet	648	4.5	10.2	21.6	31.3	32.4
Southcoates E	443	2.5	8.8	23.3	30.5	35.0
Southcoates W	396	1.5	6.3	23.5	30.3	38.4
Park	2,187	2.7	7.8	21.7	31.4	36.3
Drypool	630	3.8	9.4	20.8	37.1	28.9
Myton	741	3.9	12.3	25.4	26.2	32.3
Newington	574	4.4	10.1	21.8	33.6	30.1
St Andrews	428	6.5	6.8	23.6	30.6	32.5
Riverside	2,373	4.5	10.0	23.0	31.7	30.9
Boothferry	600	1.7	7.3	21.3	31.3	38.3
Derringham	556	0.9	6.3	21.6	33.8	37.4
Pickering	651	2.8	11.2	20.3	30.1	35.6
West	1,807	1.8	8.4	21.0	31.7	37.1
Avenue	723	2.2	6.2	23.5	33.7	34.3
Bricknell	426	0.9	4.9	22.1	34.3	37.8
Newland	645	2.3	7.8	22.3	33.8	33.8
Wyke	1,794	2.0	6.5	22.7	33.9	34.9
Hull	13,132	2.8	8.1	22.2	32.1	34.9

5.10 SF-36 mental health index score (SF-36 mental health transformed (0-100) scale)

Table 5.100: Mental health index score (Q17) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Mental health index score				
		(%)				Median
		0-60	61-75	76-85	86-100	
Males	6,013	23.4	28.7	24.3	23.6	75
Females	7,038	29.1	30.7	22.7	17.5	75
All	13,051	26.5	29.8	23.4	20.3	75

Table 5.101: Mental health index score (Q17) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Mental health index score				
		(%)				Median
		0-60	61-75	76-85	86-100	
16-24	2,032	24.5	31.3	25.7	18.5	75
25-34	2,304	25.6	31.8	25.2	17.4	75
35-44	2,243	28.8	28.8	25.5	16.9	75
45-54	2,175	31.1	27.7	22.6	18.6	75
55-64	1,900	27.9	28.3	20.1	23.7	75
65-74	1,411	21.9	28.9	22.5	26.6	75
75+	975	20.8	32.6	20.0	26.6	75

Table 5.102: Mental health index score (Q17) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Mental health index score				
		(%)				Median
		0-60	61-75	76-85	86-100	
Most deprived	2,501	33.9	29.8	18.7	17.7	68.75
2	2,619	31.9	29.0	20.0	19.1	75
3	2,654	26.8	30.9	23.7	18.6	75
4	2,580	21.9	30.2	26.5	21.4	75
Least deprived	2,697	18.4	29.0	28.0	24.7	81.25

Table 5.103: Mental health index score (Q17) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Mental health index score				
		(%)				Median
		0-60	61-75	76-85	86-100	
Bransholme E	530	29.2	29.8	19.8	21.1	75
Bransholme W	422	31.3	30.3	17.8	20.6	75
Kings Park	500	19.0	31.0	29.8	20.2	78.125
North Carr	1,452	26.3	30.4	22.7	20.7	75
Beverley	435	18.4	29.9	28.0	23.7	81.25
Orchard Park & Greenwood	707	33.0	30.3	18.5	18.2	68.75
University	548	23.5	33.0	24.5	19.0	75
Northern	1,690	26.2	31.1	22.9	19.9	75
Ings	586	23.9	26.8	25.1	24.2	75
Longhill	555	29.9	26.7	22.5	20.9	75
Sutton	650	22.9	26.3	24.9	25.8	81.25
East	1,791	25.4	26.6	24.2	23.8	75
Holderness	700	21.4	28.7	24.9	25.0	75
Marfleet	637	30.8	31.2	19.2	18.8	75
Southcoates E	440	30.9	25.9	22.3	20.9	75
Southcoates W	397	24.4	31.7	22.2	21.7	75
Park	2,174	26.6	29.4	22.2	21.8	75
Drypool	625	28.3	31.7	24.5	15.5	75
Myton	737	36.1	28.2	17.0	18.7	68.75
Newington	566	28.3	32.2	22.3	17.3	75
St Andrews	428	29.2	32.0	21.0	17.8	75
Riverside	2,356	30.9	30.8	21.0	17.4	75
Boothferry	595	20.7	28.4	26.7	24.2	81.25
Derringham	553	19.5	30.9	29.5	20.1	75
Pickering	647	31.4	28.3	20.9	19.5	75
West	1,795	24.2	29.1	25.5	21.2	75
Avenue	724	25.4	28.9	26.9	18.8	75
Bricknell	425	19.3	29.2	27.8	23.8	81.25
Newland	644	26.1	34.3	25.5	14.1	75
Wyke	1,793	24.2	30.9	26.6	18.3	75
Hull	13,051	26.5	29.8	23.4	20.3	75

Table 5.104: Mental health index score (Q17) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Mental health index score				
		(Age-standardised %)				Median
		0-60	61-75	76-85	86-100	
Hedonistic immortals	1,590	15.2	26.9	31.8	26.1	81.25
Live for today	3,401	21.4	32.0	24.9	21.7	75
Unconfident fatalists	2,194	48.8	27.3	14.9	9.0	62.5
Health conscious realists	2,749	14.9	27.6	29.8	27.7	81.25
Balanced compensators	1,148	29.7	31.0	21.3	18.0	75

5.11 Chronic health conditions

Table 5.105: Chronic health conditions (Q18) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Chronic health conditions (%)						
		Heart problems / disease	Breathing problems	Previous stroke	Diabetes	Cancer (past 5 yrs)	Any of these	More than 1 of these
Males	5,851	12.0	14.7	2.8	8.8	3.7	30.0	9.0
Females	6,902	8.0	14.8	2.4	7.0	3.2	26.8	6.7
All	12,753	9.8	14.8	2.6	7.8	3.4	28.3	7.7

Table 5.106: Chronic health conditions (Q18) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Chronic health conditions (%)						
		Heart problems / disease	Breathing problems	Previous stroke	Diabetes	Cancer (past 5 yrs)	Any of these	More than 1 of these
16-24	1,866	1.8	8.1	0.2	0.8	0.4	10.6	0.4
25-34	2,127	1.7	8.5	0.3	1.4	0.6	11.1	1.0
35-44	2,125	2.9	10.7	0.8	3.5	1.5	16.9	1.8
45-54	2,122	7.0	13.9	2.1	5.7	2.7	25.3	5.2
55-64	1,929	14.1	19.9	3.8	14.4	5.4	40.8	12.7
65-74	1,489	24.0	24.6	5.6	17.9	7.5	54.4	19.1
75+	1,083	31.1	25.7	9.0	19.8	10.4	62.3	25.8

Table 5.107: Chronic health conditions (Q18) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Gender	Number of respondents	Chronic health conditions (%)						
		Heart problems / disease	Breathing problems	Previous stroke	Diabetes	Cancer (past 5 yrs)	Any of these	More than 1 of these
Most dep.	2,444	11.6	19.5	3.2	9.2	3.9	33.7	10.4
2	2,578	10.8	18.7	2.3	10.7	2.7	31.5	10.0
3	2,594	9.8	14.0	3.0	7.2	3.5	27.9	7.6
4	2,540	8.7	13.0	2.4	6.6	3.5	26.5	5.9
Least dep.	2,597	8.2	8.9	1.9	5.6	3.6	22.1	4.9

Table 5.108: Chronic health conditions (Q18) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Chronic health conditions (%)						
		Heart problems / disease	Breathing problems	Previous stroke	Diabetes	Cancer (past 5 yrs)	Any of these	More than 1 of these
Bransholme E	517	7.4	13.2	2.5	7.7	4.1	23.8	7.7
Bransholme W	421	12.4	19.5	2.4	12.6	2.4	32.8	11.4
Kings Park	484	7.6	8.3	2.5	4.5	4.1	20.0	5.4
North Carr	1,422	8.9	13.4	2.5	8.1	3.6	25.2	8.0
Beverley	428	11.4	9.3	3.5	8.4	3.3	28.3	6.5
Orchard Park & Greenwood	686	12.1	22.2	3.4	10.5	4.4	37.6	11.5
University	536	8.4	12.9	2.1	7.6	3.5	25.0	6.7
Northern	1,650	10.7	15.8	3.0	9.0	3.8	31.1	8.7
Ings	584	12.0	15.4	3.1	6.5	3.8	30.1	8.9
Longhill	553	10.8	18.1	2.2	10.1	3.1	32.7	8.5
Sutton	638	9.6	14.6	1.6	10.2	4.7	31.0	6.9
East	1,775	10.8	15.9	2.3	9.0	3.9	31.3	8.1
Holderness	689	9.9	11.2	2.6	6.2	4.6	26.4	6.2
Marfleet	624	11.9	17.3	2.2	11.1	3.0	32.2	10.9
Southcoates E	429	13.1	17.5	3.0	9.6	3.5	33.1	10.0
Southcoates W	399	8.3	12.0	3.5	4.5	2.5	23.8	6.0
Park	2,141	10.8	14.4	2.8	8.0	3.5	29.0	8.3
Drypool	605	8.9	17.5	2.6	7.6	3.0	29.3	7.9
Myton	732	11.5	17.6	2.6	7.1	2.6	29.8	8.6
Newington	543	10.9	17.5	2.8	9.8	2.8	30.8	9.0
St Andrews	409	8.8	19.3	2.2	6.6	4.4	30.8	8.6
Riverside	2,289	10.2	17.9	2.6	7.8	3.1	30.1	8.5
Boothferry	587	8.3	12.1	3.1	8.2	3.6	25.0	8.0
Derringham	542	8.9	12.9	2.2	7.7	3.7	27.5	6.8
Pickering	623	10.6	14.9	4.0	8.2	4.0	31.8	7.7
West	1,752	9.3	13.4	3.1	8.0	3.8	28.2	7.5
Avenue	702	8.1	11.5	2.0	5.0	1.6	21.8	5.0
Bricknell	405	8.9	9.6	2.5	4.9	3.2	22.5	4.9
Newland	617	5.5	12.5	0.8	5.0	2.9	21.7	4.4
Wyke	1,724	7.4	11.4	1.7	5.0	2.4	21.9	4.8
Hull	12,753	9.8	14.8	2.6	7.8	3.4	28.3	7.7

Table 5.109: Chronic health conditions (Q18) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Age-standardised %	
		Any chronic health condition	More than one chronic health condition
Hedonistic immortals	1,527	23.4	5.4
Live for today	3,278	24.3	5.6
Unconfident fatalists	2,103	33.0	10.9
Health conscious realists	2,646	18.3	3.7
Balanced compensators	1,120	37.6	9.7

6 Tables: Registered with a GP

Table 6.1: Registered with a GP (Q22) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Registered with a GP (%)			
		NHS	Private	Not registered	Don't know
Males	6,086	92.7	1.2	2.5	3.6
Females	7,221	97.9	0.6	0.5	0.9
All	13,307	95.5	0.9	1.4	2.1

Table 6.2: Registered with a GP (Q22) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Registered with a GP (%)			
		NHS	Private	Not registered	Don't know
16-24	2,016	85.8	2.1	3.9	8.2
25-34	2,304	93.7	1.0	2.8	2.5
35-44	2,258	97.3	0.8	1.0	0.9
45-54	2,199	98.0	0.6	0.6	0.7
55-64	1,954	98.8	0.5	0.1	0.6
65-74	1,481	98.6	0.7	0.2	0.5
75+	1,084	98.4	0.4	0.4	0.8

Table 6.3: Registered with a GP (Q22) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Registered with a GP (%)			
		NHS	Private	Not registered	Don't know
Most deprived	2,568	95.6	0.9	1.4	2.1
2	2,690	95.7	0.6	1.5	2.2
3	2,707	95.3	0.8	1.6	2.3
4	2,622	95.3	1.3	1.4	2.0
Least deprived	2,720	95.6	1.1	1.3	2.1

Table 6.4: Registered with a GP (Q22) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Registered with a GP (%)			
		NHS	Private	Not registered	Don't know
Bransholme E	530	97.2	0.6	0.2	2.1
Bransholme W	427	96.7	0.2	0.7	2.3
Kings Park	498	96.0	1.4	0.6	2.0
North Carr	1,455	96.6	0.8	0.5	2.1
Beverley	446	97.1	0.2	0.9	1.8
Orchard Park & Greenwood	732	95.2	0.7	1.1	3.0
University	558	86.4	2.7	3.9	7.0
Northern	1,736	92.9	1.2	2.0	4.0
Ings	613	97.4	0.8	1.0	0.8
Longhill	563	96.8	0.4	0.9	2.0
Sutton	659	97.4	1.2	0.6	0.8
East	1,835	97.2	0.8	0.8	1.1
Holderness	716	97.3	0.7	0.4	1.5
Marfleet	661	96.5	0.8	1.2	1.5
Southcoates E	460	95.7	0.7	1.1	2.6
Southcoates W	401	95.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Park	2,238	96.4	0.8	1.0	1.7
Drypool	636	95.6	0.8	2.0	1.6
Myton	754	94.6	1.1	2.8	1.6
Newington	587	94.7	0.9	1.5	2.9
St Andrews	432	95.4	0.5	1.6	2.5
Riverside	2,409	95.0	0.8	2.1	2.1
Boothferry	603	97.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
Derringham	562	96.8	1.6	0.5	1.1
Pickering	656	97.1	0.5	1.2	1.2
West	1,821	97.3	0.9	0.8	1.0
Avenue	729	95.5	1.0	1.2	2.3
Bricknell	430	97.7	0.2	0.5	1.6
Newland	654	87.9	1.7	5.5	4.9
Wyke	1,813	93.3	1.0	2.6	3.1
Hull	13,307	95.5	0.9	1.4	2.1

Table 6.5: Age-standardised percentages registered with a GP (Q22) by Healthy Foundations type

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Registered with a GP (Age-standardised %)			
		NHS	Private	Not registered	Don't know
Hedonistic immortals	1,588	95.6	0.6	1.5	2.3
Live for today	3,411	95.0	0.9	1.6	2.5
Unconfident fatalists	2,201	94.8	1.0	1.7	2.6
Health conscious realists	2,757	94.7	1.5	1.8	2.0
Balanced compensators	1,150	96.2	0.6	1.8	1.4

7 Tables: Dental health

7.1 NHS or private dentist

Table 7.1: Was the last dentist you went to NHS or private (Q19) 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	6,128	71.7	17.5	7.7	3.1
Females	7,205	80.3	12.9	4.9	1.9
All	13,333	76.3	15.0	6.2	2.5

Table 7.2: Was the last dentist you went to NHS or private (Q19) by age group

Gender	Number of respondents	Was the last dentist you went to NHS or private? (%)			
		NHS	Private	Don't know	Never been
16-24	2,040	70.9	13.9	12.2	3.0
25-34	2,308	78.0	12.7	6.5	2.8
35-44	2,271	81.0	13.1	3.9	1.9
45-54	2,207	78.1	15.5	4.2	2.3
55-64	1,961	76.3	16.7	5.2	1.8
65-74	1,483	73.9	17.9	5.9	2.4
75+	1,051	72.6	18.6	5.4	3.3

Table 7.3: Was the last dentist you went to private or NHS (Q19) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Was the last dentist you went to NHS or private? (%)			
		NHS	Private	Don't know	Never been
Most deprived	2,572	78.6	10.8	7.9	2.8
2	2,680	78.4	11.2	7.6	2.8
3	2,731	76.7	13.9	6.2	3.2
4	2,629	74.6	18.3	5.2	1.9
Least deprived	2,721	73.4	20.9	4.1	1.5

Table 7.4: Was the last dentist you went to private or NHS (Q19) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Was the last dentist you went to NHS or private? (%)			
		NHS	Private	Don't know	Never been
Bransholme E	539	82.4	7.8	7.1	2.8
Bransholme W	425	79.3	9.6	8.7	2.4
Kings Park	503	75.3	18.7	5.0	1.0
North Carr	1,467	79.1	12.1	6.8	2.0
Beverley	443	66.1	28.4	3.6	1.8
Orchard Park & Greenwood	735	79.0	9.8	8.7	2.4
University	561	65.1	19.8	9.3	5.9
Northern	1,739	71.2	17.8	7.6	3.4
Ings	611	81.2	13.3	3.8	1.8
Longhill	571	83.4	8.6	6.1	1.9
Sutton	655	79.4	13.0	6.3	1.4
East	1,837	81.2	11.7	5.4	1.7
Holderness	712	79.6	16.6	2.9	0.8
Marfleet	660	81.7	10.0	6.1	2.3
Southcoates E	454	74.7	13.7	8.4	3.3
Southcoates W	402	77.9	13.9	6.0	2.2
Park	2,228	78.9	13.6	5.5	2.0
Drypool	635	80.5	12.3	4.9	2.4
Myton	759	78.4	11.2	7.1	3.3
Newington	579	76.5	14.0	6.4	3.1
St Andrews	431	76.3	13.2	7.4	3.0
Riverside	2,404	78.1	12.5	6.4	3.0
Boothferry	608	76.3	18.1	4.4	1.2
Derringham	570	72.8	20.0	5.8	1.4
Pickering	666	76.0	15.9	5.7	2.4
West	1,844	75.1	17.9	5.3	1.7
Avenue	731	71.1	21.1	5.9	1.9
Bricknell	428	72.4	22.7	3.5	1.4
Newland	655	66.0	18.5	9.3	6.3
Wyke	1,814	69.6	20.5	6.6	3.4
Hull	13,333	76.3	15.0	6.2	2.5

Table 7.5: Was the last dentist you went to private or NHS (Q19) Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Was the last dentist you went to NHS or private? (Age-standardised %)			
		NHS	Private	Don't know	Never been
Hedonistic immortals	1,600	77.8	16.3	4.9	1.1
Live for today	3,430	75.9	14.1	7.1	2.9
Unconfident fatalists	2,206	77.7	12.9	6.7	2.7
Health conscious realists	2,764	75.0	18.7	4.4	1.9
Balanced compensators	1,159	77.0	15.0	5.1	2.9

7.2 Time since last visited dentist

Table 7.6: When did you last go to a dentist (Q20) 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	6,132	56.7	13.2	5.4	5.3	6.8	10.8	1.8
Females	7,235	64.3	11.5	4.7	4.0	6.0	8.5	1.0
All	13,367	60.8	12.2	5.0	4.6	6.4	9.6	1.4

Table 7.7: When did you last go to a dentist (Q20) 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
16-24	2,031	63.4	17.7	5.9	5.2	4.5	1.6	1.9
25-34	2,307	61.4	15.6	6.0	4.6	5.9	4.7	1.8
35-44	2,271	67.9	11.6	4.6	4.0	6.1	4.9	1.0
45-54	2,202	63.7	11.4	4.8	5.0	6.7	7.1	1.2
55-64	1,970	60.4	9.7	4.3	4.4	7.4	13.1	0.7
65-74	1,494	54.4	8.5	4.8	4.5	6.8	19.7	1.3
75+	1,081	43.5	7.8	4.3	4.9	8.1	29.6	1.8

Table 7.8: When did you last go to a dentist (Q20) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

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.	2,582	50.9	13.1	6.3	6.2	8.8	13.0	1.7
2	2,691	56.2	12.9	5.5	5.1	7.5	11.3	1.6
3	2,736	59.2	13.5	5.3	4.7	6.2	9.3	1.8
4	2,634	65.2	11.9	4.7	3.7	5.1	8.4	0.9
Least dep.	2,724	72.1	9.8	3.4	3.4	4.4	6.0	0.8

Table 7.9: When did you last go to a dentist (Q20) by ward and Area Committee Area

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Years since last went to a dentist (%)						
		<1	1-2	2-3	3-5	5-10	>10	Never
Bransholme E	543	54.7	14.9	5.5	5.2	6.4	11.8	1.5
Bransholme W	432	52.1	15.7	4.4	4.4	7.6	15.3	0.5
Kings Park	504	70.6	11.7	4.0	3.4	4.4	5.6	0.4
North Carr	1,479	59.4	14.1	4.7	4.3	6.1	10.7	0.8
Beverley	442	67.4	12.2	4.8	2.5	3.8	8.8	0.5
Orchard Park & Greenwood	736	49.5	12.5	6.7	6.3	10.1	13.5	1.6
University	558	57.0	13.3	5.9	4.1	5.9	10.2	3.6
Northern	1,736	56.5	12.7	5.9	4.6	7.1	11.2	2.0
Ings	618	65.7	11.2	3.9	3.4	4.9	9.9	1.1
Longhill	571	61.1	11.7	4.0	5.8	6.8	9.6	0.9
Sutton	660	69.4	8.9	3.0	3.9	4.7	8.9	1.1
East	1,849	65.6	10.5	3.6	4.3	5.4	9.5	1.0
Holderness	710	72.1	10.8	2.5	3.2	3.9	7.0	0.3
Marfleet	661	54.9	12.0	5.3	5.1	10.0	10.9	1.8
Southcoates E	456	58.3	11.0	6.1	5.0	5.5	11.6	2.4
Southcoates W	398	64.1	9.5	5.8	3.5	6.5	10.1	0.5
Park	2,225	62.7	11.0	4.7	4.2	6.5	9.7	1.2
Drypool	634	65.9	8.7	5.5	4.7	4.6	9.1	1.4
Myton	763	53.3	13.9	5.8	5.4	8.4	11.3	2.0
Newington	585	56.1	12.1	6.3	5.3	7.9	9.7	2.6
St Andrews	435	52.2	14.9	7.1	5.3	7.4	11.3	1.8
Riverside	2,417	57.1	12.3	6.1	5.2	7.1	10.3	1.9
Boothferry	609	65.5	11.8	4.4	3.4	5.1	9.2	0.5
Derringham	571	62.2	11.6	5.4	5.6	7.4	7.4	0.5
Pickering	664	61.9	12.7	4.2	4.1	6.0	9.8	1.4
West	1,844	63.2	12.0	4.7	4.3	6.1	8.8	0.8
Avenue	733	62.2	13.0	4.6	6.1	5.7	7.5	0.8
Bricknell	431	69.6	9.0	4.9	3.0	5.3	7.9	0.2
Newland	653	55.1	17.8	6.3	5.5	6.7	5.5	3.1
Wyke	1,817	61.4	13.8	5.3	5.2	6.0	6.9	1.5
Hull	13,367	60.8	12.2	5.0	4.6	6.4	9.6	1.4

Table 7.10: When did you last go to a dentist (Q20) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Years since last went to a dentist (Age-standardised %)						
		<1	1-2	2-3	3-5	5-10	>10	Never
Hedonistic immortals	1,599	67.7	10.8	5.4	3.9	5.4	6.3	0.6
Live for today	3,437	58.0	12.7	5.1	5.3	7.3	10.1	1.6
Unconfident fatalists	2,207	58.0	13.3	5.6	5.1	7.3	9.3	1.4
Health conscious realists	2,762	66.9	11.7	4.2	4.2	4.6	7.5	0.9
Balanced compensators	1,159	62.0	14.3	5.3	4.6	5.7	6.8	1.5

8 Tables: Caring

8.1 Caring responsibilities

Table 8.1: Are you responsible for the long term care of someone (Q21) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Sick or disabled persons whose long term care you are responsible for (%)							
		Sick or disabled partner	Sick or disabled children	Sick or disabled parents	Other sick or disabled relatives	Elderly relatives (not sick)	Sick or disabled friends	Someone else	Anyone
Males	5,861	4.8	1.8	1.3	1.9	0.6	3.3	1.2	12.0
Females	6,763	5.3	4.1	2.8	3.2	0.6	5.1	2.2	19.0
All	12,624	5.1	3.0	2.1	2.6	0.6	4.3	1.8	15.8

Table 8.2: Are you responsible for the long term care of someone (Q21) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Sick or disabled persons whose long term care you are responsible for (%)							
		Sick or disabled partner	Sick or disabled children	Sick or disabled parents	Other sick or disabled relatives	Elderly relatives (not sick)	Sick or disabled friends	Someone else	Anyone
16-24	1,967	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.6	2.5	2.5	7.4
25-34	2,213	2.0	3.6	1.9	1.4	0.4	2.7	2.5	11.4
35-44	2,169	2.6	5.8	1.8	2.3	0.5	4.6	1.9	15.7
45-54	2,089	4.4	4.0	3.4	4.5	0.9	7.9	1.4	20.3
55-64	1,842	7.9	2.0	3.3	4.6	0.4	7.3	1.2	21.8
65-74	1,380	11.5	1.6	1.2	1.7	0.8	2.0	1.0	17.8
75+	953	13.6	1.7	0.9	2.1	0.5	0.2	1.2	18.6

Table 8.3: Are you responsible for the long term care of someone (Q21) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintiles	Number of respondents	Persons for whose long term care you are responsible for (%)							
		Sick or disabled partner	Sick or disabled children	Sick or disabled parents	Other sick or disabled relatives	Elderly relatives (not sick)	Sick or disabled friends	Someone else	Anyone
Most dep.	2,447	6.5	3.8	2.2	2.1	0.8	3.8	2.3	17.5
2	2,562	5.7	3.4	2.7	2.2	0.6	4.4	2.1	17.0
3	2,557	5.5	2.9	1.8	2.4	0.5	4.3	1.8	15.8
4	2,467	3.7	2.9	1.8	3.2	0.5	4.7	1.7	14.6
Least dep.	2,591	4.1	2.1	1.8	3.1	0.6	4.1	1.0	13.9

Table 8.4: Are you responsible for the long term care of someone (Q21) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Persons for whose long term care you are responsible for (%)							
		Sick or disabled partner	Sick or disabled children	Sick or disabled parents	Other sick or disabled relatives	Elderly relatives (not sick)	Sick or disabled friends	Someone else	Anyone
Bransholme E	516	5.4	5.0	3.3	2.3	1.0	4.1	1.9	17.2
Bransholme W	398	8.0	3.8	2.5	1.5	1.0	4.3	1.0	18.8
Kings Park	482	3.9	2.1	2.3	3.3	0.2	3.7	1.0	13.7
North Carr	1,396	5.7	3.7	2.7	2.4	0.7	4.0	1.4	16.5
Beverley	412	5.6	1.2	1.9	2.7	1.0	3.9	2.4	16.0
Orchard Park & Greenwood	701	7.0	4.0	2.3	2.4	1.0	3.6	2.3	18.7
University	537	3.4	1.9	2.0	2.0	0.7	4.7	1.9	12.7
Northern	1,650	5.5	2.6	2.1	2.4	0.9	4.0	2.2	16.1
Ings	568	5.6	3.3	1.8	2.8	0.4	6.2	1.4	17.4
Longhill	544	7.0	4.8	1.7	3.7	0.2	3.9	2.6	18.4

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Persons for whose long term care you are responsible for (%)							
		Sick or disabled partner	Sick or disabled children	Sick or disabled parents	Other sick or disabled relatives	Elderly relatives (not sick)	Sick or disabled friends	Someone else	Anyone
Sutton	625	5.3	2.7	2.6	2.6	0.5	3.4	1.9	16.5
East	1,737	5.9	3.6	2.0	3.0	0.3	4.4	2.0	17.4
Holderness	677	3.8	1.9	1.8	3.5	0.3	5.3	0.7	14.3
Marfleet	618	4.7	3.7	2.1	2.1	0.2	3.4	2.4	16.3
Southcoates E	434	7.6	3.7	1.8	3.2	0.0	4.1	2.1	18.0
Southcoates W	378	4.5	4.2	1.3	1.6	0.8	3.7	1.6	16.1
Park	2,107	5.0	3.2	1.8	2.7	0.3	4.2	1.7	16.0
Drypool	586	4.1	2.7	1.7	3.2	0.5	4.3	1.2	14.3
Myton	723	5.3	1.9	2.5	1.4	0.7	4.4	2.2	14.9
Newington	555	6.5	3.8	2.2	2.0	0.9	3.4	2.0	16.6
St Andrews	423	4.7	4.3	2.6	0.7	0.7	2.8	2.1	15.1
Riverside	2,287	5.2	3.0	2.2	1.9	0.7	3.8	1.9	15.2
Boothferry	571	4.7	2.8	1.8	3.5	0.7	3.9	1.9	14.2
Derringham	541	5.4	2.2	1.7	3.0	0.6	4.8	0.9	15.2
Pickering	614	5.7	3.1	2.3	3.3	0.2	6.0	2.0	19.1
West	1,726	5.3	2.7	1.9	3.2	0.5	4.9	1.6	16.2
Avenue	696	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.9	0.7	5.5	1.7	13.8
Bricknell	403	5.0	2.0	1.7	4.0	0.7	3.5	1.2	15.4
Newland	622	3.1	2.3	1.1	2.1	1.0	4.0	2.1	11.2
Wyke	1,721	3.3	2.3	1.9	2.8	0.8	4.5	1.7	13.2
Hull	12,624	5.1	3.0	2.1	2.6	0.6	4.3	1.8	15.8

Table 8.1: Are you responsible for the long term care of someone (Q21) by Healthy Foundations type

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Responsible for the long-term care of someone (age-standardised %)	
		Yes	No
Hedonistic immortals	1,547	13.7	86.3
Live for today	3,289	15.0	85.0
Unconfident fatalists	2,108	16.2	83.8
Health conscious realists	2,650	13.0	87.0
Balanced compensators	1,100	16.8	83.2

8.2 Frequency of helping the person/s you care for wash, dress or feed themselves

Table 1.2: Frequency of helping with washing, dressing or feeding (Q21) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Caring: frequency of helping with washing, dressing or feeding (%)				
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	Never
Males	605	27.3	6.9	2.0	12.9	50.9
Females	1,099	37.3	7.5	1.4	11.5	42.4
All	1,704	33.7	7.3	1.6	12.0	45.4

Table 1.3: Caring: frequency of helping with washing, dressing or feeding (Q21) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Caring: frequency of helping with washing, dressing or feeding (%)				
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	Never
16-24	122	35.2	11.5	1.6	11.5	40.2
25-34	227	41.4	8.8	0.9	11.9	37.0
35-44	301	39.2	7.0	2.7	13.6	37.5
45-54	361	30.5	9.7	1.9	10.5	47.4
55-64	337	27.3	6.5	1.5	14.2	50.4
65-74	205	37.6	4.4	0.0	11.2	46.8
75+	149	27.5	2.0	2.0	8.7	59.7

Table 1.4: Caring: frequency of helping with washing, dressing or feeding (Q21) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Caring: frequency of helping with washing, dressing or feeding (%)				
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	Never
Most dep.	363	38.8	6.3	1.7	12.1	41.0
2	378	37.0	6.6	1.9	11.9	42.6
3	335	35.8	8.1	1.8	10.7	43.6
4	314	30.3	8.6	1.3	10.8	49.0
Least dep.	314	25.2	7.0	1.3	14.3	52.2

Table 1.5: Caring: frequency of helping with washing, dressing or feeding (Q21) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Caring: frequency of helping with washing, dressing or feeding (%)				
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	Never
Bransholme E	73	47.9	6.8	0.0	6.8	38.4
Bransholme W	65	43.1	6.2	4.6	6.2	40.0
Kings Park	55	32.7	7.3	1.8	16.4	41.8
North Carr	193	42.0	6.7	2.1	9.3	39.9
Beverley	59	20.3	10.2	0.0	22.0	47.5
Orchard Park & Greenwood	107	36.4	2.8	0.9	13.1	46.7
University	65	33.8	3.1	0.0	9.2	53.8
Northern	231	31.6	4.8	0.4	14.3	48.9
Ings	80	33.8	11.3	0.0	13.8	41.3
Longhill	89	39.3	11.2	0.0	13.5	36.0
Sutton	88	31.8	5.7	1.1	9.1	52.3
East	257	35.0	9.3	0.4	12.1	43.2
Holderness	85	22.4	7.1	1.2	15.3	54.1
Marfleet	81	37.0	6.2	1.2	9.9	45.7
Southcoates E	65	47.7	7.7	1.5	12.3	30.8
Southcoates W	52	38.5	7.7	1.9	5.8	46.2
Park	283	35.3	7.1	1.4	11.3	44.9
Drypool	73	32.9	5.5	2.7	16.4	42.5
Myton	93	37.6	10.8	1.1	12.9	37.6
Newington	83	30.1	8.4	1.2	16.9	43.4
St Andrews	58	37.9	5.2	1.7	5.2	50.0
Riverside	307	34.5	7.8	1.6	13.4	42.7
Boothferry	74	27.0	6.8	1.4	6.8	58.1
Derringham	67	25.4	6.0	3.0	10.4	55.2
Pickering	95	29.5	6.3	2.1	9.5	52.6
West	236	27.5	6.4	2.1	8.9	55.1
Avenue	84	26.2	8.3	4.8	14.3	46.4
Bricknell	57	31.6	7.0	0.0	12.3	49.1
Newland	56	35.7	10.7	5.4	16.1	32.1
Wyke	197	30.5	8.6	3.6	14.2	43.1
Hull	1,704	33.7	7.3	1.6	12.0	45.4

8.3 *Frequency of giving the person/s you care for medication*

Table 1.6: Caring: frequency of giving medication (Q21) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Caring: frequency of giving medication (%)				
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	Never
Males	605	30.4	4.1	2.5	16.5	46.4
Females	1,099	38.2	5.0	2.1	14.6	40.0
All	1,704	35.4	4.7	2.2	15.3	42.3

Table 1.7: Caring: frequency of giving medication (Q21) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Caring: frequency of giving medication (%)				
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	Never
16-24	122	23.8	4.9	4.9	15.6	50.8
25-34	227	35.2	5.3	3.1	21.6	34.8
35-44	301	35.5	5.6	3.0	20.3	35.5
45-54	361	28.3	7.2	2.8	18.6	43.2
55-64	337	37.7	3.3	0.6	12.8	45.7
65-74	205	43.4	1.5	1.0	7.8	46.3
75+	149	46.3	3.4	1.3	4.0	45.0

Table 1.8: Caring: frequency of giving medication (Q21) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Caring: frequency of giving medication (%)				
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	Never
Most dep.	363	41.9	5.5	1.9	12.7	38.0
2	378	42.1	4.2	1.9	13.5	38.4
3	335	32.2	5.4	1.5	17.0	43.9
4	314	31.5	3.5	1.9	15.9	47.1
Least dep.	314	27.4	4.8	4.1	18.2	45.5

Table 1.9: Caring: frequency of giving medication (Q21) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Caring: frequency of giving medication (%)				
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	Never
Bransholme E	73	54.8	6.8	1.4	6.8	30.1
Bransholme W	65	47.7	4.6	3.1	9.2	35.4
Kings Park	55	30.9	5.5	3.6	18.2	41.8
North Carr	193	45.6	5.7	2.6	10.9	35.2
Beverley	59	28.8	3.4	3.4	25.4	39.0
Orchard Park & Greenwood	107	40.2	5.6	0.9	18.7	34.6
University	65	33.8	4.6	1.5	15.4	44.6
Northern	231	35.5	4.8	1.7	19.5	38.5
Ings	80	38.8	2.5	0.0	15.0	43.8
Longhill	89	31.5	5.6	2.2	15.7	44.9
Sutton	88	28.4	2.3	2.3	20.5	46.6
East	257	32.7	3.5	1.6	17.1	45.1
Holderness	85	22.4	3.5	2.4	16.5	55.3
Marfleet	81	30.9	8.6	1.2	12.3	46.9
Southcoates E	65	40.0	9.2	0.0	15.4	35.4
Southcoates W	52	44.2	5.8	3.8	13.5	32.7
Park	283	32.9	6.7	1.8	14.5	44.2
Drypool	73	37.0	2.7	2.7	13.7	43.8
Myton	93	45.2	3.2	1.1	14.0	36.6
Newington	83	32.5	6.0	4.8	9.6	47.0
St Andrews	58	39.7	1.7	1.7	12.1	44.8
Riverside	307	38.8	3.6	2.6	12.4	42.7
Boothferry	74	35.1	6.8	2.7	13.5	41.9
Derringham	67	26.9	0.0	3.0	11.9	58.2
Pickering	95	33.7	3.2	1.1	15.8	46.3
West	236	32.2	3.4	2.1	14.0	48.3
Avenue	84	28.6	4.8	4.8	19.0	42.9
Bricknell	57	31.6	8.8	3.5	17.5	38.6
Newland	56	35.7	3.6	1.8	23.2	35.7
Wyke	197	31.5	5.6	3.6	19.8	39.6
Hull	1,704	35.4	4.7	2.2	15.3	42.3

8.4 *Frequency of helping the person/s you care for with housework or gardening*

Table 1.10: Caring: frequency of helping with housework or gardening (Q21) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Caring: frequency of helping with housework or gardening (%)				
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	Never
Males	605	45.0	19.3	7.3	8.6	19.8
Females	1,099	47.3	21.3	5.0	6.8	19.6
All	1,704	46.5	20.6	5.8	7.5	19.7

Table 1.11: Caring: frequency of helping with housework or gardening (Q21) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Caring: frequency of helping with housework or gardening (%)				
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	Never
16-24	122	45.1	24.6	6.6	8.2	15.6
25-34	227	48.0	18.9	4.8	8.4	19.8
35-44	301	48.2	18.6	6.3	6.6	20.3
45-54	361	42.1	24.1	7.5	8.0	18.3
55-64	337	40.9	22.6	7.1	9.5	19.9
65-74	205	57.6	16.1	2.9	4.9	18.5
75+	149	50.3	16.8	2.7	4.7	25.5

Table 1.12: Caring: frequency of helping with housework or gardening (Q21) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Caring: frequency of helping with housework or gardening (%)				
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	Never
Most dep.	363	54.0	15.7	4.1	6.9	19.3
2	378	50.5	22.2	2.6	6.1	18.5
3	335	46.0	20.6	6.6	7.5	19.4
4	314	42.0	22.0	6.7	8.3	21.0
Least dep.	314	37.9	22.9	9.9	8.9	20.4

Table 1.13: Caring: frequency of helping with housework or gardening (Q21) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Caring: frequency of helping with housework or gardening (%)				
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	Never
Bransholme E	73	65.8	9.6	2.7	2.7	19.2
Bransholme W	65	53.8	18.5	4.6	4.6	18.5
Kings Park	55	34.5	20.0	14.5	9.1	21.8
North Carr	193	52.8	15.5	6.7	5.2	19.7
Beverley	59	42.4	27.1	11.9	8.5	10.2
Orchard Park & Greenwood	107	54.2	12.1	5.6	8.4	19.6
University	65	35.4	26.2	7.7	7.7	23.1
Northern	231	45.9	19.9	7.8	8.2	18.2
Ings	80	40.0	28.8	2.5	5.0	23.8
Longhill	89	51.7	21.3	3.4	5.6	18.0
Sutton	88	40.9	19.3	2.3	8.0	29.5
East	257	44.4	23.0	2.7	6.2	23.7
Holderness	85	36.5	21.2	7.1	10.6	24.7
Marfleet	81	44.4	18.5	2.5	11.1	23.5
Southcoates E	65	58.5	20.0	1.5	9.2	10.8
Southcoates W	52	46.2	25.0	3.8	3.8	21.2
Park	283	45.6	20.8	3.9	9.2	20.5
Drypool	73	45.2	21.9	8.2	8.2	16.4
Myton	93	49.5	15.1	6.5	8.6	20.4
Newington	83	56.6	15.7	3.6	8.4	15.7
St Andrews	58	55.2	27.6	0.0	3.4	13.8
Riverside	307	51.5	19.2	4.9	7.5	16.9
Boothferry	74	35.1	17.6	10.8	6.8	29.7
Derringham	67	38.8	23.9	11.9	6.0	19.4
Pickering	95	48.4	17.9	8.4	7.4	17.9
West	236	41.5	19.5	10.2	6.8	22.0
Avenue	84	44.0	29.8	6.0	9.5	10.7
Bricknell	57	38.6	28.1	3.5	7.0	22.8
Newland	56	46.4	19.6	7.1	8.9	17.9
Wyke	197	43.1	26.4	5.6	8.6	16.2
Hull	1,704	46.5	20.6	5.8	7.5	19.7

8.5 *Frequency of helping the person/s you care for manage their finances*

Table 1.14: Caring: frequency of helping manage finances (Q21) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Caring: frequency of helping manage finances (%)				
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	Never
Males	605	27.3	13.6	10.4	9.4	39.3
Females	1,099	24.7	13.5	7.8	8.7	45.2
All	1,704	25.6	13.5	8.7	9.0	43.1

Table 1.15: Caring: frequency of helping manage finances (Q21) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Caring: frequency of helping manage finances (%)				
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	Never
16-24	122	13.1	12.3	3.3	12.3	59.0
25-34	227	15.0	8.8	8.8	11.5	55.9
35-44	301	26.2	7.6	10.3	10.3	45.5
45-54	361	24.1	19.1	8.0	10.0	38.8
55-64	337	28.2	15.7	12.8	8.3	35.0
65-74	205	33.2	15.6	6.3	5.4	39.5
75+	149	38.3	12.1	6.0	4.0	39.6

Table 1.16: Caring: frequency of helping manage finances (Q21) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Caring: frequency of helping manage finances (%)				
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	Never
Most dep.	363	27.5	13.8	7.2	7.2	44.4
2	378	24.9	16.7	8.5	7.7	42.3
3	335	26.9	12.8	8.7	8.4	43.3
4	314	25.5	12.7	8.6	9.9	43.3
Least dep.	314	23.2	10.8	11.1	12.4	42.4

Table 1.17: Caring: frequency of helping manage finances (Q21) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Caring: frequency of helping manage finances (%)				
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	Never
Bransholme E	73	42.5	9.6	6.8	11.0	30.1
Bransholme W	65	29.2	13.8	3.1	9.2	44.6
Kings Park	55	27.3	10.9	10.9	14.5	36.4
North Carr	193	33.7	11.4	6.7	11.4	36.8
Beverley	59	27.1	15.3	10.2	13.6	33.9
Orchard Park & Greenwood	107	29.9	15.0	4.7	5.6	44.9
University	65	23.1	7.7	10.8	9.2	49.2
Northern	231	27.3	13.0	7.8	8.7	43.3
Ings	80	27.5	13.8	10.0	6.3	42.5
Longhill	89	20.2	23.6	7.9	5.6	42.7
Sutton	88	25.0	11.4	4.5	11.4	47.7
East	257	24.1	16.3	7.4	7.8	44.4
Holderness	85	20.0	12.9	12.9	8.2	45.9
Marfleet	81	18.5	13.6	14.8	6.2	46.9
Southcoates E	65	26.2	15.4	9.2	6.2	43.1
Southcoates W	52	23.1	17.3	7.7	5.8	46.2
Park	283	21.6	14.5	11.7	6.7	45.6
Drypool	73	24.7	11.0	12.3	9.6	42.5
Myton	93	22.6	12.9	8.6	11.8	44.1
Newington	83	27.7	20.5	4.8	4.8	42.2
St Andrews	58	24.1	10.3	8.6	8.6	48.3
Riverside	307	24.8	14.0	8.5	8.8	44.0
Boothferry	74	28.4	8.1	5.4	12.2	45.9
Derringham	67	28.4	14.9	6.0	10.4	40.3
Pickering	95	27.4	9.5	7.4	7.4	48.4
West	236	28.0	10.6	6.4	9.7	45.3
Avenue	84	22.6	21.4	11.9	10.7	33.3
Bricknell	57	26.3	8.8	7.0	15.8	42.1
Newland	56	17.9	7.1	19.6	7.1	48.2
Wyke	197	22.3	13.7	12.7	11.2	40.1
Hull	1,704	25.6	13.5	8.7	9.0	43.1

8.6 Frequency of preparing meals for the person/s you care for

Table 1.18: Caring: frequency of preparing meals (Q21) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Caring: frequency of preparing meals (%)				
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	Never
Males	605	48.3	9.3	4.8	12.4	25.3
Females	1,099	57.1	10.4	2.0	9.6	21.0
All	1,704	53.9	10.0	3.0	10.6	22.5

Table 1.19: Caring: frequency of preparing meals (Q21) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Caring: frequency of preparing meals (%)				
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	Never
16-24	122	46.7	12.3	2.5	12.3	26.2
25-34	227	56.8	9.3	3.5	9.3	21.1
35-44	301	56.5	10.3	3.0	10.6	19.6
45-54	361	45.7	14.7	3.9	12.2	23.5
55-64	337	49.9	8.9	3.9	12.2	25.2
65-74	205	65.4	5.9	1.5	8.8	18.5
75+	149	63.8	5.4	0.7	6.0	24.2

Table 1.20: Caring: frequency of preparing meals (Q21) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Caring: frequency of preparing meals (%)				
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	Never
Most dep.	363	60.9	8.3	1.1	8.5	21.2
2	378	56.9	8.7	3.7	9.0	21.7
3	335	57.9	10.4	2.4	9.3	20.0
4	314	45.5	10.5	3.8	12.7	27.4
Least dep.	314	46.5	12.4	4.1	14.0	22.9

Table 1.21: Caring: frequency of preparing meals (Q21) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Caring: frequency of preparing meals (%)				
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	Never
Bransholme E	73	71.2	9.6	2.7	5.5	11.0
Bransholme W	65	63.1	10.8	3.1	4.6	18.5
Kings Park	55	45.5	12.7	7.3	14.5	20.0
North Carr	193	61.1	10.9	4.1	7.8	16.1
Beverley	59	42.4	13.6	3.4	20.3	20.3
Orchard Park & Greenwood	107	61.7	8.4	0.0	12.1	17.8
University	65	46.2	13.8	3.1	12.3	24.6
Northern	231	52.4	11.3	1.7	14.3	20.3
Ings	80	56.3	5.0	1.3	12.5	25.0
Longhill	89	56.2	9.0	6.7	7.9	20.2
Sutton	88	46.6	9.1	1.1	10.2	33.0
East	257	52.9	7.8	3.1	10.1	26.1
Holderness	85	42.4	14.1	1.2	10.6	31.8
Marfleet	81	56.8	6.2	1.2	8.6	27.2
Southcoates E	65	64.6	16.9	1.5	6.2	10.8
Southcoates W	52	51.9	7.7	5.8	7.7	26.9
Park	283	53.4	11.3	2.1	8.5	24.7
Drypool	73	49.3	11.0	1.4	17.8	20.5
Myton	93	57.0	5.4	2.2	9.7	25.8
Newington	83	60.2	6.0	3.6	9.6	20.5
St Andrews	58	56.9	10.3	1.7	12.1	19.0
Riverside	307	56.0	7.8	2.3	12.1	21.8
Boothferry	74	51.4	12.2	4.1	2.7	29.7
Derringham	67	49.3	9.0	6.0	9.0	26.9
Pickering	95	50.5	12.6	2.1	10.5	24.2
West	236	50.4	11.4	3.8	7.6	26.7
Avenue	84	46.4	11.9	7.1	14.3	20.2
Bricknell	57	59.6	10.5	1.8	10.5	17.5
Newland	56	51.8	7.1	3.6	16.1	21.4
Wyke	197	51.8	10.2	4.6	13.7	19.8
Hull	1,704	53.9	10.0	3.0	10.6	22.5

8.7 Frequency of shopping for the person/s you care for

Table 1.22: Caring: frequency of shopping (Q21) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Caring: frequency of shopping (%)				
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	Never
Males	605	38.5	28.4	7.4	9.1	16.5
Females	1,099	43.9	27.4	6.5	6.1	16.2
All	1,704	42.0	27.8	6.8	7.2	16.3

Table 1.23: Caring: frequency of shopping (Q21) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Caring: frequency of shopping (%)				
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	Never
16-24	122	32.0	27.9	5.7	10.7	23.8
25-34	227	38.3	24.7	7.5	8.4	21.1
35-44	301	43.2	23.9	9.6	6.6	16.6
45-54	361	37.1	32.7	8.6	8.9	12.7
55-64	337	43.0	32.6	6.2	6.8	11.3
65-74	205	54.1	23.4	2.4	5.4	14.6
75+	149	46.3	22.8	4.0	2.7	24.2

Table 1.24: Caring: frequency of shopping (Q21) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Caring: frequency of shopping (%)				
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	Never
Most dep.	363	49.3	22.6	4.4	5.8	17.9
2	378	41.5	28.6	5.3	4.5	20.1
3	335	43.6	29.0	6.3	7.5	13.7
4	314	39.2	27.4	7.0	10.5	15.9
Least dep.	314	35.0	31.8	11.8	8.3	13.1

Table 1.25: Caring: frequency of shopping (Q21) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Caring: frequency of shopping (%)				
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	Never
Bransholme E	73	58.9	23.3	2.7	5.5	9.6
Bransholme W	65	46.2	29.2	7.7	1.5	15.4
Kings Park	55	38.2	23.6	21.8	9.1	7.3
North Carr	193	48.7	25.4	9.8	5.2	10.9
Beverley	59	33.9	40.7	6.8	11.9	6.8
Orchard Park & Greenwood	107	48.6	21.5	2.8	8.4	18.7
University	65	40.0	30.8	6.2	6.2	16.9
Northern	231	42.4	29.0	4.8	8.7	15.2
Ings	80	41.3	30.0	7.5	3.8	17.5
Longhill	89	39.3	36.0	3.4	4.5	16.9
Sutton	88	38.6	33.0	5.7	3.4	19.3
East	257	39.7	33.1	5.4	3.9	17.9
Holderness	85	32.9	31.8	9.4	10.6	15.3
Marfleet	81	34.6	24.7	6.2	8.6	25.9
Southcoates E	65	50.8	23.1	4.6	6.2	15.4
Southcoates W	52	40.4	25.0	5.8	1.9	26.9
Park	283	38.9	26.5	6.7	7.4	20.5
Drypool	73	38.4	31.5	9.6	5.5	15.1
Myton	93	46.2	23.7	3.2	7.5	19.4
Newington	83	44.6	25.3	6.0	6.0	18.1
St Andrews	58	44.8	27.6	6.9	3.4	17.2
Riverside	307	43.6	26.7	6.2	5.9	17.6
Boothferry	74	36.5	17.6	8.1	9.5	28.4
Derringham	67	41.8	29.9	10.4	9.0	9.0
Pickering	95	40.0	30.5	7.4	9.5	12.6
West	236	39.4	26.3	8.5	9.3	16.5
Avenue	84	35.7	32.1	9.5	10.7	11.9
Bricknell	57	43.9	29.8	5.3	7.0	14.0
Newland	56	51.8	16.1	5.4	14.3	12.5
Wyke	197	42.6	26.9	7.1	10.7	12.7
Hull	1,704	42.0	27.8	6.8	7.2	16.3

8.8 Frequency of giving lifts to the person/s you care for

Table 1.26: Caring: frequency of giving lifts (Q21) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Caring: frequency of giving lifts (%)				
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	Never
Males	605	23.8	9.9	22.5	13.7	30.1
Females	1,099	22.6	11.6	16.5	14.1	35.3
All	1,704	23.0	11.0	18.6	14.0	33.5

Table 1.27: Caring: frequency of giving lifts (Q21) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Caring: frequency of giving lifts (%)				
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	Never
16-24	122	17.2	7.4	9.8	14.8	50.8
25-34	227	21.6	12.8	14.1	14.5	37.0
35-44	301	26.2	11.3	20.3	16.3	25.9
45-54	361	19.7	15.2	21.1	15.8	28.3
55-64	337	26.1	9.2	23.1	14.8	26.7
65-74	205	23.4	9.3	17.6	10.2	39.5
75+	149	24.2	6.0	14.8	6.7	48.3

Table 1.28: Caring: frequency of giving lifts (Q21) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Caring: frequency of giving lifts (%)				
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	Never
Most dep.	363	23.7	6.6	14.3	14.0	41.3
2	378	22.2	9.5	17.2	11.6	39.4
3	335	22.7	11.6	18.2	14.3	33.1
4	314	24.8	13.1	19.7	14.0	28.3
Least dep.	314	21.7	15.0	24.5	16.2	22.6

Table 1.29: Caring: frequency of giving lifts (Q21) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Caring: frequency of giving lifts (%)				
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	Never
Bransholme E	73	35.6	6.8	15.1	12.3	30.1
Bransholme W	65	27.7	16.9	15.4	4.6	35.4
Kings Park	55	23.6	18.2	30.9	5.5	21.8
North Carr	193	29.5	13.5	19.7	7.8	29.5
Beverley	59	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.3	18.6
Orchard Park & Greenwood	107	26.2	8.4	12.1	9.3	43.9
University	65	15.4	10.8	16.9	13.8	43.1
Northern	231	21.6	12.1	15.6	13.4	37.2
Ings	80	25.0	8.8	23.8	13.8	28.8
Longhill	89	25.8	12.4	20.2	15.7	25.8
Sutton	88	19.3	6.8	23.9	15.9	34.1
East	257	23.3	9.3	22.6	15.2	29.6
Holderness	85	20.0	14.1	24.7	15.3	25.9
Marfleet	81	19.8	9.9	11.1	14.8	44.4
Southcoates E	65	20.0	7.7	15.4	18.5	38.5
Southcoates W	52	28.8	13.5	19.2	9.6	28.8
Park	283	21.6	11.3	17.7	14.8	34.6
Drypool	73	23.3	11.0	20.5	11.0	34.2
Myton	93	20.4	3.2	21.5	14.0	40.9
Newington	83	20.5	9.6	14.5	16.9	38.6
St Andrews	58	19.0	5.2	12.1	15.5	48.3
Riverside	307	20.8	7.2	17.6	14.3	40.1
Boothferry	74	16.2	14.9	25.7	13.5	29.7
Derringham	67	29.9	7.5	14.9	20.9	26.9
Pickering	95	22.1	13.7	17.9	13.7	32.6
West	236	22.5	12.3	19.5	15.7	30.1
Avenue	84	26.2	15.5	20.2	16.7	21.4
Bricknell	57	22.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	29.8
Newland	56	21.4	7.1	16.1	12.5	42.9
Wyke	197	23.9	13.2	17.8	15.2	29.9
Hull	1,704	23.0	11.0	18.6	14.0	33.5

8.9 Frequency of performing other caring activities for the person/s you care for

Table 1.30: Caring: frequency of other caring activities (Q21) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Caring: frequency of caring activities (%)				
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	Never
Males	605	10.7	4.0	1.3	2.0	82.0
Females	1,099	14.9	3.6	1.5	1.8	78.1
All	1,704	13.4	3.8	1.5	1.9	79.5

Table 1.31: Caring: frequency of caring activities (Q21) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Caring: frequency of caring activities (%)				
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	Never
16-24	122	9.8	1.6	0.8	4.1	83.6
25-34	227	17.2	3.5	0.4	1.8	77.1
35-44	301	17.6	4.0	2.3	3.3	72.8
45-54	361	15.0	5.0	2.8	2.5	74.8
55-64	337	11.3	5.0	1.5	0.9	81.3
65-74	205	10.7	2.4	0.0	0.5	86.3
75+	149	7.4	1.3	0.7	0.0	90.6

Table 1.32: Caring: frequency of caring activities (Q21) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Caring: frequency of caring activities (%)				
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	Never
Most dep.	363	16.3	2.5	0.6	1.4	79.3
2	378	11.4	3.4	1.6	1.1	82.5
3	335	12.8	3.6	1.8	1.8	80.0
4	314	13.7	4.8	1.0	3.2	77.4
Least dep.	314	13.1	4.8	2.5	2.2	77.4

Table 1.33: Caring: frequency of caring activities (Q21) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Caring: frequency of caring activities (%)				
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	Never
Bransholme E	73	11.0	4.1	1.4	1.4	82.2
Bransholme W	65	13.8	1.5	1.5	0.0	83.1
Kings Park	55	12.7	5.5	3.6	1.8	76.4
North Carr	193	12.4	3.6	2.1	1.0	80.8
Beverley	59	10.2	1.7	1.7	3.4	83.1
Orchard Park & Greenwood	107	17.8	1.9	0.0	1.9	78.5
University	65	12.3	1.5	3.1	0.0	83.1
Northern	231	14.3	1.7	1.3	1.7	81.0
Ings	80	13.8	5.0	1.3	1.3	78.8
Longhill	89	7.9	9.0	2.2	0.0	80.9
Sutton	88	14.8	3.4	2.3	3.4	76.1
East	257	12.1	5.8	1.9	1.6	78.6
Holderness	85	14.1	2.4	1.2	3.5	78.8
Marfleet	81	9.9	0.0	0.0	2.5	87.7
Southcoates E	65	16.9	3.1	4.6	3.1	72.3
Southcoates W	52	15.4	5.8	0.0	0.0	78.8
Park	283	13.8	2.5	1.4	2.5	79.9
Drypool	73	13.7	2.7	1.4	0.0	82.2
Myton	93	15.1	4.3	1.1	2.2	77.4
Newington	83	12.0	3.6	0.0	1.2	83.1
St Andrews	58	13.8	3.4	1.7	0.0	81.0
Riverside	307	13.7	3.6	1.0	1.0	80.8
Boothferry	74	10.8	5.4	2.7	2.7	78.4
Derringham	67	13.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	83.6
Pickering	95	11.6	7.4	0.0	2.1	78.9
West	236	11.9	5.5	0.8	1.7	80.1
Avenue	84	15.5	3.6	1.2	1.2	78.6
Bricknell	57	15.8	5.3	1.8	1.8	75.4
Newland	56	17.9	1.8	3.6	10.7	66.1
Wyke	197	16.2	3.6	2.0	4.1	74.1
Hull	1,704	13.4	3.8	1.5	1.9	79.5

8.10 Caring activities performed at least weekly

Table 1.34: Caring activities performed at least weekly (Q21) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Caring activities performed at least weekly (%)							
		Washing, dressing or feeding	Giving medication	Housework or gardening	Managing finances	Preparing meals	Shopping	Giving lifts	Other
Males	605	49.1	53.6	80.2	60.7	74.7	83.5	69.9	18.0
Females	1,099	57.6	60.0	80.4	54.8	79.0	83.8	64.7	21.9
All	1,704	54.6	57.7	80.3	56.9	77.5	83.7	66.5	20.5

Table 1.35: Caring activities performed at least weekly (Q21) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Caring activities performed at least weekly (%)							
		Washing, dressing or feeding	Giving medication	Housework or gardening	Managing finances	Preparing meals	Shopping	Giving lifts	Other
16-24	122	59.8	49.2	84.4	41.0	73.8	76.2	49.2	16.4
25-34	227	63.0	65.2	80.2	44.1	78.9	78.9	63.0	22.9
35-44	301	62.5	64.5	79.7	54.5	80.4	83.4	74.1	27.2
45-54	361	52.6	56.8	81.7	61.2	76.5	87.3	71.7	25.2
55-64	337	49.6	54.3	80.1	65.0	74.8	88.7	73.3	18.7
65-74	205	53.2	53.7	81.5	60.5	81.5	85.4	60.5	13.7
75+	149	40.3	55.0	74.5	60.4	75.8	75.8	51.7	9.4

Table 1.36: Caring activities performed at least weekly (Q21) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintiles	Number of respondents	Caring activities performed at least weekly (%)							
		Washing, dressing or feeding	Giving medication	Housework or gardening	Managing finances	Preparing meals	Shopping	Giving lifts	Other
Most dep.	363	59.0	62.0	80.7	55.6	78.8	82.1	58.7	20.7
2	378	57.4	61.6	81.5	57.7	78.3	79.9	60.6	17.5
3	335	56.4	56.1	80.6	56.7	80.0	86.3	66.9	20.0
4	314	51.0	52.9	79.0	56.7	72.6	84.1	71.7	22.6
Least dep.	314	47.8	54.5	79.6	57.6	77.1	86.9	77.4	22.6

Table 1.37: Caring activities performed at least weekly (Q21) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Caring activities performed at least weekly (%)							
		Washing, dressing or feeding	Giving medication	Housework or gardening	Managing finances	Preparing meals	Shopping	Giving lifts	Other
Bransholme E	73	61.6	69.9	80.8	69.9	89.0	90.4	69.9	17.8
Bransholme W	65	60.0	64.6	81.5	55.4	81.5	84.6	64.6	16.9
Kings Park	55	58.2	58.2	78.2	63.6	80.0	92.7	78.2	23.6
North Carr	193	60.1	64.8	80.3	63.2	83.9	89.1	70.5	19.2
Beverley	59	52.5	61.0	89.8	66.1	79.7	93.2	81.4	16.9
Orchard Park & Greenwood	107	53.3	65.4	80.4	55.1	82.2	81.3	56.1	21.5
University	65	46.2	55.4	76.9	50.8	75.4	83.1	56.9	16.9
Northern	231	51.1	61.5	81.8	56.7	79.7	84.8	62.8	19.0
Ings	80	58.8	56.3	76.3	57.5	75.0	82.5	71.3	21.3
Longhill	89	64.0	55.1	82.0	57.3	79.8	83.1	74.2	19.1

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Caring activities performed at least weekly (%)							
		Washing, dressing or feeding	Giving medication	Housework or gardening	Managing finances	Preparing meals	Shopping	Giving lifts	Other
Sutton	88	47.7	53.4	70.5	52.3	67.0	80.7	65.9	23.9
East	257	56.8	54.9	76.3	55.6	73.9	82.1	70.4	21.4
Holderness	85	45.9	44.7	75.3	54.1	68.2	84.7	74.1	21.2
Marfleet	81	54.3	53.1	76.5	53.1	72.8	74.1	55.6	12.3
Southcoates E	65	69.2	64.6	89.2	56.9	89.2	84.6	61.5	27.7
Southcoates W	52	53.8	67.3	78.8	53.8	73.1	73.1	71.2	21.2
Park	283	55.1	55.8	79.5	54.4	75.3	79.5	65.4	20.1
Drypool	73	57.5	56.2	83.6	57.5	79.5	84.9	65.8	17.8
Myton	93	62.4	63.4	79.6	55.9	74.2	80.6	59.1	22.6
Newington	83	56.6	53.0	84.3	57.8	79.5	81.9	61.4	16.9
St Andrews	58	50.0	55.2	86.2	51.7	81.0	82.8	51.7	19.0
Riverside	307	57.3	57.3	83.1	56.0	78.2	82.4	59.9	19.2
Boothferry	74	41.9	58.1	70.3	54.1	70.3	71.6	70.3	21.6
Derringham	67	44.8	41.8	80.6	59.7	73.1	91.0	73.1	16.4
Pickering	95	47.4	53.7	82.1	51.6	75.8	87.4	67.4	21.1
West	236	44.9	51.7	78.0	54.7	73.3	83.5	69.9	19.9
Avenue	84	53.6	57.1	89.3	66.7	79.8	88.1	78.6	21.4
Bricknell	57	50.9	61.4	77.2	57.9	82.5	86.0	70.2	24.6
Newland	56	67.9	64.3	82.1	51.8	78.6	87.5	57.1	33.9
Wyke	197	56.9	60.4	83.8	59.9	80.2	87.3	70.1	25.9
Hull	1,704	54.6	57.7	80.3	56.9	77.5	83.7	66.5	20.5

8.11 Hours per week spent on caring activities

Table 1.38: Hours per week spent on caring activities (Q21) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Hours per week spent on caring activities (%)			
		<20	20-99	100+	20+
Males	501	47.1	20.4	23.4	52.9
Females	919	39.1	22.0	29.7	60.9
All	1,420	41.9	21.4	27.5	58.1

Table 1.39: Hours per week spent on caring activities (Q21) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Hours per week spent on caring activities (%)			
		<20	20-99	100+	20+
16-24	99	48.5	18.2	25.3	51.5
25-34	189	34.4	21.2	33.9	65.6
35-44	260	40.4	19.6	32.7	59.6
45-54	316	51.9	22.8	16.5	48.1
55-64	292	45.2	21.2	27.4	54.8
65-74	157	33.1	23.6	33.8	66.9
75+	106	27.4	21.7	29.2	72.6

Table 1.40: Hours per week spent on caring activities (Q21) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Hours per week spent on caring activities (%)			
		<20	20-99	100+	20+
Most deprived	294	28.6	23.1	34.4	71.4
2	317	36.3	22.4	33.1	63.7
3	278	40.3	24.5	26.6	59.7
4	263	52.1	17.1	21.3	47.9
Least deprived	268	54.9	19.4	20.1	45.1

Table 1.41: Hours per week spent on caring activities (Q21) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Hours per week spent on caring activities (%)			
		<20	20-99	100+	20+
Bransholme E	61	27.9	26.2	41.0	72.1
Bransholme W	56	25.0	25.0	41.1	75.0
Kings Park	50	52.0	20.0	24.0	48.0
North Carr	167	34.1	24.0	35.9	65.9
Beverley	50	60.0	14.0	16.0	40.0
Orchard Park & Greenwood	89	22.5	24.7	36.0	77.5
University	54	44.4	22.2	22.2	55.6
Northern	193	38.3	21.2	26.9	61.7
Ings	71	46.5	19.7	28.2	53.5
Longhill	75	33.3	20.0	44.0	66.7
Sutton	72	47.2	19.4	23.6	52.8
East	218	42.2	19.7	32.1	57.8
Holderness	70	55.7	14.3	18.6	44.3
Marfleet	65	38.5	21.5	30.8	61.5
Southcoates E	53	32.1	24.5	34.0	67.9
Southcoates W	39	48.7	15.4	25.6	51.3
Park	227	44.1	18.9	26.9	55.9
Drypool	66	56.1	13.6	22.7	43.9
Myton	75	36.0	22.7	32.0	64.0
Newington	70	30.0	28.6	30.0	70.0
St Andrews	45	24.4	24.4	26.7	75.6
Riverside	256	37.5	22.3	28.1	62.5
Boothferry	65	52.3	24.6	15.4	47.7
Derringham	60	51.7	18.3	20.0	48.3
Pickering	75	44.0	29.3	20.0	56.0
West	200	49.0	24.5	18.5	51.0
Avenue	73	53.4	16.4	20.5	46.6
Bricknell	42	47.6	28.6	19.0	52.4
Newland	44	43.2	15.9	34.1	56.8
Wyke	159	49.1	19.5	23.9	50.9
Hull	1,420	41.9	21.4	27.5	58.1

9 Tables: Diet

9.1 Healthy diet eaten

Table 9.1: Do you think you have a healthy diet (Q23) 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	6,091	68.2	23.9	2.0	6.0
Females	7,193	74.9	19.2	1.0	4.8
All	13,284	71.8	21.4	1.4	5.4

Table 9.2: Do you think you have a healthy diet (Q23) 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
16-24	2,029	55.5	33.8	1.9	8.8
25-34	2,299	64.2	27.9	1.4	6.5
35-44	2,260	70.5	23.7	1.1	4.7
45-54	2,189	73.9	21.0	1.2	3.8
55-64	1,943	79.3	15.2	1.6	3.9
65-74	1,476	84.3	9.8	1.4	4.5
75+	1,077	87.5	6.3	1.6	4.6

Table 9.3: Do you think you have a healthy diet (Q23) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

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	2,565	62.6	27.7	2.5	7.2
2	2,688	64.6	26.8	1.9	6.7
3	2,713	72.4	21.1	1.4	5.0
4	2,624	78.5	16.6	0.6	4.3
Least deprived	2,694	80.8	14.8	0.7	3.7

⁴⁷ Don't know what a healthy diet is

⁴⁸ Don't know if have a healthy diet

⁴⁹ Don't know what a healthy diet is

⁵⁰ Don't know if have a healthy diet

Table 9.4: Do you think you have a healthy diet (Q23) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Do you think you have a healthy diet (%)			
		Yes	No	Don't know ⁹	Don't know ¹⁰
Bransholme E	529	65.0	26.1	1.7	7.2
Bransholme W	430	66.3	23.5	1.9	8.4
Kings Park	500	80.0	15.2	0.4	4.4
North Carr	1,459	70.5	21.6	1.3	6.6
Beverley	438	80.6	15.8	0.9	2.7
Orchard Park & Greenwood	727	62.2	28.5	2.6	6.7
University	551	67.2	24.1	2.0	6.7
Northern	1,716	68.5	23.8	2.0	5.7
Ings	614	77.7	17.6	0.3	4.4
Longhill	565	68.3	23.5	1.6	6.5
Sutton	654	74.6	21.1	1.1	3.2
East	1,833	73.7	20.7	1.0	4.6
Holderness	708	79.2	16.2	0.7	3.8
Marfleet	663	63.2	28.1	2.4	6.3
Southcoates E	459	63.4	29.6	1.5	5.4
Southcoates W	401	75.6	18.5	0.0	6.0
Park	2,231	70.6	22.9	1.3	5.3
Drypool	633	74.4	20.7	0.9	3.9
Myton	753	64.0	26.4	2.7	6.9
Newington	586	69.3	22.5	1.9	6.3
St Andrews	429	61.8	27.0	3.0	8.2
Riverside	2,401	67.6	24.1	2.1	6.2
Boothferry	606	82.8	14.2	0.3	2.6
Derringham	566	77.7	16.6	0.5	5.1
Pickering	657	71.5	22.2	1.1	5.2
West	1,829	77.2	17.8	0.7	4.3
Avenue	733	79.1	16.5	1.5	2.9
Bricknell	426	84.5	11.3	0.2	4.0
Newland	656	66.9	22.9	2.7	7.5
Wyke	1,815	76.0	17.6	1.7	4.8
Hull	13,284	71.8	21.4	1.4	5.4

Table 9.5: Do you think you have a healthy diet (Q23) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Do you think you have a healthy diet (Age-standardised %)			
		Yes	No	Don't know ⁵¹	Don't know ⁵²
Hedonistic immortals	1,597	80.9	16.0	0.1	3.1
Live for today	3,412	65.6	26.4	1.8	6.2
Unconfident fatalists	2,194	54.0	35.0	1.9	9.1
Health conscious realists	2,762	86.4	10.2	0.6	2.7
Balanced compensators	1,147	76.4	19.5	1.0	3.1

⁵¹ Don't know what a healthy diet is

⁵² Don't know if have a healthy diet

9.2 Government 5-A-DAY fruits and vegetables guideline met

Table 9.6: Government 5-A-DAY fruits and vegetables guideline met (Q24) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	5-A-DAY guideline met (%)	
		Yes	No
Males	5,853	18.2	81.8
Females	6,947	21.9	78.1
All	12,800	20.2	79.8

Table 9.7: Government 5-a-day fruits and vegetables guideline met (Q24) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	5-a-day guideline met (%)	
		Yes	No
16-24	1,947	10.6	89.4
25-34	2,220	14.1	85.9
35-44	2,197	17.3	82.7
45-54	2,120	21.2	78.8
55-64	1,875	26.0	74.0
65-74	1,425	29.3	70.7
75+	1,007	32.4	67.6

Table 9.8: Government 5-a-day fruits and vegetables guideline met (Q24) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	5-a-day guideline met (%)	
		Yes	No
Most deprived	2,384	16.1	83.9
2	2,552	16.9	83.1
3	2,629	20.5	79.5
4	2,578	23.9	76.1
Least deprived	2,657	23.1	76.9

Table 9.9: Government 5-a-day fruits and vegetables guideline met (Q24) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	5-a-day guideline met (%)	
		Yes	No
Bransholme East	506	18.2	81.8
Bransholme West	408	14.5	85.5
Kings Park	489	21.9	78.1
North Carr	1,403	18.4	81.6
Beverley	439	26.2	73.8
Orchard Park & Greenwood	674	14.4	85.6
University	530	17.7	82.3
Northern	1,643	18.6	81.4
Ings	597	22.4	77.6
Longhill	547	17.7	82.3
Sutton	639	19.7	80.3
East	1,783	20.0	80.0
Holderness	693	21.5	78.5
Marfleet	630	16.8	83.2
Southcoates East	436	14.7	85.3
Southcoates West	391	20.5	79.5
Park	2,150	18.6	81.4
Drypool	607	21.9	78.1
Myton	696	18.4	81.6
Newington	548	16.1	83.9
St Andrews	410	18.0	82.0
Riverside	2,261	18.7	81.3
Boothferry	592	24.0	76.0
Derringham	559	23.8	76.2
Pickering	637	22.0	78.0
West	1,788	23.2	76.8
Avenue	718	27.9	72.1
Bricknell	423	26.2	73.8
Newland	631	18.4	81.6
Wyke	1,772	24.1	75.9
Hull	12,800	20.2	79.8

Table 9.10: Government 5-a-day fruits and vegetables guideline met (Q24) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	5-a-day guideline met (Age-standardised %)	
		Yes	No
Hedonistic immortals	1,580	24.4	75.6
Live for today	3,328	15.4	84.6
Unconfident fatalists	2,122	12.8	87.2
Health conscious realists	2,729	26.5	73.5
Balanced compensators	1,128	23.1	76.9

9.3 *Daily portions of fruits and vegetables*

Table 9.11: Usual portions of fruit or vegetables per day (Q24) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Daily portions of fruit or vegetables (%)							
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Males	5,853	8.1	12.9	22.3	23.9	14.7	11.1	3.8	3.3
Females	6,947	5.5	9.2	19.4	27.3	16.7	14.2	4.0	3.6
All	12,800	6.7	10.9	20.7	25.7	15.8	12.8	3.9	3.5

Table 9.12: Usual portions of fruit or vegetables per day (Q24) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Daily portions of fruit or vegetables (%)							
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
16-24	1,947	10.9	18.2	23.8	24.4	12.0	6.1	1.8	2.7
25-34	2,220	6.6	13.9	25.0	27.8	12.7	8.8	2.4	2.8
35-44	2,197	6.3	11.7	22.3	27.3	15.1	11.3	3.3	2.8
45-54	2,120	6.9	10.5	20.8	25.3	15.2	13.2	4.3	3.7
55-64	1,875	5.3	6.6	16.9	26.2	19.0	16.0	5.4	4.6
65-74	1,425	3.8	5.1	15.4	25.9	20.5	19.5	5.5	4.3
75+	1,007	5.4	5.5	16.6	20.4	19.9	21.5	6.6	4.3

Table 9.13: Usual portions of fruit or vegetables per day (Q24) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Daily portions of fruit or vegetables (%)							
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Most dep.	2,384	10.9	13.1	23.0	24.7	12.1	10.4	2.8	3.0
2	2,552	9.8	13.3	21.9	25.5	12.6	10.2	3.6	3.1
3	2,629	5.9	11.4	21.1	25.3	15.9	12.5	4.2	3.8
4	2,578	4.1	8.5	19.4	25.5	18.6	15.4	4.7	3.8
Least dep.	2,657	3.2	8.5	18.3	27.5	19.3	15.2	4.3	3.7

Table 9.14: Usual portions of fruit or vegetables per day (Q24) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Daily portions of fruit or vegetables (%)							
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Bransholme E	506	8.3	13.8	20.4	26.9	12.5	9.9	4.0	4.3
Bransholme W	408	8.1	10.8	24.3	31.1	11.3	9.3	2.9	2.2
Kings Park	489	3.5	6.5	22.3	25.2	20.7	14.7	3.9	3.3
North Carr	1,403	6.6	10.4	22.2	27.5	15.0	11.4	3.6	3.3
Beverley	439	3.0	7.3	17.8	27.3	18.5	15.5	5.9	4.8
Orchard Park & Greenwood	674	11.4	12.6	22.7	25.5	13.4	8.3	3.0	3.1
University	530	7.5	14.2	21.7	24.3	14.5	10.6	3.6	3.6
Northern	1,643	7.9	11.7	21.1	25.6	15.1	11.0	4.0	3.7
Ings	597	6.4	9.7	18.8	24.3	18.4	15.2	4.5	2.7
Longhill	547	7.9	13.5	22.7	24.3	13.9	9.7	3.8	4.2
Sutton	639	5.6	9.9	18.8	28.5	17.5	13.3	3.1	3.3
East	1,783	6.6	10.9	20.0	25.8	16.7	12.8	3.8	3.4
Holderness	693	3.5	8.1	18.9	29.6	18.5	14.7	3.9	2.9
Marfleet	630	9.7	14.1	22.5	22.5	14.3	11.1	3.3	2.4
Southcoates E	436	8.7	12.4	24.5	25.2	14.4	9.6	1.4	3.7
Southcoates W	391	6.1	8.4	21.7	23.5	19.7	12.5	3.3	4.6
Park	2,150	6.8	10.8	21.6	25.5	16.7	12.2	3.1	3.2
Drypool	607	6.1	10.4	18.3	26.5	16.8	15.3	3.3	3.3
Myton	696	12.6	12.9	21.8	22.8	11.4	11.5	4.3	2.6
Newington	548	6.6	13.3	20.3	30.1	13.7	10.8	2.0	3.3
St Andrews	410	10.0	12.7	23.4	23.2	12.7	11.7	3.4	2.9
Riverside	2,261	8.9	12.3	20.8	25.7	13.6	12.4	3.3	3.0
Boothferry	592	3.5	7.9	19.8	27.0	17.7	14.7	6.4	2.9
Derringham	559	4.7	9.3	20.8	26.1	15.4	15.9	3.8	4.1
Pickering	637	6.8	10.5	20.9	24.8	15.1	12.7	4.7	4.6
West	1,788	5.0	9.3	20.5	26.0	16.1	14.4	5.0	3.9
Avenue	718	5.0	8.4	18.4	22.3	18.1	17.3	5.6	5.0
Bricknell	423	2.8	9.5	13.7	25.8	22.0	18.2	4.5	3.5
Newland	631	4.3	13.9	23.0	26.3	14.1	10.9	4.3	3.2
Wyke	1,772	4.2	10.6	18.9	24.5	17.6	15.2	4.9	4.0
Hull	12,800	6.7	10.9	20.7	25.7	15.8	12.8	3.9	3.5

9.4 Perceived health impact of eating a healthier diet

Table 9.15: In general, if a person eats a healthier diet, how big an impact is it likely to have on their health (Q46) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Perceived Impact on health of eating a healthier diet (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Fairly small	Very small	None
Males	5,927	46.2	41.4	8.7	2.1	1.7
Females	6,922	53.6	37.8	5.4	1.6	1.5
All	12,849	50.2	39.5	6.9	1.8	1.6

Table 9.16: In general, if a person eats a healthier diet, how big an impact is it likely to have on their health (Q46) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Perceived Impact on health of eating a healthier diet (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Fairly small	Very small	None
16-24	1,985	44.5	42.3	8.7	2.0	2.5
25-34	2,250	50.6	38.9	7.2	1.1	2.1
35-44	2,198	52.5	38.6	6.1	1.7	1.2
45-54	2,142	49.0	40.7	6.6	2.2	1.5
55-64	1,887	48.3	41.5	7.2	2.0	1.1
65-74	1,407	54.2	36.0	6.8	2.1	0.9
75+	971	56.3	35.6	4.9	1.4	1.6

Table 9.17: In general, if a person eats a healthier diet, how big an impact is it likely to have on their health (Q46) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Perceived Impact on health of eating a healthier diet (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Fairly small	Very small	None
Most dep.	2,451	47.0	37.5	9.6	3.0	2.9
2	2,558	47.1	39.2	8.8	2.5	2.3
3	2,622	51.5	38.8	6.8	1.4	1.5
4	2,563	53.8	40.0	4.6	1.0	0.6
Least dep.	2,655	51.5	41.6	5.0	1.2	0.7

Table 9.18: In general, if a person eats a healthier diet, how big an impact is it likely to have on their health (Q46) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Perceived Impact on health of eating a healthier diet (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Fairly small	Very small	None
Bransholme E	507	47.3	37.3	9.7	3.4	2.4
Bransholme W	414	44.4	40.6	10.1	3.1	1.7
Kings Park	490	51.2	41.2	5.7	1.0	0.8
North Carr	1,411	47.8	39.6	8.4	2.5	1.6
Beverley	424	51.4	44.6	3.3	0.2	0.5
Orchard Park & Greenwood	691	43.6	39.2	11.1	2.3	3.8
University	540	48.5	40.6	7.8	1.1	2.0
Northern	1,655	47.2	41.0	8.0	1.4	2.4
Ings	597	54.6	37.0	5.5	1.5	1.3
Longhill	543	46.6	41.6	7.0	3.3	1.5
Sutton	639	55.6	35.5	5.6	1.7	1.6
East	1,779	52.5	37.9	6.0	2.1	1.5
Holderness	703	53.5	40.8	4.7	0.7	0.3
Marfleet	632	48.9	35.6	9.5	2.7	3.3
Southcoates E	445	51.5	36.9	7.0	2.2	2.5
Southcoates W	390	53.3	36.7	7.2	1.8	1.0
Park	2,170	51.7	37.7	7.0	1.8	1.8
Drypool	604	51.3	39.4	5.5	2.0	1.8
Myton	719	48.1	38.2	9.5	2.2	1.9
Newington	564	46.8	41.7	6.9	2.3	2.3
St Andrews	418	46.7	40.9	8.4	2.2	1.9
Riverside	2,305	48.4	39.9	7.6	2.2	2.0
Boothferry	594	53.5	38.6	6.1	1.3	0.5
Derringham	548	53.1	40.5	5.1	0.9	0.4
Pickering	626	47.6	41.5	7.0	2.7	1.1
West	1,768	51.3	40.2	6.1	1.7	0.7
Avenue	710	54.5	39.4	4.4	1.1	0.6
Bricknell	422	51.7	41.5	5.5	0.7	0.7
Newland	629	49.8	40.4	6.8	0.8	2.2
Wyke	1,761	52.1	40.3	5.5	0.9	1.2
Hull	12,849	50.2	39.5	6.9	1.8	1.6

Table 9.19: In general, if a person eats a healthier diet, how big an impact is it likely to have on their health (Q46) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Perceived Impact on health of eating a healthier diet (Age-standardised %)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Fairly small	Very small	None
Hedonistic immortals	1,598	46.1	45.9	5.9	1.1	1.1
Live for today	3,401	40.9	45.8	9.3	2.3	1.8
Unconfident fatalists	2,172	41.6	42.5	11.3	2.7	1.7
Health conscious realists	2,747	62.1	34.3	2.2	0.5	0.8
Balanced compensators	1,148	65.5	30.1	2.8	0.8	0.8

10 Tables: Alcohol

10.1 How often do you drink alcohol?

Table 10.1: How often do you drink alcohol (Q25) 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	6,127	6.2	8.1	33.8	18.9	17.5	15.5
Females	7,228	2.9	3.9	21.7	19.4	27.3	24.8
All	13,355	4.4	5.8	27.2	19.2	22.8	20.6

Table 10.2: How often do you drink alcohol (Q25) 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
16-24	2,034	1.6	3.8	28.9	26.8	24.6	14.4
25-34	2,309	2.6	4.9	26.5	25.1	25.5	15.5
35-44	2,262	4.0	6.4	30.6	20.2	22.9	15.9
45-54	2,200	5.6	6.2	30.8	18.1	21.8	17.5
55-64	1,958	6.5	7.7	25.6	14.8	21.3	24.1
65-74	1,502	6.1	6.9	24.9	12.4	20.0	29.8
75+	1,079	6.3	4.8	17.1	9.7	22.3	39.7

Table 10.3: How often do you drink alcohol (Q25) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

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.	2,586	3.7	4.4	19.6	18.5	25.9	28.0
2	2,693	3.5	4.8	21.0	19.5	26.8	24.4
3	2,728	4.6	6.2	27.3	18.7	22.6	20.6
4	2,633	5.4	6.7	32.4	18.6	20.2	16.7
Least dep.	2,715	5.0	7.1	35.7	20.5	18.5	13.3

Table 10.4: How often do you drink alcohol (Q25) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	How often do you drink alcohol? (%)					
		Every day	4-6 dpw	1-3 dpw	1-3 dpm	<1 dpm	Never
Bransholme E	531	3.4	3.8	20.5	19.8	28.4	24.1
Bransholme W	428	3.7	4.2	16.1	19.2	30.6	26.2
Kings Park	500	4.2	5.0	34.8	21.4	22.6	12.0
North Carr	1,459	3.8	4.3	24.1	20.2	27.1	20.6
Beverley	444	6.3	8.3	36.0	17.3	16.7	15.3
Orchard Park & Greenwood	739	3.4	3.5	19.8	18.8	26.4	28.1
University	559	3.4	5.7	29.0	20.4	19.0	22.5
Northern	1,742	4.1	5.5	26.9	18.9	21.5	23.1
Ings	615	4.7	5.9	30.9	17.7	21.6	19.2
Longhill	569	3.9	4.4	22.3	18.8	25.8	24.8
Sutton	660	3.8	4.1	32.3	19.2	20.9	19.7
East	1,844	4.1	4.8	28.7	18.6	22.7	21.1
Holderness	713	4.2	6.6	33.2	19.1	22.9	14.0
Marfleet	665	3.5	3.6	20.8	19.2	30.5	22.4
Southcoates E	461	5.2	4.1	21.7	18.0	25.4	25.6
Southcoates W	405	3.7	5.4	32.1	17.3	25.4	16.0
Park	2,244	4.1	5.0	27.0	18.6	26.1	19.3
Drypool	634	3.8	7.6	26.5	19.1	24.3	18.8
Myton	762	5.2	6.2	21.3	19.7	21.7	26.0
Newington	584	3.1	5.1	24.3	19.2	22.8	25.5
St Andrews	431	2.8	5.8	17.4	20.0	27.6	26.5
Riverside	2,411	3.9	6.2	22.7	19.5	23.7	24.1
Boothferry	608	4.1	7.6	30.8	19.7	20.1	17.8
Derringham	569	5.3	5.3	31.5	20.0	20.7	17.2
Pickering	656	4.1	6.9	25.3	22.6	22.0	19.2
West	1,833	4.5	6.6	29.0	20.8	20.9	18.1
Avenue	730	9.0	9.5	34.1	16.2	15.3	15.9
Bricknell	431	7.2	8.1	33.4	20.9	17.9	12.5
Newland	661	3.5	6.7	31.8	17.9	19.1	21.2
Wyke	1,822	6.6	8.1	33.1	17.9	17.3	17.0
Hull	13,355	4.4	5.8	27.2	19.2	22.8	20.6

Table 10.5: How often do you drink alcohol (Q25) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	How often do you drink alcohol? (Age-standardised %)					
		Every day	4-6 dpw	1-3 dpw	1-3 dpm	<1 dpm	Never
Hedonistic immortals	1,602	3.7	7.1	31.9	20.2	22.5	14.6
Live for today	3,427	4.9	6.4	27.8	18.8	23.0	19.1
Unconfident fatalists	2,213	4.7	6.7	22.6	18.6	23.8	23.6
Health conscious realists	2,764	3.8	5.8	31.4	21.8	21.2	16.0
Balanced compensators	1,152	4.2	4.1	26.8	22.2	23.0	19.6

10.2 Any alcohol consumed over last 7 days?

Table 10.6: Did you drink any alcohol over the last 7 days (Q26) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Did you drink any alcohol in the last 7 days? (%)	
		Yes	No
Males	5,211	69.0	31.0
Females	5,454	54.2	45.8
All	10,665	61.4	38.6

Table 10.7: Did you drink any alcohol over the last 7 days (Q26) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Did you drink any alcohol in the last 7 days? (%)	
		Yes	No
16-24	1,743	57.2	42.8
25-34	1,953	60.1	39.9
35-44	1,914	64.1	35.9
45-54	1,824	64.0	36.0
55-64	1,502	63.0	37.0
65-74	1,061	62.6	37.4
75+	660	56.1	43.9

Table 10.8: Did you drink any alcohol over the last 7 days (Q26) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Did you drink any alcohol in the last 7 days? (%)	
		Yes	No
Most deprived	1,878	52.8	47.2
2	2,041	57.4	42.6
3	2,177	61.6	38.4
4	2,196	65.6	34.4
Least deprived	2,373	67.7	32.3

Table 10.9: Did you drink any alcohol over the last 7 days (Q26) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Did you drink any alcohol in the last 7 days? (%)	
		Yes	No
Bransholme E	406	50.7	49.3
Bransholme W	318	52.2	47.8
Kings Park	442	63.6	36.4
North Carr	1,166	56.0	44.0
Beverley	380	69.2	30.8
Orchard Park & Greenwood	536	55.2	44.8
University	435	64.6	35.4
Northern	1,351	62.2	37.8
Ings	501	64.1	35.9
Longhill	428	56.5	43.5
Sutton	535	63.2	36.8
East	1,464	61.5	38.5
Holderness	613	63.5	36.5
Marfleet	519	53.8	46.2
Southcoates E	344	57.3	42.7
Southcoates W	340	61.8	38.2
Park	1,816	59.2	40.8
Drypool	521	60.1	39.9
Myton	566	53.5	46.5
Newington	438	60.3	39.7
St Andrews	317	53.6	46.4
Riverside	1,842	57.0	43.0
Boothferry	501	66.3	33.7
Derringham	473	66.8	33.2
Pickering	536	62.9	37.1
West	1,510	65.2	34.8
Avenue	616	71.3	28.7
Bricknell	379	70.4	29.6
Newland	521	65.3	34.7
Wyke	1,516	69.0	31.0
Hull	10,665	61.4	38.6

Table 10.10: Did you drink any alcohol over the last 7 days (Q26) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Did you drink any alcohol in the last 7 days? (Age-standardised %)	
		Yes	No
Hedonistic immortals	1,403	62.4	37.6
Live for today	2,795	62.6	37.4
Unconfident fatalists	1,685	58.9	41.1
Health conscious realists	2,340	63.0	37.0
Balanced compensators	924	59.3	40.7

10.3 Total units of alcohol consumed over last 7 days

Table 10.11: Total units of alcohol consumed in last 7 days (Q27) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Total units consumed in last 7 days (%)					Median
		0-7	8-14	15-21	22-28	>28	
Males	3,467	27.2	27.8	17.6	8.8	18.7	12.2
Females	2,808	45.2	30.5	12.4	5.7	6.2	8.0
All	6,275	35.2	29.0	15.3	7.4	13.1	10.0

Table 10.12: Total units of alcohol consumed in last 7 days (Q27) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Total units consumed in last 7 days (%)					Median
		0-7	8-14	15-21	22-28	>28	
Males							
16-24	521	22.8	25.0	18.2	10.2	23.8	15.0
25-34	596	28.7	25.7	18.3	9.1	18.3	13.0
35-44	597	24.6	27.0	18.9	10.1	19.4	14.0
45-54	599	22.4	28.7	17.9	8.7	22.4	14.0
55-64	523	22.4	31.2	18.9	7.5	20.1	13.2
65-74	405	35.8	31.1	14.3	7.4	11.4	10.0
75+	222	48.2	25.7	12.2	8.1	5.9	8.0
Females							
16-24	423	37.1	31.9	14.9	8.3	7.8	9.0
25-34	531	41.8	32.8	14.3	4.5	6.6	8.5
35-44	580	40.0	31.6	13.6	6.4	8.4	9.0
45-54	526	43.9	31.4	10.8	7.0	6.8	8.0
55-64	388	53.4	26.8	11.6	5.2	3.1	6.0
65-74	232	53.4	30.2	10.3	2.6	3.4	6.0
75+	127	74.8	19.7	3.9	0.8	0.8	3.4

Table 10.13: Total units of alcohol consumed in last 7 days (Q27) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How often do you drink alcohol? (%)					Median
		0-7	8-14	15-21	22-28	>28	
Males							
Most dep.	537	28.3	27.2	19.4	5.8	19.4	12.3
2	604	28.6	24.5	15.7	9.4	21.7	12.35
3	715	26.9	27.7	18.3	8.3	18.9	12.7
4	744	25.8	27.4	17.6	9.1	20.0	13.5
Least dep.	867	26.9	30.8	17.1	10.5	14.8	12.0

Females							
Most dep.	391	48.6	27.9	11.3	6.4	5.9	7.5
2	503	47.1	29.0	10.7	4.8	8.3	8.0
3	574	43.0	32.2	13.1	5.7	5.9	8.0
4	653	45.9	30.5	11.8	5.8	6.0	8.0
Least dep.	687	42.9	31.6	14.4	5.8	5.2	8.5

Table 10.14: Total units of alcohol consumed in last 7 days (Q27) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Total units consumed in last 7 days (%)					Median
		0-7	8-14	15-21	22-28	>28	
Males							
Bransholme E	95	25.3	29.5	22.1	9.5	13.7	12.7
Bransholme W	78	37.2	16.7	16.7	6.4	23.1	12.5
Kings Park	148	27.7	24.3	20.9	10.1	16.9	13.9
North Carr	321	29.3	24.0	20.2	9.0	17.4	13.1
Beverley	149	25.5	24.8	19.5	12.8	17.4	14.0
Orchard Park & Greenwood	152	23.7	32.9	17.1	6.6	19.7	12.0
University	160	28.8	25.0	23.8	6.3	16.3	12.0
Northern	461	26.0	27.5	20.2	8.5	17.8	12.8
Ings	163	29.4	28.2	17.8	6.1	18.4	12.0
Longhill	130	30.8	25.4	13.1	8.5	22.3	12.0
Sutton	169	23.7	33.7	17.2	10.1	15.4	12.0
East	462	27.7	29.4	16.2	8.2	18.4	12.0
Holderness	210	28.1	32.4	17.1	8.6	13.8	11.1
Marfleet	142	28.2	27.5	17.6	7.7	19.0	12.0
Southcoates E	99	32.3	27.3	20.2	9.1	11.1	11.2
Southcoates W	109	27.5	33.0	11.9	7.3	20.2	12.0
Park	560	28.8	30.4	16.8	8.2	15.9	12.0
Drypool	164	23.2	24.4	19.5	9.8	23.2	15.2
Myton	189	23.8	22.8	23.8	5.3	24.3	15.0
Newington	135	25.2	28.1	15.6	8.9	22.2	13.2
St Andrews	91	39.6	25.3	15.4	4.4	15.4	9.0
Riverside	579	26.4	24.9	19.3	7.3	22.1	14.0
Boothferry	162	29.0	28.4	16.0	12.3	14.2	12.0
Derringham	171	23.4	30.4	15.8	6.4	24.0	13.5
Pickering	175	33.7	25.7	13.7	10.3	16.6	12.0
West	508	28.7	28.1	15.2	9.6	18.3	12.0
Avenue	254	22.8	26.8	17.3	12.6	20.5	14.2
Bricknell	132	28.8	29.5	15.2	11.4	15.2	12.3
Newland	190	23.2	31.1	15.3	8.4	22.1	13.3
Wyke	576	24.3	28.8	16.1	10.9	19.8	13.5
Hull	3,467	27.2	27.8	17.6	8.8	18.7	12.2

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Total units consumed in last 7 days (%)					Median
		0-7	8-14	15-21	22-28	>28	
Females							
Bransholme E	101	34.7	39.6	9.9	4.0	11.9	9.0
Bransholme W	78	53.8	19.2	9.0	6.4	11.5	6.0
Kings Park	119	42.9	25.2	16.8	4.2	10.9	9.0
North Carr	298	43.0	28.5	12.4	4.7	11.4	9.0
Beverley	103	36.9	39.8	10.7	6.8	5.8	8.2
Orchard Park & Greenwood	119	63.0	17.6	11.8	5.0	2.5	6.0
University	111	38.7	34.2	14.4	6.3	6.3	9.0
Northern	333	46.8	30.0	12.3	6.0	4.8	8.0
Ings	149	44.3	38.9	10.1	5.4	1.3	8.0
Longhill	98	50.0	27.6	12.2	3.1	7.1	7.3
Sutton	155	43.9	30.3	15.5	6.5	3.9	8.0
East	402	45.5	32.8	12.7	5.2	3.7	8.0
Holderness	167	46.7	30.5	13.2	6.0	3.6	8.0
Marfleet	119	48.7	34.5	6.7	5.9	4.2	7.5
Southcoates E	87	44.8	32.2	12.6	4.6	5.7	8.0
Southcoates W	90	57.8	17.8	14.4	3.3	6.7	6.0
Park	463	49.0	29.4	11.7	5.2	4.8	7.5
Drypool	141	48.9	34.0	9.2	1.4	6.4	8.0
Myton	100	38.0	31.0	10.0	8.0	13.0	8.9
Newington	112	51.8	27.7	9.8	5.4	5.4	6.8
St Andrews	69	47.8	31.9	14.5	5.8	0.0	7.2
Riverside	422	46.9	31.3	10.4	4.7	6.6	8.0
Boothferry	160	40.6	33.1	16.3	8.1	1.9	8.4
Derringham	138	46.4	30.4	13.8	2.9	6.5	8.0
Pickering	153	43.8	27.5	12.4	7.2	9.2	8.0
West	451	43.5	30.4	14.2	6.2	5.8	8.0
Avenue	174	40.8	31.6	14.4	7.5	5.7	9.0
Bricknell	130	43.8	29.2	11.5	6.9	8.5	8.8
Newland	135	39.3	30.4	13.3	8.1	8.9	9.0
Wyke	439	41.2	30.5	13.2	7.5	7.5	9.0
Hull	2,808	45.2	30.5	12.4	5.7	6.2	8.0

Table 10.15: Total units of alcohol consumed in last 7 days (Q27) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	How often do you drink alcohol? (Age-standardised %)					Median
		0-7	8-14	15-21	22-28	>28	
Males							
Hedonistic immortals	555	24.9	28.1	19.4	10.6	17.0	18.44
Live for today	1,036	24.3	27.8	17.7	9.8	20.3	19.79
Unconfident fatalists	471	23.9	23.9	16.1	8.8	27.3	24.62
Health conscious realists	743	31.8	28.4	16.4	7.4	15.9	16.64
Balanced compensators	277	27.7	24.3	19.0	11.0	18.1	18.35
Females							
Hedonistic immortals	323	42.7	32.9	12.5	6.0	6.0	12.43
Live for today	683	45.9	30.0	11.5	5.4	7.1	11.86
Unconfident fatalists	464	43.7	30.4	13.3	5.9	6.7	12.58
Health conscious realists	730	49.7	29.3	10.9	6.0	4.1	10.28
Balanced compensators	264	46.0	32.5	12.1	4.0	5.4	11.04

10.4 Type of alcohol drunk over last 7 days

Table 10.16: Type of alcohol consumed (percentage of all alcohol units consumed) (Q27) by gender

Gender	Type of alcohol consumed (percentage of all alcohol units consumed)				
	Ordinary beer, lager or cider	Strong beer, lager or cider	Wine	Spirits or sherry	Alcopops
Males	59.2	8.0	21.0	11.0	0.8
Females	26.3	3.9	50.5	17.0	2.3
All	48.5	6.7	30.6	13.0	1.3

Table 10.17: Type of alcohol consumed (percentage of all alcohol units consumed) (Q27) by age

Age (years)	Type of alcohol consumed (percentage of all units consumed)				
	Ordinary beer, lager or cider	Strong beer, lager or cider	Wine	Spirits or sherry	Alcopops
16-24	48.8	7.2	15.8	23.5	4.7
25-34	52.7	6.6	25.8	13.7	1.2
35-44	45.3	9.0	35.8	9.3	0.6
45-54	48.8	7.7	34.9	8.2	0.4
55-64	44.6	4.0	40.4	11.0	0.1
65-74	52.1	4.1	32.6	10.9	0.3
75+	48.3	2.5	31.8	17.3	0.0

Table 10.18: Type of alcohol consumed (percentage of all alcohol units consumed) (Q27) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Type of alcohol consumed (percentage of all alcohol units consumed)				
	Ordinary beer, lager or cider	Strong beer, lager or cider	Wine	Spirits or sherry	Alcopops
Most deprived	55.6	12.9	16.2	13.8	1.5
2	51.2	10.7	23.3	13.4	1.4
3	49.5	3.7	31.4	13.9	1.5
4	44.4	5.0	36.9	12.8	1.0
Least deprived	44.3	3.3	39.9	11.4	1.1

Table 10.19: Type of alcohol consumed (percentage of all alcohol units consumed) (Q27) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Type of alcohol consumed (percentage of all alcohol units consumed)				
	Ordinary beer, lager or cider	Strong beer, lager or cider	Wine	Spirits or sherry	Alcopops
Bransholme East	49.9	4.4	32.3	10.2	3.2
Bransholme West	45.6	17.9	25.2	10.5	0.8
Kings Park	43.0	1.7	40.9	12.9	1.5
North Carr	45.8	6.9	34.0	11.4	1.8
Beverley	46.0	2.2	39.9	10.9	1.0
Orchard Park & Greenwood	70.5	6.1	9.8	12.3	1.3
University	48.6	4.7	30.5	14.6	1.6
Northern	54.9	4.3	26.9	12.6	1.3
Ings	49.2	3.7	32.8	12.8	1.6
Longhill	54.7	1.9	28.3	13.6	1.5
Sutton	48.5	5.4	31.6	13.4	1.1
East	50.5	3.8	31.0	13.2	1.4
Holderness	48.0	4.9	36.1	10.2	0.9
Marfleet	59.8	3.7	20.6	13.5	2.3
Southcoates East	51.6	6.4	25.0	16.3	0.7
Southcoates West	51.1	7.2	29.5	11.5	0.6
Park	52.4	5.3	28.6	12.4	1.2
Drypool	42.6	16.9	28.1	11.5	0.9
Myton	47.7	20.1	17.2	14.2	0.8
Newington	52.5	4.5	27.3	15.2	0.5
St Andrews	53.1	10.9	19.3	15.1	1.5
Riverside	47.9	14.6	22.9	13.7	0.9
Boothferry	47.1	2.0	38.8	11.0	1.1
Derringham	46.8	5.5	31.0	15.3	1.5
Pickering	51.0	4.5	33.4	10.1	1.0
West	48.3	4.1	34.2	12.2	1.2
Avenue	39.9	3.4	44.4	11.2	1.1
Bricknell	36.9	5.0	48.1	9.6	0.4
Newland	45.9	7.0	23.7	21.0	2.4
Wyke	41.3	5.0	38.0	14.3	1.4
Hull	48.5	6.7	30.6	13.0	1.3

10.5 Frequency of binge drinking

Table 10.20: How often do you drink 8 units or more (men) or 6 units or more (women) of alcohol on a single day (Q28) 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	5,102	2.5	3.5	22.3	19.4	25.4	26.9
Females	5,323	1.3	1.7	15.7	17.9	33.3	30.0
All	10,425	1.9	2.6	18.9	18.6	29.5	28.5

Table 10.21: How often do you drink 8 units or more (men) or 6 units or more (women) of alcohol on a single day (Q28) 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							
16-24	862	1.2	2.4	24.7	26.8	28.2	16.7
25-34	875	1.7	3.0	22.7	25.3	33.9	13.4
35-44	851	2.4	3.6	24.8	21.0	29.7	18.4
45-54	845	4.6	4.9	22.2	20.5	23.9	23.9
55-64	751	2.7	3.2	20.8	15.3	20.4	37.7
65-74	570	1.9	4.4	21.1	8.9	17.5	46.1
75+	343	3.2	3.8	14.0	5.2	14.6	59.2
Females							
16-24	842	0.5	1.1	18.1	24.8	39.4	16.2
25-34	1,040	1.3	1.4	13.5	23.8	41.4	18.7
35-44	1,029	1.3	2.0	19.8	18.7	36.0	22.3
45-54	934	2.5	2.1	18.8	15.3	33.1	28.2
55-64	713	1.1	1.5	12.6	13.7	27.1	43.9
65-74	470	1.3	2.6	10.4	9.6	18.9	57.2
75+	292	1.4	1.7	8.9	5.5	17.1	65.4

Table 10.22: How often do you drink 8 units or more (men) or 6 units or more (women) of alcohol on a single day (Q28) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

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.	925	4.0	4.1	22.1	18.5	26.6	24.8
2	942	2.7	3.1	21.3	19.9	28.9	24.2
3	1,026	2.3	4.2	22.8	19.4	24.9	26.4
4	1,040	1.6	3.3	23.2	19.5	23.9	28.5
Least dep.	1,169	2.0	3.2	21.9	19.6	23.6	29.8
Females							
Most dep.	888	1.0	2.4	14.9	18.9	37.3	25.6
2	1,048	2.5	1.6	14.3	18.7	34.9	28.0
3	1,105	1.4	1.4	17.3	16.7	33.3	29.9
4	1,123	1.2	1.5	15.4	17.9	31.3	32.7
Least dep.	1,159	0.5	1.9	16.5	17.4	30.9	32.8

Table 10.23: How often do you drink 8 units or more (men) or 6 units or more (women) of alcohol on a single day (Q28) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	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							
Bransholme E	171	4.1	0.6	22.8	19.3	30.4	22.8
Bransholme W	135	1.5	5.2	16.3	20.0	28.1	28.9
Kings Park	209	1.9	3.8	21.5	18.7	24.9	29.2
North Carr	515	2.5	3.1	20.6	19.2	27.6	27.0
Beverley	200	0.0	5.0	23.5	19.0	20.0	32.5
Orchard Park & Greenwood	243	3.7	4.9	22.2	18.9	21.8	28.4
University	234	2.1	4.3	19.2	20.5	27.8	26.1
Northern	677	2.1	4.7	21.6	19.5	23.3	28.8
Ings	214	1.9	3.7	23.4	19.2	27.1	24.8
Longhill	192	3.6	3.1	25.5	14.6	25.0	28.1
Sutton	239	1.7	3.3	25.5	19.7	20.9	28.9
East	645	2.3	3.4	24.8	18.0	24.2	27.3
Holderness	289	2.1	2.8	22.8	17.0	21.8	33.6
Marfleet	237	1.7	0.8	19.4	19.0	30.8	28.3
Southcoates E	148	2.7	2.0	23.6	15.5	27.7	28.4
Southcoates W	145	2.8	4.1	30.3	18.6	19.3	24.8
Park	819	2.2	2.3	23.3	17.6	25.0	29.5

Ward / Area Committee Area	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
Drypool	252	4.8	2.0	21.8	21.8	27.8	21.8
Myton	338	5.0	6.8	24.9	19.5	25.1	18.6
Newington	212	2.8	4.2	23.6	16.5	29.7	23.1
St Andrews	158	1.3	3.8	13.9	20.9	32.9	27.2
Riverside	960	3.9	4.5	22.0	19.7	28.1	21.9
Boothferry	227	3.1	4.0	18.1	22.5	22.9	29.5
Derringham	235	2.6	2.6	24.3	17.9	25.1	27.7
Pickering	244	2.9	4.9	20.5	16.8	25.8	29.1
West	706	2.8	3.8	21.0	19.0	24.6	28.8
Avenue	323	0.9	2.8	22.6	22.0	23.5	28.2
Bricknell	180	1.1	1.7	17.2	23.9	25.6	30.6
Newland	277	1.4	3.6	25.3	22.0	25.6	22.0
Wyke	780	1.2	2.8	22.3	22.4	24.7	26.5
Hull	5,102	2.5	3.5	22.3	19.4	25.4	26.9
Females							
Bransholme E	226	2.2	1.3	14.6	18.6	37.2	26.1
Bransholme W	170	2.9	2.4	12.9	12.9	39.4	29.4
Kings Park	226	0.4	2.7	14.2	20.8	31.9	30.1
North Carr	622	1.8	2.1	14.0	17.8	35.9	28.5
Beverley	172	1.7	2.3	14.0	14.0	27.3	40.7
Orchard Park & Greenwood	269	0.7	2.2	15.2	20.1	38.3	23.4
University	199	1.0	0.5	14.1	23.6	31.7	29.1
Northern	640	1.1	1.7	14.5	19.5	33.3	29.8
Ings	270	1.1	0.7	13.7	15.6	36.7	32.2
Longhill	225	0.0	2.7	12.0	19.1	34.7	31.6
Sutton	283	0.7	0.7	16.6	17.7	34.6	29.7
East	778	0.6	1.3	14.3	17.4	35.3	31.1
Holderness	314	0.3	1.3	16.9	15.3	33.8	32.5
Marfleet	266	2.6	0.4	12.0	18.4	38.3	28.2
Southcoates E	185	2.7	3.2	18.4	20.0	32.4	23.2
Southcoates W	189	1.1	1.1	15.3	22.8	31.2	28.6
Park	954	1.6	1.4	15.5	18.6	34.3	28.7
Drypool	257	1.6	1.9	14.8	20.2	35.4	26.1
Myton	220	1.4	2.7	15.9	18.2	34.1	27.7
Newington	214	1.4	1.9	20.1	14.0	28.0	34.6
St Andrews	150	2.7	2.0	12.7	16.7	38.7	27.3
Riverside	841	1.7	2.1	16.1	17.5	33.8	28.9
Boothferry	265	1.1	1.1	16.2	19.2	26.4	35.8
Derringham	229	1.7	1.3	14.0	17.9	34.5	30.6
Pickering	278	0.7	2.5	16.9	17.6	32.0	30.2
West	772	1.2	1.7	15.8	18.3	30.8	32.3

Ward / Area Committee Area	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
Avenue	289	1.7	2.1	13.8	17.6	30.1	34.6
Bricknell	191	1.0	3.1	22.5	10.5	31.9	30.9
Newland	236	1.3	1.3	24.6	18.6	28.0	26.3
Wyke	716	1.4	2.1	19.7	16.1	29.9	30.9
Hull	5,323	1.3	1.7	15.7	17.9	33.3	30.0

Table 10.24: How often do you drink 8 units or more (men) or 6 units or more (women) of alcohol on a single day (Q28) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Frequency of drinking 8+ units (men) or 6+ units (women) (Age-standardised %)					
		Every day	4-6 dpw	1-3 dpw	1-3 dpm	<1 dpm	Never
Males							
Hedonistic immortals	788	1.3	2.2	20.7	21.4	26.7	27.71
Live for today	1,481	2.7	3.6	24.2	20.3	25.4	23.86
Unconfident fatalists	730	3.9	5.9	22.6	19.3	23.8	24.43
Health conscious realists	1,024	1.0	2.5	20.1	20.0	29.4	26.92
Balanced compensators	447	2.4	2.1	19.6	20.8	26.2	28.88
Females							
Hedonistic immortals	591	0.3	1.5	13.5	15.0	31.4	38.32
Live for today	1,277	1.1	1.9	17.4	16.5	31.6	31.47
Unconfident fatalists	922	1.6	1.7	15.0	18.4	33.9	29.43
Health conscious realists	1,292	0.7	1.9	12.2	17.7	31.7	35.83
Balanced compensators	465	1.9	0.8	15.1	17.2	31.0	33.98

10.6 *Binge drinking at least once a week*

Table 10.25: Respondents that drink alcohol reporting binge drinking (8 or more units men, 6 or more units women, in a single day) at least once a week (Q28) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Respondents that drink alcohol reporting binge drinking at least once a week (%)	
		Yes	No
Male	5,102	28.3	71.7
Female	5,323	18.8	81.2
All	10,425	23.4	76.6

Table 10.26: Respondents that drink alcohol reporting binge drinking (8 or more units men, 6 or more units women, in a single day) at least once a week (Q28) by age

Age (years)	Respondents that drink alcohol reporting binge drinking at least once a week (%)			
	Males		Females	
	Number of respondents	Yes	Number of respondents	Yes
16-24	862	28.3	842	19.6
25-34	875	27.4	1,040	16.2
35-44	851	30.8	1,029	23.1
45-54	845	31.7	934	23.4
55-64	751	26.6	713	15.3
65-74	570	27.4	470	14.3
75+	343	21.0	292	12.0

Table 10.27: Respondents that drink alcohol reporting binge drinking (8 or more units men, 6 or more units women, in a single day) at least once a week (Q28) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Respondents that drink alcohol reporting binge drinking at least once a week (%)			
	Males		Females	
	Number of respondent	Yes	Number of respondents	Yes
Most deprived	925	30.2	888	18.2
Quintile 2	942	27.1	1,048	18.4
Quintile 3	1,026	29.3	1,105	20.2
Quintile 4	1,040	28.1	1,123	18.2
Least deprived	1,169	27.0	1,159	18.9

Table 10.28: Respondents that drink alcohol reporting binge drinking (8 or more units men, 6 or more units women, in a single day) at least once a week (Q28) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Respondents that drink alcohol reporting binge drinking at least once a week (%)			
	Males		Females	
	Number of respondents	Yes	Number of respondents	Yes
Bransholme East	171	27.5	226	18.1
Bransholme West	135	23.0	170	18.2
Kings Park	209	27.3	226	17.3
North Carr	515	26.2	622	17.8
Beverley	200	28.5	172	18.0
Orchard Park & Greenwood	243	30.9	269	18.2
University	234	25.6	199	15.6
Northern	677	28.4	640	17.3
Ings	214	29.0	270	15.6
Longhill	192	32.3	225	14.7
Sutton	239	30.5	283	18.0
East	645	30.5	778	16.2
Holderness	289	27.7	314	18.5
Marfleet	237	21.9	266	15.0
Southcoates East	148	28.4	185	24.3
Southcoates West	145	37.2	189	17.5
Park	819	27.8	954	18.4
Drypool	252	28.6	257	18.3
Myton	338	36.7	220	20.0
Newington	212	30.7	214	23.4
St Andrews	158	19.0	150	17.3
Riverside	960	30.3	841	19.9
Boothferry	227	25.1	265	18.5
Derringham	235	29.4	229	17.0
Pickering	244	28.3	278	20.1
West	706	27.6	772	18.7
Avenue	323	26.3	289	17.6
Bricknell	180	20.0	191	26.7
Newland	277	30.3	236	27.1
Wyke	780	26.3	716	23.2
Hull	5,102	28.3	5,323	18.8

Table 10.29: Respondents that drink alcohol reporting binge drinking (8 or more units men, 6 or more units women, in a single day) at least once a week (Q28) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Respondents that drink alcohol reporting binge drinking at least once a week (Age-standardised %)		
	Number of respondents	Yes	No
Males			
Hedonistic immortals	788	24.2	75.8
Live for today	1,481	30.5	69.5
Unconfident fatalists	730	32.5	67.5
Health conscious realists	1,024	23.7	76.3
Balanced compensators	447	24.1	75.9
Females			
Hedonistic immortals	591	15.3	84.7
Live for today	1,277	20.4	79.6
Unconfident fatalists	922	18.3	81.7
Health conscious realists	1,292	14.8	85.2
Balanced compensators	465	17.8	82.2

10.7 Weekly consumption greater than recommended units

Table 10.30: Weekly alcohol units greater than recommended (14 units for women, 21 units for men) (derived from Q27) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Weekly alcohol consumption >14 women, >21 men (%)	
		Yes	No
Males	6,032	15.8	84.2
Females	7,102	9.6	90.4
All	13,134	12.5	87.5

Table 10.31: Weekly alcohol units greater than recommended (14 units for women, 21 units for men) (derived from Q27) by age

Age (years)	Weekly alcohol consumption >14 women, >21 men (%)			
	Males		Females	
	Number of respondents	Yes	Number of respondents	Yes
16-24	964	18.4	1,018	12.9
25-34	1,048	15.6	1,216	11.1
35-44	991	17.8	1,233	13.4
45-54	973	19.1	1,193	10.9
55-64	893	16.1	1,045	7.4
65-74	686	11.1	795	4.8
75+	471	6.6	596	1.2

Table 10.32: Weekly alcohol units greater than recommended (14 units for women, 21 units for men) (derived from Q27) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Weekly alcohol consumption >14 women, >21 men (%)			
	Males		Females	
	Number of respondents	Yes	Number of respondents	Yes
Most deprived	1,165	11.6	1,373	6.7
2	1,169	16.1	1,464	8.2
3	1,210	16.0	1,479	9.6
4	1,193	18.2	1,400	11.0
Least deprived	1,295	16.9	1,386	12.6

Table 10.33: Weekly alcohol units greater than recommended (14 units for women, 21 units for men) (derived from Q27) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Weekly alcohol consumption >14 women, >21 men (%)			
	Males		Females	
	Number of respondents	Yes	Number of respondents	Yes
Bransholme East	210	10.5	314	8.3
Bransholme West	169	13.6	251	8.4
Kings Park	230	17.4	258	14.7
North Carr	609	14.0	823	10.3
Beverley	220	20.5	217	11.1
Orchard Park & Greenwood	311	12.9	407	5.7
University	284	12.7	267	11.2
Northern	815	14.8	891	8.6
Ings	257	15.6	353	7.1
Longhill	234	17.1	321	6.9
Sutton	285	15.1	366	10.9
East	776	15.9	1,040	8.4
Holderness	319	14.7	382	9.9
Marfleet	282	13.5	368	5.4
Southcoates East	194	10.3	257	7.8
Southcoates West	171	17.5	223	9.9
Park	966	14.0	1,230	8.1
Drypool	296	18.2	336	7.1
Myton	410	13.7	340	9.1
Newington	264	15.9	306	7.5
St Andrews	206	8.7	215	6.5
Riverside	1,176	14.5	1,197	7.7
Boothferry	262	16.4	337	12.5
Derringham	263	19.8	301	10.6
Pickering	278	16.9	375	11.7
West	803	17.7	1,013	11.6
Avenue	361	23.3	360	13.3
Bricknell	195	17.9	233	15.0
Newland	331	17.5	315	13.0
Wyke	887	20.0	908	13.7
Hull	6,032	15.8	7,102	9.6

Table 10.34: Weekly alcohol units greater than recommended (14 units for women, 21 units for men) (derived from Q27) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Weekly alcohol consumption >14 women, >21 men (%)			
	Males		Females	
	Number of respondents	Yes	Number of respondents	Yes
Hedonistic immortals	858	17.9	724	11.2
Live for today	1,737	17.8	1,639	10.3
Unconfident fatalists	893	19.0	1,277	9.9
Health conscious realists	1,159	14.9	1,575	9.5
Balanced compensators	548	14.5	594	9.7

10.8 Alcohol consumption by risk status

Table 10.35: 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) (derived from Q27) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Risk status of alcohol consumption over the last 7 days (%)			
		None	Safe	Excessive	Dangerous
Males	6,032	42.5	41.7	12.4	3.4
Females	7,102	60.5	29.9	8.0	1.6
All	13,134	52.2	35.3	10.0	2.5

Table 10.36: 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) (derived from Q27) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Risk status of alcohol consumption over the last 7 days (%)			
		None	Safe	Excessive	Dangerous
Males					
16-24	964	46.0	35.7	14.3	4.0
25-34	1,048	43.1	41.3	12.2	3.3
35-44	991	39.8	42.5	14.2	3.5
45-54	973	38.4	42.4	14.1	5.0
55-64	893	41.4	42.4	13.0	3.1
65-74	686	41.0	48.0	8.7	2.3
75+	471	52.9	40.6	5.3	1.3
Females					
16-24	1,018	58.4	28.7	10.8	2.1
25-34	1,216	56.3	32.6	9.1	2.0
35-44	1,233	53.0	33.6	11.1	2.3
45-54	1,193	55.9	33.2	8.5	2.3
55-64	1,045	62.9	29.8	6.7	0.7
65-74	795	70.8	24.4	3.9	0.9
75+	596	78.9	20.0	1.0	0.2

Table 10.37: 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) (derived from Q27) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Risk status of alcohol consumption over the last 7 days (%)			
		None	Safe	Excessive	Dangerous
Males					
Most deprived	1,165	53.9	34.5	8.4	3.2
2	1,169	48.3	35.6	12.7	3.4
3	1,210	40.9	43.1	12.0	4.0
4	1,193	37.6	44.2	14.6	3.6
Least deprived	1,295	33.1	50.0	13.9	3.0
Females					
Most deprived	1,373	71.6	21.7	5.5	1.2
2	1,464	65.6	26.2	6.0	2.2
3	1,479	61.2	29.2	8.1	1.5
4	1,400	53.4	35.6	9.2	1.8
Least deprived	1,386	50.5	36.9	11.2	1.4

Table 10.38: 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) (derived from Q27) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Risk status of alcohol consumption over the last 7 days (%)			
		None	Safe	Excessive	Dangerous
Males					
Bransholme E	210	54.8	34.8	9.0	1.4
Bransholme W	169	53.8	32.5	10.1	3.6
Kings Park	230	35.7	47.0	13.9	3.5
North Carr	609	47.3	38.8	11.2	2.8
Beverley	220	32.3	47.3	16.4	4.1
Orchard Park & Greenwood	311	51.1	36.0	9.6	3.2
University	284	43.7	43.7	9.5	3.2
Northern	815	43.4	41.7	11.4	3.4
Ings	257	36.6	47.9	12.5	3.1
Longhill	234	44.4	38.5	13.2	3.8
Sutton	285	40.7	44.2	12.6	2.5
East	776	40.5	43.7	12.8	3.1
Holderness	319	34.2	51.1	12.5	2.2
Marfleet	282	49.6	36.9	11.7	1.8
Southcoates E	194	49.0	40.7	7.7	2.6
Southcoates W	171	36.3	46.2	13.5	4.1
Park	966	42.0	44.0	11.5	2.5
Drypool	296	44.6	37.2	13.9	4.4
Myton	410	53.9	32.4	8.0	5.6

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Risk status of alcohol consumption over the last 7 days (%)			
		None	Safe	Excessive	Dangerous
Newington	264	48.9	35.2	11.7	4.2
St Andrews	206	55.8	35.4	7.3	1.5
Riverside	1,176	50.8	34.8	10.2	4.3
Boothferry	262	38.2	45.4	14.1	2.3
Derringham	263	35.0	45.2	14.8	4.9
Pickering	278	37.1	46.0	12.6	4.3
West	803	36.7	45.6	13.8	3.9
Avenue	361	29.6	47.1	19.4	3.9
Bricknell	195	32.3	49.7	15.4	2.6
Newland	331	42.6	39.9	13.0	4.5
Wyke	887	35.1	45.0	16.1	3.8
Hull	6,032	42.5	41.7	12.4	3.4
Females					
Bransholme E	314	67.8	23.9	5.1	3.2
Bransholme W	251	68.9	22.7	5.6	2.8
Kings Park	258	53.9	31.4	10.9	3.9
North Carr	823	63.8	25.9	7.0	3.3
Beverley	217	52.5	36.4	9.2	1.8
Orchard Park & Greenwood	407	71.0	23.3	5.4	0.2
University	267	58.4	30.3	9.7	1.5
Northern	891	62.7	28.6	7.6	1.0
Ings	353	57.8	35.1	6.5	0.6
Longhill	321	69.5	23.7	4.7	2.2
Sutton	366	57.7	31.4	10.1	0.8
East	1,040	61.3	30.3	7.2	1.2
Holderness	382	56.3	33.8	9.4	0.5
Marfleet	368	67.7	26.9	4.6	0.8
Southcoates E	257	66.1	26.1	6.6	1.2
Southcoates W	223	59.6	30.5	8.1	1.8
Park	1,230	62.4	29.5	7.2	1.0
Drypool	336	58.0	34.8	5.1	2.1
Myton	340	70.6	20.3	6.5	2.6
Newington	306	63.4	29.1	5.9	1.6
St Andrews	215	67.9	25.6	6.5	0.0
Riverside	1,197	64.7	27.6	5.9	1.8
Boothferry	337	52.8	34.7	11.6	0.9
Derringham	301	54.2	35.2	9.0	1.7
Pickering	375	59.2	29.1	9.6	2.1
West	1,013	55.6	32.8	10.1	1.6
Avenue	360	51.7	35.0	11.9	1.4
Bricknell	233	44.2	40.8	12.9	2.1

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Risk status of alcohol consumption over the last 7 days (%)			
		None	Safe	Excessive	Dangerous
Newland	315	57.1	29.8	10.2	2.9
Wyke	908	51.7	34.7	11.6	2.1
Hull	7,102	60.5	29.9	8.0	1.6

Table 10.39: 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) (derived from Q27) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Risk status of alcohol consumption over the last 7 days (Age-standardised %)			
		None	Safe	Excessive	Dangerous
Males					
Hedonistic immortals	858	35.0	47.1	15.2	2.7
Live for today	1,737	40.6	41.6	13.8	4.0
Unconfident fatalists	893	47.0	34.0	13.3	5.7
Health conscious realists	1,159	37.1	48.1	12.4	2.5
Balanced compensators	548	49.8	35.7	11.1	3.4
Females					
Hedonistic immortals	724	57.5	31.3	9.5	1.7
Live for today	1,639	59.1	30.6	8.3	2.1
Unconfident fatalists	1,277	64.3	25.7	8.0	2.0
Health conscious realists	1,575	56.6	33.9	8.5	1.0
Balanced compensators	594	55.9	34.4	8.2	1.5

10.9 Alcohol consumption within recommended limits and binge drinking

Table 10.40: Alcohol consumption within recommended limits and binge drinking (derived from Q27 & Q28) 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	5,922	16.0	55.5	12.6	4.9	10.9
Female	6,958	25.8	56.8	7.8	3.6	6.0
All	12,880	21.3	56.2	10.0	4.2	8.3

Table 10.41: Alcohol consumption within recommended limits and binge drinking (derived from Q27 & Q28) by age and gender

Drinking (derived from Q21 & Q26) 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						
16-24	945	11.6	58.4	11.4	5.2	13.3
25-34	1,026	15.9	56.6	12.1	4.7	10.7
35-44	975	15.2	54.2	12.8	5.1	12.7
45-54	953	13.2	54.1	13.4	5.6	13.6
55-64	878	16.4	54.6	12.8	6.7	9.6
65-74	679	18.4	55.5	15.0	3.5	7.5
75+	460	28.7	53.9	10.7	2.2	4.6
Females						
16-24	998	18.2	60.4	8.4	5.2	7.7
25-34	1,201	16.2	66.4	6.4	3.9	7.2
35-44	1,216	17.4	59.5	9.8	4.3	9.0
45-54	1,168	22.2	56.4	10.6	3.4	7.4
55-64	1,020	32.2	54.6	6.1	3.0	4.1
65-74	779	41.3	47.6	6.3	2.8	1.9
75+	570	51.9	42.1	4.7	1.1	0.2

Table 10.42: Alcohol consumption within recommended limits and binge drinking (derived from Q27 & Q28) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

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	1,335	36.0	50.3	7.0	2.2	4.5
2	1,438	29.5	55.0	7.3	2.8	5.4
3	1,447	26.1	56.1	8.2	3.1	6.5
4	1,378	20.6	60.4	8.1	4.7	6.2
Least deprived	1,360	16.9	62.2	8.4	5.1	7.4
Females						
Most deprived	2,476	29.2	51.3	10.5	2.7	6.2
2	2,579	25.5	53.9	8.9	4.0	7.8
3	2,637	21.4	55.6	10.5	3.8	8.7
4	2,552	17.3	58.9	9.6	5.0	9.2
Least deprived	2,636	13.7	61.0	10.6	5.5	9.3

Table 10.43: Alcohol consumption within recommended limits and binge drinking (derived from Q27 & Q28) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	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						
Bransholme East	206	21.8	51.9	16.5	4.4	5.3
Bransholme West	162	19.8	58.0	8.0	3.7	10.5
Kings Park	228	11.4	58.3	12.7	6.6	11.0
North Carr	596	17.3	56.0	12.8	5.0	8.9
Beverley	217	10.1	56.2	12.9	7.8	12.9
Orchard Park & Greenwood	301	21.9	50.5	15.0	3.7	9.0
University	284	20.4	54.9	12.0	4.2	8.5
Northern	802	18.2	53.6	13.3	5.0	9.9
Ings	248	15.3	55.6	13.7	4.0	11.3
Longhill	232	19.0	50.9	12.9	4.3	12.9
Sutton	275	15.6	55.3	13.5	3.6	12.0
East	755	16.6	54.0	13.4	4.0	12.1
Holderness	317	10.7	59.9	14.5	4.4	10.4
Marfleet	275	16.4	60.4	9.8	5.1	8.4
Southcoates East	186	23.1	53.2	13.4	2.7	7.5
Southcoates West	166	15.1	50.6	16.9	3.0	14.5
Park	944	15.6	57.1	13.3	4.0	10.0
Drypool	289	14.2	56.4	10.7	4.8	13.8
Myton	409	19.8	48.4	18.1	3.2	10.5
Newington	259	20.1	50.6	13.1	5.8	10.4
St Andrews	203	23.6	58.6	8.9	3.4	5.4
Riverside	1,160	19.1	52.7	13.5	4.2	10.4
Boothferry	259	14.3	58.7	10.4	5.8	10.8
Derringham	258	10.5	58.5	11.6	4.7	14.7
Pickering	273	12.5	59.0	12.1	3.7	12.8
West	790	12.4	58.7	11.4	4.7	12.8
Avenue	356	10.7	56.2	9.6	9.8	13.8
Bricknell	192	7.8	64.1	10.4	9.4	8.3
Newland	327	16.8	53.8	11.6	4.9	12.8
Wyke	875	12.3	57.0	10.5	7.9	12.2
Hull	5,922	16.0	55.5	12.6	4.9	10.9
Females						
Bransholme East	305	27.2	56.4	8.2	3.0	5.2
Bransholme West	244	32.8	52.5	6.6	2.5	5.7
Kings Park	253	13.4	65.2	6.3	6.3	8.7

Ward / Area Committee Area	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
North Carr	802	24.6	58.0	7.1	3.9	6.5
Beverley	212	21.7	59.4	7.5	4.7	6.6
Orchard Park & Greenwood	395	35.9	50.6	7.6	2.5	3.3
University	262	26.0	56.1	6.9	6.5	4.6
Northern	869	29.5	54.4	7.4	4.3	4.5
Ings	344	23.3	62.2	7.6	2.6	4.4
Longhill	316	30.7	56.6	5.7	2.5	4.4
Sutton	362	24.0	57.2	7.7	5.2	5.8
East	1,022	25.8	58.7	7.0	3.5	4.9
Holderness	373	17.7	63.0	9.7	4.6	5.1
Marfleet	361	28.8	58.2	7.8	2.2	3.0
Southcoates East	253	29.6	51.4	11.1	2.4	5.5
Southcoates West	222	18.0	64.4	7.7	2.7	7.2
Park	1,209	23.6	59.4	9.0	3.1	5.0
Drypool	328	23.8	59.1	9.8	3.0	4.3
Myton	330	35.5	49.7	5.8	1.8	7.3
Newington	300	32.3	50.3	9.7	2.3	5.3
St Andrews	211	31.3	56.9	5.7	1.4	4.7
Riverside	1,169	30.6	53.8	7.9	2.2	5.5
Boothferry	330	21.5	58.8	8.2	5.5	6.1
Derringham	295	24.1	59.3	6.4	3.7	6.4
Pickering	365	25.2	56.4	6.3	3.0	9.0
West	990	23.6	58.1	7.0	4.0	7.3
Avenue	357	21.8	58.3	6.4	6.7	6.7
Bricknell	228	17.1	57.0	10.5	3.5	11.8
Newland	312	27.2	49.7	10.3	3.5	9.3
Wyke	897	22.5	55.0	8.8	4.8	8.9
Hull	6,958	25.8	56.8	7.8	3.6	6.0

Table 10.44: Alcohol consumption within recommended limits and binge drinking (derived from Q27 & Q28) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

standardised %						
Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Alcohol consumption and binge drinking (Age-standardised %)				
		Never drink alcohol	Units of alcohol consumed in last 7 days			
			None/Acceptable		Excessive	
			Binge drinking		Binge drinking	
			No	Yes	No	Yes
Males						
Hedonistic immortals	847	8.3	62.0	11.7	7.4	10.7
Live for today	1,715	15.1	53.9	13.1	5.2	12.7
Unconfident fatalists	877	19.2	50.7	11.1	4.6	14.4
Health conscious realists	1,141	11.8	62.4	10.8	4.7	10.3
Balanced compensators	542	19.1	55.6	10.8	5.7	8.9
Females						
Hedonistic immortals	711	21.7	61.5	5.6	4.6	6.6
Live for today	1,616	24.3	56.7	8.6	3.2	7.2
Unconfident fatalists	1,252	30.1	53.1	6.8	3.5	6.5
Health conscious realists	1,563	20.9	62.6	7.1	4.5	4.8
Balanced compensators	583	21.2	60.7	8.7	3.5	5.9

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

Table 10.45: Alcohol consumption within recommended limits and binge drinking (derived from Q27 & Q28) by gender, alcohol drinkers only

Gender	Number of respondents	Alcohol consumption and binge drinking, alcohol drinkers only (%)			
		Units of alcohol consumed in last 7 days			
		None/Acceptable		Excessive	
		Binge drinking		Binge drinking	
		No	Yes	No	Yes
Males	4,973	66.1	15.1	5.9	13.0
Females	5,162	76.6	10.5	4.8	8.1
All	10,135	71.4	12.7	5.4	10.5

Table 10.46: Alcohol consumption within recommended limits and binge drinking (derived from Q27 & Q28) by age and gender, alcohol drinkers only

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Alcohol consumption and binge drinking, alcohol drinkers only (%)			
		Units of alcohol consumed in last 7 days			
		None/Acceptable		Excessive	
		Binge drinking		Binge drinking	
		No	Yes	No	Yes
Males					
16-24	835	66.1	12.9	5.9	15.1
25-34	863	67.3	14.4	5.6	12.7
35-44	827	63.8	15.1	6.0	15.0
45-54	827	62.4	15.5	6.4	15.7
55-64	734	65.3	15.3	8.0	11.4
65-74	554	68.1	18.4	4.3	9.2
75+	328	75.6	14.9	3.0	6.4
Females					
16-24	816	73.9	10.3	6.4	9.4
25-34	1,007	79.1	7.6	4.7	8.5
35-44	1,004	72.0	11.9	5.2	11.0
45-54	909	72.5	13.6	4.4	9.5
55-64	692	80.5	9.0	4.5	6.1
65-74	457	81.2	10.7	4.8	3.3
75+	274	87.6	9.9	2.2	0.4

Table 10.47: Alcohol consumption within recommended limits and binge drinking (derived from Q27 & Q28) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010), alcohol drinkers only

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Alcohol consumption and binge drinking, alcohol drinkers only (%)			
		Units of alcohol consumed in last 7 days			
		None/Acceptable		Excessive	
		Binge drinking		Binge drinking	
		No	Yes	No	Yes
Males					
Most deprived	897	66.6	18.7	4.2	10.5
2	908	66.0	13.7	6.9	13.4
3	1,005	65.2	15.8	5.5	13.5
4	1,017	66.0	13.1	6.2	14.7
Least deprived	1,146	66.6	14.4	6.5	12.6
Females					
Most deprived	855	78.6	10.9	3.5	7.0
2	1,014	78.0	10.4	3.9	7.7
3	1,069	76.0	11.0	4.2	8.8
4	1,094	76.1	10.2	5.9	7.8
Least deprived	1,130	74.9	10.1	6.2	8.8

Table 10.48: Alcohol consumption within recommended limits and binge drinking (derived from Q27 & Q28) by ward and Area Committee Area, alcohol drinkers only

Ward / Area Committee Area	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					
Bransholme East	161	66.5	21.1	5.6	6.8
Bransholme West	130	72.3	10.0	4.6	13.1
Kings Park	202	65.8	14.4	7.4	12.4
North Carr	493	67.7	15.4	6.1	10.8
Beverley	195	62.6	14.4	8.7	14.4
Orchard Park & Greenwood	235	64.7	19.1	4.7	11.5
University	226	69.0	15.0	5.3	10.6
Northern	656	65.5	16.3	6.1	12.0
Ings	210	65.7	16.2	4.8	13.3
Longhill	188	62.8	16.0	5.3	16.0
Sutton	232	65.5	15.9	4.3	14.2
East	630	64.8	16.0	4.8	14.4

Ward / Area Committee Area	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
Holderness	283	67.1	16.3	4.9	11.7
Marfleet	230	72.2	11.7	6.1	10.0
Southcoates East	143	69.2	17.5	3.5	9.8
Southcoates West	141	59.6	19.9	3.5	17.0
Park	797	67.6	15.8	4.8	11.8
Drypool	248	65.7	12.5	5.6	16.1
Myton	328	60.4	22.6	4.0	13.1
Newington	207	63.3	16.4	7.2	13.0
St Andrews	155	76.8	11.6	4.5	7.1
Riverside	938	65.1	16.7	5.2	12.9
Boothferry	222	68.5	12.2	6.8	12.6
Derringham	231	65.4	13.0	5.2	16.5
Pickering	239	67.4	13.8	4.2	14.6
West	692	67.1	13.0	5.3	14.6
Avenue	318	62.9	10.7	11.0	15.4
Bricknell	177	69.5	11.3	10.2	9.0
Newland	272	64.7	14.0	5.9	15.4
Wyke	767	65.1	12.0	9.0	14.0
Hull	4,973	66.1	15.1	5.9	13.0
Females					
Bransholme East	222	77.5	11.3	4.1	7.2
Bransholme West	164	78.0	9.8	3.7	8.5
Kings Park	219	75.3	7.3	7.3	10.0
North Carr	605	76.9	9.4	5.1	8.6
Beverley	166	75.9	9.6	6.0	8.4
Orchard Park & Greenwood	253	79.1	11.9	4.0	5.1
University	194	75.8	9.3	8.8	6.2
Northern	613	77.2	10.4	6.0	6.4
Ings	264	81.1	9.8	3.4	5.7
Longhill	219	81.7	8.2	3.7	6.4
Sutton	275	75.3	10.2	6.9	7.6
East	758	79.2	9.5	4.7	6.6
Holderness	307	76.5	11.7	5.5	6.2
Marfleet	257	81.7	10.9	3.1	4.3
Southcoates East	178	73.0	15.7	3.4	7.9
Southcoates West	182	78.6	9.3	3.3	8.8
Park	924	77.7	11.8	4.0	6.5

Ward / Area Committee Area	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
Drypool	250	77.6	12.8	4.0	5.6
Myton	213	77.0	8.9	2.8	11.3
Newington	203	74.4	14.3	3.4	7.9
St Andrews	145	82.8	8.3	2.1	6.9
Riverside	811	77.6	11.3	3.2	7.9
Boothferry	259	74.9	10.4	6.9	7.7
Derringham	224	78.1	8.5	4.9	8.5
Pickering	273	75.5	8.4	4.0	12.1
West	756	76.1	9.1	5.3	9.5
Avenue	279	74.6	8.2	8.6	8.6
Bricknell	189	68.8	12.7	4.2	14.3
Newland	227	68.3	14.1	4.8	12.8
Wyke	695	70.9	11.4	6.2	11.5
Hull	5,162	76.6	10.5	4.8	8.1

Table 10.49: Alcohol consumption within recommended limits and binge drinking (derived from Q27 & Q28) by Healthy Foundations type, alcohol drinkers only, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Alcohol consumption and binge drinking, alcohol drinkers only (Age-standardised %)			
		Units of alcohol consumed in last 7 days			
		None/Acceptable		Excessive	
		Binge drinking		Binge drinking	
		No	Yes	No	Yes
Males					
Hedonistic immortals	777	67.7	12.6	8.1	11.6
Live for today	1,456	63.7	15.5	6.0	14.8
Unconfident fatalists	708	62.6	13.8	5.7	17.8
Health conscious realists	1,011	71.0	12.2	5.2	11.6
Balanced compensators	434	68.8	13.3	7.1	10.9
Females					
Hedonistic immortals	582	79.5	6.7	5.7	8.1
Live for today	1,244	75.3	11.5	4.2	9.1
Unconfident fatalists	892	77.2	9.4	4.8	8.6
Health conscious realists	1,265	79.7	8.9	5.6	5.8
Balanced compensators	459	77.5	10.6	4.4	7.4

10.11 Perceived health impact of reducing alcohol levels

Table 10.50: In general, if a person reduces their alcohol levels, how big an impact is it likely to have on their health (Q46) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Perceived Impact on health of reducing alcohol levels (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Fairly small	Very small	None
Males	5,890	42.2	37.3	13.3	3.1	4.1
Females	6,820	55.9	32.4	6.5	1.9	3.4
All	12,710	49.5	34.7	9.6	2.5	3.7

Table 10.51: In general, if a person reduces their alcohol levels, how big an impact is it likely to have on their health (Q46) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Perceived Impact on health of reducing alcohol levels (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Fairly small	Very small	None
16-24	1,977	43.6	38.3	10.8	2.9	4.4
25-34	2,244	49.2	34.8	10.5	2.0	3.4
35-44	2,184	50.4	35.4	9.2	2.0	2.9
45-54	2,126	48.0	35.6	9.2	2.6	4.6
55-64	1,858	49.0	35.4	9.4	2.1	4.1
65-74	1,373	54.3	29.9	9.9	3.3	2.7
75+	938	58.1	28.6	7.1	2.9	3.3

Table 10.52: In general, if a person reduces their alcohol levels, how big an impact is it likely to have on their health (Q46) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Perceived Impact on health of reducing alcohol levels (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Fairly small	Very small	None
Most dep.	2,405	48.3	31.8	9.9	3.7	6.4
2	2,524	48.8	33.4	9.8	2.8	5.2
3	2,595	50.9	34.2	9.6	2.2	3.1
4	2,547	50.5	36.0	9.3	1.7	2.4
Least dep.	2,639	49.0	37.6	9.7	2.1	1.7

Table 10.53: In general, if a person reduces their alcohol levels, how big an impact is it likely to have on their health (Q46) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Perceived Impact on health of reducing alcohol levels (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Fairly small	Very small	None
Bransholme E	507	46.4	34.3	9.7	4.1	5.5
Bransholme W	399	48.1	33.6	11.0	2.3	5.0
Kings Park	487	48.7	36.3	10.1	2.7	2.3
North Carr	1,393	47.7	34.8	10.2	3.1	4.2
Beverley	423	50.6	37.8	9.5	1.4	0.7
Orchard Park & Greenwood	674	45.3	33.4	11.3	3.7	6.4
University	539	46.6	35.3	12.6	1.5	4.1
Northern	1,636	47.1	35.1	11.2	2.4	4.2
Ings	590	49.7	36.9	9.0	1.5	2.9
Longhill	530	49.1	34.2	10.2	2.3	4.3
Sutton	634	55.4	31.7	6.9	2.5	3.5
East	1,754	51.5	34.2	8.6	2.1	3.5
Holderness	699	52.8	35.8	9.0	1.6	0.9
Marfleet	623	48.2	33.5	10.3	2.7	5.3
Southcoates E	434	54.1	31.6	7.6	1.6	5.1
Southcoates W	385	52.7	31.7	9.6	2.1	3.9
Park	2,141	51.7	33.5	9.2	2.0	3.5
Drypool	606	48.7	36.6	8.7	2.3	3.6
Myton	711	50.6	29.7	8.7	3.2	7.7
Newington	561	49.9	32.6	11.2	2.5	3.7
St Andrews	411	47.2	34.3	9.0	3.9	5.6
Riverside	2,289	49.3	33.1	9.4	2.9	5.3
Boothferry	587	53.0	35.4	8.5	1.4	1.7
Derringham	544	51.5	35.7	8.5	2.4	2.0
Pickering	619	48.6	33.6	10.7	3.4	3.7
West	1,750	51.0	34.9	9.3	2.4	2.5
Avenue	701	46.5	39.2	10.0	2.7	1.6
Bricknell	420	51.0	37.6	8.8	1.4	1.2
Newland	626	46.0	36.6	10.7	2.9	3.8
Wyke	1,747	47.4	37.9	10.0	2.5	2.3
Hull	12,710	49.5	34.7	9.6	2.5	3.7

Table 10.54: In general, if a person reduces their alcohol levels, how big an impact is it likely to have on their health (Q46) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Perceived Impact on health of reducing alcohol levels (Age-standardised %)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Fairly small	Very small	None
Hedonistic immortals	1,597	45.4	40.3	10.5	1.7	2.1
Live for today	3,380	42.1	38.6	11.8	3.2	4.4
Unconfident fatalists	2,153	43.0	35.1	12.9	3.6	5.3
Health conscious realists	2,735	57.9	33.3	6.1	1.0	1.8
Balanced compensators	1,135	60.4	27.5	7.3	2.1	2.7

11 Tables: Smoking

11.1 Any tobacco smoked in last 7 days

Table 11.1: Have you smoked any tobacco in the last 7 days (Q29) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Have you smoked any tobacco in the last 7 days? (%)	
		Yes	No
Males	6,034	33.6	66.4
Females	7,266	33.5	66.5
All	13,300	33.6	66.4

Table 11.2: Have you smoked any tobacco in the last 7 days (Q29) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Have you smoked any tobacco in the last 7 days? (%)	
		Yes	No
16-24	2,036	38.3	61.7
25-34	2,304	42.2	57.8
35-44	2,264	38.0	62.0
45-54	2,204	35.9	64.1
55-64	1,942	30.9	69.1
65-74	1,472	23.1	76.9
75+	1,066	11.4	88.6

Table 11.3: Have you smoked any tobacco in the last 7 days (Q29) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Have you smoked any tobacco in the last 7 days? (%)	
		Yes	No
Most deprived	2,564	48.1	51.9
2	2,685	43.6	56.4
3	2,709	32.7	67.3
4	2,626	25.9	74.1
Least deprived	2,716	18.2	81.8

Table 11.4: Have you smoked any tobacco in the last 7 days (Q29) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Have you smoked any tobacco in the last 7 days? (%)	
		Yes	No
Bransholme East	533	43.3	56.7
Bransholme West	430	41.2	58.8
Kings Park	497	20.1	79.9
North Carr	1,460	34.8	65.2
Beverley	445	19.3	80.7
Orchard Park & Greenwood	727	46.5	53.5
University	560	32.5	67.5
Northern	1,732	35.0	65.0
Ings	605	26.6	73.4
Longhill	565	36.3	63.7
Sutton	663	26.8	73.2
East	1,833	29.7	70.3
Holderness	711	20.3	79.7
Marfleet	664	45.8	54.2
Southcoates East	462	40.7	59.3
Southcoates West	400	33.3	66.8
Park	2,237	34.4	65.6
Drypool	632	35.8	64.2
Myton	753	46.9	53.1
Newington	583	40.5	59.5
St Andrews	429	50.1	49.9
Riverside	2,397	43.0	57.0
Boothferry	608	26.8	73.2
Derringham	565	26.2	73.8
Pickering	651	31.6	68.4
West	1,824	28.3	71.7
Avenue	730	28.4	71.6
Bricknell	428	15.9	84.1
Newland	659	32.8	67.2
Wyke	1,817	27.0	73.0
Hull	13,300	33.6	66.4

Table 11.5: Age-standardised % having smoked any tobacco in the last 7 days (Q29) by Healthy Foundations type

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Have you smoked any tobacco in the last 7 days? (Age-standardised%)	
		Yes	No
Hedonistic immortals	1,593	24.4	75.6
Live for today	3,421	40.8	59.2
Unconfident fatalists	2,211	39.9	60.1
Health conscious realists	2,755	21.4	78.6
Balanced compensators	1,150	33.7	66.3

11.2 How often do you smoke?

Table 11.6: How often do you smoke (Q30) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	How often do you smoke? (%)			
		Smoke daily	Smoke, not daily	Used to smoke	Never smoked
Males	6,002	29.1	5.0	27.5	38.4
Females	7,178	29.6	4.2	25.4	40.8
All	13,180	29.4	4.6	26.3	39.7

Table 11.7: How often do you smoke (Q30) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How often do you smoke? (%)			
		Smoke daily	Smoke, not daily	Used to smoke	Never smoked
16-24	2,027	30.4	8.1	11.2	50.3
25-34	2,293	35.5	6.8	19.1	38.5
35-44	2,251	34.0	4.0	21.5	40.4
45-54	2,184	33.5	2.9	22.8	40.8
55-64	1,923	28.4	3.5	33.3	34.8
65-74	1,445	20.6	2.7	45.5	31.2
75+	1,045	9.7	2.1	49.9	38.4

Table 11.8: How often do you smoke (Q30) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How often do you smoke? (%)			
		Smoke daily	Smoke, not daily	Used to smoke	Never smoked
Most dep.	2,535	43.9	4.5	23.4	28.2
2	2,663	38.9	5.0	23.7	32.5
3	2,686	28.4	4.7	27.7	39.2
4	2,604	21.0	5.7	28.2	45.1
Least dep.	2,692	15.5	3.2	28.5	52.8

Table 11.9: How often do you smoke (Q30) by ward and Area Committee Area and locality

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	How often do you smoke? (%)			
		Smoke daily	Smoke, not daily	Used to smoke	Never smoked
Bransholme E	531	40.5	3.0	21.5	35.0
Bransholme W	423	37.6	4.5	27.2	30.7
Kings Park	495	18.0	3.6	28.1	50.3
North Carr	1,449	32.0	3.7	25.4	39.0
Beverley	442	16.5	3.2	31.9	48.4
Orchard Park & Greenwood	723	42.6	4.1	24.5	28.8
University	557	26.8	6.5	23.3	43.4
Northern	1,722	30.8	4.6	26.0	38.6
Ings	602	21.8	4.5	29.1	44.7
Longhill	557	32.0	4.1	26.6	37.3
Sutton	656	23.2	3.7	28.7	44.5
East	1,815	25.4	4.1	28.2	42.4
Holderness	700	18.3	2.6	27.9	51.3
Marfleet	656	42.8	3.7	22.7	30.8
Southcoates E	460	37.4	3.7	24.1	34.8
Southcoates W	398	30.2	4.0	27.4	38.4
Park	2,214	31.7	3.4	25.5	39.5
Drypool	627	31.1	4.8	25.7	38.4
Myton	742	42.2	5.0	23.2	29.6
Newington	573	35.1	5.6	27.7	31.6
St Andrews	426	45.3	4.2	20.4	30.0
Riverside	2,368	38.1	4.9	24.5	32.5
Boothferry	601	21.6	5.5	26.1	46.8
Derringham	558	22.2	5.0	32.3	40.5
Pickering	646	28.3	3.9	29.3	38.5
West	1,805	24.2	4.8	29.1	41.9
Avenue	728	21.6	8.1	28.6	41.8
Bricknell	425	13.9	2.8	31.3	52.0
Newland	654	24.9	7.3	20.6	47.1
Wyke	1,807	21.0	6.6	26.3	46.1
Hull	13,180	29.4	4.6	26.3	39.7

11.3 Smoking prevalence

Table 11.10: Smoking status (Q30 regrouped) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	What is your smoking status? (%)		
		Current smoker	Former smoker	Never smoked
Males	6,034	34.5	27.4	38.2
Females	7,190	34.0	25.3	40.7
All	13,224	34.2	26.3	39.6

Table 11.11: Smoking status (Q30 regrouped) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	What is your smoking status? (%)		
		Current smoker	Former smoker	Never smoked
16-24	2,031	38.6	11.2	50.2
25-34	2,298	42.5	19.1	38.4
35-44	2,254	38.2	21.5	40.4
45-54	2,189	36.6	22.8	40.7
55-64	1,931	32.2	33.2	34.6
65-74	1,458	24.0	45.1	30.9
75+	1,051	12.3	49.6	38.2

Table 11.12: Smoking status (Q30 regrouped) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	What is your smoking status? (%)		
		Current smoker	Former smoker	Never smoked
Most dep.	2,549	48.6	23.3	28.1
2	2,676	44.1	23.6	32.3
3	2,694	33.3	27.7	39.1
4	2,610	26.8	28.2	45.0
Least dep.	2,695	18.7	28.5	52.8

Table 11.13: Smoking status (Q30 regrouped) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	What is your smoking status? (%)		
		Current smoker	Former smoker	Never smoked
Bransholme East	534	43.8	21.3	34.8
Bransholme West	425	42.4	27.1	30.6
Kings Park	495	21.6	28.1	50.3
North Carr	1,454	35.8	25.3	38.9
Beverley	444	20.0	31.8	48.2
Orchard Park & Greenwood	728	47.1	24.3	28.6
University	559	33.5	23.3	43.3
Northern	1,731	35.8	25.9	38.4
Ings	602	26.2	29.1	44.7
Longhill	562	36.7	26.3	37.0
Sutton	657	26.9	28.6	44.4
East	1,821	29.7	28.1	42.2
Holderness	702	21.1	27.8	51.1
Marfleet	656	46.5	22.7	30.8
Southcoates East	462	41.3	24.0	34.6
Southcoates West	398	34.2	27.4	38.4
Park	2,218	35.2	25.4	39.4
Drypool	632	36.4	25.5	38.1
Myton	745	47.4	23.1	29.5
Newington	577	41.1	27.6	31.4
St Andrews	427	49.6	20.4	30.0
Riverside	2,381	43.3	24.3	32.3
Boothferry	602	27.2	26.1	46.7
Derringham	561	27.6	32.1	40.3
Pickering	647	32.3	29.2	38.5
West	1,810	29.2	29.1	41.8
Avenue	729	29.8	28.5	41.7
Bricknell	425	16.7	31.3	52.0
Newland	655	32.4	20.6	47.0
Wyke	1,809	27.6	26.3	46.0
Hull	13,224	34.2	26.3	39.6

Table 11.14: Age-standardised smoking status (Q30 regrouped) by Healthy Foundations type

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	What is your smoking status? (Age-standardised %)		
		Current smoker	Former smoker	Never smoked
Hedonistic immortals	1,591	25.0	24.5	50.5
Live for today	3,408	41.2	23.2	35.6
Unconfident fatalists	2,199	40.6	26.2	33.2
Health conscious realists	2,742	22.0	28.5	49.5
Balanced compensators	1,143	34.1	26.7	39.3

11.4 Ever-smoked

Table 11.15: ever smoked (Q30 regrouped) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Ever smoked? (%)	
		Ever smoked	Never smoked
Males	6,034	61.8	38.2
Females	7,190	59.3	40.7
All	13,224	60.4	39.6

Table 11.16: Ever smoked (Q30 regrouped) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Ever smoked? (%)	
		Ever smoked	Never smoked
16-24	2,031	49.8	50.2
25-34	2,298	61.6	38.4
35-44	2,254	59.6	40.4
45-54	2,189	59.3	40.7
55-64	1,931	65.4	34.6
65-74	1,458	69.1	30.9
75+	1,051	61.8	38.2

Table 11.17: Ever smoked (Q30 regrouped) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Ever smoked? (%)	
		Ever smoked	Never smoked
Most deprived	2,549	71.9	28.1
2	2,676	67.7	32.3
3	2,694	60.9	39.1
4	2,610	55.0	45.0
Least deprived	2,695	47.2	52.8

Table 11.18: Ever smoked (Q30 regrouped) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Ever smoked? (%)	
		Ever smoked	Never smoked
Bransholme East	534	65.2	34.8
Bransholme West	425	69.4	30.6
Kings Park	495	49.7	50.3
North Carr	1,454	61.1	38.9
Beverley	444	51.8	48.2
Orchard Park & Greenwood	728	71.4	28.6
University	559	56.7	43.3
Northern	1,731	61.6	38.4
Ings	602	55.3	44.7
Longhill	562	63.0	37.0
Sutton	657	55.6	44.4
East	1,821	57.8	42.2
Holderness	702	48.9	51.1
Marfleet	656	69.2	30.8
Southcoates East	462	65.4	34.6
Southcoates West	398	61.6	38.4
Park	2,218	60.6	39.4
Drypool	632	61.9	38.1
Myton	745	70.5	29.5
Newington	577	68.6	31.4
St Andrews	427	70.0	30.0
Riverside	2,381	67.7	32.3
Boothferry	602	53.3	46.7
Derringham	561	59.7	40.3
Pickering	647	61.5	38.5
West	1,810	58.2	41.8
Avenue	729	58.3	41.7
Bricknell	425	48.0	52.0
Newland	655	53.0	47.0
Wyke	1,809	54.0	46.0
Hull	13,224	60.4	39.6

Table 11.19: Age-standardised % that ever-smoked (Q30 regrouped) by Healthy Foundations type

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Ever smoked? (Age-standardised %)	
		Ever smoked	Never smoked
Hedonistic immortals	1,591	48.5	51.5
Live for today	3,408	65.1	34.9
Unconfident fatalists	2,202	67.3	32.7
Health conscious realists	2,743	51.9	48.1
Balanced compensators	1,143	62.3	37.7

11.5 Number of cigarettes smoked per day

Table 11.20: Number of cigarettes smoked per day by all current cigarette smokers (Q31) 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	1,480	17.2	32.3	18.9	22.7	2.6	6.4
Females	2,128	17.9	35.8	20.9	21.5	1.5	2.6
All	3,608	17.6	34.3	20.1	22.0	1.9	4.1

Table 11.21: Number of cigarettes smoked per day by all current cigarette smokers (Q31) 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+
16-24	694	26.2	39.5	17.1	14.3	0.7	2.2
25-34	818	22.1	37.9	18.7	17.4	2.3	1.6
35-44	675	13.2	35.9	21.5	24.9	1.0	3.6
45-54	615	11.4	27.3	19.8	31.7	2.6	7.2
55-64	456	12.5	29.2	23.9	22.8	2.4	9.2
65-74	258	13.6	31.0	22.5	25.6	3.9	3.5
75+	92	21.7	34.8	19.6	20.7	1.1	2.2

Table 11.22: Number of cigarettes smoked per day by all current cigarette smokers (Q31) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

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.	970	14.0	35.9	21.6	20.5	2.4	5.6
2	938	16.3	32.3	20.6	23.9	2.1	4.8
3	712	17.6	36.1	17.6	22.9	2.7	3.2
4	548	22.4	35.0	19.3	19.0	1.1	3.1
Least dep.	440	22.0	31.6	20.5	23.4	0.2	2.3

Table 11.23: Number of cigarettes smoked per day by all current cigarette smokers (Q31) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	How many cigarettes do you normally smoke in a day? (%)					
		1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26+
Bransholme E	189	12.2	35.4	25.4	20.1	1.6	5.3
Bransholme W	141	17.0	33.3	20.6	19.1	4.3	5.7
Kings Park	90	13.3	30.0	25.6	26.7	2.2	2.2
North Carr	420	14.0	33.6	23.8	21.2	2.6	4.8
Beverley	72	12.5	36.1	26.4	22.2	1.4	1.4
Orchard Park & Greenwood	274	13.9	37.2	19.0	21.9	2.2	5.8
University	158	24.7	31.6	17.1	21.5	1.9	3.2
Northern	504	17.1	35.3	19.4	21.8	2.0	4.4
Ings	131	18.3	33.6	14.5	27.5	3.1	3.1
Longhill	156	13.5	30.8	23.1	26.3	4.5	1.9
Sutton	149	18.8	32.2	16.1	28.9	0.0	4.0
East	436	16.7	32.1	18.1	27.5	2.5	3.0
Holderness	125	22.4	36.0	20.0	16.0	2.4	3.2
Marfleet	251	13.5	32.3	24.7	23.5	2.0	4.0
Southcoates E	157	10.8	33.8	22.9	24.8	1.9	5.7
Southcoates W	110	15.5	36.4	21.8	22.7	0.9	2.7
Park	643	14.9	34.1	22.9	22.2	1.9	4.0
Drypool	176	19.9	34.1	16.5	20.5	0.6	8.5
Myton	269	13.8	36.8	20.8	19.3	3.3	5.9
Newington	190	20.5	35.3	14.7	22.1	2.6	4.7
St Andrews	153	13.7	41.2	18.3	19.0	2.0	5.9
Riverside	788	16.8	36.7	17.9	20.2	2.3	6.2
Boothferry	129	24.0	30.2	24.0	18.6	0.8	2.3
Derringham	118	17.8	42.4	15.3	20.3	0.8	3.4
Pickering	174	12.1	37.4	21.8	24.1	2.9	1.7
West	421	17.3	36.6	20.7	21.4	1.7	2.4
Avenue	158	33.5	29.1	16.5	19.0	0.0	1.9
Bricknell	62	24.2	25.8	21.0	25.8	0.0	3.2
Newland	176	26.7	31.8	18.8	20.5	0.0	2.3
Wyke	396	29.0	29.8	18.2	20.7	0.0	2.3
Hull	3,608	17.6	34.3	20.1	22.0	1.9	4.1

Table 11.24: Ounces of tobacco smoked per day by current tobacco smokers (Q31), by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	How many ounces of tobacco do you normally smoke in a day? (%)				
		<1/4	1/4-1/2	1/2-1	1-2	>2
Males	518	38.4	39.4	14.7	5.6	1.9
Females	249	46.6	31.7	13.3	6.0	2.4
All	767	41.1	36.9	14.2	5.7	2.1

Table 11.25: Ounces of tobacco smoked per day by current tobacco smokers (Q31), by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How many ounces of tobacco do you normally smoke in a day? (%)				
		<1/4	1/4-1/2	1/2-1	1-2	>2
16-24	91	51.6	24.2	14.3	5.5	4.4
25-34	126	50.8	31.0	11.1	4.8	2.4
35-44	165	46.7	31.5	13.3	6.7	1.8
45-54	160	30.6	47.5	16.3	3.8	1.9
55-64	129	32.6	42.6	15.5	8.5	0.8
65-74	73	39.7	39.7	12.3	5.5	2.7
75+	23	30.4	43.5	21.7	4.3	0.0

Table 11.26: Number of cigarettes smoked per day by all current cigarette smokers (Q31) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Gender	Number of respondents	How many ounces of tobacco do you normally smoke in a day? (%)				
		<1/4	1/4-1/2	1/2-1	1-2	>2
Most dep.	252	39.7	36.9	13.1	7.9	2.4
2	229	40.2	37.1	15.7	5.2	1.7
3	148	43.9	31.1	18.2	4.7	2.0
4	95	47.4	37.9	10.5	3.2	1.1
Least dep.	43	30.2	53.5	7.0	4.7	4.7

Table 11.27: Ounces of tobacco smoked per day by all current tobacco smokers (Q31) by Area Committee Area

Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	How many ounces of tobacco do you normally smoke in a day? (%)				
		<1/4	1/4-1/2	1/2-1	1-2	>2
North Carr	86	40.7	39.5	8.1	10.5	1.2
Northern	103	38.8	42.7	10.7	5.8	1.9
East	84	42.9	33.3	16.7	4.8	2.4
Park	123	34.1	36.6	18.7	8.1	2.4
Riverside	228	42.1	36.4	15.8	4.4	1.3
West	73	41.1	37.0	15.1	4.1	2.7
Wyke	70	51.4	31.4	10.0	2.9	4.3
Hull	767	41.1	36.9	14.2	5.7	2.1

Table 11.28: Number of cigars smoked per day by current cigar smokers (Q31)

Number of respondents	How many cigars do you normally smoke in a day? (%)		
	1-2	3-5	6+
57	45.6	26.3	28.1

11.6 Heavy smokers (cigarettes only)

Table 11.29: Proportion of heavy smokers (20+ cigarettes per day) (derived from Q31) by gender (cigarette smokers only)

Gender	Number of respondents	Cigarettes smoked per day (%)		
		<10	10-19	20+
Males	1,480	24.9	45.3	29.8
Females	2,128	27.1	48.5	24.4
All	3,608	26.2	47.2	26.6

Table 11.30: Proportion of heavy smokers (20+ cigarettes per day) (derived from Q31) by age (cigarette smokers only)

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Cigarettes smoked per day (%)		
		<10	10-19	20+
16-24	694	46.7	37.5	15.9
25-34	818	48.4	31.3	20.3
35-44	675	50.8	21.8	27.4
45-54	615	42.8	16.9	40.3
55-64	456	46.9	20.6	32.5
65-74	258	45.7	22.5	31.8
75+	92	48.9	27.2	23.9

Table 11.31: Proportion of heavy smokers (20+ cigarettes per day) (derived from Q31) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010) (cigarette smokers only)

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Cigarettes smoked per day (%)		
		<10	10-19	20+
Most deprived	970	50.1	23.2	26.7
2	938	47.7	22.6	29.7
3	712	46.2	26.1	27.7
4	548	45.8	32.3	21.9
Least deprived	440	43.2	32.7	24.1

Table 11.32: Proportion of heavy smokers (20+ cigarettes per day) (derived from Q31) by ward and Area Committee Area (cigarette smokers only)

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Cigarettes smoked per day (%)		
		<10	10-19	20+
Bransholme East	189	53.4	21.2	25.4
Bransholme West	141	49.6	22.7	27.7
Kings Park	90	47.8	21.1	31.1
North Carr	420	51.0	21.7	27.4
Beverley	72	50.0	26.4	23.6
Orchard Park & Greenwood	274	48.2	23.4	28.5
University	158	40.5	33.5	25.9
Northern	504	46.0	27.0	27.0
Ings	131	40.5	26.7	32.8
Longhill	156	50.0	20.5	29.5
Sutton	149	44.3	25.5	30.2
East	436	45.2	24.1	30.7
Holderness	125	46.4	32.0	21.6
Marfleet	251	51.4	20.7	27.9
Southcoates East	157	47.8	20.4	31.8
Southcoates West	110	52.7	21.8	25.5
Park	643	49.8	23.0	27.2
Drypool	176	41.5	29.5	29.0
Myton	269	48.7	24.2	27.1
Newington	190	41.6	29.5	28.9
St Andrews	153	53.6	21.6	24.8
Riverside	788	46.3	26.1	27.5
Boothferry	129	45.0	34.9	20.2
Derringham	118	47.5	29.7	22.9
Pickering	174	55.2	18.4	26.4
West	421	49.9	26.6	23.5
Avenue	158	38.0	43.0	19.0
Bricknell	62	43.5	30.6	25.8
Newland	176	44.3	33.5	22.2
Wyke	396	41.7	36.9	21.5
Hull	3,608	47.2	26.2	26.6

Table 11.33: Age-standardised proportion of heavy smokers (20+ cigarettes per day) (derived from Q31) by Healthy Foundations type (cigarette smokers only)

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Cigarettes smoked per day (Age-standardised %)		
		<10	10-19	20+
Hedonistic immortals	360	32.4	42.7	21.6
Live for today	1,126	21.9	47.3	30.8
Unconfident fatalists	730	23.1	42.7	34.1
Health conscious realists	504	33.8	48.2	18.0
Balanced compensators	310	25.0	47.5	24.2

11.7 Years smoked, current smokers only

Table 11.34: Number of years that current smokers have smoked (Q32) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	How many years have you been smoking? (%)					
		1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41+	Median
Males	1,997	27.1	26.8	17.9	13.1	15.1	20
Females	2,352	29.4	25.0	18.9	14.5	12.2	20
All	4,349	28.4	25.8	18.4	13.8	13.5	20

Table 11.35: Number of years that current smokers have smoked (Q32) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How many years have you been smoking? (%)					
		1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41+	Median
16-24	743	93.7	6.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	5
25-34	942	37.8	60.0	2.2	n/a	n/a	13
35-44	834	11.4	42.4	44.6	1.6	n/a	20
45-54	779	5.4	13.1	39.0	40.8	1.7	30
55-64	592	4.4	5.9	14.0	35.1	40.5	40
65-74	336	3.9	3.3	5.7	14.0	73.2	50
75+	123	4.9	8.1	2.4	12.2	72.4	59

Table 11.36: Number of years that current smokers have smoked (Q32) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How many years have you been smoking? (%)					
		1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41+	Median
Most dep.	1,202	26.5	25.9	18.3	14.4	15.0	20
2	1,148	28.5	26.2	17.8	13.9	13.6	20
3	857	30.6	24.7	18.7	13.7	12.4	20
4	660	28.6	26.2	18.5	13.0	13.6	20
Least dep.	482	28.6	26.3	19.9	13.5	11.6	20

**Table 11.37: Number of years that current smokers have smoked (Q32)
by ward and Area Committee Area**

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	How many years have you been smoking? (%)					
		1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41+	Median
Bransholme E	226	28.8	26.5	18.1	12.8	13.7	20.0
Bransholme W	175	29.1	22.9	18.3	10.3	19.4	20.0
Kings Park	98	23.5	21.4	26.5	15.3	13.3	24.0
North Carr	499	27.9	24.2	19.8	12.4	15.6	20.0
Beverley	87	33.3	21.8	21.8	11.5	11.5	20.0
Orchard Park & Greenwood	331	27.8	23.3	17.5	13.0	18.4	20.0
University	181	32.0	24.3	23.8	7.7	12.2	20.0
Northern	599	29.9	23.4	20.0	11.2	15.5	20.0
Ings	149	24.2	21.5	25.5	15.4	13.4	24.0
Longhill	195	24.6	28.7	19.5	11.3	15.9	20.0
Sutton	173	23.1	27.2	19.7	13.9	16.2	20.0
East	517	24.0	26.1	21.3	13.3	15.3	20.0
Holderness	144	31.3	26.4	16.0	12.5	13.9	20.0
Marfleet	298	26.8	26.2	16.1	17.8	13.1	20.0
Southcoates E	186	23.1	23.7	21.5	13.4	18.3	23.5
Southcoates W	130	29.2	30.8	15.4	15.4	9.2	20.0
Park	758	27.2	26.4	17.3	15.3	13.9	20.0
Drypool	220	26.4	31.4	11.8	16.8	13.6	20.0
Myton	342	29.2	28.1	17.3	16.4	9.1	19.5
Newington	234	29.1	23.9	19.7	14.1	13.2	20.0
St Andrews	206	30.1	27.2	19.4	12.1	11.2	20.0
Riverside	1,002	28.7	27.6	17.1	15.1	11.5	20.0
Boothferry	155	25.2	25.8	18.7	16.1	14.2	20.0
Derringham	142	24.6	23.9	19.0	19.0	13.4	22.5
Pickering	197	28.4	22.8	20.3	15.7	12.7	20.0
West	494	26.3	24.1	19.4	16.8	13.4	20.0
Avenue	205	34.6	28.3	17.6	9.8	9.8	16.0
Bricknell	70	17.1	32.9	20.0	14.3	15.7	21.0
Newland	205	41.5	24.9	12.2	11.2	10.2	15.0
Wyke	480	35.0	27.5	15.6	11.0	10.8	18.0
Hull	4,349	28.4	25.8	18.4	13.8	13.5	20.0

11.8 Years since stopped smoking

Table 11.38: Number of years since former smokers stopped smoking (Q33) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	How many years since you stopped smoking? (%)					
		1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41+	Median
Males	1,573	46.6	19.6	16.5	11.5	5.8	12
Females	1,746	56.4	19.6	12.5	8.1	3.3	9
All	3,319	51.8	19.6	14.4	9.7	4.5	10

Table 11.39: Number of years since former smokers stopped smoking (Q33) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How many years since you stopped smoking? (%)					
		1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41+	Median
16-24	203	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2
25-34	416	92.1	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4
35-44	467	72.2	24.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	6
45-54	474	55.7	24.7	15.0	4.6	0.0	10
55-64	621	42.4	23.2	18.4	14.7	1.4	14
65-74	634	30.1	24.6	22.2	15.6	7.4	20
75+	500	14.8	17.6	27.0	22.2	18.4	30

Table 11.40: Number of years since former smokers stopped smoking (Q33) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How many years since you stopped smoking? (%)					
		1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41+	Median
Most dep.	557	56.4	18.1	14.2	8.6	2.7	8
2	595	56.5	18.2	12.4	8.6	4.4	9
3	719	52.2	20.2	12.4	9.7	5.6	10
4	714	46.9	22.8	16.1	9.4	4.8	12
Least dep.	734	48.8	18.4	16.5	11.9	4.5	11

Table 11.41: Number of years since former smokers stopped smoking (Q33) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	How many years since you stopped smoking? (%)					
		1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41+	Median
Bransholme E	111	59.5	21.6	9.9	6.3	2.7	8.0
Bransholme W	111	51.4	18.0	17.1	8.1	5.4	10.0
Kings Park	132	58.3	22.0	10.6	6.8	2.3	7.0
North Carr	354	56.5	20.6	12.4	7.1	3.4	8.5
Beverley	139	43.9	16.5	20.1	15.8	3.6	15.0
Orchard Park & Greenwood	168	54.2	18.5	13.7	10.7	3.0	10.0
University	125	57.6	17.6	15.2	5.6	4.0	8.0
Northern	432	51.9	17.6	16.2	10.9	3.5	10.0
Ings	170	41.2	25.3	14.1	11.8	7.6	15.0
Longhill	143	48.3	20.3	14.7	11.9	4.9	12.0
Sutton	176	50.0	21.0	13.1	13.6	2.3	10.5
East	489	46.4	22.3	13.9	12.5	4.9	12.0
Holderness	188	42.0	21.3	16.0	11.7	9.0	15.5
Marfleet	141	54.6	18.4	14.2	7.8	5.0	9.0
Southcoates E	103	64.1	12.6	10.7	9.7	2.9	7.0
Southcoates W	107	56.1	21.5	10.3	9.3	2.8	8.0
Park	539	52.3	18.9	13.4	9.8	5.6	10.0
Drypool	153	54.9	15.0	17.0	7.2	5.9	10.0
Myton	157	55.4	20.4	12.1	7.6	4.5	8.0
Newington	149	54.4	24.2	10.7	8.7	2.0	10.0
St Andrews	84	56.0	19.0	19.0	6.0	0.0	8.0
Riverside	543	55.1	19.7	14.2	7.6	3.5	10.0
Boothferry	153	42.5	20.9	19.6	11.8	5.2	14.0
Derringham	175	45.7	21.7	20.0	9.1	3.4	15.0
Pickering	181	51.9	16.0	17.1	11.0	3.9	10.0
West	509	47.0	19.4	18.9	10.6	4.1	12.0
Avenue	197	52.8	20.3	12.2	7.1	7.6	10.0
Bricknell	129	46.5	20.2	13.2	14.0	6.2	12.0
Newland	127	65.4	15.7	7.9	7.9	3.1	6.0
Wyke	453	54.5	19.0	11.3	9.3	6.0	10.0
Hull	3,319	51.8	19.6	14.4	9.7	4.5	10.0

11.9 Perceived health impact of giving up smoking

Table 11.42: In general, if a person gives up smoking, how big an impact is it likely to have on their health (Q46) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Perceived Impact on health of giving up smoking levels (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Fairly small	Very small	None
Males	5,930	71.6	19.2	4.1	1.8	3.3
Females	6,920	73.4	19.6	3.4	1.4	2.1
All	12,850	72.6	19.4	3.7	1.6	2.6

Table 11.43: In general, if a person gives up smoking, how big an impact is it likely to have on their health (Q46) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Perceived Impact on health of giving up smoking (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Fairly small	Very small	None
16-24	1,983	64.9	25.8	4.8	1.7	2.9
25-34	2,248	71.1	20.6	3.5	1.4	3.5
35-44	2,196	77.2	16.5	3.2	1.2	1.9
45-54	2,144	72.2	19.4	3.6	1.8	3.0
55-64	1,886	73.5	18.7	3.5	1.7	2.5
65-74	1,405	74.4	17.8	4.3	1.8	1.8
75+	978	78.1	14.3	3.0	2.0	2.6

Table 11.44: In general, if a person gives up smoking, how big an impact is it likely to have on their health (Q46) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Perceived Impact on health of giving up smoking (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Fairly small	Very small	None
Most dep.	2,460	65.4	22.2	6.3	2.4	3.5
2	2,562	66.1	23.6	4.4	2.3	3.6
3	2,630	74.1	18.6	3.3	1.6	2.4
4	2,553	77.6	17.2	2.5	0.9	1.8
Least dep.	2,645	79.1	15.8	2.3	0.8	2.0

Table 11.45: In general, if a person gives up smoking, how big an impact is it likely to have on their health (Q46) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Perceived Impact on health of giving up smoking (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Fairly small	Very small	None
Bransholme E	511	68.1	20.5	5.1	3.1	3.1
Bransholme W	414	65.0	25.8	4.3	1.2	3.6
Kings Park	483	79.3	15.7	2.7	0.8	1.4
North Carr	1,408	71.0	20.5	4.0	1.8	2.7
Beverley	427	79.4	16.4	2.6	0.2	1.4
Orchard Park & Greenwood	694	61.2	24.2	6.3	2.6	5.6
University	543	70.5	20.3	4.8	1.5	2.9
Northern	1,664	68.9	20.9	4.9	1.6	3.7
Ings	594	77.8	15.5	2.0	2.2	2.5
Longhill	544	68.8	22.1	3.9	1.8	3.5
Sutton	640	77.7	16.3	2.8	1.3	2.0
East	1,778	75.0	17.8	2.9	1.7	2.6
Holderness	706	79.9	15.3	2.5	0.7	1.6
Marfleet	627	67.3	19.9	5.9	2.7	4.1
Southcoates E	447	70.9	18.8	4.0	2.9	3.4
Southcoates W	390	76.4	17.7	1.8	1.3	2.8
Park	2,170	73.8	17.8	3.7	1.8	2.9
Drypool	605	76.0	16.9	3.3	0.8	3.0
Myton	721	63.7	24.4	6.0	2.9	3.1
Newington	568	68.0	23.1	4.4	2.1	2.5
St Andrews	419	70.2	20.8	5.5	1.0	2.6
Riverside	2,313	69.1	21.4	4.8	1.8	2.8
Boothferry	593	81.5	14.3	3.0	0.5	0.7
Derringham	548	77.4	17.7	2.6	0.7	1.6
Pickering	624	72.0	21.3	2.7	2.2	1.8
West	1,765	76.8	17.8	2.8	1.2	1.4
Avenue	706	76.2	18.7	3.0	1.0	1.1
Bricknell	418	76.6	18.4	1.9	0.5	2.6
Newland	628	69.3	21.7	3.5	1.9	3.7
Wyke	1,752	73.8	19.7	2.9	1.2	2.4
Hull	12,850	72.6	19.4	3.7	1.6	2.6

Table 11.46: In general, if a person gives up smoking, how big an impact is it likely to have on their health (Q46) by Healthy Foundations type (age-standardised %)

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Perceived Impact on health of giving up smoking (Age-standardised %)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Fairly small	Very small	None
Hedonistic immortals	1,594	75.2	19.3	2.7	1.1	1.7
Live for today	3,382	66.3	23.8	5.2	2.1	2.7
Unconfident fatalists	2,165	64.9	23.9	5.6	1.6	4.0
Health conscious realists	2,745	83.6	13.2	1.3	0.7	1.2
Balanced compensators	1,142	80.2	13.8	2.4	1.1	2.5

12 Tables: Exercise

12.1 Moderate or vigorous exercise sessions lasting 30+ minutes

Table 12.1: Frequency of moderate or vigorous exercise lasting at least 30 minutes (derived from Q34) 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	6,037	29.4	37.0	23.9	9.7
Females	7,084	24.4	39.6	27.2	8.8
All	13,121	26.7	38.4	25.7	9.2

Table 12.2: Frequency of moderate or vigorous exercise lasting at least 30 minutes (derived from Q34) 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
16-24	2,010	38.6	43.5	14.8	3.1
25-34	2,279	35.4	45.2	15.2	4.3
35-44	2,234	30.9	44.9	17.5	6.7
45-54	2,159	26.2	39.1	24.8	9.9
55-64	1,920	19.1	33.6	34.3	13.0
65-74	1,458	14.5	30.8	42.2	12.4
75+	1,051	8.3	18.3	49.8	23.7

Table 12.3: Frequency of moderate or vigorous exercise lasting at least 30 minutes (derived from Q34) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

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	2,509	25.2	34.0	28.1	12.6
2	2,636	26.5	35.2	26.8	11.5
3	2,675	28.1	36.9	24.8	10.1
4	2,610	25.6	41.1	25.6	7.6
Least deprived	2,691	27.8	44.4	23.3	4.5

Table 12.4: Frequency of moderate or vigorous exercise lasting at least 30 minutes (derived from Q34) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	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
Bransholme E	522	25.1	39.7	26.2	9.0
Bransholme W	423	25.1	31.4	30.5	13.0
Kings Park	495	28.3	46.1	21.8	3.8
North Carr	1,440	26.2	39.4	26.0	8.4
Beverley	439	29.4	41.5	24.8	4.3
Orchard Park & Greenwood	711	24.6	35.0	26.2	14.2
University	553	27.5	45.0	19.2	8.3
Northern	1,703	26.8	39.9	23.5	9.7
Ings	600	21.7	39.7	29.3	9.3
Longhill	559	22.7	36.7	29.7	10.9
Sutton	654	26.0	39.3	26.0	8.7
East	1,813	23.6	38.6	28.2	9.6
Holderness	700	26.6	40.4	27.0	6.0
Marfleet	643	29.7	33.3	26.4	10.6
Southcoates E	445	22.2	37.8	26.7	13.3
Southcoates W	402	28.1	40.0	23.4	8.5
Park	2,190	26.9	37.7	26.1	9.3
Drypool	628	27.4	35.5	28.8	8.3
Myton	745	28.5	31.1	29.4	11.0
Newington	571	27.0	35.2	26.1	11.7
St Andrews	430	26.3	36.5	25.1	12.1
Riverside	2,374	27.4	34.2	27.7	10.7
Boothferry	604	28.0	40.6	23.5	7.9
Derringham	560	26.1	37.7	26.6	9.6
Pickering	641	22.5	38.4	28.1	11.1
West	1,805	25.4	38.9	26.1	9.6
Avenue	725	28.4	41.2	23.3	7.0
Bricknell	422	28.2	42.9	23.2	5.7
Newland	649	33.7	41.4	17.9	6.9
Wyke	1,796	30.3	41.7	21.3	6.7
Hull	13,121	26.7	38.4	25.7	9.2

Table 12.5: Age-standardised frequency of moderate or vigorous exercise lasting at least 30 minutes (derived from Q34) by Healthy Foundations type

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Frequency of moderate or vigorous exercise lasting at least 30 minutes (Age-standardised %)			
		5+ per week	<5 per week	Light exercise only	Never exercise
Hedonistic immortals	1,596	29.2	43.5	22.4	4.9
Live for today	3,412	26.1	38.5	28.2	7.3
Unconfident fatalists	2,186	20.1	34.4	29.5	16.1
Health conscious realists	2,748	34.3	43.7	18.9	3.2
Balanced compensators	1,148	29.6	38.2	26.0	6.2

12.2 Vigorous exercise frequency

Table 12.6: Weekly frequency of vigorous exercise of at least 30 minutes duration (Q34) 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	4,980	52.6	23.1	14.8	9.5
Females	5,373	66.4	20.9	9.0	3.7
All	10,353	59.8	22.0	11.8	6.5

Table 12.7: Weekly frequency of vigorous exercise of at least 30 minutes duration (Q34) 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
16-24	1,835	43.2	30.0	17.9	8.9
25-34	2,000	50.0	28.7	14.1	7.3
35-44	1,875	55.1	24.3	13.7	6.9
45-54	1,659	64.3	19.0	10.4	6.3
55-64	1,367	74.3	14.0	7.2	4.5
65-74	923	75.0	14.1	5.9	5.1
75+	687	84.6	8.0	4.2	3.2

Table 12.8: Weekly frequency of vigorous exercise of at least 30 minutes duration (Q34) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

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	1,998	65.9	18.1	9.6	6.4
2	2,105	62.2	21.4	10.5	5.9
3	2,128	60.0	20.7	12.2	7.1
4	2,035	57.2	24.0	12.4	6.3
Least deprived	2,087	53.6	25.4	14.3	6.7

Table 12.9: Weekly frequency of vigorous exercise of at least 30 minutes duration (Q34) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	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
Bransholme East	398	66.3	21.1	7.3	5.3
Bransholme West	343	65.3	19.2	6.7	8.7
Kings Park	392	53.6	26.0	13.0	7.4
North Carr	1,133	61.6	22.2	9.1	7.1
Beverley	325	52.3	21.8	16.9	8.9
Orchard Park & Greenwood	572	67.5	16.8	9.8	5.9
University	465	50.8	29.2	14.6	5.4
Northern	1,362	58.1	22.2	13.1	6.5
Ings	449	61.9	23.4	9.6	5.1
Longhill	437	65.7	20.1	11.0	3.2
Sutton	504	58.5	22.8	12.5	6.2
East	1,390	61.9	22.2	11.1	4.9
Holderness	542	55.7	23.4	14.6	6.3
Marfleet	511	60.5	21.5	9.8	8.2
Southcoates East	363	63.4	20.7	10.5	5.5
Southcoates West	309	59.9	19.7	13.9	6.5
Park	1,725	59.5	21.6	12.2	6.0
Drypool	481	62.0	17.7	12.1	8.3
Myton	589	63.5	17.0	12.2	7.3
Newington	453	62.3	19.2	11.0	7.5
St Andrews	348	62.4	21.6	10.6	5.5
Riverside	1,871	62.6	18.5	11.6	7.3
Boothferry	474	56.8	23.8	12.2	7.2
Derringham	427	60.7	19.2	12.4	7.7
Pickering	493	63.3	19.7	12.4	4.7
West	1,394	60.3	20.9	12.3	6.5
Avenue	599	57.6	25.0	11.7	5.7
Bricknell	314	54.8	23.2	14.3	7.6
Newland	565	49.9	31.0	12.6	6.5
Wyke	1,478	54.1	26.9	12.6	6.4
Hull	10,353	59.8	22.0	11.8	6.5

12.3 Moderate exercise frequency

Table 12.10: Weekly frequency of moderate exercise of at least 30 minutes duration (Q34) 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	4,855	30.3	32.5	19.3	17.9
Females	5,706	26.5	34.0	21.1	18.4
All	10,561	28.3	33.3	20.3	18.2

Table 12.11: Weekly frequency of moderate exercise of at least 30 minutes duration (Q34) 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
16-24	1,812	18.7	36.5	25.8	19.0
25-34	2,030	19.3	36.3	22.8	21.6
35-44	1,915	22.1	36.6	21.4	19.8
45-54	1,730	29.0	32.7	18.4	20.0
55-64	1,465	37.5	30.4	16.2	15.9
65-74	968	39.6	29.6	18.0	12.8
75+	633	62.6	18.6	10.6	8.2

Table 12.12: Weekly frequency of moderate exercise of at least 30 minutes duration (Q64a) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

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	2,005	32.9	28.5	18.7	20.0
2	2,150	31.9	30.9	18.1	19.1
3	2,138	28.3	31.4	21.6	18.7
4	2,092	26.9	34.9	21.0	17.2
Least deprived	2,176	21.8	40.3	21.8	16.1

Table 12.13: Weekly frequency of moderate exercise of at least 30 minutes duration (Q34) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	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
Bransholme E	433	27.3	30.5	22.6	19.6
Bransholme W	335	35.5	29.6	17.6	17.3
Kings Park	416	20.7	42.1	21.9	15.4
North Carr	1,184	27.3	34.3	20.9	17.5
Beverley	340	22.4	37.9	22.1	17.6
Orchard Park & Greenwood	560	32.5	29.1	18.9	19.5
University	469	25.4	41.6	19.0	14.1
Northern	1,369	27.5	35.6	19.7	17.2
Ings	459	30.1	37.3	18.5	14.2
Longhill	444	32.0	30.4	21.6	16.0
Sutton	516	27.1	36.4	22.1	14.3
East	1,419	29.6	34.8	20.8	14.8
Holderness	551	28.1	33.0	22.0	16.9
Marfleet	530	31.5	29.2	17.4	21.9
Southcoates E	359	34.3	32.0	14.5	19.2
Southcoates W	313	23.6	33.9	20.8	21.7
Park	1,753	29.6	31.8	18.8	19.7
Drypool	509	29.7	31.8	19.4	19.1
Myton	597	33.2	23.8	20.6	22.4
Newington	455	31.6	29.9	18.0	20.4
St Andrews	351	30.2	33.6	16.8	19.4
Riverside	1,912	31.3	29.2	19.0	20.5
Boothferry	491	24.4	37.1	21.8	16.7
Derringham	438	29.9	29.7	20.3	20.1
Pickering	504	30.4	35.1	17.7	16.9
West	1,433	28.2	34.1	19.9	17.8
Avenue	601	25.5	32.4	24.3	17.8
Bricknell	334	20.1	43.4	18.9	17.7
Newland	556	22.5	32.9	25.2	19.4
Wyke	1,491	23.1	35.1	23.4	18.4
Hull	10,561	28.3	33.3	20.3	18.2

12.4 *Light exercise frequency*

Table 12.14: Weekly frequency of light exercise of at least 30 minutes duration (Q34) 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	5,162	12.1	22.6	23.2	42.0
Females	6,158	10.1	19.7	24.0	46.2
All	11,320	11.0	21.0	23.7	44.3

Table 12.15: Weekly frequency of light exercise of at least 30 minutes duration (Q34) 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
16-24	1,823	5.9	17.3	24.0	52.8
25-34	2,020	7.0	19.1	22.4	51.6
35-44	1,908	8.6	20.4	24.3	46.7
45-54	1,765	11.5	23.8	22.5	42.2
55-64	1,659	14.9	22.3	23.9	38.9
65-74	1,229	13.3	24.3	24.5	37.8
75+	908	23.7	22.0	25.2	29.1

Table 12.16: Weekly frequency of light exercise of at least 30 minutes duration (Q34) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

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	2,197	14.2	20.4	20.9	44.5
2	2,310	12.8	19.8	23.7	43.7
3	2,312	12.1	19.6	23.7	44.6
4	2,247	9.5	22.7	24.5	43.3
Least deprived	2,254	6.3	22.8	25.4	45.5

Table 12.17: Weekly frequency of light exercise of at least 30 minutes duration (Q34) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	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
Bransholme E	462	10.2	18.4	26.0	45.5
Bransholme W	384	14.1	18.2	22.9	44.8
Kings Park	419	5.0	25.5	25.5	43.9
North Carr	1,265	9.6	20.7	24.9	44.7
Beverley	357	6.2	19.3	26.6	47.9
Orchard Park & Greenwood	611	16.2	19.8	19.3	44.7
University	486	10.3	22.0	25.1	42.6
Northern	1,454	11.8	20.4	23.0	44.8
Ings	512	10.7	22.9	22.9	43.6
Longhill	500	13.4	22.6	22.4	41.6
Sutton	557	10.1	23.5	27.6	38.8
East	1,569	11.3	23.0	24.4	41.2
Holderness	590	8.5	21.7	25.9	43.9
Marfleet	551	12.9	20.3	23.2	43.6
Southcoates E	391	13.8	24.3	21.7	40.2
Southcoates W	336	10.1	19.0	25.0	45.8
Park	1,868	11.2	21.4	24.1	43.4
Drypool	540	10.4	18.9	26.9	43.9
Myton	653	12.3	18.7	21.4	47.6
Newington	494	12.3	21.3	20.4	46.0
St Andrews	380	13.7	20.3	20.0	46.1
Riverside	2,067	12.0	19.6	22.4	46.0
Boothferry	522	10.2	21.6	23.8	44.4
Derringham	473	12.7	22.6	23.9	40.8
Pickering	537	13.0	24.8	25.1	37.1
West	1,532	11.9	23.0	24.3	40.7
Avenue	649	8.8	20.0	20.8	50.4
Bricknell	354	7.1	20.6	27.4	44.9
Newland	562	9.1	17.8	23.0	50.2
Wyke	1,565	8.5	19.4	23.1	49.1
Hull	11,320	11.0	21.0	23.7	44.3

12.5 Hours spent doing moderate or vigorous exercise in the past 7 days

Table 12.18: Hours spent doing moderate or vigorous exercise in the past 7 days (Q35) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Hours spent doing moderate or vigorous exercise in the past 7 days (%)				
		None	<2.5 hours	2.5 - <5 hours	5 - <10 hours	10+ hours
Males	5,428	40.9	21.1	17.9	13.4	6.7
Females	6,104	45.1	22.2	16.7	10.1	5.9
All	11,532	43.1	21.7	17.3	11.7	6.3

Table 12.19: Hours spent doing moderate or vigorous exercise in the past 7 days (Q35) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Hours spent doing moderate or vigorous exercise in the past 7 days (%)				
		None	<2.5 hours	2.5 - <5 hours	5 - <10 hours	10+ hours
16-24	1,792	30.6	23.7	22.3	16.2	7.3
25-34	2,022	32.9	25.0	22.0	13.8	6.2
35-44	1,980	36.6	24.3	19.7	11.5	7.8
45-54	1,886	43.0	22.8	16.2	10.9	7.2
55-64	1,716	51.5	19.0	14.5	10.2	4.9
65-74	1,245	57.2	16.9	11.2	9.9	4.9
75+	882	70.2	13.8	7.0	5.3	3.6

Table 12.20: Hours spent doing moderate or vigorous exercise in the past 7 days (Q35) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Hours spent doing moderate or vigorous exercise in the past 7 days (%)				
		None	<2.5 hours	2.5 - <5 hours	5 - <10 hours	10+ hours
Most dep.	2,161	50.9	18.4	13.7	10.1	6.9
2	2,278	46.9	20.2	16.6	10.2	6.1
3	2,381	42.8	20.3	18.4	12.5	6.0
4	2,324	40.2	23.1	18.1	12.6	6.0
Least dep.	2,388	35.6	26.0	19.2	12.9	6.4

Table 12.21: Hours spent doing moderate or vigorous exercise in the past 7 days (Q35) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Hours spent doing moderate or vigorous exercise in the past 7 days (%)				
		None	<2.5 hours	2.5 - <5 hours	5 - <10 hours	10+ hours
Bransholme E	466	50.2	20.0	16.3	8.6	4.9
Bransholme W	369	49.9	20.3	15.7	9.2	4.9
Kings Park	439	34.6	26.4	19.4	12.1	7.5
North Carr	1,274	44.7	22.3	17.2	10.0	5.8
Beverley	399	36.3	22.1	19.3	15.5	6.8
Orchard Park & Greenwood	605	51.1	19.0	12.7	10.6	6.6
University	491	37.7	25.7	19.8	11.0	5.9
Northern	1,495	42.7	22.0	16.8	12.0	6.4
Ings	535	44.7	23.7	15.9	11.2	4.5
Longhill	484	46.1	20.7	18.8	8.1	6.4
Sutton	600	42.2	23.8	16.7	11.5	5.8
East	1,619	44.2	22.9	17.0	10.4	5.6
Holderness	621	39.1	23.0	18.4	11.9	7.6
Marfleet	579	50.3	16.2	16.8	10.0	6.7
Southcoates E	381	49.3	18.6	13.4	11.3	7.3
Southcoates W	342	41.8	24.0	16.1	12.3	5.8
Park	1,923	45.0	20.3	16.5	11.3	7.0
Drypool	552	44.4	21.0	15.9	14.1	4.5
Myton	660	47.3	19.7	15.0	10.5	7.6
Newington	488	45.5	19.1	16.6	10.7	8.2
St Andrews	352	45.5	20.2	16.8	11.1	6.5
Riverside	2,052	45.8	20.0	15.9	11.6	6.7
Boothferry	537	38.5	23.3	17.1	15.1	6.0
Derringham	502	43.6	19.3	18.9	12.0	6.2
Pickering	551	46.8	21.6	15.2	9.4	6.9
West	1,590	43.0	21.4	17.0	12.1	6.4
Avenue	652	37.9	21.6	21.9	13.7	4.9
Bricknell	352	32.1	27.0	18.5	15.9	6.5
Newland	575	34.6	24.2	21.0	13.9	6.3
Wyke	1,579	35.4	23.7	20.8	14.2	5.8
Hull	11,532	43.1	21.7	17.3	11.7	6.3

Table 12.22: Hours spent doing moderate or vigorous exercise in the past 7 days (Q35) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Hours spent doing moderate or vigorous exercise in the past 7 days (Age-standardised %)				
		None	<2.5 hours	2.5 - <5 hours	5 - <10 hours	10+ hours
Hedonistic immortals	1,471	32.4	26.0	20.1	15.3	6.3
Live for today	3,015	44.8	20.2	16.1	11.4	7.5
Unconfident fatalists	1,962	55.0	18.6	13.6	8.1	4.7
Health conscious realists	2,467	29.2	25.5	22.8	15.5	7.0
Balanced compensators	1,035	38.2	23.6	17.8	13.1	7.2

12.6 Perceived health impact of doing more exercise

Table 12.23: In general, if a person does more exercise, how big an impact is it likely to have on their health (Q46) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Perceived Impact on health of doing more exercise (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Fairly small	Very small	None
Males	5,906	47.3	38.9	9.6	2.3	1.9
Females	6,884	50.5	38.4	7.7	1.8	1.7
All	12,790	49.0	38.6	8.6	2.0	1.8

Table 12.24: In general, if a person does more exercise, how big an impact is it likely to have on their health (Q46) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Perceived Impact on health of doing more exercise (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Fairly small	Very small	None
16-24	1,984	49.7	37.2	8.5	2.0	2.6
25-34	2,250	53.5	36.7	6.7	1.0	2.1
35-44	2,203	52.6	37.1	7.5	1.7	1.1
45-54	2,131	47.4	40.2	8.4	2.3	1.6
55-64	1,873	44.3	42.5	9.7	1.9	1.6
65-74	1,398	46.1	38.5	11.1	2.9	1.4
75+	942	45.5	38.9	10.0	3.6	2.0

Table 12.25: In general, if a person does more exercise, how big an impact is it likely to have on their health (Q46) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Perceived Impact on health of doing more exercise (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Fairly small	Very small	None
Most dep.	2,428	45.4	36.6	11.2	3.3	3.5
2	2,540	46.9	38.0	10.2	2.5	2.5
3	2,613	49.3	37.8	9.3	2.0	1.6
4	2,559	52.8	39.4	5.9	1.1	0.9
Least dep.	2,650	50.3	41.2	6.6	1.3	0.6

Table 12.26: In general, if a person does more exercise, how big an impact is it likely to have on their health (Q46) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Perceived Impact on health of doing more exercise (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Fairly small	Very small	None
Bransholme E	508	44.5	38.4	11.2	3.1	2.8
Bransholme W	410	43.9	38.3	13.2	1.7	2.9
Kings Park	489	49.9	39.1	8.8	1.6	0.6
North Carr	1,407	46.2	38.6	10.9	2.2	2.1
Beverley	427	50.4	41.5	7.3	0.9	0.0
Orchard Park & Greenwood	683	42.6	39.1	10.1	4.1	4.1
University	538	52.0	37.4	7.6	0.6	2.4
Northern	1,648	47.7	39.1	8.6	2.1	2.5
Ings	593	51.1	39.3	6.1	2.4	1.2
Longhill	538	44.1	41.1	10.2	3.7	0.9
Sutton	635	52.8	37.2	6.3	2.2	1.6
East	1,766	49.5	39.1	7.4	2.7	1.2
Holderness	700	54.7	38.4	5.4	0.9	0.6
Marfleet	627	47.5	35.7	11.6	2.1	3.0
Southcoates E	435	49.4	36.3	8.0	3.0	3.2
Southcoates W	386	48.4	38.9	8.8	2.3	1.6
Park	2,148	50.4	37.3	8.4	1.9	2.0
Drypool	606	47.7	41.1	7.9	1.8	1.5
Myton	715	47.6	36.2	10.5	2.8	2.9
Newington	561	46.7	40.1	8.6	2.7	2.0
St Andrews	418	48.1	35.2	12.0	1.2	3.6
Riverside	2,300	47.5	38.3	9.6	2.2	2.4
Boothferry	592	54.2	38.7	6.3	0.7	0.2
Derringham	544	53.1	37.5	7.2	1.7	0.6
Pickering	624	45.5	38.9	11.7	2.4	1.4
West	1,760	50.8	38.4	8.5	1.6	0.7
Avenue	707	50.1	41.6	6.8	1.0	0.6
Bricknell	422	48.8	42.7	6.4	1.4	0.7
Newland	632	51.7	36.6	7.6	1.6	2.5
Wyke	1,761	50.4	40.0	7.0	1.3	1.3
Hull	12,790	49.0	38.6	8.6	2.0	1.8

Table 12.27: In general, if a person does more exercise, how big an impact is it likely to have on their health (Q46) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Perceived Impact on health of doing more exercise (Age-standardised %)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Fairly small	Very small	None
Hedonistic immortals	1,598	45.6	45.7	7.2	0.9	0.6
Live for today	3,397	40.3	43.3	12.1	2.4	2.0
Unconfident fatalists	2,171	40.1	42.2	12.0	3.0	2.7
Health conscious realists	2,740	59.7	35.5	3.4	0.7	0.8
Balanced compensators	1,141	65.4	28.8	3.6	1.4	0.7

13 Tables: Body Mass Index (BMI)

13.1 Adjusted BMI

Table 13.1: Body mass index (derived from Q37) by gender, adjusted to take into account under-estimation of weight, and over-estimation of height

Gender	Number of respondents	Body mass index					Mean
		(%)					
		Under weight <18.5	Healthy weight 18.5-<25	Over weight 25-<30	Obese 30-<40	Morbidly obese 40+	
Males	5,784	1.2	28.7	42.6	25.4	2.0	27.68
Females	6,483	2.0	36.6	33.4	23.6	4.4	27.62
All	12,267	1.6	32.9	37.7	24.5	3.3	27.65

Table 13.2: Body mass index (derived from Q37) by age, adjusted to take into account under-estimation of weight, and over-estimation of height

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Body mass index					Mean
		(%)					
		Under weight <18.5	Healthy weight 18.5-<25	Over weight 25-<30	Obese 30-<40	Morbidly obese 40+	
Males							
16-24	869	4.6	54.2	28.1	11.9	1.3	24.79
25-34	991	0.8	33.6	43.2	20.7	1.7	27.22
35-44	959	0.7	24.8	45.2	27.5	1.8	28.14
45-54	947	0.4	20.6	45.7	30.3	3.0	28.73
55-64	890	0.4	21.1	44.0	31.6	2.8	28.70
65-74	675	0.4	18.8	46.5	32.6	1.6	28.60
75+	448	0.7	24.1	49.1	24.6	1.6	27.60
Females							
16-24	890	5.6	53.6	24.2	14.3	2.4	25.16
25-34	1,091	2.6	41.8	30.8	20.6	4.2	27.17
35-44	1,123	1.0	36.7	33.5	24.4	4.5	27.89
45-54	1,101	0.6	32.3	33.9	27.2	5.9	28.52
55-64	979	1.0	26.9	38.7	27.4	6.0	28.67
65-74	751	1.2	28.4	36.2	29.2	5.1	28.57
75+	543	2.0	35.9	39.0	21.4	1.7	26.99

Table 13.3: Body mass index (derived from Q37) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010), adjusted to take into account under-estimation of weight, and over-estimation of height

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Body mass index					Mean
		(%)					
		Under weight <18.5	Healthy weight 18.5-<25	Over weight 25-<30	Obese 30-<40	Morbidity obese 40+	
Males							
Most dep.	1,080	1.6	32.0	38.8	25.0	2.6	27.54
2	1,121	1.3	30.7	36.8	27.7	3.4	27.89
3	1,147	1.5	28.3	43.5	25.0	1.7	27.58
4	1,177	0.7	28.2	45.4	24.0	1.8	27.65
Least dep.	1,259	1.0	24.9	47.7	25.6	0.9	27.71
Females							
Most dep.	1,207	1.8	34.6	29.4	28.2	6.0	28.41
2	1,314	2.0	34.1	31.6	27.2	5.2	28.16
3	1,350	2.8	36.5	33.9	22.2	4.5	27.44
4	1,308	1.1	39.7	35.0	21.1	3.1	27.06
Least dep.	1,304	2.0	38.0	36.7	19.8	3.6	27.09

Table 13.4: Body mass index (derived from Q37) in males by ward and Area Committee Area, adjusted to take into account under-estimation of weight, and over-estimation of height

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Body mass index (males)					
		(%)					Mean
		Under weight <18.5	Healthy weight 18.5-<25	Over weight 25-<30	Obese 30-<40	Morbidly obese 40+	
Bransholme E	204	2.5	28.4	40.2	27.5	1.5	27.4
Bransholme W	167	1.8	28.7	40.1	25.1	4.2	28.0
Kings Park	229	0.9	21.8	49.3	26.6	1.3	28.1
North Carr	600	1.7	26.0	43.7	26.5	2.2	27.8
Beverley	214	0.0	29.4	41.1	28.0	1.4	27.8
Orchard Park & Greenwood	281	0.7	31.7	37.0	27.0	3.6	28.1
University	270	1.5	33.0	41.5	21.1	3.0	27.3
Northern	765	0.8	31.5	39.7	25.2	2.7	27.7
Ings	245	2.9	24.1	48.2	22.4	2.4	27.7
Longhill	228	1.3	25.4	42.1	27.6	3.5	28.0
Sutton	280	1.1	21.1	49.3	27.5	1.1	28.0
East	753	1.7	23.4	46.7	25.9	2.3	27.9
Holderness	313	0.3	24.6	51.4	22.7	1.0	27.8
Marfleet	267	2.2	27.7	34.5	32.2	3.4	28.2
Southcoates E	179	2.2	25.7	38.5	31.8	1.7	28.0
Southcoates W	170	2.9	25.9	41.2	28.8	1.2	27.8
Park	929	1.7	25.9	42.2	28.3	1.8	27.9
Drypool	279	1.1	28.3	43.0	25.1	2.5	27.9
Myton	379	0.8	35.9	38.8	22.4	2.1	27.2
Newington	258	0.4	27.9	42.6	25.6	3.5	28.2
St Andrews	190	2.1	35.3	37.4	21.6	3.7	27.3
Riverside	1,106	1.0	32.0	40.5	23.7	2.8	27.6
Boothferry	256	1.2	25.4	45.3	27.3	0.8	27.7
Derringham	262	0.0	29.0	41.2	27.9	1.9	28.2
Pickering	257	0.8	23.7	44.7	28.8	1.9	27.9
West	775	0.6	26.1	43.7	28.0	1.5	28.0
Avenue	356	0.6	36.5	44.4	18.0	0.6	26.5
Bricknell	188	1.6	25.5	47.3	24.5	1.1	27.5
Newland	312	1.0	36.2	38.8	23.4	0.6	26.8
Wyke	856	0.9	34.0	43.0	21.4	0.7	26.9
Hull	5,784	1.2	28.7	42.6	25.4	2.0	27.7

Table 13.5: Body mass index (derived from Q37) in females by ward and Area Committee Area, adjusted to take into account under-estimation of weight, and over-estimation of height

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Body mass index (females)					
		(%)					Mean
		Under weight <18.5	Healthy weight 18.5-<25	Over weight 25-<30	Obese 30-<40	Morbidly obese 40+	
Bransholme E	286	2.4	30.8	33.2	30.1	3.5	28.2
Bransholme W	226	2.2	29.6	34.1	30.5	3.5	28.5
Kings Park	252	1.2	39.3	35.3	20.2	4.0	27.1
North Carr	764	2.0	33.2	34.2	27.0	3.7	28.0
Beverley	201	2.5	37.8	36.3	18.4	5.0	27.4
Orchard Park & Greenwood	353	0.6	33.7	29.5	29.2	7.1	29.0
University	247	2.0	37.2	29.6	23.1	8.1	28.4
Northern	801	1.5	35.8	31.2	24.6	6.9	28.4
Ings	326	0.6	42.0	33.7	21.8	1.8	27.0
Longhill	285	1.8	30.5	37.5	24.9	5.3	27.8
Sutton	343	1.5	38.2	38.5	18.4	3.5	27.0
East	954	1.3	37.2	36.6	21.5	3.5	27.3
Holderness	359	1.4	38.2	33.1	23.1	4.2	27.4
Marfleet	323	2.5	31.3	34.4	27.2	4.6	28.1
Southcoates E	229	2.6	33.6	32.3	26.2	5.2	28.0
Southcoates W	200	3.0	31.5	33.0	25.5	7.0	28.2
Park	1,111	2.3	34.0	33.3	25.4	5.0	27.9
Drypool	317	1.9	36.3	35.3	22.7	3.8	27.5
Myton	299	1.7	41.5	29.4	20.7	6.7	27.7
Newington	272	3.7	33.5	33.8	23.5	5.5	27.7
St Andrews	202	2.0	39.6	24.8	30.2	3.5	27.7
Riverside	1,090	2.3	37.6	31.4	23.8	5.0	27.6
Boothferry	315	2.5	38.4	36.5	19.4	3.2	26.8
Derringham	275	1.1	34.2	37.8	24.7	2.2	27.6
Pickering	331	2.4	33.2	31.4	28.4	4.5	28.0
West	921	2.1	35.3	35.1	24.2	3.4	27.5
Avenue	336	2.4	44.6	30.4	19.9	2.7	26.7
Bricknell	209	1.4	34.0	42.1	19.6	2.9	27.2
Newland	297	2.7	48.1	26.6	17.2	5.4	26.6
Wyke	842	2.3	43.2	31.9	18.9	3.7	26.8
Hull	6,483	2.0	36.6	33.4	23.6	4.4	27.6

Table 13.6: Body mass index (derived from Q37) by Healthy Foundations type, adjusted to take into account under-estimation of weight, and over-estimation of height, age-standardised %

estimation of height, age-standardised %							
Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Body mass index					
		(Age-standardised %)					Mean
		Under weight <18.5	Healthy weight 18.5-<25	Over weight 25-<30	Obese 30-<40	Morbidly obese 40+	
Males							
Hedonistic immortals	833	1.3	30.8	42.3	23.8	1.9	27.0
Live for today	1,678	1.4	30.1	40.7	25.7	2.1	27.7
Unconfident fatalists	868	1.1	27.8	39.3	28.9	2.9	28.2
Health conscious realists	1,139	0.2	29.4	50.1	19.6	0.7	27.3
Balanced compensators	533	1.0	28.8	41.3	25.9	3.0	28.1
Females							
Hedonistic immortals	668	2.3	41.9	34.0	18.8	3.0	26.5
Live for today	1,506	2.3	35.7	32.2	25.6	4.3	27.9
Unconfident fatalists	1,176	2.8	33.2	30.5	26.7	6.7	28.5
Health conscious realists	1,519	2.1	43.0	34.5	18.6	1.8	26.7
Balanced compensators	552	1.5	35.0	31.9	25.0	6.6	28.5

13.2 Overweight or obese

Table 13.7: Overweight or obese (derived from Q37) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Overweight or obese (%)			
		No	Overweight	Obese	Overweight or obese
Males	5,784	29.9	42.6	27.5	70.1
Females	6,483	38.6	33.4	28.1	61.4
All	12,267	34.5	37.7	27.8	65.5

Table 13.8: Overweight or obese (derived from Q37) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Overweight or obese (%)			
		No	Overweight	Obese	Overweight or obese
Males					
16-24	869	58.8	28.1	13.1	41.2
25-34	991	34.4	43.2	22.4	65.6
35-44	959	25.5	45.2	29.3	74.5
45-54	947	21.0	45.7	33.3	79.0
55-64	890	21.6	44.0	34.4	78.4
65-74	675	19.3	46.5	34.2	80.7
75+	448	24.8	49.1	26.1	75.2
Females					
16-24	890	59.2	24.2	16.6	40.8
25-34	1,091	44.4	30.8	24.8	55.6
35-44	1,123	37.7	33.5	28.9	62.3
45-54	1,101	33.0	33.9	33.2	67.0
55-64	979	27.9	38.7	33.4	72.1
65-74	751	29.6	36.2	34.2	70.4
75+	543	37.9	39.0	23.0	62.1

Table 13.9: Overweight or obese (derived from Q37) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

quintiles (IMD 2010)					
Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Overweight or obese (%)			
		No	Overweight	Obese	Overweight or obese
Males					
Most dep.	1,080	33.6	38.8	27.6	66.4
2	1,121	32.0	36.8	31.1	68.0
3	1,147	29.8	43.5	26.7	70.2
4	1,177	28.9	45.4	25.7	71.1
Least dep.	1,259	25.9	47.7	26.4	74.1
Females					
Most dep.	1,207	36.5	29.4	34.1	63.5
2	1,314	36.1	31.6	32.3	63.9
3	1,350	39.3	33.9	26.7	60.7
4	1,308	40.8	35.0	24.2	59.2
Least dep.	1,304	40.0	36.7	23.4	60.0

Table 13.10: Overweight or obese males (derived from Q37) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Overweight or obese males (%)			
		No	Overweight	Obese	Overweight or obese
Bransholme E	204	30.9	40.2	28.9	69.1
Bransholme W	167	30.5	40.1	29.3	69.5
Kings Park	229	22.7	49.3	27.9	77.3
North Carr	600	27.7	43.7	28.7	72.3
Beverley	214	29.4	41.1	29.4	70.6
Orchard Park & Greenwood	281	32.4	37.0	30.6	67.6
University	270	34.4	41.5	24.1	65.6
Northern	765	32.3	39.7	28.0	67.7
Ings	245	26.9	48.2	24.9	73.1
Longhill	228	26.8	42.1	31.1	73.2
Sutton	280	22.1	49.3	28.6	77.9
East	753	25.1	46.7	28.2	74.9
Holderness	313	24.9	51.4	23.6	75.1
Marfleet	267	30.0	34.5	35.6	70.0
Southcoates E	179	27.9	38.5	33.5	72.1
Southcoates W	170	28.8	41.2	30.0	71.2
Park	929	27.7	42.2	30.1	72.3
Drypool	279	29.4	43.0	27.6	70.6
Myton	379	36.7	38.8	24.5	63.3
Newington	258	28.3	42.6	29.1	71.7
St Andrews	190	37.4	37.4	25.3	62.6
Riverside	1,106	33.0	40.5	26.5	67.0
Boothferry	256	26.6	45.3	28.1	73.4
Derringham	262	29.0	41.2	29.8	71.0
Pickering	257	24.5	44.7	30.7	75.5
West	775	26.7	43.7	29.5	73.3
Avenue	356	37.1	44.4	18.5	62.9
Bricknell	188	27.1	47.3	25.5	72.9
Newland	312	37.2	38.8	24.0	62.8
Wyke	856	34.9	43.0	22.1	65.1
Hull	5,784	29.9	42.6	27.5	70.1

Table 13.11: Overweight or obese females (derived from Q37) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Overweight or obese females (%)			
		No	Overweight	Obese	Overweight or obese
Bransholme E	286	33.2	33.2	33.6	66.8
Bransholme W	226	31.9	34.1	34.1	68.1
Kings Park	252	40.5	35.3	24.2	59.5
North Carr	764	35.2	34.2	30.6	64.8
Beverley	201	40.3	36.3	23.4	59.7
Orchard Park & Greenwood	353	34.3	29.5	36.3	65.7
University	247	39.3	29.6	31.2	60.7
Northern	801	37.3	31.2	31.5	62.7
Ings	326	42.6	33.7	23.6	57.4
Longhill	285	32.3	37.5	30.2	67.7
Sutton	343	39.7	38.5	21.9	60.3
East	954	38.5	36.6	24.9	61.5
Holderness	359	39.6	33.1	27.3	60.4
Marfleet	323	33.7	34.4	31.9	66.3
Southcoates E	229	36.2	32.3	31.4	63.8
Southcoates W	200	34.5	33.0	32.5	65.5
Park	1,111	36.3	33.3	30.4	63.7
Drypool	317	38.2	35.3	26.5	61.8
Myton	299	43.1	29.4	27.4	56.9
Newington	272	37.1	33.8	29.0	62.9
St Andrews	202	41.6	24.8	33.7	58.4
Riverside	1,090	39.9	31.4	28.7	60.1
Boothferry	315	41.0	36.5	22.5	59.0
Derringham	275	35.3	37.8	26.9	64.7
Pickering	331	35.6	31.4	32.9	64.4
West	921	37.4	35.1	27.6	62.6
Avenue	336	47.0	30.4	22.6	53.0
Bricknell	209	35.4	42.1	22.5	64.6
Newland	297	50.8	26.6	22.6	49.2
Wyke	842	45.5	31.9	22.6	54.5
Hull	6,483	38.6	33.4	28.1	61.4

Table 13.12: Overweight or obese (derived from Q37) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Overweight or obese (Age-standardised %)			
		No	Overweight	Obese	Overweight or obese
Males					
Hedonistic immortals	833	32.0	42.3	25.7	68.0
Live for today	1,678	31.5	40.7	27.7	68.5
Unconfident fatalists	868	28.9	39.3	31.8	71.1
Health conscious realists	1,139	29.6	50.1	20.3	70.4
Balanced compensators	533	29.8	41.3	28.9	70.2
Females					
Hedonistic immortals	668	44.2	34.0	21.7	55.8
Live for today	1,506	38.0	32.2	29.8	62.0
Unconfident fatalists	1,176	36.0	30.5	33.5	64.0
Health conscious realists	1,519	45.1	34.5	20.5	54.9
Balanced compensators	552	36.4	31.9	31.6	63.6

13.3 Perceived health impact of achieving and maintaining a healthy weight

Table 13.13: In general, if a person achieves and maintains a healthy weight, how big an impact is it likely to have on their health (Q46) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Perceived Impact on health of achieving and maintaining a healthy weight (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Fairly small	Very small	None
Males	5,912	43.3	41.5	10.8	2.4	2.1
Females	6,925	51.7	38.1	6.7	1.7	1.7
All	12,837	47.9	39.7	8.6	2.0	1.9

Table 13.14: In general, if a person achieves and maintains a healthy weight, how big an impact is it likely to have on their health (Q46) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Perceived Impact on health of achieving and maintaining a healthy weight (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Fairly small	Very small	None
16-24	1,981	45.1	39.1	10.7	2.6	2.5
25-34	2,252	49.1	38.3	8.5	1.9	2.2
35-44	2,194	50.2	38.5	8.1	1.9	1.4
45-54	2,140	45.9	40.9	9.1	2.2	1.9
55-64	1,885	46.1	42.7	8.0	1.4	1.8
65-74	1,410	49.2	39.6	7.9	1.8	1.5
75+	965	51.0	38.2	6.6	2.4	1.8

Table 13.15: In general, if a person achieves and maintains a healthy weight, how big an impact is it likely to have on their health (Q46) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Perceived Impact on health of achieving and maintaining a healthy weight (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Fairly small	Very small	None
Most dep.	2,433	45.7	37.0	10.9	3.0	3.5
2	2,559	47.4	37.8	9.6	2.5	2.7
3	2,622	47.4	39.8	8.9	2.1	1.8
4	2,570	50.2	41.1	6.7	1.3	0.8
Least dep.	2,653	48.5	42.4	7.0	1.3	0.7

Table 13.16: In general, if a person achieves and maintains a healthy weight, how big an impact is it likely to have on their health (Q46) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Perceived Impact on health of achieving and maintaining a healthy weight (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Fairly small	Very small	None
Bransholme E	511	45.4	38.4	10.2	2.5	3.5
Bransholme W	413	42.6	39.7	11.1	3.6	2.9
Kings Park	490	47.3	43.7	6.3	1.6	1.0
North Carr	1,414	45.3	40.6	9.1	2.5	2.5
Beverley	423	48.9	43.7	6.6	0.5	0.2
Orchard Park & Greenwood	682	44.7	38.7	9.5	3.1	4.0
University	544	48.5	37.3	10.5	1.1	2.6
Northern	1,649	47.1	39.5	9.1	1.8	2.5
Ings	595	51.1	39.5	7.2	1.3	0.8
Longhill	546	46.7	40.1	9.3	2.4	1.5
Sutton	640	54.1	35.3	8.1	1.6	0.9
East	1,781	50.8	38.2	8.2	1.7	1.1
Holderness	702	51.3	41.2	6.3	0.9	0.4
Marfleet	627	48.6	36.7	10.0	2.1	2.6
Southcoates E	435	49.7	36.3	9.4	2.1	2.5
Southcoates W	388	49.2	37.6	10.3	1.5	1.3
Park	2,152	49.8	38.2	8.7	1.6	1.6
Drypool	613	49.4	40.8	6.7	1.1	2.0
Myton	711	44.9	37.8	10.4	2.7	4.2
Newington	566	46.1	39.6	9.5	3.0	1.8
St Andrews	420	45.5	36.2	12.6	2.6	3.1
Riverside	2,310	46.5	38.7	9.6	2.3	2.8
Boothferry	596	49.5	41.6	6.4	1.5	1.0
Derringham	551	49.2	43.4	4.7	1.6	1.1
Pickering	624	46.5	40.4	8.5	3.0	1.6
West	1,771	48.3	41.7	6.6	2.1	1.2
Avenue	707	44.1	43.1	9.9	2.0	0.8
Bricknell	423	48.5	42.8	7.3	0.7	0.7
Newland	630	48.3	38.3	7.8	3.5	2.2
Wyke	1,760	46.6	41.3	8.5	2.2	1.3
Hull	12,837	47.9	39.7	8.6	2.0	1.9

Table 13.17: In general, if a person achieves and maintains a healthy weight, how big an impact is it likely to have on their health (Q46)
Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Perceived Impact on health of achieving and maintaining a healthy weight (Age-standardised %)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Fairly small	Very small	None
Hedonistic immortals	1,597	44.6	44.4	8.8	1.4	0.8
Live for today	3,404	39.3	44.9	11.5	2.4	1.9
Unconfident fatalists	2,175	40.7	41.1	12.3	3.2	2.7
Health conscious realists	2,750	56.4	38.5	3.6	0.8	0.8
Balanced compensators	1,145	62.7	30.5	3.9	1.2	1.7

14 Tables: Healthy Foundations

14.1 Healthy Foundations 'golden questions' (components)

14.1.1 Feelings about self

Table 14.1: Do you agree with the statement "I feel good about myself" (Q38) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	"I feel good about myself" (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
Males	5,959	4.1	7.1	8.4	13.3	13.8	41.1	12.2
Females	6,921	6.2	10.8	11.0	15.7	16.1	33.5	6.8
All	12,880	5.2	9.1	9.8	14.6	15.0	37.0	9.3

Table 14.2: Do you agree with the statement "I feel good about myself" (Q38) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	"I feel good about myself" (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
16-24	2,019	4.0	8.6	10.0	10.6	16.2	38.8	11.7
25-34	2,287	4.9	9.1	10.3	12.1	16.5	36.9	10.2
35-44	2,243	6.2	11.6	9.4	13.8	14.9	35.5	8.6
45-54	2,157	7.0	9.8	11.6	13.7	13.5	35.6	8.7
55-64	1,887	4.8	9.5	10.8	16.6	13.1	36.5	8.7
65-74	1,376	4.2	5.9	7.0	19.4	15.7	39.8	8.0
75+	902	4.0	6.4	6.4	22.0	15.5	37.6	8.1

Table 14.3: Do you agree with the statement "I feel good about myself" (Q38) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	"I feel good about myself" (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
Most dep.	2,450	7.3	11.2	10.0	15.8	13.6	32.2	9.9
2	2,585	7.3	10.7	10.6	14.9	13.6	33.9	8.9
3	2,616	4.9	9.1	9.9	15.4	14.8	36.5	9.3
4	2,575	4.0	8.4	9.2	14.0	16.3	39.2	8.9
Least dep.	2,654	2.7	6.3	9.1	12.9	16.7	42.7	9.6

Table 14.4: Do you agree with the statement “I feel good about myself” (Q38) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	“I feel good about myself” (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
Bransholme E	518	5.2	9.1	10.8	17.2	15.1	33.6	9.1
Bransholme W	414	7.7	13.0	11.4	14.0	12.6	33.3	8.0
Kings Park	496	3.4	5.4	10.9	12.7	15.9	41.9	9.7
North Carr	1,428	5.3	9.0	11.0	14.7	14.6	36.4	9.0
Beverley	430	3.0	7.2	8.6	13.7	16.3	42.1	9.1
Orchard Park & Greenwood	683	6.3	9.1	10.5	19.0	13.2	33.4	8.5
University	549	4.0	7.8	9.3	11.7	19.7	38.4	9.1
Northern	1,662	4.7	8.2	9.6	15.2	16.1	37.3	8.8
Ings	580	4.1	9.0	9.0	15.9	16.7	36.0	9.3
Longhill	542	7.6	10.3	10.0	17.5	13.7	33.2	7.7
Sutton	642	5.1	6.9	9.8	14.2	14.8	40.7	8.6
East	1,764	5.6	8.6	9.6	15.8	15.1	36.8	8.6
Holderness	696	5.0	7.8	9.3	13.9	15.4	38.2	10.3
Marfleet	634	5.8	10.3	10.1	14.5	16.4	33.9	9.0
Southcoates E	437	5.3	11.7	13.0	14.9	12.8	32.3	10.1
Southcoates W	393	5.3	7.9	9.9	15.3	16.8	36.9	7.9
Park	2,160	5.4	9.3	10.4	14.5	15.4	35.5	9.4
Drypool	614	7.2	11.4	7.8	13.2	15.8	36.3	8.3
Myton	725	8.0	9.8	9.0	13.8	15.4	30.5	13.5
Newington	554	5.1	11.9	8.8	15.2	11.6	38.4	9.0
St Andrews	423	5.4	12.3	11.3	11.1	14.2	33.8	11.8
Riverside	2,316	6.6	11.2	9.1	13.5	14.4	34.5	10.8
Boothferry	585	3.6	8.4	8.4	13.3	13.7	45.1	7.5
Derringham	548	3.1	7.3	8.8	14.8	16.4	40.0	9.7
Pickering	626	6.7	10.7	8.3	16.9	13.4	35.3	8.6
West	1,759	4.5	8.9	8.5	15.1	14.4	40.0	8.6
Avenue	723	4.3	6.8	11.1	13.8	15.2	40.1	8.7
Bricknell	419	1.9	8.6	9.8	14.6	15.3	40.8	9.1
Newland	649	4.6	8.8	10.3	13.1	15.1	37.8	10.3
Wyke	1,791	3.9	7.9	10.5	13.7	15.2	39.4	9.4
Hull	12,880	5.2	9.1	9.8	14.6	15.0	37.0	9.3

14.1.2 Risk taking

Table 14.5: Do you agree with the statement “I get a lot of pleasure from taking risks” (Q38) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	“I get a lot of pleasure from taking risks” (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
Males	5,900	17.4	24.2	6.9	21.1	14.8	10.7	4.9
Females	6,768	25.8	30.0	7.8	19.8	9.2	5.7	1.7
All	12,668	21.9	27.3	7.4	20.4	11.8	8.0	3.2

Table 14.6: Do you agree with the statement “I get a lot of pleasure from taking risks” (Q38) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	“I get a lot of pleasure from taking risks” (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
16-24	2,012	8.6	16.7	8.1	24.3	20.2	14.9	7.3
25-34	2,271	14.1	23.9	7.6	24.2	14.9	11.4	3.9
35-44	2,230	19.2	27.1	8.0	24.3	11.0	7.6	2.8
45-54	2,144	24.0	30.3	8.1	19.9	9.2	6.1	2.3
55-64	1,852	28.9	36.1	6.5	14.7	8.0	4.3	1.4
65-74	1,319	34.0	32.5	5.3	14.9	8.1	3.9	1.3
75+	832	41.3	26.9	7.3	13.1	6.5	3.4	1.4

Table 14.7: Do you agree with the statement “I get a lot of pleasure from taking risks” (Q38) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	“I get a lot of pleasure from taking risks” (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
Most dep.	2,384	22.6	25.5	7.2	21.4	10.7	8.6	3.9
2	2,538	23.5	25.9	6.5	20.4	11.3	8.7	3.6
3	2,583	21.1	26.5	7.6	21.1	12.5	8.1	2.9
4	2,536	21.8	29.4	7.3	18.8	12.5	7.2	3.0
Least dep.	2,627	20.4	28.9	8.4	20.3	12.0	7.6	2.4

Table 14.8: Do you agree with the statement “I get a lot of pleasure from taking risks” (Q38) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	“I get a lot of pleasure from taking risks” (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
Bransholme E	514	20.2	25.9	8.0	24.7	10.3	8.0	2.9
Bransholme W	406	25.1	24.9	5.4	24.1	9.1	9.6	1.7
Kings Park	492	20.5	28.7	7.7	18.1	13.6	8.1	3.3
North Carr	1,412	21.7	26.6	7.2	22.2	11.1	8.5	2.7
Beverley	429	24.2	26.3	9.1	16.8	12.8	8.6	2.1
Orchard Park & Greenwood	669	22.1	27.2	6.3	22.0	9.6	9.6	3.3
University	540	15.7	25.2	7.4	21.9	16.3	9.3	4.3
Northern	1,638	20.6	26.3	7.4	20.6	12.6	9.2	3.3
Ings	569	25.3	27.8	7.2	22.7	9.1	5.3	2.6
Longhill	534	24.2	28.1	9.0	17.2	11.4	8.2	1.9
Sutton	638	25.4	28.5	5.6	21.0	9.4	7.5	2.5
East	1,741	25.0	28.1	7.2	20.4	9.9	7.0	2.4
Holderness	683	22.7	27.2	7.0	23.4	10.8	6.1	2.6
Marfleet	621	23.2	25.1	6.9	20.8	12.6	7.7	3.7
Southcoates E	425	22.6	24.9	7.5	21.6	11.8	8.0	3.5
Southcoates W	379	24.3	25.1	7.1	23.7	9.8	8.2	1.8
Park	2,108	23.1	25.8	7.1	22.3	11.3	7.4	3.0
Drypool	605	19.7	28.1	7.8	19.8	12.4	8.6	3.6
Myton	706	21.1	28.0	7.6	19.1	11.9	6.9	5.2
Newington	549	25.0	26.8	5.5	20.9	9.3	9.3	3.3
St Andrews	410	22.0	24.9	6.3	18.5	12.7	9.8	5.9
Riverside	2,270	21.8	27.2	6.9	19.6	11.5	8.5	4.4
Boothferry	585	23.8	27.7	6.2	19.3	12.1	7.0	3.9
Derringham	538	20.1	31.4	8.4	20.3	10.4	6.3	3.2
Pickering	608	22.5	31.1	6.7	18.6	11.0	8.1	2.0
West	1,731	22.2	30.0	7.0	19.4	11.2	7.2	3.0
Avenue	709	18.2	30.0	8.7	18.6	13.8	8.2	2.4
Bricknell	417	23.3	30.5	11.3	16.1	11.0	6.0	1.9
Newland	642	15.4	21.8	8.6	19.8	19.0	11.1	4.4
Wyke	1,768	18.4	27.1	9.3	18.4	15.0	8.7	3.0
Hull	12,668	21.9	27.3	7.4	20.4	11.8	8.0	3.2

14.1.3 Focus on here and now or the future

Table 14.9: Do you agree with the statement “I get a lot of pleasure from taking risks” (Q38) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	“I generally focus on the here and now rather than worry about the future” (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
Males	5,954	5.3	12.2	9.7	15.4	15.1	29.8	12.6
Females	6,898	7.5	15.3	13.3	14.3	15.2	25.5	8.9
All	12,852	6.5	13.8	11.7	14.8	15.1	27.5	10.6

Table 14.10: Do you agree with the statement “I generally focus on the here and now rather than worry about the future” (Q38) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	“I generally focus on the here and now rather than worry about the future” (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
16-24	2,018	6.9	13.5	12.6	16.1	15.0	22.8	13.1
25-34	2,273	5.9	15.7	14.0	15.3	16.8	22.0	10.3
35-44	2,239	6.2	15.1	12.8	15.8	16.3	24.1	9.6
45-54	2,154	7.6	14.9	11.0	14.9	14.7	27.2	9.7
55-64	1,869	6.8	14.4	11.4	12.7	14.6	31.1	8.9
65-74	1,367	5.3	11.0	9.0	13.9	13.8	35.8	11.3
75+	924	6.1	7.5	6.9	13.2	12.9	40.5	13.0

Table 14.11: Do you agree with the statement “I generally focus on the here and now rather than worry about the future” (Q38) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	“I generally focus on the here and now rather than worry about the future” (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
Most dep.	2,442	7.3	12.5	9.3	14.2	14.1	28.9	13.6
2	2,575	7.7	12.2	9.3	14.4	15.3	28.4	12.8
3	2,620	5.3	13.3	11.9	15.0	15.5	27.9	11.1
4	2,566	6.9	15.2	12.9	14.0	16.5	26.3	8.2
Least dep.	2,649	5.3	15.9	14.6	16.2	14.3	26.0	7.6

Table 14.12: Do you agree with the statement “I generally focus on the here and now rather than worry about the future” (Q38) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	“I generally focus on the here and now rather than worry about the future” (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
Bransholme E	518	6.8	11.4	10.0	16.0	14.9	27.6	13.3
Bransholme W	409	8.8	11.7	9.3	14.7	14.4	28.6	12.5
Kings Park	496	5.8	15.9	16.9	16.7	13.5	22.6	8.5
North Carr	1,423	7.0	13.1	12.2	15.9	14.3	26.1	11.4
Beverley	433	6.5	13.4	13.4	15.0	16.6	26.6	8.5
Orchard Park & Greenwood	691	8.2	11.0	8.4	12.9	14.6	32.3	12.6
University	545	6.2	14.1	12.5	14.9	16.0	26.2	10.1
Northern	1,669	7.1	12.6	11.0	14.1	15.6	28.8	10.7
Ings	582	5.0	15.3	11.7	14.1	15.6	29.2	9.1
Longhill	541	7.6	12.8	10.5	15.2	13.3	28.7	12.0
Sutton	645	7.0	14.4	14.7	13.2	12.2	28.7	9.8
East	1,768	6.5	14.2	12.4	14.1	13.7	28.8	10.2
Holderness	686	6.9	15.0	15.0	15.2	14.7	25.4	7.9
Marfleet	634	4.9	9.9	8.0	15.6	17.2	30.1	14.2
Southcoates E	437	7.6	13.3	10.8	15.3	12.4	25.9	14.9
Southcoates W	387	5.9	12.9	8.3	18.9	13.7	30.5	9.8
Park	2,144	6.3	12.8	10.9	16.0	14.8	27.8	11.5
Drypool	606	5.8	17.2	9.9	12.9	18.2	27.7	8.4
Myton	725	6.5	13.1	11.4	14.8	13.7	24.3	16.3
Newington	558	6.8	12.2	9.5	18.5	15.6	28.7	8.8
St Andrews	414	7.5	14.0	10.1	14.3	15.5	28.0	10.6
Riverside	2,303	6.6	14.1	10.3	15.1	15.6	26.9	11.4
Boothferry	594	6.6	13.1	14.1	13.5	13.6	27.8	11.3
Derringham	551	3.6	13.6	14.5	16.2	15.4	27.6	9.1
Pickering	620	6.9	14.5	9.5	11.6	16.1	30.8	10.5
West	1,765	5.8	13.8	12.6	13.7	15.1	28.8	10.3
Avenue	715	6.2	18.5	12.6	12.9	17.2	24.3	8.4
Bricknell	420	6.0	16.4	12.6	15.2	17.1	25.2	7.4
Newland	645	6.7	13.8	12.9	15.8	16.1	25.3	9.5
Wyke	1,780	6.3	16.3	12.7	14.5	16.8	24.9	8.5
Hull	12,852	6.5	13.8	11.7	14.8	15.1	27.5	10.6

14.1.4 Learning from mistakes

Table 14.13: Do you agree with the statement “I learn from my mistakes” (Q38) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	“I learn from my mistakes” (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
Males	5,942	2.0	2.8	3.2	8.3	13.2	45.8	24.7
Females	6,871	2.0	2.9	3.2	9.4	15.6	46.6	20.3
All	12,813	2.0	2.9	3.2	8.9	14.5	46.2	22.3

Table 14.14: Do you agree with the statement “I learn from my mistakes” (Q38) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	“I learn from my mistakes” (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
16-24	2,020	1.3	3.6	3.7	8.0	16.3	38.3	28.7
25-34	2,280	1.6	2.4	3.2	7.5	15.0	44.3	26.2
35-44	2,236	1.7	3.0	3.0	8.9	14.5	44.9	24.1
45-54	2,154	2.5	3.3	2.9	9.5	14.8	45.9	21.1
55-64	1,874	1.5	2.9	2.7	8.9	12.5	53.1	18.3
65-74	1,349	2.5	2.2	3.2	11.1	13.2	51.5	16.2
75+	892	3.9	2.1	4.0	9.9	14.3	51.1	14.6

Table 14.15: Do you agree with the statement “I learn from my mistakes” (Q38) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	“I learn from my mistakes” (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
Most dep.	2,433	3.3	3.6	3.2	9.8	12.8	41.6	25.7
2	2,559	2.6	3.3	3.8	8.7	12.4	44.3	24.9
3	2,621	1.8	3.1	3.4	9.5	14.6	46.3	21.2
4	2,557	1.3	2.5	3.2	8.6	16.6	48.8	18.9
Least dep.	2,643	1.0	1.9	2.3	7.9	15.9	49.8	21.2

Table 14.16: Do you agree with the statement “I learn from my mistakes” (Q38) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	“I learn from my mistakes” (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
Bransholme E	517	1.7	3.5	2.3	8.3	11.4	47.4	25.3
Bransholme W	406	2.7	3.7	2.2	9.9	10.6	45.8	25.1
Kings Park	496	1.6	2.0	3.4	9.9	12.1	51.4	19.6
North Carr	1,419	2.0	3.0	2.7	9.3	11.4	48.3	23.3
Beverley	429	0.7	1.9	3.0	7.0	15.9	51.0	20.5
Orchard Park & Greenwood	682	3.5	2.8	4.3	11.4	13.5	40.3	24.2
University	545	1.3	1.3	3.1	7.5	13.2	48.3	25.3
Northern	1,656	2.1	2.1	3.6	9.0	14.0	45.7	23.6
Ings	580	1.0	1.6	2.8	9.7	15.3	48.4	21.2
Longhill	538	2.6	3.3	3.0	8.9	14.9	42.8	24.5
Sutton	637	1.4	3.0	4.2	9.3	12.4	49.1	20.6
East	1,755	1.7	2.6	3.4	9.3	14.1	47.0	22.0
Holderness	681	1.3	2.5	2.9	10.1	17.5	46.5	19.1
Marfleet	627	1.1	2.7	3.3	8.8	12.8	43.1	28.2
Southcoates E	438	3.0	3.9	5.0	10.3	12.6	40.4	24.9
Southcoates W	385	2.6	1.8	2.3	7.0	18.2	44.9	23.1
Park	2,131	1.8	2.7	3.4	9.2	15.2	44.0	23.7
Drypool	610	2.3	3.1	1.8	9.3	14.8	46.4	22.3
Myton	720	3.8	2.8	3.6	9.4	13.2	40.0	27.2
Newington	561	3.4	4.3	2.7	7.5	14.4	45.5	22.3
St Andrews	414	1.9	3.6	4.8	8.2	14.3	40.1	27.1
Riverside	2,305	3.0	3.4	3.1	8.7	14.1	43.0	24.7
Boothferry	590	1.9	2.7	2.2	6.8	16.4	49.7	20.3
Derringham	552	0.7	2.4	2.5	9.4	13.9	52.0	19.0
Pickering	622	2.4	2.9	2.9	10.1	14.6	47.4	19.6
West	1,764	1.7	2.7	2.6	8.8	15.0	49.6	19.7
Avenue	716	1.3	3.8	4.6	8.0	18.3	46.6	17.5
Bricknell	421	1.0	2.4	1.2	7.6	15.7	52.7	19.5
Newland	646	2.0	3.7	3.9	8.7	16.1	46.0	19.7
Wyke	1,783	1.5	3.4	3.5	8.1	16.9	47.8	18.7
Hull	12,813	2.0	2.9	3.2	8.9	14.5	46.2	22.3

14.1.5 Money, wealth and possessions

Table 14.17: How important is it to you to have money, wealth and possessions (Q39) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Importance of money, wealth and possessions (%)						
		Not at all important	2	3	4	5	6	Very important
Males	5,992	11.6	7.5	11.9	24.7	21.1	10.9	12.3
Females	7,005	17.1	10.0	15.0	24.1	16.6	7.9	9.3
All	12,997	14.6	8.9	13.6	24.4	18.7	9.3	10.7

Table 14.18: How important is it to you to have money, wealth and possessions (Q39) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Importance of money, wealth and possessions (%)						
		Not at all important	2	3	4	5	6	Very important
16-24	2,012	4.8	5.5	11.9	21.2	23.4	15.7	17.5
25-34	2,271	6.9	7.4	11.8	24.7	23.6	12.9	12.8
35-44	2,241	11.7	9.3	13.7	25.9	20.2	9.0	10.3
45-54	2,166	14.7	10.0	14.5	25.5	17.9	7.9	9.5
55-64	1,907	18.7	11.6	14.9	24.9	15.8	5.9	8.2
65-74	1,420	25.4	9.9	14.8	26.2	11.5	5.4	6.8
75+	973	34.9	8.9	14.5	20.2	11.4	3.9	6.1

Table 14.19: How important is it to you to have money, wealth and possessions (Q39) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Importance of money, wealth and possessions (%)						
		Not at all important	2	3	4	5	6	Very important
Most dep.	2,485	18.6	8.5	13.3	22.5	15.1	8.4	13.6
2	2,607	17.5	8.1	14.2	23.4	17.2	7.0	12.6
3	2,648	14.9	9.1	14.0	23.9	19.6	9.0	9.4
4	2,591	12.9	9.9	13.9	25.1	18.7	10.1	9.4
Least dep.	2,666	9.2	8.7	12.4	26.7	22.4	11.9	8.7

Table 14.20: How important is it to you to have money, wealth and possessions (Q39) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Importance of money, wealth and possessions (%)						
		Not at all important	2	3	4	5	6	Very important
Bransholme E	525	15.4	9.3	14.9	25.7	17.3	7.0	10.3
Bransholme W	416	19.0	9.6	14.9	25.2	12.3	7.2	11.8
Kings Park	497	8.2	7.2	12.3	26.4	24.3	14.9	6.6
North Carr	1,438	14.0	8.7	14.0	25.8	18.3	9.8	9.5
Beverley	433	11.5	8.5	13.9	25.9	21.2	10.4	8.5
Orchard Park & Greenwood	703	19.9	7.8	14.1	21.6	13.7	7.7	15.2
University	546	10.3	8.8	12.5	23.8	21.4	10.8	12.5
Northern	1,682	14.6	8.3	13.5	23.4	18.1	9.4	12.6
Ings	598	16.6	7.7	16.1	23.9	18.1	8.5	9.2
Longhill	537	15.8	10.1	14.5	22.9	17.5	8.6	10.6
Sutton	645	14.1	8.5	11.3	26.4	18.8	8.8	12.1
East	1,780	15.4	8.7	13.9	24.5	18.1	8.7	10.7
Holderness	700	13.3	9.1	15.0	26.7	19.9	7.7	8.3
Marfleet	642	17.6	7.9	15.1	23.7	17.4	7.2	11.1
Southcoates E	438	20.1	9.8	11.4	23.1	15.8	8.2	11.6
Southcoates W	398	16.8	9.0	13.8	23.1	19.6	8.8	8.8
Park	2,178	16.6	8.9	14.1	24.4	18.3	7.9	9.9
Drypool	617	14.4	9.1	13.8	24.6	16.7	9.7	11.7
Myton	737	17.2	8.4	11.9	20.9	16.1	9.6	15.7
Newington	564	16.3	5.5	12.9	24.6	19.7	10.5	10.5
St Andrews	425	17.9	7.1	12.9	22.6	16.9	8.2	14.4
Riverside	2,343	16.4	7.6	12.8	23.1	17.3	9.6	13.1
Boothferry	589	13.1	10.0	14.8	27.2	18.3	8.1	8.5
Derringham	556	13.1	10.1	12.8	23.0	20.3	11.3	9.4
Pickering	639	16.0	8.8	14.7	24.9	17.7	8.8	9.2
West	1,784	14.1	9.6	14.1	25.1	18.7	9.4	9.0
Avenue	721	11.1	10.8	13.9	25.7	22.1	8.9	7.6
Bricknell	421	8.8	11.4	12.1	27.3	23.0	9.7	7.6
Newland	650	8.9	9.5	12.0	22.2	21.5	13.2	12.6
Wyke	1,792	9.8	10.5	12.8	24.8	22.1	10.7	9.4
Hull	12,997	14.6	8.9	13.6	24.4	18.7	9.3	10.7

14.1.6 Image

Table 14.21: How important is it to you to have an image that others find appealing (Q39) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Importance of having an image that others find appealing (%)						
		Not at all important	2	3	4	5	6	Very important
Males	5,864	24.0	11.3	13.3	20.1	14.5	8.5	8.3
Females	6,827	29.8	13.4	13.8	17.5	12.1	6.6	6.7
All	12,691	27.1	12.4	13.6	18.7	13.2	7.5	7.5

Table 14.22: How important is it to you to have an image that others find appealing (Q39) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Importance of having an image that others find appealing (%)						
		Not at all important	2	3	4	5	6	Very important
16-24	2,001	13.5	9.6	13.1	20.1	19.4	12.6	11.5
25-34	2,255	17.7	14.2	16.1	21.5	14.8	8.9	6.9
35-44	2,210	26.3	14.2	15.6	19.6	13.5	5.8	5.0
45-54	2,126	32.3	13.1	13.0	18.2	11.4	5.8	6.1
55-64	1,847	36.9	12.7	12.4	16.5	10.4	5.0	6.1
65-74	1,340	35.4	11.0	11.1	15.9	9.9	7.3	9.5
75+	904	38.3	10.0	10.7	16.7	9.6	6.1	8.6

Table 14.23: How important is it to you to have an image that others find appealing (Q39) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Importance of having an image that others find appealing (%)						
		Not at all important	2	3	4	5	6	Very important
Most dep.	2,393	31.7	10.6	13.5	17.8	10.2	7.1	8.9
2	2,540	29.7	11.5	13.6	17.8	12.6	6.2	8.6
3	2,594	28.3	12.7	12.8	18.2	13.1	7.6	7.3
4	2,547	24.5	13.6	13.9	19.6	14.3	7.9	6.2
Least dep.	2,617	21.9	13.6	13.9	20.1	15.5	8.5	6.3

Table 14.24: How important is it to you to have an image that others find appealing (Q39) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Importance of having an image that others find appealing (%)						
		Not at all important	2	3	4	5	6	Very important
Bransholme E	509	29.3	12.6	13.6	16.5	14.1	6.7	7.3
Bransholme W	401	34.2	11.2	14.2	17.5	11.0	4.5	7.5
Kings Park	486	22.4	13.0	14.2	21.6	14.8	9.1	4.9
North Carr	1,396	28.3	12.3	14.0	18.6	13.5	6.9	6.5
Beverley	430	26.5	14.2	12.8	17.2	14.4	9.3	5.6
Orchard Park & Greenwood	679	34.3	10.3	13.1	16.6	9.4	6.0	10.2
University	544	22.8	11.9	13.8	17.8	16.9	9.0	7.7
Northern	1,653	28.5	11.9	13.2	17.2	13.2	7.9	8.2
Ings	584	28.8	13.0	14.4	16.1	12.8	8.4	6.5
Longhill	532	28.2	15.0	12.6	17.3	13.7	6.2	7.0
Sutton	629	27.8	13.4	13.2	17.2	14.0	5.6	8.9
East	1,745	28.3	13.8	13.4	16.8	13.5	6.7	7.5
Holderness	686	25.5	13.3	15.3	19.8	13.3	6.6	6.3
Marfleet	623	32.7	10.3	15.2	18.6	10.6	5.9	6.6
Southcoates E	429	35.0	11.2	11.9	17.7	11.9	5.8	6.5
Southcoates W	379	31.7	11.9	12.4	18.2	14.0	6.3	5.5
Park	2,117	30.7	11.7	14.1	18.8	12.3	6.2	6.3
Drypool	604	25.2	11.6	15.1	18.0	13.4	8.4	8.3
Myton	710	25.4	10.3	12.5	18.7	11.4	8.3	13.4
Newington	549	27.7	11.3	14.6	20.0	11.3	8.4	6.7
St Andrews	413	32.4	9.4	12.8	16.2	11.4	9.4	8.2
Riverside	2,276	27.2	10.7	13.8	18.4	11.9	8.6	9.5
Boothferry	580	27.1	13.4	11.4	21.7	14.0	5.7	6.7
Derringham	546	26.9	13.6	15.9	17.2	12.5	7.7	6.2
Pickering	619	28.6	11.8	14.2	18.7	11.1	5.7	9.9
West	1,745	27.6	12.9	13.8	19.3	12.5	6.3	7.7
Avenue	710	20.4	14.9	13.2	20.6	17.5	8.2	5.2
Bricknell	412	20.4	15.0	13.3	23.8	10.9	10.0	6.6
Newland	637	17.0	13.2	11.6	22.4	17.9	11.3	6.6
Wyke	1,759	19.2	14.3	12.7	22.0	16.1	9.7	6.0
Hull	12,691	27.1	12.4	13.6	18.7	13.2	7.5	7.5

14.1.7 Healthy lifestyle and illness

Table 14.25: Do you agree with the statement “following a healthy lifestyle is an effective way to reduce my chances of becoming ill” (Q40) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	“Following a healthy lifestyle is an effective way to reduce my chances of becoming ill” (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
Males	5,983	1.1	2.3	2.1	9.8	9.7	48.0	27.1
Females	7,030	1.2	2.0	2.3	11.3	12.3	46.2	24.7
All	13,013	1.2	2.2	2.2	10.6	11.1	47.0	25.8

Table 14.26: Do you agree with the statement “following a healthy lifestyle is an effective way to reduce my chances of becoming ill” (Q40) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	“Following a healthy lifestyle is an effective way to reduce my chances of becoming ill” (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
16-24	2,005	1.1	2.2	2.8	12.7	14.3	40.5	26.4
25-34	2,278	1.4	1.7	2.0	11.9	13.3	43.1	26.7
35-44	2,237	0.6	2.1	2.0	11.0	10.6	47.5	26.3
45-54	2,157	1.5	2.5	2.1	10.3	10.2	46.0	27.4
55-64	1,918	1.3	2.5	2.6	8.7	9.6	50.7	24.6
65-74	1,423	0.7	2.3	1.9	8.4	8.8	54.7	23.1
75+	984	1.6	1.8	1.9	10.0	8.7	52.1	23.8

Table 14.27: Do you agree with the statement “following a healthy lifestyle is an effective way to reduce my chances of becoming ill” (Q40) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	“Following a healthy lifestyle is an effective way to reduce my chances of becoming ill” (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
Most dep.	2,468	1.9	3.2	3.1	15.3	12.1	42.5	21.8
2	2,617	1.4	3.1	2.6	13.8	11.8	45.5	21.8
3	2,648	1.1	2.0	2.7	9.9	11.4	47.5	25.3
4	2,593	0.9	1.5	1.8	7.7	10.8	48.7	28.7
Least dep.	2,687	0.6	1.0	0.9	6.7	9.4	50.4	31.0

Table 14.28: Do you agree with the statement “following a healthy lifestyle is an effective way to reduce my chances of becoming ill” (Q40) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	“Following a healthy lifestyle is an effective way to reduce my chances of becoming ill” (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
Bransholme E	526	1.0	3.0	2.9	15.4	12.0	47.1	18.6
Bransholme W	420	1.0	2.9	3.6	15.2	11.7	47.1	18.6
Kings Park	500	0.4	1.0	1.2	7.2	8.8	54.4	27.0
North Carr	1,446	0.8	2.3	2.5	12.5	10.8	49.7	21.5
Beverley	433	0.5	0.5	0.9	6.2	10.2	52.9	28.9
Orchard Park & Greenwood	699	1.7	3.3	2.6	19.5	11.9	40.9	20.2
University	550	1.3	2.0	2.0	8.5	9.8	46.0	30.4
Northern	1,682	1.2	2.1	2.0	12.5	10.8	45.7	25.7
Ings	593	1.2	1.3	2.2	8.6	10.3	48.7	27.7
Longhill	554	0.7	3.4	3.8	12.3	11.7	48.0	20.0
Sutton	647	1.1	2.3	2.6	8.8	10.7	48.2	26.3
East	1,794	1.0	2.3	2.8	9.8	10.9	48.3	24.8
Holderness	705	0.7	1.3	1.3	9.1	10.5	47.5	29.6
Marfleet	639	2.5	1.9	2.8	15.2	12.1	44.8	20.8
Southcoates E	440	0.9	3.4	3.2	14.1	12.0	43.2	23.2
Southcoates W	393	0.5	1.8	2.5	8.4	11.7	47.1	28.0
Park	2,177	1.2	2.0	2.3	11.8	11.5	45.8	25.4
Drypool	624	0.8	2.1	1.4	10.4	10.6	50.0	24.7
Myton	730	2.1	2.5	3.8	12.9	10.8	41.2	26.7
Newington	562	0.7	3.4	2.1	13.3	11.7	48.6	20.1
St Andrews	421	1.9	2.9	2.9	12.4	11.9	43.0	25.2
Riverside	2,337	1.4	2.7	2.6	12.2	11.2	45.7	24.3
Boothferry	595	1.3	1.3	1.2	7.7	9.4	53.3	25.7
Derringham	555	0.5	1.4	2.2	8.8	12.8	47.9	26.3
Pickering	637	2.4	2.2	1.7	8.9	14.8	48.0	22.0
West	1,787	1.5	1.7	1.7	8.5	12.4	49.7	24.6
Avenue	721	1.1	1.9	1.2	5.8	9.6	45.2	35.1
Bricknell	424	0.5	1.4	0.9	5.9	8.3	49.8	33.3
Newland	645	0.9	2.3	1.9	8.1	11.3	42.8	32.7
Wyke	1,790	0.9	2.0	1.4	6.6	9.9	45.4	33.8
Hull	13,013	1.2	2.2	2.2	10.6	11.1	47.0	25.8

14.1.8 Importance of health

Table 14.29: Do you agree with the statement “if you don’t have your health you don’t have anything” (Q40) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	“If you don’t have your health you don’t have anything” (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
Males	5,977	2.6	7.5	6.3	13.6	14.0	34.1	21.8
Females	7,045	1.9	6.0	6.0	13.0	15.0	34.5	23.7
All	13,022	2.2	6.7	6.1	13.3	14.6	34.3	22.8

Table 14.30: Do you agree with the statement “if you don’t have your health you don’t have anything” (Q40) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	“If you don’t have your health you don’t have anything” (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
16-24	2,001	4.0	10.4	9.6	19.5	17.3	24.1	14.9
25-34	2,279	2.7	7.8	6.5	17.4	17.3	27.9	20.4
35-44	2,237	1.7	5.9	5.9	14.3	15.7	34.8	21.7
45-54	2,155	2.0	6.5	5.2	11.6	13.8	35.2	25.8
55-64	1,928	1.5	5.3	5.2	9.2	13.3	40.5	25.1
65-74	1,427	1.1	4.8	4.5	8.3	9.7	42.4	29.2
75+	984	2.1	4.2	5.2	7.3	11.1	43.5	26.6

Table 14.31: Do you agree with the statement “if you don’t have your health you don’t have anything” (Q40) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	“If you don’t have your health you don’t have anything” (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
Most dep.	2,479	3.4	6.7	5.2	15.7	13.9	32.7	22.3
2	2,613	3.0	7.1	6.0	14.6	14.0	34.2	21.0
3	2,646	1.9	8.0	6.2	12.5	15.0	33.9	22.6
4	2,597	1.5	6.1	6.7	12.1	15.2	35.3	23.1
Least dep.	2,687	1.4	5.6	6.4	11.6	14.6	35.5	25.0

Table 14.32: Do you agree with the statement “if you don’t have your health you don’t have anything” (Q40) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	“If you don’t have your health you don’t have anything” (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
Bransholme E	525	3.0	7.6	8.6	16.6	15.8	29.7	18.7
Bransholme W	419	2.6	7.2	4.1	15.0	12.4	37.0	21.7
Kings Park	501	2.2	5.6	5.8	13.0	15.2	35.7	22.6
North Carr	1,445	2.6	6.8	6.3	14.9	14.6	33.9	20.9
Beverley	437	1.6	8.0	8.0	9.2	13.3	37.1	22.9
Orchard Park & Greenwood	703	3.8	6.7	3.8	17.5	14.2	32.9	21.1
University	549	2.7	6.2	6.0	13.3	12.9	32.2	26.6
Northern	1,689	2.9	6.9	5.6	14.0	13.6	33.7	23.3
Ings	595	1.8	5.7	5.4	12.1	16.0	35.0	24.0
Longhill	548	1.6	6.4	5.7	13.9	15.1	35.4	21.9
Sutton	646	1.5	5.3	6.5	11.6	13.6	36.4	25.1
East	1,789	1.7	5.8	5.9	12.5	14.9	35.6	23.8
Holderness	706	1.4	6.1	7.8	11.9	13.3	35.3	24.2
Marfleet	638	4.5	6.9	5.2	16.5	13.3	32.9	20.7
Southcoates E	438	2.5	7.1	4.6	13.9	14.8	36.8	20.3
Southcoates W	395	1.3	6.3	5.1	15.7	13.9	35.2	22.5
Park	2,177	2.5	6.6	5.9	14.3	13.7	34.9	22.1
Drypool	623	1.9	5.6	5.6	13.3	16.2	36.0	21.3
Myton	731	3.1	7.5	5.1	14.2	12.2	31.6	26.3
Newington	566	1.6	8.0	4.8	13.1	14.5	36.2	21.9
St Andrews	420	2.1	6.7	6.2	14.3	13.1	33.8	23.8
Riverside	2,340	2.3	7.0	5.3	13.7	14.0	34.3	23.5
Boothferry	597	1.2	7.9	5.5	10.1	14.1	36.2	25.1
Derringham	555	1.6	5.4	6.5	13.3	14.4	33.7	25.0
Pickering	639	2.5	5.0	6.7	12.8	15.3	36.0	21.6
West	1,791	1.8	6.1	6.3	12.1	14.6	35.3	23.8
Avenue	719	2.1	8.5	8.9	11.3	17.1	31.4	20.7
Bricknell	423	1.4	6.4	5.7	10.9	16.1	35.9	23.6
Newland	649	1.8	7.9	8.2	11.9	17.1	31.1	22.0
Wyke	1,791	1.8	7.8	7.9	11.4	16.9	32.4	21.9
Hull	13,022	2.2	6.7	6.1	13.3	14.6	34.3	22.8

14.1.9 Importance of good health

Table 14.33: Do you agree with the statement “there is nothing more important than good health” (Q40) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	“There is nothing more important than good health” (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
Males	5,971	2.0	5.3	5.8	12.8	15.4	35.8	22.9
Females	7,032	1.3	4.4	5.4	12.2	15.4	36.5	24.9
All	13,003	1.6	4.8	5.6	12.5	15.4	36.2	23.9

Table 14.34: Do you agree with the statement “there is nothing more important than good health” (Q40) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	“There is nothing more important than good health” (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
16-24	2,003	2.4	7.9	10.4	19.5	20.7	23.7	15.5
25-34	2,275	2.4	6.2	6.2	18.0	19.2	28.5	19.5
35-44	2,230	1.1	5.7	5.8	15.0	18.2	35.0	19.1
45-54	2,153	1.3	4.2	5.1	10.3	15.5	38.8	24.9
55-64	1,917	1.3	3.4	4.0	8.0	11.7	43.2	28.4
65-74	1,423	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.8	7.8	47.2	34.3
75+	991	1.4	1.8	1.8	4.1	7.4	47.2	36.2

Table 14.35: Do you agree with the statement “there is nothing more important than good health” (Q40) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	“There is nothing more important than good health” (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
Most dep.	2,468	2.1	4.5	5.0	14.5	14.7	35.0	24.1
2	2,606	1.8	5.3	6.0	14.4	15.2	34.6	22.8
3	2,648	1.7	5.2	5.4	12.4	15.4	36.4	23.6
4	2,592	1.4	4.6	5.8	11.0	16.7	37.0	23.6
Least dep.	2,689	1.1	4.4	5.8	10.2	14.9	38.0	25.6

Table 14.36: Do you agree with the statement “there is nothing more important than good health” (Q40) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	“There is nothing more important than good health” (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
Bransholme E	525	2.5	5.5	6.9	14.7	17.5	33.1	19.8
Bransholme W	414	1.9	4.6	5.3	13.5	12.8	40.1	21.7
Kings Park	501	1.0	5.2	6.2	9.4	15.6	41.3	21.4
North Carr	1,440	1.8	5.1	6.2	12.5	15.5	38.0	20.9
Beverley	434	1.4	4.4	7.4	9.9	15.7	38.5	22.8
Orchard Park & Greenwood	706	1.1	4.8	3.4	16.1	15.9	34.6	24.1
University	548	1.5	5.5	6.6	12.0	16.1	31.6	26.8
Northern	1,688	1.3	4.9	5.5	13.2	15.9	34.6	24.6
Ings	596	1.8	4.2	4.5	11.4	13.3	38.8	26.0
Longhill	554	1.4	4.7	4.5	14.4	15.2	36.3	23.5
Sutton	646	1.4	4.3	4.6	11.6	14.1	37.6	26.3
East	1,796	1.6	4.4	4.6	12.4	14.1	37.6	25.3
Holderness	708	0.7	5.2	5.9	9.2	14.5	37.7	26.7
Marfleet	635	2.5	4.7	6.1	13.9	13.1	34.8	24.9
Southcoates E	437	0.9	4.1	4.6	14.4	14.2	38.9	22.9
Southcoates W	396	0.5	4.0	5.8	13.6	12.9	37.1	26.0
Park	2,176	1.2	4.6	5.7	12.4	13.7	37.0	25.3
Drypool	625	1.0	4.6	5.9	13.6	14.9	37.4	22.6
Myton	722	1.9	5.4	6.2	14.1	13.7	30.2	28.4
Newington	566	1.9	4.1	6.2	12.7	15.0	37.6	22.4
St Andrews	420	3.1	4.3	5.2	12.4	17.6	34.5	22.9
Riverside	2,333	1.9	4.7	6.0	13.3	15.0	34.7	24.4
Boothferry	594	1.3	5.9	5.2	9.8	14.1	38.2	25.4
Derringham	552	1.1	3.4	4.2	12.9	17.2	37.1	24.1
Pickering	637	1.7	3.1	5.3	11.5	15.2	38.9	24.2
West	1,783	1.4	4.2	4.9	11.3	15.5	38.1	24.6
Avenue	717	2.1	6.4	7.1	11.3	18.4	33.2	21.5
Bricknell	424	1.2	4.7	4.5	11.1	19.3	38.0	21.2
Newland	646	2.6	6.0	6.5	12.8	17.8	32.5	21.7
Wyke	1,787	2.1	5.9	6.3	11.8	18.4	34.1	21.5
Hull	13,003	1.6	4.8	5.6	12.5	15.4	36.2	23.9

14.1.10 Involvement with health

Table 14.37: Do you agree with the statement “I am very involved in my health” (Q40) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	“I am very involved in my health” (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
Males	5,908	2.1	6.5	7.3	21.9	22.6	28.6	11.1
Females	6,890	1.4	5.8	7.7	22.5	23.4	30.1	9.2
All	12,798	1.7	6.1	7.5	22.2	23.0	29.4	10.1

Table 14.38: Do you agree with the statement “I am very involved in my health” (Q40) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	“I am very involved in my health” (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
16-24	1,999	2.4	8.6	11.9	26.4	23.2	19.1	8.5
25-34	2,260	2.1	6.7	9.7	24.2	25.4	23.1	8.8
35-44	2,218	1.7	6.6	8.3	25.6	23.5	26.3	8.1
45-54	2,134	1.9	7.0	6.0	22.1	23.2	30.6	9.1
55-64	1,893	1.1	5.0	5.0	20.1	22.2	35.1	11.4
65-74	1,369	0.7	3.0	4.5	15.9	22.5	39.9	13.6
75+	916	1.6	2.8	3.9	14.1	17.5	44.7	15.4

Table 14.39: Do you agree with the statement “I am very involved in my health” (Q40) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	“I am very involved in my health” (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
Most dep.	2,419	2.5	7.5	8.1	24.8	21.3	25.8	10.0
2	2,568	2.6	8.0	7.9	25.0	20.8	26.8	8.9
3	2,601	1.6	5.8	8.0	21.5	22.7	30.0	10.5
4	2,556	1.0	4.8	7.6	20.8	24.3	32.1	9.5
Least dep.	2,654	0.9	4.5	6.0	19.3	25.7	32.2	11.3

Table 14.40: Do you agree with the statement “I am very involved in my health” (Q40) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	“I am very involved in my health” (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
Bransholme E	519	2.9	7.5	8.1	26.6	22.5	24.7	7.7
Bransholme W	407	2.0	7.9	7.4	23.8	20.4	30.0	8.6
Kings Park	496	1.0	5.2	5.6	24.4	21.8	30.6	11.3
North Carr	1,422	2.0	6.8	7.0	25.0	21.7	28.3	9.2
Beverley	430	0.7	6.0	5.3	17.0	25.6	34.7	10.7
Orchard Park & Greenwood	684	1.9	6.9	8.9	25.9	20.5	25.4	10.5
University	544	2.2	5.7	7.9	21.1	23.0	29.0	11.0
Northern	1,658	1.7	6.3	7.7	22.0	22.6	29.0	10.7
Ings	585	0.7	4.3	7.4	18.1	26.0	32.6	10.9
Longhill	543	2.0	6.6	6.3	25.6	23.9	26.7	8.8
Sutton	636	0.9	4.6	6.9	22.8	23.3	31.6	9.9
East	1,764	1.2	5.1	6.9	22.1	24.4	30.4	9.9
Holderness	691	1.4	3.6	5.9	19.8	24.3	33.0	11.9
Marfleet	624	2.6	7.4	6.7	25.0	22.8	26.9	8.7
Southcoates E	428	1.2	8.6	9.3	25.5	18.2	29.2	7.9
Southcoates W	394	1.8	2.8	8.9	21.6	25.1	30.5	9.4
Park	2,137	1.8	5.6	7.4	22.8	22.8	30.0	9.7
Drypool	610	1.8	7.2	10.0	18.5	23.1	29.0	10.3
Myton	712	2.8	8.0	8.4	21.3	20.6	24.9	13.9
Newington	558	2.3	6.3	8.6	26.9	21.0	26.5	8.4
St Andrews	414	2.7	6.0	7.0	26.8	21.7	26.1	9.7
Riverside	2,294	2.4	7.0	8.6	22.9	21.6	26.6	10.9
Boothferry	588	1.4	4.8	5.8	20.6	24.1	35.4	8.0
Derringham	544	0.4	4.8	7.5	21.7	25.2	31.3	9.2
Pickering	626	2.6	6.5	5.0	21.1	21.2	32.6	11.0
West	1,758	1.5	5.4	6.0	21.1	23.4	33.1	9.4
Avenue	710	1.4	7.9	8.7	18.9	23.9	28.6	10.6
Bricknell	419	0.7	3.8	6.0	22.0	23.9	33.7	10.0
Newland	636	1.4	6.9	9.9	18.9	26.3	26.6	10.1
Wyke	1,765	1.2	6.6	8.5	19.6	24.8	29.1	10.3
Hull	12,798	1.7	6.1	7.5	22.2	23.0	29.4	10.1

14.1.11 Control of own health

Table 14.41: Do you agree with the statement “I am in control of my own health” (Q40) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	“I am in control of my own health” (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
Males	5,903	2.3	5.3	6.1	13.3	19.2	39.6	14.3
Females	6,883	1.9	5.3	6.3	14.5	19.5	39.8	12.6
All	12,786	2.1	5.3	6.2	13.9	19.3	39.7	13.4

Table 14.42: Do you agree with the statement “I am in control of my own health” (Q40) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	“I am in control of my own health” (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
16-24	1,990	1.3	3.9	5.5	14.6	21.1	37.4	16.3
25-34	2,258	2.2	4.6	5.5	15.4	19.7	37.9	14.7
35-44	2,212	1.9	5.2	7.0	15.0	19.1	39.2	12.7
45-54	2,128	3.0	6.4	6.9	13.4	18.1	39.8	12.4
55-64	1,876	2.3	7.1	6.7	13.0	19.8	39.9	11.1
65-74	1,381	2.0	4.5	5.9	12.4	18.3	44.2	12.6
75+	931	1.8	5.0	5.6	11.8	18.6	43.2	14.0

Table 14.43: Do you agree with the statement “I am in control of my own health” (Q40) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	“I am in control of my own health” (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
Most dep.	2,413	3.0	6.5	6.5	17.2	17.1	35.7	13.9
2	2,554	2.9	6.4	6.7	15.2	17.9	37.8	13.1
3	2,604	1.8	5.3	6.3	13.4	19.8	40.2	13.1
4	2,556	1.5	4.1	6.1	12.9	20.3	42.1	12.9
Least dep.	2,659	1.4	4.0	5.6	11.3	21.3	42.4	14.0

Table 14.44: Do you agree with the statement “I am in control of my own health” (Q40) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	“I am in control of my own health” (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
Bransholme E	513	1.9	6.8	7.0	15.0	16.4	39.8	13.1
Bransholme W	407	1.7	6.1	5.2	18.7	18.4	37.6	12.3
Kings Park	495	1.0	4.2	3.8	13.5	21.0	43.2	13.1
North Carr	1,415	1.6	5.7	5.4	15.5	18.6	40.4	12.9
Beverley	429	1.4	6.1	6.1	8.6	22.6	41.5	13.8
Orchard Park & Greenwood	682	2.2	5.6	6.2	19.6	17.0	34.5	15.0
University	536	3.0	4.5	4.3	13.2	20.9	39.4	14.7
Northern	1,647	2.2	5.3	5.5	14.7	19.7	37.9	14.6
Ings	588	1.5	4.4	6.5	12.4	20.6	41.7	12.9
Longhill	539	2.2	6.5	5.6	17.6	16.5	38.0	13.5
Sutton	635	2.0	5.8	6.1	11.8	20.3	40.6	13.2
East	1,762	1.9	5.6	6.1	13.8	19.2	40.2	13.2
Holderness	700	2.9	3.4	5.9	13.0	18.9	42.0	14.0
Marfleet	629	3.3	5.2	5.7	14.3	18.8	39.1	13.5
Southcoates E	433	1.8	5.1	6.9	17.3	18.5	39.3	11.1
Southcoates W	387	1.6	3.1	7.0	13.4	19.6	43.4	11.9
Park	2,149	2.6	4.2	6.2	14.3	18.9	40.9	12.9
Drypool	607	2.5	4.9	9.2	12.9	18.0	37.2	15.3
Myton	707	3.1	7.1	8.3	13.7	18.0	33.5	16.3
Newington	553	2.5	6.1	6.5	14.5	17.9	42.0	10.5
St Andrews	417	3.4	5.8	4.1	15.1	17.0	39.8	14.9
Riverside	2,284	2.8	6.0	7.4	13.9	17.8	37.7	14.4
Boothferry	581	0.9	5.0	4.5	12.4	20.0	44.9	12.4
Derringham	551	1.1	5.1	5.4	13.1	21.1	41.4	12.9
Pickering	629	3.3	5.1	5.6	11.6	19.2	43.4	11.8
West	1,761	1.8	5.1	5.2	12.3	20.0	43.3	12.3
Avenue	711	0.8	5.5	8.2	13.8	20.3	37.3	14.2
Bricknell	416	1.4	4.3	7.2	13.9	18.5	41.8	12.7
Newland	641	1.9	4.8	6.6	12.3	24.8	36.7	12.9
Wyke	1,768	1.4	5.0	7.4	13.3	21.5	38.1	13.4
Hull	12,786	2.1	5.3	6.2	13.9	19.3	39.7	13.4

14.1.12 Individual actions and health

Table 14.45: Do you agree with the statement “the main thing which affects my health is what I personally do” (Q40) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	“The main thing which affects my health is what I personally do” (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
Males	5,921	2.2	4.7	4.0	12.4	16.7	43.2	16.8
Females	6,870	2.3	5.7	4.9	15.9	18.1	39.0	14.0
All	12,791	2.3	5.3	4.5	14.3	17.5	41.0	15.3

Table 14.46: Do you agree with the statement “the main thing which affects my health is what I personally do” (Q40) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	“The main thing which affects my health is what I personally do” (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
16-24	1,998	1.9	3.4	3.8	15.6	19.4	37.3	18.6
25-34	2,267	1.9	4.2	4.5	15.1	18.2	39.1	16.9
35-44	2,216	1.8	4.6	4.1	15.1	18.7	40.1	15.6
45-54	2,128	2.7	7.3	4.8	14.1	17.0	39.7	14.4
55-64	1,887	2.7	6.6	5.2	14.1	16.5	42.3	12.6
65-74	1,372	2.7	6.3	4.2	12.2	15.5	46.3	12.8
75+	914	2.5	4.8	4.9	10.9	14.4	47.7	14.7

Table 14.47: Do you agree with the statement “the main thing which affects my health is what I personally do” (Q40) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	“The main thing which affects my health is what I personally do” (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
Most dep.	2,423	2.7	6.1	5.2	17.5	16.3	37.4	14.8
2	2,555	2.3	5.5	4.2	15.5	18.2	39.5	14.8
3	2,600	2.5	5.8	4.5	13.4	17.5	41.0	15.4
4	2,559	2.2	4.9	4.2	13.2	17.2	43.3	15.0
Least dep.	2,654	1.6	4.0	4.4	12.1	18.0	43.4	16.4

Table 14.48: Do you agree with the statement “the main thing which affects my health is what I personally do” (Q40) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	“The main thing which affects my health is what I personally do” (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
Bransholme E	516	1.9	6.6	5.4	19.0	15.5	38.6	13.0
Bransholme W	410	1.7	4.6	4.9	16.6	19.0	40.5	12.7
Kings Park	497	1.6	3.8	3.6	12.5	17.5	45.5	15.5
North Carr	1,423	1.8	5.1	4.6	16.0	17.2	41.5	13.8
Beverley	431	2.1	3.9	3.5	11.1	19.0	44.3	16.0
Orchard Park & Greenwood	685	2.8	9.1	3.4	19.6	15.9	34.5	14.9
University	544	2.0	5.0	3.7	14.2	18.6	40.1	16.5
Northern	1,660	2.3	6.4	3.5	15.6	17.6	38.9	15.7
Ings	584	2.2	6.2	3.9	13.7	17.0	43.3	13.7
Longhill	539	2.8	7.2	3.2	17.3	17.3	42.7	9.6
Sutton	635	2.2	5.0	4.7	12.8	17.6	42.0	15.6
East	1,758	2.4	6.1	4.0	14.4	17.3	42.7	13.1
Holderness	698	3.0	4.7	5.4	14.6	16.5	40.8	14.9
Marfleet	626	2.7	4.6	5.6	14.7	19.5	36.7	16.1
Southcoates E	429	1.4	6.5	4.7	12.6	16.6	43.4	14.9
Southcoates W	388	1.3	3.4	6.4	14.2	18.6	42.0	14.2
Park	2,141	2.3	4.8	5.5	14.2	17.7	40.4	15.1
Drypool	606	2.0	4.8	4.0	13.2	16.7	41.7	17.7
Myton	715	2.8	5.3	4.8	14.3	16.8	36.4	19.7
Newington	547	3.5	4.9	5.3	17.9	14.8	39.7	13.9
St Andrews	412	2.2	5.1	5.8	14.3	18.2	39.6	14.8
Riverside	2,280	2.6	5.0	4.9	14.9	16.5	39.2	16.9
Boothferry	588	1.5	4.8	3.6	13.4	16.8	43.2	16.7
Derringham	550	1.5	5.5	3.1	13.3	17.8	44.4	14.5
Pickering	619	2.3	5.3	4.2	12.8	17.6	43.0	14.9
West	1,757	1.8	5.2	3.6	13.1	17.4	43.5	15.4
Avenue	716	2.0	4.6	5.3	11.7	18.4	41.8	16.2
Bricknell	416	2.6	4.1	3.8	11.3	18.3	44.2	15.6
Newland	640	2.7	4.7	5.2	12.8	18.9	38.9	16.9
Wyke	1,772	2.4	4.5	4.9	12.0	18.6	41.3	16.3
Hull	12,791	2.3	5.3	4.5	14.3	17.5	41.0	15.3

14.1.13 Fatalism about getting ill

Table 14.49: Do you agree with the statement “if a person is meant to get ill, it doesn’t matter what a doctor tells then to do, they will get ill anyway” (Q40) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	“If a person is meant to get ill, it doesn’t matter what a doctor tells then to do, they will get ill anyway” (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
Males	5,920	14.5	27.1	9.6	20.6	10.0	12.9	5.4
Females	6,902	12.9	25.4	10.8	23.5	10.9	11.5	5.1
All	12,822	13.6	26.2	10.2	22.2	10.5	12.1	5.2

Table 14.50: Do you agree with the statement “if a person is meant to get ill, it doesn’t matter what a doctor tells then to do, they will get ill anyway” (Q40) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	“If a person is meant to get ill, it doesn’t matter what a doctor tells then to do, they will get ill anyway” (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
16-24	1,991	14.6	25.5	11.9	25.3	9.4	8.7	4.7
25-34	2,268	13.1	22.6	10.8	27.3	11.1	10.4	4.8
35-44	2,220	12.8	27.3	10.9	24.3	10.2	10.2	4.2
45-54	2,141	14.0	25.4	11.1	21.4	10.6	12.1	5.4
55-64	1,894	14.7	30.7	8.1	18.5	10.5	12.2	5.4
65-74	1,380	12.9	29.1	8.1	16.2	10.4	17.1	6.3
75+	920	12.6	22.2	9.0	16.1	11.5	21.0	7.6

Table 14.51: Do you agree with the statement “if a person is meant to get ill, it doesn’t matter what a doctor tells then to do, they will get ill anyway” (Q40) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	“If a person is meant to get ill, it doesn’t matter what a doctor tells then to do, they will get ill anyway” (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
Most dep.	2,435	12.2	22.8	9.1	22.2	11.5	14.6	7.5
2	2,566	12.9	21.6	9.4	24.4	10.6	13.8	7.2
3	2,606	13.5	25.4	10.4	22.7	10.6	12.7	4.5
4	2,552	15.0	29.4	11.6	20.7	9.2	10.3	3.8
Least dep.	2,663	14.3	31.2	10.5	20.9	10.4	9.5	3.2

Table 14.52: Do you agree with the statement “if a person is meant to get ill, it doesn’t matter what a doctor tells then to do, they will get ill anyway” (Q40) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	“If a person is meant to get ill, it doesn’t matter what a doctor tells then to do, they will get ill anyway” (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
Bransholme E	516	11.6	22.7	8.5	24.0	12.6	15.5	5.0
Bransholme W	410	11.5	22.4	10.0	24.1	8.5	16.1	7.3
Kings Park	500	13.2	30.4	10.6	21.4	11.4	9.8	3.2
North Carr	1,426	12.1	25.3	9.7	23.1	11.0	13.7	5.0
Beverley	433	17.3	29.6	11.3	19.6	11.5	8.8	1.8
Orchard Park & Greenwood	691	11.7	21.1	8.7	23.3	11.7	15.2	8.2
University	540	12.6	25.6	9.4	23.5	10.0	12.4	6.5
Northern	1,664	13.5	24.8	9.6	22.4	11.1	12.6	6.0
Ings	587	14.5	28.3	9.7	20.6	10.9	11.4	4.6
Longhill	541	10.7	25.3	8.7	28.5	9.8	12.6	4.4
Sutton	635	14.8	29.0	9.9	18.4	10.1	13.2	4.6
East	1,763	13.4	27.6	9.5	22.2	10.3	12.4	4.5
Holderness	693	13.1	31.5	8.9	20.9	9.5	10.8	5.2
Marfleet	629	11.9	21.5	9.1	25.1	11.6	11.4	9.4
Southcoates E	430	10.5	22.3	10.0	21.2	13.5	17.4	5.1
Southcoates W	394	10.2	22.8	10.9	25.4	10.7	15.0	5.1
Park	2,146	11.7	25.1	9.6	23.0	11.1	13.1	6.4
Drypool	612	13.2	28.1	9.6	22.4	10.5	11.4	4.7
Myton	714	13.3	24.1	9.5	22.8	8.8	12.0	9.4
Newington	554	12.3	22.7	9.6	24.2	11.0	15.5	4.7
St Andrews	415	15.9	21.0	9.6	21.0	12.0	14.2	6.3
Riverside	2,295	13.5	24.3	9.6	22.7	10.4	13.1	6.4
Boothferry	586	15.4	30.2	10.9	20.6	9.2	9.4	4.3
Derringham	544	12.3	27.6	13.8	25.2	9.2	9.4	2.6
Pickering	624	10.4	22.6	12.2	24.2	9.9	15.7	5.0
West	1,754	12.7	26.7	12.3	23.3	9.5	11.6	4.0
Avenue	713	20.2	31.6	10.8	16.5	9.7	7.9	3.4
Bricknell	421	16.2	31.1	11.4	20.0	11.4	6.7	3.3
Newland	640	18.3	27.5	12.5	19.4	8.9	9.8	3.6
Wyke	1,774	18.5	30.0	11.6	18.4	9.8	8.3	3.4
Hull	12,822	13.6	26.2	10.2	22.2	10.5	12.1	5.2

14.1.14 Intention to lead a healthy lifestyle

Table 14.53: Do you agree with the statement “I intend to lead a healthy lifestyle over the next 12 months” (Q40) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	“I intend to lead a healthy lifestyle over the next 12 months” (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
Males	5,952	1.4	2.5	2.7	17.9	17.8	38.5	19.1
Females	6,964	1.0	1.6	2.1	16.6	17.1	42.9	18.7
All	12,916	1.2	2.0	2.4	17.2	17.4	40.9	18.9

Table 14.54: Do you agree with the statement “I intend to lead a healthy lifestyle over the next 12 months” (Q40) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	“I intend to lead a healthy lifestyle over the next 12 months” (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
16-24	1,997	1.0	2.2	2.9	19.5	17.5	32.8	24.2
25-34	2,270	1.3	2.3	2.9	17.0	19.0	37.8	19.6
35-44	2,222	0.7	2.4	2.1	19.9	18.5	39.8	16.6
45-54	2,146	1.4	2.3	2.7	18.6	18.7	40.2	16.2
55-64	1,911	1.5	1.6	2.4	18.0	17.0	42.9	16.6
65-74	1,408	1.1	1.6	1.9	12.2	14.6	50.2	18.5
75+	952	1.6	0.8	1.3	9.5	13.0	51.3	22.6

Table 14.55: Do you agree with the statement “I intend to lead a healthy lifestyle over the next 12 months” (Q40) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	“I intend to lead a healthy lifestyle over the next 12 months” (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
Most dep.	2,448	1.8	3.0	3.1	22.3	17.9	34.2	17.6
2	2,586	1.7	3.0	3.1	21.6	16.7	36.3	17.6
3	2,624	1.0	2.0	2.2	16.4	17.8	42.3	18.3
4	2,580	1.1	1.5	2.2	14.1	18.1	43.3	19.6
Least dep.	2,678	0.5	0.6	1.5	12.2	16.5	47.6	21.1

Table 14.56: Do you agree with the statement “I intend to lead a healthy lifestyle over the next 12 months” (Q40) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	“I intend to lead a healthy lifestyle over the next 12 months” (%)						
		Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
Bransholme E	522	1.7	2.9	3.3	20.1	18.0	39.7	14.4
Bransholme W	411	0.5	1.9	2.4	20.4	16.8	41.6	16.3
Kings Park	498	0.4	0.4	1.4	12.2	17.9	45.8	21.9
North Carr	1,431	0.9	1.7	2.4	17.5	17.6	42.3	17.5
Beverley	436	0.7	0.5	1.1	13.1	17.0	50.5	17.2
Orchard Park & Greenwood	696	1.9	4.0	4.0	27.0	17.2	30.2	15.7
University	546	1.5	2.0	2.0	15.0	17.2	40.7	21.6
Northern	1,678	1.4	2.4	2.6	19.5	17.2	38.9	18.0
Ings	591	1.7	1.5	2.5	12.7	16.8	45.2	19.6
Longhill	548	1.8	3.1	3.3	18.8	21.2	35.9	15.9
Sutton	647	1.2	1.2	2.0	15.6	16.4	45.3	18.2
East	1,786	1.6	1.9	2.6	15.6	18.0	42.4	18.0
Holderness	699	0.6	1.0	2.1	14.6	16.0	44.9	20.7
Marfleet	632	2.2	1.4	2.2	21.2	19.9	36.6	16.5
Southcoates E	431	1.2	2.8	3.7	22.0	16.0	36.7	17.6
Southcoates W	390	0.5	2.1	1.8	17.4	18.2	43.1	16.9
Park	2,152	1.2	1.7	2.4	18.5	17.6	40.5	18.2
Drypool	615	1.6	2.6	2.3	17.2	15.4	40.7	20.2
Myton	714	1.5	3.2	2.1	20.2	14.7	35.3	23.0
Newington	559	0.7	2.3	1.8	22.7	18.2	38.6	15.6
St Andrews	421	1.7	1.9	4.5	18.8	20.0	35.4	17.8
Riverside	2,309	1.4	2.6	2.5	19.7	16.7	37.5	19.5
Boothferry	591	1.0	0.8	1.4	13.7	15.2	50.1	17.8
Derringham	552	0.4	1.1	2.9	14.5	19.7	44.0	17.4
Pickering	637	1.7	1.6	2.0	15.9	17.7	41.3	19.8
West	1,780	1.1	1.2	2.1	14.7	17.5	45.1	18.4
Avenue	716	1.0	3.1	1.8	14.1	18.6	40.6	20.8
Bricknell	421	0.2	1.0	0.7	11.9	15.2	46.8	24.2
Newland	643	0.6	2.5	3.9	16.0	17.9	36.9	22.2
Wyke	1,780	0.7	2.4	2.3	14.3	17.5	40.7	22.1
Hull	12,916	1.2	2.0	2.4	17.2	17.4	40.9	18.9

14.1.15 Ease of leading a healthy lifestyle

Table 14.57: How easy would it be for you to lead a healthy lifestyle (Q41) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	How easy would it be for you to lead a healthy lifestyle (%)						
		Extremely difficult	2	3	4	5	6	Extremely easy
Males	5,993	5.0	5.6	11.0	22.7	26.4	19.6	9.6
Females	7,053	4.7	4.9	10.6	25.1	25.5	19.8	9.6
All	13,046	4.8	5.2	10.8	24.0	25.9	19.7	9.6

Table 14.58: How easy would it be for you to lead a healthy lifestyle (Q41) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How easy would it be for you to lead a healthy lifestyle (%)						
		Extremely difficult	2	3	4	5	6	Extremely easy
16-24	1,989	2.1	4.5	11.2	24.1	28.3	21.2	8.6
25-34	2,276	2.7	4.3	11.9	24.6	27.9	20.1	8.5
35-44	2,228	3.7	5.7	10.7	24.5	27.0	20.3	8.0
45-54	2,158	5.9	5.3	11.2	25.4	23.5	19.8	8.9
55-64	1,933	6.2	6.9	11.6	23.1	23.8	19.0	9.5
65-74	1,448	7.1	5.5	8.6	21.6	25.7	18.2	13.3
75+	1,004	9.5	3.7	8.6	22.9	24.3	17.7	13.3

Table 14.59: How easy would it be for you to lead a healthy lifestyle (Q41) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How easy would it be for you to lead a healthy lifestyle (%)						
		Extremely difficult	2	3	4	5	6	Extremely easy
Most dep.	2,482	7.4	6.9	12.0	25.7	23.3	14.9	9.8
2	2,620	6.5	5.9	13.0	26.9	22.2	16.1	9.4
3	2,658	4.9	5.5	10.5	23.1	26.7	20.3	9.0
4	2,592	3.3	4.9	9.5	23.0	28.1	22.0	9.3
Least dep.	2,694	2.3	3.0	9.1	21.3	29.2	24.8	10.3

Table 14.60: How easy would it be for you to lead a healthy lifestyle (Q41) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	How easy would it be for you to lead a healthy lifestyle (%)						
		Extremely difficult	2	3	4	5	6	Extremely easy
Bransholme E	528	5.1	4.9	11.6	27.8	23.3	17.4	9.8
Bransholme W	423	7.6	5.9	10.6	29.6	20.3	16.8	9.2
Kings Park	502	2.6	3.0	8.6	22.7	28.1	22.9	12.2
North Carr	1,453	5.0	4.5	10.3	26.6	24.1	19.1	10.5
Beverley	437	2.1	3.7	9.6	23.1	31.4	23.1	7.1
Orchard Park & Greenwood	701	8.3	6.8	13.4	26.2	21.1	13.8	10.3
University	546	3.1	5.1	11.7	23.1	25.3	21.2	10.4
Northern	1,684	5.0	5.5	11.9	24.4	25.1	18.6	9.5
Ings	600	4.2	3.8	10.2	23.0	26.3	23.0	9.5
Longhill	550	7.8	5.6	9.1	31.1	23.6	16.2	6.5
Sutton	650	5.1	3.7	10.5	22.9	26.3	21.8	9.7
East	1,800	5.6	4.3	9.9	25.4	25.5	20.5	8.7
Holderness	710	3.4	3.7	8.9	22.8	26.6	23.1	11.5
Marfleet	637	5.2	5.3	10.7	28.4	25.7	16.0	8.6
Southcoates E	444	4.1	7.2	11.9	26.1	24.5	15.5	10.6
Southcoates W	399	4.5	5.0	11.8	23.3	28.6	19.8	7.0
Park	2,190	4.2	5.1	10.5	25.2	26.3	18.9	9.7
Drypool	623	5.8	4.5	11.1	23.9	23.3	22.0	9.5
Myton	730	7.4	6.4	12.2	20.5	25.5	17.9	10.0
Newington	568	5.1	7.2	13.6	27.3	23.4	15.3	8.1
St Andrews	423	7.3	5.9	10.4	26.7	25.1	13.7	10.9
Riverside	2,344	6.4	6.0	11.9	24.2	24.3	17.6	9.6
Boothferry	591	3.2	4.6	8.0	22.7	25.5	25.0	11.0
Derringham	558	3.8	4.7	9.3	25.1	26.3	20.8	10.0
Pickering	641	5.8	6.6	11.1	21.4	25.7	18.7	10.8
West	1,790	4.3	5.3	9.5	23.0	25.9	21.5	10.6
Avenue	720	3.6	6.4	10.8	16.1	29.6	25.0	8.5
Bricknell	423	2.1	3.8	9.2	21.5	31.7	21.0	10.6
Newland	642	2.8	5.1	12.8	21.2	30.5	20.2	7.3
Wyke	1,785	3.0	5.3	11.1	19.2	30.4	22.4	8.6
Hull	13,046	4.8	5.2	10.8	24.0	25.9	19.7	9.6

14.1.16 Control over healthy lifestyle

Table 14.61: How much control do you believe you have over whether or not you can lead a healthy lifestyle over the following year (Q42) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	How much control do you believe you have over whether or not you can lead a healthy lifestyle over the following year (%)						
		Extremely difficult	2	3	4	5	6	Extremely easy
Males	6,020	3.5	3.4	7.5	16.7	23.8	22.4	22.7
Females	7,081	2.8	3.2	7.8	18.6	21.3	21.4	24.9
All	13,101	3.1	3.3	7.7	17.7	22.5	21.8	23.9

Table 14.62: How much control do you believe you have over whether or not you can lead a healthy lifestyle over the following year (Q42) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How much control do you believe you have over whether or not you can lead a healthy lifestyle over the following year (%)						
		Extremely difficult	2	3	4	5	6	Extremely easy
16-24	2,004	0.9	2.1	5.7	16.4	23.9	22.7	28.1
25-34	2,283	2.0	2.2	6.4	17.1	22.8	24.4	25.2
35-44	2,239	2.4	4.2	7.1	17.1	22.6	23.6	23.0
45-54	2,175	4.0	3.5	9.3	18.4	22.3	20.1	22.3
55-64	1,932	4.1	4.8	9.2	18.6	20.6	21.0	21.7
65-74	1,451	4.6	3.1	6.8	18.5	22.7	21.2	23.2
75+	1,006	5.7	3.0	10.6	18.5	22.4	16.6	23.3

Table 14.63: How much control do you believe you have over whether or not you can lead a healthy lifestyle over the following year (Q42) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How much control do you believe you have over whether or not you can lead a healthy lifestyle over the following year (%)						
		Extremely difficult	2	3	4	5	6	Extremely easy
Most dep.	2,503	4.8	4.2	10.6	19.6	22.3	16.3	22.2
2	2,623	4.1	4.2	9.6	20.9	19.4	17.5	24.3
3	2,677	3.0	3.5	7.6	18.0	22.0	22.9	23.1
4	2,599	2.2	2.8	6.4	16.9	23.0	24.5	24.2
Least dep.	2,699	1.6	1.9	4.4	13.4	25.5	27.6	25.5

Table 14.64: How much control do you believe you have over whether or not you can lead a healthy lifestyle over the following year (Q42) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	How much control do you believe you have over whether or not you can lead a healthy lifestyle over the following year (%)						
		Extremely difficult	2	3	4	5	6	Extremely easy
Bransholme E	528	3.6	4.4	9.5	22.0	19.3	17.4	23.9
Bransholme W	421	2.9	5.0	9.3	21.6	20.0	15.9	25.4
Kings Park	502	1.8	1.6	4.6	13.9	24.1	26.9	27.1
North Carr	1,451	2.8	3.6	7.7	19.1	21.2	20.3	25.4
Beverley	437	1.1	1.4	4.8	16.9	26.5	24.5	24.7
Orchard Park & Greenwood	707	5.5	4.5	13.0	18.4	20.9	14.9	22.8
University	551	2.7	3.3	7.6	16.0	23.0	22.0	25.4
Northern	1,695	3.5	3.3	9.1	17.2	23.1	19.6	24.1
Ings	604	2.3	2.5	5.6	17.1	23.0	24.8	24.7
Longhill	556	3.2	4.0	7.2	20.1	22.5	19.4	23.6
Sutton	651	3.2	3.2	4.9	18.4	22.9	22.4	24.9
East	1,811	2.9	3.2	5.9	18.5	22.8	22.3	24.4
Holderness	707	3.0	1.8	5.5	16.5	22.5	25.9	24.8
Marfleet	641	4.1	3.9	9.7	18.6	20.6	19.2	24.0
Southcoates E	440	3.4	2.7	9.8	22.0	21.6	17.5	23.0
Southcoates W	394	2.5	2.8	7.6	16.8	23.6	24.6	22.1
Park	2,182	3.3	2.8	8.0	18.3	22.0	22.0	23.7
Drypool	622	2.6	4.7	8.0	18.3	21.9	21.2	23.3
Myton	738	5.3	3.8	7.2	19.9	23.3	18.3	22.2
Newington	573	3.8	4.5	10.5	20.4	21.3	17.6	21.8
St Andrews	425	4.0	3.8	9.6	19.1	22.1	19.1	22.4
Riverside	2,358	4.0	4.2	8.7	19.5	22.2	19.0	22.4
Boothferry	599	2.2	2.8	5.5	13.2	22.7	24.5	29.0
Derringham	559	2.3	1.8	7.7	16.8	23.1	22.4	25.9
Pickering	649	3.9	4.6	9.4	17.1	20.3	21.0	23.7
West	1,807	2.8	3.2	7.6	15.7	22.0	22.6	26.2
Avenue	719	3.1	1.9	6.7	13.8	22.3	30.3	22.0
Bricknell	427	1.4	3.3	5.4	14.5	22.7	29.7	23.0
Newland	651	1.8	3.4	7.4	17.5	26.7	22.4	20.7
Wyke	1,797	2.2	2.8	6.6	15.3	24.0	27.3	21.8
Hull	13,101	3.1	3.3	7.7	17.7	22.5	21.8	23.9

14.1.17 Enjoyability of leading a healthy lifestyle

Table 14.65: For you, how enjoyable would leading a healthy lifestyle be (Q43) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	How enjoyable would it be to lead a healthy lifestyle (%)						
		Extremely difficult	2	3	4	5	6	Extremely easy
Males	6,006	2.1	2.3	6.2	17.4	22.5	23.4	26.1
Females	7,062	1.6	2.3	5.8	17.5	23.7	23.0	26.0
All	13,068	1.9	2.3	6.0	17.5	23.1	23.2	26.1

Table 14.66: For you, how enjoyable would leading a healthy lifestyle be (Q43) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How enjoyable would it be to lead a healthy lifestyle (%)						
		Extremely difficult	2	3	4	5	6	Extremely easy
16-24	2,004	2.6	2.7	5.9	19.8	24.7	23.0	21.4
25-34	2,282	1.7	2.2	6.4	18.9	25.9	23.5	21.3
35-44	2,236	1.2	2.5	6.9	18.4	25.2	24.9	20.9
45-54	2,173	2.0	2.1	6.4	17.6	22.9	23.6	25.4
55-64	1,930	1.4	2.4	5.4	17.3	21.8	23.5	28.2
65-74	1,442	2.4	2.1	4.2	14.0	20.4	21.2	35.8
75+	990	2.0	2.0	5.4	12.3	16.8	20.3	41.2

Table 14.67: For you, how enjoyable would leading a healthy lifestyle be (Q43) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How enjoyable would it be to lead a healthy lifestyle (%)						
		Extremely difficult	2	3	4	5	6	Extremely easy
Most dep.	2,501	2.6	2.4	6.8	20.3	21.8	19.0	27.1
2	2,612	2.3	2.9	7.0	19.6	21.6	21.1	25.5
3	2,667	1.9	2.3	5.9	17.3	22.9	24.2	25.5
4	2,594	1.2	2.0	5.6	15.7	24.1	25.1	26.4
Least dep.	2,694	1.4	1.9	4.6	14.7	25.2	26.2	25.9

Table 14.68: For you, how enjoyable would leading a healthy lifestyle be (Q43) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	How enjoyable would it be to lead a healthy lifestyle (%)						
		Extremely difficult	2	3	4	5	6	Extremely easy
Bransholme E	527	0.6	2.8	7.6	19.7	24.1	20.7	24.5
Bransholme W	421	2.6	2.1	8.3	18.5	22.6	20.9	24.9
Kings Park	498	1.2	2.0	6.0	18.5	25.9	22.9	23.5
North Carr	1,446	1.4	2.4	7.3	18.9	24.3	21.5	24.3
Beverley	437	0.7	3.2	4.3	12.8	26.3	27.0	25.6
Orchard Park & Greenwood	709	3.7	3.1	6.9	20.2	22.6	19.2	24.4
University	548	2.2	2.2	3.5	19.5	24.3	23.7	24.6
Northern	1,694	2.4	2.8	5.1	18.1	24.1	22.7	24.8
Ings	598	1.3	0.8	4.8	16.1	23.2	26.4	27.3
Longhill	553	2.2	4.2	5.6	18.3	23.5	21.0	25.3
Sutton	651	1.4	2.5	4.8	19.4	22.6	24.4	25.0
East	1,802	1.6	2.4	5.0	17.9	23.1	24.0	25.9
Holderness	707	1.4	1.6	5.4	15.7	24.6	24.2	27.2
Marfleet	637	3.0	1.7	6.3	19.9	20.7	22.3	26.1
Southcoates E	439	1.1	2.7	7.5	19.1	22.8	21.9	24.8
Southcoates W	396	2.5	2.0	6.8	20.2	20.2	22.7	25.5
Park	2,179	2.0	1.9	6.3	18.4	22.3	22.9	26.1
Drypool	621	1.8	2.9	6.6	17.1	22.7	23.2	25.8
Myton	736	3.4	1.1	6.9	20.1	22.0	16.2	30.3
Newington	571	1.2	2.8	7.7	17.5	21.5	23.1	26.1
St Andrews	423	1.9	1.9	5.9	18.9	23.2	20.8	27.4
Riverside	2,351	2.2	2.1	6.8	18.5	22.3	20.5	27.6
Boothferry	600	2.0	2.8	5.3	12.8	20.7	28.5	27.8
Derringham	558	1.8	2.0	5.9	16.1	23.8	23.1	27.2
Pickering	646	2.5	2.3	6.5	15.8	23.2	24.5	25.2
West	1,804	2.1	2.4	5.9	14.9	22.6	25.4	26.7
Avenue	717	1.8	2.4	5.2	13.5	24.4	25.5	27.2
Bricknell	425	0.5	1.9	4.0	13.9	23.8	27.3	28.7
Newland	650	0.9	2.8	5.7	18.2	24.2	24.8	23.5
Wyke	1,792	1.2	2.4	5.1	15.3	24.2	25.7	26.2
Hull	13,068	1.9	2.3	6.0	17.5	23.1	23.2	26.1

14.1.18 Healthy lifestyle and risk to health

Table 14.69: If you don't lead a healthy lifestyle, when would your health be at risk (Q44) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	If you don't lead a healthy lifestyle, when would your health be at risk (%)				
		In the next 12 months	In the next few years	In the next 10-20 years	Much later in my life	Not at all
Males	5,942	15.0	36.1	29.3	14.7	4.9
Females	6,995	16.6	36.8	26.7	15.0	4.9
All	12,937	15.9	36.5	27.9	14.8	4.9

Table 14.70: If you don't lead a healthy lifestyle, when would your health be at risk (Q44) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	If you don't lead a healthy lifestyle, when would your health be at risk (%)				
		In the next 12 months	In the next few years	In the next 10-20 years	Much later in my life	Not at all
16-24	1,993	10.0	20.1	32.5	32.4	5.0
25-34	2,261	10.3	24.4	39.7	20.3	5.3
35-44	2,212	13.4	31.9	37.7	13.1	3.9
45-54	2,149	15.3	40.2	29.8	9.9	4.8
55-64	1,904	20.5	49.7	18.2	7.5	4.1
65-74	1,439	21.7	53.4	12.9	6.3	5.7
75+	968	30.7	49.2	5.7	8.0	6.5

Table 14.71: If you don't lead a healthy lifestyle, when would your health be at risk (Q44) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	If you don't lead a healthy lifestyle, when would your health be at risk (%)				
		In the next 12 months	In the next few years	In the next 10-20 years	Much later in my life	Not at all
Most dep.	2,465	16.6	32.9	26.9	16.0	7.5
2	2,579	16.0	35.8	24.9	17.5	5.9
3	2,651	16.2	34.3	29.2	15.2	5.2
4	2,565	16.4	38.3	29.1	12.8	3.5
Least dep.	2,677	14.4	41.0	29.2	12.7	2.6

Table 14.72: If you don't lead a healthy lifestyle, when would your health be at risk (Q44) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	If you don't lead a healthy lifestyle, when would your health be at risk (%)				
		In the next 12 months	In the next few years	In the next 10-20 years	Much later in my life	Not at all
Bransholme E	523	14.5	29.8	31.7	16.6	7.3
Bransholme W	414	16.2	37.9	21.0	18.8	6.0
Kings Park	500	12.4	38.2	33.2	15.0	1.2
North Carr	1,437	14.3	35.1	29.2	16.7	4.8
Beverley	433	14.8	44.8	26.6	11.3	2.5
Orchard Park & Greenwood	705	14.9	32.2	28.7	15.0	9.2
University	540	15.6	35.6	27.6	17.6	3.7
Northern	1,678	15.1	36.5	27.8	14.9	5.7
Ings	595	16.3	37.6	28.9	13.1	4.0
Longhill	554	15.3	38.8	26.5	13.5	5.8
Sutton	639	14.6	39.1	29.3	12.2	4.9
East	1,788	15.4	38.5	28.3	12.9	4.9
Holderness	701	17.3	40.7	25.2	13.6	3.3
Marfleet	630	15.2	35.2	26.5	17.0	6.0
Southcoates E	433	15.2	34.9	27.5	16.2	6.2
Southcoates W	394	15.0	36.8	26.9	16.2	5.1
Park	2,158	15.8	37.2	26.4	15.6	5.0
Drypool	613	17.3	36.1	28.5	13.5	4.6
Myton	726	18.9	31.1	27.7	17.5	4.8
Newington	558	17.0	36.0	24.6	15.8	6.6
St Andrews	415	16.1	36.9	25.1	14.2	7.7
Riverside	2,312	17.5	34.6	26.7	15.4	5.7
Boothferry	596	15.8	38.3	28.2	14.1	3.7
Derringham	550	14.9	40.5	27.8	12.0	4.7
Pickering	639	14.4	38.2	26.9	16.3	4.2
West	1,785	15.0	38.9	27.6	14.2	4.2
Avenue	714	18.3	35.7	28.9	13.3	3.8
Bricknell	421	18.3	41.6	26.1	12.8	1.2
Newland	644	15.8	28.7	34.6	15.5	5.3
Wyke	1,779	17.4	34.6	30.3	14.0	3.7
Hull	12,937	15.9	36.5	27.9	14.8	4.9

14.1.19 Chances of getting ill compared to others

Table 14.73: Compared with other people of your age, how likely do you think it is that you will get seriously ill at some point over the next few years (Q45) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Compared with other people of your age, how likely is it that you will get seriously ill over the next few years (%)					
		Much more likely	A little more likely	No more or less likely	A little less likely	Much less likely	Already have a serious illness
Males	5,929	7.5	15.2	48.5	12.7	11.5	4.5
Females	6,993	6.2	15.3	55.7	9.7	8.3	4.8
All	12,922	6.8	15.2	52.4	11.1	9.8	4.7

Table 14.74: Compared with other people of your age, how likely do you think it is that you will get seriously ill at some point over the next few years (Q45) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Compared with other people of your age, how likely is it that you will get seriously ill over the next few years (%)					
		Much more likely	A little more likely	No more or less likely	A little less likely	Much less likely	Already have a serious illness
16-24	1,972	4.4	14.5	54.8	12.5	13.1	0.7
25-34	2,235	5.7	14.5	58.7	11.3	8.6	1.1
35-44	2,197	8.0	15.3	54.2	10.7	9.2	2.6
45-54	2,143	8.3	15.8	50.3	11.6	9.2	4.8
55-64	1,914	7.3	17.1	48.1	10.2	8.9	8.4
65-74	1,444	6.5	14.9	49.0	11.4	8.9	9.3
75+	1,006	7.3	14.1	47.5	8.7	11.4	10.9

Table 14.75: Compared with other people of your age, how likely do you think it is that you will get seriously ill at some point over the next few years (Q45) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Compared with other people of your age, how likely is it that you will get seriously ill over the next few years (%)					
		Much more likely	A little more likely	No more or less likely	A little less likely	Much less likely	Already have a serious illness
Most dep.	2,465	8.9	16.3	49.9	9.2	8.7	6.9
2	2,590	9.3	16.6	51.3	9.2	8.7	4.8
3	2,656	6.1	15.1	52.7	11.2	10.2	4.7
4	2,564	5.9	14.8	52.3	12.1	10.7	4.2
Least dep.	2,647	3.8	13.5	55.6	13.6	10.7	2.8

Table 14.76: Compared with other people of your age, how likely do you think it is that you will get seriously ill at some point over the next few years (Q45) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Compared with other people of your age, how likely is it that you will get seriously ill over the next few years (%)					
		Much more likely	A little more likely	No more or less likely	A little less likely	Much less likely	Already have a serious illness
Bransholme E	526	8.7	14.6	50.6	12.5	8.9	4.6
Bransholme W	415	9.9	15.4	54.5	6.0	8.7	5.5
Kings Park	492	3.5	13.2	56.5	12.8	11.4	2.6
North Carr	1,433	7.3	14.4	53.7	10.7	9.7	4.2
Beverley	426	4.7	15.5	53.3	13.6	10.1	2.8
Orchard Park & Greenwood	703	9.8	18.1	49.8	8.3	8.7	5.4
University	541	7.2	16.8	44.7	12.4	14.0	4.8
Northern	1,670	7.7	17.0	49.0	11.0	10.8	4.6
Ings	597	6.0	12.2	55.3	12.7	9.0	4.7
Longhill	557	8.3	15.6	50.4	11.3	8.6	5.7
Sutton	638	7.8	11.8	58.0	9.7	7.7	5.0
East	1,792	7.4	13.1	54.7	11.2	8.4	5.1
Holderness	695	5.2	14.8	54.2	10.2	11.4	4.2
Marfleet	636	7.2	14.3	53.8	10.8	7.7	6.1
Southcoates E	437	6.9	15.1	51.3	9.2	11.2	6.4
Southcoates W	391	6.9	15.1	55.0	12.3	6.9	3.8
Park	2,159	6.4	14.8	53.6	10.6	9.4	5.1
Drypool	614	7.3	16.9	50.7	10.1	10.4	4.6
Myton	721	8.0	15.4	51.0	10.5	8.5	6.5
Newington	560	7.5	18.4	53.2	7.3	8.4	5.2
St Andrews	414	9.2	18.1	48.6	9.9	8.7	5.6
Riverside	2,309	7.9	17.0	51.0	9.5	9.0	5.5
Boothferry	590	3.9	16.4	55.3	11.7	8.0	4.7
Derringham	559	5.4	13.4	55.6	11.1	10.4	4.1
Pickering	637	6.8	17.1	53.2	8.6	10.5	3.8
West	1,786	5.4	15.7	54.6	10.4	9.6	4.2
Avenue	717	5.7	14.4	49.5	14.6	11.3	4.5
Bricknell	415	3.4	13.3	56.6	14.0	9.9	2.9
Newland	641	6.4	14.7	47.0	15.1	14.0	2.8
Wyke	1,773	5.4	14.2	50.3	14.7	12.0	3.5
Hull	12,922	6.8	15.2	52.4	11.1	9.8	4.7

14.2 Healthy Foundations type

Table 14.77: Healthy Foundations type (derived from Q38-Q45) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Healthy Foundations type (%)				
		Hedonistic immortals	Live for today	Unconfident fatalists	Health conscious realists	Balanced compensators
Males	5,307	16.4	33.4	17.4	22.2	10.6
Females	5,950	12.4	28.4	22.1	27.0	10.2
All	11,257	14.3	30.8	19.8	24.7	10.4

Table 14.78: Healthy Foundations type (derived from Q38-Q45) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Healthy Foundations type (%)				
		Hedonistic immortals	Live for today	Unconfident fatalists	Health conscious realists	Balanced compensators
16-24	1,883	27.1	28.4	20.4	15.5	8.6
25-34	2,091	16.6	32.6	18.7	22.7	9.3
35-44	2,047	13.8	29.8	20.5	25.7	10.2
45-54	1,932	10.7	31.0	21.0	28.0	9.4
55-64	1,617	9.2	30.3	19.2	29.3	11.9
65-74	1,072	7.0	31.2	18.5	29.7	13.7
75+	611	6.5	35.0	19.6	25.5	13.3

Table 14.79: Healthy Foundations type (derived from Q38-Q45) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Healthy Foundations type (%)				
		Hedonistic immortals	Live for today	Unconfident fatalists	Health conscious realists	Balanced compensators
Most dep.	2,035	11.5	34.3	24.9	18.3	11.0
2	2,223	12.9	35.9	21.9	18.7	10.7
3	2,313	15.2	31.7	20.9	23.4	8.8
4	2,295	15.6	26.1	18.0	29.9	10.3
Least dep.	2,391	15.9	26.5	14.4	32.1	11.1

Table 14.80: Healthy Foundations type (derived from Q38-Q45) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Healthy Foundations type (%)				
		Hedonistic immortals	Live for today	Unconfident fatalists	Health conscious realists	Balanced compensators
Bransholme E	449	15.1	37.0	21.4	17.4	9.1
Bransholme W	358	11.7	34.9	20.1	21.8	11.5
Kings Park	450	15.6	30.0	13.8	32.0	8.7
North Carr	1,257	14.3	33.9	18.3	23.9	9.6
Beverley	393	17.8	23.2	14.0	33.3	11.7
Orchard Park & Greenwood	565	10.1	38.6	25.3	17.2	8.8
University	485	16.3	32.0	16.3	24.5	10.9
Northern	1,443	14.3	32.2	19.2	24.0	10.3
Ings	514	13.0	27.6	18.9	31.7	8.8
Longhill	467	11.3	38.1	21.8	21.0	7.7
Sutton	562	13.0	26.3	19.8	29.0	11.9
East	1,543	12.5	30.3	20.1	27.5	9.6
Holderness	617	15.7	25.9	19.4	26.3	12.6
Marfleet	549	12.4	40.1	19.1	18.4	10.0
Southcoates E	369	10.3	36.3	24.7	20.6	8.1
Southcoates W	334	14.7	31.7	19.5	26.9	7.2
Park	1,869	13.5	33.2	20.4	23.0	10.0
Drypool	534	14.2	30.9	20.8	22.7	11.4
Myton	618	13.9	30.4	23.9	18.9	12.8
Newington	478	13.8	31.6	23.4	20.5	10.7
St Andrews	355	10.1	35.5	20.6	21.1	12.7
Riverside	1,985	13.3	31.7	22.4	20.7	11.9
Boothferry	525	14.9	25.5	15.2	32.6	11.8
Derringham	494	12.8	31.6	17.6	28.5	9.5
Pickering	536	11.6	34.3	21.6	20.3	12.1
West	1,555	13.1	30.5	18.2	27.1	11.2
Avenue	652	19.8	22.4	18.3	30.1	9.5
Bricknell	371	15.4	26.4	14.0	34.5	9.7
Newland	582	22.0	23.4	23.5	21.8	9.3
Wyke	1,605	19.6	23.7	19.2	28.1	9.5
Hull	11,257	14.3	30.8	19.8	24.7	10.4

15 Tables: Education

15.1 *Distribution of students*

Table 15.1: Distribution of students by gender

Gender	Number	Proportion
Males	939	50.5
Females	919	49.5
All	1,858	100

Table 15.2: Distribution of students by age

Age (years)	Number	Proportion
16-24	1,016	54.7
25-34	349	18.8
35-44	251	13.5
45-54	146	7.9
55-64	57	3.1
65-74	23	1.2
75+	16	0.9

Table 15.3: Distribution of students by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number	Proportion
Most deprived	281	15.1
2	294	15.8
3	419	22.6
4	418	22.5
Least deprived	446	24.0

Table 15.4: Distribution of students by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number	Proportion
Bransholme East	68	3.7
Bransholme West	43	2.3
Kings Park	68	3.7
North Carr	179	9.6
Beverley	78	4.2
Orchard Park & Greenwood	75	4.0
University	185	10.0
Northern	338	18.2
Ings	64	3.4
Longhill	53	2.9
Sutton	67	3.6
East	184	9.9
Holderness	83	4.5
Marfleet	54	2.9
Southcoates East	46	2.5
Southcoates West	47	2.5
Park	230	12.4
Drypool	55	3.0
Myton	108	5.8
Newington	72	3.9
St Andrews	36	1.9
Riverside	271	14.6
Boothferry	64	3.4
Derringham	45	2.4
Pickering	69	3.7
West	178	9.6
Avenue	157	8.4
Bricknell	55	3.0
Newland	266	14.3
Wyke	478	25.7
Hull	1,858	100

15.2 Currently studying

Table 15.5: Currently studying (Q58) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Currently studying (%)	
		Yes	No
Males	5,930	15.8	84.2
Females	6,947	13.2	86.8
All	12,877	14.4	85.6

Table 15.6: Currently studying (Q58) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Currently studying (%)	
		Yes	No
16-24	1,999	50.8	49.2
25-34	2,261	15.4	84.6
35-44	2,222	11.3	88.7
45-54	2,160	6.8	93.2
55-64	1,885	3.0	97.0
65-74	1,374	1.7	98.3
75+	966	1.7	98.3

Table 15.7: Currently studying (Q58) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Currently studying (%)	
		Yes	No
Most deprived	2,483	11.3	88.7
2	2,597	11.3	88.7
3	2,639	15.9	84.1
4	2,516	16.6	83.4
Least deprived	2,642	16.9	83.1

Table 15.8: Currently studying (Q58) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Currently studying (%)	
		Yes	No
Bransholme E	522	13.0	87.0
Bransholme W	416	10.3	89.7
Kings Park	489	13.9	86.1
North Carr	1,427	12.5	87.5
Beverley	431	18.1	81.9
Orchard Park & Greenwood	693	10.8	89.2
University	547	33.8	66.2
Northern	1,671	20.2	79.8
Ings	591	10.8	89.2
Longhill	555	9.5	90.5
Sutton	642	10.4	89.6
East	1,788	10.3	89.7
Holderness	689	12.0	88.0
Marfleet	641	8.4	91.6
Southcoates E	451	10.2	89.8
Southcoates W	384	12.2	87.8
Park	2,165	10.6	89.4
Drypool	615	8.9	91.1
Myton	724	14.9	85.1
Newington	568	12.7	87.3
St Andrews	414	8.7	91.3
Riverside	2,321	11.7	88.3
Boothferry	578	11.1	88.9
Derringham	541	8.3	91.7
Pickering	627	11.0	89.0
West	1,746	10.2	89.8
Avenue	710	22.1	77.9
Bricknell	413	13.3	86.7
Newland	636	41.8	58.2
Wyke	1,759	27.2	72.8
Hull	12,877	14.4	85.6

Table 15.9: Age-standardised percentages currently studying (Q58) by Healthy Foundations type

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Currently studying (Age-standardised%)	
		Yes	No
Hedonistic immortals	1,586	18.7	81.3
Live for today	3,367	13.7	86.3
Unconfident fatalists	2,166	13.7	86.3
Health conscious realists	2,714	17.3	82.7
Balanced compensators	1,126	18.9	81.1

15.3 Hours of study per week

Table 15.10: Hours of study per week (Q58a) 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	939	14.0	14.2	4.5	3.0	56.3	8.1
Females	919	26.4	12.1	3.2	2.5	46.5	9.4
All	1,858	20.1	13.1	3.8	2.7	51.5	8.7

Table 15.11: Hours of study per week (Q58a) 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
16-24	1,016	6.7	7.5	3.5	2.6	74.6	5.1
25-34	349	30.4	18.1	4.9	2.3	36.1	8.3
35-44	251	40.2	23.5	2.4	4.8	15.5	13.5
45-54	146	42.5	19.9	5.5	2.7	15.1	14.4
55-64	57	40.4	17.5	5.3	1.8	12.3	22.8
65-74	23	47.8	17.4	0.0	0.0	4.3	30.4
75+	16	18.8	18.8	6.3	0.0	18.8	37.5

Table 15.12: Hours of study per week (Q58a) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

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 dep.	281	26.0	13.9	6.4	1.8	41.3	10.7
2	294	19.0	12.6	5.1	4.8	47.3	11.2
3	419	21.0	12.2	3.1	2.1	53.9	7.6
4	418	17.0	12.4	2.2	3.1	57.2	8.1
Least dep.	446	19.3	14.6	3.6	2.2	52.9	7.4

Table 15.13: Hours of study per week (Q58a) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	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
Bransholme E	68	26.5	7.4	2.9	4.4	47.1	11.8
Bransholme W	43	23.3	11.6	7.0	4.7	39.5	14.0
Kings Park	68	25.0	25.0	2.9	1.5	26.5	19.1
North Carr	179	25.1	15.1	3.9	3.4	37.4	15.1
Beverley	78	12.8	12.8	5.1	0.0	65.4	3.8
Orchard Park & Greenwood	75	24.0	17.3	4.0	1.3	49.3	4.0
University	185	8.1	5.4	2.2	1.6	77.8	4.9
Northern	338	12.7	9.8	3.3	1.2	68.6	4.4
Ings	64	20.3	12.5	7.8	0.0	51.6	7.8
Longhill	53	24.5	7.5	7.5	0.0	34.0	26.4
Sutton	67	22.4	20.9	6.0	3.0	37.3	10.4
East	184	22.3	14.1	7.1	1.1	41.3	14.1
Holderness	83	21.7	20.5	3.6	1.2	42.2	10.8
Marfleet	54	20.4	13.0	5.6	3.7	46.3	11.1
Southcoates E	46	34.8	8.7	6.5	2.2	34.8	13.0
Southcoates W	47	27.7	17.0	4.3	2.1	42.6	6.4
Park	230	25.2	15.7	4.8	2.2	41.7	10.4
Drypool	55	32.7	25.5	3.6	3.6	23.6	10.9
Myton	108	21.3	17.6	7.4	3.7	39.8	10.2
Newington	72	20.8	19.4	2.8	0.0	41.7	15.3
St Andrews	36	27.8	8.3	8.3	2.8	44.4	8.3
Riverside	271	24.4	18.5	5.5	2.6	37.6	11.4
Boothferry	64	29.7	9.4	1.6	7.8	46.9	4.7
Derringham	45	22.2	17.8	0.0	2.2	53.3	4.4
Pickering	69	20.3	23.2	4.3	4.3	34.8	13.0
West	178	24.2	16.9	2.2	5.1	43.8	7.9
Avenue	157	26.1	7.0	1.9	4.5	54.1	6.4
Bricknell	55	21.8	21.8	1.8	10.9	40.0	3.6
Newland	266	9.4	7.1	2.3	1.9	74.4	4.9
Wyke	478	16.3	8.8	2.1	3.8	63.8	5.2
Hull	1,858	20.1	13.1	3.8	2.7	51.5	8.7

15.4 Qualifications for which respondents are studying

Table 15.14: Qualifications for which respondents are studying (Q58b) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Qualifications for which respondents are studying (%)						
		GCSE/CSE/ O levels	AS or A levels	HNC / technical	Degree	Higher degree	Other	None
Males	879	6.4	11.5	5.3	29.5	17.4	22.8	7.2
Females	879	7.3	11.6	2.2	30.9	13.8	25.4	8.9
All	1,758	6.8	11.5	3.8	30.2	15.6	24.1	8.0

Table 15.15: Qualifications for which respondents are studying (Q58b) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Qualifications for which respondents are studying (%)						
		GCSE/CSE/ O levels	AS or A levels	HNC / technical	Degree	Higher degree	Other	None
16-24	966	8.0	18.7	3.6	37.0	14.6	15.4	2.7
25-34	327	5.8	3.7	4.6	25.4	24.2	27.5	8.9
35-44	236	7.6	3.4	3.8	22.5	13.6	41.5	7.6
45-54	129	3.9	0.8	4.7	22.5	9.3	43.4	15.5
55-64	52	1.9	0.0	1.9	9.6	17.3	38.5	30.8
65-74	26	0.0	3.8	0.0	3.8	3.8	30.8	57.7
75+	22	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6	0.0	9.1	77.3

Table 15.16: Qualifications for which respondents are studying (Q58b) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Qualifications for which respondents are studying (%)						
		GCSE/CSE/ O levels	AS or A levels	HNC / technical	Degree	Higher degree	Other	None
Most deprived	255	13.3	13.7	3.5	19.6	7.1	31.8	11.0
2	282	11.3	12.8	4.6	22.0	12.4	27.0	9.9
3	403	6.0	10.4	4.0	30.3	17.9	22.6	8.9
4	400	4.5	12.0	2.0	37.0	18.3	19.3	7.0
Least deprived	418	2.9	10.0	4.8	35.6	18.2	23.4	5.0

Table 15.17: Qualifications for which respondents are studying (Q58b) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Qualifications for which respondents are studying (%)						
		GCSE/CSE/ O levels	AS or A levels	HNC / technical	Degree	Higher degree	Other	None
Bransholme E	62	12.9	17.7	4.8	14.5	6.5	37.1	6.5
Bransholme W	36	13.9	5.6	0.0	22.2	0.0	41.7	16.7
Kings Park	62	4.8	9.7	12.9	14.5	11.3	40.3	6.5
North Carr	160	10.0	11.9	6.9	16.3	6.9	39.4	8.8
Beverley	78	1.3	12.8	1.3	46.2	14.1	16.7	7.7
Orchard Park & Greenwood	69	18.8	14.5	5.8	15.9	7.2	26.1	11.6
University	170	2.9	4.7	1.8	47.6	29.4	7.6	5.9
Northern	317	6.0	8.8	2.5	40.4	20.8	13.9	7.6
Ings	62	3.2	21.0	8.1	33.9	9.7	21.0	3.2
Longhill	46	10.9	6.5	10.9	10.9	8.7	47.8	4.3
Sutton	67	6.0	17.9	3.0	23.9	9.0	34.3	6.0

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Qualifications for which respondents are studying (%)						
		GCSE/CSE/ O levels	AS or A levels	HNC / technical	Degree	Higher degree	Other	None
East	175	6.3	16.0	6.9	24.0	9.1	33.1	4.6
Holderness	79	2.5	16.5	5.1	17.7	16.5	31.6	10.1
Marfleet	49	10.2	22.4	2.0	20.4	12.2	26.5	6.1
Southcoates E	42	19.0	14.3	2.4	23.8	7.1	31.0	2.4
Southcoates W	43	7.0	11.6	7.0	23.3	11.6	34.9	4.7
Park	213	8.5	16.4	4.2	20.7	12.7	31.0	6.6
Drypool	56	3.6	8.9	3.6	17.9	8.9	37.5	19.6
Myton	101	6.9	12.9	3.0	28.7	13.9	22.8	11.9
Newington	73	19.2	13.7	1.4	15.1	9.6	27.4	13.7
St Andrews	34	8.8	17.6	11.8	20.6	8.8	20.6	11.8
Riverside	264	9.8	12.9	3.8	21.6	11.0	26.9	14.0
Boothferry	63	4.8	17.5	1.6	27.0	9.5	28.6	11.1
Derringham	41	9.8	26.8	0.0	19.5	7.3	22.0	14.6
Pickering	66	9.1	9.1	6.1	18.2	10.6	33.3	13.6
West	170	7.6	16.5	2.9	21.8	9.4	28.8	12.9
Avenue	154	3.2	11.7	1.9	33.1	19.5	21.4	9.1
Bricknell	51	5.9	13.7	11.8	23.5	9.8	33.3	2.0
Newland	254	3.5	2.4	0.8	52.8	29.1	8.7	2.8
Wyke	459	3.7	6.8	2.4	42.9	23.7	15.7	4.8
Hull	1,758	6.8	11.5	3.8	30.2	15.6	24.1	8.0

15.5 Educational qualifications achieved by respondents

Table 15.18: Educational qualifications achieved by respondents (Q47) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Educational qualifications achieved by respondents (%)						
		GCSE/CSE/ O levels	AS or A levels	HNC / technical	Degree	Higher degree	Other	None
Males	5,890	56.1	20.5	16.2	12.9	5.9	25.3	25.1
Females	6,903	56.6	19.2	4.6	11.8	5.7	25.0	29.0
All	12,793	56.4	19.8	10.0	12.3	5.8	25.2	27.2

Table 15.19: Educational qualifications achieved by respondents (Q47) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Educational qualifications achieved by respondents (%)						
		GCSE/CSE/ O levels	AS or A levels	HNC / technical	Degree	Higher degree	Other	None
16-24	1,981	80.7	39.4	5.0	12.5	4.9	26.3	7.0
25-34	2,239	73.3	29.0	10.4	19.4	9.0	28.7	11.9
35-44	2,195	70.8	20.7	13.2	14.8	7.7	30.7	14.0
45-54	2,118	63.4	14.4	11.9	10.9	6.1	26.9	21.2
55-64	1,891	36.8	12.7	11.7	11.2	4.9	23.2	41.4
65-74	1,395	19.5	5.7	9.7	6.0	2.7	18.4	59.6
75+	966	10.9	2.8	4.9	4.0	1.7	12.0	73.0

Table 15.20: Educational qualifications achieved by respondents (Q47) local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Educational qualifications achieved by respondents (%)						
		GCSE/CSE/ O levels	AS or A levels	HNC / technical	Degree	Higher degree	Other	None
Most deprived	2,437	46.2	11.2	5.8	6.2	2.7	23.0	38.5
2	2,554	51.1	13.6	6.6	6.7	2.8	24.6	33.8
3	2,617	57.8	21.4	9.0	13.3	6.8	24.7	26.5
4	2,551	60.4	25.4	12.9	18.1	8.0	25.2	21.9
Least deprived	2,634	65.6	26.8	15.3	16.7	8.4	28.0	16.3

Table 15.21: Educational qualifications achieved by respondents (Q47) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Educational qualifications achieved by respondents (%)						
		GCSE/CSE/ O levels	AS or A levels	HNC / technical	Degree	Higher degree	Other	None
Bransholme E	509	54.8	14.1	6.7	5.3	2.9	24.2	33.2
Bransholme W	414	47.1	10.6	4.6	5.6	1.2	20.8	39.9
Kings Park	486	70.6	23.7	17.7	16.0	7.4	32.3	15.4
North Carr	1,409	58.0	16.4	9.9	9.1	4.0	26.0	29.0
Beverley	425	61.6	29.4	15.3	17.4	6.8	26.1	19.1
Orchard Park & Greenwood	694	46.1	9.9	5.2	5.3	1.3	21.8	40.8
University	536	54.5	27.1	9.9	16.8	11.2	24.3	20.5
Northern	1,655	52.8	20.5	9.3	12.1	5.9	23.7	28.6
Ings	586	57.3	17.4	12.8	9.7	4.3	24.9	29.0
Longhill	535	57.6	13.3	9.2	5.4	1.9	27.5	28.8
Sutton	629	58.3	17.6	11.4	11.1	4.0	24.5	26.7

East	1,750	57.8	16.2	11.2	8.9	3.4	25.5	28.1
Holderness	692	63.4	19.5	15.0	12.0	6.2	26.6	22.4
Marfleet	621	53.1	13.7	6.3	5.8	1.3	24.6	34.1
Southcoates E	442	50.7	12.4	9.5	4.5	2.7	25.8	33.5
Southcoates W	385	56.6	13.8	8.6	9.1	3.9	23.4	28.8
Park	2,140	56.6	15.3	10.2	8.1	3.6	25.3	29.3
Drypool	611	57.4	17.5	12.1	10.6	6.1	28.3	27.2
Myton	706	45.0	15.7	7.6	11.0	5.4	23.2	35.6
Newington	564	53.4	14.5	7.4	8.2	4.8	21.5	32.8
St Andrews	414	49.5	13.3	5.1	7.5	3.6	26.6	33.1
Riverside	2,295	51.2	15.5	8.3	9.6	5.1	24.7	32.2
Boothferry	594	59.1	24.4	12.3	14.3	5.4	28.1	23.4
Derringham	546	61.9	17.6	11.9	9.5	4.9	30.2	25.1
Pickering	633	52.0	18.8	8.1	10.6	4.7	25.9	30.6
West	1,773	57.4	20.3	10.7	11.5	5.0	28.0	26.5
Avenue	712	64.3	40.3	12.1	36.8	19.1	21.8	14.7
Bricknell	422	66.4	26.1	14.0	19.2	10.9	28.0	14.5
Newland	637	57.8	37.8	7.1	22.8	9.7	21.2	17.3
Wyke	1,771	62.5	36.0	10.7	27.6	13.8	23.0	15.6
Hull	12,793	56.4	19.8	10.0	12.3	5.8	25.2	27.2

15.6 Highest educational qualification

Table 15.22: Highest educational qualification (Q47) 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	5,890	27.7	10.4	13.6	9.9	5.9	7.3	25.1
Females	6,903	34.2	11.1	3.7	9.0	5.7	7.4	29.0
All	12,793	31.2	10.7	8.3	9.4	5.8	7.3	27.2

Table 15.23: Highest educational qualification (Q47) 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
16-24	1,981	38.5	29.6	4.5	11.0	4.9	4.5	7.0
25-34	2,239	37.7	13.7	8.4	14.9	9.0	4.6	11.8
35-44	2,195	41.5	8.7	10.4	11.2	7.7	6.5	14.0
45-54	2,118	41.5	7.0	9.5	7.7	6.1	6.9	21.2
55-64	1,891	19.8	5.2	9.8	8.1	4.9	10.8	41.4
65-74	1,395	10.5	2.4	9.0	4.3	2.7	11.5	59.6
75+	966	7.7	1.1	4.3	3.2	1.7	9.1	72.9

Table 15.24: Highest educational qualification (Q47) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

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	2,437	32.6	7.4	4.8	5.0	2.7	8.8	38.5
2	2,554	34.5	8.8	5.9	5.4	2.8	8.8	33.8
3	2,617	31.4	11.5	7.1	10.0	6.8	6.6	26.5
4	2,551	27.9	12.1	10.3	13.9	8.0	5.8	21.9
Least deprived	2,634	29.8	13.7	12.9	12.3	8.4	6.7	16.3

Table 15.25: Highest educational qualification (Q47) by ward and Area Committee Area and locality

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Highest Educational qualification (%)						
		None	GCSE/CSE/ O levels	AS or A levels	HNC / technical	Degree	Higher degree	Other
Bransholme E	509	37.9	10.0	5.3	4.7	2.9	5.9	33.2
Bransholme W	414	35.5	7.0	3.9	5.1	1.2	7.7	39.6
Kings Park	486	35.4	9.9	13.6	11.3	7.4	7.0	15.4
North Carr	1,409	36.3	9.1	7.7	7.1	4.0	6.8	29.0
Beverley	425	24.5	14.8	14.4	12.2	6.8	8.5	18.8
Orchard Park & Greenwood	694	33.6	6.6	4.6	4.9	1.3	8.2	40.8
University	536	24.4	17.5	7.3	12.3	11.2	6.7	20.5
Northern	1,655	28.3	12.3	8.0	9.2	5.9	7.8	28.6
Ings	586	30.9	9.7	11.4	8.4	4.3	6.3	29.0
Longhill	535	39.3	9.7	8.2	4.3	1.9	7.9	28.8
Sutton	629	32.9	10.0	9.9	9.5	4.0	7.2	26.6

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Highest Educational qualification (%)						
		None	GCSE/CSE/ O levels	AS or A levels	HNC / technical	Degree	Higher degree	Other
East	1,750	34.2	9.8	9.9	7.5	3.4	7.1	28.1
Holderness	692	32.4	10.3	12.6	9.5	6.2	6.6	22.4
Marfleet	621	36.2	8.9	6.1	4.8	1.3	8.5	34.1
Southcoates E	442	33.7	8.6	8.8	3.2	2.7	9.5	33.5
Southcoates W	385	36.9	9.1	7.3	7.8	3.9	6.2	28.8
Park	2,140	34.6	9.3	9.0	6.5	3.6	7.7	29.3
Drypool	611	33.1	8.5	9.8	8.3	6.1	7.0	27.2
Myton	706	27.3	8.5	5.8	8.2	5.4	9.2	35.6
Newington	564	34.8	8.9	5.9	6.6	4.8	6.4	32.8
St Andrews	414	34.8	8.5	4.1	6.3	3.6	9.7	33.1
Riverside	2,295	32.0	8.6	6.6	7.5	5.1	8.0	32.2
Boothferry	594	30.8	12.5	9.8	10.8	5.4	7.4	23.4
Derringham	546	36.1	9.2	10.6	7.1	4.9	7.0	25.1
Pickering	633	29.5	11.1	6.6	7.7	4.7	9.6	30.6
West	1,773	32.0	10.9	8.9	8.6	5.0	8.1	26.5
Avenue	712	17.8	12.1	8.1	24.4	19.1	3.7	14.7
Bricknell	422	32.0	11.1	12.1	12.6	10.9	6.9	14.5
Newland	637	17.6	23.4	5.5	20.1	9.7	6.4	17.3
Wyke	1,771	21.1	15.9	8.1	20.0	13.8	5.4	15.6
Hull	12,793	31.2	10.7	8.3	9.4	5.8	7.3	27.2

Table 15.26: Highest educational qualification (Q47) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Highest Educational qualification (age-standardised %)						
		None	GCSE/CSE/ O levels	AS or A levels	HNC / technical	Degree	Higher degree	Other
Hedonistic immortals	1,591	30.5	14.6	11.3	13.1	9.1	6.2	15.3
Live for today	3,350	35.6	9.4	8.1	7.2	4.1	8.0	27.6
Unconfident fatalists	2,158	32.6	10.6	7.0	7.3	4.1	7.4	30.9
Health conscious realists	2,711	29.2	13.2	10.4	13.6	8.5	6.2	18.8
Balanced compensators	1,135	28.6	11.5	9.4	12.1	8.8	6.9	22.6

15.7 Educated to degree level

Table 15.27: Highest educational qualification (Q47, grouped) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Highest educational qualification (%)		
		None	Below degree level	Degree level or above
Males	5,890	25.1	59.0	15.8
Females	6,903	29.0	56.3	14.7
All	12,793	27.2	57.6	15.2

Table 15.28: Highest educational qualification (Q47, grouped) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Highest educational qualification (%)		
		None	Below degree level	Degree level or above
16-24	1,981	7.0	77.1	15.9
25-34	2,239	11.8	64.3	23.8
35-44	2,195	14.0	67.1	18.9
45-54	2,118	21.2	65.0	13.8
55-64	1,891	41.4	45.7	13.0
65-74	1,395	59.6	33.3	7.0
75+	966	72.9	22.3	4.9

Table 15.29: Highest educational qualification (Q47, grouped) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Highest educational qualification (%)		
		None	Below degree level	Degree level or above
Most deprived	2,437	38.5	53.7	7.8
2	2,554	33.8	58.0	8.2
3	2,617	26.5	56.6	16.9
4	2,551	21.9	56.2	21.9
Least deprived	2,634	16.3	63.1	20.7

Table 15.30: Highest educational qualification (Q47, grouped) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Highest educational qualification (%)		
		None	Below degree level	Degree level or above
Bransholme East	509	33.2	59.1	7.7
Bransholme West	414	39.6	54.1	6.3
Kings Park	486	15.4	65.8	18.7
North Carr	1,409	29.0	60.0	11.1
Beverley	425	18.8	62.1	19.1
Orchard Park & Greenwood	694	40.8	53.0	6.2
University	536	20.5	56.0	23.5
Northern	1,655	28.6	56.3	15.1
Ings	586	29.0	58.4	12.6
Longhill	535	28.8	65.0	6.2
Sutton	629	26.6	59.9	13.5
East	1,750	28.1	61.0	11.0
Holderness	692	22.4	61.8	15.8
Marfleet	621	34.1	59.7	6.1
Southcoates E	442	33.5	60.6	5.9
Southcoates W	385	28.8	59.5	11.7
Park	2,140	29.3	60.6	10.2
Drypool	611	27.2	58.4	14.4
Myton	706	35.6	50.8	13.6
Newington	564	32.8	55.9	11.3
St Andrews	414	33.1	57.0	9.9
Riverside	2,295	32.2	55.2	12.6
Boothferry	594	23.4	60.4	16.2
Derringham	546	25.1	62.8	12.1
Pickering	633	30.6	56.9	12.5
West	1,773	26.5	59.9	13.6
Avenue	712	14.7	41.7	43.5
Bricknell	422	14.5	62.1	23.5
Newland	637	17.3	52.9	29.8
Wyke	1,771	15.6	50.6	33.8
Hull	12,793	27.2	57.6	15.2

Table 15.31: Highest educational qualification (Q47, grouped) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Highest educational qualification (Age-standardised %)		
		None	Below degree level	Degree level or above
Hedonistic immortals	1,591	9.7	68.9	21.4
Live for today	3,350	26.9	61.6	11.5
Unconfident fatalists	2,161	29.3	59.0	11.6
Health conscious realists	2,712	19.4	58.4	22.2
Balanced compensators	1,135	23.7	55.9	20.4

16 Tables: Employment

16.1 Paid employment

Table 16.1: Are you currently in paid employment (Q56) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Currently in paid employment (%)		
		Not working	Employee	Self-employed
Males	5,915	51.4	41.5	7.1
Females	6,968	57.7	40.0	2.3
All	12,883	54.8	40.7	4.5

Table 16.2: Are you currently in paid employment (Q56) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Currently in paid employment (%)		
		Not working	Employee	Self-employed
16-24	1,977	59.3	38.8	1.9
25-34	2,262	41.3	54.2	4.6
35-44	2,210	32.5	59.8	7.7
45-54	2,140	36.2	56.4	7.4
55-64	1,911	61.9	33.5	4.6
65-74	1,393	93.3	5.0	1.8
75+	979	99.0	0.9	0.1

Table 16.3: Are you currently in paid employment (Q56) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Currently in paid employment (%)		
		Not working	Employee	Self-employed
Most deprived	2,483	68.1	29.1	2.9
2	2,603	63.2	32.9	3.8
3	2,632	54.0	41.6	4.4
4	2,547	47.4	47.2	5.4
Least deprived	2,618	41.8	52.2	6.0

Table 16.4: Are you currently in paid employment (Q56) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Currently in paid employment (%)		
		Not working	Employee	Self-employed
Bransholme E	521	63.0	34.0	3.1
Bransholme W	417	69.3	27.6	3.1
Kings Park	484	32.2	61.2	6.6
North Carr	1,422	54.4	41.4	4.3
Beverley	431	50.6	43.9	5.6
Orchard Park & Greenwood	701	71.5	25.8	2.7
University	541	63.8	33.1	3.1
Northern	1,673	63.6	32.8	3.6
Ings	590	51.5	42.9	5.6
Longhill	538	61.0	35.7	3.3
Sutton	632	46.4	49.1	4.6
East	1,760	52.6	42.9	4.5
Holderness	691	47.0	48.5	4.5
Marfleet	639	59.3	36.8	3.9
Southcoates E	449	60.1	37.4	2.4
Southcoates W	396	52.5	40.7	6.8
Park	2,175	54.3	41.3	4.3
Drypool	607	53.2	40.9	5.9
Myton	732	64.9	30.3	4.8
Newington	565	55.9	40.9	3.2
St Andrews	421	61.5	36.1	2.4
Riverside	2,325	59.1	36.7	4.3
Boothferry	581	46.3	49.6	4.1
Derringham	546	47.1	48.7	4.2
Pickering	634	54.9	41.5	3.6
West	1,761	49.6	46.4	4.0
Avenue	711	46.3	43.9	9.8
Bricknell	413	44.1	49.2	6.8
Newland	643	55.4	41.5	3.1
Wyke	1,767	49.1	44.3	6.7
Hull	12,883	54.8	40.7	4.5

Table 16.5: Are you currently in paid employment (Q56) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Currently in paid employment (Age-standardised %)		
		Not working	Employee	Self-employed
Hedonistic immortals	1,583	47.2	47.6	5.2
Live for today	3,356	53.9	41.2	4.9
Unconfident fatalists	2,176	64.6	31.6	3.8
Health conscious realists	2,708	45.3	49.6	5.1
Balanced compensators	1,127	51.3	43.0	5.7

16.2 Full-time employment

Table 16.6: Full- or part- time working, those in paid employment only, where working hours are given (Q56), by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Full-time or part-time work	
		Full-time	Part-time
Males	2,576	81.1	18.9
Females	2,685	36.2	63.8
All	5,261	58.2	41.8

Table 16.7: Full- or part- time working, those in paid employment only, where working hours are given (Q56), by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Full-time or part-time work	
		Full-time	Part-time
16-24	758	46.6	53.4
25-34	1,222	61.4	38.6
35-44	1,311	62.9	37.1
45-54	1,242	61.1	38.9
55-64	640	55.2	44.8
65-74	80	23.8	76.3
75+	7	28.6	71.4

Table 16.8: Full- or part- time working, those in paid employment only, where working hours are given (Q56), by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Full-time or part-time work	
		Full-time	Part-time
Most deprived	709	57.0	43.0
2	858	51.0	49.0
3	1,106	56.0	44.0
4	1,214	61.9	38.1
Least deprived	1,374	61.8	38.2

Table 16.9 Full- or part- time working, those in paid employment only, where working hours are given (Q56), by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Full-time or part-time work	
		Full-time	Part-time
Bransholme East	172	62.2	37.8
Bransholme West	109	46.8	53.2
Kings Park	298	68.5	31.5
North Carr	579	62.5	37.5
Beverley	190	65.3	34.7
Orchard Park & Greenwood	188	53.2	46.8
University	178	55.6	44.4
Northern	556	58.1	41.9
Ings	252	55.6	44.4
Longhill	201	56.2	43.8
Sutton	309	58.9	41.1
East	762	57.1	42.9
Holderness	321	56.4	43.6
Marfleet	226	53.1	46.9
Southcoates East	160	51.3	48.8
Southcoates West	168	57.7	42.3
Park	875	54.9	45.1
Drypool	257	60.7	39.3
Myton	225	56.9	43.1
Newington	225	59.1	40.9
St Andrews	146	57.5	42.5
Riverside	853	58.7	41.3
Boothferry	296	60.5	39.5
Derringham	264	62.1	37.9
Pickering	259	56.0	44.0
West	819	59.6	40.4
Avenue	341	56.0	44.0
Bricknell	210	60.0	40.0
Newland	266	58.3	41.7
Wyke	817	57.8	42.2
Hull	5,261	58.2	41.8

Table 16.10: Full- or part- time working, those in paid employment only, where working hours are given (Q56), Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Full-time or part-time work (Age-standardised %)	
		Full-time	Part-time
Hedonistic immortals	825	51.7	40.0
Live for today	1,443	51.4	43.6
Unconfident fatalists	711	46.0	49.0
Health conscious realists	1,385	51.8	48.2
Balanced compensators	483	56.7	35.0

16.3 Reasons for not working in those not in paid employment

Table 16.11: Reasons for not working in those not in paid employment (Q57) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Reasons for not working, if not in paid employment (%)					
		Full time education	Unemployed / not allowed to work / no reason given	Long-term sick/disabled	Retired	Looking after home/ family	Other
Males	3,038	13.1	25.8	15.3	40.7	4.3	0.8
Females	4,020	8.1	14.9	12.9	38.5	24.8	0.8
All	7,058	10.3	19.6	14.0	39.4	16.0	0.8

Table 16.12: Reasons for not working in those not in paid employment (Q57) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Reasons for not working, if not in paid employment (%)					
		Full time education	Unemployed / not allowed to work / no reason given	Long-term sick/disabled	Retired	Looking after home/ family	Other
16-24	1,172	50.9	29.1	2.3	0.0	16.7	0.9
25-34	934	9.6	35.9	11.9	0.0	41.5	1.1
35-44	718	2.9	33.1	24.7	0.1	37.7	1.4
45-54	774	1.3	30.5	42.5	2.8	21.3	1.6
55-64	1,183	0.3	11.6	27.1	52.5	7.6	0.8
65-74	1,299	0.0	3.7	1.5	93.8	0.8	0.2
75+	969	0.3	4.5	0.0	94.7	0.3	0.1

Table 16.13: Reasons for not working in those not in paid employment (Q57) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Reasons for not working, if not in paid employment (%)					
		Full time education	Unemployed / not allowed to work / no reason given	Long-term sick/disabled	Retired	Looking after home/ family	Other
Most deprived	1,690	5.2	25.2	20.0	30.5	18.3	0.8
2	1,646	6.7	24.1	17.0	31.4	19.9	0.9
3	1,421	11.3	19.6	13.7	38.7	15.6	1.1
4	1,207	14.3	13.8	9.4	49.8	12.2	0.5
Least deprived	1,094	17.6	10.3	5.4	54.9	11.1	0.6

Table 16.14: Reasons for not working in those not in paid employment (Q57) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Reasons for not working, if not in paid employment (%)					
		Full time education	Unemployed / not allowed to work / no reason given	Long-term sick/disabled	Retired	Looking after home/ family	Other
Bransholme East	328	7.0	24.1	17.1	27.1	23.5	1.2
Bransholme West	289	4.5	18.7	15.2	39.4	21.5	0.7
Kings Park	156	5.8	22.4	10.9	44.2	15.4	1.3
North Carr	773	5.8	21.7	15.1	35.2	21.1	1.0
Beverley	218	17.0	10.1	4.1	61.5	6.9	0.5
Orchard Park & Greenwood	501	4.4	24.2	17.8	32.7	20.2	0.8
University	345	38.8	15.7	8.1	22.3	13.6	1.4
Northern	1,064	18.1	18.5	11.8	35.2	15.3	0.9
Ings	304	6.6	15.8	12.8	47.7	16.4	0.7
Longhill	328	4.0	19.5	18.6	39.3	18.0	0.6
Sutton	293	6.8	14.7	13.3	52.9	11.9	0.3
East	925	5.7	16.8	15.0	46.4	15.6	0.5

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Reasons for not working, if not in paid employment (%)					
		Full time education	Unemployed / not allowed to work / no reason given	Long-term sick/disabled	Retired	Looking after home/ family	Other
Holderness	325	6.5	10.2	10.8	57.5	14.5	0.6
Marfleet	379	4.0	23.2	17.4	31.9	23.2	0.3
Southcoates East	270	5.2	21.9	17.8	33.0	21.9	0.4
Southcoates West	208	5.8	20.7	12.0	43.3	17.8	0.5
Park	1,182	5.2	18.9	14.7	41.2	19.5	0.4
Drypool	323	4.0	21.4	20.4	36.8	16.4	0.9
Myton	475	6.7	30.7	19.8	28.8	12.4	1.5
Newington	316	7.6	21.8	18.7	31.3	19.3	1.3
St Andrews	259	5.8	30.9	15.8	28.2	19.3	0.0
Riverside	1,373	6.1	26.5	18.9	31.2	16.2	1.0
Boothferry	269	4.8	14.5	8.9	54.3	17.1	0.4
Derringham	257	5.1	15.6	10.5	56.4	12.5	0.0
Pickering	348	4.0	17.5	15.8	49.4	11.8	1.4
West	874	4.6	16.0	12.1	53.0	13.6	0.7
Avenue	329	18.5	17.9	8.5	44.4	10.0	0.6
Bricknell	182	12.1	9.9	6.0	61.0	9.3	1.6
Newland	356	46.3	16.0	7.0	20.5	9.3	0.8
Wyke	867	28.6	15.5	7.4	38.1	9.6	0.9
Hull	7,058	10.3	19.6	14.0	39.4	16.0	0.8

Table 16.15: Reasons for not working in those not in paid employment (Q57) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Reasons for not working, if not in paid employment (age-standardised %)					
		Full time education	Unemployed / not allowed to work / no reason given	Long-term sick/disabled	Retired	Looking after home/ family	Other
Hedonistic immortals	1,583	59.8	9.1	3.5	19.2	8.3	0.2
Live for today	3,356	51.5	12.8	5.5	20.2	9.7	0.3
Unconfident fatalists	2,176	42.1	12.3	17.4	18.8	8.9	0.5
Health conscious realists	2,708	62.5	8.1	1.6	21.0	6.4	0.5
Balanced compensators	1,127	55.7	9.5	8.5	20.3	5.7	0.4

17 Tables: Ethnicity, UK status and language

17.1 *Ethnic group*

Table 17.1: Ethnic group (Q48)

Ethnic group	Number	Proportion
White British	12,257	93.4
White Irish	45	0.3
White Gypsy or Traveller	11	0.1
White other	340	2.6
Mixed White & Black Caribbean	28	0.2
Mixed White & Black African	22	0.2
Mixed White & Asian	30	0.2
Mixed other	19	0.1
Asian/Asian British Indian	35	0.3
Asian/Asian British Bangladeshi	31	0.2
Asian/Asian British Pakistani	24	0.2
Asian/Asian British Chinese	93	0.7
Asian/Asian British other	41	0.3
Black/Black British Caribbean	8	0.1
Black/Black British African	81	0.6
Black/Black British other	8	0.1
Arab	28	0.2
Any other ethnic group other	28	0.2

17.2 *Percentage white British*

Table 17.2: Percentage of white British respondents (Q48) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	White British (%)	
		Yes	No
Males	6,015	91.7	8.3
Females	7,114	94.8	5.2
All	13,129	93.4	6.6

Table 17.3: Percentage of white British respondents (Q48) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	White British (%)	
		Yes	No
16-24	2,003	87.2	12.8
25-34	2,273	87.2	12.8
35-44	2,234	92.3	7.7
45-54	2,172	96.4	3.6
55-64	1,925	98.1	1.9
65-74	1,452	98.1	1.9
75+	1,061	99.2	0.8

Table 17.4: Percentage of white British respondents (Q48) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	White British (%)	
		Yes	No
Most deprived	2,525	91.6	8.4
2	2,642	93.8	6.2
3	2,677	92.9	7.1
4	2,601	94.1	5.9
Least deprived	2,684	94.2	5.8

Table 17.5: Percentage of white British respondents (Q48) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	White British (%)	
		Yes	No
Bransholme East	528	98.3	1.7
Bransholme West	433	98.2	1.8
Kings Park	495	97.4	2.6
North Carr	1,456	97.9	2.1
Beverley	435	96.1	3.9
Orchard Park & Greenwood	717	94.3	5.7
University	553	77.6	22.4
Northern	1,705	89.3	10.7
Ings	607	98.2	1.8
Longhill	555	99.1	0.9
Sutton	648	98.0	2.0
East	1,810	98.4	1.6
Holderness	707	97.9	2.1
Marfleet	639	96.4	3.6
Southcoates East	450	95.8	4.2
Southcoates West	397	97.2	2.8
Park	2,193	96.9	3.1
Drypool	625	95.2	4.8
Myton	729	84.5	15.5
Newington	586	92.5	7.5
St Andrews	432	85.9	14.1
Riverside	2,372	89.5	10.5
Boothferry	594	98.8	1.2
Derringham	562	97.7	2.3
Pickering	645	98.1	1.9
West	1,801	98.2	1.8
Avenue	719	87.5	12.5
Bricknell	424	96.2	3.8
Newland	649	72.7	27.3
Wyke	1,792	84.2	15.8
Hull	13,129	93.4	6.6

17.3 Broad ethnic group

Table 17.6: Broad ethnic group (Q48) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Broad ethnic category (%)				
		White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese / Other
Males	6,015	95.0	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.3
Females	7,114	97.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6
All	13,129	96.4	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.9

Table 17.7: Broad ethnic group (Q48) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Broad ethnic category (%)				
		White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese / Other
16-24	2,003	91.6	1.7	1.8	1.6	3.2
25-34	2,273	93.5	1.0	2.7	1.1	1.7
35-44	2,234	95.8	0.8	1.8	1.1	0.4
45-54	2,172	98.1	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.2
55-64	1,925	99.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
65-74	1,452	99.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
75+	1,061	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0

Table 17.8: Broad ethnic group (Q48) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Broad ethnic category (%)				
		White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese / Other
Most dep.	2,525	95.8	1.0	1.0	1.5	0.6
2	2,642	97.0	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.5
3	2,677	96.1	0.8	1.3	0.7	1.0
4	2,601	96.5	0.5	1.5	0.5	1.2
Least dep.	2,684	96.4	0.4	1.3	0.6	1.3

Table 17.9: Broad ethnic group (Q48) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee area	Number of respondents	Broad ethnic category (%)				
		White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese / Other
Bransholme E	528	99.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bransholme W	433	98.4	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.2
Kings Park	495	98.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.0
North Carr	1,456	98.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.1
Beverley	435	98.9	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.5
Orchard Park & Greenwood	717	96.5	1.0	0.1	2.0	0.4
University	553	85.5	1.3	3.8	2.9	6.5
Northern	1,705	93.5	0.9	1.3	1.8	2.4
Ings	607	98.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0
Longhill	555	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Sutton	648	99.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
East	1,810	99.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Holderness	707	99.0	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.0
Marfleet	639	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Southcoates E	450	98.7	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.0
Southcoates W	397	98.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.0
Park	2,193	99.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0
Drypool	625	97.9	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.0
Myton	729	90.7	1.9	3.0	2.3	2.1
Newington	586	97.4	0.3	1.5	0.5	0.2
St Andrews	432	93.5	2.5	2.5	1.2	0.2
Riverside	2,372	94.8	1.3	2.1	1.1	0.7
Boothferry	594	99.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
Derringham	562	99.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2
Pickering	645	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
West	1,801	99.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Avenue	719	92.1	0.8	4.3	1.1	1.7
Bricknell	424	97.4	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.7
Newland	649	83.4	2.2	5.7	2.2	6.6
Wyke	1,792	90.2	1.3	4.1	1.2	3.2
Hull	13,129	96.4	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.9

17.4 UK status

Table 17.10: UK status (Q50)

UK status	Number	Percentage
British	12,621	95.9
Student	203	1.5
Granted asylum	19	0.1
Failed asylum seeker	2	0.0
Refugee (seeking asylum)	9	0.1
Working in UK temporarily	30	0.2
Working in UK long-term	201	1.5
Other	77	0.6

17.5 Nationality

Table 17.11: Nationality (Q49)

Nationality	Number	Percentage
British	12,621	95.0
British and German	1	0.0
American	9	0.1
Australian	3	0.0
Bangladeshi	2	0.0
Belgian	2	0.0
Belgo-Peruvian	1	0.0
Bruneian	7	0.1
Bulgarian	6	0.0
Canadian	3	0.0
Chinese	60	0.5
Colombian	1	0.0
Congolese	8	0.1
Cypriot	1	0.0
Czech	4	0.0
Danish	1	0.0
Dominican	1	0.0
Dutch	8	0.1
Dutch and Sudanese	1	0.0
Egyptian	2	0.0
Estonian	1	0.0
Filipino	3	0.0
Finnish	1	0.0
French	8	0.1
Palestinian Jordanian	1	0.0
Gambian	2	0.0
German	16	0.1
Ghanaian	5	0.0
Greek	4	0.0
Greek and Australian	2	0.0
Hungarian	5	0.0
Indian	16	0.1
Iranian	2	0.0
Iraqi	9	0.1
Iraq/ Kurdish	1	0.0
Irish	17	0.1
Italian	4	0.0
Japanese	1	0.0
Jordanian	1	0.0
Kenyan	1	0.0
Kurdish	4	0.0
Latvian	36	0.3
Lithuanian	21	0.2

Nationality	Number	Percentage
Malay	17	0.1
Mauritian	1	0.0
Moroccan	1	0.0
Nigerian	12	0.1
Norwegian	1	0.0
Omani	1	0.0
Pakistani	7	0.1
Polish	116	0.9
Portuguese	14	0.1
Portuguese and Brazilian	1	0.0
Romanian	5	0.0
Russian	2	0.0
Saudi Arabian	4	0.0
Sierra Leonean	1	0.0
Slovakian	6	0.0
Somali	1	0.0
South African	6	0.0
South Korean	1	0.0
South Sudanese	1	0.0
Spanish	7	0.1
Sri Lankan	1	0.0
Sudanese	3	0.0
Swedish	1	0.0
Swedish American	1	0.0
Tanzanian	1	0.0
Thai	4	0.0
Turkish	2	0.0
Ugandan	1	0.0
Ukrainian	1	0.0
Vietnamese	1	0.0
Kosovan	1	0.0
Zambian	1	0.0
Zimbabwean	5	0.0
Unspecified nationality (African)	2	0.0
Unspecified nationality	39	0.3
Rather not say	107	0.8

17.6 Country of birth

Table 17.12: Country of birth (Q52)

Country of birth	Number	Percentage
England	12,127	91.3
Wales	44	0.3
Scotland	169	1.3
Northern Ireland	46	0.3
Other UK (including I.O.M. and C.I.s and UK unspecified)	5	0.0
Eire/Republic of Ireland	35	0.3
East European/Formal USSR	206	1.6
Other European	130	1.0
China	67	0.5
South Asia	70	0.5
South East Asia	47	0.4
Africa	111	0.8
Middle East (includes Turkey/Iran/Iraq)	52	0.4
Australasia	13	0.1
The Americas	27	0.2
Other	47	0.4
Rather not say	93	0.7

17.7 Language

Table 17.13: Language generally spoken at home (Q53)

Language	Number of respondents	Percentage of respondents
English	12,615	96.1
English plus other language	45	0.3
British Sign Language	1	0.0
Arabic	26	0.2
Bengali	15	0.1
Bulgarian	4	0.0
Chakma	1	0.0
Chinese (Cantonese)	4	0.0
Chinese (Hakkien)	1	0.0
Chinese (Mandarin)	5	0.0
Chinese (unspecified)	58	0.4
Czechoslovakian	2	0.0
Danish	1	0.0
Dari/Persian	1	0.0
Esperanto	2	0.0
Farsi	2	0.0
Filipino	3	0.0
French	5	0.0
French and Mauritian Creole	1	0.0
German	10	0.1
German and Kurdish	1	0.0
Greek	4	0.0
Gujarati	1	0.0
Hindi	2	0.0
Hungarian	4	0.0
Igbo	1	0.0
Italian	3	0.0
Japanese	1	0.0
Krio	1	0.0
Kurdish	12	0.1
Latvian	12	0.1
Latvian and Russian	3	0.0
Lebanese	1	0.0
Lithuanian	13	0.1
Lithuanian and Russian	1	0.0
Madi, Acholi and Arabic	1	0.0
Malay	14	0.1
Maldivian	1	0.0
Mandingo	1	0.0
Pashto	2	0.0
Persian	1	0.0

Language	Number of respondents	Percentage of respondents
Polish	103	0.8
Portuguese	12	0.1
Punjabi	4	0.0
Romanian	2	0.0
Russian	18	0.1
Shangaan	1	0.0
Shona	4	0.0
Sinhalese	1	0.0
Slovakian	6	0.0
Somali	3	0.0
Spanish	4	0.0
Swahili	7	0.1
Syletti	1	0.0
Tagalog	2	0.0
Tamil	2	0.0
Tamu	1	0.0
Thai	3	0.0
Turkish	2	0.0
Turkish and Kurdish	2	0.0
Twi	1	0.0
Urdu	10	0.1
Urdu and Balochi	1	0.0
Urdu and Punjabi	2	0.0
Vietnamese	2	0.0
Wollof	1	0.0
Unspecified Iranian language	1	0.0
Unspecified language	26	0.2
Rather not say	26	0.2

Table 17.14: Fluency in English language if not British* (Q51)

Language	Number	Percentage
Fluent	267	28.6
2	82	8.8
3	105	11.3
4	53	5.7
5	49	5.3
6	25	2.7
7	35	3.8
8	19	2.0
9	11	1.2
Do not speak English at all	20	2.1
Not stated	266	28.6
Total	932	100

*Defined as all those that did answered nationality question (Q49) but did not choose British

18 Tables: Religion

Table 18.1: Religion (Q54) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Religion (%)								
		None	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other	Rather not say
Male	6,025	40.4	54.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.1	1.2	1.6
Female	7,142	33.7	62.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.6	1.4
All	13,167	36.8	59.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.9	1.5

Table 18.2: Religion (Q54) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Religion (%)								
		None	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other	Rather not say
16-24	2,004	62.3	31.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	2.2	0.0	1.4	1.5
25-34	2,268	54.1	39.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	2.4	0.1	0.8	1.9
35-44	2,241	44.4	50.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.9	1.1
45-54	2,165	31.9	64.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.2	1.4
55-64	1,940	21.7	75.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	2.1
65-74	1,464	11.9	86.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.4
75+	1,075	8.0	91.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4

Table 18.3: Religion (Q54) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Religion (%)								
		None	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other	Rather not say
Most depr.	2,524	38.9	56.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.9	1.6
Quintile 2	2,649	38.4	57.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.9	1.5
Quintile 3	2,692	39.9	55.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.0	1.5
Quintile 4	2,609	36.1	59.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.8	1.4
Least depr.	2,693	30.9	65.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.7	1.3

Table 18.4: Religion (Q54) by ward and Area committee area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Religion (%)								
		None	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other	Rather not say
Bransholme E	532	42.7	55.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.1
Bransholme W	428	40.2	56.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	1.9
Kings Park	494	31.2	67.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.6
North Carr	1,454	38.0	59.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.6	1.2
Beverley	439	28.2	69.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.4
Orchard Park & Greenwood	718	39.1	57.9	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.7	1.0
University	553	39.4	51.7	2.4	0.5	0.0	3.3	0.2	1.1	1.4
Northern	1,710	36.4	58.8	1.0	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.9	1.2
Ings	606	31.7	67.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5
Longhill	561	37.8	60.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.1
Sutton	656	31.1	66.8	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.2
East	1,823	33.4	64.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.9

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Religion (%)								
		None	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other	Rather not say
Holderness	707	33.8	63.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.0	1.1
Marfleet	641	37.1	59.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.6	1.4
Southcoates E	458	38.9	59.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.1
Southcoates W	401	36.2	61.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.2
Park	2,207	36.2	61.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.0	1.2
Drypool	625	33.9	62.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.4
Myton	725	37.9	52.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	5.4	0.1	0.8	2.6
Newington	577	37.1	57.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.3	1.0	2.4
St Andrews	428	39.5	55.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.0	1.6	1.4
Riverside	2,355	36.9	56.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	2.3	0.1	1.1	2.0
Boothferry	605	31.7	65.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.8	1.2
Derringham	562	34.7	64.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9
Pickering	647	36.5	60.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.6	1.4
West	1,814	34.3	63.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.6	1.2
Avenue	726	46.0	43.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	1.5	3.2
Bricknell	427	37.2	59.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.5	1.6
Newland	651	42.4	45.9	1.5	1.2	0.3	4.5	0.3	1.8	2.0
Wyke	1,804	42.6	48.2	1.0	0.5	0.1	3.7	0.1	1.4	2.4
Hull	13,167	36.8	59.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.9	1.5

Table 18.5: Any religious beliefs held (Q54) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Any religious beliefs held (%)		
		No religion	Any religion	Rather not say
Male	6025	40.4	57.9	1.6
Female	7142	33.7	64.9	1.4
All	13167	36.8	61.7	1.5

Table 18.6: Any religious beliefs held (Q54) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Any religious beliefs held (%)		
		No religion	Any religion	Rather not say
16-24	2,004	62.3	36.2	1.5
25-34	2,268	54.1	44.0	1.9
35-44	2,241	44.4	54.4	1.1
45-54	2,165	31.9	66.7	1.4
55-64	1,940	21.7	76.2	2.1
65-74	1,464	11.9	86.7	1.4
75+	1,075	8.0	91.6	0.4

Table 18.7: Any religious beliefs held (Q54) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Any religious beliefs held (%)		
		No religion	Any religion	Rather not say
Most deprived	2,524	38.9	59.5	1.6
2	2,649	38.4	60.1	1.5
3	2,692	39.9	58.7	1.5
4	2,609	36.1	62.5	1.4
Least deprived	2,693	30.9	67.8	1.3

Table 18.8: Any religious beliefs held (Q54) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Any religious beliefs held (%)		
		No religion	Any religion	Rather not say
Bransholme E	532	42.7	56.2	1.1
Bransholme W	428	40.2	57.9	1.9
Kings Park	494	31.2	68.2	0.6
North Carr	1,454	38.0	60.8	1.2
Beverley	439	28.2	70.4	1.4
Orchard Park & Greenwood	718	39.1	59.9	1.0
University	553	39.4	59.1	1.4
Northern	1,710	36.4	62.3	1.2
Ings	606	31.7	67.8	0.5
Longhill	561	37.8	61.1	1.1
Sutton	656	31.1	67.7	1.2
East	1,823	33.4	65.7	0.9
Holderness	707	33.8	65.1	1.1
Marfleet	641	37.1	61.5	1.4
Southcoates E	458	38.9	60.0	1.1
Southcoates W	401	36.2	62.6	1.2
Park	2,207	36.2	62.5	1.2
Drypool	625	33.9	64.6	1.4
Myton	725	37.9	59.4	2.6
Newington	577	37.1	60.5	2.4
St Andrews	428	39.5	59.1	1.4
Riverside	2,355	36.9	61.0	2.0
Boothferry	605	31.7	67.1	1.2
Derringham	562	34.7	64.4	0.9
Pickering	647	36.5	62.1	1.4
West	1,814	34.3	64.5	1.2
Avenue	726	46.0	50.8	3.2
Bricknell	427	37.2	61.1	1.6
Newland	651	42.4	55.6	2.0
Wyke	1,804	42.6	55.0	2.4
Hull	13,167	36.8	61.7	1.5

Table 18.9: Any religious beliefs held (Q54) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Any religious beliefs held (Age-standardised %)		
		No religion	Any religion	Rather not say
Hedonistic immortals	1,597	41.7	56.7	1.6
Live for today	3,418	40.1	58.4	1.5
Unconfident fatalists	2,204	40.7	57.9	1.4
Health conscious realists	2,753	37.5	61.5	1.1
Balanced compensators	1,153	31.5	67.1	1.4

19 Tables: Sexual orientation

Table 19.1: Sexual orientation (Q55) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Sexual orientation (%)						
		Straight / heterosexual	Bisexual	Lesbian / gay woman	Gay man	Transgender	Rather not say	None of these
Males	6,012	93.6	0.7	0.0	1.9	0.2	1.3	2.3
Females	7,017	92.9	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	1.7	3.5
All	13,029	93.2	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.1	1.5	2.9

Table 19.2: Sexual orientation (Q55) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Sexual orientation (%)						
		Straight / heterosexual	Bisexual	Lesbian / gay woman	Gay man	Transgender	Rather not say	None of these
16-24	2,005	92.2	2.4	0.5	2.0	0.5	1.2	1.0
25-34	2,271	94.5	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.1	1.1	1.1
35-44	2,237	95.2	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.0	1.4	0.8
45-54	2,167	94.9	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.0	1.5	2.0
55-64	1,917	95.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.4	2.5
65-74	1,442	91.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.0	6.7
75+	979	83.7	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	2.1	13.4

Table 19.3: Sexual orientation (Q55) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Sexual orientation (%)						
		Straight / heterosexual	Bisexual	Lesbian / gay woman	Gay man	Transgender	Rather not say	None of these
Most dep.	2,508	91.8	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.2	1.8	4.4
2	2,619	91.5	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.1	1.6	4.1
3	2,666	92.9	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.1	1.5	3.0
4	2,574	95.0	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.2	1.2	1.6
Least dep.	2,662	94.7	1.0	0.3	0.9	0.2	1.3	1.6

Table 19.4: Sexual orientation (Q55) by ward and Area committee area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Sexual orientation (%)						
		Straight / heterosexual	Bisexual	Lesbian / gay woman	Gay man	Transgender	Rather not say	None of these
Bransholme E	532	93.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	2.1	2.4
Bransholme W	421	90.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.0	1.7	5.7
Kings Park	496	97.4	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.8	1.0
North Carr	1,449	94.1	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.1	1.5	2.9
Beverley	431	94.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.2	1.6	0.9
Orchard Park & Greenwood	713	91.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.0	1.0	5.0
University	549	91.1	1.5	0.2	1.3	0.0	1.8	4.2
Northern	1,693	92.3	1.1	0.5	1.0	0.1	1.4	3.7
Ings	597	94.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.2	1.2	2.0
Longhill	544	94.1	1.3	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.7	2.8
Sutton	644	93.5	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.0	1.4	3.4
East	1,785	94.1	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	1.1	2.7
Holderness	699	95.7	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.3	1.3	1.7

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Sexual orientation (%)						
		Straight / heterosexual	Bisexual	Lesbian / gay woman	Gay man	Transgender	Rather not say	None of these
Marfleet	630	91.9	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.0	1.9	4.1
Southcoates E	452	93.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.1	4.0
Southcoates W	402	95.3	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.5	2.2
Park	2,183	94.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.3	3.0
Drypool	620	93.4	1.1	0.6	1.3	0.3	1.0	2.3
Myton	730	91.1	1.0	0.1	1.8	0.1	1.9	4.0
Newington	571	92.1	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.0	2.1	3.3
St Andrews	424	89.4	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	2.8	5.0
Riverside	2,345	91.6	0.9	0.5	1.3	0.2	1.9	3.5
Boothferry	595	94.6	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.3	1.0	2.2
Derringham	557	94.8	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.4	1.8
Pickering	641	93.0	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.2	4.1
West	1,793	94.1	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.2	2.7
Avenue	711	92.3	1.1	1.4	2.3	0.1	2.0	0.8
Bricknell	424	95.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.9	2.1
Newland	646	91.0	1.5	0.6	1.9	0.5	2.2	2.3
Wyke	1,781	92.5	1.1	0.9	1.7	0.3	1.8	1.7
Hull	13,029	93.2	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.1	1.5	2.9

Table 19.5: Heterosexual / LGBT (Q55) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Heterosexual / LGBT (%)		
		Heterosexual	LGBT	Rather not say / none of these
Males	6,012	93.6	2.9	3.5
Females	7,017	92.9	2.0	5.1
All	13,029	93.2	2.4	4.4

Table 19.6: Heterosexual / LGBT (Q55) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Heterosexual / LGBT (%)		
		Heterosexual	LGBT	Rather not say / none of these
16-24	2,005	92.2	5.5	2.3
25-34	2,271	94.5	3.3	2.2
35-44	2,237	95.2	2.6	2.2
45-54	2,167	94.9	1.6	3.5
55-64	1,917	95.0	1.1	3.9
65-74	1,442	91.1	0.3	8.7
75+	979	83.7	0.8	15.5

Table 19.7: Heterosexual / LGBT (Q55) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Heterosexual / LGBT (%)		
		Heterosexual	LGBT	Rather not say / none of these
Most deprived	2,508	91.8	2.0	6.1
2	2,619	91.5	2.8	5.7
3	2,666	92.9	2.6	4.5
4	2,574	95.0	2.2	2.8
Least deprived	2,662	94.7	2.4	2.9

Table 19.8: Heterosexual / LGBT (Q55) by ward and Area committee area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Heterosexual / LGBT (%)		
		Heterosexual	LGBT	Rather not say / none of these
Bransholme E	532	93.6	1.9	4.5
Bransholme W	421	90.7	1.9	7.4
Kings Park	496	97.4	0.8	1.8
North Carr	1,449	94.1	1.5	4.4
Beverley	431	94.7	2.8	2.6
Orchard Park & Greenwood	713	91.7	2.2	6.0

University	549	91.1	2.9	6.0
Northern	1,693	92.3	2.6	5.1
Ings	597	94.8	2.0	3.2
Longhill	544	94.1	2.4	3.5
Sutton	644	93.5	1.7	4.8
East	1,785	94.1	2.0	3.9
Holderness	699	95.7	1.3	3.0
Marfleet	630	91.9	2.1	6.0
Southcoates E	452	93.6	1.3	5.1
Southcoates W	402	95.3	2.0	2.7
Park	2,183	94.1	1.6	4.3
Drypool	620	93.4	3.4	3.2
Myton	730	91.1	3.0	5.9
Newington	571	92.1	2.5	5.4
St Andrews	424	89.4	2.8	7.8
Riverside	2,345	91.6	2.9	5.4
Boothferry	595	94.6	2.2	3.2
Derringham	557	94.8	2.0	3.2
Pickering	641	93.0	1.7	5.3
West	1,793	94.1	2.0	4.0
Avenue	711	92.3	4.9	2.8
Bricknell	424	95.3	1.7	3.1
Newland	646	91.0	4.5	4.5
Wyke	1,781	92.5	4.0	3.5
Hull	13,029	93.2	2.4	4.4

Table 19.9: Heterosexual / LGBT (Q55) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Heterosexual / LGBT (Age-standardised %)		
		Heterosexual	LGBT	Rather not say / none of these
Hedonistic immortals	1,595	93.9	3.8	2.3
Live for today	3,420	94.1	2.1	3.7
Unconfident fatalists	2,189	92.3	3.1	4.5
Health conscious realists	2,757	96.7	1.4	2.0
Balanced compensators	1,148	93.7	2.8	3.6

20 Tables: Household variables

20.1 Single person households

Table 20.1: Number of adults living alone (derived from Q59 and Q60) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Live alone (%)	
		Yes	No
Males	5,700	19.2	80.8
Females	6,693	16.6	83.4
All	12,393	17.8	82.2

Table 20.2: Number of adults living alone (derived from Q59 and Q60) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Live alone (%)	
		Yes	No
16-24	1,936	6.0	94.0
25-34	2,214	9.9	90.1
35-44	2,196	10.2	89.8
45-54	2,096	17.4	82.6
55-64	1,792	24.1	75.9
65-74	1,289	32.7	67.3
75+	861	49.8	50.2

Table 20.3: Number of adults living alone (derived from Q59 and Q60) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Live alone (%)	
		Yes	No
Most deprived	2,380	24.5	75.5
2	2,476	18.9	81.1
3	2,501	17.4	82.6
4	2,451	17.0	83.0
Least deprived	2,585	12.0	88.0

Table 20.4: Number of adults living alone (derived from Q59 and Q60) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Live alone (%)	
		Yes	No
Bransholme East	497	11.9	88.1
Bransholme West	410	21.0	79.0
Kings Park	484	14.7	85.3
North Carr	1,391	15.5	84.5
Beverley	426	17.8	82.2
Orchard Park & Greenwood	663	20.5	79.5
University	509	12.4	87.6
Northern	1,598	17.2	82.8
Ings	572	16.4	83.6
Longhill	527	17.1	82.9
Sutton	601	12.3	87.7
East	1,700	15.2	84.8
Holderness	672	11.6	88.4
Marfleet	614	19.1	80.9
Southcoates East	440	18.0	82.0
Southcoates West	366	16.4	83.6
Park	2,092	16.0	84.0
Drypool	579	20.4	79.6
Myton	709	36.0	64.0
Newington	548	16.8	83.2
St Andrews	407	20.4	79.6
Riverside	2,243	24.4	75.6
Boothferry	561	15.3	84.7
Derringham	519	19.3	80.7
Pickering	593	19.4	80.6
West	1,673	18.0	82.0
Avenue	678	20.4	79.6
Bricknell	405	11.4	88.6
Newland	613	15.2	84.8
Wyke	1,696	16.3	83.7
Hull	12,393	17.8	82.2

Table 20.5: Number of adults living alone (derived from Q59 and Q60) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Live alone (%)	
		Yes	No
Hedonistic immortals	1,560	18.7	81.3
Live for today	3,274	18.1	81.9
Unconfident fatalists	2,089	21.2	78.8
Health conscious realists	2,652	14.8	85.2
Balanced compensators	1,095	19.8	80.2

20.2 Single parent households

Table 20.6: Number of single parent households (derived from Q59 and Q60) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Single parent households (%)	
		Yes	No
Males	5,700	2.7	97.3
Females	6,693	12.0	88.0
All	12,393	7.7	92.3

Table 20.7: Number of single parent households (derived from Q59 and Q60) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Single parent households (%)	
		Yes	No
16-24	1,936	11.9	88.1
25-34	2,214	15.4	84.6
35-44	2,196	12.5	87.5
45-54	2,096	4.1	95.9
55-64	1,792	1.2	98.8
65-74	1,289	0.5	99.5
75+	861	0.0	100.0

Table 20.8: Number of single parent households (derived from Q59 and Q60) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Single parent households (%)	
		Yes	No
Most deprived	2,380	10.2	89.8
2	2,476	9.6	90.4
3	2,501	8.3	91.7
4	2,451	6.4	93.6
Least deprived	2,585	4.4	95.6

Table 20.9: Number of single parent households (derived from Q59 and Q60) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Single parent households (%)	
		Yes	No
Bransholme East	497	10.5	89.5
Bransholme West	410	13.2	86.8
Kings Park	484	5.8	94.2
North Carr	1,391	9.6	90.4
Beverley	426	3.3	96.7
Orchard Park & Greenwood	663	12.2	87.8
University	509	7.3	92.7
Northern	1,598	8.3	91.7
Ings	572	5.4	94.6
Longhill	527	9.5	90.5
Sutton	601	8.3	91.7
East	1,700	7.7	92.3
Holderness	672	6.4	93.6
Marfleet	614	10.4	89.6
Southcoates East	440	8.6	91.4
Southcoates West	366	9.0	91.0
Park	2,092	8.5	91.5
Drypool	579	6.9	93.1
Myton	709	6.2	93.8
Newington	548	11.1	88.9
St Andrews	407	7.6	92.4
Riverside	2,243	7.8	92.2
Boothferry	561	5.7	94.3
Derringham	519	7.1	92.9
Pickering	593	9.8	90.2
West	1,673	7.6	92.4
Avenue	678	4.4	95.6
Bricknell	405	4.0	96.0
Newland	613	5.4	94.6
Wyke	1,696	4.7	95.3
Hull	12,393	7.7	92.3

Table 20.10: Number of single parent households (derived from Q59 and Q60) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Single parent households (Age-standardised %)	
		Yes	No
Hedonistic immortals	1,560	6.7	93.3
Live for today	3,274	8.0	92.0
Unconfident fatalists	2,089	9.1	90.9
Health conscious realists	2,652	4.9	95.1
Balanced compensators	1,095	5.7	94.3

20.3 Adults in household

Table 20.11: Number of adults in the household (Q60) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Number of adults in household (%)			
		1	2	3	4+
Males	5,887	21.3	54.8	14.9	9.1
Females	6,953	28.4	51.1	13.2	7.3
Total	12,840	25.1	52.8	14.0	8.1

Table 20.12: Number of adults in the household (Q60) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Number of adults in household (%)			
		1	2	3	4+
16-24	1,961	14.5	34.9	25.1	25.5
25-34	2,239	25.1	62.0	7.5	5.4
35-44	2,222	22.8	60.4	12.8	4.0
45-54	2,150	21.4	46.6	21.6	10.3
55-64	1,893	24.9	57.7	12.8	4.6
65-74	1,394	32.7	58.7	7.5	1.1
75+	971	49.7	45.6	3.8	0.8

Table 20.13: Number of adults in the household (Q60) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Number of adults in household (%)			
		1	2	3	4+
Most deprived	2,466	33.9	47.9	11.8	6.4
2	2,567	27.7	49.6	15.5	7.2
3	2,597	25.4	52.0	13.9	8.7
4	2,541	23.0	54.5	14.4	8.1
Least deprived	2,669	16.3	59.5	14.3	10.0

Table 20.14: Number of adults in the household (Q60) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Number of adults in household (%)			
		1	2	3	4+
Bransholme E	512	21.1	54.9	16.8	7.2
Bransholme W	421	33.3	46.6	13.3	6.9
Kings Park	495	19.8	58.4	15.8	6.1
North Carr	1,428	24.2	53.6	15.4	6.7
Beverley	435	20.5	56.6	9.9	13.1
Orchard Park & Greenwood	697	32.0	49.1	12.9	6.0
University	529	18.7	45.9	13.6	21.7
Northern	1,661	24.7	50.0	12.3	12.9
Ings	592	22.3	56.4	13.7	7.6
Longhill	547	26.7	52.7	13.5	7.1
Sutton	630	19.8	59.7	15.9	4.6
East	1,769	22.8	56.4	14.4	6.4
Holderness	701	17.8	60.8	14.4	7.0
Marfleet	630	29.0	51.4	15.6	4.0
Southcoates E	452	26.1	52.9	16.6	4.4
Southcoates W	383	26.1	53.0	13.6	7.3
Park	2,166	24.3	55.0	15.1	5.6
Drypool	607	27.0	56.5	12.0	4.4
Myton	722	41.6	41.1	10.4	6.9
Newington	562	27.6	48.2	15.8	8.4
St Andrews	419	27.9	53.0	10.3	8.8
Riverside	2,310	31.9	49.0	12.1	7.0
Boothferry	591	21.0	58.4	14.2	6.4
Derringham	545	24.8	57.8	13.9	3.5
Pickering	619	29.2	51.5	13.9	5.3
West	1,755	25.1	55.8	14.0	5.1
Avenue	703	24.6	52.2	13.1	10.1
Bricknell	416	15.4	62.3	16.6	5.8
Newland	632	19.9	40.0	16.0	24.1
Wyke	1,751	20.7	50.2	15.0	14.1
Hull	12,840	25.1	52.8	14.0	8.1

Table 20.15: Number of adults in the household (Q60) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Number of adults in household (Age-standardised %)			
		1	2	3	4+
Hedonistic immortals	1,584	24.3	52.6	14.8	8.3
Live for today	3,361	25.5	51.2	15.3	8.0
Unconfident fatalists	2,148	29.4	49.4	13.3	7.9
Health conscious realists	2,716	19.2	56.4	13.9	10.4
Balanced compensators	1,133	25.2	51.4	14.2	9.3

20.4 Relationship with other adults in household

Table 20.16: Relationship with adults in household (Q60a) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Relationship with other adults in household (%)					
		No other adults	Partner	Partner + other family	Other family	Non-relative	Family (including partner) + non-relative
Males	5,887	23.6	46.5	10.7	13.2	5.1	0.9
Females	6,953	29.9	42.1	12.1	12.2	3.0	0.8
All	12,840	27.0	44.1	11.4	12.7	4.0	0.9

Table 20.17: Relationship with adults in household (Q60a) 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
16-24	1,961	17.0	21.1	3.2	40.4	16.5	1.7
25-34	2,239	27.2	55.8	3.8	7.0	4.7	1.4
35-44	2,222	24.2	52.5	13.4	7.7	1.5	0.7
45-54	2,150	23.1	36.5	28.4	10.6	0.9	0.6
55-64	1,893	26.2	50.3	14.6	7.6	0.7	0.5
65-74	1,394	35.3	51.2	7.2	5.5	0.5	0.4
75+	971	51.5	38.6	3.4	6.0	0.5	0.0

Table 20.18: Relationship with adults in household (Q60a) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

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	2,466	36.1	36.8	9.7	15.0	1.8	0.6
2	2,567	29.6	39.3	12.7	15.1	2.3	1.0
3	2,597	27.3	42.7	11.3	12.3	5.0	1.3
4	2,541	24.9	47.1	10.8	10.8	5.5	0.9
Least deprived	2,669	17.8	54.0	12.5	10.2	5.1	0.4

Table 20.19: Relationship with adults in household (Q60a) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	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
Bransholme E	512	24.6	45.1	13.5	15.4	1.2	0.2
Bransholme W	421	35.4	36.6	12.6	13.5	1.2	0.7
Kings Park	495	20.4	54.1	14.1	10.1	0.8	0.4
North Carr	1,428	26.3	45.7	13.4	13.0	1.1	0.4
Beverley	435	21.4	51.0	9.9	8.5	8.7	0.5
Orchard Park & Greenwood	697	34.4	37.7	10.9	15.9	0.6	0.4
University	529	20.6	35.5	9.8	13.8	19.3	0.9
Northern	1,661	26.6	40.5	10.3	13.3	8.7	0.6

Ings	592	24.5	48.0	13.2	13.2	0.8	0.3
Longhill	547	28.2	45.0	11.7	14.4	0.4	0.4
Sutton	630	21.0	52.7	13.7	12.1	0.6	0.0
East	1,769	24.4	48.7	12.9	13.2	0.6	0.2
Holderness	701	20.0	54.2	12.4	12.6	0.4	0.4
Marfleet	630	30.8	41.9	12.4	13.5	1.1	0.3
Southcoates E	452	27.7	42.7	14.4	13.5	1.5	0.2
Southcoates W	383	27.7	46.5	14.4	10.4	0.5	0.5
Park	2,166	26.1	46.9	13.2	12.7	0.9	0.4
Drypool	607	28.0	48.4	10.7	9.9	2.3	0.7
Myton	722	43.6	30.5	6.4	13.6	4.8	1.1
Newington	562	30.1	38.8	13.3	15.7	1.1	1.1
St Andrews	419	29.8	40.8	9.8	15.0	2.9	1.7
Riverside	2,310	33.7	39.1	9.8	13.4	2.9	1.1
Boothferry	591	22.7	51.6	13.9	10.7	0.5	0.7
Derringham	545	26.6	50.1	9.4	12.5	0.7	0.7
Pickering	619	31.8	40.4	12.0	14.1	1.0	0.8
West	1,755	27.1	47.2	11.8	12.4	0.7	0.7
Avenue	703	25.9	43.5	8.4	12.5	7.3	2.4
Bricknell	416	16.6	55.8	12.7	13.0	1.7	0.2
Newland	632	22.9	30.1	7.1	6.8	29.0	4.1
Wyke	1,751	22.6	41.6	9.0	10.6	13.8	2.5
Hull	12,840	27.0	44.1	11.4	12.7	4.0	0.9

20.5 Children in household, numbers

Table 20.20: Number of children aged under 18 years in household (Q59) 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	5,860	69.1	13.5	11.9	3.7	1.7	2
Females	6,908	56.9	19.6	15.9	5.2	2.3	2
All	12,768	62.5	16.8	14.1	4.5	2.1	2

Table 20.21: Number of children aged under 18 years in household (Q59) 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
16-24	1,975	51.6	29.0	14.3	3.7	1.5	1
25-34	2,256	37.8	21.0	26.2	10.6	4.3	2
35-44	2,231	30.0	25.5	29.6	9.6	5.2	2
45-54	2,133	66.9	19.5	10.5	2.1	1.0	1
55-64	1,851	93.2	5.1	1.5	0.2	0.1	1
65-74	1,362	97.9	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	1
75+	951	99.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.5

Table 20.22: Number of children aged under 18 years in household (Q59) plus median (Med) number in households with children by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Number of children aged under 18 (%)					
		0	1	2	3	4+	Med
Most deprived	2,459	60.7	16.7	13.6	5.5	3.5	2
2	2,564	58.8	17.2	15.2	5.7	3.1	2
3	2,598	62.6	17.6	13.6	4.4	1.7	2
4	2,519	65.9	16.4	13.1	3.6	1.0	2
Least deprived	2,628	64.5	16.2	14.8	3.4	1.0	2

Table 20.23: Number of children aged under 18 years in household (Q59) plus median (Med) number in households with children by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Number of children aged under 18 (%)					
		0	1	2	3	4+	Med
Bransholme E	517	49.1	20.1	18.0	7.2	5.6	2
Bransholme W	425	61.2	16.7	12.5	6.4	3.3	2
Kings Park	488	63.3	17.6	13.5	3.7	1.8	2
North Carr	1,430	57.6	18.3	14.8	5.7	3.6	2
Beverley	433	77.4	11.3	9.2	1.8	0.2	1.5
Orchard Park & Greenwood	690	55.4	19.1	15.2	6.4	3.9	2
University	531	64.2	15.8	14.3	4.5	1.1	2
Northern	1,654	64.0	16.0	13.4	4.6	2.1	2
Ings	589	63.0	15.4	16.3	3.7	1.5	2
Longhill	544	56.1	17.5	18.4	5.7	2.4	2
Sutton	623	61.8	17.8	14.4	4.7	1.3	2
East	1,756	60.4	16.9	16.3	4.7	1.7	2
Holderness	683	61.2	18.7	16.7	2.2	1.2	2
Marfleet	631	55.9	18.4	15.5	6.7	3.5	2
Southcoates E	445	57.5	17.8	15.7	6.7	2.2	2
Southcoates W	380	57.9	19.2	15.5	5.0	2.4	2
Park	2,139	58.3	18.5	15.9	5.0	2.3	2
Drypool	604	65.1	16.4	15.1	2.5	1.0	2
Myton	727	72.6	11.6	9.1	4.1	2.6	2
Newington	566	56.4	19.8	16.4	4.9	2.5	2
St Andrews	417	60.7	17.3	11.3	6.2	4.6	2
Riverside	2,314	64.5	15.9	12.8	4.3	2.5	2
Boothferry	573	60.2	18.2	14.5	6.3	0.9	2
Derringham	533	64.9	18.0	13.5	3.0	0.6	1
Pickering	621	65.9	19.0	11.8	2.6	0.8	1
West	1,727	63.7	18.4	13.2	3.9	0.8	1
Avenue	700	68.9	13.1	11.6	4.3	2.1	2
Bricknell	417	59.0	17.3	19.2	3.4	1.2	2
Newland	631	74.8	12.7	8.2	3.0	1.3	1
Wyke	1,748	68.6	14.0	12.2	3.6	1.6	2
Hull	12,768	62.5	16.8	14.1	4.5	2.1	2

20.6 Children in household, numbers aged under 5

Table 20.24: Number of children aged under 5 years in household (Q59) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Number of children aged under 5 (%)			
		0	1	2	3+
Males	5,860	88.4	8.5	2.7	0.3
Females	6,908	81.5	14.2	3.9	0.4
All	12,768	84.7	11.6	3.4	0.4

Table 20.25: Number of children aged under 5 years in household (Q59) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Number of children aged under 5 (%)			
		0	1	2	3+
16-24	1,975	76.8	18.4	4.1	0.8
25-34	2,256	57.4	30.4	11.2	1.0
35-44	2,231	80.0	15.6	4.0	0.5
45-54	2,133	96.7	3.0	0.3	0.0
55-64	1,851	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0
65-74	1,362	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0
75+	951	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0

Table 20.26: Number of children aged under 5 years in household (Q59) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Number of children aged under 5 (%)			
		0	1	2	3+
Most deprived	2,459	83.1	13.1	3.3	0.5
Quintile 2	2,564	82.1	13.0	4.3	0.6
Quintile 3	2,598	83.0	12.8	3.9	0.3
Quintile 4	2,519	87.2	9.7	2.9	0.3
Least deprived	2,628	87.8	9.4	2.5	0.2

**Table 20.27: Number of children aged under 5 years in household (Q59)
by ward and Area Committee Area**

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Number of children aged under 5 (%)			
		0	1	2	3+
Bransholme E	517	76.4	17.6	5.2	0.8
Bransholme W	425	79.5	16.0	4.2	0.2
Kings Park	488	86.9	10.0	3.1	0.0
North Carr	1,430	80.9	14.5	4.2	0.3
Beverley	433	91.0	8.1	0.9	0.0
Orchard Park & Greenwood	690	82.3	13.8	2.9	1.0
University	531	87.2	10.7	2.1	0.0
Northern	1,654	86.2	11.3	2.1	0.4
Ings	589	85.1	10.0	4.6	0.3
Longhill	544	83.8	11.9	3.7	0.6
Sutton	623	86.7	10.9	1.9	0.5
East	1,756	85.3	10.9	3.4	0.5
Holderness	683	85.8	11.0	2.9	0.3
Marfleet	631	78.0	15.7	5.2	1.1
Southcoates E	445	82.2	14.4	2.9	0.4
Southcoates W	380	79.5	16.6	3.7	0.3
Park	2,139	81.6	14.1	3.7	0.6
Drypool	604	84.6	11.6	3.8	0.0
Myton	727	87.3	8.9	3.3	0.4
Newington	566	85.0	11.1	3.5	0.4
St Andrews	417	79.4	15.3	4.3	1.0
Riverside	2,314	84.6	11.3	3.7	0.4
Boothferry	573	85.7	9.4	4.0	0.9
Derringham	533	86.3	11.1	2.6	0.0
Pickering	621	87.8	9.5	2.4	0.3
West	1,727	86.6	10.0	3.0	0.4
Avenue	700	87.3	8.9	3.7	0.1
Bricknell	417	87.3	10.1	2.6	0.0
Newland	631	88.0	8.7	3.3	0.0
Wyke	1,748	87.5	9.1	3.3	0.1
Hull	12,768	84.7	11.6	3.4	0.4

20.7 Children in household, numbers aged 5 to 15

Table 20.28: Number of children aged 5 to 15 years in household (Q59) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Number of children aged under 5 (%)				
		0	1	2	3	4+
Males	5,860	78.9	12.4	6.6	1.7	0.5
Females	6,908	71.4	16.2	9.5	2.3	0.6
All	12,768	74.8	14.5	8.2	2.0	0.5

Table 20.29: Number of children aged 5 to 15 years in household (Q59) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Number of children aged 5 to 15 (%)				
		0	1	2	3	4+
16-24	1,975	79.8	15.2	3.8	0.9	0.3
25-34	2,256	59.1	21.4	14.3	4.2	1.0
35-44	2,231	43.5	27.9	22.1	5.1	1.4
45-54	2,133	75.1	17.1	6.0	1.5	0.3
55-64	1,851	95.8	3.2	0.9	0.1	0.1
65-74	1,362	98.7	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
75+	951	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0

Table 20.30: Number of children aged 5 to 15 years in household (Q59) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Number of children aged 5 to 15 (%)				
		0	1	2	3	4+
Most deprived	2,459	73.4	13.3	9.3	2.8	1.1
2	2,564	72.2	15.7	8.5	2.8	0.8
3	2,598	75.8	15.1	6.9	1.9	0.3
4	2,519	77.1	14.3	7.3	1.2	0.2
Least deprived	2,628	75.6	13.9	8.8	1.4	0.3

Table 20.31: Number of children aged 5 to 15 years in household (Q59) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Number of children aged 5 to 15 (%)				
		0	1	2	3	4+
Bransholme E	517	65.4	17.6	10.4	5.2	1.4
Bransholme W	425	74.4	15.3	6.8	2.6	0.9
Kings Park	488	75.4	13.5	8.2	2.5	0.4
North Carr	1,430	71.5	15.5	8.6	3.5	0.9
Beverley	433	83.8	11.1	4.4	0.7	0.0
Orchard Park & Greenwood	690	70.3	15.4	10.3	2.6	1.4
University	531	75.9	12.6	9.0	2.1	0.4
Northern	1,654	75.6	13.4	8.3	1.9	0.7
Ings	589	75.6	14.6	8.1	1.4	0.3
Longhill	544	68.4	17.1	10.8	3.5	0.2
Sutton	623	74.3	13.8	10.1	1.8	0.0
East	1,756	72.9	15.1	9.7	2.2	0.2
Holderness	683	73.9	16.1	9.4	0.4	0.1
Marfleet	631	69.6	17.1	9.8	2.4	1.1
Southcoates E	445	69.0	18.9	9.4	2.0	0.7
Southcoates W	380	72.4	17.1	8.2	1.8	0.5
Park	2,139	71.3	17.2	9.3	1.6	0.6
Drypool	604	78.0	12.7	7.9	1.0	0.3
Myton	727	82.4	8.7	6.2	2.2	0.6
Newington	566	71.0	16.1	10.4	1.8	0.7
St Andrews	417	72.4	16.3	6.2	4.1	1.0
Riverside	2,314	76.7	12.9	7.7	2.1	0.6
Boothferry	573	73.3	15.0	8.4	3.0	0.3
Derringham	533	76.0	17.3	5.8	0.9	0.0
Pickering	621	77.9	15.0	5.8	1.1	0.2
West	1,727	75.8	15.7	6.7	1.7	0.2
Avenue	700	80.1	10.3	7.3	1.6	0.7
Bricknell	417	71.2	17.3	9.8	1.2	0.5
Newland	631	84.8	9.0	4.4	1.4	0.3
Wyke	1,748	79.7	11.5	6.9	1.4	0.5
Hull	12,768	74.8	14.5	8.2	2.0	0.5

20.8 Children in household, numbers aged 16 to 17

Table 20.32: Number of children aged 16-17 years in household (Q59) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Number of children aged 16 to 17 (%)		
		0	1	2+
Males	5,860	91.8	7.7	0.5
Females	6,908	91.0	8.6	0.4
All	12,768	91.4	8.2	0.5

Table 20.33: Number of children aged 16-17 years in household (Q59) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Number of children aged 16 to 17 (%)		
		0	1	2+
16-24	1,975	82.0	16.6	1.4
25-34	2,256	98.5	1.4	0.1
35-44	2,231	82.7	16.5	0.9
45-54	2,133	87.5	12.0	0.4
55-64	1,851	97.3	2.7	0.0
65-74	1,362	99.4	0.6	0.0
75+	951	100.0	0.0	0.0

Table 20.34: Number of children aged 16-17 years household (Q59) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Number of children aged 16 to 17 (%)		
		0	1	2+
Most deprived	2,459	91.1	8.1	0.8
2	2,564	90.1	9.5	0.4
3	2,598	92.0	7.8	0.3
4	2,519	91.8	7.8	0.4
Least deprived	2,628	91.9	7.7	0.4

Table 20.35: Number of children aged 16-17 years in household (Q59) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Number of children aged 16 to 17 (%)		
		0	1	2+
Bransholme E	517	88.2	11.6	0.2
Bransholme W	425	91.8	7.8	0.5
Kings Park	488	92.0	7.4	0.6
North Carr	1,430	90.6	9.0	0.4
Beverley	433	95.6	4.4	0.0
Orchard Park & Greenwood	690	88.0	10.7	1.3
University	531	90.8	8.9	0.4
Northern	1,654	90.9	8.5	0.7
Ings	589	90.7	9.0	0.3
Longhill	544	89.9	9.6	0.6
Sutton	623	90.4	8.8	0.8
East	1,756	90.3	9.1	0.6
Holderness	683	90.5	9.5	0.0
Marfleet	631	93.3	6.3	0.3
Southcoates E	445	89.2	10.3	0.4
Southcoates W	380	91.3	8.2	0.5
Park	2,139	91.2	8.5	0.3
Drypool	604	94.2	5.6	0.2
Myton	727	93.7	6.2	0.1
Newington	566	87.1	12.2	0.7
St Andrews	417	92.8	6.2	1.0
Riverside	2,314	92.0	7.5	0.4
Boothferry	573	92.7	6.8	0.5
Derringham	533	91.9	7.5	0.6
Pickering	621	91.9	7.9	0.2
West	1,727	92.2	7.4	0.4
Avenue	700	91.4	8.3	0.3
Bricknell	417	88.5	10.6	1.0
Newland	631	95.1	4.6	0.3
Wyke	1,748	92.0	7.5	0.5
Hull	12,768	91.4	8.2	0.5

20.9 Children in household, numbers by age-group

Table 20.36: Number of households with children, by age-group of children (Q59) 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	5,860	69.1	6.0	5.1	0.1	0.4	11.7	4.0	3.7
Females	6,908	56.9	10.0	7.8	0.3	0.4	16.3	4.1	4.1
All	12,768	62.5	8.2	6.5	0.2	0.4	14.2	4.1	3.9

Table 20.37: Number of households with children, by age-group of children (Q59) 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
16-24	1,975	51.6	17.9	4.1	0.7	0.6	8.4	7.0	9.7
25-34	2,256	37.8	21.0	21.4	0.0	0.2	18.3	1.0	0.3
35-44	2,231	30.0	7.9	10.4	0.6	1.2	34.3	10.7	4.9
45-54	2,133	66.9	1.3	1.5	0.0	0.6	17.9	5.0	6.9
55-64	1,851	93.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.3	0.6	2.0
65-74	1,362	97.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.5
75+	951	99.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0

Table 20.38: Number of households with children, by age-group of children (Q59) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

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	2,459	60.7	8.6	7.5	0.2	0.6	14.4	4.1	3.9
2	2,564	58.8	8.7	8.1	0.4	0.7	14.5	4.4	4.3
3	2,598	62.6	9.5	6.8	0.3	0.4	13.0	4.0	3.3
4	2,519	65.9	7.3	5.2	0.1	0.2	13.4	4.0	3.9
Least deprived	2,628	64.5	6.9	5.0	0.1	0.2	15.4	3.8	4.1

Table 20.39: Number of households with children, by age-group of children (Q59) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	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
Bransholme E	517	49.1	11.4	10.6	0.2	1.4	17.0	5.6	4.6
Bransholme W	425	61.2	9.6	10.4	0.2	0.2	10.6	4.5	3.3
Kings Park	488	63.3	8.4	4.7	0.0	0.0	15.6	4.3	3.7
North Carr	1,430	57.6	9.9	8.5	0.1	0.6	14.6	4.8	3.9
Beverley	433	77.4	4.2	4.6	0.2	0.0	9.5	2.1	2.1
Orchard Park & Greenwood	690	55.4	8.0	9.1	0.3	0.3	15.5	4.8	6.7
University	531	64.2	7.2	4.7	0.4	0.6	14.7	4.1	4.1
Northern	1,654	64.0	6.7	6.5	0.3	0.3	13.7	3.9	4.7
Ings	589	63.0	7.6	6.6	0.3	0.3	13.4	4.1	4.6
Longhill	544	56.1	8.8	6.6	0.2	0.6	18.4	6.1	3.3
Sutton	623	61.8	7.4	5.8	0.0	0.2	15.4	4.3	5.1

Ward / Area Committee Area	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
East	1,756	60.4	7.9	6.3	0.2	0.3	15.7	4.8	4.4
Holderness	683	61.2	7.8	6.1	0.0	0.3	15.4	4.2	5.0
Marfleet	631	55.9	11.3	9.4	0.3	1.1	16.8	3.2	2.1
Southcoates E	445	57.5	7.9	8.5	0.7	0.7	15.3	6.5	2.9
Southcoates W	380	57.9	10.5	8.7	0.8	0.5	14.2	4.2	3.2
Park	2,139	58.3	9.3	8.0	0.4	0.7	15.6	4.4	3.4
Drypool	604	65.1	9.3	6.1	0.0	0.0	13.7	2.2	3.6
Myton	727	72.6	6.3	5.6	0.1	0.6	9.1	2.3	3.3
Newington	566	56.4	8.1	6.0	0.5	0.4	16.6	6.0	6.0
St Andrews	417	60.7	9.8	9.4	0.2	1.2	12.9	4.1	1.7
Riverside	2,314	64.5	8.2	6.5	0.2	0.5	12.8	3.5	3.8
Boothferry	573	60.2	8.9	5.1	0.0	0.3	18.5	2.8	4.2
Derringham	533	64.9	7.7	5.4	0.2	0.4	13.9	4.3	3.2
Pickering	621	65.9	7.9	4.2	0.0	0.2	14.0	3.7	4.2
West	1,727	63.7	8.2	4.9	0.1	0.3	15.5	3.6	3.9
Avenue	700	68.9	7.4	4.9	0.3	0.1	10.3	4.6	3.6
Bricknell	417	59.0	6.5	5.3	0.5	0.5	17.7	5.3	5.3
Newland	631	74.8	7.3	4.4	0.0	0.3	8.6	1.9	2.7
Wyke	1,748	68.6	7.2	4.8	0.2	0.3	11.4	3.8	3.7
Hull	12,768	62.5	8.2	6.5	0.2	0.4	14.2	4.1	3.9

Table 20.40: Number of households with children, by age-group of children (Q59) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Households with children (under 18) by age-group of the children (Age-standardised %)							
		None	<5 only	<5, 5 -15	<5, 16-17	<5, 5-15, 16-17	5-15 only	16-17 only	5-15, 16-17
Hedonistic immortals	1,582	63.4	7.9	6.0	0.3	0.3	13.2	4.8	4.1
Live for today	3,350	60.8	8.9	7.3	0.3	0.7	14.4	3.5	4.1
Unconfident fatalists	2,141	62.3	8.3	6.5	0.4	0.3	14.4	3.9	3.8
Health conscious realists	2,702	63.4	8.6	5.6	0.0	0.4	13.9	4.0	4.1
Balanced compensators	1,120	65.1	6.1	6.0	0.1	0.2	13.6	4.4	4.6

20.10 Tenure of home

Table 20.41: Tenure of home (Q62) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Tenure of home (%)					
		Rented: Housing Association	Rented: Council	Rented: private	Owner occupied	Other	Don't know
Males	6,026	6.6	18.7	16.5	54.7	2.4	1.1
Females	7,181	6.5	22.7	16.4	52.4	1.2	0.8
All	13,207	6.6	20.9	16.5	53.5	1.7	0.9

Table 20.42: Tenure of home (Q62) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Tenure of home (%)					
		Rented: Housing Association	Rented: Council	Rented: private	Owner occupied	Other	Don't know
16-24	1,991	8.7	22.4	33.6	29.0	2.5	3.8
25-34	2,269	7.0	19.5	30.5	40.9	1.5	0.7
35-44	2,246	5.7	17.2	16.3	58.9	1.6	0.4
45-54	2,184	5.8	20.1	10.3	62.3	1.2	0.2
55-64	1,950	6.2	21.0	5.9	65.1	1.6	0.3
65-74	1,481	5.6	23.4	4.5	64.1	2.0	0.5
75+	1,077	7.1	26.2	3.6	60.8	1.8	0.5

Table 20.43: Tenure of home (Q62) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Tenure of home (%)					
		Rented: Housing Association	Rented: Council	Rented: private	Owner occupied	Other	Don't know
Most deprived	2,556	13.7	44.2	11.0	26.6	3.6	1.0
2	2,657	6.4	34.2	17.8	38.4	2.3	1.1
3	2,704	6.8	19.7	21.7	50.0	0.8	0.9
4	2,597	3.3	5.9	18.9	70.1	1.0	0.8
Least deprived	2,693	2.9	1.2	12.6	81.5	1.0	0.9

Table 20.44: Tenure of home (Q62) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Tenure of home (%)					
		Rented: Housing Association	Rented: Council	Rented: private	Owner occupied	Other	Don't know
Bransholme E	526	14.6	30.6	8.6	43.2	1.7	1.3
Bransholme W	430	1.6	55.8	6.0	34.9	1.2	0.5
Kings Park	499	3.0	1.4	9.4	84.8	1.0	0.4
North Carr	1,455	6.8	28.0	8.1	55.0	1.3	0.8
Beverley	439	3.4	0.2	18.2	76.3	0.5	1.4
Orchard Park & Greenwood	729	15.1	54.6	5.1	22.9	1.4	1.0
University	553	10.7	24.6	23.9	37.6	0.9	2.4
Northern	1,721	10.7	31.1	14.5	41.3	1.0	1.5
Ings	601	4.8	18.8	7.7	67.1	1.3	0.3

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Tenure of home (%)					
		Rented: Housing Association	Rented: Council	Rented: private	Owner occupied	Other	Don't know
Longhill	564	2.8	41.1	7.4	47.7	0.5	0.4
Sutton	651	1.5	20.6	6.8	69.6	0.5	1.1
East	1,816	3.0	26.4	7.3	61.9	0.8	0.6
Holderness	707	0.6	0.8	10.7	85.7	1.0	1.1
Marfleet	644	14.6	39.3	7.9	36.5	1.2	0.5
Southcoates E	456	9.2	40.8	8.8	39.9	0.7	0.7
Southcoates W	403	3.5	2.5	24.8	68.0	0.7	0.5
Park	2,210	7.0	20.6	12.1	58.7	1.0	0.7
Drypool	633	5.1	10.6	24.6	55.9	3.0	0.8
Myton	740	13.4	32.3	15.5	25.9	11.4	1.5
Newington	582	4.8	18.0	27.1	46.7	1.9	1.4
St Andrews	434	9.2	20.7	30.6	37.1	1.4	0.9
Riverside	2,389	8.3	21.0	23.5	41.0	5.0	1.2
Boothferry	597	0.3	12.6	13.1	72.0	1.0	1.0
Derringham	564	3.9	11.2	16.1	67.0	1.1	0.7
Pickering	652	5.8	23.3	13.8	55.1	0.8	1.2
West	1,813	3.4	16.0	14.3	64.4	0.9	1.0
Avenue	725	4.1	4.7	25.8	63.3	1.2	0.8
Bricknell	426	1.2	6.6	10.1	81.0	1.2	0.0
Newland	652	12.0	3.8	54.8	28.1	0.5	0.9
Wyke	1,803	6.3	4.8	32.6	54.7	0.9	0.7
Hull	13,207	6.6	20.9	16.5	53.5	1.7	0.9

Table 20.45: Tenure of home (Q62) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Tenure of home (age-standardised %)					
		Rented: Housing Association	Rented: Council	Rented: private	Owner occupied	Other	Don't know
Hedonistic immortals	1,598	4.0	14.5	17.5	61.6	1.4	1.0
Live for today	3,432	6.7	23.0	17.5	50.2	1.8	0.9
Unconfident fatalists	2,201	7.5	26.6	20.4	42.9	1.7	1.0
Health conscious realists	2,753	5.4	12.5	15.3	64.9	1.2	0.6
Balanced compensators	1,156	6.4	17.6	16.8	54.7	3.9	0.6

20.11 Access to the internet

Table 20.46: Access to the internet by location (Q61) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Access to the internet by location (%)				
		Home	Work, college, school, etc	Other fixed location (e.g. library)	On the move (e.g. smart phone)	No web access
Males	6,011	74.3	33.0	26.5	33.4	16.9
Females	7,096	71.0	28.1	21.9	25.9	21.1
All	13,107	72.5	30.3	24.0	29.3	19.2

Table 20.47: Access to the internet by location (Q61) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Access to the internet by location (%)				
		Home	Work, college, school, etc	Other fixed location (e.g. library)	On the move (e.g. smart phone)	No web access
16-24	1,993	81.4	55.7	52.8	60.3	3.6
25-34	2,273	82.5	39.7	34.3	49.6	5.8
35-44	2,246	85.8	40.8	25.2	38.5	6.7
45-54	2,180	80.9	32.0	17.4	20.8	12.1
55-64	1,935	70.7	16.2	11.6	8.3	23.4
65-74	1,448	48.2	1.9	6.9	2.1	48.1
75+	1,023	23.9	0.6	3.9	0.6	72.9

Table 20.48: Access to the internet by location (Q61) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Access to the internet by location (%)				
		Home	Work, college, school, etc	Other fixed location (e.g. library)	On the move (e.g. smart phone)	No web access
Most dep.	2,523	61.0	17.6	23.4	21.6	25.8
2	2,640	67.1	20.3	22.7	26.0	22.9
3	2,677	72.4	30.6	25.5	32.0	19.2
4	2,580	77.6	37.8	25.1	31.5	16.2
Least dep.	2,687	83.9	44.7	23.2	35.2	12.2

Table 20.49: Access to the internet by location (Q61) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Access to the internet by location (%)				
		Home	Work, college, school, etc	Other fixed location (e.g. library)	On the move (e.g. smart phone)	No web access
Bransholme E	528	72.0	23.5	20.5	31.8	19.3
Bransholme W	425	58.6	12.9	17.2	22.4	29.4
Kings Park	498	87.3	45.8	21.5	41.2	8.4
North Carr	1,451	73.3	28.0	19.8	32.3	18.5
Beverley	438	77.9	40.0	18.5	31.3	17.1
Orchard Park & Greenwood	717	59.1	15.9	19.5	19.4	29.4
University	550	78.4	47.3	37.3	35.6	14.4
Northern	1,705	70.1	32.2	25.0	27.7	21.4
Ings	602	72.9	29.4	21.3	25.7	20.4
Longhill	559	68.9	19.1	17.2	26.1	23.1
Sutton	652	74.7	32.7	18.9	27.8	20.2
East	1,813	72.3	27.4	19.1	26.6	21.2
Holderness	706	79.3	36.7	22.4	30.2	15.4
Marfleet	640	67.7	18.9	20.8	26.1	20.9
Southcoates E	450	69.8	24.2	19.8	25.3	21.1
Southcoates W	401	70.8	23.2	18.2	25.4	20.9
Park	2,197	72.4	26.5	20.6	27.1	19.2
Drypool	621	70.0	27.5	24.0	30.1	19.8
Myton	728	60.4	23.9	33.2	26.1	22.1
Newington	581	70.2	24.8	21.2	27.9	22.2
St Andrews	429	64.8	17.2	23.5	20.7	23.8
Riverside	2,359	66.2	23.9	26.1	26.6	21.8
Boothferry	596	77.7	36.1	23.0	30.2	18.1
Derringham	556	75.5	30.6	23.2	28.1	18.2
Pickering	637	69.9	26.8	19.2	28.6	22.4
West	1,789	74.2	31.1	21.7	29.0	19.7
Avenue	721	81.8	44.4	37.2	38.8	11.5
Bricknell	426	81.2	39.9	20.7	31.5	13.6
Newland	646	80.0	51.2	42.0	41.3	10.4
Wyke	1,793	81.0	45.8	35.0	38.0	11.6
Hull	13,107	72.5	30.3	24.0	29.3	19.2

Table 20.50: Access to the internet by location (Q61) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Access to the internet by location (Age-standardised %)				
		Home	Work, college, school, etc	Other fixed location (e.g. library)	On the move (e.g. smart phone)	No web access
Hedonistic immortals	1,598	80.5	41.0	30.2	37.1	11.2
Live for today	3,421	71.8	27.2	23.8	31.3	18.3
Unconfident fatalists	2,200	69.9	24.9	25.0	27.5	19.6
Health conscious realists	2,758	80.7	42.0	28.2	34.9	13.1
Balanced compensators	1,154	75.5	38.1	29.0	35.1	15.8

20.12 Numbers answering income question

Table 20.51: Numbers providing answers to the income question (Q63) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Answered income question (%)			
		Income provided	Don't know	Rather not say	Not answered
Males	6,216	64.7	9.2	16.6	9.5
Females	7,337	63.1	8.0	17.4	11.5
All	13,553	63.8	8.6	17.0	10.6

Table 20.52: Numbers providing answers to the income question (Q63) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Answered income question (%)			
		Income provided	Don't know	Rather not say	Not answered
16-24	2,058	52.3	26.8	12.1	8.7
25-34	2,324	71.1	7.4	14.7	6.8
35-44	2,282	74.3	5.0	14.1	6.6
45-54	2,225	70.3	4.3	16.0	9.5
55-64	1,990	64.5	4.3	20.3	11.0
65-74	1,533	55.3	4.2	24.0	16.5
75+	1,129	46.8	6.9	23.5	22.9

Table 20.53: Numbers providing answers to the income question (Q63) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Answered income question (%)			
		Income provided	Don't know	Rather not say	Not answered
Most deprived	2,624	60.9	10.8	15.0	13.3
2	2,744	62.1	10.7	15.7	11.5
3	2,767	64.0	9.1	16.9	9.9
4	2,663	67.3	6.0	18.4	8.3
Least deprived	2,755	64.7	6.2	19.1	10.0

Table 20.54: Numbers providing answers to the income question (Q63) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Answered income question (%)			
		Income provided	Don't know	Rather not say	Not answered
Bransholme E	546	63.2	8.6	17.4	10.8
Bransholme W	441	61.7	12.2	15.2	10.9
Kings Park	507	70.6	4.5	17.4	7.5
North Carr	1,494	65.3	8.3	16.7	9.7
Beverley	451	60.3	7.1	20.2	12.4
Orchard Park & Greenwood	748	59.8	11.6	15.0	13.6
University	569	61.9	15.1	15.5	7.6
Northern	1,768	60.6	11.6	16.5	11.4
Ings	622	61.6	7.1	18.6	12.7
Longhill	578	64.5	8.1	16.1	11.2
Sutton	670	64.2	6.4	17.9	11.5
East	1,870	63.4	7.2	17.6	11.8
Holderness	721	64.6	5.7	16.8	12.9
Marfleet	672	64.0	8.2	14.7	13.1
Southcoates E	466	63.3	8.6	18.0	10.1
Southcoates W	409	63.3	8.3	20.0	8.3
Park	2,268	63.9	7.5	17.0	11.6
Drypool	648	66.0	5.9	17.3	10.8
Myton	771	55.9	13.7	14.9	15.4
Newington	594	63.1	7.4	16.8	12.6
St Andrews	437	65.7	10.8	16.0	7.6
Riverside	2,450	62.1	9.6	16.2	12.1
Boothferry	617	67.4	4.5	19.6	8.4
Derringham	574	65.5	4.9	19.7	9.9
Pickering	673	63.0	6.8	18.4	11.7
West	1,864	65.2	5.5	19.2	10.1
Avenue	739	70.4	9.2	14.1	6.4
Bricknell	434	64.5	5.8	21.7	8.1
Newland	666	64.6	14.7	15.0	5.7
Wyke	1,839	66.9	10.4	16.2	6.5
Hull	13,553	63.8	8.6	17.0	10.6

Table 20.55: Numbers providing answers to the income question (Q63) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Answered income question (Age-standardised %)			
		Income provided	Don't know	Rather not say	Not answered
Hedonistic immortals	1,612	70.7	8.2	15.8	5.4
Live for today	3,462	66.8	10.1	16.5	6.5
Unconfident fatalists	2,230	65.3	9.8	18.1	6.8
Health conscious realists	2,782	68.2	8.2	17.4	6.2
Balanced compensators	1,167	69.3	9.1	14.8	6.8

20.13 Estimated after tax income per household

Table 20.56: Estimated after tax income per household (Q63) 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	4,020	10.1	18.4	20.7	15.3	18.6	10.6	3.8	2.4
Females	4,629	9.9	25.8	21.5	13.5	16.5	7.6	3.3	1.8
All	8,649	10.0	22.4	21.1	14.3	17.5	9.0	3.6	2.1

Table 20.57: Estimated after tax income per household (Q63) 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+
16-24	1,076	22.5	20.4	17.9	11.6	14.6	7.2	2.7	3.1
25-34	1,652	8.3	19.0	19.3	15.9	20.9	10.3	4.5	1.8
35-44	1,696	8.0	14.2	17.7	15.3	23.8	13.3	5.0	2.8
45-54	1,564	11.3	15.9	19.0	14.0	19.2	12.1	5.4	3.1
55-64	1,283	9.0	24.7	22.2	16.9	16.2	7.0	2.3	1.6
65-74	847	3.5	39.3	31.9	12.6	9.1	2.8	0.6	0.1
75+	528	5.7	49.8	30.1	9.5	4.2	0.4	0.0	0.4

Table 20.58: Estimated after tax income per household (Q81) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	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	1,598	16.3	32.1	24.7	12.3	10.9	2.8	0.6	0.3
2	1,705	13.9	30.0	25.0	12.8	12.6	4.7	0.6	0.4
3	1,771	9.7	23.9	22.8	15.1	16.8	6.9	3.0	1.8
4	1,793	6.4	16.6	18.7	15.5	22.4	12.6	4.9	3.0
Least deprived	1,782	4.6	10.8	14.9	15.7	23.9	17.2	8.3	4.7

Table 20.59: Estimated after tax income per household (Q81) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	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+
Bransholme E	345	11.6	26.4	21.7	14.2	14.5	6.7	3.2	1.7
Bransholme W	272	14.0	37.5	24.6	13.2	8.1	2.6	0.0	0.0
Kings Park	358	2.5	10.6	13.4	14.2	25.4	19.0	10.6	4.2
North Carr	975	8.9	23.7	19.5	13.9	16.7	10.1	5.0	2.2
Beverley	272	5.9	11.4	20.2	15.1	25.0	12.9	5.5	4.0
Orchard Park & Greenwood	447	17.7	33.6	24.4	11.6	9.8	2.0	0.7	0.2
University	352	17.6	20.2	19.6	13.6	16.8	7.1	3.4	1.7
Northern	1,071	14.7	23.5	21.8	13.2	16.0	6.4	2.8	1.7
Ings	383	6.0	18.8	20.4	15.7	19.1	12.0	5.0	3.1
Longhill	373	9.9	28.7	24.7	13.7	16.1	5.1	1.3	0.5
Sutton	430	5.6	17.4	19.8	12.8	21.2	15.3	4.7	3.3

East	1,186	7.1	21.4	21.5	14.0	18.9	11.0	3.7	2.4
Holderness	466	4.5	14.2	15.5	20.2	22.7	12.9	6.7	3.4
Marfleet	430	12.8	29.3	25.3	13.0	13.3	5.1	0.9	0.2
Southcoates E	295	12.9	30.2	22.4	13.2	15.9	3.7	0.7	1.0
Southcoates W	259	6.9	22.8	24.7	17.0	19.3	7.7	0.4	1.2
Park	1,450	9.1	23.4	21.4	16.1	17.9	7.8	2.6	1.6
Drypool	428	10.7	19.2	20.3	11.7	18.2	12.1	4.4	3.3
Myton	431	17.2	28.3	24.1	13.5	12.5	3.0	0.5	0.9
Newington	375	12.0	24.0	25.1	13.9	18.4	4.8	1.3	0.5
St Andrews	287	11.8	33.4	24.0	15.0	11.1	4.2	0.0	0.3
Riverside	1,521	13.1	25.6	23.3	13.3	15.3	6.2	1.7	1.4
Boothferry	416	3.4	17.3	19.5	15.4	23.3	13.0	5.3	2.9
Derringham	376	4.5	23.7	21.5	15.2	23.1	8.5	2.4	1.1
Pickering	424	8.7	24.8	22.2	13.2	15.3	9.9	3.5	2.4
West	1,216	5.6	21.9	21.1	14.6	20.5	10.5	3.8	2.1
Avenue	520	7.5	14.4	17.1	15.8	16.9	15.2	8.8	4.2
Bricknell	280	4.6	10.7	17.9	16.4	20.7	16.1	8.9	4.6
Newland	430	20.2	22.8	20.2	13.3	15.6	4.9	1.2	1.9
Wyke	1,230	11.3	16.5	18.4	15.0	17.3	11.8	6.2	3.5
Hull	8,649	10.0	22.4	21.1	14.3	17.5	9.0	3.6	2.1

Table 20.60: Estimated after tax income per household (Q81) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Estimated after tax income per household (age-standardised %)							
		£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+
Hedonistic immortals	1,095	7.6	17.6	18.7	15.9	20.7	12.2	5.0	2.3
Live for today	2,340	11.0	24.8	23.3	13.7	15.2	7.1	2.9	2.0
Unconfident fatalists	1,475	15.2	24.8	23.5	14.3	13.1	5.8	1.7	1.5
Health conscious realists	1,937	6.7	17.7	18.0	15.0	22.8	12.0	4.9	3.1
Balanced compensators	818	12.2	21.5	20.3	13.7	16.5	9.6	3.8	2.4

20.14 Estimated after tax income per adult

Table 20.61: Estimated after tax income per adult (Q63) 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	3,920	24.9	36.4	19.5	10.9	5.6	2.7
Females	4,487	25.3	39.8	20.1	8.7	4.4	1.7
All	8,407	25.1	38.2	19.8	9.7	5.0	2.2

Table 20.62: Estimated after tax income per adult (Q63) 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+
16-24	1,059	41.1	32.7	16.8	5.9	2.3	1.3
25-34	1,632	20.6	34.7	23.6	12.6	6.5	2.0
35-44	1,672	20.1	31.3	23.4	14.4	7.2	3.6
45-54	1,529	28.4	33.1	18.4	10.3	6.5	3.3
55-64	1,242	26.1	42.4	17.5	8.7	3.9	1.4
65-74	796	19.3	58.7	15.8	4.0	1.8	0.4
75+	474	19.0	58.0	18.8	2.3	1.3	0.6

Table 20.63: Estimated after tax income per adult (Q81) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

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	1,548	37.3	43.1	13.8	3.7	1.6	0.5
2	1,652	34.1	43.9	15.4	4.4	1.8	0.4
3	1,705	25.0	40.2	20.4	9.0	3.9	1.4
4	1,742	17.3	35.2	23.7	13.8	7.0	3.0
Least deprived	1,760	13.6	29.7	24.9	16.6	9.9	5.2

Table 20.64: Estimated after tax income per adult (Q63) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	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+
Bransholme E	331	30.2	44.7	13.6	5.4	4.8	1.2
Bransholme W	267	37.5	48.3	12.0	2.2	0.0	0.0
Kings Park	358	11.5	28.2	24.6	16.5	14.0	5.3
North Carr	956	25.2	39.5	17.3	8.7	6.9	2.4
Beverley	268	14.9	30.2	26.1	14.9	9.0	4.9
Orchard Park & Greenwood	436	39.7	44.3	11.5	2.8	1.4	0.5
University	337	33.8	34.1	19.0	6.8	4.2	2.1
Northern	1,041	31.4	37.4	17.7	7.2	4.2	2.1
Ings	373	18.0	36.5	23.9	12.3	5.9	3.5
Longhill	359	28.7	43.5	19.2	5.3	2.5	0.8
Sutton	417	17.7	34.5	24.9	14.6	5.5	2.6

Ward / Area Committee Area	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+
East	1,149	21.2	37.9	22.8	11.0	4.7	2.3
Holderness	462	15.4	35.1	24.9	14.7	6.7	3.2
Marfleet	421	31.6	43.5	17.6	4.8	1.9	0.7
Southcoates E	293	34.5	42.0	14.0	4.8	4.1	0.7
Southcoates W	244	22.5	39.3	24.6	8.2	3.7	1.6
Park	1,420	25.4	39.7	20.4	8.6	4.2	1.7
Drypool	408	22.8	35.5	19.1	12.3	6.6	3.7
Myton	420	33.8	43.3	14.5	5.7	1.7	1.0
Newington	368	30.2	40.2	19.6	6.5	2.4	1.1
St Andrews	274	36.1	43.1	15.0	4.4	1.5	0.0
Riverside	1,470	30.3	40.3	17.1	7.5	3.2	1.6
Boothferry	407	13.3	41.0	25.3	11.5	6.4	2.5
Derringham	364	19.5	38.7	25.0	11.0	4.7	1.1
Pickering	409	21.8	40.1	18.8	11.7	5.1	2.4
West	1,180	18.1	40.0	23.0	11.4	5.4	2.0
Avenue	504	16.9	30.4	20.6	17.7	10.1	4.4
Bricknell	272	12.1	30.1	27.6	18.0	7.7	4.4
Newland	415	38.8	35.2	15.7	6.5	2.9	1.0
Wyke	1,191	23.4	32.0	20.5	13.9	7.1	3.2
Hull	8,407	25.1	38.2	19.8	9.7	5.0	2.2

Table 20.65: Estimated after tax income per adult (Q81) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Estimated after tax income per adult (age-standardised %)					
		£0-4,999	£5,000-£9,999	£10,000-£14,999	£15,000-£19,999	£20,000-£29,999	£30,000+
Hedonistic immortals	1,079	19.0	34.3	24.7	12.2	6.9	2.9
Live for today	2,290	27.5	40.7	17.9	8.8	3.5	1.6
Unconfident fatalists	1,437	32.2	38.5	18.2	6.5	3.1	1.5
Health conscious realists	1,898	17.8	39.5	21.0	11.9	6.8	3.0
Balanced compensators	799	27.0	35.8	19.7	9.7	5.8	2.0

21 Tables: Social Capital

21.1 Length of residence in area

Table 21.1: How long have you lived in this area (Q65) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Years resident in this area (%)					
		<1	1-4	5-9	10-24	25+	Median
Males	3,897	13.0	23.0	14.8	27.0	22.1	9.5
Females	4,655	10.6	22.4	16.1	28.6	22.3	10.0
All	8,552	11.7	22.7	15.5	27.9	22.2	10.0

Table 21.2: How long have you lived in this area (Q65) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Years resident in this area (%)					
		<1	1-4	5-9	10-24	25+	Median
16-24	1,562	27.4	32.6	8.5	31.5	0.0	2.7
25-34	1,696	16.7	37.8	23.2	11.0	11.3	4.3
35-44	1,496	9.1	23.2	25.0	33.4	9.4	8.3
45-54	1,318	5.7	15.9	15.7	41.0	21.8	13.1
55-64	1,141	4.0	11.7	9.5	32.3	42.4	20.6
65-74	780	2.4	9.1	9.9	25.1	53.5	26.9
75+	555	2.5	5.2	5.8	18.2	68.3	37.0

Table 21.3: How long have you lived in this area (Q65) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Years resident in this area (%)					
		<1	1-4	5-9	10-24	25+	Median
Most dep.	1,600	12.3	24.8	16.1	25.6	21.3	8.5
2	1,711	13.1	24.1	13.9	27.1	21.9	9.4
3	1,747	12.9	24.6	17.8	26.9	17.8	8.0
4	1,706	8.8	22.3	14.0	28.3	26.6	11.3
Least dep.	1,788	11.5	18.0	15.7	31.3	23.6	10.8

Table 21.4: How long have you lived in this area (Q65) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Years resident in this area (%)					
		<1	1-4	5-9	10-24	25+	Median
Bransholme E	346	12.7	22.5	15.9	27.2	21.7	8.8
Bransholme W	268	9.7	20.9	14.6	30.6	24.3	10.7
Kings Park	357	8.7	24.9	23.5	27.5	15.4	8.5
North Carr	971	10.4	23.0	18.3	28.2	20.1	9.3
Beverley	273	10.6	21.2	11.4	28.6	28.2	11.3
Orchard Park & Greenwood	445	5.4	20.0	17.5	27.2	29.9	12.8
University	382	29.8	22.0	14.7	17.8	15.7	4.2
Northern	1,100	15.2	21.0	15.0	24.3	24.5	9.4
Ings	388	7.5	18.0	16.0	33.8	24.7	12.0
Longhill	387	9.3	20.9	14.7	31.5	23.5	11.3
Sutton	384	5.5	16.7	16.4	38.0	23.4	14.0
East	1,159	7.4	18.6	15.7	34.4	23.9	12.3
Holderness	416	5.5	18.8	14.9	32.0	28.8	13.3
Marfleet	440	7.7	24.1	15.9	29.1	23.2	10.2
Southcoates E	270	8.5	22.6	16.7	33.3	18.9	10.0
Southcoates W	232	6.9	24.6	15.1	26.7	26.7	10.8
Park	1,358	7.1	22.2	15.6	30.4	24.7	11.0
Drypool	406	15.5	26.1	16.5	26.6	15.3	6.2
Myton	481	22.2	26.6	13.1	23.1	15.0	5.1
Newington	376	14.4	21.3	18.9	23.7	21.8	8.2
St Andrews	269	19.3	30.1	14.1	20.8	15.6	5.0
Riverside	1,532	18.0	25.8	15.6	23.8	16.8	6.2
Boothferry	385	6.8	15.1	13.0	32.5	32.7	16.4
Derringham	370	7.0	20.3	11.9	32.4	28.4	13.4
Pickering	409	8.6	23.0	16.6	30.1	21.8	10.3
West	1,164	7.5	19.5	13.9	31.6	27.5	12.7
Avenue	476	11.1	21.2	17.4	27.3	22.9	10.0
Bricknell	275	5.8	13.8	13.8	37.1	29.5	13.2
Newland	517	23.0	40.2	12.8	13.2	10.8	2.5
Wyke	1,268	14.8	27.4	14.7	23.7	19.4	7.0
Hull	8,552	11.7	22.7	15.5	27.9	22.2	10.0

21.2 Satisfaction with local community: open spaces

Table 21.5: Satisfaction with local community: open spaces (Q66) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with local community: open spaces (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Males	5,952	29.0	42.9	16.5	7.6	4.0
Females	7,027	28.7	41.3	15.8	9.3	4.8
All	12,979	28.9	42.0	16.2	8.5	4.4

Table 21.6: Satisfaction with local community: open spaces (Q66) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with local community: open spaces (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
16-24	1,981	20.1	42.7	20.3	11.9	5.0
25-34	2,250	23.6	41.1	17.8	11.4	6.1
35-44	2,221	26.1	41.8	17.2	10.4	4.5
45-54	2,160	30.1	41.6	16.8	7.3	4.3
55-64	1,931	33.7	43.0	13.6	6.0	3.8
65-74	1,432	34.8	45.7	12.0	4.6	2.9
75+	994	44.1	37.3	11.4	4.5	2.7

Table 21.7: Satisfaction with local community: open spaces (Q66) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with local community: open spaces (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Most deprived	2,473	22.9	40.0	19.7	10.8	6.6
2	2,587	23.0	40.7	19.7	10.1	6.5
3	2,668	27.5	40.3	17.7	9.6	4.9
4	2,569	34.4	43.6	12.8	6.8	2.4
Least deprived	2,682	36.0	45.4	11.3	5.5	1.8

Table 21.8: Satisfaction with local community: open spaces (Q66) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with local community: open spaces (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Bransholme E	521	31.5	43.4	14.6	8.1	2.5
Bransholme W	423	34.8	41.1	14.9	5.4	3.8
Kings Park	499	31.7	44.9	13.0	8.2	2.2
North Carr	1,443	32.5	43.2	14.1	7.3	2.8
Beverley	433	31.6	45.7	13.9	5.1	3.7
Orchard Park & Greenwood	699	21.0	37.3	22.3	12.6	6.7
University	549	14.9	40.8	23.0	16.2	5.1
Northern	1,681	21.8	40.6	20.3	11.8	5.4
Ings	599	34.9	49.7	10.4	2.8	2.2
Longhill	549	25.9	45.7	16.2	7.3	4.9

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with local community: open spaces (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Sutton	650	31.2	46.9	14.0	4.8	3.1
East	1,798	30.8	47.5	13.5	4.9	3.3
Holderness	701	45.5	37.9	9.0	4.6	3.0
Marfleet	628	22.6	40.3	22.1	9.4	5.6
Southcoates E	440	25.5	42.0	20.5	6.6	5.5
Southcoates W	393	33.8	42.0	12.7	7.4	4.1
Park	2,162	32.7	40.2	15.8	6.9	4.4
Drypool	619	33.0	38.0	13.7	9.7	5.7
Myton	719	21.6	41.4	20.4	10.6	6.0
Newington	562	18.7	38.6	19.0	15.3	8.4
St Andrews	424	17.7	35.6	19.6	12.3	14.9
Riverside	2,324	23.2	38.8	18.2	11.8	8.1
Boothferry	595	36.8	40.2	14.1	6.2	2.7
Derringham	558	31.4	47.7	14.5	4.7	1.8
Pickering	636	37.4	40.6	12.9	6.3	2.8
West	1,789	35.3	42.6	13.8	5.8	2.5
Avenue	716	34.6	44.0	13.4	5.9	2.1
Bricknell	422	29.1	47.2	13.7	8.1	1.9
Newland	644	17.1	38.4	22.5	17.4	4.7
Wyke	1,782	27.0	42.7	16.8	10.5	3.0
Hull	12,979	28.9	42.0	16.2	8.5	4.4

Table 21.9: Satisfaction with local community: open spaces (Q66) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with local community: open spaces (age-standardised %)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Hedonistic immortals	1,593	29.0	44.7	13.7	8.8	3.9
Live for today	3,414	25.5	42.9	18.5	8.1	5.0
Unconfident fatalists	2,193	23.1	40.1	21.6	10.4	4.9
Health conscious realists	2,751	31.2	44.1	13.5	7.9	3.3
Balanced compensators	1,154	34.4	38.7	12.2	9.3	5.4

21.3 Satisfaction with local community: street appearance

Table 21.10: Satisfaction with local community: street appearance (Q66) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with local community: street appearance (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Males	5,945	16.1	39.7	18.2	17.1	8.9
Females	7,047	16.0	39.8	16.5	18.1	9.6
All	12,992	16.0	39.7	17.3	17.7	9.2

Table 21.11: Satisfaction with local community: street appearance (Q66) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with local community: street appearance (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
16-24	1,982	13.0	37.5	20.9	19.7	8.9
25-34	2,245	13.7	36.9	20.6	18.6	10.2
35-44	2,222	15.7	40.7	17.8	16.9	9.0
45-54	2,164	17.3	40.4	17.4	15.8	9.1
55-64	1,923	15.4	41.3	15.5	18.9	8.8
65-74	1,441	18.0	42.0	12.0	17.8	10.2
75+	1,005	24.0	40.5	12.5	14.8	8.2

Table 21.12: Satisfaction with local community: street appearance (Q66) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with local community: street appearance (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Most deprived	2,477	13.6	33.2	20.1	19.6	13.5
2	2,585	11.4	32.7	19.4	22.6	13.9
3	2,673	14.7	36.8	18.6	19.7	10.2
4	2,577	17.7	45.2	15.5	15.9	5.7
Least deprived	2,680	22.6	50.2	13.2	10.7	3.2

Table 21.13: Satisfaction with local community: street appearance (Q66) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with local community: street appearance (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Bransholme E	517	18.2	41.0	16.1	16.4	8.3
Bransholme W	417	15.3	32.6	22.3	20.4	9.4
Kings Park	496	27.0	47.4	15.3	8.1	2.2
North Carr	1,430	20.4	40.8	17.6	14.7	6.5
Beverley	436	17.7	51.4	14.9	11.5	4.6
Orchard Park & Greenwood	700	12.4	31.1	22.6	20.7	13.1
University	552	12.3	38.2	20.8	19.7	8.9
Northern	1688	13.7	38.7	20.0	18.0	9.5
Ings	603	19.4	50.1	13.3	11.6	5.6
Longhill	549	12.9	38.8	20.9	18.2	9.1

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with local community: street appearance (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Sutton	648	19.0	44.6	16.4	14.4	5.7
East	1800	17.3	44.7	16.7	14.6	6.7
Holderness	698	19.5	46.0	14.3	13.0	7.2
Marfleet	625	13.1	35.2	21.9	18.4	11.4
Southcoates E	448	14.3	35.9	17.9	21.2	10.7
Southcoates W	397	11.8	39.3	17.1	22.2	9.6
Park	2168	15.2	39.6	17.8	17.9	9.5
Drypool	624	18.3	37.0	13.9	22.0	8.8
Myton	720	13.1	33.8	21.0	19.6	12.6
Newington	571	10.0	35.0	14.2	22.9	17.9
St Andrews	422	11.6	26.8	17.5	21.6	22.5
Riverside	2,337	13.4	33.7	16.8	21.4	14.7
Boothferry	595	21.7	45.0	15.5	13.4	4.4
Derringham	557	18.3	48.5	16.0	14.2	3.1
Pickering	627	21.7	40.8	14.7	14.2	8.6
West	1,779	20.6	44.6	15.3	13.9	5.5
Avenue	717	14.2	41.7	16.3	20.8	7.0
Bricknell	423	19.9	51.1	15.1	10.6	3.3
Newland	650	8.3	26.0	19.4	28.8	17.5
Wyke	1,790	13.4	38.2	17.2	21.3	9.9
Hull	12,992	16.0	39.7	17.3	17.7	9.2

Table 21.14: Satisfaction with local community: street appearance (Q66) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with local community: street appearance (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Hedonistic immortals	1,591	14.4	43.6	15.6	19.0	7.5
Live for today	3,414	14.1	39.3	19.7	17.4	9.5
Unconfident fatalists	2,201	12.3	33.6	21.9	20.1	12.1
Health conscious realists	2,749	16.4	44.4	15.0	16.8	7.3
Balanced compensators	1,151	18.7	40.9	14.1	16.6	9.7

21.4 Satisfaction with local community: traffic

Table 21.15: Satisfaction with local community: traffic (Q66) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with local community: traffic (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Males	5,918	19.8	39.5	21.6	13.1	6.1
Females	6,980	19.5	40.1	21.5	12.9	6.1
All	12,898	19.6	39.8	21.5	13.0	6.1

Table 21.16: Satisfaction with local community: traffic (Q66) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with local community: traffic (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
16-24	1,979	15.6	37.2	27.2	14.7	5.3
25-34	2,246	17.4	38.9	24.1	13.0	6.5
35-44	2,213	18.2	40.5	22.2	13.0	6.1
45-54	2,153	19.2	39.9	20.8	13.7	6.4
55-64	1,907	20.5	39.8	20.6	13.3	5.9
65-74	1,416	23.0	43.3	16.0	10.8	6.9
75+	974	30.6	40.7	14.0	10.0	4.8

Table 21.17: Satisfaction with local community: traffic (Q66) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with local community: traffic (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Most deprived	2,459	17.5	38.4	23.1	12.8	8.3
2	2,557	15.5	37.3	25.5	14.4	7.4
3	2,650	18.6	38.1	22.4	14.7	6.1
4	2,563	20.5	42.1	19.4	12.9	5.0
Least deprived	2,669	25.6	43.0	17.5	10.1	3.7

Table 21.18: Satisfaction with local community: traffic (Q66) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with local community: traffic (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Bransholme E	518	29.0	42.1	18.3	7.9	2.7
Bransholme W	418	17.2	40.4	23.4	12.7	6.2
Kings Park	498	30.3	46.2	14.7	6.8	2.0
North Carr	1,434	26.0	43.0	18.5	8.9	3.5
Beverley	433	24.2	45.3	18.0	8.8	3.7
Orchard Park & Greenwood	691	16.8	38.4	27.5	11.3	6.1
University	547	12.6	40.0	25.0	16.1	6.2
Northern	1,671	17.4	40.7	24.2	12.2	5.5
Ings	594	25.6	40.7	20.5	8.8	4.4
Longhill	543	23.2	40.7	21.9	8.8	5.3

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with local community: traffic (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Sutton	646	24.9	42.7	19.0	9.1	4.2
East	1,783	24.6	41.4	20.4	8.9	4.6
Holderness	694	19.3	38.8	20.0	14.7	7.2
Marfleet	620	19.2	36.9	23.7	14.0	6.1
Southcoates E	443	16.0	40.0	21.9	15.3	6.8
Southcoates W	390	11.3	37.9	27.4	16.7	6.7
Park	2,147	17.1	38.3	22.8	15.0	6.7
Drypool	616	21.6	38.3	18.3	14.0	7.8
Myton	712	14.7	34.7	22.9	16.2	11.5
Newington	566	11.8	35.7	25.3	18.2	9.0
St Andrews	422	15.9	31.8	22.7	17.5	12.1
Riverside	2,316	16.1	35.4	22.2	16.3	10.0
Boothferry	591	25.4	41.8	18.8	10.5	3.6
Derringham	555	22.7	47.2	17.8	7.9	4.3
Pickering	622	24.9	41.8	17.5	10.0	5.8
West	1,768	24.4	43.5	18.0	9.5	4.6
Avenue	710	14.5	42.8	23.7	14.4	4.6
Bricknell	421	20.0	42.3	17.8	15.2	4.8
Newland	648	10.8	32.1	26.9	22.7	7.6
Wyke	1,779	14.4	38.8	23.4	17.6	5.7
Hull	12,898	19.6	39.8	21.5	13.0	6.1

Table 21.19: Satisfaction with local community: traffic (Q66) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with local community: traffic (age-standardised %)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Hedonistic immortals	1,591	18.1	43.5	20.2	14.2	4.0
Live for today	3,398	18.4	39.2	24.1	13.0	5.4
Unconfident fatalists	2,191	17.4	35.0	25.4	14.0	8.3
Health conscious realists	2,744	19.9	42.6	20.1	12.7	4.7
Balanced compensators	1,152	21.9	39.4	17.6	13.5	7.6

21.5 Satisfaction with local community: parking

Table 21.20: Satisfaction with local community: parking (Q66) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with local community: parking (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Males	5,866	18.1	31.9	21.8	15.6	12.5
Females	6,860	17.2	31.4	20.0	17.5	14.0
All	12,726	17.6	31.6	20.8	16.6	13.3

Table 21.21: Satisfaction with local community: parking (Q66) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with local community: parking (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
16-24	1,960	13.2	30.7	28.0	17.4	10.7
25-34	2,227	15.4	30.7	23.2	17.2	13.6
35-44	2,201	15.6	32.2	19.7	17.6	14.8
45-54	2,143	18.1	29.8	19.5	18.7	14.0
55-64	1,880	19.7	33.6	17.1	15.6	14.0
65-74	1,380	21.7	32.9	17.7	13.6	14.1
75+	926	25.6	33.3	17.8	13.0	10.4

Table 21.22: Satisfaction with local community: parking (Q66) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with local community: parking (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Most deprived	2,404	20.4	33.3	25.1	12.0	9.2
2	2,517	15.0	32.5	23.6	14.9	14.1
3	2,615	15.8	32.1	22.1	17.2	12.7
4	2,534	14.2	27.4	18.0	21.5	18.9
Least deprived	2,656	22.6	32.9	15.8	17.2	11.5

Table 21.23: Satisfaction with local community: parking (Q66) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with local community: parking (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Bransholme E	506	24.5	37.2	19.4	11.5	7.5
Bransholme W	409	20.0	37.2	20.5	13.2	9.0
Kings Park	494	26.7	34.4	12.6	16.8	9.5
North Carr	1,409	24.0	36.2	17.3	13.8	8.7
Beverley	429	23.5	32.9	15.9	15.2	12.6
Orchard Park & Greenwood	678	21.4	36.6	25.7	9.4	6.9
University	542	13.3	31.7	27.3	18.1	9.6
Northern	1,649	19.3	34.0	23.7	13.8	9.3
Ings	586	22.4	35.2	18.8	14.7	9.0
Longhill	535	16.1	31.8	23.6	12.7	15.9

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with local community: parking (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Sutton	643	22.4	34.5	16.8	15.2	11.0
East	1,764	20.5	33.9	19.5	14.3	11.8
Holderness	687	14.4	29.3	17.6	21.5	17.2
Marfleet	612	19.1	29.6	24.2	13.4	13.7
Southcoates E	435	17.9	33.8	22.5	14.3	11.5
Southcoates W	387	7.2	23.5	23.3	25.8	20.2
Park	2,121	15.2	29.2	21.5	18.5	15.6
Drypool	604	20.5	34.3	20.0	13.7	11.4
Myton	700	13.7	29.0	30.0	15.0	12.3
Newington	554	13.9	32.3	20.8	16.4	16.6
St Andrews	409	18.3	30.8	21.3	16.9	12.7
Riverside	2,267	16.4	31.5	23.5	15.4	13.2
Boothferry	590	18.0	33.1	15.3	17.3	16.4
Derringham	551	16.3	25.6	17.8	21.1	19.2
Pickering	617	22.7	35.2	16.5	14.6	11.0
West	1,758	19.1	31.5	16.5	17.5	15.4
Avenue	703	7.0	24.5	21.8	25.5	21.3
Bricknell	418	17.7	31.3	16.7	19.9	14.4
Newland	637	11.1	26.2	26.5	20.7	15.4
Wyke	1,758	11.0	26.7	22.3	22.4	17.5
Hull	12,726	17.6	31.6	20.8	16.6	13.3

Table 21.24: Satisfaction with local community: parking (Q66) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with local community: parking (age-standardised %)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Hedonistic immortals	1,578	14.4	36.2	20.3	17.7	11.4
Live for today	3,363	15.9	31.7	23.5	16.4	12.6
Unconfident fatalists	2,164	14.0	27.8	25.3	19.4	13.5
Health conscious realists	2,711	18.4	34.5	18.8	15.8	12.5
Balanced compensators	1,142	20.5	29.3	19.3	16.2	14.7

21.6 Satisfaction with local community: anti-social behaviour and crime

Table 21.25: Satisfaction with local community: anti-social behaviour and crime (Q66) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with local community: anti-social behaviour and crime (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Males	5,917	14.1	34.8	23.7	17.8	9.6
Females	6,996	13.7	36.4	23.5	16.0	10.4
All	12,913	13.8	35.6	23.6	16.9	10.0

Table 21.26: Satisfaction with local community: anti-social behaviour and crime (Q66) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with local community: anti-social behaviour and crime (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
16-24	1,974	12.8	30.7	28.5	17.0	11.0
25-34	2,246	12.3	32.5	26.9	17.4	10.9
35-44	2,217	12.7	34.7	24.4	18.3	10.0
45-54	2,156	12.8	37.4	21.8	17.3	10.7
55-64	1,912	12.2	37.9	22.1	18.3	9.5
65-74	1,422	16.8	39.5	19.1	15.0	9.6
75+	975	23.6	41.1	17.5	11.1	6.7

Table 21.27: Satisfaction with local community: anti-social behaviour and crime (Q66) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with local community: anti-social behaviour and crime (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Most deprived	2,459	11.2	27.2	23.9	20.8	16.9
2	2,574	9.8	28.4	25.3	21.1	15.3
3	2,651	13.2	35.5	24.1	17.7	9.6
4	2,556	15.6	40.8	22.9	14.6	6.1
Least deprived	2,673	19.1	45.6	21.8	10.5	3.0

Table 21.28: Satisfaction with local community: anti-social behaviour and crime (Q66) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with local community: anti-social behaviour and crime (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Bransholme E	516	16.9	37.4	20.5	16.1	9.1
Bransholme W	418	12.9	32.3	24.2	18.9	11.7
Kings Park	498	23.5	44.8	20.3	8.0	3.4
North Carr	1,432	18.0	38.5	21.5	14.1	7.9
Beverley	431	14.8	44.1	23.7	12.3	5.1
Orchard Park & Greenwood	695	7.9	27.6	25.5	22.0	17.0
University	549	10.7	32.4	25.7	21.1	10.0
Northern	1,675	10.6	33.4	25.1	19.2	11.6
Ings	595	15.6	43.2	22.0	12.6	6.6

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with local community: anti-social behaviour and crime (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Longhill	547	13.2	35.1	24.1	14.8	12.8
Sutton	645	16.6	42.5	21.7	12.6	6.7
East	1,787	15.2	40.5	22.6	13.3	8.5
Holderness	695	17.1	45.5	21.9	9.6	5.9
Marfleet	624	11.1	27.6	26.6	21.2	13.6
Southcoates E	438	13.2	33.3	19.6	19.2	14.6
Southcoates W	391	8.4	33.0	27.4	20.2	11.0
Park	2,148	13.0	35.5	23.8	16.9	10.8
Drypool	617	15.4	35.7	22.4	16.7	9.9
Myton	714	10.8	26.8	24.8	20.9	16.8
Newington	569	7.4	26.4	20.9	26.7	18.6
St Andrews	422	12.6	19.0	24.9	21.6	22.0
Riverside	2,322	11.5	27.6	23.2	21.3	16.4
Boothferry	591	17.4	44.2	21.7	12.5	4.2
Derringham	553	19.7	42.7	21.0	13.4	3.3
Pickering	623	18.8	33.4	24.7	14.4	8.7
West	1,767	18.6	39.9	22.5	13.5	5.5
Avenue	714	10.5	38.4	26.6	18.2	6.3
Bricknell	421	16.6	43.5	26.8	10.9	2.1
Newland	647	9.3	31.4	25.7	22.4	11.3
Wyke	1,782	11.5	37.0	26.3	18.0	7.1
Hull	12,913	13.8	35.6	23.6	16.9	10.0

Table 21.29: Satisfaction with local community: anti-social behaviour and crime (Q66) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with local community: anti-social behaviour and crime (Age-standardised %)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Hedonistic immortals	1,590	13.6	39.2	24.1	15.8	7.2
Live for today	3,406	12.2	34.4	26.4	16.9	10.1
Unconfident fatalists	2,185	12.0	30.2	26.9	18.2	12.8
Health conscious realists	2,748	13.7	41.7	21.2	16.4	7.0
Balanced compensators	1,153	14.7	35.0	21.5	17.4	11.5

21.7 How would you rate local health services

Table 21.30: Thinking about what you expect of your local health services how would you rate them (Q67) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	How would you rate local health services? (%)					
		Very good	Good	Average	Poor	Very poor	Don't know
Males	6,028	17.7	44.6	28.3	4.1	1.9	3.5
Females	7,169	16.0	45.1	31.4	4.5	1.5	1.5
All	13,197	16.8	44.9	29.9	4.3	1.7	2.4

Table 21.31: Thinking about what you expect of your local health services how would you rate them (Q67) by age

Gender	Number of respondents	How would you rate local health services? (%)					
		Very good	Good	Average	Poor	Very poor	Don't know
16-24	1,985	9.9	40.5	34.8	6.0	2.5	6.4
25-34	2,264	12.7	42.7	34.0	4.9	2.7	3.1
35-44	2,242	13.0	46.2	33.1	4.2	1.8	1.8
45-54	2,190	16.3	45.5	28.9	5.7	1.8	1.8
55-64	1,954	18.7	46.8	28.9	3.2	1.1	1.3
65-74	1,484	24.9	48.0	23.2	2.6	0.5	0.7
75+	1,067	32.1	45.5	19.3	1.7	0.3	1.0

Table 21.32: Thinking about what you expect of your local health services how would you rate them (Q67) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How would you rate local health services? (%)					
		Very good	Good	Average	Poor	Very poor	Don't know
Most dep.	2,540	19.2	40.2	30.9	5.7	2.2	1.9
2	2,650	16.8	43.8	31.1	4.5	1.6	2.2
3	2,702	16.0	44.9	30.5	4.2	1.8	2.6
4	2,605	16.8	47.9	27.9	3.7	1.2	2.5
Least dep.	2,700	15.2	47.3	29.4	3.4	1.6	3.0

Table 21.33: Thinking about what you expect of your local health services how would you rate them (Q67) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	How would you rate local health services? (%)					
		Very good	Good	Average	Poor	Very poor	Don't know
Bransholme E	528	18.2	42.2	30.5	5.3	1.5	2.3
Bransholme W	431	18.3	43.9	31.8	4.6	0.9	0.5
Kings Park	502	13.5	50.2	29.1	3.0	1.4	2.8
North Carr	1,461	16.6	45.4	30.4	4.3	1.3	1.9
Beverley	439	18.0	44.9	28.0	3.6	2.5	3.0
Orchard Park & Greenwood	723	20.2	38.6	31.4	5.8	2.5	1.5
University	556	15.5	43.5	29.1	4.1	2.7	5.0
Northern	1,718	18.1	41.8	29.8	4.7	2.6	3.0
Ings	610	15.6	49.2	29.2	3.4	1.5	1.1
Longhill	559	20.4	46.5	25.9	4.7	1.4	1.1
Sutton	654	17.6	43.6	30.7	4.9	1.2	2.0
East	1,823	17.8	46.4	28.7	4.3	1.4	1.4
Holderness	705	15.9	47.4	29.6	2.7	2.0	2.4
Marfleet	642	16.5	42.8	33.8	4.7	1.1	1.1
Southcoates E	453	17.7	46.8	28.3	4.9	1.3	1.1
Southcoates W	404	14.4	45.3	31.7	5.2	1.5	2.0
Park	2,204	16.2	45.6	30.9	4.2	1.5	1.7
Drypool	632	12.8	47.2	31.2	3.6	2.1	3.2
Myton	736	18.8	38.0	32.5	5.7	2.4	2.6
Newington	583	17.8	38.6	33.8	6.0	1.0	2.7
St Andrews	429	15.4	44.5	29.4	6.1	2.1	2.6
Riverside	2,380	16.3	41.8	31.9	5.3	1.9	2.8
Boothferry	604	16.6	50.7	26.5	3.1	1.5	1.7
Derringham	563	16.5	48.3	28.2	3.6	1.6	1.8
Pickering	644	17.5	45.8	28.9	3.3	2.2	2.3
West	1,811	16.9	48.2	27.9	3.3	1.8	1.9
Avenue	723	16.3	48.0	28.1	3.2	1.1	3.3
Bricknell	427	17.8	46.1	29.7	2.6	1.2	2.6
Newland	650	14.0	42.8	30.2	4.9	1.4	6.8
Wyke	1,800	15.8	45.7	29.2	3.7	1.2	4.4
Hull	13,197	16.8	44.9	29.9	4.3	1.7	2.4

Table 21.34: Thinking about what you expect of your local health services how would you rate them (Q67) by Healthy Foundations type

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	How would you rate local health services? (%)					
		Very good	Good	Average	Poor	Very poor	Don't know
Hedonistic immortals	1,596	13.3	50.7	28.5	2.8	1.2	3.5
Live for today	3,437	14.2	45.2	32.3	4.5	1.6	2.3
Unconfident fatalists	2,211	13.7	38.9	35.5	6.0	3.0	2.9
Health conscious realists	2,765	18.0	50.2	25.5	2.6	1.0	2.7
Balanced compensators	1,155	21.0	41.2	28.0	5.6	2.2	1.9

21.8 Feelings of safety during the daytime

Table 21.35: How safe do you feel walking alone in this area during daytime (Q68) 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	6,021	48.2	42.9	6.3	1.8	0.8
Females	7,176	38.9	46.9	9.4	2.9	1.9
All	13,197	43.1	45.1	8.0	2.4	1.4

Table 21.36: If you never go out, how safe do you think you would feel walking alone in this area during daytime (Q69) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	If you never go out, how safe do you think you would feel walking alone in this area during daytime? (%)			
		Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe
Males	48	18.8	27.1	29.2	25.0
Females	118	14.4	39.0	19.5	27.1
All	166	15.7	35.5	22.3	26.5

Table 21.37: How safe do you feel walking alone in this area during daytime (Q68) 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
16-24	1,991	45.5	45.0	6.6	2.5	0.4
25-34	2,267	45.7	43.9	7.8	2.2	0.5
35-44	2,243	44.0	45.6	7.8	2.0	0.6
45-54	2,185	42.0	44.6	9.1	2.8	1.5
55-64	1,952	40.1	46.3	9.3	2.4	1.9
65-74	1,482	39.5	48.2	7.5	2.8	2.0
75+	1,066	44.4	41.1	7.4	2.0	5.2

Table 21.38: If you never go out, how safe do you think you would feel walking alone in this area during daytime (Q69) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	If you never go out, how safe do you think you would feel walking alone in this area during daytime? (%)			
		Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe
16-24	8	0.0	37.5	25.0	37.5
25-34	9	11.1	11.1	22.2	55.6
35-44	14	21.4	28.6	28.6	21.4
45-54	29	10.3	31.0	13.8	44.8
55-64	35	8.6	45.7	25.7	20.0
65-74	27	40.7	33.3	18.5	7.4
75+	44	11.4	38.6	25.0	25.0

Table 21.39: How safe do you feel walking alone in this area during daytime (Q85a) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

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.	2,540	33.3	47.2	13.1	4.4	2.0
2	2,654	35.9	47.7	10.7	3.6	2.0
3	2,696	43.2	45.4	7.3	2.2	1.9
4	2,609	49.8	43.0	5.2	1.0	1.0
Least dep.	2,698	52.8	42.3	3.9	0.8	0.3

Table 21.40: If you never go out, how safe do you think you would feel walking alone in this area during daytime (Q69) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	If you never go out, how safe do you think you would feel walking alone in this area during daytime? (%)			
		Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe
Most dep.	43	18.6	25.6	20.9	34.9
2	48	6.3	31.3	29.2	33.3
3	44	15.9	43.2	18.2	22.7
4	23	21.7	52.2	17.4	8.7
Least dep.	8	37.5	25.0	25.0	12.5

Table 21.41: How safe do you feel walking alone in this area during daytime (Q68) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	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
Bransholme E	529	38.9	48.8	8.9	2.1	1.3
Bransholme W	433	34.4	48.3	10.9	3.2	3.2
Kings Park	502	51.0	44.0	3.2	1.0	0.8
North Carr	1,464	41.7	47.0	7.5	2.0	1.7
Beverley	437	51.0	44.2	3.7	0.7	0.5
Orchard Park & Greenwood	720	30.7	48.3	13.6	5.6	1.8
University	555	41.3	47.2	9.0	1.6	0.9
Northern	1,712	39.3	46.9	9.6	3.0	1.2
Ings	608	42.1	48.2	6.1	2.6	1.0
Longhill	562	42.3	42.5	8.7	4.6	1.8
Sutton	653	44.7	45.6	7.5	1.2	0.9
East	1,823	43.1	45.5	7.4	2.7	1.2
Holderness	707	47.9	44.7	5.5	0.8	1.0
Marfleet	641	36.3	49.5	9.7	2.8	1.7
Southcoates E	454	41.4	45.6	7.3	2.9	2.9
Southcoates W	404	38.1	51.7	6.7	2.7	0.7
Park	2,206	41.4	47.6	7.3	2.2	1.5
Drypool	631	44.5	41.2	11.1	1.9	1.3
Myton	735	32.9	47.1	14.4	4.2	1.4
Newington	581	34.6	48.5	9.6	4.6	2.6
St Andrews	433	35.8	46.2	12.5	3.7	1.8
Riverside	2,380	36.9	45.7	12.0	3.6	1.7
Boothferry	606	53.0	40.8	5.1	0.5	0.7
Derringham	560	58.2	35.5	3.4	0.9	2.0
Pickering	643	46.2	43.4	6.4	1.6	2.5
West	1,809	52.2	40.1	5.0	1.0	1.7
Avenue	724	50.7	40.7	5.1	2.3	1.1
Bricknell	426	57.0	37.1	4.7	0.5	0.7
Newland	653	41.7	48.2	7.8	1.7	0.6
Wyke	1,803	48.9	42.6	6.0	1.7	0.8
Hull	13,197	43.1	45.1	8.0	2.4	1.4

Table 21.42: If you never go out, how safe do you think you would feel walking alone in this area during daytime (Q69) by Area Committee Area

Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	If you never go out, how safe do you think you would feel walking alone in this area during daytime? (%)			
		Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe
North Carr	19	10.5	26.3	36.8	26.3
Northern	19	21.1	31.6	21.1	26.3
East	17	11.8	41.2	11.8	35.3
Park	31	12.9	35.5	25.8	25.8
Riverside	38	15.8	26.3	23.7	34.2
West	29	13.8	51.7	17.2	17.2
Wyke	13	30.8	38.5	15.4	15.4
Hull	166	15.7	35.5	22.3	26.5

Table 21.43: How safe do you feel walking alone in this area during daytime (Q69) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	How safe do you feel walking alone in this area during daytime? (Age-standardised %)				
		Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Never goes out
Hedonistic immortals	1,595	52.4	40.7	5.3	1.1	0.5
Live for today	3,442	42.5	46.4	8.0	2.3	0.7
Unconfident fatalists	2,211	34.8	46.6	11.1	4.3	3.3
Health conscious realists	2,766	50.6	42.7	5.4	0.9	0.4
Balanced compensators	1,158	46.7	42.2	7.9	2.5	0.8

Table 21.44: If you never go out, how safe do you think you would feel walking alone in this area during daytime (Q69) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	If you never go out, how safe do you think you would feel walking alone in this area during daytime? (Age-standardised %)			
		Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe
Hedonistic immortals	6	0.0	32.4	0.0	8.9
Live for today	21	10.2	19.4	37.4	8.9
Unconfident fatalists	64	11.4	19.6	8.9	44.0
Health conscious realists	6	0.0	12.6	10.3	0.0
Balanced compensators	10	13.6	12.2	7.3	4.3

21.9 Feelings of safety after dark

Table 21.45: How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark (Q68) 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	5,965	21.4	45.8	21.6	7.1	4.0
Females	7,097	6.5	33.5	31.5	14.9	13.6
All	13,062	13.3	39.1	27.0	11.4	9.2

Table 21.46: If you never go out, how safe do you think you would feel walking alone in this area after dark (Q69) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	If you never go out, how safe do you think you would feel walking alone in this area after dark? (%)			
		Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe
Males	222	6.8	14.4	30.2	48.6
Females	872	5.0	15.0	30.2	49.8
All	1,094	5.4	14.9	30.2	49.5

Table 21.47: How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark (Q68) 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
16-24	1,986	17.1	36.9	27.5	15.9	2.6
25-34	2,256	15.1	39.6	28.1	12.1	5.1
35-44	2,229	15.5	41.5	28.6	10.8	3.6
45-54	2,165	13.2	42.8	26.0	11.2	6.8
55-64	1,929	10.5	41.0	27.3	10.5	10.8
65-74	1,458	9.3	35.7	27.0	9.4	18.7
75+	1,028	8.9	30.4	21.9	6.9	31.8

Table 21.48: If you never go out, how safe do you think you would feel walking alone in this area after dark (Q69) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	If you never go out, how safe do you think you would feel walking alone in this area after dark? (%)			
		Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe
16-24	46	2.2	10.9	19.6	67.4
25-34	109	6.4	3.7	33.9	56.0
35-44	78	5.1	10.3	23.1	61.5
45-54	130	2.3	14.6	30.0	53.1
55-64	192	3.6	15.1	27.1	54.2
65-74	250	6.0	20.0	32.4	41.6
75+	287	7.7	16.7	32.1	43.6

Table 21.49: How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark (Q85a) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

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.	2,508	11.8	30.1	27.3	17.9	13.0
2	2,618	10.8	32.4	29.4	15.7	11.7
3	2,669	12.5	38.0	28.6	11.2	9.7
4	2,580	14.5	45.4	25.7	7.5	6.9
Least dep.	2,687	16.9	49.1	24.1	4.8	5.1

Table 21.50: If you never go out, how safe do you think you would feel walking alone in this area after dark (Q69) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	If you never go out, how safe do you think you would feel walking alone in this area after dark? (%)			
		Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe
Most dep.	300	4.3	9.7	25.0	61.0
2	280	4.6	14.3	25.4	55.7
3	230	3.9	15.7	37.0	43.5
4	157	7.6	19.1	35.7	37.6
Least dep.	127	9.4	22.0	33.9	34.6

Table 21.51: How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark (Q68) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	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
Bransholme E	521	15.4	33.2	29.2	12.9	9.4
Bransholme W	427	8.9	30.7	30.0	15.2	15.2
Kings Park	500	18.4	45.8	25.4	4.6	5.8
North Carr	1,448	14.5	36.8	28.1	10.7	9.9
Beverley	435	14.9	48.0	24.1	5.7	7.1
Orchard Park & Greenwood	708	9.3	31.1	27.8	16.8	15.0
University	550	11.6	41.3	27.8	11.5	7.8
Northern	1,693	11.5	38.7	26.9	12.2	10.6
Ings	601	11.0	45.6	26.8	7.3	9.3
Longhill	551	13.8	37.4	25.6	10.2	13.1
Sutton	650	13.8	42.9	26.0	9.1	8.2
East	1,802	12.9	42.1	26.1	8.8	10.0
Holderness	701	14.7	48.9	22.7	6.3	7.4
Marfleet	636	12.1	35.8	28.3	13.7	10.1
Southcoates E	450	12.4	34.2	26.9	14.2	12.2
Southcoates W	399	9.5	38.8	33.8	9.8	8.0
Park	2,186	12.5	40.3	27.2	10.7	9.3
Drypool	625	14.6	36.8	27.7	12.3	8.6
Myton	727	15.3	26.7	27.1	20.5	10.5
Newington	568	10.9	31.7	29.9	16.9	10.6
St Andrews	430	10.2	29.1	26.3	21.2	13.3
Riverside	2,350	13.1	31.0	27.8	17.6	10.5
Boothferry	600	18.7	42.5	26.7	3.8	8.3
Derringham	562	17.1	48.9	21.0	6.9	6.0
Pickering	630	13.5	39.0	27.0	10.3	10.2
West	1,792	16.4	43.3	25.0	7.1	8.3
Avenue	720	13.8	44.3	26.1	10.7	5.1
Bricknell	423	14.2	51.1	22.7	5.4	6.6
Newland	648	10.8	36.6	33.0	13.7	5.9
Wyke	1,791	12.8	43.1	27.8	10.6	5.8
Hull	13,062	13.3	39.1	27.0	11.4	9.2

Table 21.52: If you never go out, how safe do you think you would feel walking alone in this area after dark (Q69) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	If you never go out, how safe do you think you would feel walking alone in this area after dark? (%)			
		Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe
Bransholme E	46	2.2	19.6	41.3	37.0
Bransholme W	57	3.5	19.3	29.8	47.4
Kings Park	27	14.8	29.6	25.9	29.6
North Carr	130	5.4	21.5	33.1	40.0
Beverley	30	0.0	16.7	43.3	40.0
Orchard Park & Greenwood	99	5.1	11.1	26.3	57.6
University	43	0.0	11.6	30.2	58.1
Northern	172	2.9	12.2	30.2	54.7
Ings	46	10.9	10.9	30.4	47.8
Longhill	66	12.1	9.1	31.8	47.0
Sutton	51	2.0	23.5	27.5	47.1
East	163	8.6	14.1	30.1	47.2
Holderness	45	8.9	28.9	26.7	35.6
Marfleet	58	8.6	13.8	36.2	41.4
Southcoates E	48	8.3	14.6	29.2	47.9
Southcoates W	30	3.3	20.0	23.3	53.3
Park	181	7.7	18.8	29.8	43.6
Drypool	46	6.5	13.0	23.9	56.5
Myton	70	2.9	7.1	17.1	72.9
Newington	48	0.0	8.3	31.3	60.4
St Andrews	54	1.9	9.3	14.8	74.1
Riverside	218	2.8	9.2	21.1	67.0
Boothferry	44	9.1	15.9	47.7	27.3
Derringham	31	9.7	22.6	38.7	29.0
Pickering	60	1.7	15.0	41.7	41.7
West	135	5.9	17.0	43.0	34.1
Avenue	35	2.9	14.3	28.6	54.3
Bricknell	25	12.0	28.0	28.0	32.0
Newland	35	2.9	5.7	31.4	60.0
Wyke	95	5.3	14.7	29.5	50.5
Hull	1,094	5.4	14.9	30.2	49.5

Table 21.53: How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark (Q85a) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark? (Age-standardised %)				
		Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Never goes out
Hedonistic immortals	1,596	16.1	45.7	25.4	8.1	4.7
Live for today	3,428	14.3	40.4	27.6	10.7	7.0
Unconfident fatalists	2,191	11.2	34.3	27.1	15.0	12.4
Health conscious realists	2,757	16.0	44.7	25.2	8.4	5.7
Balanced compensators	1,153	13.0	37.3	26.8	14.3	8.6

Table 21.54: If you never go out, how safe do you think you would feel walking alone in this area after dark (Q69) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	If you never go out, how safe do you think you would feel walking alone in this area after dark? (Age-standardised %)			
		Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe
Hedonistic immortals	49	18.2	4.2	23.5	41.3
Live for today	209	1.7	9.2	39.4	46.4
Unconfident fatalists	251	8.1	12.4	21.5	54.8
Health conscious realists	149	5.1	8.3	30.3	38.2
Balanced compensators	100	6.2	8.8	20.0	53.1

21.10 Well informed about things that affect area

Table 21.55: Would you say that you are well informed about things which affect your area (Q70) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Are you well informed about things which affect your area? (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't know
Males	5,954	42.1	38.3	19.6
Females	7,017	43.7	34.4	21.9
All	12,971	43.0	36.2	20.8

Table 21.56: Would you say that you are well informed about things which affect your area (Q70) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Are you well informed about things which affect your area? (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't know
16-24	1,976	31.6	41.8	26.6
25-34	2,242	32.5	40.5	27.1
35-44	2,217	37.8	40.7	21.6
45-54	2,148	43.9	36.9	19.1
55-64	1,916	53.7	30.9	15.4
65-74	1,430	56.4	29.7	14.0
75+	1,032	58.4	23.7	17.8

Table 21.57: Would you say that you are well informed about things which affect your area (Q70) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Are you well informed about things which affect your area? (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't know
Most deprived	2,500	38.5	40.9	20.6
2	2,590	35.8	41.7	22.5
3	2,653	40.0	38.0	22.0
4	2,568	48.3	31.2	20.5
Least deprived	2,660	52.0	29.4	18.6

Table 21.58: Would you say that you are well informed about things which affect your area (Q70) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Are you well informed about things which affect your area? (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't know
Bransholme E	519	40.5	38.3	21.2
Bransholme W	419	33.9	41.3	24.8
Kings Park	493	56.0	27.2	16.8
North Carr	1,431	43.9	35.4	20.8
Beverley	429	55.9	27.5	16.6
Orchard Park & Greenwood	705	36.7	42.7	20.6
University	549	35.7	40.3	24.0
Northern	1,683	41.3	38.0	20.7
Ings	593	39.0	36.9	24.1
Longhill	549	34.1	43.9	22.0
Sutton	635	36.9	41.9	21.3
East	1,777	36.7	40.9	22.5
Holderness	699	45.8	33.8	20.5
Marfleet	632	36.6	41.0	22.5
Southcoates E	444	42.3	36.7	20.9
Southcoates W	398	48.2	31.7	20.1
Park	2,173	42.8	36.1	21.1
Drypool	618	50.8	30.3	18.9
Myton	732	39.9	39.5	20.6
Newington	564	36.0	42.7	21.3
St Andrews	430	33.3	47.4	19.3
Riverside	2,344	40.6	39.3	20.1
Boothferry	594	44.8	34.2	21.0
Derringham	555	43.8	33.3	22.9
Pickering	633	52.3	29.4	18.3
West	1,782	47.1	32.2	20.7
Avenue	710	56.3	26.6	17.0
Bricknell	421	59.9	22.1	18.1
Newland	650	34.6	40.0	25.4
Wyke	1,781	49.2	30.4	20.3
Hull	12,971	43.0	36.2	20.8

Table 21.59: Would you say that you are well informed about things which affect your area (Q70) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Are you well informed about things which affect your area? (Age-standardised %)		
		Yes	No	Don't know
Hedonistic immortals	1,584	47.5	35.1	17.4
Live for today	3,381	40.6	37.6	21.8
Unconfident fatalists	2,181	33.3	42.4	24.2
Health conscious realists	2,727	48.6	32.3	19.2
Balanced compensators	1,143	45.4	38.3	16.3

21.11 Able to influence decisions affecting area

Table 21.60: Do you feel you can influence decisions that affect your area (Q71) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Do you feel you can influence decisions that affect your area? (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't know
Males	5,938	17.2	57.0	25.8
Females	7,006	14.7	51.7	33.6
All	12,944	15.9	54.1	30.0

Table 21.61: Do you feel you can influence decisions that affect your area (Q71) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Do you feel you can influence decisions that affect your area? (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't know
16-24	1,976	12.2	57.1	30.7
25-34	2,240	11.7	56.1	32.2
35-44	2,214	15.8	54.5	29.8
45-54	2,150	17.2	52.7	30.2
55-64	1,914	20.3	52.0	27.7
65-74	1,430	18.3	52.7	29.0
75+	1,010	17.8	52.6	29.6

Table 21.62: Do you feel you can influence decisions that affect your area (Q71) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Do you feel you can influence decisions that affect your area? (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't know
Most deprived	2,495	14.1	54.7	31.2
2	2,587	12.6	55.2	32.2
3	2,645	14.0	55.8	30.2
4	2,556	18.5	52.7	28.8
Least deprived	2,661	20.0	52.2	27.8

Table 21.63: Do you feel you can influence decisions that affect your area (Q71) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Do you feel you can influence decisions that affect your area? (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't know
Bransholme E	518	16.0	49.4	34.6
Bransholme W	414	12.8	53.4	33.8
Kings Park	494	22.1	51.0	26.9
North Carr	1,426	17.2	51.1	31.7
Beverley	430	20.2	53.0	26.7
Orchard Park & Greenwood	703	9.5	57.5	33.0
University	550	13.1	58.2	28.7
Northern	1,683	13.4	56.6	30.0
Ings	590	14.4	55.1	30.5
Longhill	549	11.3	55.4	33.3
Sutton	640	13.6	56.1	30.3
East	1,779	13.2	55.5	31.3
Holderness	698	17.5	53.6	28.9
Marfleet	632	13.4	57.6	29.0
Southcoates E	443	12.2	51.5	36.3
Southcoates W	396	13.4	56.1	30.6
Park	2,169	14.5	54.8	30.8
Drypool	616	19.5	51.1	29.4
Myton	730	18.2	54.1	27.7
Newington	563	11.7	59.1	29.1
St Andrews	430	12.6	55.3	32.1
Riverside	2,339	15.9	54.8	29.3
Boothferry	592	15.0	56.8	28.2
Derringham	553	19.3	52.4	28.2
Pickering	630	17.0	48.1	34.9
West	1,775	17.1	52.3	30.6
Avenue	707	25.9	48.2	25.9
Bricknell	419	20.8	51.1	28.2
Newland	647	13.6	59.5	26.9
Wyke	1,773	20.2	53.0	26.8
Hull	12,944	15.9	54.1	30.0

Table 21.64: Do you feel you can influence decisions that affect your area (Q71) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Do you feel you can influence decisions that affect your area? (Age-standardised %)		
		Yes	No	Don't know
Hedonistic immortals	1,581	19.9	52.6	27.4
Live for today	3,381	13.3	55.9	30.8
Unconfident fatalists	2,182	10.7	60.6	28.8
Health conscious realists	2,730	19.7	51.6	28.7
Balanced compensators	1,138	18.8	55.9	25.3

21.12 Involvement in local organisations

Table 21.65: Have you been involved in any local organisations over the past 3 years (Q72) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Involved in local organisations over the past 3 years? (%)	
		Yes	No
Males	5,930	8.5	91.5
Females	7,024	6.5	93.5
All	12,954	7.4	92.6

Table 21.66: Have you been involved in any local organisations over the past 3 years (Q72) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Involved in local organisations over the past 3 years? (%)	
		Yes	No
16-24	1,973	6.2	93.8
25-34	2,236	5.4	94.6
35-44	2,209	7.2	92.8
45-54	2,152	7.2	92.8
55-64	1,920	8.9	91.1
65-74	1,438	9.9	90.1
75+	1,016	9.2	90.8

Table 21.67: Have you been involved in any local organisations over the past 3 years (Q72) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Involved in local organisations over the past 3 years? (%)	
		Yes	No
Most deprived	2,495	7.2	92.8
2	2,592	6.6	93.4
3	2,655	6.3	93.7
4	2,561	8.5	91.5
Least deprived	2,651	8.6	91.4

Table 21.68: Have you been involved in any local organisations over the past 3 years (Q72) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Involved in local organisations over the past 3 years? (%)	
		Yes	No
Bransholme East	519	5.8	94.2
Bransholme West	417	4.3	95.7
Kings Park	490	6.3	93.7
North Carr	1,426	5.5	94.5
Beverley	432	8.3	91.7
Orchard Park & Greenwood	699	6.2	93.8
University	548	7.8	92.2
Northern	1,679	7.3	92.7
Ings	594	5.1	94.9
Longhill	543	7.4	92.6
Sutton	642	5.8	94.2
East	1,779	6.0	94.0
Holderness	697	6.9	93.1
Marfleet	637	7.1	92.9
Southcoates East	439	5.9	94.1
Southcoates West	394	5.3	94.7
Park	2,167	6.5	93.5
Drypool	619	9.0	91.0
Myton	731	9.6	90.4
Newington	574	4.2	95.8
St Andrews	427	6.8	93.2
Riverside	2,351	7.6	92.4
Boothferry	589	9.0	91.0
Derringham	554	6.1	93.9
Pickering	639	6.4	93.6
West	1,782	7.2	92.8
Avenue	708	14.5	85.5
Bricknell	418	12.4	87.6
Newland	644	8.2	91.8
Wyke	1,770	11.8	88.2
Hull	12,954	7.4	92.6

Table 21.69: Have you been involved in any local organisations over the past 3 years (Q72) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Involved in local organisations over the past 3 years? (Age-standardised %)	
		Yes	No
Hedonistic immortals	1,587	11.9	88.1
Live for today	3,371	5.8	94.2
Unconfident fatalists	2,182	6.5	93.5
Health conscious realists	2,726	9.2	90.8
Balanced compensators	1,138	9.4	90.6

21.13 Graffiti and vandalism

Table 21.70: How much of a problem in your area is graffiti or vandalism (Q73) 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	5,896	4.0	13.0	47.2	31.0	4.8
Females	6,950	3.6	13.2	46.6	29.9	6.7
All	12,846	3.8	13.1	46.9	30.4	5.8

Table 21.71: How much of a problem in your area is graffiti or vandalism (Q73) 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
16-24	1,968	4.0	13.6	43.2	31.3	8.0
25-34	2,237	4.7	13.9	46.6	29.5	5.3
35-44	2,214	3.7	12.3	50.1	28.4	5.4
45-54	2,123	3.9	12.7	49.6	28.8	5.1
55-64	1,905	2.7	12.9	49.1	30.6	4.7
65-74	1,403	3.4	13.5	46.3	31.1	5.6
75+	986	3.9	12.9	38.1	37.3	7.8

Table 21.72: How much of a problem in your area is graffiti or vandalism (Q73) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

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.	2,461	6.5	19.7	45.4	21.5	6.8
2	2,554	6.0	17.6	48.1	21.5	6.7
3	2,628	3.3	12.9	47.4	29.8	6.6
4	2,553	2.0	9.5	49.1	34.9	4.6
Least dep.	2,650	1.4	6.2	44.3	43.6	4.6

Table 21.73: How much of a problem in your area is graffiti or vandalism (Q73) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	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
Bransholme E	515	2.5	13.8	49.3	26.6	7.8
Bransholme W	416	4.6	16.6	48.8	24.3	5.8
Kings Park	494	1.6	6.7	41.1	46.8	3.8
North Carr	1,425	2.8	12.1	46.3	32.9	5.8
Beverley	428	0.7	6.3	39.5	48.8	4.7
Orchard Park & Greenwood	685	8.0	24.7	46.6	14.5	6.3
University	536	3.2	14.6	42.7	29.9	9.7
Northern	1,649	4.5	16.6	43.5	28.4	7.0
Ings	592	3.9	10.8	46.3	34.5	4.6
Longhill	539	4.8	13.4	50.1	26.7	5.0
Sutton	642	3.1	9.5	48.6	34.3	4.5
East	1,773	3.9	11.1	48.3	32.0	4.7
Holderness	697	1.7	7.0	49.5	37.4	4.3
Marfleet	620	6.1	16.8	50.3	22.1	4.7
Southcoates E	438	4.8	14.2	45.0	29.0	7.1
Southcoates W	391	3.6	11.5	55.0	23.8	6.1
Park	2,146	4.0	12.1	49.8	28.8	5.3
Drypool	612	2.3	15.0	46.1	31.4	5.2
Myton	721	6.5	17.1	45.6	23.2	7.6
Newington	553	6.3	18.8	46.7	21.3	6.9
St Andrews	425	8.5	23.8	38.4	22.6	6.8
Riverside	2,311	5.7	18.2	44.7	24.8	6.7
Boothferry	589	1.9	7.0	43.8	43.5	3.9
Derringham	552	0.5	5.6	44.9	43.5	5.4
Pickering	633	3.6	9.5	43.9	36.7	6.3
West	1,774	2.1	7.4	44.2	41.0	5.2
Avenue	707	2.5	12.4	57.1	23.1	4.8
Bricknell	418	1.0	5.7	48.6	39.7	5.0
Newland	643	4.2	17.7	45.7	24.0	8.4
Wyke	1,768	2.8	12.8	51.0	27.3	6.2
Hull	12,846	3.8	13.1	46.9	30.4	5.8

Table 21.74: How much of a problem in your area is graffiti or vandalism (Q73) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	How much of a problem is graffiti or vandalism in your area? (Age-standardised %)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Minor	Not a problem	Don't know
Hedonistic immortals	1,585	1.6	11.7	50.3	31.6	4.7
Live for today	3,382	3.9	13.9	47.6	29.2	5.4
Unconfident fatalists	2,173	4.0	14.9	46.7	28.3	6.1
Health conscious realists	2,728	2.7	10.9	48.5	33.7	4.3
Balanced compensators	1,132	5.6	14.4	46.4	28.6	4.9

21.14 Verbal or physical threat or aggression

Table 21.75: How much of a problem in your area is verbal or physical threat or aggression (Q73) 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	5,896	4.0	13.0	47.2	31.0	4.8
Females	6,950	3.6	13.2	46.6	29.9	6.7
All	12,846	3.8	13.1	46.9	30.4	5.8

Table 21.76: How much of a problem in your area is verbal or physical threat or aggression (Q73) 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
16-24	1,968	4.0	13.6	43.2	31.3	8.0
25-34	2,237	4.7	13.9	46.6	29.5	5.3
35-44	2,214	3.7	12.3	50.1	28.4	5.4
45-54	2,123	3.9	12.7	49.6	28.8	5.1
55-64	1,905	2.7	12.9	49.1	30.6	4.7
65-74	1,403	3.4	13.5	46.3	31.1	5.6
75+	986	3.9	12.9	38.1	37.3	7.8

Table 21.77: How much of a problem in your area is verbal or physical threat or aggression (Q73) 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.	2,461	6.5	19.7	45.4	21.5	6.8
2	2,554	6.0	17.6	48.1	21.5	6.7
3	2,628	3.3	12.9	47.4	29.8	6.6
4	2,553	2.0	9.5	49.1	34.9	4.6
Least dep.	2,650	1.4	6.2	44.3	43.6	4.6

Table 21.78: How much of a problem in your area is verbal or physical threat or aggression (Q73) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	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
Bransholme E	515	2.5	13.8	49.3	26.6	7.8
Bransholme W	416	4.6	16.6	48.8	24.3	5.8
Kings Park	494	1.6	6.7	41.1	46.8	3.8
North Carr	1,425	2.8	12.1	46.3	32.9	5.8
Beverley	428	0.7	6.3	39.5	48.8	4.7
Orchard Park & Greenwood	685	8.0	24.7	46.6	14.5	6.3
University	536	3.2	14.6	42.7	29.9	9.7
Northern	1,645	4.6	15.6	33.8	37.4	8.6
Ings	592	3.9	10.8	46.3	34.5	4.6
Longhill	539	4.8	13.4	50.1	26.7	5.0
Sutton	642	3.1	9.5	48.6	34.3	4.5
East	1,771	3.6	8.6	33.1	47.4	7.2
Holderness	697	1.7	7.0	49.5	37.4	4.3
Marfleet	620	6.1	16.8	50.3	22.1	4.7
Southcoates E	438	4.8	14.2	45.0	29.0	7.1
Southcoates W	391	3.6	11.5	55.0	23.8	6.1
Park	2,132	3.4	12.1	36.6	40.4	7.5
Drypool	612	2.3	15.0	46.1	31.4	5.2
Myton	721	6.5	17.1	45.6	23.2	7.6
Newington	553	6.3	18.8	46.7	21.3	6.9
St Andrews	425	8.5	23.8	38.4	22.6	6.8
Riverside	2,311	5.7	18.2	44.7	24.8	6.7
Boothferry	589	1.9	7.0	43.8	43.5	3.9
Derringham	552	0.5	5.6	44.9	43.5	5.4
Pickering	633	3.6	9.5	43.9	36.7	6.3
West	1,774	2.1	7.4	44.2	41.0	5.2
Avenue	707	2.5	12.4	57.1	23.1	4.8
Bricknell	418	1.0	5.7	48.6	39.7	5.0
Newland	643	4.2	17.7	45.7	24.0	8.4
Wyke	1,768	2.8	12.8	51.0	27.3	6.2
Hull	12,846	3.8	13.1	46.9	30.4	5.8

Table 21.79: How much of a problem in your area is verbal or physical threat or aggression (Q73) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	How much of a problem is verbal or physical threat or aggression in your area? (Age-standardised %)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Minor	Not a problem	Don't know
Hedonistic immortals	1,584	1.7	9.7	32.2	48.5	7.8
Live for today	3,374	3.8	13.5	35.3	40.9	6.5
Unconfident fatalists	2,172	4.6	16.0	34.5	36.7	8.2
Health conscious realists	2,728	2.3	8.2	33.0	50.1	6.4
Balanced compensators	1,136	5.0	12.7	36.2	38.9	7.2

21.15 Crime

Table 21.80: How much of a problem in your area is crime (Q73) 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	5,896	6.1	19.5	46.3	17.9	10.1
Females	6,966	5.4	18.5	45.3	16.7	14.0
All	12,862	5.8	19.0	45.8	17.3	12.2

Table 21.81: How much of a problem in your area is crime (Q73) 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
16-24	1,969	7.4	21.6	35.5	22.2	13.3
25-34	2,231	7.6	20.0	43.9	17.0	11.4
35-44	2,211	5.9	19.4	49.2	14.5	11.0
45-54	2,142	5.7	20.2	49.3	13.4	11.4
55-64	1,906	4.6	18.6	51.1	14.6	11.1
65-74	1,414	4.0	15.7	48.4	19.1	12.9
75+	980	2.9	13.2	41.4	25.0	17.6

Table 21.82: How much of a problem in your area is crime (Q73) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

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.	2,471	12.1	25.4	37.4	13.6	11.4
2	2,567	8.1	25.6	40.6	13.4	12.3
3	2,629	4.9	19.4	44.3	17.6	13.8
4	2,545	2.5	13.8	52.0	19.4	12.3
Least dep.	2,650	1.5	11.1	54.0	22.0	11.3

Table 21.83: How much of a problem in your area is crime (Q73) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	How much of a problem is crime in your area? (%)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Minor	Not a problem	Don't know
Bransholme E	517	4.3	20.5	44.3	17.6	13.3
Bransholme W	414	7.0	22.5	45.7	14.0	10.9
Kings Park	492	1.2	9.6	50.2	27.4	11.6
North Carr	1,423	4.0	17.3	46.7	20.0	12.0
Beverley	428	1.2	16.8	54.7	17.3	10.0
Orchard Park & Greenwood	691	14.8	28.9	36.0	10.6	9.7
University	541	9.8	24.0	36.6	15.3	14.2
Northern	1,660	9.6	24.2	41.0	13.9	11.3
Ings	591	3.2	14.7	47.9	22.2	12.0
Longhill	543	6.1	15.7	47.9	17.5	12.9
Sutton	640	3.1	15.5	49.7	19.2	12.5
East	1,774	4.1	15.3	48.5	19.7	12.5
Holderness	696	2.4	10.8	54.9	21.3	10.6
Marfleet	625	7.2	25.3	41.4	14.9	11.2
Southcoates E	438	9.8	21.0	40.0	16.2	13.0
Southcoates W	389	4.4	18.8	49.6	13.4	13.9
Park	2,148	5.7	18.5	47.0	16.9	11.9
Drypool	615	3.9	20.8	48.1	18.2	8.9
Myton	722	11.2	25.1	38.0	11.9	13.9
Newington	563	10.8	28.1	36.4	12.8	11.9
St Andrews	425	14.1	26.8	33.4	14.8	10.8
Riverside	2,325	9.7	25.0	39.4	14.3	11.5
Boothferry	591	1.5	11.2	52.5	22.0	12.9
Derringham	549	0.9	11.7	50.6	21.5	15.3
Pickering	631	5.1	16.8	46.6	19.5	12.0
West	1,771	2.6	13.3	49.8	20.9	13.3
Avenue	706	2.7	17.7	54.2	13.5	11.9
Bricknell	417	1.2	10.3	60.0	18.7	9.8
Newland	638	5.2	21.8	37.6	18.5	16.9
Wyke	1,761	3.2	17.4	49.6	16.5	13.2
Hull	12,862	5.8	19.0	45.8	17.3	12.2

Table 21.84: How much of a problem in your area is crime (Q73) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	How much of a problem is crime in your area? (Age-standardised %)				
		Very big	Fairly big	Minor	Not a problem	Don't know
Hedonistic immortals	1,584	3.2	17.0	51.2	15.9	12.8
Live for today	3,377	6.4	19.4	46.6	16.4	11.1
Unconfident fatalists	2,178	6.6	22.1	41.7	16.6	13.0
Health conscious realists	2,735	3.8	16.4	50.4	18.9	10.4
Balanced compensators	1,136	7.3	21.2	44.6	15.7	11.1

21.16 Any action taken to solve a local problem

Table 21.85: Any action taken in the past 3 years to solve a local problem (Q74) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Acted to solve a local problem (%)			
		Acted	Thought about it, no action	None taken	No problem
Males	5,927	33.2	9.4	49.1	8.3
Females	6,981	31.7	8.7	52.5	7.1
All	12,908	32.4	9.0	51.0	7.7

Table 21.86: Any action taken in the past 3 years to solve a local problem (Q74) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Acted to solve a local problem (%)			
		Acted	Thought about it, no action	None taken	No problem
16-24	1,967	17.8	10.2	59.0	13.0
25-34	2,229	29.0	9.3	52.8	8.9
35-44	2,214	35.6	8.9	48.7	6.8
45-54	2,141	36.5	9.1	47.4	7.1
55-64	1,914	40.0	7.9	46.3	5.8
65-74	1,426	38.0	9.2	48.0	4.8
75+	1,008	30.4	7.6	56.8	5.2

Table 21.87: Any action taken in the past 3 years to solve a local problem (Q74) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Acted to solve a local problem (%)			
		Acted	Thought about it, no action	None taken	No problem
Most deprived	2,478	31.2	8.6	55.1	5.1
2	2,576	33.1	8.7	52.3	6.0
3	2,642	32.4	9.3	50.8	7.6
4	2,561	34.0	9.6	47.5	8.8
Least deprived	2,651	31.3	8.8	49.3	10.6

Table 21.88: Any action taken in the past 3 years to solve a local problem (Q74) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Acted to solve a local problem (%)			
		Acted	Thought about it, no action	None taken	No problem
Bransholme E	510	30.0	7.8	56.9	5.3
Bransholme W	420	36.0	6.9	51.2	6.0
Kings Park	493	29.6	7.9	50.9	11.6
North Carr	1,423	31.6	7.6	53.1	7.7
Beverley	427	32.1	12.6	45.4	9.8
Orchard Park & Greenwood	699	29.6	8.6	57.5	4.3
University	543	27.8	11.4	51.4	9.4
Northern	1,669	29.7	10.5	52.4	7.4
Ings	596	32.9	6.2	51.0	9.9
Longhill	549	28.2	8.4	52.1	11.3
Sutton	640	30.2	9.5	51.4	8.9
East	1,785	30.5	8.1	51.5	10.0
Holderness	697	32.7	7.9	51.2	8.2
Marfleet	632	34.3	8.4	51.7	5.5
Southcoates E	443	29.6	8.8	54.9	6.8
Southcoates W	390	32.3	6.4	56.4	4.9
Park	2,162	32.5	8.0	53.1	6.5
Drypool	615	35.1	7.5	50.6	6.8
Myton	722	33.5	9.3	51.8	5.4
Newington	570	33.5	10.0	51.2	5.3
St Andrews	423	29.8	9.0	56.0	5.2
Riverside	2,330	33.3	8.9	52.1	5.7
Boothferry	592	29.2	9.5	51.0	10.3
Derringham	552	32.6	8.3	48.7	10.3
Pickering	634	32.3	8.8	53.5	5.4
West	1,778	31.4	8.9	51.2	8.5
Avenue	704	41.2	12.2	38.5	8.1
Bricknell	420	39.3	10.7	41.7	8.3
Newland	637	32.0	9.9	48.7	9.4
Wyke	1,761	37.4	11.0	42.9	8.6
Hull	12,908	32.4	9.0	51.0	7.7

Table 21.89: Any action taken in the past 3 years to solve a local problem (Q74) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Acted to solve a local problem (Age-standardised %)			
		Acted	Thought about it, no action	None taken	No problem
Hedonistic immortals	1,590	38.7	9.4	41.5	10.3
Live for today	3,388	29.3	9.3	53.0	8.4
Unconfident fatalists	2,170	33.1	9.3	51.2	6.4
Health conscious realists	2,733	34.0	9.0	47.9	9.0
Balanced compensators	1,143	36.3	11.7	44.4	7.7

21.17 Actions taken to solve a local problem

Table 21.90: Actions taken in the last 3 years to solve a local problem (Q74) by gender

Gender	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
Males	1,970	9.6	79.7	36.9	16.0	11.7
Females	2,213	6.7	81.1	31.8	14.2	10.5
All	4,183	8.1	80.4	34.2	15.1	11.1

Table 21.91: Actions taken in the last 3 years to solve a local problem (Q74) 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
16-24	350	10.9	72.0	19.1	16.3	19.7
25-34	646	8.2	79.9	25.5	10.7	15.2
35-44	789	8.2	83.7	33.5	13.4	10.6
45-54	781	8.5	82.7	31.8	17.0	12.3
55-64	766	7.7	80.9	39.6	16.2	8.1
65-74	542	7.7	80.4	45.4	16.6	6.8
75+	306	5.2	75.5	44.4	17.0	5.9

Table 21.92: Actions taken in the last 3 years to solve a local problem (Q74) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Actions taken to solve a local problem (%) ⁵³				
		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	772	9.3	84.7	29.0	14.5	11.1
2	853	7.7	81.7	25.7	12.1	13.4
3	855	8.0	80.2	34.0	14.5	10.1
4	872	8.6	78.7	39.2	17.0	11.0
Least deprived	831	7.0	77.1	42.6	17.3	9.9

Table 21.93: Actions taken in the last 3 years to solve a local problem (Q74) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	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
Bransholme East	153	7.8	87.6	30.1	8.5	8.5
Bransholme West	151	7.3	79.5	23.2	10.6	13.9
Kings Park	146	5.5	80.1	34.2	12.3	10.3
North Carr	450	6.9	82.4	29.1	10.4	10.9
Beverley	137	5.8	72.3	53.3	19.7	10.9
Orchard Park & Greenwood	207	10.6	85.5	27.5	12.6	8.7

⁵³ Percentages do not sum to 100 as some individuals will have taken more than one type of action

Ward / Area Committee Area	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
University	151	9.3	72.2	39.7	18.5	11.9
Northern	495	8.9	77.8	38.4	16.4	10.3
Ings	196	7.7	82.1	32.7	10.2	5.6
Longhill	155	5.8	84.5	25.8	10.3	10.3
Sutton	193	5.7	77.7	34.2	8.3	10.9
East	544	6.4	81.3	31.3	9.6	8.8
Holderness	228	8.8	79.4	40.4	14.9	12.7
Marfleet	217	7.8	82.5	22.1	11.5	14.7
Southcoates East	131	5.3	82.4	16.8	16.0	12.2
Southcoates West	126	9.5	77.8	39.7	11.1	7.9
Park	702	8.0	80.6	30.2	13.4	12.4
Drypool	216	5.6	78.7	42.6	13.0	11.1
Myton	242	8.7	82.6	28.9	21.5	12.0
Newington	191	8.9	83.8	27.2	11.0	9.9
St Andrews	126	11.9	82.5	29.4	16.7	16.7
Riverside	775	8.4	81.8	32.4	15.7	12.0
Boothferry	173	6.4	78.0	32.9	9.8	12.7
Derringham	180	7.8	82.2	30.0	8.9	8.9
Pickering	205	6.8	77.1	41.5	15.1	8.8
West	558	7.0	79.0	35.1	11.5	10.0
Avenue	290	11.0	84.5	39.7	29.7	13.1
Bricknell	165	8.5	75.2	52.7	26.1	7.9

Ward / Area Committee Area	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
Newland	204	11.3	76.5	38.2	20.6	14.2
Wyke	659	10.5	79.7	42.5	25.9	12.1
Hull	4,183	8.1	80.4	34.2	15.1	11.1

Table 21.94: Number of types of action taken in the last 3 years to solve a local problem (Q74) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Number of types of action taken (%)				
		1	2	3	4	5
Males	1,970	60.8	28.1	8.0	2.4	0.7
Females	2,213	65.9	25.5	7.1	1.1	0.3
All	4,183	63.5	26.8	7.5	1.7	0.5

Table 21.95: Number of types of action taken in the last 3 years to solve a local problem (Q74) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Number of types of action taken (%)				
		1	2	3	4	5
16-24	350	72.9	19.7	4.9	1.7	0.9
25-34	646	69.2	23.4	6.2	1.2	0.0
35-44	789	62.4	29.3	5.7	1.9	0.8
45-54	781	63.9	23.3	10.0	2.3	0.5
55-64	766	60.6	28.7	8.7	1.6	0.4
65-74	542	56.8	31.9	9.0	1.8	0.4
75+	306	62.1	30.1	6.2	1.0	0.7

Table 21.96: Number of types of action taken in the last 3 years to solve a local problem (Q74) by deprivation quintile

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Number of types of action taken (%)				
		1	2	3	4	5
Most deprived	772	64.5	25.8	6.7	2.5	0.5
2	853	69.8	22.2	6.3	1.3	0.5
3	855	64.3	27.1	6.5	1.4	0.6
4	872	60.2	28.3	8.8	2.1	0.6
Least deprived	831	58.8	30.3	9.1	1.4	0.2

Table 21.97: Number of types of action taken in the last 3 years to solve a local problem (Q74) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Number of types of action taken (%)				
		1	2	3	4	5
Bransholme E	153	68.0	23.5	6.5	2.0	0.0
Bransholme W	151	72.2	21.9	5.3	0.7	0.0
Kings Park	146	68.5	23.3	6.2	1.4	0.7
North Carr	450	69.6	22.9	6.0	1.3	0.2
Beverley	137	55.5	29.9	12.4	1.5	0.7
Orchard Park & Greenwood	207	67.1	24.2	5.8	2.4	0.5
University	151	61.6	27.8	8.6	1.3	0.7
Northern	495	62.2	26.9	8.5	1.8	0.6
Ings	196	67.9	27.6	3.1	1.5	0.0
Longhill	155	72.3	20.0	6.5	1.3	0.0
Sutton	193	71.0	22.8	4.7	1.6	0.0
East	544	70.2	23.7	4.6	1.5	0.0
Holderness	228	58.8	29.8	7.9	3.5	0.0
Marfleet	217	74.2	15.7	8.3	0.9	0.9
Southcoates E	131	72.5	22.1	5.3	0.0	0.0
Southcoates W	126	63.5	28.6	7.1	0.0	0.8
Park	702	67.0	23.8	7.4	1.4	0.4
Drypool	216	59.3	32.4	6.5	1.9	0.0
Myton	242	62.4	26.4	7.0	3.3	0.8
Newington	191	65.4	29.8	3.1	1.6	0.0
St Andrews	126	61.1	27.0	7.1	3.2	1.6
Riverside	775	62.1	29.0	5.9	2.5	0.5
Boothferry	173	68.2	24.9	6.4	0.0	0.6
Derringham	180	70.0	22.2	7.8	0.0	0.0
Pickering	205	60.0	32.2	6.3	1.5	0.0
West	558	65.8	26.7	6.8	0.5	0.2
Avenue	290	48.3	32.4	14.5	2.8	2.1
Bricknell	165	49.1	34.5	13.3	3.0	0.0
Newland	204	56.4	30.4	10.3	2.0	1.0
Wyke	659	51.0	32.3	12.9	2.6	1.2
Hull	4,183	63.5	26.8	7.5	1.7	0.5

21.18 How many people do you trust in your neighbourhood

Table 21.98: How many people in your neighbourhood would you say that you trust (Q75) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	How many people do you trust in your neighbourhood? (%)				
		Most	Many	A few	None	Don't know
Males	5,914	33.5	21.2	31.6	5.6	8.1
Females	7,033	31.5	21.5	33.2	4.9	8.9
All	12,947	32.4	21.4	32.4	5.2	8.6

Table 21.99: How many people in your neighbourhood would you say that you trust (Q75) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How many people do you trust in your neighbourhood? (%)				
		Most	Many	A few	None	Don't know
16-24	1,958	18.3	18.4	39.1	10.3	13.9
25-34	2,231	18.0	19.5	42.5	8.5	11.4
35-44	2,212	26.8	22.6	35.5	6.1	9.0
45-54	2,146	34.2	21.8	32.0	3.7	8.3
55-64	1,916	41.1	23.1	28.5	1.8	5.4
65-74	1,438	49.5	23.5	21.8	1.0	4.2
75+	1,036	59.3	21.3	14.2	1.4	3.8

Table 21.100: How many people in your neighbourhood would you say that you trust (Q75) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How many people do you trust in your neighbourhood? (%)				
		Most	Many	A few	None	Don't know
Most dep.	2,488	23.4	17.1	42.2	8.7	8.6
2	2,586	23.8	17.1	42.3	7.8	9.0
3	2,659	29.7	22.0	33.5	5.1	9.6
4	2,566	40.6	24.4	24.6	2.7	7.7
Least dep.	2,648	44.2	25.9	20.2	1.8	7.9

Table 21.101: How many people in your neighbourhood would you say that you trust (Q75) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	How many people do you trust in your neighbourhood? (%)				
		Most	Many	A few	None	Don't know
Bransholme E	515	29.7	17.5	39.0	5.2	8.5
Bransholme W	419	25.3	14.8	44.2	7.2	8.6
Kings Park	493	39.6	22.9	25.8	2.2	9.5
North Carr	1,427	31.8	18.6	35.9	4.8	8.9
Beverley	430	43.7	28.1	19.3	2.1	6.7
Orchard Park & Greenwood	701	23.8	18.5	41.5	7.6	8.6
University	543	26.5	23.6	34.1	6.6	9.2
Northern	1,674	29.8	22.6	33.4	5.9	8.3
Ings	595	40.5	24.7	25.0	1.3	8.4
Longhill	550	34.0	19.1	36.5	4.9	5.5
Sutton	637	41.6	22.4	25.6	3.0	7.4
East	1,782	38.9	22.2	28.8	3.0	7.1
Holderness	699	45.6	23.5	20.7	2.4	7.7
Marfleet	633	25.4	19.6	39.7	6.5	8.8
Southcoates E	445	30.3	17.1	38.9	6.5	7.2
Southcoates W	394	33.5	21.3	31.7	3.6	9.9
Park	2,171	34.4	20.6	32.0	4.7	8.3
Drypool	613	30.5	22.0	32.5	6.2	8.8
Myton	724	21.0	15.3	40.6	12.0	11.0
Newington	571	21.7	19.1	44.0	6.5	8.8
St Andrews	426	17.8	16.9	46.7	10.1	8.5
Riverside	2,334	23.1	18.3	40.4	8.8	9.4
Boothferry	593	45.7	23.3	24.1	1.3	5.6
Derringham	557	41.1	22.8	26.2	2.9	7.0
Pickering	637	34.5	20.3	30.9	6.1	8.2
West	1,787	40.3	22.0	27.2	3.5	6.9
Avenue	712	34.1	29.5	25.0	3.7	7.7
Bricknell	418	44.7	27.8	17.5	2.2	7.9
Newland	642	18.5	20.7	37.5	7.5	15.7
Wyke	1,772	31.0	25.9	27.8	4.7	10.7
Hull	12,947	32.4	21.4	32.4	5.2	8.6

Table 21.102: How many people in your neighbourhood would you say that you trust (Q75) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	How many people do you trust in your neighbourhood? (Age-standardised %)				
		Most	Many	A few	None	Don't know
Hedonistic immortals	1,578	34.7	24.3	29.2	3.5	8.4
Live for today	3,385	30.4	19.9	36.3	5.6	7.8
Unconfident fatalists	2,166	25.6	19.4	36.2	8.4	10.5
Health conscious realists	2,736	35.1	24.6	29.2	3.4	7.7
Balanced compensators	1,133	32.5	22.4	31.6	6.7	6.8

21.19 Do neighbours look out for each other

Table 21.103: Would you say this neighbourhood is a place where neighbours look out for each other (Q77) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Do neighbours look out for each other in your neighbourhood? (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't know
Males	5,989	56.1	22.6	21.3
Females	7,121	60.5	20.7	18.8
All	13,110	58.5	21.6	19.9

Table 21.104: Would you say this neighbourhood is a place where neighbours look out for each other (Q77) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Do neighbours look out for each other in your neighbourhood? (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't know
16-24	1,985	41.9	28.6	29.6
25-34	2,243	49.2	25.8	25.0
35-44	2,232	57.0	23.0	20.0
45-54	2,179	61.9	20.5	17.7
55-64	1,931	67.2	18.5	14.3
65-74	1,469	70.5	15.7	13.9
75+	1,060	72.9	13.0	14.1

Table 21.105: Would you say this neighbourhood is a place where neighbours look out for each other (Q77) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Do neighbours look out for each other in your neighbourhood? (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't know
Most deprived	2,518	49.6	28.5	22.0
2	2,647	52.4	28.0	19.7
3	2,679	56.1	21.7	22.2
4	2,590	64.4	18.2	17.4
Least deprived	2,676	69.5	12.1	18.3

Table 21.106: Would you say this neighbourhood is a place where neighbours look out for each other (Q77) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Do neighbours look out for each other in your neighbourhood? (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't know
Bransholme East	525	58.3	22.3	19.4
Bransholme West	426	54.5	26.3	19.2
Kings Park	496	67.5	12.9	19.6
North Carr	1,447	60.3	20.2	19.4
Beverley	432	69.7	10.4	19.9
Orchard Park & Greenwood	711	51.6	29.1	19.3
University	551	51.9	23.2	24.9
Northern	1,694	56.3	22.4	21.3
Ings	603	65.2	16.4	18.4
Longhill	554	62.5	18.4	19.1
Sutton	649	67.0	16.8	16.2
East	1,806	65.0	17.2	17.8
Holderness	706	68.4	14.4	17.1
Marfleet	641	56.2	24.0	19.8
Southcoates East	451	56.1	23.7	20.2
Southcoates West	401	59.4	20.4	20.2
Park	2,199	60.7	20.2	19.1
Drypool	630	57.3	21.6	21.1
Myton	728	42.2	33.0	24.9
Newington	576	47.2	30.2	22.6
St Andrews	432	45.4	31.3	23.4
Riverside	2,366	48.0	29.0	23.0
Boothferry	603	70.3	15.3	14.4
Derringham	561	67.2	17.8	15.0
Pickering	647	58.4	20.6	21.0
West	1,811	65.1	17.9	17.0
Avenue	721	64.4	19.6	16.1
Bricknell	418	76.6	9.8	13.6
Newland	648	35.8	32.9	31.3
Wyke	1,787	56.9	22.1	21.0
Hull	13,110	58.5	21.6	19.9

Table 21.107: Would you say this neighbourhood is a place where neighbours look out for each other (Q77) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Do neighbours look out for each other in your neighbourhood? (Age-standardised %)		
		Yes	No	Don't know
Hedonistic immortals	1,593	58.4	18.9	22.6
Live for today	3,415	55.9	23.5	20.5
Unconfident fatalists	2,188	48.2	28.7	23.0
Health conscious realists	2,746	64.3	17.4	18.2
Balanced compensators	1,152	61.4	23.4	15.3

21.20 Satisfaction with neighbourhood as a place to live

Table 21.108: Satisfaction with neighbourhood as a place to live (Q78) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with neighbourhood as a place to live (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Males	5,970	25.2	50.5	17.1	5.3	1.9
Females	7,112	29.1	46.9	16.0	6.0	2.1
All	13,082	27.3	48.5	16.5	5.7	2.0

Table 21.109: Satisfaction with neighbourhood as a place to live (Q78) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with neighbourhood as a place to live (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
16-24	1,977	17.5	46.6	26.3	6.8	2.8
25-34	2,239	19.1	48.7	21.6	7.9	2.7
35-44	2,224	22.8	50.2	17.9	6.8	2.2
45-54	2,176	28.5	50.0	14.4	5.2	1.9
55-64	1,932	30.6	51.2	11.8	5.1	1.3
65-74	1,467	39.1	47.0	9.5	3.1	1.4
75+	1,056	48.1	42.2	6.8	2.3	0.6

Table 21.110: Satisfaction with neighbourhood as a place to live (Q78) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with neighbourhood as a place to live (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Most deprived	2,507	18.5	45.0	23.3	9.2	4.0
2	2,629	19.2	47.1	21.8	8.4	3.5
3	2,679	25.3	49.8	17.7	5.7	1.5
4	2,588	34.7	49.5	11.6	3.6	0.6
Least deprived	2,679	38.3	51.0	8.5	1.8	0.4

Table 21.111: Satisfaction with neighbourhood as a place to live (Q78) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with neighbourhood as a place to live (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Bransholme E	526	27.0	46.0	19.0	5.9	2.1
Bransholme W	426	25.6	42.0	21.4	8.2	2.8
Kings Park	498	35.3	53.4	9.0	1.6	0.6
North Carr	1,450	29.4	47.4	16.3	5.1	1.8
Beverley	431	36.0	52.9	8.1	2.3	0.7
Orchard Park & Greenwood	706	18.3	45.5	23.4	8.6	4.2
University	548	19.7	51.1	22.1	5.5	1.6
Northern	1,685	23.3	49.2	19.1	6.0	2.5
Ings	605	35.4	45.8	13.6	4.8	0.5
Longhill	559	27.0	49.7	15.4	5.0	2.9

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with neighbourhood as a place to live (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Sutton	649	34.1	49.0	12.0	3.2	1.7
East	1,813	32.3	48.2	13.6	4.3	1.7
Holderness	706	35.6	49.3	10.2	4.0	1.0
Marfleet	636	21.1	50.8	20.3	6.1	1.7
Southcoates E	449	23.2	50.6	15.8	7.1	3.3
Southcoates W	400	25.3	51.5	17.3	4.8	1.3
Park	2,191	26.9	50.4	15.6	5.4	1.7
Drypool	626	28.9	47.3	16.8	5.9	1.1
Myton	725	16.0	45.8	22.6	11.0	4.6
Newington	571	16.1	46.4	24.0	8.6	4.9
St Andrews	432	14.8	41.4	25.9	12.0	5.8
Riverside	2,354	19.2	45.5	22.0	9.3	4.0
Boothferry	605	38.3	49.8	10.1	1.8	0.0
Derringham	559	36.3	51.3	9.3	2.7	0.4
Pickering	645	31.0	45.9	15.8	5.7	1.6
West	1,809	35.1	48.9	11.9	3.5	0.7
Avenue	714	31.8	52.9	10.4	4.2	0.7
Bricknell	422	40.3	50.5	7.1	1.4	0.7
Newland	644	14.6	47.5	27.5	8.9	1.6
Wyke	1,780	27.6	50.4	15.8	5.2	1.0
Hull	13,082	27.3	48.5	16.5	5.7	2.0

Table 21.112: Satisfaction with neighbourhood as a place to live (Q78) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with neighbourhood as a place to live (age-standardised %)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Hedonistic immortals	1,595	29.2	50.7	14.1	4.6	1.4
Live for today	3,419	24.6	49.2	19.0	5.2	2.0
Unconfident fatalists	2,190	19.9	46.1	22.6	8.1	3.2
Health conscious realists	2,748	29.9	52.1	11.9	5.3	0.8
Balanced compensators	1,151	29.0	46.5	15.2	6.6	2.6

21.21 Trust in local police

Table 21.113: Amount of trust in local police (Q76) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Amount of trust in local police (%)				
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know
Males	5,904	16.4	52.2	22.1	6.7	2.6
Females	6,978	17.4	57.4	18.6	3.5	3.1
All	12,882	17.0	55.0	20.2	4.9	2.9

Table 21.114: Amount of trust in local police (Q76) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Amount of trust in local police (%)				
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know
16-24	1,964	16.7	51.9	19.7	7.5	4.1
25-34	2,232	13.8	55.8	20.7	6.5	3.2
35-44	2,213	15.2	56.1	21.3	4.7	2.8
45-54	2,149	15.1	55.9	21.2	5.5	2.2
55-64	1,902	17.6	55.6	21.2	3.5	2.1
65-74	1,408	19.0	57.2	19.1	2.3	2.3
75+	1,006	28.4	50.7	15.1	2.0	3.8

Table 21.115: Amount of trust in local police (Q76) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Amount of trust in local police (%)				
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know
Most deprived	2,469	16.3	49.3	23.5	7.5	3.4
2	2,582	15.5	52.0	22.6	6.9	3.0
3	2,638	16.5	54.3	21.8	4.4	3.1
4	2,554	18.7	58.5	17.0	3.4	2.4
Least deprived	2,639	17.9	60.7	16.3	2.6	2.5

Table 21.116: Amount of trust in local police (Q76) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Amount of trust in local police (%)				
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know
Bransholme E	510	15.1	52.2	23.9	5.3	3.5
Bransholme W	416	14.2	56.0	23.1	5.0	1.7
Kings Park	491	16.9	58.0	19.1	3.5	2.4
North Carr	1,417	15.5	55.3	22.0	4.6	2.6
Beverley	424	15.8	59.7	19.8	1.9	2.8
Orchard Park & Greenwood	690	15.5	49.6	25.5	6.4	3.0
University	546	18.7	52.7	18.5	6.8	3.3
Northern	1,660	16.6	53.2	21.7	5.4	3.1
Ings	586	16.0	60.8	17.1	2.9	3.2
Longhill	550	15.5	53.5	21.8	6.2	3.1
Sutton	637	19.0	54.2	21.4	3.6	1.9
East	1,773	16.9	56.1	20.1	4.2	2.7
Holderness	696	16.4	59.5	16.2	4.5	3.4
Marfleet	625	15.8	52.6	22.6	6.1	2.9
Southcoates E	439	13.4	53.3	24.8	5.9	2.5
Southcoates W	393	13.7	58.8	20.1	4.8	2.5
Park	2,153	15.1	56.1	20.5	5.3	2.9
Drypool	616	15.3	54.4	21.9	5.0	3.4
Myton	720	16.9	47.9	22.6	8.5	4.0
Newington	567	17.8	50.4	22.0	7.8	1.9
St Andrews	425	16.5	51.8	20.9	6.8	4.0
Riverside	2,328	16.6	50.9	22.0	7.1	3.4
Boothferry	591	17.9	59.2	17.4	3.4	2.0
Derringham	556	16.9	58.8	19.6	2.9	1.8
Pickering	634	18.5	52.8	21.8	3.6	3.3
West	1,781	17.8	56.8	19.7	3.3	2.4
Avenue	709	20.0	58.8	15.7	3.9	1.6
Bricknell	415	16.6	63.9	13.0	2.9	3.6
Newland	646	23.2	52.2	16.1	4.6	3.9
Wyke	1,770	20.4	57.6	15.2	4.0	2.9
Hull	12,882	17.0	55.0	20.2	4.9	2.9

Table 21.117: Amount of trust in local police (Q76) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Amount of trust in local police (Age-standardised %)				
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know
Hedonistic immortals	1,582	16.7	61.3	16.1	3.6	2.3
Live for today	3,378	14.6	55.7	22.6	5.0	2.3
Unconfident fatalists	2,160	13.3	49.4	25.2	8.9	3.2
Health conscious realists	2,730	19.6	58.4	16.9	2.7	2.4
Balanced compensators	1,141	18.8	55.4	18.3	5.6	1.9

21.22 Trust in local health services

Table 21.118: Amount of trust in local health services (Q76) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Amount of trust in local health services (%)				
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know
Males	5,886	26.2	58.7	10.2	2.0	2.8
Females	6,962	23.5	61.8	10.4	1.8	2.6
All	12,848	24.7	60.4	10.3	1.9	2.7

Table 21.119: Amount of trust in local health services (Q76) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Amount of trust in local health services (%)				
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know
16-24	1,968	21.9	59.1	11.9	2.5	4.5
25-34	2,229	16.8	64.8	12.4	2.7	3.2
35-44	2,213	19.2	64.5	11.8	2.0	2.5
45-54	2,145	22.1	62.4	11.2	2.1	2.2
55-64	1,891	27.7	60.4	8.8	1.4	1.7
65-74	1,403	34.7	56.8	6.0	0.9	1.6
75+	989	47.0	44.0	5.9	0.5	2.6

Table 21.120: Amount of trust in local health services (Q76) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Amount of trust in local health services (%)				
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know
Most deprived	2,463	26.8	54.8	12.2	2.8	3.4
2	2,569	24.3	59.5	11.6	2.0	2.6
3	2,638	24.8	60.2	10.2	1.9	2.9
4	2,540	25.3	61.6	9.4	1.3	2.4
Least deprived	2,638	22.6	65.4	8.3	1.6	2.1

Table 21.121: Amount of trust in local health services (Q76) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Amount of trust in local health services (%)				
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know
Bransholme E	512	24.0	57.8	13.5	2.0	2.7
Bransholme W	412	24.3	61.7	11.9	1.7	0.5
Kings Park	491	20.8	67.4	8.1	1.6	2.0
North Carr	1,415	23.0	62.3	11.2	1.8	1.8
Beverley	426	24.2	64.1	6.1	1.9	3.8
Orchard Park & Greenwood	691	26.0	55.4	12.9	2.5	3.2
University	545	26.1	57.2	9.9	3.1	3.7
Northern	1,662	25.6	58.2	10.2	2.5	3.5
Ings	586	21.7	65.9	8.0	2.4	2.0
Longhill	549	26.8	57.2	11.1	1.8	3.1
Sutton	635	26.3	59.8	11.3	0.9	1.6
East	1,770	24.9	61.0	10.2	1.7	2.2
Holderness	697	24.4	63.4	8.3	1.3	2.6
Marfleet	625	25.9	60.2	10.4	1.9	1.6
Southcoates E	440	24.3	58.0	13.2	2.0	2.5
Southcoates W	392	22.2	61.7	10.2	2.6	3.3
Park	2,154	24.4	61.0	10.3	1.9	2.4
Drypool	609	19.7	63.1	12.6	1.8	2.8
Myton	721	26.1	53.5	13.6	2.8	4.0
Newington	562	26.5	55.7	12.5	2.5	2.8
St Andrews	424	23.1	60.4	9.2	3.3	4.0
Riverside	2,316	24.0	57.8	12.3	2.5	3.4
Boothferry	587	23.2	64.7	9.0	1.4	1.7
Derringham	553	27.5	58.4	10.3	1.3	2.5
Pickering	630	25.9	59.2	10.3	1.3	3.3
West	1,770	25.5	60.8	9.9	1.3	2.5
Avenue	699	26.0	64.7	6.0	1.1	2.1
Bricknell	416	24.0	65.4	7.9	1.0	1.7
Newland	646	26.9	57.9	9.6	1.9	3.7
Wyke	1,761	25.9	62.4	7.8	1.4	2.6
Hull	12,848	24.7	60.4	10.3	1.9	2.7

Table 21.122: Amount of trust in local health services (Q76) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Amount of trust in local health services (Age-standardised %)				
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know
Hedonistic immortals	1,579	22.8	65.8	7.6	1.4	2.4
Live for today	3,378	22.3	62.4	10.8	2.1	2.4
Unconfident fatalists	2,155	21.3	57.1	15.2	3.3	3.1
Health conscious realists	2,734	27.3	62.1	7.6	0.7	2.3
Balanced compensators	1,141	29.0	56.2	10.9	1.8	2.1

21.23 Trust in local schools

Table 21.123: Amount of trust in local schools (Q76) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Amount of trust in local schools (%)				
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know
Males	5,683	15.7	47.4	12.7	2.9	21.3
Females	6,644	18.6	51.1	10.5	2.0	17.8
All	12,327	17.3	49.4	11.5	2.4	19.4

Table 21.124: Amount of trust in local schools (Q76) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Amount of trust in local schools (%)				
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know
16-24	1,962	17.1	53.6	14.2	2.7	12.3
25-34	2,227	19.4	53.9	12.1	2.2	12.4
35-44	2,205	20.0	54.3	12.7	2.3	10.8
45-54	2,088	15.6	50.1	12.4	3.1	18.7
55-64	1,811	15.1	46.1	9.8	1.9	27.2
65-74	1,246	15.2	40.9	8.4	1.8	33.7
75+	780	17.1	31.2	6.5	2.8	42.4

Table 21.125: Amount of trust in local schools (Q76) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Amount of trust in local schools (%)				
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know
Most deprived	2,326	15.9	45.8	14.1	3.3	20.9
2	2,468	16.3	49.5	12.7	3.1	18.4
3	2,521	17.1	50.0	11.1	2.3	19.4
4	2,447	17.7	50.6	10.0	1.6	20.1
Least deprived	2,565	19.2	50.6	10.0	1.8	18.4

Table 21.126: Amount of trust in local schools (Q76) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Amount of trust in local schools (%)				
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know
Bransholme E	490	18.6	50.4	13.1	2.2	15.7
Bransholme W	392	17.1	52.6	14.0	3.6	12.8
Kings Park	485	13.6	48.9	14.2	2.5	20.8
North Carr	1,367	16.4	50.5	13.8	2.7	16.7
Beverley	403	13.6	44.9	11.9	4.2	25.3
Orchard Park & Greenwood	648	16.8	46.9	16.7	3.9	15.7
University	526	17.1	48.7	11.6	2.5	20.2
Northern	1,577	16.1	47.0	13.8	3.5	19.7
Ings	550	19.1	57.5	6.5	1.8	15.1
Longhill	518	17.8	48.5	13.1	4.1	16.6
Sutton	605	22.3	48.9	8.9	1.8	18.0
East	1,673	19.8	51.6	9.4	2.5	16.6
Holderness	674	22.1	50.1	9.8	2.1	15.9
Marfleet	597	18.3	51.1	11.1	3.2	16.4
Southcoates E	415	16.9	49.4	13.0	1.4	19.3
Southcoates W	378	12.2	53.7	12.7	2.9	18.5
Park	2,064	18.1	50.9	11.3	2.4	17.2
Drypool	585	13.3	48.4	11.1	1.5	25.6
Myton	692	14.0	42.5	13.2	3.2	27.2
Newington	543	16.6	47.0	14.9	2.6	19.0
St Andrews	403	15.1	47.6	13.2	2.0	22.1
Riverside	2,223	14.7	46.1	13.0	2.4	23.8
Boothferry	562	16.9	56.2	7.5	1.8	17.6
Derringham	531	20.5	48.6	7.7	0.8	22.4
Pickering	599	15.9	48.2	10.9	1.8	23.2
West	1,692	17.7	51.0	8.7	1.5	21.1
Avenue	690	17.1	48.8	11.7	1.9	20.4
Bricknell	411	21.4	53.5	9.5	1.9	13.6
Newland	630	18.4	47.0	10.5	2.4	21.7
Wyke	1,731	18.6	49.3	10.7	2.1	19.3
Hull	12,327	17.3	49.4	11.5	2.4	19.4

Table 21.127: Amount of trust in local schools (Q76) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Amount of trust in local schools (Age-standardised %)				
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know
Hedonistic immortals	1,570	16.6	49.1	10.3	2.5	21.4
Live for today	3,295	16.0	51.6	11.4	2.4	18.7
Unconfident fatalists	2,102	14.6	44.3	14.5	3.7	22.9
Health conscious realists	2,662	18.0	52.4	9.6	1.4	18.6
Balanced compensators	1,103	21.2	45.2	12.7	2.2	18.6

21.24 Trust in the local council

Table 21.128: Amount of trust in local council (Q76) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Amount of trust in local council (%)				
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know
Males	5,822	7.2	38.7	35.6	12.3	6.1
Females	6,820	7.7	45.8	31.8	7.0	7.8
All	12,642	7.5	42.5	33.5	9.4	7.0

Table 21.129: Amount of trust in local council (Q76) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Amount of trust in local council (%)				
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know
16-24	1,959	8.5	43.5	29.3	9.0	9.6
25-34	2,219	6.2	40.6	34.5	12.0	6.8
35-44	2,207	4.8	43.3	35.9	10.8	5.3
45-54	2,120	6.3	40.2	36.2	10.3	7.0
55-64	1,874	7.1	43.3	35.3	8.3	6.0
65-74	1,348	8.8	45.5	32.0	7.5	6.3
75+	907	16.6	42.4	27.3	4.1	9.5

Table 21.130: Amount of trust in local council (Q76) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Amount of trust in local council (%)				
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know
Most deprived	2,420	10.1	41.4	30.3	11.4	6.7
2	2,533	7.3	42.4	33.2	10.3	6.7
3	2,591	7.8	42.8	32.9	9.1	7.3
4	2,493	6.7	43.7	34.3	8.3	6.9
Least deprived	2,605	5.5	42.2	36.7	8.2	7.4

Table 21.131: Amount of trust in local council (Q76) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Amount of trust in local council (%)				
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know
Bransholme E	508	9.3	41.9	31.5	10.6	6.7
Bransholme W	411	8.8	42.3	36.7	9.5	2.7
Kings Park	489	6.3	39.1	38.7	8.2	7.8
North Carr	1,408	8.1	41.1	35.5	9.4	5.9
Beverley	420	5.0	40.0	37.1	8.3	9.5
Orchard Park & Greenwood	673	10.8	41.8	33.4	9.2	4.8
University	534	9.0	41.6	29.0	8.6	11.8
Northern	1,627	8.7	41.2	32.9	8.8	8.3
Ings	579	6.4	51.3	30.4	8.1	3.8
Longhill	533	8.1	45.8	32.5	9.0	4.7
Sutton	630	6.0	40.6	37.0	9.7	6.7
East	1,742	6.8	45.8	33.4	9.0	5.1
Holderness	684	4.5	39.5	38.2	10.5	7.3
Marfleet	613	7.5	43.9	32.3	9.3	7.0
Southcoates E	427	8.7	41.5	34.0	8.9	7.0
Southcoates W	383	8.4	48.0	30.3	7.0	6.3
Park	2,107	6.9	42.7	34.2	9.2	7.0
Drypool	604	6.0	41.6	35.4	9.3	7.8
Myton	712	8.8	39.3	29.8	12.8	9.3
Newington	549	7.5	38.6	34.6	13.3	6.0
St Andrews	419	10.0	39.9	27.9	12.9	9.3
Riverside	2,284	8.0	39.8	32.1	12.0	8.1
Boothferry	574	5.4	40.8	37.5	9.9	6.4
Derringham	541	7.6	45.3	33.3	7.6	6.3
Pickering	622	8.2	43.1	32.3	9.2	7.2
West	1,737	7.1	43.0	34.3	8.9	6.7
Avenue	690	5.2	46.5	33.3	8.7	6.2
Bricknell	409	6.8	42.5	38.9	7.1	4.6
Newland	638	8.8	43.4	28.8	7.8	11.1
Wyke	1,737	6.9	44.4	33.0	8.0	7.7
Hull	12,642	7.5	42.5	33.5	9.4	7.0

Table 21.132: Amount of trust in local council (Q76) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Amount of trust in local council (Age-standardised %)				
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know
Hedonistic immortals	1,578	5.9	42.2	36.0	8.4	7.6
Live for today	3,360	7.2	41.7	34.3	10.6	6.3
Unconfident fatalists	2,143	6.0	36.2	36.7	12.8	8.4
Health conscious realists	2,706	6.5	47.6	33.0	6.9	6.0
Balanced compensators	1,121	10.3	42.2	31.1	10.1	6.3

21.25 Trust in neighbours

Table 21.133: Amount of trust in neighbours (Q76) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Amount of trust in neighbours (%)				
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know
Males	5,885	25.5	52.4	13.6	3.9	4.5
Females	6,960	28.6	50.8	12.8	3.1	4.7
All	12,845	27.2	51.5	13.1	3.5	4.6

Table 21.134: Amount of trust in neighbours (Q76) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Amount of trust in neighbours (%)				
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know
16-24	1,959	15.1	48.4	22.7	6.4	7.5
25-34	2,230	16.8	53.9	17.4	5.8	6.1
35-44	2,210	22.3	55.3	14.1	3.7	4.6
45-54	2,144	26.4	55.3	11.1	2.8	4.4
55-64	1,896	33.0	53.6	9.3	1.2	3.0
65-74	1,399	42.8	48.4	5.7	1.1	1.9
75+	997	54.3	36.3	4.7	1.5	3.2

Table 21.135: Amount of trust in neighbours (Q76) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Amount of trust in neighbours (%)				
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know
Most deprived	2,457	22.1	48.8	17.9	5.9	5.5
2	2,577	22.9	49.9	17.2	5.0	5.0
3	2,626	25.4	52.6	13.2	3.7	5.1
4	2,548	31.9	52.6	10.0	1.8	3.7
Least deprived	2,637	33.4	53.7	7.8	1.4	3.8

Table 21.136: Amount of trust in neighbours (Q76) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Amount of trust in neighbours (%)				
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know
Bransholme E	512	26.0	49.2	14.5	4.5	5.9
Bransholme W	416	22.8	52.2	18.3	4.6	2.2
Kings Park	491	28.1	56.2	8.4	2.0	5.3
North Carr	1,419	25.8	52.5	13.5	3.7	4.6
Beverley	421	31.8	53.0	10.7	0.2	4.3
Orchard Park & Greenwood	689	24.5	49.3	16.4	5.5	4.2
University	541	22.9	50.3	17.6	2.8	6.5
Northern	1,651	25.9	50.6	15.3	3.3	5.0
Ings	585	33.8	52.6	8.7	1.9	2.9
Longhill	545	30.1	49.4	13.9	3.5	3.1
Sutton	635	35.7	49.6	8.8	2.4	3.5
East	1,765	33.4	50.5	10.4	2.5	3.2
Holderness	696	36.5	51.3	6.8	1.6	3.9
Marfleet	628	25.2	51.8	13.4	6.1	3.7
Southcoates E	439	21.9	53.8	16.4	3.2	4.8
Southcoates W	397	28.7	53.9	11.8	2.0	3.5
Park	2,160	28.8	52.4	11.6	3.3	3.9
Drypool	613	23.7	54.6	10.9	4.4	6.4
Myton	714	17.4	45.5	21.8	7.4	7.8
Newington	567	23.5	51.3	14.6	5.8	4.8
St Andrews	422	19.4	48.1	20.6	6.2	5.7
Riverside	2,316	20.9	49.8	17.0	6.0	6.3
Boothferry	587	33.2	53.7	10.2	1.2	1.7
Derringham	556	32.9	54.1	7.4	2.0	3.6
Pickering	634	28.5	53.3	10.7	3.5	3.9
West	1,777	31.5	53.7	9.5	2.3	3.1
Avenue	702	26.4	56.8	11.0	1.6	4.3
Bricknell	415	38.6	49.4	8.4	1.0	2.7
Newland	640	15.8	47.5	21.6	5.5	9.7
Wyke	1,757	25.4	51.7	14.2	2.8	5.9
Hull	12,845	27.2	51.5	13.1	3.5	4.6

Table 21.137: Amount of trust in neighbours (Q76) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Amount of trust in neighbours (Age-standardised %)				
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know
Hedonistic immortals	1,584	25.5	55.2	11.2	3.0	5.0
Live for today	3,375	25.7	52.5	13.6	3.8	4.4
Unconfident fatalists	2,157	20.2	50.6	18.4	5.5	5.3
Health conscious realists	2,722	30.1	53.1	11.5	1.6	3.7
Balanced compensators	1,134	28.7	48.7	14.4	3.9	4.3

21.26 Trust in friends

Table 21.138: Amount of trust in friends (Q76) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Amount of trust in friends (%)				
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know
Males	5,885	63.7	30.8	2.5	1.1	1.9
Females	6,960	69.3	25.8	2.4	0.5	2.0
All	12,845	66.7	28.1	2.5	0.8	1.9

Table 21.139: Amount of trust in friends (Q76) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Amount of trust in friends (%)				
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know
16-24	1,964	63.1	31.1	2.8	1.0	2.0
25-34	2,232	64.1	30.6	2.6	1.1	1.6
35-44	2,220	64.0	29.9	3.0	0.7	2.4
45-54	2,149	65.8	28.4	3.0	0.9	1.9
55-64	1,898	70.5	25.4	1.9	0.4	1.7
65-74	1,390	70.4	26.2	1.9	0.5	1.0
75+	983	76.2	19.3	0.7	0.3	3.5

Table 21.140: Amount of trust in friends (Q76) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Amount of trust in friends (%)				
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know
Most deprived	2,467	59.0	32.6	4.4	1.2	2.8
2	2,562	61.0	32.0	3.6	1.1	2.4
3	2,635	67.5	27.8	2.0	0.8	1.9
4	2,546	73.3	23.5	1.3	0.4	1.5
Least deprived	2,635	72.5	24.9	1.1	0.3	1.2

Table 21.141: Amount of trust in friends (Q76) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Amount of trust in friends (%)				
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know
Bransholme E	510	65.7	28.8	2.4	1.4	1.8
Bransholme W	414	57.7	36.0	3.6	1.2	1.4
Kings Park	488	66.8	28.3	1.8	0.6	2.5
North Carr	1,412	63.7	30.7	2.5	1.1	1.9
Beverley	427	72.4	24.4	1.2	0.5	1.6
Orchard Park & Greenwood	688	61.0	31.0	4.5	0.9	2.6
University	540	64.4	30.2	2.2	1.1	2.0
Northern	1,655	65.1	29.0	2.9	0.8	2.2
Ings	585	71.8	25.5	1.4	0.9	0.5
Longhill	551	67.9	26.0	3.6	0.2	2.4
Sutton	634	72.9	23.8	1.4	0.2	1.7
East	1,770	71.0	25.0	2.1	0.4	1.5
Holderness	695	74.1	23.5	1.3	0.3	0.9
Marfleet	621	62.3	31.1	3.7	1.3	1.6
Southcoates E	437	58.1	35.9	3.0	0.5	2.5
Southcoates W	394	70.1	26.6	1.8	0.3	1.3
Park	2,147	66.7	28.8	2.4	0.6	1.5
Drypool	614	64.8	29.3	1.6	1.1	3.1
Myton	721	57.8	31.9	5.1	1.7	3.5
Newington	565	65.1	29.7	2.1	1.1	1.9
St Andrews	428	55.6	34.3	5.8	0.9	3.3
Riverside	2,328	61.0	31.1	3.6	1.2	3.0
Boothferry	586	75.6	21.3	1.5	0.3	1.2
Derringham	553	72.5	24.4	1.3	0.2	1.6
Pickering	630	64.9	28.3	3.0	1.0	2.9
West	1,769	70.8	24.8	2.0	0.5	1.9
Avenue	703	74.3	23.6	1.0	0.1	1.0
Bricknell	418	73.4	23.9	0.7	1.0	1.0
Newland	643	63.0	31.9	2.3	0.8	2.0
Wyke	1,764	70.0	26.7	1.4	0.6	1.4
Hull	12,845	66.7	28.1	2.5	0.8	1.9

Table 21.142: Amount of trust in friends (Q76) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Amount of trust in friends (Age-standardised %)				
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know
Hedonistic immortals	1,586	72.4	24.4	1.3	0.2	1.7
Live for today	3,381	63.7	31.0	2.8	0.9	1.6
Unconfident fatalists	2,156	56.0	35.5	3.9	1.5	3.1
Health conscious realists	2,734	74.9	22.7	1.0	0.3	1.2
Balanced compensators	1,141	70.2	25.4	2.5	0.8	1.2

21.27 Trust in family

Table 21.143: Amount of trust in family (Q76) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Amount of trust in family (%)				
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know
Males	5,872	78.3	16.4	2.2	1.4	1.7
Females	6,981	82.8	13.3	1.7	0.8	1.4
All	12,853	80.8	14.7	1.9	1.1	1.5

Table 21.144: Amount of trust in family (Q76) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Amount of trust in family (%)				
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know
16-24	1,962	78.3	16.2	2.3	1.2	2.0
25-34	2,233	80.1	15.1	1.9	1.1	1.8
35-44	2,217	76.5	18.2	2.5	1.2	1.6
45-54	2,147	78.5	16.6	2.1	1.2	1.5
55-64	1,902	83.6	12.5	2.0	0.9	0.9
65-74	1,392	85.6	11.2	1.1	1.1	0.9
75+	991	89.0	8.2	0.3	0.6	1.9

Table 21.145: Amount of trust in family (Q76) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Amount of trust in family (%)				
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know
Most deprived	2,467	77.0	15.6	2.8	2.1	2.5
2	2,580	77.2	17.2	2.8	1.2	1.6
3	2,631	81.0	14.7	2.2	1.0	1.2
4	2,531	84.1	12.8	1.1	0.8	1.3
Least deprived	2,644	84.4	13.3	0.8	0.4	1.1

Table 21.146: Amount of trust in family (Q76) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Amount of trust in family (%)				
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know
Bransholme E	514	82.9	13.4	1.8	0.6	1.4
Bransholme W	417	75.1	19.9	3.6	0.7	0.7
Kings Park	489	78.9	18.0	1.4	0.4	1.2
North Carr	1,420	79.2	16.9	2.2	0.6	1.1
Beverley	427	87.6	9.8	0.7	0.5	1.4
Orchard Park & Greenwood	691	78.3	16.6	1.9	1.4	1.7
University	541	79.9	14.4	2.8	0.9	2.0
Northern	1,659	81.2	14.2	1.9	1.0	1.7
Ings	586	84.1	14.2	1.0	0.5	0.2
Longhill	551	82.2	14.3	1.8	0.9	0.7
Sutton	638	84.3	13.6	0.9	0.2	0.9
East	1,775	83.6	14.0	1.2	0.5	0.6
Holderness	699	86.0	11.7	1.1	0.4	0.7
Marfleet	627	80.4	14.0	2.6	1.8	1.3
Southcoates E	435	77.0	18.4	2.5	0.9	1.1
Southcoates W	393	80.2	16.5	0.8	0.5	2.0
Park	2,154	81.5	14.6	1.8	0.9	1.2
Drypool	612	78.4	15.4	2.5	1.6	2.1
Myton	720	71.8	17.6	3.2	3.8	3.6
Newington	567	78.3	15.9	2.5	1.4	1.9
St Andrews	425	75.3	16.0	3.8	1.9	3.1
Riverside	2,324	75.8	16.3	2.9	2.3	2.7
Boothferry	586	84.0	13.3	1.2	0.7	0.9
Derringham	552	84.1	12.9	1.1	0.5	1.4
Pickering	633	78.0	16.7	2.7	0.6	1.9
West	1,771	81.9	14.4	1.7	0.6	1.4
Avenue	696	86.1	11.6	1.3	0.4	0.6
Bricknell	417	84.7	12.0	1.4	1.2	0.7
Newland	637	79.6	13.5	1.9	2.0	3.0
Wyke	1,750	83.4	12.4	1.5	1.2	1.5
Hull	12,853	80.8	14.7	1.9	1.1	1.5

Table 21.147: Amount of trust in family (Q76) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Amount of trust in family (Age-standardised %)				
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know
Hedonistic immortals	1,582	83.8	12.3	1.6	0.6	1.7
Live for today	3,378	79.3	15.9	2.2	1.3	1.3
Unconfident fatalists	2,157	73.6	19.4	2.8	1.6	2.6
Health conscious realists	2,730	86.6	10.9	1.0	0.5	1.0
Balanced compensators	1,138	83.6	12.8	1.4	0.9	1.4

21.28 How often do you speak to family members

Table 21.148: Not counting the people you live with, how often do you speak to family members (Q79) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to family members? (%) ⁵⁴			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
Males	5,975	47.1	40.5	8.7	3.7
Females	7,126	65.3	28.1	4.7	1.8
All	13,101	57.0	33.8	6.5	2.7

Table 21.149: Not counting the people you live with, how often do you speak to family members (Q79) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to family members? (%)			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
16-24	1,977	54.8	35.0	8.2	2.0
25-34	2,245	61.2	31.3	5.8	1.7
35-44	2,226	52.6	37.2	6.7	3.5
45-54	2,184	54.5	34.6	7.6	3.4
55-64	1,928	59.7	30.6	6.4	3.3
65-74	1,469	59.0	33.2	5.1	2.7
75+	1,061	59.0	34.8	4.2	2.0

Table 21.150: Not counting the people you live with, how often do you speak to family members (Q79) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to family members? (%)			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
Most deprived	2,515	58.8	29.9	7.0	4.2
2	2,641	58.8	30.9	6.7	3.6
3	2,685	57.8	32.7	6.9	2.6
4	2,592	55.1	36.5	6.9	1.6
Least deprived	2,668	54.6	38.8	5.1	1.5

⁵⁴ 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 21.151: Not counting the people you live with, how often do you speak to family members (Q79) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to family members? (%) ⁵⁵			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
Bransholme East	523	64.6	27.9	5.4	2.1
Bransholme West	428	61.4	31.3	4.4	2.8
Kings Park	495	55.4	40.6	3.6	0.4
North Carr	1,446	60.5	33.3	4.5	1.7
Beverley	426	52.6	40.6	4.9	1.9
Orchard Park & Greenwood	710	63.9	27.9	4.6	3.5
University	550	54.0	36.7	6.4	2.9
Northern	1,686	57.8	34.0	5.3	2.9
Ings	608	62.2	30.3	5.9	1.6
Longhill	561	59.5	30.8	6.1	3.6
Sutton	648	61.4	31.8	4.6	2.2
East	1,817	61.1	31.0	5.5	2.4
Holderness	704	54.7	36.8	7.0	1.6
Marfleet	639	62.0	29.3	5.3	3.4
Southcoates East	454	61.9	30.0	5.7	2.4
Southcoates West	401	61.6	29.2	7.0	2.2
Park	2,198	59.6	31.8	6.2	2.4
Drypool	627	54.2	36.7	6.4	2.7
Myton	723	50.9	32.5	11.5	5.1
Newington	574	55.9	34.3	6.1	3.7
St Andrews	432	55.8	29.9	8.1	6.3
Riverside	2,356	53.9	33.6	8.2	4.3
Boothferry	602	57.6	35.5	4.8	2.0
Derringham	562	59.3	33.6	6.4	0.7
Pickering	650	61.5	31.5	4.9	2.0
West	1,814	59.5	33.5	5.3	1.6
Avenue	717	45.0	42.5	9.9	2.5
Bricknell	421	53.2	36.1	7.6	3.1
Newland	646	46.7	39.3	10.7	3.3
Wyke	1,784	47.6	39.9	9.6	2.9
Hull	13,101	57.0	33.8	6.5	2.7

⁵⁵ 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 21.152: Not counting the people you live with, how often do you speak to family members (Q79) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to family members? (Age-standardised %)			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
Hedonistic immortals	1,593	51.4	39.3	7.5	1.7
Live for today	3,414	57.2	34.0	6.0	2.8
Unconfident fatalists	2,196	54.0	33.9	8.1	4.1
Health conscious realists	2,746	55.1	36.3	6.7	1.9
Balanced compensators	1,147	57.4	33.1	6.9	2.6

21.29 How often do you speak to friends

Table 21.153: Not counting the people you live with, how often do you speak to friends (who are not family or neighbours) (Q80) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to friends? (%) ⁵⁶			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
Males	5,970	51.6	39.2	7.1	2.1
Females	7,097	50.2	39.3	7.9	2.6
All	13,067	50.8	39.3	7.5	2.4

Table 21.154: Not counting the people you live with, how often do you speak to friends (who are not family or neighbours) (Q80) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to friends? (%)			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
16-24	1,977	70.8	24.7	3.5	1.0
25-34	2,243	57.7	35.0	6.1	1.2
35-44	2,222	51.4	38.5	7.6	2.6
45-54	2,179	46.9	41.2	9.3	2.5
55-64	1,926	41.6	45.2	10.0	3.2
65-74	1,466	38.6	49.2	8.6	3.5
75+	1,043	39.4	48.5	8.2	3.8

Table 21.155: Not counting the people you live with, how often do you speak to friends (who are not family or neighbours) (Q80) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to friends? (%)			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
Most deprived	2,509	52.5	37.1	7.3	3.1
2	2,633	51.0	38.3	7.7	3.0
3	2,677	51.4	38.8	7.4	2.4
4	2,587	50.1	40.2	7.8	1.8
Least deprived	2,661	49.2	41.9	7.3	1.5

⁵⁶ 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 21.156: Not counting the people you live with, how often do you speak to friends (who are not family or neighbours) (Q80) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to friends? (%) ⁵⁷			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
Bransholme East	520	52.7	36.5	7.9	2.9
Bransholme West	429	49.9	38.2	8.2	3.7
Kings Park	495	47.7	42.0	9.1	1.2
North Carr	1,444	50.1	38.9	8.4	2.6
Beverley	425	44.9	46.1	8.0	0.9
Orchard Park & Greenwood	708	53.0	35.3	7.9	3.8
University	547	60.1	32.4	5.9	1.6
Northern	1,680	53.3	37.1	7.3	2.4
Ings	606	46.5	42.6	9.4	1.5
Longhill	558	47.0	44.4	5.4	3.2
Sutton	644	49.5	39.9	8.1	2.5
East	1,808	47.7	42.2	7.7	2.4
Holderness	704	49.4	41.2	7.2	2.1
Marfleet	638	56.9	34.3	7.2	1.6
Southcoates East	452	48.5	39.8	8.0	3.8
Southcoates West	399	51.6	39.1	6.3	3.0
Park	2,193	51.8	38.5	7.2	2.5
Drypool	624	48.6	40.1	8.2	3.2
Myton	727	53.6	36.7	6.6	3.0
Newington	572	50.3	38.6	7.3	3.7
St Andrews	429	52.2	37.1	8.2	2.6
Riverside	2,352	51.2	38.1	7.5	3.1
Boothferry	603	49.8	39.5	8.5	2.3
Derringham	561	48.0	41.5	8.9	1.6
Pickering	647	48.5	42.2	7.6	1.7
West	1,811	48.8	41.1	8.3	1.9
Avenue	715	52.4	40.3	5.9	1.4
Bricknell	421	47.0	41.6	9.3	2.1
Newland	643	56.5	36.7	5.3	1.6
Wyke	1,779	52.6	39.3	6.5	1.6
Hull	13,067	50.8	39.3	7.5	2.4

⁵⁷ 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 21.157: Not counting the people you live with, how often do you speak to friends (who are not family or neighbours) (Q80) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to friends? (Age-standardised %)			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
Hedonistic immortals	1,592	54.5	38.0	6.0	1.4
Live for today	3,416	51.7	38.5	7.3	2.5
Unconfident fatalists	2,191	47.2	39.5	9.8	3.5
Health conscious realists	2,742	50.9	41.0	6.9	1.2
Balanced compensators	1,150	54.7	36.1	7.1	2.1

21.30 How often do you speak to neighbours

Table 21.158: How often do you speak to neighbours (who are not family members or friends) (Q81) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to neighbours? (%) ⁵⁸			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
Males	5,970	25.8	51.1	16.4	6.7
Females	7,099	25.5	52.2	16.3	6.0
All	13,069	25.7	51.7	16.3	6.3

Table 21.159: How often do you speak to neighbours (who are not family members or friends) (Q81) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to neighbours? (%)			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
16-24	1,974	16.6	42.1	25.0	16.3
25-34	2,240	20.5	48.9	22.0	8.6
35-44	2,227	20.9	57.2	16.7	5.3
45-54	2,169	24.6	55.1	16.7	3.6
55-64	1,933	30.6	55.0	11.6	2.7
65-74	1,471	38.7	50.8	8.1	2.3
75+	1,045	38.5	51.9	6.8	2.9

Table 21.160: How often do you speak to neighbours (who are not family members or friends) (Q81) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to neighbours? (%)			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
Most deprived	2,512	30.1	48.2	15.1	6.5
2	2,631	27.9	49.0	16.0	7.1
3	2,672	25.1	50.0	17.3	7.6
4	2,585	22.2	56.0	16.0	5.8
Least deprived	2,669	23.2	55.1	17.2	4.5

⁵⁸ 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 21.161: How often do you speak to neighbours (who are not family members or friends) (Q81) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to neighbours? (%) ⁵⁹			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
Bransholme East	519	24.7	53.0	15.6	6.7
Bransholme West	426	24.9	49.5	16.9	8.7
Kings Park	491	21.6	54.6	20.0	3.9
North Carr	1,436	23.7	52.5	17.5	6.3
Beverley	423	22.2	58.9	13.5	5.4
Orchard Park & Greenwood	708	31.8	50.4	13.3	4.5
University	547	23.0	48.6	19.2	9.1
Northern	1,678	26.5	52.0	15.3	6.3
Ings	607	26.4	55.7	13.3	4.6
Longhill	557	26.9	53.5	14.2	5.4
Sutton	645	27.4	53.2	16.3	3.1
East	1,809	26.9	54.1	14.6	4.3
Holderness	705	24.0	55.5	16.2	4.4
Marfleet	639	32.9	49.0	12.7	5.5
Southcoates East	450	29.1	51.3	15.1	4.4
Southcoates West	398	27.6	54.8	12.6	5.0
Park	2,192	28.3	52.6	14.3	4.8
Drypool	628	27.9	47.3	18.5	6.4
Myton	727	26.7	44.6	18.6	10.2
Newington	576	28.8	47.7	17.0	6.4
St Andrews	432	28.9	50.5	14.1	6.5
Riverside	2,363	27.9	47.1	17.4	7.6
Boothferry	602	23.8	59.1	15.1	2.0
Derringham	560	24.3	57.9	14.3	3.6
Pickering	642	28.3	51.4	15.9	4.4
West	1,804	25.6	56.0	15.1	3.3
Avenue	717	18.1	54.3	20.2	7.4
Bricknell	423	24.1	56.3	16.8	2.8
Newland	647	16.7	38.0	23.3	21.9
Wyke	1,787	19.0	48.9	20.5	11.6
Hull	13,069	25.7	51.7	16.3	6.3

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 21.162: How often do you speak to neighbours (who are not family members or friends) (Q81) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to neighbours? (Age-standardised %)			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
Hedonistic immortals	1,589	20.9	54.2	18.8	6.1
Live for today	3,409	26.8	52.0	14.9	6.2
Unconfident fatalists	2,194	21.9	48.8	20.3	9.0
Health conscious realists	2,745	22.8	55.3	16.1	5.9
Balanced compensators	1,148	26.9	49.4	17.6	6.1

21.31 How often do you speak to either family, friends or neighbours

Table 21.163: How often do you speak to family, friends or neighbours (Q79-Q81) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to family, friends or neighbours? (%) ⁶⁰			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
Males	6,005	72.2	26.3	1.4	0.1
Females	7,158	80.8	18.1	0.9	0.2
All	13,163	76.8	21.9	1.1	0.2

Table 21.164: How often do you speak to family, friends or neighbours (Q79-Q81) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to family, friends or neighbours? (%)			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
16-24	1,986	85.2	14.2	0.5	0.1
25-34	2,252	80.4	18.6	1.0	0.0
35-44	2,233	73.1	25.3	1.2	0.4
45-54	2,186	72.6	25.5	1.8	0.1
55-64	1,943	74.5	23.9	1.4	0.3
65-74	1,482	76.2	22.7	1.1	0.1
75+	1,070	75.5	23.6	0.6	0.3

Table 21.165: How often do you speak to family, friends or neighbours (Q79-Q81) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to family, friends or neighbours? (%)			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
Most deprived	2,529	78.2	19.9	1.6	0.3
2	2,654	77.4	21.0	1.2	0.3
3	2,697	78.0	20.6	1.3	0.1
4	2,604	74.8	24.0	1.0	0.1
Least deprived	2,679	75.8	23.7	0.5	0.0

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

Table 21.166: How often do you speak to family, friends or neighbours (Q79-Q81) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to family, friends or neighbours? (%) ⁶¹			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
Bransholme East	526	81.2	18.1	0.8	0.0
Bransholme West	429	77.9	20.0	1.9	0.2
Kings Park	497	75.5	24.3	0.2	0.0
North Carr	1,452	78.2	20.8	0.9	0.1
Beverley	427	75.4	23.7	0.9	0.0
Orchard Park & Greenwood	715	79.6	18.7	1.5	0.1
University	551	78.2	20.3	0.9	0.5
Northern	1,693	78.1	20.5	1.2	0.2
Ings	609	78.5	19.9	1.6	0.0
Longhill	562	75.1	23.5	0.9	0.5
Sutton	650	78.3	20.6	0.9	0.2
East	1,821	77.4	21.3	1.2	0.2
Holderness	708	74.0	24.6	1.4	0.0
Marfleet	643	80.9	17.7	1.1	0.3
Southcoates East	454	78.6	20.7	0.7	0.0
Southcoates West	402	79.6	19.9	0.5	0.0
Park	2,207	78.0	20.9	1.0	0.1
Drypool	632	75.0	24.1	0.9	0.0
Myton	729	74.9	21.7	3.0	0.4
Newington	580	77.2	21.4	1.4	0.0
St Andrews	434	76.7	21.0	1.2	1.2
Riverside	2,375	75.8	22.1	1.7	0.3
Boothferry	606	77.1	22.1	0.8	0.0
Derringham	564	76.8	22.9	0.2	0.2
Pickering	651	79.6	20.4	0.0	0.0
West	1,821	77.9	21.7	0.3	0.1
Avenue	721	71.3	27.0	1.5	0.1
Bricknell	423	73.5	25.3	0.9	0.2
Newland	650	74.2	24.2	1.5	0.2
Wyke	1,794	72.9	25.6	1.4	0.2
Hull	13,163	76.8	21.9	1.1	0.2

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 21.167: How often do you speak to family, friends or neighbours (Q79-Q81) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to family, friends or neighbours? (Age-standardised %)			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
Hedonistic immortals	1,595	75.5	23.8	0.7	0.0
Live for today	3,423	77.1	21.9	0.9	0.1
Unconfident fatalists	2,201	73.9	23.9	1.9	0.3
Health conscious realists	2,752	76.0	23.2	0.7	0.0
Balanced compensators	1,153	80.5	18.2	1.4	0.0

21.32 Electronic communications with family, friends etc.

Table 21.168: How often do you communicate with family, friends or other people through texting, email, chat rooms, MSN, Facebook, Bebo, etc. (Q82) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	How often do you communicate electronically with family, friends, etc. (%) ⁶²			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
Males	5,868	52.1	24.0	6.4	17.4
Females	6,893	62.5	19.8	4.1	13.7
All	12,761	57.7	21.8	5.1	15.4

Table 21.169: How often do you communicate with family, friends or other people through texting, email, chat rooms, MSN, Facebook, Bebo, etc. (Q82) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How often do you communicate electronically with family, friends, etc. (%)			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
16-24	1,976	83.5	12.7	1.9	2.0
25-34	2,238	74.0	18.4	3.9	3.7
35-44	2,216	65.3	22.9	5.7	6.1
45-54	2,155	54.7	26.0	6.0	13.3
55-64	1,897	42.3	27.5	6.7	23.5
65-74	1,363	30.8	26.0	7.4	35.8
75+	909	22.9	18.7	5.0	53.5

Table 21.170: How often do you communicate with family, friends or other people through texting, email, chat rooms, MSN, Facebook, Bebo, etc. (Q82) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How often do you communicate electronically with family, friends, etc. (%)			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
Most deprived	2,428	55.0	20.8	5.4	18.8
2	2,568	58.6	21.1	4.9	15.4
3	2,615	58.3	21.2	5.5	15.0
4	2,516	58.2	22.5	4.4	14.9
Least deprived	2,634	58.3	23.1	5.5	13.1

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

Table 21.171: How often do you communicate with family, friends or other people through texting, email, chat rooms, MSN, Facebook, Bebo, etc. (Q82) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	How often do you communicate electronically with family, friends, etc. (%) ⁶³			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
Bransholme East	517	66.7	18.6	3.5	11.2
Bransholme West	414	55.1	19.8	4.6	20.5
Kings Park	490	63.3	20.4	5.9	10.4
North Carr	1,421	62.1	19.6	4.6	13.7
Beverley	414	53.1	24.6	6.8	15.5
Orchard Park & Greenwood	676	53.7	21.6	4.9	19.8
University	544	65.4	20.4	3.5	10.7
Northern	1,634	57.5	22.0	4.9	15.7
Ings	589	56.2	23.6	4.6	15.6
Longhill	549	53.6	22.8	6.0	17.7
Sutton	632	57.3	22.3	4.7	15.7
East	1,770	55.8	22.9	5.1	16.3
Holderness	692	55.2	25.3	3.5	16.0
Marfleet	625	60.8	19.5	5.1	14.6
Southcoates East	433	56.6	20.8	4.8	17.8
Southcoates West	389	55.3	20.8	4.6	19.3
Park	2,139	57.1	21.9	4.4	16.5
Drypool	604	58.4	21.4	5.3	14.9
Myton	708	54.4	20.6	5.2	19.8
Newington	561	56.5	22.1	4.1	17.3
St Andrews	419	57.3	21.2	6.0	15.5
Riverside	2,292	56.5	21.3	5.1	17.1
Boothferry	587	56.6	22.7	4.6	16.2
Derringham	537	56.4	21.2	5.4	16.9
Pickering	629	54.2	21.1	6.4	18.3
West	1,753	55.7	21.7	5.5	17.2
Avenue	705	58.7	24.1	6.2	10.9
Bricknell	414	56.3	23.7	7.0	13.0
Newland	633	65.7	20.5	6.2	7.6
Wyke	1,752	60.7	22.7	6.4	10.2
Hull	12,761	57.7	21.8	5.1	15.4

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 21.172: How often do you communicate with family, friends or other people through texting, email, chat rooms, MSN, Facebook, Bebo, etc. (Q82) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	How often do you communicate electronically with family, friends, etc. (%) ⁶⁴			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
Hedonistic immortals	1,585	60.0	24.4	4.5	11.0
Live for today	3,362	57.9	21.2	5.2	15.7
Unconfident fatalists	2,153	53.3	22.6	5.9	18.2
Health conscious realists	2,716	58.9	22.8	5.6	12.8
Balanced compensators	1,136	62.4	19.8	4.1	13.7

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

21.33 Number of friends and relatives living close by

Table 21.173: 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 (Q83) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Number of close relatives & friends living within 15-20mins walk/5-10mins drive? (%)			
		None	1 or 2	3 or 4	5 or more
Males	5,968	18.3	33.8	22.0	25.9
Females	7,110	15.9	35.3	23.5	25.3
All	13,078	17.0	34.6	22.8	25.6

Table 21.174: 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 (Q83) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Number of close relatives & friends living within 15-20mins walk/5-10mins drive? (%)			
		None	1 or 2	3 or 4	5 or more
16-24	1,974	14.0	28.4	21.3	36.3
25-34	2,243	14.5	30.1	23.5	31.8
35-44	2,228	17.0	35.4	21.8	25.9
45-54	2,179	19.0	35.2	22.3	23.6
55-64	1,932	18.0	38.3	23.5	20.2
65-74	1,464	16.9	38.4	25.9	18.8
75+	1,048	22.1	41.1	21.7	15.1

Table 21.175: 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 (Q83) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Number of close relatives & friends living within 15-20mins walk/5-10mins drive? (%)			
		None	1 or 2	3 or 4	5 or more
Most deprived	2,506	18.8	35.2	22.7	23.3
2	2,639	16.9	35.1	22.4	25.6
3	2,675	16.7	35.6	22.5	25.2
4	2,585	14.9	35.0	23.2	26.9
Least deprived	2,673	17.7	32.3	23.3	26.7

Table 21.176: 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 (Q83) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	Number of close relatives & friends living within 15-20mins walk/5-10mins drive? (%)			
		None	1 or 2	3 or 4	5 or more
Bransholme E	524	15.3	33.6	25.4	25.8
Bransholme W	428	13.1	36.0	23.8	27.1
Kings Park	496	20.8	36.1	21.6	21.6
North Carr	1,448	16.5	35.2	23.6	24.7
Beverley	427	21.1	31.1	22.7	25.1
Orchard Park & Greenwood	708	14.4	33.1	23.3	29.2
University	546	17.9	30.0	22.7	29.3
Northern	1,681	17.3	31.6	23.0	28.2
Ings	607	13.8	34.3	25.0	26.9
Longhill	561	16.8	36.2	21.6	25.5
Sutton	644	14.6	31.2	25.5	28.7
East	1,812	15.0	33.8	24.1	27.1
Holderness	705	13.9	34.0	22.3	29.8
Marfleet	638	18.7	33.5	24.0	23.8
Southcoates E	449	13.1	38.1	22.5	26.3
Southcoates W	397	11.8	36.5	23.4	28.2
Park	2,189	14.8	35.2	23.0	27.0
Drypool	624	20.4	38.0	18.8	22.9
Myton	723	27.4	37.1	19.9	15.6
Newington	577	17.3	36.7	21.0	25.0
St Andrews	435	21.1	31.0	24.4	23.4
Riverside	2,359	21.9	36.1	20.7	21.3
Boothferry	601	13.1	31.6	23.1	32.1
Derringham	560	13.0	36.6	25.2	25.2
Pickering	643	15.2	38.1	24.0	22.7
West	1,804	13.9	35.5	24.1	26.6
Avenue	719	16.0	36.7	20.6	26.7
Bricknell	423	19.4	33.1	24.3	23.2
Newland	643	20.8	32.8	21.8	24.6
Wyke	1,785	18.5	34.5	21.9	25.1
Hull	13,078	17.0	34.6	22.8	25.6

Table 21.177: 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 (Q83) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	Number of close relatives & friends living within 15-20mins walk/5-10mins drive? (Age-standardised %)			
		None	1 or 2	3 or 4	5 or more
Hedonistic immortals	1,591	15.6	31.0	21.4	31.9
Live for today	3,415	16.0	34.9	23.8	25.3
Unconfident fatalists	2,187	20.4	36.6	21.5	21.4
Health conscious realists	2,750	15.8	33.2	22.8	28.3
Balanced compensators	1,150	19.4	31.9	21.5	27.2

21.34 Could you ask anyone for help if you were ill in bed

Table 21.178: If you were ill in bed and need help at home, could you ask anyone for help (including those who live with you) (Q84) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	If ill in bed, could you ask anyone for help? (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't know/depends
Males	5,981	84.8	5.3	9.9
Females	7,128	87.2	3.8	9.0
All	13,109	86.1	4.5	9.4

Table 21.179: If you were ill in bed and need help at home, could you ask anyone for help (including those who live with you) (Q84) by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	If ill in bed, could you ask anyone for help? (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't know/depends
16-24	1,978	86.6	3.6	9.8
25-34	2,243	86.0	5.0	9.0
35-44	2,230	86.7	4.5	8.8
45-54	2,176	86.1	5.1	8.9
55-64	1,933	86.5	4.2	9.3
65-74	1,477	87.7	3.8	8.5
75+	1,062	81.4	5.6	13.0

Table 21.180: If you were ill in bed and need help at home, could you ask anyone for help (including those who live with you) (Q84) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	If ill in bed, could you ask anyone for help? (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't know/depends
Most deprived	2,517	83.2	5.9	10.9
2	2,641	84.1	5.3	10.5
3	2,679	85.6	4.4	10.0
4	2,596	88.1	3.9	8.1
Least deprived	2,676	89.4	3.1	7.5

Table 21.181: If you were ill in bed and need help at home, could you ask anyone for help (including those who live with you) (Q84) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	If ill in bed, could you ask anyone for help? (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't know/ depends
Bransholme E	526	85.9	3.6	10.5
Bransholme W	428	82.5	5.4	12.1
Kings Park	496	85.5	4.4	10.1
North Carr	1,450	84.8	4.4	10.8
Beverley	431	91.9	2.1	6.0
Orchard Park & Greenwood	710	85.1	4.5	10.4
University	547	86.1	5.1	8.8
Northern	1,688	87.1	4.1	8.8
Ings	605	88.8	4.1	7.1
Longhill	562	86.3	3.9	9.8
Sutton	647	90.1	3.1	6.8
East	1,814	88.5	3.7	7.8
Holderness	707	87.0	3.7	9.3
Marfleet	642	86.8	5.0	8.3
Southcoates E	451	86.9	4.0	9.1
Southcoates W	398	88.4	4.0	7.5
Park	2,198	87.2	4.2	8.6
Drypool	628	83.0	5.6	11.5
Myton	727	81.0	7.6	11.4
Newington	578	84.8	5.4	9.9
St Andrews	433	80.8	7.4	11.8
Riverside	2,366	82.4	6.5	11.1
Boothferry	603	88.9	2.8	8.3
Derringham	560	87.9	3.4	8.8
Pickering	643	85.2	4.4	10.4
West	1,806	87.3	3.5	9.2
Avenue	722	86.1	4.6	9.3
Bricknell	421	90.7	2.4	6.9
Newland	644	83.5	6.1	10.4
Wyke	1,787	86.3	4.6	9.1
Hull	13,109	86.1	4.5	9.4

Table 21.182: If you were ill in bed and need help at home, could you ask anyone for help (including those who live with you) (Q84) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	If ill in bed, could you ask anyone for help? (Age-standardised %)		
		Yes	No	Don't know/depends
Hedonistic immortals	1,591	89.8	3.2	7.0
Live for today	3,412	84.8	4.7	10.5
Unconfident fatalists	2,195	78.1	7.1	14.8
Health conscious realists	2,753	91.4	2.5	6.1
Balanced compensators	1,151	87.2	5.0	7.7

21.35 Who would you ask for help if ill in bed

Table 21.183: Who would you ask for help if ill in bed (Q85) by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	Who would you ask for help if ill in bed? (%)						
		Spouse/partner	Other household	Other family or relative ⁶⁵	Friend	Neighbour	C/V/other org. ⁶⁶	Prefer not to ask
Males	5,850	65.2	35.1	62.6	45.8	21.8	7.9	18.7
Females	6,995	58.9	38.4	74.9	55.8	25.3	5.6	13.8
All	12,845	61.8	36.9	69.3	51.2	23.8	6.6	16.0

Table 21.184: Who would you ask for help if ill in bed (Q85) 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	Friend	Neighbour	C/V/other org.	Prefer not to ask
16-24	1,937	41.1	57.4	64.8	62.9	14.6	3.3	13.7
25-34	2,202	69.1	29.2	73.9	63.2	16.4	4.5	16.4
35-44	2,192	72.4	47.0	71.8	55.5	23.0	5.8	15.3
45-54	2,128	70.0	49.0	68.0	49.9	25.6	6.4	17.2
55-64	1,900	67.1	26.3	68.8	44.8	27.7	8.0	19.6
65-74	1,441	59.8	17.6	68.2	37.5	34.4	10.2	14.9
75+	1,036	38.7	14.8	67.9	28.8	32.2	12.3	13.7

⁶⁵ Outside of the household

⁶⁶ Community, voluntary or other organisation

Table 21.185: Who would you ask for help if ill in bed (Q85) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Who would you ask for help if ill in bed? (%)						
		Spouse/partner	Other household	Other family or relative	Friend	Neighbour	C/V/other org.	Prefer not to ask
Most deprived	2,455	52.4	35.2	67.5	47.0	22.5	7.4	15.6
2	2,554	58.2	38.4	67.3	48.7	22.1	6.8	17.1
3	2,631	60.4	36.6	69.7	52.2	22.0	6.1	14.6
4	2,553	65.0	36.0	70.8	54.9	25.5	7.2	16.1
Least deprived	2,652	72.1	38.0	71.1	53.1	26.5	5.8	16.8

Table 21.186: Who would you ask for help if ill in bed (Q85) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	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
Bransholme E	512	63.7	39.3	73.8	48.6	20.5	3.9	13.5
Bransholme W	416	56.3	38.0	69.2	42.5	21.4	6.7	18.5
Kings Park	491	73.7	35.2	76.0	48.9	22.8	5.5	16.5
North Carr	1,419	65.0	37.5	73.2	46.9	21.6	5.3	16.0
Beverley	427	67.4	34.2	66.7	50.1	26.0	7.7	18.0
Orchard Park & Greenwood	700	53.3	39.3	71.9	44.9	23.3	5.3	14.0
University	537	51.8	45.6	62.0	63.3	22.5	4.7	16.0
Northern	1,664	56.4	40.0	67.4	52.2	23.7	5.7	15.7
Ings	599	66.8	38.1	74.3	47.6	21.2	6.8	13.5

⁶⁷ Outside of the household

⁶⁸ Community, voluntary or other organisation

Longhill	547	59.2	37.7	68.9	48.6	26.9	7.1	17.2
Sutton	636	70.6	40.7	75.3	50.6	26.3	5.7	15.3
East	1,782	65.8	38.9	73.0	49.0	24.7	6.5	15.3
Holderness	696	73.0	39.1	73.9	50.9	28.3	7.0	16.8
Marfleet	621	62.6	34.6	71.3	45.4	25.8	6.6	14.5
Southcoates E	443	63.0	42.2	66.4	49.2	21.9	6.5	13.3
Southcoates W	394	65.5	35.3	70.3	51.8	23.4	6.1	13.7
Park	2,154	66.6	37.7	70.9	49.1	25.3	6.6	14.9
Drypool	612	61.3	29.2	71.1	53.8	23.0	6.7	18.8
Myton	699	45.9	30.2	62.7	52.4	20.9	10.3	17.5
Newington	552	58.5	41.3	66.3	50.0	22.3	6.5	17.0
St Andrews	423	56.3	35.7	63.6	48.7	19.1	7.3	16.5
Riverside	2,286	55.0	33.6	66.0	51.5	21.5	7.9	17.5
Boothferry	593	69.0	35.8	73.5	53.3	28.8	5.9	19.1
Derringham	553	64.6	29.3	73.8	49.0	27.3	7.4	13.9
Pickering	632	56.6	32.3	69.3	46.2	23.1	6.2	16.6
West	1,778	63.2	32.5	72.1	49.4	26.3	6.5	16.6
Avenue	716	60.5	34.2	62.4	60.9	24.6	8.1	16.8
Bricknell	418	73.4	37.3	71.5	51.7	30.1	5.5	15.8
Newland	628	55.3	45.2	60.0	65.1	16.2	7.8	15.4
Wyke	1,762	61.7	38.9	63.7	60.2	22.9	7.4	16.1
Hull	12,845	61.8	36.9	69.3	51.2	23.8	6.6	16.0

21.36 Support in a serious crisis

Table 21.187: In general, if you had a serious crisis, how many people, if any, do you feel you could turn to for comfort and support (Q86) 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	5,831	2.3	23.6	31.3	25.4	17.4
Females	6,893	1.5	20.7	33.3	28.1	16.3
All	12,724	1.9	22.0	32.4	26.9	16.8

Table 21.188: In general, if you had a serious crisis, how many people, if any, do you feel you could turn to for comfort and support (Q86) 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
16-24	1,931	2.1	16.8	28.0	30.6	22.5
25-34	2,195	1.9	22.1	29.7	28.1	18.3
35-44	2,185	1.8	24.1	32.0	25.5	16.6
45-54	2,122	2.4	21.6	32.6	27.4	16.0
55-64	1,874	1.9	21.8	35.2	25.3	15.9
65-74	1,421	1.3	22.2	36.1	26.7	13.7
75+	987	1.1	28.8	37.1	21.8	11.2

Table 21.189 In general, if you had a serious crisis, how many people, if any, do you feel you could turn to for comfort and support (Q86) by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

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	2,437	2.9	26.0	33.8	23.3	14.1
2	2,525	2.6	24.7	31.3	25.0	16.4
3	2,599	1.9	22.0	32.2	27.5	16.4
4	2,542	1.1	19.0	33.3	27.8	18.8
Least deprived	2,621	0.8	18.8	31.6	30.5	18.3

Table 21.190: In general, if you had a serious crisis, how many people, if any, do you feel you could turn to for comfort and support (Q86) by ward and Area Committee Area

Ward / Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	How many people could you turn to in a crisis? (%)				
		0	1-3	4-6	7-10	>10
Bransholme E	500	2.8	20.8	30.6	28.0	17.8
Bransholme W	407	1.0	24.3	32.4	27.3	15.0
Kings Park	489	0.4	21.9	32.9	28.8	16.0
North Carr	1,396	1.4	22.2	31.9	28.1	16.3
Beverley	421	0.5	18.5	32.5	29.7	18.8
Orchard Park & Greenwood	693	2.6	25.3	32.2	25.3	14.7
University	535	1.5	21.7	30.5	28.2	18.1
Northern	1,649	1.7	22.4	31.7	27.3	16.9
Ings	586	1.0	18.8	31.6	30.0	18.6
Longhill	543	2.2	22.5	31.9	26.2	17.3
Sutton	634	1.1	19.1	29.8	30.4	19.6
East	1,763	1.4	20.0	31.0	29.0	18.5
Holderness	691	0.9	20.7	30.0	29.1	19.4
Marfleet	614	2.8	23.1	30.1	27.0	16.9
Southcoates E	437	1.6	25.2	34.8	22.0	16.5
Southcoates W	389	1.0	21.3	33.7	27.5	16.5
Park	2,131	1.6	22.4	31.7	26.7	17.6
Drypool	598	3.0	22.1	34.1	25.9	14.9
Myton	705	4.5	28.8	35.3	19.6	11.8
Newington	548	2.9	21.2	34.5	25.2	16.2
St Andrews	421	3.1	24.9	31.8	25.7	14.5
Riverside	2,272	3.5	24.5	34.2	23.7	14.2
Boothferry	590	1.4	18.1	31.5	29.3	19.7
Derringham	551	0.5	19.1	34.3	31.4	14.7
Pickering	619	1.1	26.5	34.2	24.4	13.7
West	1,760	1.0	21.4	33.4	28.2	16.0
Avenue	711	1.5	18.6	31.9	28.1	19.8
Bricknell	413	1.2	18.9	34.4	27.8	17.7
Newland	629	2.7	24.0	32.1	22.9	18.3
Wyke	1,753	1.9	20.6	32.6	26.2	18.8
Hull	12,724	1.9	22.0	32.4	26.9	16.8

Table 21.191 In general, if you had a serious crisis, how many people, if any, do you feel you could turn to for comfort and support (Q86) by Healthy Foundations type, age-standardised %

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	How many people could you turn to in a crisis? (Age-standardised %)				
		0	1-3	4-6	7-10	>10
Hedonistic immortals	1,567	1.0	14.4	29.8	32.3	22.5
Live for today	3,348	1.6	21.9	33.1	27.6	15.8
Unconfident fatalists	2,144	3.9	30.3	32.2	20.5	13.1
Health conscious realists	2,710	0.9	17.2	32.0	30.4	19.5
Balanced compensators	1,142	2.2	22.3	32.7	25.3	17.5

22 Tables: Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-Being Scale

22.1 WEMWBS components

22.1.1 Optimism about the future

Table 22.1: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been feeling optimistic about the future, by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been feeling optimistic about the future (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
Males	1,816	7.0	15.0	36.8	28.0	13.2
Females	1,233	6.7	15.1	37.2	30.6	10.5
All	3,049	6.9	15.1	37.0	29.0	12.1

Table 22.2: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been feeling optimistic about the future, by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been feeling optimistic about the future (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
16-24	690	6.8	14.3	29.7	34.6	14.5
25-34	608	5.8	12.2	36.3	30.4	15.3
35-44	548	5.5	14.2	34.5	33.2	12.6
45-54	417	9.1	18.5	40.8	22.8	8.9
55-64	372	6.2	18.3	43.8	23.4	8.3
65-74	241	10.0	14.9	42.3	26.1	6.6
75+	171	7.0	15.8	43.9	19.9	13.5

Table 22.3: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been feeling optimistic about the future, by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been feeling optimistic about the future (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
Most deprived	749	9.2	17.6	38.6	22.0	12.6
2	731	8.1	19.6	35.8	26.3	10.3
3	525	7.4	11.0	36.2	32.8	12.6
4	522	3.6	13.4	39.3	30.5	13.2
Least deprived	522	4.4	10.7	34.7	37.7	12.5

Table 22.4: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been feeling optimistic about the future, by Area Committee Area

Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been feeling optimistic about the future (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
North Carr	353	4.8	15.0	37.1	29.5	13.6
Northern	365	5.2	17.0	37.8	27.9	12.1
East	309	6.8	14.2	36.9	31.4	10.7
Park	440	9.1	15.0	35.9	26.6	13.4
Riverside	788	10.2	16.6	36.5	24.9	11.8
West	337	5.3	13.6	38.6	31.2	11.3
Wyke	457	3.1	12.5	36.8	35.9	11.8
Hull	3,049	6.9	15.1	37.0	29.0	12.1

22.1.2 Feeling useful

Table 22.5: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been feeling useful, by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been feeling useful (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
Males	1,807	4.6	9.5	33.8	37.7	14.3
Females	1,231	4.5	10.9	35.7	35.7	13.2
All	3,038	4.6	10.0	34.6	36.9	13.9

Table 22.6: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been feeling useful, by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been feeling useful (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
16-24	690	3.3	10.1	35.1	37.8	13.6
25-34	611	5.1	9.0	30.1	39.6	16.2
35-44	547	5.1	6.9	35.5	39.9	12.6
45-54	418	5.5	10.8	36.8	33.5	13.4
55-64	368	3.5	13.9	34.0	34.8	13.9
65-74	237	4.2	10.1	38.0	34.6	13.1
75+	165	7.3	13.3	36.4	29.7	13.3

Table 22.7: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been feeling useful, by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been feeling useful (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
Most deprived	745	7.5	11.9	36.5	31.0	13.0
2	728	5.4	12.1	36.1	32.4	14.0
3	522	4.8	7.9	32.8	39.7	14.9
4	520	2.1	9.0	34.0	41.0	13.8
Least deprived	523	1.7	7.6	31.9	44.7	14.0

Table 22.8: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been feeling useful, by Area Committee Area

Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been feeling useful (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
North Carr	354	3.4	9.3	35.0	39.8	12.4
Northern	359	4.7	10.0	31.8	37.9	15.6
East	306	4.9	8.2	34.3	38.9	13.7
Park	434	5.1	10.1	34.3	35.5	15.0
Riverside	792	7.2	11.1	36.4	31.9	13.4
West	339	1.5	12.4	35.1	38.3	12.7
Wyke	454	2.6	8.1	33.3	41.4	14.5
Hull	3,038	4.6	10.0	34.6	36.9	13.9

22.1.3 Feeling relaxed

Table 22.9: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been feeling relaxed, by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been feeling relaxed (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
Male	1,811	4.0	13.1	34.1	35.9	12.9
Female	1,231	4.1	16.4	43.3	28.8	7.5
All	3,042	4.0	14.4	37.8	33.0	10.7

Table 22.10: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been feeling relaxed, by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been feeling relaxed (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
16-24	690	3.2	13.5	33.2	36.5	13.6
25-34	611	4.9	14.2	36.2	31.6	13.1
35-44	547	4.8	18.3	39.3	32.2	5.5
45-54	420	6.0	17.6	38.6	29.0	8.8
55-64	368	1.9	11.4	47.6	30.7	8.4
65-74	236	3.4	10.2	34.3	43.2	8.9
75+	168	3.0	11.3	39.3	26.8	19.6

Table 22.11: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been feeling relaxed, by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been feeling relaxed (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
Most deprived	750	6.1	16.7	36.4	30.8	10.0
2	733	4.8	15.0	37.5	30.4	12.3
3	520	2.7	14.8	38.1	33.3	11.2
4	516	2.9	13.2	39.1	35.5	9.3
Least deprived	523	2.5	11.3	38.6	37.1	10.5

Table 22.12: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been feeling relaxed, by Area Committee Area

Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been feeling relaxed (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
North Carr	357	1.7	14.8	40.9	31.7	10.9
Northern	362	4.4	14.6	35.4	34.0	11.6
East	305	3.0	13.4	36.1	39.0	8.5
Park	441	7.5	11.8	34.5	34.0	12.2
Riverside	786	5.6	15.1	39.4	28.6	11.2
West	335	1.5	13.4	40.3	34.0	10.7
Wyke	456	2.2	16.7	37.1	35.1	9.0
Hull	3,042	4.0	14.4	37.8	33.0	10.7

22.1.4 Feeling interested in other people

Table 22.13: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been feeling interested in other people, by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been feeling interested in other people (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
Males	1,802	5.5	11.7	34.8	35.7	12.3
Females	1,228	3.8	10.2	32.8	36.5	16.7
All	3,030	4.9	11.1	34.0	36.0	14.1

Table 22.14: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been feeling interested in other people, by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been feeling interested in other people (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
16-24	691	4.6	10.0	31.1	38.9	15.3
25-34	603	4.1	10.8	31.2	38.3	15.6
35-44	548	4.6	10.4	35.2	38.0	11.9
45-54	419	7.9	14.3	37.9	28.6	11.2
55-64	366	3.3	11.2	39.9	34.2	11.5
65-74	234	5.6	10.3	31.2	38.0	15.0
75+	167	4.2	11.4	32.9	28.7	22.8

Table 22.15: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been feeling interested in other people, by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been feeling interested in other people (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
Most deprived	747	8.4	15.3	35.7	28.8	11.8
2	725	6.2	12.0	34.2	32.6	15.0
3	523	2.5	10.7	32.1	38.8	15.9
4	517	2.7	6.8	34.2	41.8	14.5
Least deprived	518	2.3	8.3	32.8	42.7	13.9

Table 22.16: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been feeling interested in other people, by Area Committee Area

Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been feeling interested in other people (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
North Carr	353	4.0	11.3	35.7	36.3	12.7
Northern	362	5.2	11.3	35.6	36.7	11.0
East	305	3.6	11.5	31.1	37.7	16.1
Park	435	5.3	9.9	34.7	34.0	16.1
Riverside	786	7.4	13.1	36.5	29.3	13.7
West	336	3.6	8.6	30.7	41.7	15.5
Wyke	453	2.2	9.7	30.7	43.5	13.9
Hull	3,030	4.9	11.1	34.0	36.0	14.1

22.1.5 Energy

Table 22.17: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you had energy to spare, by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've had energy to spare (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
Males	1,811	6.8	20.5	35.9	25.7	11.0
Females	1,231	10.8	27.5	36.7	19.0	5.9
All	3,042	8.4	23.3	36.3	23.0	8.9

Table 22.18: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you had energy to spare, by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've had energy to spare (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
16-24	692	3.9	18.1	32.4	30.5	15.2
25-34	611	6.9	19.1	34.7	28.2	11.1
35-44	550	7.8	27.5	37.6	21.6	5.5
45-54	421	12.1	24.0	39.7	17.8	6.4
55-64	365	9.6	27.4	41.1	16.2	5.8
65-74	236	11.4	27.5	39.4	17.8	3.8
75+	165	19.4	30.9	29.7	12.7	7.3

Table 22.19: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you had energy to spare by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've had energy to spare (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
Most deprived	746	10.9	24.0	33.2	22.0	9.9
2	731	10.1	24.4	35.6	19.6	10.4
3	522	7.3	23.6	36.6	24.3	8.2
4	520	7.5	21.3	40.2	22.9	8.1
Least deprived	523	4.8	22.8	37.3	28.1	7.1

Table 22.20: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you had energy to spare, by Area Committee Area

Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've had energy to spare (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
North Carr	356	7.0	26.1	34.8	23.0	9.0
Northern	364	7.7	21.4	34.9	24.7	11.3
East	308	9.1	20.8	37.7	24.4	8.1
Park	434	10.1	24.2	36.6	20.5	8.5
Riverside	785	10.3	21.8	36.6	21.3	10.1
West	338	7.1	26.6	34.9	23.4	8.0
Wyke	457	5.9	23.9	37.6	25.8	6.8
Hull	3,042	8.4	23.3	36.3	23.0	8.9

22.1.6 Dealing with problems

Table 22.21: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been dealing with problems well, by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been dealing with problems well (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
Males	1,810	4.3	7.7	31.7	39.7	16.5
Females	1,250	3.0	8.9	38.3	35.2	14.6
All	3,060	3.8	8.2	34.4	37.9	15.8

Table 22.22: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been dealing with problems well, by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been dealing with problems well (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
16-24	690	4.3	10.0	31.0	37.4	17.2
25-34	609	4.4	8.9	29.1	44.3	13.3
35-44	551	2.5	9.3	38.3	37.9	12.0
45-54	419	4.3	8.4	38.4	34.1	14.8
55-64	373	3.5	5.4	38.6	37.5	15.0
65-74	242	3.7	4.1	36.0	36.0	20.2
75+	174	2.3	6.9	33.3	29.3	28.2

Table 22.23: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been dealing with problems well, by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been dealing with problems well (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
Most deprived	755	5.7	9.9	36.8	32.3	15.2
2	734	4.5	9.0	34.9	33.5	18.1
3	524	2.9	8.2	33.0	42.7	13.2
4	524	2.5	6.9	32.8	41.8	16.0
Least deprived	523	2.1	5.9	33.3	43.2	15.5

Table 22.24: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been dealing with problems well, by Area Committee Area

Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been dealing with problems well (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
North Carr	357	4.2	8.4	36.7	34.5	16.2
Northern	365	3.3	8.5	33.4	37.0	17.8
East	310	2.9	6.8	35.5	41.6	13.2
Park	439	4.6	8.7	32.6	37.8	16.4
Riverside	793	5.5	9.0	36.2	33.8	15.5
West	340	2.1	6.8	32.6	41.2	17.4
Wyke	456	1.8	8.1	32.7	43.4	14.0
Hull	3,060	3.8	8.2	34.4	37.9	15.8

22.1.7 Thinking clearly

Table 22.25: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been thinking clearly, by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been thinking clearly (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
Males	1,811	2.7	6.7	25.6	43.0	22.1
Females	1,242	2.2	7.2	31.4	36.6	22.5
All	3,053	2.5	6.9	28.0	40.4	22.3

Table 22.26: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been thinking clearly, by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been thinking clearly (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
16-24	692	2.0	8.8	28.6	40.9	19.7
25-34	612	2.6	8.7	26.3	42.2	20.3
35-44	549	2.9	6.2	29.9	43.0	18.0
45-54	419	3.6	7.4	30.3	37.0	21.7
55-64	369	1.6	5.1	29.5	43.4	20.3
65-74	242	1.7	4.1	20.2	40.1	33.9
75+	168	2.4	1.8	26.8	25.6	43.5

Table 22.27: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been thinking clearly, by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been thinking clearly (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
Most deprived	752	4.1	8.1	31.9	35.1	20.7
2	738	2.6	7.9	29.1	36.9	23.6
3	521	1.7	7.1	26.7	44.1	20.3
4	519	1.7	5.6	25.4	42.6	24.7
Least deprived	523	1.3	5.0	24.5	47.0	22.2

Table 22.28: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been thinking clearly, by ward Committee Area

Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been thinking clearly (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
North Carr	357	2.0	7.6	29.7	37.8	23.0
Northern	363	1.1	7.7	26.4	39.9	24.8
East	310	2.3	6.1	26.5	43.2	21.9
Park	439	3.0	8.0	26.7	42.6	19.8
Riverside	791	4.8	7.0	31.1	36.5	20.6
West	338	0.9	5.3	27.5	39.6	26.6
Wyke	455	0.7	6.4	25.1	45.9	22.0
Hull	3,053	2.5	6.9	28.0	40.4	22.3

22.1.8 Feeling good about self

Table 22.29: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been feeling good about yourself, by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been feeling good about myself (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
Males	1,811	4.5	9.9	30.9	36.2	18.5
Females	1,241	6.0	13.4	37.4	29.7	13.6
All	3,052	5.1	11.3	33.5	33.5	16.5

Table 22.30: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been feeling good about yourself, by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been feeling good about myself (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
16-24	694	4.8	9.4	33.0	34.9	18.0
25-34	610	4.9	11.6	29.8	35.4	18.2
35-44	550	5.6	12.2	34.4	36.5	11.3
45-54	418	6.9	14.1	36.1	30.6	12.2
55-64	369	4.9	12.7	35.8	32.2	14.4
65-74	241	4.1	8.3	32.4	31.1	24.1
75+	168	3.0	10.1	35.7	25.0	26.2

Table 22.31: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been feeling good about yourself, by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been feeling good about myself (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
Most deprived	752	7.6	12.6	33.6	28.9	17.3
2	736	6.3	11.7	34.0	29.6	18.5
3	523	3.4	12.0	32.9	37.3	14.3
4	520	3.7	9.6	34.4	35.8	16.5
Least deprived	521	3.1	10.0	32.4	39.7	14.8

Table 22.32: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been feeling good about yourself, by Area Committee Area

Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been feeling good about myself (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
North Carr	355	3.1	13.5	36.3	31.0	16.1
Northern	364	4.1	9.3	34.9	34.1	17.6
East	306	4.2	12.1	31.0	40.2	12.4
Park	439	6.8	11.4	31.7	35.3	14.8
Riverside	792	7.6	11.9	32.4	29.7	18.4
West	339	3.2	11.2	35.1	33.0	17.4
Wyke	457	3.5	9.8	34.4	35.9	16.4
Hull	3,052	5.1	11.3	33.5	33.5	16.5

22.1.9 Feeling close to others

Table 22.33: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been feeling close to other people, by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been feeling close to other people (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
Males	1,813	3.8	11.1	29.0	38.1	18.0
Females	1,235	3.1	7.5	30.4	36.3	22.7
All	3,048	3.5	9.7	29.6	37.3	19.9

Table 22.34: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been feeling close to other people, by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been feeling close to other people (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
16-24	692	2.6	10.0	25.7	40.2	21.5
25-34	610	4.3	8.2	27.0	38.5	22.0
35-44	546	3.7	11.0	32.2	39.2	13.9
45-54	419	3.8	14.8	33.7	30.3	17.4
55-64	367	2.5	8.7	33.5	37.6	17.7
65-74	242	4.5	6.2	29.8	33.5	26.0
75+	170	3.5	4.1	27.1	37.6	27.6

Table 22.35: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been feeling close to other people, by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been feeling close to other people (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
Most deprived	750	7.1	11.9	32.9	32.0	16.1
2	735	3.3	10.9	27.8	37.3	20.8
3	522	2.5	9.0	27.8	39.3	21.5
4	522	1.7	7.5	30.3	37.9	22.6
Least deprived	519	1.3	7.7	28.5	42.6	19.8

Table 22.36: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been feeling close to other people, by Area Committee Area

Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been feeling close to other people (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
North Carr	358	1.7	8.1	31.3	38.3	20.7
Northern	364	3.0	9.9	30.8	37.4	19.0
East	308	2.3	12.0	26.0	39.9	19.8
Park	441	3.9	9.5	25.6	38.3	22.7
Riverside	790	6.7	10.3	33.0	31.6	18.4
West	335	1.5	8.7	27.8	38.8	23.3
Wyke	452	1.5	9.1	29.0	42.7	17.7
Hull	3,048	3.5	9.7	29.6	37.3	19.9

22.1.10 Feeling confident

Table 22.37: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been feeling confident, by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been feeling confident (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
Males	1,807	3.8	10.8	28.6	36.2	20.5
Females	1,242	6.1	14.8	35.3	28.7	15.1
All	3,049	4.7	12.5	31.3	33.2	18.3

Table 22.38: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been feeling confident, by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been feeling confident (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
16-24	691	3.9	12.7	31.0	33.0	19.4
25-34	608	4.8	11.0	29.4	33.9	20.9
35-44	551	5.1	12.2	31.9	37.9	12.9
45-54	420	7.1	16.4	30.5	31.4	14.5
55-64	367	3.5	12.3	34.9	33.2	16.1
65-74	239	4.6	10.0	28.9	31.0	25.5
75+	171	3.5	11.7	35.1	22.8	26.9

Table 22.39: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been feeling confident, by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been feeling confident (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
Most deprived	751	6.9	14.5	31.6	30.0	17.0
2	734	5.7	13.4	31.3	30.5	19.1
3	522	4.2	12.3	32.8	31.8	19.0
4	521	2.9	12.1	30.9	34.5	19.6
Least deprived	521	2.5	8.8	29.9	41.5	17.3

Table 22.40: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been feeling confident, by Area Committee Area

Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been feeling confident (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
North Carr	356	2.5	13.2	34.8	31.2	18.3
Northern	362	5.0	9.1	29.3	36.5	20.2
East	308	3.9	13.3	28.9	37.3	16.6
Park	439	5.9	10.3	28.7	36.0	19.1
Riverside	791	6.6	14.7	32.6	27.7	18.5
West	340	3.5	13.8	30.3	34.1	18.2
Wyke	453	3.3	11.3	32.9	35.3	17.2
Hull	3,049	4.7	12.5	31.3	33.2	18.3

22.1.11 Make up own mind

Table 22.41: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been able to make up your own mind about things, by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been able to make up your own mind about things (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
Males	1,813	2.5	4.1	17.7	39.3	36.5
Females	1,244	2.2	6.1	19.9	35.4	36.4
All	3,057	2.4	4.9	18.6	37.7	36.4

Table 22.42: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been able to make up your own mind about things, by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been able to make up your own mind about things (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
16-24	693	1.7	6.3	19.2	39.1	33.6
25-34	611	3.1	5.2	17.2	39.1	35.4
35-44	545	2.6	4.2	19.1	42.0	32.1
45-54	418	2.4	6.0	21.1	36.4	34.2
55-64	371	2.2	3.8	20.8	36.7	36.7
65-74	241	1.2	5.0	13.3	32.0	48.5
75+	175	3.4	0.6	16.0	26.9	53.1

Table 22.43: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been able to make up your own mind about things, by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been able to make up your own mind about things (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
Most deprived	754	3.3	5.4	21.0	33.6	36.7
2	735	3.1	6.1	17.3	34.7	38.8
3	523	1.5	4.4	21.6	40.2	32.3
4	522	1.7	3.6	17.4	38.5	38.7
Least deprived	523	1.3	4.4	15.1	44.6	34.6

Table 22.44: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been able to make up your own mind about things, by Area Committee Area

Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been able to make up your own mind about things (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
North Carr	356	2.2	3.1	16.3	38.8	39.6
Northern	366	2.7	4.4	18.0	35.8	39.1
East	309	2.6	5.5	16.2	39.5	36.2
Park	441	2.9	6.1	15.4	37.2	38.3
Riverside	793	3.2	6.4	21.8	34.8	33.8
West	338	0.6	3.8	17.8	38.2	39.6
Wyke	454	1.3	3.5	20.5	42.3	32.4
Hull	3,057	2.4	4.9	18.6	37.7	36.4

22.1.12 Feeling loved

Table 22.45: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been feeling loved, by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been feeling loved (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
Males	1,813	4.1	7.6	22.3	30.3	35.7
Females	1,243	2.9	6.7	22.4	29.1	38.9
All	3,056	3.6	7.2	22.3	29.8	37.0

Table 22.46: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been feeling loved, by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been feeling loved (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
16-24	693	3.5	6.6	20.5	33.6	35.8
25-34	611	3.4	7.0	20.0	29.6	39.9
35-44	548	3.6	8.4	25.4	30.3	32.3
45-54	418	5.5	11.0	27.0	24.6	31.8
55-64	368	3.8	4.3	24.2	32.1	35.6
65-74	243	2.1	5.8	18.9	28.4	44.9
75+	173	1.7	5.2	17.9	23.7	51.4

Table 22.47: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been feeling loved, by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been feeling loved (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
Most deprived	751	6.4	9.7	26.0	25.4	32.5
2	737	3.1	8.7	22.7	28.5	37.0
3	526	2.9	7.0	21.9	29.8	38.4
4	519	2.7	5.2	19.8	32.8	39.5
Least deprived	523	1.9	3.6	19.7	35.2	39.6

Table 22.48: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been feeling loved, by Area Committee Area

Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been feeling loved (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
North Carr	358	2.5	7.3	24.3	29.6	36.3
Northern	364	3.3	6.6	22.0	30.8	37.4
East	312	3.8	5.4	20.8	32.1	37.8
Park	439	2.7	5.7	20.7	28.9	41.9
Riverside	792	5.8	10.0	25.3	26.6	32.3
West	337	3.3	6.2	18.4	31.5	40.7
Wyke	454	1.8	6.2	21.6	33.0	37.4
Hull	3,056	3.6	7.2	22.3	29.8	37.0

22.1.13 Interested in new things

Table 22.49: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been interested in new things, by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been interested in new things (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
Males	1,814	4.3	11.9	27.5	34.7	21.7
Females	1,233	5.6	12.1	32.1	29.1	21.1
All	3,047	4.8	11.9	29.3	32.5	21.4

Table 22.50: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been interested in new things, by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been interested in new things (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
16-24	692	3.3	10.0	25.3	35.7	25.7
25-34	611	4.4	8.0	25.9	36.3	25.4
35-44	548	5.7	10.8	31.0	35.4	17.2
45-54	420	6.4	16.4	35.5	26.2	15.5
55-64	369	5.1	13.3	34.1	30.9	16.5
65-74	238	5.9	17.2	27.7	25.6	23.5
75+	167	3.6	16.8	28.7	24.6	26.3

Table 22.51: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been interested in new things, by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've interested in new things (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
Most deprived	750	6.8	14.1	29.7	30.4	18.9
2	732	5.9	12.3	31.0	28.3	22.5
3	523	4.6	10.9	29.6	31.0	23.9
4	520	3.3	11.9	27.5	36.0	21.3
Least deprived	522	2.3	9.4	28.0	39.3	21.1

Table 22.52: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been interested in new things, by Area Committee Area

Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been interested in new things (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
North Carr	353	3.1	11.0	32.0	33.4	20.4
Northern	364	4.1	12.6	28.8	36.3	18.1
East	307	5.2	12.4	27.4	34.5	20.5
Park	441	4.5	11.1	29.3	32.4	22.7
Riverside	788	7.0	13.2	31.3	26.9	21.6
West	339	4.4	15.3	25.1	31.3	23.9
Wyke	455	3.3	7.9	28.8	37.8	22.2
Hull	3,047	4.8	11.9	29.3	32.5	21.4

22.1.14 Feeling cheerful

Table 22.53: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been feeling cheerful, by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been feeling cheerful (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
Males	1,816	3.5	9.1	31.3	36.3	19.8
Females	1,248	2.6	10.0	33.7	36.7	17.0
All	3,064	3.1	9.5	32.2	36.5	18.6

Table 22.54: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been feeling cheerful, by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been feeling cheerful (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
16-24	692	2.7	7.8	27.7	39.9	21.8
25-34	611	2.8	9.5	29.0	38.1	20.6
35-44	550	4.4	9.5	35.8	36.9	13.5
45-54	421	4.3	13.5	38.2	28.3	15.7
55-64	372	2.4	10.8	35.2	36.6	15.1
65-74	244	2.9	7.4	27.0	41.8	20.9
75+	172	1.2	7.0	36.6	27.9	27.3

Table 22.55: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been feeling cheerful, by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been feeling cheerful (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
Most deprived	752	4.8	11.7	33.8	32.7	17.0
2	740	3.2	10.4	32.7	33.2	20.4
3	526	2.7	8.4	34.0	35.9	19.0
4	521	2.5	7.7	30.9	40.7	18.2
Least deprived	525	1.7	8.0	29.0	42.9	18.5

Table 22.56: WEMWBS: How often over the last 2 weeks have you been feeling cheerful, by Area Committee Area

Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	WEMWBS: I've been feeling cheerful (%)				
		None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
North Carr	359	2.5	7.8	35.7	34.8	19.2
Northern	363	2.2	10.2	30.3	38.3	19.0
East	310	3.5	8.7	31.6	38.7	17.4
Park	442	3.4	9.5	29.6	37.1	20.4
Riverside	795	4.8	11.3	32.2	34.2	17.5
West	340	2.4	8.5	31.2	35.0	22.9
Wyke	455	1.5	8.4	34.9	39.3	15.8
Hull	3,064	3.1	9.5	32.2	36.5	18.6

22.2 WEMWBS scores

Table 22.57: Mean WEMWBS score with 95% confidence intervals score, by gender

Gender	Number of respondents	WEMWBS score	
		Mean	95% confidence interval
Males	1,726	49.75	(49.2 to 50.2)
Females	1,151	48.73	(48.1 to 49.3)
All	2,877	49.34	(49.0 to 49.7)

Table 22.58: Mean WEMWBS score with 95% confidence intervals score, by age

Age (years)	Number of respondents	WEMWBS score	
		Mean	95% confidence interval
16-24	668	50.36	(49.6 to 51.1)
25-34	589	50.12	(49.2 to 51.0)
35-44	524	48.36	(47.5 to 49.2)
45-54	401	46.97	(45.9 to 48.1)
55-64	339	48.95	(47.9 to 50.0)
65-74	212	50.25	(48.9 to 51.6)
75+	142	51.17	(49.4 to 52.9)

Table 22.59: Mean WEMWBS score with 95% confidence intervals score, by local deprivation quintiles (IMD 2010)

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	WEMWBS score	
		Mean	95% confidence interval
Most deprived	701	47.38	(46.5 to 48.2)
2	688	48.70	(47.9 to 49.5)
3	500	49.99	(49.1 to 50.9)
4	493	50.65	(49.8 to 51.5)
Least deprived	495	51.03	(50.2 to 51.9)

Table 22.60: Mean WEMWBS score with 95% confidence intervals score, by Area Committee Area

Area Committee Area	Number of respondents	WEMWBS score	
		Mean	95% confidence interval
North Carr	332	49.53	(48.4 to 50.6)
Northern	338	49.85	(48.7 to 50.9)
East	289	49.83	(48.7 to 51.0)
Park	415	49.37	(48.3 to 50.4)
Riverside	751	47.76	(46.9 to 48.6)
West	316	50.50	(49.4 to 51.6)
Wyke	436	50.31	(49.4 to 51.2)
Hull	2,877	49.34	(49.0 to 49.7)

Table 22.61: Mean WEMWBS score with 95% confidence intervals score, by Healthy Foundations type

Healthy Foundations type	Number of respondents	WEMWBS score	
		Mean	95% confidence interval
Hedonistic immortals	412	51.76	(50.8 to 52.7)
Live for today	796	49.81	(49.2 to 50.5)
Unconfident fatalists	499	41.93	(41.0 to 42.9)
Health conscious realists	576	53.51	(52.8 to 54.2)
Balanced compensators	259	49.67	(48.3 to 51.0)

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All reports and questionnaires from Hull's Health and Wellbeing Surveys are available at www.hulljsna.com

24 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 please visit our website www.hulljsna.com.

You may also contact us at publichealthintelligence@hullcc.gov.uk.

Appendix A: Quota sampling for main survey

Table A 1: Original quota by ward and age (men)

Ward	Original quota by ward and age (men)							
	Age (years)							Total
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
Bransholme East	51	44	45	33	27	16	7	223
Bransholme West	38	31	33	31	25	21	12	192
Kings Park	32	41	48	40	27	12	7	205
Beverley	30	29	33	34	31	24	18	199
Orchard Park and Greenwood	66	59	56	55	38	23	19	316
University	67	47	39	34	26	17	13	244
Ings	41	37	44	53	42	30	34	281
Longhill	45	43	46	43	42	25	26	270
Sutton	47	50	51	50	53	29	18	299
Holderness	51	47	61	61	47	28	17	313
Marfleet	56	52	52	52	37	21	23	293
Southcoates East	37	33	31	32	24	16	13	186
Southcoates West	26	35	35	34	26	16	11	183
Drypool	39	59	66	57	43	24	17	303
Myton	60	121	88	65	53	30	21	438
Newington	50	57	59	52	36	19	14	287
St Andrews	28	53	42	33	26	16	11	209
Boothferry	40	42	51	57	42	29	22	284
Derringham	35	44	48	45	36	28	23	259
Pickering	42	43	48	50	39	26	27	275
Avenue	51	76	73	55	42	19	14	331
Bricknell	30	25	35	36	31	18	16	191
Newland	80	82	51	34	21	11	9	288
All men	1,044	1,151	1,135	1,035	819	498	390	6,071

Table A 2: Survey respondents by ward and age (men)⁶⁹

Ward	Survey respondents by ward and age (men)							
	Age (years)							Total
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
Bransholme East	41	45	37	35	34	21	11	224
Bransholme West	33	25	28	28	22	22	20	178
Kings Park	31	41	50	48	37	21	12	240
Beverley	39	24	29	35	36	43	21	227
Orchard Park and Greenwood	56	47	46	61	48	35	30	324
University	89	54	37	43	30	18	22	293
Ings	33	31	40	44	48	35	31	262
Longhill	42	35	42	36	34	30	24	244
Sutton	37	40	46	42	60	47	21	293
Holderness	44	38	51	56	57	48	34	328
Marfleet	46	56	43	55	41	23	29	293
Southcoates East	36	32	31	30	27	29	14	199
Southcoates West	24	29	28	36	22	26	9	176
Drypool	35	52	57	46	59	37	15	301
Myton	66	99	77	63	55	42	17	421
Newington	41	46	50	46	44	25	20	272
St Andrews	24	60	43	33	21	24	9	214
Boothferry	32	34	49	58	34	37	25	269
Derringham	32	43	44	42	38	40	28	267
Pickering	36	35	43	40	53	31	46	284
Avenue	63	70	60	50	57	42	27	369
Bricknell	26	23	36	38	37	19	20	199
Newland	99	107	53	32	22	17	9	339
All men	1,005	1,066	1,020	997	916	712	494	6,216

⁶⁹ Excludes 6 male respondents who did not provide their age

Table A 3: Comparison between original quota and survey respondents by ward and age (men)⁷⁰

Ward	Comparison between original quota and survey respondents by ward and age (men)							
	Age (years)							Total
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
Bransholme East	-10	1	-8	2	7	5	4	1
Bransholme West	-5	-6	-5	-3	-3	1	8	-14
Kings Park	-1	0	2	8	10	9	5	35
Beverley	9	-5	-4	1	5	19	3	28
Orchard Park and Gree	-10	-12	-10	6	10	12	11	7
University	22	7	-2	9	4	1	9	49
Ings	-8	-6	-4	-9	6	5	-3	-19
Longhill	-3	-8	-4	-7	-8	5	-2	-27
Sutton	-10	-10	-5	-8	7	18	3	-6
Holderness	-7	-9	-10	-5	10	20	17	15
Marfleet	-10	4	-9	3	4	2	6	0
Southcoates East	-1	-1	0	-2	3	13	1	13
Southcoates West	-2	-6	-7	2	-4	10	-2	-9
Drypool	-4	-7	-9	-11	16	13	-2	-2
Myton	6	-22	-11	-2	2	12	-4	-19
Newington	-9	-11	-9	-6	8	6	6	-15
St Andrews	-4	7	1	0	-5	8	-2	5
Boothferry	-8	-8	-2	1	-8	8	3	-15
Derringham	-3	-1	-4	-3	2	12	5	8
Pickering	-6	-8	-5	-10	14	5	19	9
Avenue	12	-6	-13	-5	15	23	13	38
Bricknell	-4	-2	1	2	6	1	4	8
Newland	19	25	2	-2	1	6	0	51
Total	-39	-85	-115	-38	97	214	104	139

⁷⁰ Excludes 6 male respondents who did not provide their age

Table A 4: Original quota by ward and age (women)

Ward	Original quota by ward and age (women)							
	Age (years)							Total
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
Bransholme East	49	46	43	34	30	17	11	231
Bransholme West	36	29	31	28	27	23	17	191
Kings Park	32	49	45	36	28	12	9	211
Beverley	31	27	28	33	33	26	22	201
Orchard Park and Greenwood	67	56	53	51	34	27	27	314
University	76	46	34	31	25	19	22	254
Ings	38	34	47	50	42	37	53	302
Longhill	43	44	45	42	41	26	45	287
Sutton	46	46	49	53	54	29	24	301
Holderness	43	46	58	59	46	29	25	307
Marfleet	56	51	47	48	36	24	35	297
Southcoates East	37	31	31	35	23	17	21	195
Southcoates West	29	34	29	31	25	17	20	184
St Andrews	35	39	30	31	22	15	18	189
Boothferry	40	43	51	54	43	31	33	295
Derringham	34	47	46	43	38	33	34	274
Drypool	41	57	50	47	37	24	27	284
Myton	58	70	46	42	34	26	29	306
Newington	51	52	46	47	28	19	20	264
Pickering	41	39	46	49	39	30	42	285
Avenue	56	69	52	45	34	21	23	300
Bricknell	28	26	35	35	30	20	28	202
Newland	90	60	35	26	20	11	16	257
All women	1,056	1,041	976	950	771	533	602	5,929

Table A 5: Survey respondents by ward and age (women)⁷¹

Ward	Survey respondents by ward and age (women)							
	Age (years)							Total
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
Bransholme East	51	71	63	51	51	23	11	322
Bransholme West	46	42	32	34	42	40	27	263
Kings Park	29	48	67	55	38	20	10	267
Beverley	32	21	36	35	36	39	25	224
Orchard Park and Greenwood	62	82	60	67	62	51	39	424
University	79	46	48	36	28	16	22	276
Ings	39	41	68	63	50	47	52	360
Longhill	36	61	56	46	56	41	37	334
Sutton	37	61	71	61	75	52	20	377
Holderness	40	55	75	73	63	46	40	393
Marfleet	60	78	50	73	52	34	32	379
Southcoates East	30	44	43	56	36	33	25	267
Southcoates West	26	44	42	41	32	28	20	233
Drypool	36	72	69	61	41	39	29	347
Myton	61	66	57	49	53	40	24	350
Newington	45	58	63	51	52	28	25	322
St Andrews	35	47	31	40	32	22	16	223
Boothferry	32	53	65	62	59	37	40	348
Derringham	36	50	48	52	43	47	31	307
Pickering	48	47	71	79	60	46	38	389
Avenue	55	73	62	63	46	42	29	370
Bricknell	26	28	47	42	37	30	24	235
Newland	112	70	38	38	30	20	19	327
All women	1,053	1,258	1,262	1,228	1,074	821	635	7,337

⁷¹ Excludes 6 female respondents who did not provide their age

Table A 6: Comparison between original quota and survey respondents by ward and age (women)⁷²

Ward	Comparison between original quota and survey respondents by ward and age (women)							
	Age (years)							Total
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
Bransholme East	2	25	20	17	21	6	0	91
Bransholme West	10	13	1	6	15	17	10	72
Kings Park	-3	-1	22	19	10	8	1	56
Beverley	1	-6	8	2	3	13	3	23
Orchard Park and Gree	-5	26	7	16	28	24	12	110
University	3	0	14	5	3	-3	0	22
Ings	1	7	21	13	8	10	-1	58
Longhill	-7	17	11	4	15	15	-8	47
Sutton	-9	15	22	8	21	23	-4	76
Holderness	-3	9	17	14	17	17	15	86
Marfleet	4	27	3	25	16	10	-3	82
Southcoates East	-7	13	12	21	13	16	4	72
Southcoates West	-3	10	13	10	7	11	0	49
Drypool	-5	15	19	14	4	15	2	63
Myton	3	-4	11	7	19	14	-5	44
Newington	-6	6	17	4	24	9	5	58
St Andrews	0	8	1	9	10	7	-2	34
Boothferry	-8	10	14	8	16	6	7	53
Derringham	2	3	2	9	5	14	-3	33
Pickering	7	8	25	30	21	16	-4	104
Avenue	-1	4	10	18	12	21	6	70
Bricknell	-2	2	12	7	7	10	-4	33
Newland	22	10	3	12	10	9	3	70
Total	-3	217	286	278	303	288	33	1,408

⁷² Excludes 6 male respondents who did not provide their age

Table A 7: Original quota by gender, Area Committee Area and employment status

Gender and employment status	Original quota by gender, Area Committee Area and employment status							
	Area Committee Area							Total
	North Carr	Northern	East	Park	Riverside	West	Wyke	
Men								
Working	305	388	454	510	625	481	461	3,223
School or F/T education	24	59	18	36	43	29	127	336
Unemployed (incl training)	104	111	107	150	237	72	60	841
Long term sick or disabled	73	49	51	70	114	43	34	434
Retired or aged 65+	92	138	205	181	196	191	116	1,118
Looking after family or home	22	14	16	28	24	3	13	119
All men	621	759	850	975	1,237	818	811	6,071
Women								
Working	291	272	360	428	409	429	371	2,560
School or F/T education	13	63	29	37	28	20	83	273
Unemployed (incl training)	68	72	47	74	126	57	40	484
Long term sick or disabled	42	43	51	39	75	29	28	307
Retired or aged 60+	137	199	292	263	242	276	168	1,578
Looking after family or home	81	121	109	142	163	43	68	727
All women	632	769	889	983	1,043	854	759	5,929

Table A 8: Survey respondents by gender, Area Committee Area and employment status

Gender and employment status	Survey respondents by gender, Area Committee Area and employment status							
	Ward							Total
	North Carr	Northern	East	Park	Riverside	West	Wyke	
Men								
Working	298	311	385	464	490	413	460	2,821
School or F/T education	29	119	24	33	38	16	140	399
Unemployed (incl training)	85	99	76	116	242	67	67	752
Long term sick or disabled	60	59	54	70	141	44	28	456
Retired or aged 65+	132	206	221	253	232	240	171	1,455
Looking after family or home	18	14	16	31	29	9	9	126
Other	4	4	1	4	5	2	4	24
Missing	16	32	22	25	31	29	28	183
All men	642	844	799	996	1,208	820	907	6,216
Women								
Working	344	292	431	508	446	457	420	2,898
School or F/T education	15	74	28	29	45	24	108	323
Unemployed (incl training)	76	84	59	92	107	56	61	535
Long term sick or disabled	55	65	80	98	116	60	35	509
Retired or aged 60+	185	235	312	322	295	303	211	1,863
Looking after family or home	145	144	127	196	191	108	73	984
Other	4	6	2	1	8	4	4	29
Missing	28	24	32	26	34	32	20	196
All women	852	924	1,071	1,272	1,242	1,044	932	7,337

Table A 9: Comparison between original quota and survey respondents by gender, Area Committee Area and employment status

Gender and employment status	Comparison between original quota and survey respondents by gender, Area Committee Area and employment status							
	Ward							Total
	North Carr	Northern	East	Park	Riverside	West	Wyke	
Men								
Working	-7	-77	-69	-46	-135	-68	-1	-402
School or F/T education	5	60	6	-3	-5	-13	13	63
Unemployed (incl training)	-19	-12	-31	-34	5	-5	7	-89
Long term sick or disabled	-13	10	3	0	27	1	-6	22
Retired or aged 65+	40	68	16	72	36	49	55	337
Looking after family or home	-4	0	0	3	5	6	-4	7
All men*	21	85	-51	21	-29	2	96	145
Women								
Working	53	20	71	80	37	28	49	338
School or F/T education	2	11	-1	-8	17	4	25	50
Unemployed (incl training)	8	12	12	18	-19	-1	21	51
Long term sick or disabled	13	22	29	59	41	31	7	202
Retired or aged 60+	48	36	20	59	53	27	43	285
Looking after family or home	64	23	18	54	28	65	5	257
All women*	220	155	182	289	199	190	173	1,408

*Does not equal the sum of the above categories as represents the difference between the quota and final sample for all respondents from each Area Committee Area, including those with missing data on employment status and reasons for not working.

Table A 10: Original quota, survey respondents and comparisons between the two, by gender and lower layer super output area (LLSOA)

Ward	Lower layer super output area	Original quota, survey respondents and comparisons between the two, by gender and LLSOA								
		Original quota			Survey respondents			Comparisons		
		Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
Bransholme East	E01012778	33	33	65	36	65	101	3	32	36
	E01012779	27	28	55	27	28	55	0	0	0
	E01012780	34	34	69	38	41	79	4	7	10
	E01012781	28	28	57	22	26	48	-6	-2	-9
	E01012782	32	34	66	23	47	70	-9	13	4
	E01012783	28	28	57	27	48	75	-1	20	18
	E01012784	41	44	85	51	67	118	10	23	33
Bransholme West	E01012785	29	29	58	29	46	75	0	17	17
	E01012786	32	30	62	26	27	53	-6	-3	-9
	E01012787	36	34	70	41	54	95	5	20	25
	E01012788	32	34	66	35	42	77	3	8	11
	E01012789	29	31	60	21	46	67	-8	15	7
	E01012790	34	34	68	26	48	74	-8	14	6
Kings Park	E01012829	37	37	74	48	41	89	11	4	15
	E01012830	36	35	71	33	35	68	-3	0	-3
	E01012831	105	109	214	133	152	285	28	43	71
	E01012832	28	29	57	26	39	65	-2	10	8
Beverley	E01012764	28	28	56	36	36	72	8	8	16
	E01012765	33	35	68	37	39	76	4	4	8
	E01012766	35	33	68	27	29	56	-8	-4	-12
	E01012767	37	36	72	44	50	94	7	14	22
	E01012768	33	35	69	43	44	87	10	9	18
	E01012769	34	33	67	40	26	66	6	-7	-1
Orchard Park and Greenwood	E01012873	35	35	71	34	51	85	-1	16	14
	E01012874	35	35	69	37	34	71	2	-1	2
	E01012875	34	33	67	29	34	63	-5	1	-4
	E01012876	38	41	79	33	49	82	-5	8	3
	E01012877	30	30	60	28	47	75	-2	17	15
	E01012878	36	36	72	36	55	91	0	19	19
	E01012879	34	31	66	39	65	104	5	34	38
	E01012880	39	40	79	38	49	87	-1	9	8
	E01012881	35	33	68	50	40	90	15	7	22

Ward	Lower layer super output area	Original quota, survey respondents and comparisons between the two, by gender and LLSOA								
		Original quota			Survey respondents			Comparisons		
		Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
University	E01012913	43	44	87	49	57	106	6	13	19
	E01012914	58	58	115	85	50	135	27	-8	20
	E01012915	32	37	68	32	31	63	0	-6	-5
	E01012916	39	40	79	46	44	90	7	4	11
	E01012917	37	39	77	37	36	73	0	-3	-4
	E01012918	35	37	72	44	58	102	9	21	30
Ings	E01012821	28	33	61	25	24	49	-3	-9	-12
	E01012822	35	37	73	34	50	84	-1	13	11
	E01012823	32	33	65	25	47	72	-7	14	7
	E01012824	38	37	75	35	56	91	-3	19	16
	E01012825	39	42	80	44	40	84	5	-2	4
	E01012826	37	38	75	33	41	74	-4	3	-1
	E01012827	35	41	76	37	59	96	2	18	20
	E01012828	37	40	77	29	43	72	-8	3	-5
Longhill	E01012833	31	36	67	32	56	88	1	20	21
	E01012834	35	38	73	34	55	89	-1	17	16
	E01012835	31	32	62	30	27	57	-1	-5	-5
	E01012836	40	39	78	35	45	80	-5	6	2
	E01012837	35	41	76	33	48	81	-2	7	5
	E01012838	32	34	66	26	43	69	-6	9	3
	E01012839	32	32	64	23	31	54	-9	-1	-10
	E01012840	35	36	71	31	29	60	-4	-7	-11
Sutton	E01012904	34	37	70	32	43	75	-2	6	5
	E01012905	32	32	64	31	49	80	-1	17	16
	E01012906	36	38	74	31	45	76	-5	7	2
	E01012907	34	33	67	31	40	71	-3	7	4
	E01012908	28	29	56	25	44	69	-3	15	13
	E01012909	30	30	60	29	34	63	-1	4	3
	E01012910	31	31	62	33	35	68	2	4	6
	E01012911	31	29	59	28	35	63	-3	6	4
	E01012912	44	43	87	53	52	105	9	9	18

Ward	Lower layer super output area	Original quota, survey respondents and comparisons between the two, by gender and LLSOA								
		Original quota			Survey respondents			Comparisons		
		Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
Holderness	E01012812	34	32	66	38	51	89	4	19	23
	E01012813	43	42	85	35	45	80	-8	3	-5
	E01012814	37	39	75	42	58	100	5	19	25
	E01012815	36	35	71	47	33	80	11	-2	9
	E01012816	35	32	67	29	50	79	-6	18	12
	E01012817	31	30	61	36	45	81	5	15	20
	E01012818	31	30	61	32	32	64	1	2	3
	E01012819	32	34	67	29	23	52	-3	-11	-15
	E01012820	33	33	66	40	56	96	7	23	30
Marfleet	E01012841	34	38	71	32	61	93	-2	23	22
	E01012842	34	33	67	30	45	75	-4	12	8
	E01012843	34	37	71	30	42	72	-4	5	1
	E01012844	30	32	62	26	39	65	-4	7	3
	E01012845	34	35	69	28	38	66	-6	3	-3
	E01012846	33	35	68	33	45	78	0	10	10
	E01012847	27	29	56	47	47	94	20	18	38
	E01012848	30	23	53	34	21	55	4	-2	2
	E01012849	36	36	72	33	41	74	-3	5	2
Southcoates East	E01012894	41	40	71	54	60	114	13	20	43
	E01012895	33	34	73	38	43	81	5	9	8
	E01012896	47	47	69	46	72	118	-1	25	49
	E01012897	32	37	74	30	48	78	-2	11	4
	E01012898	34	37	81	31	44	75	-3	7	-6
Southcoates West	E01012899	34	37	76	38	40	78	4	3	2
	E01012900	38	35	53	29	36	65	-9	1	12
	E01012901	33	36	105	42	64	106	9	28	1
	E01012902	38	36	91	26	45	71	-12	9	-20
	E01012903	40	41	74	41	48	89	1	7	15
Drypool	E01012804	35	35	70	32	50	82	-3	15	12
	E01012805	34	29	64	41	46	87	7	17	23
	E01012806	34	34	67	43	50	93	9	16	26
	E01012807	33	33	67	33	38	71	0	5	4
	E01012808	42	39	81	36	47	83	-6	8	2
	E01012809	42	36	78	44	49	93	2	13	15
	E01012810	44	44	88	41	40	81	-3	-4	-7
	E01012811	38	35	73	31	27	58	-7	-8	-15

Ward	Lower layer super output area	Original quota, survey respondents and comparisons between the two, by gender and LLSOA								
		Original quota			Survey respondents			Comparisons		
		Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
Myton	E01012850	58	38	96	47	54	101	-11	16	5
	E01012851	62	42	104	34	34	68	-28	-8	-36
	E01012852	46	36	83	51	48	99	5	12	16
	E01012853	59	41	100	44	17	61	-15	-24	-39
	E01012854	67	36	104	99	33	132	32	-3	28
	E01012855	52	39	91	37	42	79	-15	3	-12
	E01012856	42	37	79	44	56	100	2	19	21
	E01012857	50	36	87	65	66	131	15	30	44
Newington	E01012858	44	46	90	39	64	103	-5	18	13
	E01012859	39	34	73	43	54	97	4	20	24
	E01012860	34	34	68	29	35	64	-5	1	-4
	E01012861	17	13	30	12	11	23	-5	-2	-7
	E01012862	34	33	67	45	40	85	11	7	18
	E01012863	36	34	70	28	36	64	-8	2	-6
	E01012864	45	35	81	44	39	83	-1	4	2
	E01012865	37	35	72	32	43	75	-5	8	3
St Andrews	E01012889	38	37	81	42	40	82	4	3	1
	E01012890	27	25	67	29	34	63	2	9	-4
	E01012891	59	47	94	53	40	93	-6	-7	-1
	E01012892	48	42	69	44	64	108	-4	22	39
	E01012893	36	38	71	46	45	91	10	7	20
Boothferry	E01012770	37	38	75	30	46	76	-7	8	1
	E01012771	37	37	73	42	38	80	5	1	7
	E01012772	37	34	72	40	45	85	3	11	13
	E01012773	37	39	76	35	49	84	-2	10	8
	E01012774	36	36	71	32	49	81	-4	13	10
	E01012775	32	36	68	28	44	72	-4	8	4
	E01012776	34	38	71	32	43	75	-2	5	4
	E01012777	34	39	73	30	34	64	-4	-5	-9

Ward	Lower layer super output area	Original quota, survey respondents and comparisons between the two, by gender and LLSOA								
		Original quota			Survey respondents			Comparisons		
		Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
Derringham	E01012796	32	32	64	38	31	69	6	-1	5
	E01012797	31	33	64	30	34	64	-1	1	0
	E01012798	35	42	76	32	46	78	-3	4	2
	E01012799	27	29	57	26	40	66	-1	11	9
	E01012800	35	35	70	33	47	80	-2	12	10
	E01012801	35	34	69	36	29	65	1	-5	-4
	E01012802	33	33	66	40	44	84	7	11	18
	E01012803	31	35	66	32	36	68	1	1	2
Pickering	E01012882	39	38	77	39	53	92	0	15	15
	E01012883	35	41	76	29	40	69	-6	-1	-7
	E01012884	43	47	90	36	59	95	-7	12	5
	E01012885	44	47	91	59	61	120	15	14	29
	E01012886	40	41	81	46	71	117	6	30	36
	E01012887	37	35	72	25	41	66	-12	6	-6
	E01012888	38	36	74	50	64	114	12	28	40
Avenue	E01012756	36	37	73	31	47	78	-5	10	5
	E01012757	40	38	78	46	60	106	6	22	28
	E01012758	39	35	74	58	38	96	19	3	22
	E01012759	40	39	79	36	42	78	-4	3	-1
	E01012760	35	33	68	63	53	116	28	20	48
	E01012761	46	39	85	44	47	91	-2	8	6
	E01012762	39	35	73	38	41	79	-1	6	6
	E01012763	58	43	101	53	42	95	-5	-1	-6
Bricknell	E01012791	42	41	83	38	52	90	-4	11	7
	E01012792	36	37	73	37	52	89	1	15	16
	E01012793	35	41	77	50	38	88	15	-3	11
	E01012794	36	36	71	34	41	75	-2	5	4
	E01012795	42	47	89	40	52	92	-2	5	3
Newland	E01012866	37	35	73	58	65	123	21	30	50
	E01012867	35	32	67	36	40	76	1	8	9
	E01012868	41	38	78	46	47	93	5	9	15
	E01012869	43	36	79	47	50	97	4	14	18
	E01012870	36	39	74	40	42	82	4	3	8
	E01012871	50	40	90	64	47	111	14	7	21
	E01012872	47	38	84	48	36	84	1	-2	0

Appendix B: 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 estimated⁷³ 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 category⁷⁴, 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.

⁷³ 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.

⁷⁴ This is unlikely to be the case, but it would be difficult to model the distribution.

HEALTH and LIFESTYLE in Hull 2011

We are asking people in the whole of Hull to give us a picture of their health and lifestyle.
This will help us to plan local services which meet your needs.

Tell us about you!

- Everything you tell us will be treated in the **strictest confidence** – we definitely won't pass your details on to anyone else.
- Please **follow the instructions** for each question carefully. Some of them ask you to tick one box, and some more than one box.
- **Please return** your completed questionnaire to the person who called at your door. They are from a company called Information by Design and they are collecting the information for us.
- If you have **any questions** please telephone Dawn Downs, Operations Manager at Information by Design on (01482) 467467.

Return this and your name will be entered into a prize draw to win a top prize of a £300, with a second prize of £100 and two third prizes of £50 (high street store vouchers)..

NHS Hull

Health and Lifestyle Survey 2011

ABOUT YOU

Q1. Are you male or female? ☐₁ Male ☐₂ Female

Q2. How old are you? years

Q3. What is your postcode?

H	U		
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If you don't know, what is your house number and street?

YOUR GENERAL HEALTH

Q4. Overall, how would you rate your usual health: excellent, very good, good, fair, poor?

Excellent ☐₁ Very good ☐₂ Good ☐₃ Fair ☐₄ Poor ☐₅ Don't know ☐₆

Q5. During the past 4 weeks, how much did physical health problems limit your usual physical activities (such as walking or climbing stairs)?

Not at all ☐₁ Very little ☐₂ Somewhat ☐₃ Quite a lot ☐₄ Could not do physical activities ☐₅

Q6. During the past 4 weeks, how much difficulty did you have doing your daily work, both at home and away from home, because of your physical health?

None at all	A little bit	Some	Quite a lot	Could not do daily work
<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅

Q7. How much bodily pain have you had during the past 4 weeks?

None	Very mild	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Very severe
<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆

Q8. During the past 4 weeks, how much energy did you have?

Very much	Quite a lot	Some	A little	None
<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅

Q9. During the past 4 weeks, how much did your physical health or emotional problems limit your usual social activities with family or friends?

Not at all	Very little	Somewhat	Quite a lot	Could not do social activities
<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅

Q10. During the past 4 weeks, how much have you been bothered by emotional problems (such as feeling anxious, depressed or irritable)?

Not at all	Slightly	Moderately	Quite a lot	Extremely
<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅

Q11. During the past 4 weeks, how much did personal or emotional problems keep you from doing your usual work, school or daily activities?

Not at all	Very little	Somewhat	Quite a lot	Could not do daily activities
<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅

Q12. Do you have any illness or disability which has lasted for longer than a month?

Yes

☐ ₁

No

☐ ₂

If 'no', go to Q13. Otherwise continue with Q12a.

Q12a. Does this illness or disability limit your activities in any way?

Yes

☐ ₁

No

☐ ₂

Q13. Are you registered as disabled as described under the Disability Discrimination Act?

Yes

☐ ₁

No

☐ ₂

Q14. Which of these sentences best describes the amount of stress or pressure you experienced in the past 12 months?

I have been completely free of stress or pressure ☐ ₁

I have experienced a small amount of stress or pressure ☐ ₂

I have experienced a moderate amount of stress or pressure ☐ ₃

I have experienced a large amount of stress or pressure ☐ ₄

With the next 5 questions (15a-15e) it is important, if you feel one category does not describe the full situation, to choose the one which is nearest to your current state.

Q15a. Which of these describes your usual state

I have no problems
with walking about

☐ ₁

I have some problems
with walking about

☐ ₂

I can't walk about

☐ ₃

Q15b. Which of these describes your usual state

I have no problems
with self-care

☐ ₁

I have some problems with
washing or dressing myself

☐ ₂

I am unable to wash
or dress myself

☐ ₃

**Q15c. Which of these describes your usual state (with regard to work,
study, housework, family or leisure activities)**

I have no problems with
performing my usual
activities

☐ ₁

I have some problems with
performing my usual
activities

☐ ₂

I am unable to perform my
usual activities

☐ ₃

Q15d. Which of these describes your usual state

I have no pain
or discomfort

☐ ₁

I have some pain
or discomfort

☐ ₂

I have extreme
pain or discomfort

☐ ₃

Q15e. Which of these describes your usual state

I am not anxious
or depressed

☐ ₁

I am moderately
anxious or depressed

☐ ₂

I am extremely anxious
or depressed

☐ ₃

**Q16. To help you say how good or bad your health is, imagine a scale on which
the best health you can imagine anyone can have is 100 and the worst
health you can imagine anyone can have is 0. Please indicate on this scale
how good or bad you feel YOUR health is today. Enter the number in the
boxes.**

Indicated number
0-100

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Q17. These questions are about how you feel and how things have been with you during the past 4 weeks. For each question, please give the one answer that comes closest to the way you have been feeling. How much of the time during the past 4 weeks... Tick one box in each row.

	All of the time	Most of the time	Some of the time	A little of the time	None of the time
Have you been nervous?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
Have you felt so down in the dumps that nothing could cheer you up?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
Have you felt calm and peaceful?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
Have you felt downhearted and low?.	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅

Q18. Do you have or has your doctor told you that you have any of the following medical conditions? If you have none of the conditions listed, tick the final ('none of the above') box.

	Yes
Heart problems or heart disease....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁
Breathing problems.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁
Previous stroke.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁
Diabetes.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁
Cancer (previous five years).....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁
None of the above.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁

If yes, specify type: _____

Q19. The last time you went to a dentist, was it NHS or private?

NHS	Private	Don't know	Never been to a dentist
<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄

Q20. When did you last go to the dentist?

<input type="checkbox"/> ₁ During the past 12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅ Between 5 and 10 years ago
<input type="checkbox"/> ₂ Between 1 and 2 years ago	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆ More than 10 years ago
<input type="checkbox"/> ₃ Between 2 and 3 years ago	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇ Never
<input type="checkbox"/> ₄ Between 3 and 5 years ago	

Q21. Are you responsible for the long term care of? *Please tick one box for each line.*

	Yes	No
Sick or disabled partner.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂
Sick or disabled children.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂
Other sick or disabled relatives.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂
Elderly relatives (not sick).....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂
Sick or disabled friends.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂
Parents.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂
Someone else.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂

If 'yes' to any of these, continue with Q21a. Otherwise go to Q22.

Q21a. In the last year, have you performed any of these activities for anyone that you care for? *Answer the question for all people you might have said above that you care for. Tick one box in each row.*

	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	Never
Helping the person wash, dress or feed themselves, etc.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
Giving them medication.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
Doing housework (cleaning and clothes washing, etc) or gardening for them.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
Helping with finances (pay bills, etc).....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
Preparing meals for them.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
Going shopping for them (food, medication)	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
Giving them lifts (to doctor's or hospital appointments, etc).....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
Other caring activity, please specify	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅

Q21b. If you are responsible for the long term care of another person (Q21), how many hours per week do you spend in caring for that person(s). Tick one box – include any time you spend travelling so that you can do these activities.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> ₁ Less than 1 hour per week | <input type="checkbox"/> ₆ 35 to 49 hours per week |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ₂ 1 to 4 hours per week | <input type="checkbox"/> ₇ 50 to 99 hours per week |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ₃ 5 to 9 hours per week | <input type="checkbox"/> ₈ 100 hours or more per week |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ₄ 10 to 19 hours per week | <input type="checkbox"/> ₉ varies – under 20 hours per week |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ₅ 20 to 34 hours per week | <input type="checkbox"/> ₁₀ varies – 20 or more hours per week |

YOUR DOCTOR

Q22. Are you registered with a GP/doctor?

NHS

☐₁

Private

☐₂

Not registered

☐₃

Don't know

☐₄

If you are registered with an NHS doctor, continue with Q22a. Otherwise go to Q23.

Q22a. Who is your GP/doctor? (please enter all the information you can remember)

Name of GP/doctor: _____

Practice name: _____

Street: _____

City/Town/Village: _____

GP practice (office use only)

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LIFESTYLE AND BEHAVIOUR

Q23. Generally speaking, do you think that you have a healthy diet? *(Mark one box only)*

Yes

☐ ₁

No

☐ ₂

Don't know what
a healthy diet is

☐ ₃

Don't know if I have
a healthy diet

☐ ₄

Q24. In general, how many portions of fruit or vegetables do you eat each day **(excluding potatoes)**? *(for example, one portion is one medium sized apple, banana, pear, orange or tomato, 2-3 plums, a handful of grapes, three heaped tablespoons of peas, carrots or cabbage, half a larger fruit or vegetable such as a pepper or grapefruit, count pure fruit juice as one portion regardless of amount per day)*

Write in **number** of portions (enter zero if none)

Q25. How often do you drink alcohol?

☐ ₁ Everyday

☐ ₂ 4 – 6 days a week

☐ ₃ 1 – 3 days a week

☐ ₄ 1 – 3 days a month

☐ ₅ Less than once a month

☐ ₆ Never (go to Q29)

If you 'never' drink alcohol, go to Q29. Otherwise continue with Q26.

Q26. Thinking back over the last 7 days, did you drink any alcohol?

Yes

☐ ₁

No

☐ ₂

If 'no' go to Q28a (for men) or Q28b (for women). Otherwise continue with Q27.

Q27. If you did drink alcohol, please say how much you drank in the last 7 days by filling in the table below: (please write in the approximate **number** of drinks in each section, enter zero if none)

	Pints (586ml) or large bottle/cans (500ml)	Standard can (440ml)	Small cans/bottles (330ml)
Ordinary beer, lager or cider (e.g. Carling, Stella, Carlsberg, Guinness, John Smith's, Tetley's, Strongbow, Magners)			
Strong beer, lager or cider (e.g. Tenants Extra, Special Brew, white cider)			
	Small glass	Large glass	Bottles
Wine			
	Pub measure glass	Home glass	
Spirits, shorts, shots (whisky, gin, vodka, etc), sherry, fortified wine, etc			
	Standard bottles		
Alcopops (e.g. Bacardi Breezers, Vodka Ice)			
Other alcohol (specify type of alcohol and amount):		type/amount:	

Men and women tolerate alcohol differently, so the next two questions are very similar to each other. Men should answer the first question (Q28a) and women should answer the second question (Q28b). Then all men and women should continue with Q29.

Q28a. FOR MEN ONLY: How often do you drink 8 or more units of alcohol on a single day? (where 8 units is 4 pints or 5 small glasses of wine (just under one bottle of wine) or 8 pub measures of whisky)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> ₁ Everyday | <input type="checkbox"/> ₄ 1 – 3 days a month |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ₂ 4 – 6 days a week | <input type="checkbox"/> ₅ Less than once a month |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ₃ 1 – 3 days a week | <input type="checkbox"/> ₆ Never |

Q28b. FOR WOMEN ONLY: How often do you drink 6 or more units of alcohol on a single day? (where 6 units is 4 small glasses of wine (two-thirds of a bottle of wine) or 3 pints or 6 pub measures of vodka)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> ₁ Everyday | <input type="checkbox"/> ₄ 1 – 3 days a month |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ₂ 4 – 6 days a week | <input type="checkbox"/> ₅ Less than once a month |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ₃ 1 – 3 days a week | <input type="checkbox"/> ₆ Never |

Q29. Have you smoked any tobacco in the last 7 days?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Yes | No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ₁ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₂ |

Q30. Which statement suits you best?

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| I smoke daily | I now smoke but not every day | I used to smoke but I do not smoke at all now | I have never smoked |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ₁ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₂ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₃ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₄ |

If you have NEVER smoked, please go to Q34.

If you are an EX-SMOKER, please go to Q33.

Otherwise continue with Q31.

Q31. CURRENT SMOKERS: In a day, how many cigarettes, cigars and ounces of tobacco do you usually smoke? (please state how many and enter zero if none)

Cigarettes.....	<input type="text"/>	in a day
Cigars.....	<input type="text"/>	in a day
Ounces of tobacco	<input type="text"/>	in a day

Q32. CURRENT SMOKERS: How many years have you been a smoker? (approximately)

I have smoked for years

Q33. EX-SMOKERS: Approximately how many years ago did you give up smoking?

I gave up smoking years ago

Q34. In a usual week, how many times do you exercise for at least 30 minutes?

	Never	Once or twice a week	Three or four times a week	Five or more times a week
Vigorous Exercise (e.g. running, jogging, squash, swimming lengths, aerobics, fast cycling, football)	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄
Moderate Exercise (e.g. fast walking, dancing, gentle swimming, golf, heavy housework, heavy gardening/digging)	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄
Light Exercise (e.g. walking at average pace, table tennis, light housework, light gardening/weeding)	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄

Q35. Now looking at this in a bit more detail, can you tell us how many minutes in total you undertook moderate or vigorous exercise or physical activity during the last 7 days? Please write in the boxes the number of *minutes* of exercise each day OR tick the final ('none in the last week') box if you did not undertake any moderate or vigorous exercise in the last week.

	NUMBER OF MINUTES OF EXERCISE LAST WEEK							None in last week (tick box)
	Last Mon	Last Tue	Last Wed	Last Thu	Last Fri	Last Sat	Last Sun	
Vigorous/moderate exercise (see Q34 for examples)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Q36. How tall are you? (Please answer in feet and inches to the nearest inch or in metres to the nearest centimetre)

<input type="text"/>	feet and	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	inches	OR	<input type="text"/>	•	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	metres
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Q37. How much do you weigh? *(Please answer in stones and pounds to the nearest pound or in kilograms to the nearest 0.1kg)*

		stones	and			pounds	OR				●		kilograms
--	--	--------	-----	--	--	--------	----	--	--	--	---	--	-----------

HOW YOU FEEL ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND LIFESTYLE

Q38. Here are some statements that other people have made. Please tick one box for each row to show how much you agree or disagree with each of them.

	Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
I feel good about myself	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇
I get a lot of pleasure from taking risks	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇
I generally focus on the here and now rather than worry about the future	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇
I learn from my mistakes	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇

Q39. Here are some things that other people have said they would like to have over the course of their lives. Could you tell me how important each of them is to you personally? *Please tick one box on the scale from 1-7, where 1 is not at all important and 7 is very important.*

	Not at all important						Very important
To have money, wealth and possessions.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇
To have an image that others find appealing.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇

Q40. Here are some more statements that we would like you to look at. Please tick one box for each row to show how much you agree or disagree with each of them.

	Disagree strongly	Disagree	Disagree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree slightly	Agree	Agree strongly
Following a healthy lifestyle is an effective way to reduce my chances of becoming ill	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇
If you don't have your health you don't have anything	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇
There is nothing more important than good health	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇
I'm very involved in my health	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇
I am in control of my own health	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇
The main thing which affects my health is what I personally do	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇
If a person is meant to get ill, it doesn't matter what a doctor tells them to do, they will get ill anyway	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇
I intend to lead a healthy lifestyle over the next 12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇

Q41. For you, would leading a healthy lifestyle be... Answer on a scale of 1 to 7 with 1 "extremely difficult" and 7 "extremely easy".

Extremely difficult							Extremely easy
<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇	

Q42. How much control do you believe you have over whether or not you can lead a healthy lifestyle over the following year? *Answer on a scale of 1 to 7 with 1 “no control” and 7 “complete control”.*

No control						Complete control
<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇

Q43. For you, would leading a healthy lifestyle be... *Answer on a scale of 1 to 7 with 1 “not enjoyable” and 7 “enjoyable”.*

Not enjoyable						Enjoyable
<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇

Q44. Which of these best describes your view: “If I don’t lead a healthy lifestyle, my health could be at risk . . .”

In the next 12 months	In the next few years	In the next 10-20 years	Much later in my life	Not at all
<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅

Q45. Compared with other people of your age, how likely do you think it is that you will get seriously ill at some point over the next few years?

I am much MORE likely to get seriously ill than other people of my age	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁
I am a little more likely	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂
No more or less likely	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃
I am a little less likely	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄
I am much LESS likely to get seriously ill than other people of my age	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
I already have a serious illness	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆

Q46. In general, how big an impact do you think the following would have on someone's health? *Please mark only one box per line.*

	Very big effect	Fairly big effect	Fairly small effect	Very small effect	No effect
Giving up smoking.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
Eating a healthier diet.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
Reducing alcohol levels.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
Doing more exercise.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
Achieving and maintaining a healthy weight.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
Reducing stress levels	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅

ABOUT YOU

Q47. Which, if any, of the following qualifications do you have?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> ₁ GCSE/CSE/O levels | <input type="checkbox"/> ₅ Higher degree or postgraduate qualifications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ₂ 'AS' or 'A' levels | <input type="checkbox"/> ₆ Other qualifications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ₃ HNC/Technical qualifications | <input type="checkbox"/> ₇ None of the above |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ₄ Degree (or equivalent) | |

If 'other', please specify:

Q48. What is your ethnic group? *(please tick a box to indicate your cultural background)*

White	English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	
	Irish.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	
	Gypsy or Irish Traveller.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	
	Any other White background.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	Please specify: _____
Mixed multiple ethnic groups	White & Black Caribbean.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	
	White & Black African.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	
	White & Asian.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇	
	Any other Mixed or multiple ethnic background	<input type="checkbox"/> ₈	Please specify: _____
Asian / Asian British	Indian.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉	
	Bangladeshi.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₀	
	Pakistani.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₁	
	Chinese.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₂	
	Any other Asian background.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₃	Please specify: _____
Black / African / Caribbean/ Black British	Caribbean.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₄	
	African.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₅	
	Any other Black/African/Caribbean background	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₆	Please specify: _____
Other ethnic group	Arab.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₇	
	Any other ethnic group.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₈	Please specify: _____

Q49. What is your nationality?

British
☐ ₁

Other
☐ ₂

Rather not say
☐ ₃

If 'other', please specify:

If 'British' to go Q51. Otherwise continue with Q50.

The only reason we are asking this next question is that people from different backgrounds have different health needs and we need to know about the health of ALL groups of individuals in Hull in order to fulfil our health responsibilities. Your responses are strictly confidential and will not be given to any other organisation.

Q50. If you are NOT British, would you be prepared to tell us your current status in the UK? Please tick one response only.

- ☐₁ Student
- ☐₂ Asylum seeker
- ☐₃ Failed asylum seeker
- ☐₄ Refugee (granted asylum in last 10 years)
- ☐₅ Refugee (granted asylum more than 10 years ago)
- ☐₆ EU citizen and working temporarily in UK (less than 2 years)
- ☐₇ EU citizen and working long-term in UK (more than 2 years)
- ☐₈ Non-EU citizen and working temporarily in UK (less than 2 years)
- ☐₉ Non-EU citizen and working long-term in UK (more than 2 years)
- ☐₁₀ Other

If 'other', please specify:

Q51. On a scale of one to ten, how would you rate the fluency of your spoken English? One if you are fluent/speak very good English and ten if you do not speak English at all.

- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Fluent /
speak very
good
English | <input type="checkbox"/> ₁ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₂ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₃ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₄ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₅ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₆ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₇ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₈ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₉ | Do not
speak
English at
all |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|

Q52. What is your country of birth?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> ₁ England | <input type="checkbox"/> ₅ Eire / Republic of Ireland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ₂ Wales | <input type="checkbox"/> ₆ Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ₃ Scotland | <input type="checkbox"/> ₇ Rather not say |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ₄ Northern Ireland | |

If 'other', please specify:

Q53. What language do you generally speak at home?

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| English | Other | Rather not say |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ₁ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₂ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₃ |

If 'other', please specify:

Q54. What is your religion?

- ☐₁ No religion
- ☐₂ Christian (including Church of England, Catholic, Protestant and all other Christian dominations)
- ☐₃ Buddhist
- ☐₄ Hindu
- ☐₅ Jewish
- ☐₆ Muslim
- ☐₇ Sikh
- ☐₈ Any other religion
- ☐₉ Rather not say

If 'other', please specify:

Q55. How would you describe your sexual orientation?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> ₁ Straight/heterosexual | <input type="checkbox"/> ₅ Transgender |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ₂ Bisexual | <input type="checkbox"/> ₆ Rather not say |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ₃ Lesbian/gay women | <input type="checkbox"/> ₇ None of these |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ₄ Gay man | |

Q56. Are you currently in paid employment, either working for someone or self-employed? If working, how many hours per week?

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| Not working | <input type="checkbox"/> ₁ | | |
| Working for someone (employee) | <input type="checkbox"/> ₂ | } | I usually work: <input type="text"/> hours per week |
| Self-employed | <input type="checkbox"/> ₃ | | |

If you are currently working, go to Q58. Otherwise continue with Q57.

Q57. If you are not working, how would you describe your employment situation?

- ☐₁ At school or in other full time education (and not working)
- ☐₂ On a government training scheme
- ☐₃ Unemployed and looking for a job
- ☐₄ Unable to work because of long term sickness or disability
- ☐₅ Retired
- ☐₆ Looking after the home or family
- ☐₇ Other

If 'other', please specify:

Q58. Are you doing any studying at all? *You may have answered this question already (Q57) if you are a full-time student; if so, please tick 'yes' to this question (Q58) and continue with Q58a.*

Yes

☐ ₁

No

☐ ₂

If you are not doing any studying, go to Q59. Otherwise continue with Q58a.

Q58a. How many hours per week are you studying?

☐ ₉₉

Full time

OR

Number of hours per week

Q58b. What qualification, if any, do you hope to obtain after finishing your current studies?

☐ ₁

GCSE/CSE/O levels

☐ ₅

Higher degree or postgraduate qualifications

☐ ₂

'AS' or 'A' levels

☐ ₆

Other qualifications

☐ ₃

HNC/Technical qualifications

☐ ₇

None of the above

☐ ₄

Degree (or equivalent)

If 'other', please specify:

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR HOME/HOUSEHOLD

This section asks about your household, the area in which you live and your relationships with family and friends. These things have been shown to influence health and this is the reason we are asking you these questions.

Q59. How many children aged under 18 years live in your household? *(enter zero if none)*

Number of children aged under 18 years

If there are no children in your household go to Q60. Otherwise continue with Q59a.

Q59a. If there are children in the household, what are their ages?

Child 1.....	<input type="text"/>	years	Child 6.....	<input type="text"/>	years
Child 2.....	<input type="text"/>	years	Child 7.....	<input type="text"/>	years
Child 3.....	<input type="text"/>	years	Child 8.....	<input type="text"/>	years
Child 4.....	<input type="text"/>	years	Child 9.....	<input type="text"/>	years
Child 5.....	<input type="text"/>	years	Child 10.....	<input type="text"/>	years

Q60. How many adults (aged 18+) live in your household including yourself?
Enter the **number** of adults. Count yourself, so if you are the only adult in your household, please enter '1'.

There are a total of adults in my household (including myself)

If there is just you in your household go to Q61. Otherwise continue with Q60a.

Q60a. If there is one or more other adult in your household, how are they related to you? (specify the **number** in each category – enter zero if 'none')

	Number		Number
Husband/Wife/Partner.....	<input type="text"/>	Aunt/uncle.....	<input type="text"/>
Parent (or step-parent).....	<input type="text"/>	Cousin.....	<input type="text"/>
Son/daughter (or in-law).....	<input type="text"/>	Friend.....	<input type="text"/>
Brother/sister (or in-law or step/half brother/sister).....	<input type="text"/>	Lodger.....	<input type="text"/>
Grandparent.....	<input type="text"/>	Other.....	<input type="text"/>
Grandchild.....	<input type="text"/>		

If 'other', please specify:

Q61. Do you have access to the internet at home, at work, college or school, or somewhere else? *Please mark one box per row.*

	Yes	No
At home.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂
At work, college, school, etc.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂
At another fixed location, e.g. local library.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂
On the move, e.g. through your smartphone..	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂

Q62. Is the house/flat in which you live:

☐₁ Rented from Housing Association

☐₂ Rented from Council

☐₃ Rented from private landlord

☐₄ Owned (including mortgaged)

☐₅ Other

☐₆ Don't know

If 'other', please specify:

We'd like to ask you about the total income for your household now. Household income is also related to health, and we'd like to look at the link more closely. All information you provide on this questionnaire is completely confidential.

Q63. What is the total income for your household?

	Yearly	Monthly	Weekly
<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	£0 to £4,999	£0 to £417	£0 to £96
<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	£5,000 to £9,999	£418 to £833	£97 to £192
<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	£10,000 to £14,999	£834 to £1,250	£193 to £288
<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	£15,000 to £19,999	£1,251 to £1,667	£289 to £385
<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	£20,000 to £29,999	£1,668 to £2,500	£386 to £577
<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	£30,000 to £39,999	£2,501 to £3,333	£578 to £769
<input type="checkbox"/> ₇	£40,000 to £49,999	£3,334 to £4,167	£770 to £962
<input type="checkbox"/> ₈	£50,000 to £69,999	£4,168 to £5,833	£963 to £1,346
<input type="checkbox"/> ₉	£70,000 to £99,999	£5,834 to £8,333	£1,347 to £1,923
<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₀	More than £100,000	More than £8,333	More than £1,923
<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₁	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₂	Rather not say	Rather not say	Rather not say

Q64. Is this your income before taxes (the amount that might be written on your payslip) or is it after taxes (the amount of money you have to spend)?

After tax	Before tax	Don't know	Rather not say
<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄

INFORMATION ABOUT THE AREA IN WHICH YOU LIVE

This section is about the area in which you live and your relationship with family, friends and neighbours. By area, I mean the area within a 15-20 minute walk or a 5-10 minute drive from your home.

Q65. How long have you lived in this area?

Lived in area a total of years and months

Q66. Please say whether you are satisfied or dissatisfied with these aspects of the local community. Please mark one box for each line.

	Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Open space: trees, grass, parks, play areas	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
Street appearance: pavements, front gardens, walls, fences, litter	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
Traffic: noise, pollution, safety	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
Parking	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
Anti-social behaviour and crime	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅

Q67. Thinking generally about what you expect of your local health services how would you rate them?

Very good ☐₁ Good ☐₂ Average ☐₃ Poor ☐₄ Very poor ☐₅ Don't know ☐₆

Q68. Safety in your local area

	Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Never goes out
How safe do you feel walking alone in this area during daytime?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅

Q69. If you stated that you never went out (in Q68), how safe do you think you would feel if you did go out?

	Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe
How safe would you feel walking alone in this area during daytime?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄
How safe would you feel walking alone in this area after dark?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄

Q70. Would you say that you are well informed about things which affect your area?

Yes	No	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃

Q71. Do you feel you can influence decisions that affect your area?

Yes	No	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃

Q72. Have you been involved in any local organisations over the past 3 years?

Yes	No
<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂

If 'yes', what organisation(s):

Q73. Still thinking about the same area, how much of a problem are these things?

	Very big problem	Fairly big problem	Minor problem	Not a problem	Don't know
Graffiti or vandalism.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
Verbal or physical threat or aggression.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
Crime.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅

Q74. In the past 3 years have you taken any of the following actions in an attempt to solve a local problem?

	Yes	No
Written to a local newspaper.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂
Contacted the appropriate organisation to deal with the problem, e.g. the council.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂
Contacted a local councillor or MP.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂
Attended a protest meeting or joined an action group.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂
Thought about it, but did not do anything about it.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂
None of these.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂
Other action.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂
There was no local problem that required a solution.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂

Q75. Would you say that you trust...

- ☐₁ Most of the people in your neighbourhood
- ☐₂ Many of the people in your neighbourhood
- ☐₃ A few of the people in your neighbourhood
- ☐₄ You do not trust people in your neighbourhood
- ☐₅ Don't know

Q76. How much trust would you say you have in the following groups and organisations? Please mark one box for each line.

	A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know
Local police.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
Local health services.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
Local schools.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
Local council.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
Neighbours.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
Friends.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
Family.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅

Q77. Would you say this neighbourhood is a place where neighbours look out for each other?

Yes

☐ ₁

No

☐ ₂

Don't know

☐ ₃

Q78. Taking everything into account to what extent are you satisfied or dissatisfied with your neighbourhood as a place to live?
Please mark one box only.

Very
satisfied

☐ ₁

Fairly
satisfied

☐ ₂

Neither
satisfied nor
dissatisfied

☐ ₃

Fairly
dissatisfied

☐ ₄

Very
dissatisfied

☐ ₅

INFORMATION ABOUT FAMILY/FRIENDS AND SUPPORT

Q79. Not counting the people you live with, how often do you speak to family members?

☐ ₁

Every day

☐ ₅

Once or twice a month

☐ ₂

5 or 6 days a week

☐ ₆

Once every couple of months

☐ ₃

3 or 4 days a week

☐ ₇

Once or twice a year

☐ ₄

Once or twice a week

☐ ₈

Not at all in last 12 months

Q80. Not counting the people you live with, how often do you speak to friends (who are not family or neighbours)?

☐ ₁

Every day

☐ ₅

Once or twice a month

☐ ₂

5 or 6 days a week

☐ ₆

Once every couple of months

☐ ₃

3 or 4 days a week

☐ ₇

Once or twice a year

☐ ₄

Once or twice a week

☐ ₈

Not at all in last 12 months

Q81. How often do you speak to neighbours (who are not family members or friends)?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> ₁ Every day | <input type="checkbox"/> ₅ Once or twice a month |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ₂ 5 or 6 days a week | <input type="checkbox"/> ₆ Once every couple of months |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ₃ 3 or 4 days a week | <input type="checkbox"/> ₇ Once or twice a year |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ₄ Once or twice a week | <input type="checkbox"/> ₈ Not at all in last 12 months |

Q82. How often do you communicate with family, friends or other people through texting, email, chat rooms, MSN, Facebook, Bebo, etc?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> ₁ Every day | <input type="checkbox"/> ₅ Once or twice a month |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ₂ 5 or 6 days a week | <input type="checkbox"/> ₆ Once every couple of months |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ₃ 3 or 4 days a week | <input type="checkbox"/> ₇ Once or twice a year |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ₄ Once or twice a week | <input type="checkbox"/> ₈ Not at all in last 12 months |

Q83. 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? *Don't include people who live with you.*

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| None | One or two | Three or four | Five or more |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ₁ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₂ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₃ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₄ |

Q84. If you were ill in bed and needed help at home, could you ask anyone for help (including those who live with you)?

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Yes | No | Don't know/depends |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ₁ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₂ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₃ |

Q85.and tell me who you would ask for help if ill in bed? *Please tick one response for each row.*

	Yes	No
Husband/wife/partner.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂
Other household member.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂
Other family or relative (outside the house)...	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂
Friend.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂
Neighbour.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂
Community, voluntary or other organisation..	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂
Would prefer not to ask for help.....	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂

Q86. In general, if you had a serious crisis, how many people, if any, do you feel you could turn to for comfort and support?

Number of people (record number 0 to 15
and if more than 15 record number as 15)

FURTHER RESEARCH

NHS Hull wants the local people to have a real influence on Hull's health services and the way they develop in the future. To help us do this, we'd like to ask you if you'd be willing to help with future research. For example, attending a group to discuss health, lifestyle and behaviour, and health services. ***It is completely voluntary and all views expressed will be strictly anonymous. May we remind you that all answers will be completely confidential.***

Q87. Would you be willing to participate in future research for NHS Hull?

Yes ☐₁ No ☐₂

Signature _____
Date _____

Please complete your name and contact details on the next page so we can contact you to invite you to participate. Note that it is not guaranteed that you will be asked to participate in future research.

PRIZE DRAW

Q88. Would you like your name to be entered into the prize draw? *The first prize is £300, the second prize is £100 and there are two £50 third prizes. All prizes will be high street store vouchers.*

Yes ☐₁ No ☐₂

Please complete your name and contact details on the next page, otherwise we will be unable to contact you if you win.

MEMBERSHIP TO NHS HULL

Q89. NHS is asking people to become members. Would you be interested in joining? *Membership is free and you receive a discount card for use in shops and restaurants, a newsletter and invitations to attend different events which you can chose whether you attend. For more details, telephone (01482) 344739 or email membership@hullpct.nhs.uk*

Yes ☐₁ No ☐₂ Already a member ☐₃

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Mr / Mrs / Miss / Ms / Dr

Forename _____

Surname _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

Telephone number _____ (work)

Telephone number _____ (home)

Telephone number _____ (mobile)

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ABOUT THIS QUESTIONNAIRE

Q90. Did you complete this questionnaire yourself or was it completed by interview?

Self-completed ☐₁ Interview ☐₂

Q91. If interviewed, was this interview conducted in English?

Yes ☐₁ No ☐₂

If 'no', please specify language:

THANK-YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND YOUR HELP

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