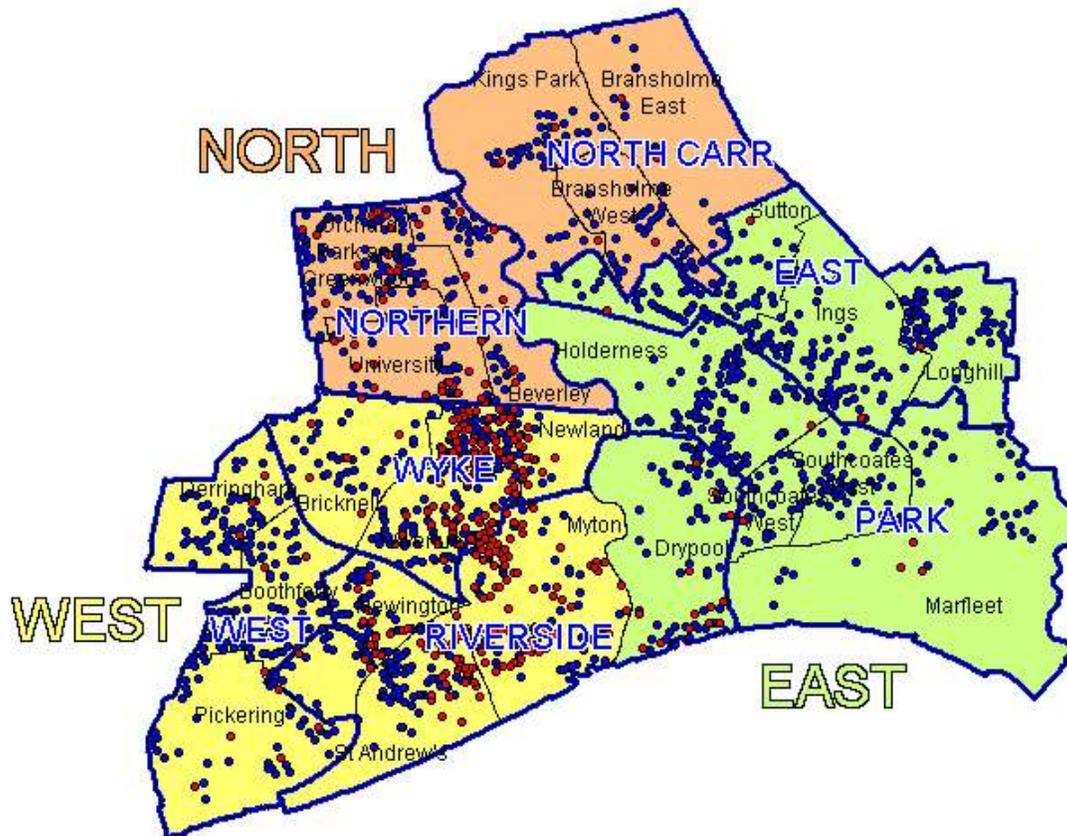




Teaching Primary Care Trust

## Hull's 2007

# Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic Survey Main Report



Public Health Intelligence team, Hull City Council

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The funding for the Health and Wellbeing Survey was provided by One Hull.

The Public Health Intelligence team within Hull Teaching Primary Care Trust / NHS Hull (who are now currently within Hull City Council) undertook all aspects of the survey with the exception of the fieldwork and data entry which were completed by SMSR.

For further information on other surveys conducted by the Public Health Intelligence team see: [www.hulljsna.com](http://www.hulljsna.com).

# **Hull's 2007 Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic Survey: Main Report**

## ***Key findings***

- As well as the BAME survey, a larger survey was completed in Hull with survey responders being representative of Hull's population. Findings from the BAME survey were compared with all responders in the main survey (of whom 6.6% were from BAME backgrounds).
- The majority of those participating in the BAME survey were Africans (31%), Other Asians (25%), Non-British White (24%) and Chinese (9%). In terms of status in UK, the biggest groups were those working temporarily in the UK (22%), failed asylum seekers (18%), refugees (15%) and students (15%). However, due to the sampling method we do not know how representative the survey participants are in relation to Hull's BAME population.
- Three-quarters of the Non-British White survey responders were working temporarily in the UK and most were Polish. Over 60% of Other Asians were asylum seekers or failed asylum seekers and a further 30% were refugees (mainly Iraqi and Kurdish). Almost 40% of Africans were asylum seekers or failed asylum seekers (mainly Congolese) and a further 22% were students.
- A high percentage of BAME survey responders were young males with the exception of Chinese whose age-gender distribution more closely matched that of the main survey.
- Over 80% of the BAME survey responders lived in West Locality and 15% lived in North Locality. Over half lived in Myton (28%) or Newland (24%) wards.
- Over 60% of Other Asians, one-third of Africans and around 50% or more of asylum seekers and refugees lived in the most deprived 20% of Hull, compared to 17% of main survey responders.
- Approximately one-third of asylum seekers, refugees and those working temporarily in the UK had poor fluency in spoken English.
- The highest percentage without qualifications were for asylum seekers and failed asylum seekers (both 38%) and main survey responders (33%).
- Asylum seekers, refugees and those working temporarily in the UK were more likely to live in households with a high number of adults, mainly adults not related to them. The household size for students was slightly lower. Almost two-thirds of main survey responders lived in a household with no children under 18 years. This percentage was higher for all other BAME groups except for Bangladeshis and Pakistanis (51%) and Caribbeans (62%).
- Over 60% of main survey responders lived in a house that was owned or mortgaged compared to 11% for BAME survey responders (all groups combined).
- Many people did not answer the income question (overall 42%, but ranging from 14% to 78%). Of those that did, 31% of main survey responders had a net household income more than the national average, but the percentage was much lower for Indians (8%), Bangladeshis and Pakistanis (7%), Other Asians (10%), Africans (9%) and Chinese (11%). Students, refugees and asylum seekers had the lowest incomes.
- Physical health was slightly poorer for main survey responders and Chinese due to their increased age, and worst for asylum seekers and refugees, particularly failed asylum seekers.
- Mental health was considerably poorer for asylum seekers (particularly failed) and refugees. One-third of failed asylum seekers were classified as being 'so unhappy that life was not worthwhile'. Cognition was also poorer for Chinese, asylum seekers and refugees.
- Almost one-quarter main survey responders had an illness or disability that lasted longer than a month which limited activity compared to 13% of Chinese, 11% of Bangladeshis and Pakistanis and less than 5% of other BAME groups. Nine percent of main survey responders were registered disabled compared to less than 5% of BAME survey responders.

### ***Key findings continued***

- Dental health was poor for Other Asians, Africans, asylum seekers, failed asylum seekers and refugees with over 40% having never visited a dentist (2% for main survey responders).
- Less than 10% had a lack of knowledge as to what constituted a healthy diet, except for Non-British White, Other Asians, Africans and Chinese (nearer 25%). The majority of the rest ate a healthy diet except for Other Asians. Of those with knowledge about a healthy diet, the majority had eaten healthier in the last year (up to 80% for main survey responders) with the exception of failed asylum seekers where the percentage was slightly less than 50%.
- Only one-quarter of main survey responders ate five or more portions of fruit and vegetables daily and similar percentages for Mixed, Caribbean and Chinese survey responders, and fewer than 15% for other groups.
- For most groups with the exception of those working short-term in the UK, there was a clear pattern of frequently eating meals cooked with fresh ingredients and rarely eating microwave meals and other convenience foods. This was particularly true for asylum seekers and refugees in particular failed asylum seekers. This may be associated with cost of such meals.
- Approximately one-quarter of main and Mixed survey responders never drank alcohol. The percentage was lower for Non-British White survey responders (15%), but higher for all other BAME groups (33% for Caribbeans to 76% for Bangladeshis and Pakistanis). Just over one-quarter of all main survey responders either had drank more than the recommended weekly alcohol units the previous week or exceeded the recommended daily alcohol units more than once a week. This percentage was similar for Indians, but higher for Non-British White (29%) and Other Asian (32%) survey responders, and for failed asylum seekers (26%) and those working short-term in the UK (29%). The percentage was approximately 20% or less for other groups.
- Twenty-six percent of main survey responders smoked daily and 5% smoked occasionally. One third of Non-British White and half of Other Asian survey responders smoked daily, with a similar 5% smoking occasionally. Similar daily smoking rates were observed for Mixed and Caribbean survey responders, but occasional smoking rates differed for these two groups (25% and 0% respectively). One third of asylum seekers and those working short-term in the UK smoked daily but around 40% of failed asylum seekers smoked daily.
- Twenty percent of main survey responders were classified obese; similar for Mixed and Chinese survey responders and failed asylum seekers, but higher for Caribbeans (29%). More Indians (71%), Other Asians (58%) and failed asylum seekers (59%) were overweight compared to main survey responders (61%). Combining overweight and obese, the prevalence was higher for Indians (77%), Caribbeans (67%), Other Asians (63%) and failed asylum seekers (64%) compared to the main survey responders (61%).
- Thirty percent of main survey responders exercised at a moderate level for at least 30 minutes for at least five times per week. This was higher for Bangladeshis and Pakistanis (52%) and Caribbeans (40%) but lower for Other Asians (15%). The percentage was also higher for students (45%), but lower for failed asylum seekers (13%).
- Fourteen percent of main survey responders felt 'a bit unsafe' or 'very unsafe' in their area during the daytime; it was considerably higher for Other Asians (44%), failed asylum seekers (54%) and asylum seekers (33%). Relatively few people spoke with non-household family, friends and neighbours all rarely (1.2% in main survey), but this was higher for Mixed, Indian, Other Asian, African, asylum seekers especially failed asylum seekers and refugees (up to 15%). However, the groups that did not have many relatives and friends living nearby or spoke rarely with non-household family and friends, tended to live in households with a number of friends that could be called upon in a crisis in particular those working short-term in the UK and failed asylum seekers.

# **Hull's 2007 Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic Survey: Main Report**

## **Contents**

See Appendix for list of tables and figures within this report

Summary .....	7
1. Aims .....	22
2. Methods.....	22
2.1. Adult Health and Lifestyle surveys .....	22
2.2. Ethnicity in main survey and BAME survey .....	23
2.3. Ethnicity compared to Census and other estimates .....	25
2.4. Survey methodology.....	27
2.5. Information collected .....	28
2.5.1. Questionnaire content .....	28
2.5.2. Measures of health status .....	29
3. Results .....	30
3.1. Characteristics of survey responders .....	30
3.1.1. Age and gender distribution .....	30
3.1.2. Geographical distribution .....	36
3.1.3. Index of Multiple Deprivation .....	38
3.1.4. Nationality, status in UK and language .....	43
3.1.5. Employment status.....	56
3.1.6. Studying .....	60
3.1.7. Qualifications.....	63
3.1.8. Information about the household.....	65
3.2. Health status .....	96
3.2.1. General physical health.....	96
3.2.2. Mental health.....	124
3.2.3. Dental health .....	129
3.3. Diet.....	134
3.4. Alcohol consumption .....	149
3.5. Smoking .....	163
3.6. Obesity .....	171
3.7. Exercise .....	176
3.8. Social capital .....	185
3.8.1. Longevity and enjoyment of local area .....	187
3.8.2. Safety.....	196
3.8.3. Civic engagement .....	200
3.8.4. Trust and neighbourliness.....	208
3.8.5. Social networks .....	212
3.8.6. Social support .....	223
4. Conclusions.....	230
5. References .....	231
6. Further Information.....	232

Appendix A .....	233
Survey methodology .....	233
Main survey .....	233
BAME survey.....	234
Appendix B .....	236
Quota sampling for main survey .....	236
Original gender/area/age quota .....	236
Original gender/area/employment quota .....	237
Actual gender/area/age survey responders .....	238
Actual gender/area/employment survey responders .....	239
Comparison of gender/area/age quota with actual survey responders.....	240
Comparison of gender/area/employment quota with actual survey responders ...	241
Appendix C .....	242
Health status classification for HUI .....	242
Appendix D .....	245
Population pyramids .....	245
Appendix E .....	254
Estimating household income after tax .....	254
Appendix F .....	255
List of tables.....	255
Appendix G.....	264
List of figures.....	264
Index.....	265

# **Hull's 2007 Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic Survey: Main Report**

## **Summary**

### ***Background to survey***

Two Health and Lifestyle surveys were completed in Hull during early 2007. The main survey involved 4,086 residents of Hull of whom 267 (6.6%) were from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) backgrounds. The BAME survey involved 1,163 residents of Hull. Health status and health behaviours for the 1,163 survey responders in the BAME survey responders will be compared to all the people in the 4,086 main survey who are representative sample of Hull residents in terms of their age, gender, geographic and employment status structure (including the 267 people from BAME backgrounds). Due to the sampling method used for the BAME survey, it is not possible to know how representative the survey responders are in relation to Hull's BAME population.

### ***BAME groups, status in UK and nationalities***

The majority of those participating in the BAME survey were African (348; 31%), Other Asians (271; 25%), Non-British White (265; 24%) and Chinese (102; 9%). In terms of status in UK, the biggest groups were those working temporarily in the UK (254; 22%), failed asylum seekers (199; 18%), refugees (168; 15%) and students (168; 15%).

The majority of the 265 Non-British White survey responders were working short-term in the UK (196; 74%) or long-term in the UK (36; 14%) and were mainly Polish (175 working short-term and 28 working long-term in UK). The majority of the 271 Other Asian survey responders were failed asylum seekers (114 (42%); 82 Iraqi, 17 Kurdish and 10 Iranian), refugees (82 (30%); 64 Iraqi and 15 Kurdish) and asylum seekers (50 (18%); 30 Iraqi and 14 Kurdish). The majority of the 348 Africans were students (70 (20%); 12 Nigerian, 8 Ghanian and 5 Kenyan), failed asylum seekers (70 (20%); 37 Congolese, 10 Angolan, 8 Zimbabwean and 6 Algerian), refugees (50 (14%); 20 Congolese, 7 Sudanese and 5 Zimbabwean), asylum seekers (45 (13%); 33 Congolese) and those working long-term in the UK (41 (12%); 9 Zimbabwean). [Nationalities are not stated if the numbers are less than five so the sum of the people with the listed nationalities could be less than the total within that group (for example, the 32 remaining Africans working long-term in the UK, 10 stated that they would rather not say and the remaining 22 people comprise 15 different nationalities). Furthermore, nationalities for combinations of BAME group and status in the UK combinations with less than 20 people are not given (for example, there were 15 Africans working short-term in the UK).]

### ***Demographics***

The majority of survey responders in the BAME survey were male with the exception of the Chinese. Over 70% of asylum seekers (both failed and seeking asylum) and refugees

in the survey were male, and two-thirds of those working both short-term and long-term in the UK. The majority of the BAME survey responders were less than 35 years of age with the exception of Chinese whose ages were more evenly distributed across the range. The BAME survey responders tended to live in the wards of Myton (28%), Newland (24%), Avenue (14%), University (9%) and St Andrews (9%). In terms of the local authority's Areas, this meant that most lived in Riverside (43%), Wyke (39%) and Northern (14%). The majority lived in the PCT's West (82%) or North (15%) locality.

Over 60% of Other Asians and one-third of Africans lived in geographical areas in Hull which were among the most deprived 20% of areas locally, compared to 17% for main survey responders. Approximately a half or more of asylum seekers (failed and seeking asylum) and refugees lived in the most deprived 20% areas in Hull with a further quarter living in the second most locally deprived quintile.

### ***Fluency in spoken English***

Non-British survey responders were asked to rate their fluency in spoken English, and half of Chinese and 40% of Non-British White and Other Asian survey responders rated their fluency as poor (score 8-10 on a scale of 1=fluent to 10=don't speak English at all). Between one-quarter and 40% of asylum seekers (failed and seeking asylum), refugees and those working short-term in the UK also rated their spoken English as poor. The majority of Caribbeans (90%) and Indians (53%) spoken English in their home, but the majority of the other BAME survey responders spoke other languages.

### ***Employment status***

Four percent or less of the survey responders for the main survey and the BAME survey did not answer the employment questions with the exception of Other Asians (7%) and Africans (16%) where the percentages were considerably higher. Some of these, in particular, may be asylum seekers who are not entitled to work so did not answer the question for this reason.

Of the remaining survey responders, the percentage who were employed was lowest for main survey responders (52%) as a relatively high percentage were retired (23%), Chinese (49%) also because a relatively high percentage were retired (22%) and for Africans (44%) because a relatively high percentage were students (21%) or not allowed to work (17%). The percentage who were classified as unemployed varies from 1% for Chinese to 14% for Mixed BAME survey responders. However, up to a further 6% state that they are not allowed to work in the UK and up to a further 17% stated they were not working but did not provide a reason why not. Therefore, in total up to 8% of main survey responders were not working when these three categories were combined, and this was generally higher in BAME survey responders with the exception of Non-British Whites (3%), Caribbeans (5%) and Chinese (5%) where the percentage was lower. The percentage was over 10% for all other BAME survey responders (Mixed 18%; Indian 14%; Bangladeshi or Pakistanis 15%; Other Asians 31%; and Africans 33%). Only 3% of the main survey responders were students and this was higher for BAME survey responders (range 3% for Other Asians to 21% for Africans). The percentage of survey responders

who looked after their home or family was relatively low (<5%) for all BAME survey responders except Indians (10%) and Chinese (8%) which was comparable to main survey responders (9%). The highest percentage of survey responders who were long-term sick or disabled was for the main survey (6%).

As expected there is a strong relationship between the status in the UK being specified as a student and the person stating that their employment status is a student, however, 34% of students stated that they were working. So they either falsely stated their status in the UK was 'student', or more likely, they are working to provide additional income as well as studying. Almost 95% of those who classified their status as working short-term in the UK were working, and this percentage was also high for those who were working long-term in the UK with a slightly higher percentage looking after the family or home, or unemployed. Just over half of British survey responders were working, and the main reason this is considerably lower than those working short-term or long-term in the UK is due to age, as 23% of British survey responders were retired. Approximately 40% of asylum seekers (47%), failed asylum seekers (37%) and refugees (40%) stated that they were working, and 7%, 3% and 10% stating they were full-time students respectively. Few asylum seekers and refugees were retired or looked after the home or family. Six percent of British survey responders and refugees could not work due to a long-term illness or disability, but this was considerably lower for all other survey responders, being the next highest for asylum seekers and failed asylum seekers (both 2%). The percentage classifying themselves as unemployed varied substantially from 2% and 4% for those working short-term and long-term in the UK respectively to 35% for refugees compared to 5% for British survey responders. However, a high percentage of asylum seekers and failed asylum seekers specified in their employment status in the "other please specify" that they were unable to work, and a high percentage stated they were not working but did not give the reason. If these three 'not working' categories are combined, then between 40% and 50% are not working for asylum seekers (42%), failed asylum seekers (56%) and refugees (40%) compared to 7% for British survey responders.

### ***Qualifications***

Around one-third of main survey responders had no qualifications and this was similar for Indians and Chinese, but lower for all other BAME groups. Fifteen percent of main survey responders had a degree or higher qualification and this was higher for all BAME groups with the exception of Other Asians (3%); it was highest for Caribbeans (55%). Refugees had the same percentage of survey responders without qualifications as the main survey, but it was higher (38%) for those seeking asylum and failed asylum seekers. Those working short-term (20%) or long-term (33%) in the UK were more likely to have a degree than main survey responders, but asylum seekers (10%), failed asylum seekers (2%) and refugees (8%) were less likely to have a degree or higher.

### ***Adults and children in household***

Almost one-quarter of main survey responders lived alone, and a further 56% lived with one other adult. Almost one-quarter of Non-British White and 15% of African survey responders were living in households with five or more other adults whereas this was less

than 1% for main survey responders. Less than 20% of main survey responders lived with two other adults, however, the percentages ranged from 30% to 75% for BAME survey responders with the lowest percentages for Mixed (30%) and Indian (25%) survey responders, between 50% and 60% for the majority of the other BAME groups and the highest percentages for Other Asian (66%) and Non-British White (76%) survey responders. Failed asylum seekers and those working short-term in the UK tended to live with a relatively high number of other adults with the majority living with three or more other adults. The majority of students lived with between one and three other adults. The other adults tended to be non-relatives, whereas British survey responders who lived with other adults tended to live with adults who were related to them.

Almost two-thirds of main survey responders lived in a household with no children aged under 18 years. This was percentage was higher for BAME survey responders with the exception of Caribbeans (62%) and Bangladeshis and Pakistanis (51%). Over 80% of students, asylum seekers and failed asylum seekers lived in households with no children aged under 18 years.

### ***Household tenure***

Sixty-three percent of main survey responders lived in a house that was owned or mortgaged, but this was considerably lower for BAME survey responders (lowest for Other Asians at 3% and highest for Indians at 45%). Up to 10% stated the ownership was “other” and up to 11% did not know (depending on BAME group). Twenty percent of those working long-term in the UK owned their own home and one-third of those with “other” status in the UK, but the percentage was less than 6% for students, those working short-term in the UK, refugees, asylum seekers and failed asylum seekers.

### ***Household income***

Overall, 40% of main survey responders did not answer the income question, stated they would “rather not say” or stated that they “don’t know”, and this percentage varied across different BAME groups from 14% for Caribbeans to 63% for Chinese and 78% for Other Asians. Between 60% and 80% of students, refugees, asylum seekers and failed asylum seekers did not provide information on household income. It is likely that a relatively high number would not know as they are living in households with a number of adults many of whom are not related to them. However, those working in the short-term in the UK also tend to live with a relatively high number of other adults and only 20% of them failed to provide information on household income. It is possible that there could be different interpretation regarding what constitutes a household or those working short-term in the UK are all working together and may be willing to estimate household income.

Nevertheless, due to the high level of missing data for this question, any results need to be interpreted cautiously. For ease of response, survey responders were asked to specify the household income with categories give in yearly, monthly or weekly amounts, and a further question asked if the income specified was before or after tax. Based on this information, a very rough estimate was performed to calculate household income after tax. The approximate annual net household income for 2001/02 to 2002/03 was

approximately £20,000. Just under one-third (31%) of survey responders in the main survey lived in household with an annual net income of £20,000 or more. This percentage is lower for BAME survey responders, with around 20% or just over of Non-British White (20%), Mixed (22%) and Caribbean (22%) survey responders living in households with an after tax income of £20,000 or more. However, this percentage is around 10% for Other Asians (10%), Africans (9%) and Chinese (11%), and less for Indians (8%) and Bangladeshis and Pakistanis (7%). Thirty-two percent of British survey responders lived in households with an annual net income over £20,000 but it was only 23% of those working long-term in the UK and 17% for those working temporarily in the UK. The percent was 15% or less for failed asylum seekers (15%), those with “other” status in the UK (13%), students (9%), asylum seekers (8%) and only 3% of refugees. Considering the time difference between the national average estimate and the timing of the survey, the income in Hull will be even worse than estimated in the tables in relation to the national average. It is of note here that 15% of asylum seekers lived in a household with an after tax income of £20,000 or more compared to only 3% of refugees, and a possible explanation of this is that failed asylum seekers tended to live in households with a relatively high number of other adults. Also it is very important to consider the lack of response in relation to this question, with 80% of asylum seekers and 60% of refugees not providing any information on their household income. Therefore, it is difficult to make definitive statements about household income of the survey responders, but it appears, as expected due to the high levels of deprivation, that income is particularly low in Hull and especially so for BAME survey responders.

### ***Physical health status***

There were a few differences in the Health Utility Index single-attribute scores among the groups which may be explained by problems with interpretation such as reading newsprint and speaking where literacy and fluency in English may be influential. Ignoring these potential interpretation differences, here was only relatively minor differences between the groups for vision, hearing, ambulation and dexterity with the exception that these attributes tended to be slightly worse for main survey responders than BAME survey responders, and it is likely that age is the main reason for this. Just over 60% of main survey responders reported the least level of pain, and in general this was higher for other BAME groups probably due to a younger population, with the exception of Chinese where the percentage was only 40% who has a more similar age distribution to that of the main survey responders.

Approximately 20% of main survey responders stated their usual state of health was fair or poor. This was generally lower for most BAME survey responders with the exception of Africans (24%) and Chinese (33%). Students had the lowest percentage of health which was fair or poor (3%) whereas asylum seekers (22%) and failed asylum seekers (38%) reported the highest percentages.

A similar pattern was observed for the HUI multiple attribute health score, with Other Asians and Chinese reporting worse health than main survey responders, and asylum seekers particularly failed asylum seekers and refugees reporting the worst health.

Twenty-three percent of main survey responders reported an illness or disability which has lasted longer than a month which limits activities, compared to 10% of Indians, 11% of Bangladeshis and Pakistanis, and 13% of Chinese, and fewer than 5% for other BAME groups. Around 9% of main survey responders and Indians were registered disabled, and 17% of Chinese, but fewer than 2% for other BAME groups.

### ***Mental health status***

For the Health Utility Index single-attribute scores, between 66% and 76% of main survey responders and the majority of BAME survey responders had the best emotion score (“happy and interested in life”), but this was higher for Non-British White survey responders (90%) and lower for Other Asians (39%) and Africans (50%). As previously observed, this linked with status in the UK. Nine percent of asylum seekers, 23% of failed asylum seekers and 7% of refugees were “very unhappy” compared to 2% or less for other groups, and a further 13% of asylum seekers, 32% of failed asylum seekers and 4% of refugees were “so unhappy that life is not worthwhile” compared to 1% or less of other groups (except for 3% of those with “other” status in the UK). Cognition was also poorer for Other Asians, Chinese and Africans with 35%, 39% and 53% respectively reporting the best cognition score compared to 66% of main survey responders. Failed asylum seekers had the lowest percentage with the best cognition score (21%) followed by asylum seekers (34%) and refugees (43%), and most other groups had a similar percentage as the British (66%) survey responders with the exception of students (70%) and those working short-term in the UK (74%) which had slightly higher percentages.

The Mental Health Index ranging from 0 denoting worst mental health to 100 denoting best mental health was assessed. Nine percent of main survey responders reported a score of less than 50 and this was lower for Non-British White (3%), Indians and Caribbeans (both 5%), but higher for Africans (15%) and Mixed and Other Asians (both 17%). One in five asylum seekers and almost one in three failed asylum seekers had a score of less than 50, and this was considerably higher than other groups defined by status in the UK.

### ***Dental health***

Fourteen percent of main survey responders had no natural teeth and this was considerably higher than survey responders from the BAME survey, and likely associated with the differences in the age distribution.

The last time they had visited a dentist, 70% of main survey responders had seen an NHS dentist; this was considerably lower for BAME survey responders (range 13% for Non-British White to 44% for Bangladeshis and Pakistanis). Around 6% or less did not know whether the dentist was NHS or private with the exception of Mixed survey responders where 20% did not know. A further 2% of main survey responders had never been to a dentist, and this was considerably higher for all BAME survey responders with the exception of Non-British White survey responders where it was only slightly higher at 5%. Eleven percent of Chinese had never been to a dentist, between 17% and 20% of Mixed, Indian, Bangladeshi and Pakistani survey responders, 30% of Caribbeans, 39% of Other

Asians and 52% of Africans had never been to a dentist. Just under 40% of refugees had never been to a dentist, 46% of asylum seekers and 58% of failed asylum seekers had never been to a dentist. The majority of those who had been to a dentist had visited a dentist within the last year.

### ***Diet***

Between two-thirds and three-quarters of main survey responders, Mixed and Indian survey responders said that they ate a healthy diet, compared to between 50% and 60% for Non-British White, Bangladeshi and Pakistani, African and Chinese survey responders, and only 29% of Other Asians. A further 8% of main survey responders either did not know what a healthy diet was or did not know if their diet was healthy. This percentage was lower for Mixed (3%) and Indians (0%), but higher for other BAME survey responders. More than one-quarter of Non-British White (25%), Other Asian and Africans (both 28%) and Chinese (37%) had a lack of knowledge about a health diet. Forty percent or less of asylum seekers, failed asylum seekers and refugees said they ate a healthy diet and a further third of them did not know what a healthy diet was or did not know if they ate a healthy diet.

Of those who knew what a healthy diet was, 80% of main survey responders stated that they had improved their diet in the last year, and this was over 60% for BAME survey responders except for Bangladeshis and Pakistanis, and Other Asians (both 43%). Eighty percent of British survey responders and students had improved their diet in the last year, and two-thirds or more of other survey responders including asylum seekers but with the exception of failed asylum seekers (48%) and refugees (57%). However, a higher percentage of these survey responders were asked to skip the question as they did not know what a healthy diet consisted.

Approximately one-quarter of main survey responders, Mixed, Caribbean and Chinese survey responders ate five or more portions of fruit or vegetables daily, around 15% of Non-British White, Bangladeshi and Pakistani and African survey responders, around 10% of Other Asians and none of the Indians although the overall numbers were relatively small. Approximately one-quarter of Non-British White and Indian survey responders reported that they ate, in general, no daily portions of fruit or vegetables compared to 2% of main survey responders. Only 1% of failed asylum seekers ate no daily portions of fruit and vegetables and this was less than 6% for other groups except for those working short-term and long-term in the UK (23% and 15% respectively).

For main survey responders, there was a clear trend towards meals cooked using freshly prepared ingredients with 40% never eating ready meals and 13% never eating other convenience foods compared to 9% never eating meals with some fresh ingredients and 6% never eating meals with all fresh ingredients. For main survey responders, 7% ate ready meals three or more times a week, 6% ate other convenience foods three or more times a week compared to 40% eating meals cooked with some fresh ingredients three or more times a week, and 54% eating meals cooked with all fresh ingredients three or more times a week.

Non-British Whites (36%), Indians, Caribbeans, and Bangladeshis and Pakistanis (all 15%) tended to eat ready meals three or more times a week. This was similarly true for other convenience foods with 34% of Non-British Whites, 35% of Bangladeshis and Pakistanis, 23% of Caribbeans and 20% of Indians eating convenience foods three or more times a week.

The majority ate meals cooked with all fresh ingredients three or more times per week with the exception of Bangladeshis and Pakistanis where the percentage was only just less than 50%. For the main survey, 54% ate meals cooked with all fresh ingredients three or more times per week. Almost 80% of Other Asians and 70% of Africans ate meals cooked with all fresh ingredients three or more times per week.

There were similar percentages of survey responders who ate ready meals for the different UK status groups with the exception of those working short-term in the UK, albeit with a slight shift from never to rarely for most other groups compared to British survey responders and students. Four in ten British survey responders and students never ate ready meals compared to around one-third for most other groups, and approximately one-third of British survey responders and students ate ready meals rarely compared to approximately four in ten for other groups. However, 40% of those working short-term in the UK ate ready meals three or more times per week. Failed asylum seekers were the least likely to eat ready meals, and this could be associated with cost issues.

The pattern was also quite similar among the different groups for the frequency of eating other convenience foods such as takeaway foods with between 10% and 15% never eating these foods, approximately three-quarters eating these foods rarely or once or twice a week and approximately 10% to 15% eating these foods three or more times per week. The exceptions were for those working short-term in the UK who tended to eat these other convenience foods slightly more frequently with 38% eating these foods three or more times per week, and British survey responders who tended to eat these foods slightly less frequently with 6% eating other convenience foods three or more times per week.

The majority of survey responders ate foods which had been cooked with some fresh ingredients three or more times per week for the majority of groups. The exceptions were British (41%) and those who were working short-term in the UK where the percentage was 43%. The percentages were highest for refugees and failed asylum seekers as 67% and 76% of them respectively ate these foods three or more times per week.

Furthermore, a similar pattern was observed with eating foods that had been cooked with all fresh ingredients; the majority ate these foods three or more times per week. The lowest percentages were for those working temporarily in the UK and British survey responders (53% and 55% respectively), between 61% and 68% of other groups ate these foods three or more times a week, with the exception of failed asylum seekers where 80% ate meals cooked with all fresh ingredients three or more times per week.

## **Alcohol**

It is recommended that weekly alcohol consumption does not exceed 21 units for men and 14 units for women, and that binge drinking does not occur which is defined as drinking eight or more units for men and six or more units for women in a single day at least one day per week.

In the main survey, just under one-quarter of survey responders never drank alcohol and this was similar for the Mixed BAME group. The percentage was lower (15%) for Non-British Whites, but higher for all other BAME survey responders (Caribbeans 33%; Indians 35%; Other Asians 40%; Chinese 59%; Africans 70%; and Bangladeshis and Pakistanis 76%).

In the main survey, just over one-quarter of survey responders had either drunk more than the recommended weekly units of alcohol or drunk more than the recommended daily units of alcohol more than one day per week (or both of these). This was lower for most BAME survey responders except for Indians (25% but based on relatively small numbers), Non-British White (29%) and Other Asians (32%). The next highest percentages occurred for Mixed (19%), Caribbeans (14%) and Africans (11%).

Eighteen percent of those working short-term in the UK never drank alcohol compared to 23% of British survey responders. The percentage was higher for all other BAME survey responders (those working long-term in UK 30%; those with "other" status in UK; students 53%; refugees 57%; asylum seekers 60%; and failed asylum seekers 61%).

Just over one-quarter of British survey responders (26%) had drunk more than the recommended weekly alcohol units the previous week and/or reported that they drank more than the recommended daily alcohol units more than once per week. A similar percentage was observed for those working temporarily in the UK (29%) and failed asylum seekers (26%). The percentage was slightly lower for asylum seekers (20%), refugees (21%) and those working long-term in the UK (19%). The percentage was lowest for students (6%), however, the pattern of excessive weekly alcohol and binge drinking may be different for students who are British.

## **Smoking**

Twenty-six percent of main survey responders smoked daily with a further 5% reporting that they smoked occasionally. Daily and occasional smoking prevalence was considerably higher for Non-British White (34% daily and 5% occasionally), Mixed (25% daily and 25% occasionally) and Other Asian (52% daily and 5% occasionally) survey responders. However, a number of Other Asians did not answer the question as they had previously stated that they had not smoked in the previous week, if it is assumed that these people are non-smokers then the prevalence of daily smoking decreases to 47%. Smoking rates were much lower for Bangladeshis and Pakistanis (10% daily and 4% occasionally), Africans (12% daily and 3% occasionally) and Chinese (14% daily and 2% occasionally). Smoking prevalence was slightly lower for Caribbeans compared to main survey responders (25% smoked daily and none smoked occasionally).

Failed asylum seekers had the highest prevalence of daily and occasional smoking (58% and 6% respectively), but a number of people did not answer the question as they had previously stated they had not smoked in the previous week, if it is assumed that these people are non-smokers then the prevalence decreases to 39% and 4% respectively. Nevertheless, this is considerably higher than British survey responders (26% and 5% respectively), but similar to asylum seekers (35% and 7% respectively) and those working short-term in the UK (35% and 4% respectively). Non-British White smokers and Other Asian smokers tended to smoke a higher number of cigarettes daily.

Sixty percent of main survey responders thought that there would be a 'very big effect' on health after quitting smoking. The percentage was higher for mixed (70%), Other Asian (85%) and African (72%) survey responders, but considerably lower for Non-British White (44%), Indian (47%) and Chinese (45%) survey responders. Approximately 80% of asylum seekers, failed asylum seekers and refugees thought that there would be a 'very big effect' on health after quitting, around 60% for British survey responders and students and around 45% for those working short-term and long-term in the UK.

### ***Obesity***

Sixty-one percent of main survey responders were classified as overweight or obese, and this was similar for Bangladeshis and Pakistanis, and Chinese. The percentage was lower for Non-British White (51%), Mixed (52%) and African (54%) survey responders, but higher for Other Asians (63%), Caribbeans (67%) and Indians (76%). However, the pattern across the overweight and obese categories differed. Whilst Indians had the highest levels of overweight and obesity, the prevalence of obesity was one of the lowest (6%). This pattern was similar for Other Asians; most of those overweight or obese were overweight (58%) rather than obese (5%). Overall, 18% and 3% of main survey responders were obese or morbidly obese respectively. Whilst the prevalence of obesity was similar or lower for Chinese (8%), there was a much higher percentage of morbidly obese individuals (14%). Two Caribbean were classified as morbidly obese (10%), so the prevalence was also higher than main survey responders, but only based on a very small number of individuals.

Sixty-two percent of British survey responders were overweight or obese, and this was similar for failed asylum seekers (64%), refugees (60%) and those working long-term in the UK (57%). The prevalence was lower for students (30%), asylum seekers (50%), those working short-term in the UK (50%). The percentage of individuals classified as obesity or morbidly obese was highest for British survey responders (15% and 2% respectively) and those with "other" status in the UK (18% and 2% respectively).

### ***Exercise***

Thirty percent of main survey responders 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 percentage was similar for Non-British White,

Mixed and Chinese, higher for Africans (35%), Caribbeans (40%) and Bangladeshis and Pakistanis (52%) and lower for Indians (25%) and Other Asians (15%).

Forty-five percent of students undertook the weekly recommended levels of exercise, between 28% and 33% of asylum seekers, refugees and those working short-term in the UK which was similar to main survey responders (30%). The percentages were slightly lower for those working long-term in the UK (25%) and much lower for failed asylum seekers (13%).

### ***Social capital: safety***

The majority of survey responders felt 'very safe' or 'fairly safe' when walking alone in their area during the daytime. A high percentage of Other Asians felt 'a bit unsafe' (38%) or 'very unsafe' (6%) during the daytime in their area. This was considerably lower for all other BAME groups, approximately one-quarter and less than this for main survey responders (14%), Non-British White (12%), Indians (5%) and Caribbeans (12%). Perceptions of safety will be associated with the deprivation of the area in which the survey responder lives.

Failed asylum seekers felt the most unsafe when walking along in their area during the daytime, with 42% feeling 'a bit unsafe' and a further 11% reported that they felt 'very unsafe', and those still seeking asylum felt the next unsafe with 23% feeling 'a bit unsafe' and a further 10% feeling 'very unsafe' when walking in their area along during the daytime. This again will be associated with deprivation as 60% of failed asylum seekers and refugees and 50% of asylum seekers lived in the most deprived local quintile.

### ***Social capital: trust and neighbourliness***

One third of main survey responders trusted most people within their neighbourhood and a further 22% trusted many people. In general the percentages were lower for survey responders in the BAME survey with the exception of Indians where 35% trusted most people and a further 25% trusted many people. Neighbourhood trust was low for Africans where 7% trust most people and 10% trusted many people, and very low for Other Asians where less than 1% trusted most people and 4% trusted many people in their neighbourhood. Less than 5% of main survey responders reported that they 'do not trust people in neighbourhood'; and this was similar or only slightly higher for Non-British, Indians, Bangladeshis and Pakistanis and Chinese. Around 20% in the Caribbean and Mixed BAME groups did not trust people in the neighbourhood, but approximately one-third of Other Asians and Africans.

The majority of British survey responders trusted most or many people in their neighbourhood but this was considerably lower for most other groups ranging from 35% for those working long-term in the UK to only 1% for failed asylum seekers. Half of failed asylum seekers did not trust people in their neighbourhood compared to 37% for asylum seekers, 24% for refugees and less than 15% for all other groups and less than 5% for British survey responders. There was also considerable difference in the percentages stating that they did not know (range 7% for British survey responders to just over 40%

for students). There will be many factors that influence the level of trust in the neighbourhood and the relationships will be complex, but it is likely that trust will be associated with inherent nature with regard to trust, social networks and support, and deprivation. Sixty percent of failed asylum seekers are living in the most deprived 20% of geographical areas within Hull, and this is far higher than any other group. It is likely that this will explain some of the low levels of trust, but it may only account for a relatively small level of this trust and there are likely to be many reasons why this level of neighbourhood trust is so low.

Over 60% of main survey responders felt that their neighbourhood was a place where neighbours look out for each other, and over 50% for Indians and Chinese and almost 50% for Non-British White, but the percentages were considerably less for most other BAME groups being particularly low for Africans (13%) and Other Asians (8%). However, between 40% and 60% for many of the BAME groups reported that they did not know if their neighbourhood was such an area.

For most groups, a high percentage (between 40% and 60%) did not know whether their area was one where neighbours looked out for each other, whereas this was small for British survey responders with only 16% reporting that they did not know. Less than 15% for students, asylum seekers and failed asylum seekers felt that their area was one where neighbours looked out for each other, compared to over 60% of British survey responders.

### ***Social capital: social networks***

Half of survey responders in the main survey spoke to non-household family most days and the majority of the remainder spoke less than daily but still weekly, with 2.6% speaking to family once or twice a year or less frequently. With the exception of Chinese the frequency of speaking to family was slightly less, and Bangladeshis and Pakistanis whilst having a similar percentage speaking to family most days had a higher percentage speaking monthly or less compared to the main survey responders. Approximately one-quarter of Mixed and Indian survey responders spoke to family monthly or less, but this was approximately one-third for Africans and Caribbeans, and almost 65% for Other Asians.

Approximately half or more of survey responders with the exception Non-British Whites spoke to friends most days. Compared to survey responders from the main survey, the percentages were slightly higher for Other Asians, Caribbeans and Africans who had a lower percentage who spoke with family most days. Approximately 70% of Chinese spoke to friends most days and this was a similar figure to the percentage who spoke to family most days. The lowest percentage who spoke to friends most days was for Non-British Whites, but their pattern was similar to that observed earlier for family; whilst fewer spoke to family and friends most days, a high percentage spoke to family and friends weekly.

People tended to speak to neighbours less frequently than family and friends. However, the majority spoke to neighbours at least weekly with the exception of Other Asians (where 83% spoke to neighbours monthly or less) and Africans (where 62% spoke to neighbours monthly or less). This could be related to fluency in English.

Combining the information for non-household family, friends and neighbours, there were very few survey responders who spoke rarely (monthly or less frequently) to all three groups of people. Forty-nine main survey responders rarely spoke to family, friends and neighbours (less than 2%), however, 34 (69%) of these people lived with other adults. Eleven (over 4%) Other Asian and 36 (over 10%) African survey responders spoke to family, friends and neighbours monthly or less. However, of these survey responders, only two Other Asians and two African lived alone (a further five did not specify number of adults in household). Therefore, it is possible that some of these survey responders are socially isolated if they live with other adults who lived entirely separate lives and communicate little. The percentages who spoke rarely to family, friends and neighbours was also 5% or more for Mixed and Indian survey responders, but were only based on one individual each and therefore there is insufficient information to examine social isolation for these two groups.

Less than 10% of British survey responders spoke to family monthly or less frequently, but this was higher for all survey responders, in particular, failed asylum seekers (62%), asylum seeker (55%), refugees (43%), students (27%) and those working long-term in the UK (21%).

Less than 10% of British survey responders spoke to friends monthly or less frequently, and this was very similar to the percentage for speaking to family. However, a lower percentage of survey responders from the BAME survey spoke to friends monthly or less frequently with the exception asylum seekers and failed asylum seekers (both 18%) and refugees (16%).

Only those working short-term in the UK had a lower percentage than British survey responders for speaking to neighbours monthly or less. Almost 60% of failed asylum seekers, one-third of asylum seekers and refugees, one-quarter of students and 18% of those with “other” status in the UK rarely spoke to their neighbours, having spoken to their neighbours once or twice a year or had not spoken to their neighbours in the last 12 months. Fluency in English is relatively low for some groups. However, interestingly around 40% of failed asylum seekers and those working short-term in the UK rate their fluency in English as 8-10 on a scale of 0 being fluent and 10 relating to not speaking English at all, but the percentages who rarely speak to neighbours is very different (58% and 4% respectively). English fluency levels are also relatively low for asylum seekers, refugees and those with “other” status in the UK.

Three percent or less of students and those working both short-term and long-term in the UK spoke to family, friends and neighbours monthly or less frequently which was similar to the British survey responders. The percentage was slightly higher for those with “other” status in UK (5%) but the actual number of people was very small – only three. The numbers were also higher for refugees (16; 10%), failed asylum seekers (22; 11%) and asylum seekers (16; 13%). There are between 5% and 10% of failed asylum seekers, asylum seekers and refugees who are particularly socially isolated who only rarely speak to non-household family, friends and neighbours. However, examining the number of

adults in household, there were very few individuals who spoke rarely to others and also lived alone.

The percentage of survey responders who had no close relatives or friends who lived nearby was 17% for main survey responders and was slightly lower for Mixed and Indian survey responders. Only 10% of Caribbeans and less than 5% of Non-British White survey responders had no (non-household) family and friends living nearby. However, this was considerably higher for Africans (30%) and Other Asians (58%).

Over 40% of refugees, 50% of failed asylum seekers and 57% of asylum seekers did not live within 15-20 minute walk or 5-10 minutes drive of non-household family and friends with whom they felt close. This was more than twice the percentage for British survey responders (17%). The percentage was just over 20% for students and those with "other" status in the UK, but considerably less (5%) for those working short-term in the UK. Furthermore, more than half of all those working short-term in the UK had five or more close relatives or friends who lived nearby and this percentage was twice as high as any other group with the exception of students where the percentage was 29%.

### ***Social capital: social support***

Survey responders were also asked if they had someone they could ask for help if they were ill in bed and needed help at home. This included people who lived with them. They were asked the relationship of that person to them. Between 4% and 5% had no-one they felt they could ask for help if they were ill in bed except for Mixed and Indian survey responders where the percentages were higher (7% and 10% respectively) but based on small numbers (only two people for each group) and except for Non-British White survey responders where only 1% said that they had no-one to ask for help. However, in addition, approximately 9% stated that they were not sure if they had anyone to help or not, with the percentage being higher for Non-British White (13%), Indian (14%), Bangladeshi and Pakistani (18%) and Chinese (19%) survey responders.

Between 80% and 90% of people had someone they could call upon to help if they were ill in bed with the exception of students (71%) and asylum seekers (69%), and for failed asylum seekers the percentage was the highest (94%). Six percent or less had no-one to help at home if they were ill in bed with the exception of asylum seekers where the percentage was double this at 13%. However, there was, for some groups, a considerable percentage who did not know if they could ask someone for help. This was lowest for failed asylum seekers (2%), refugees (7%) and British (9%) and highest for those working short-term in the UK (17%), asylum seekers (18%) and students (23%).

Survey responders were asked how many people, if any, they felt they could turn to for comfort and support if they had a serious crisis. Around 90% of more of main survey responders and BAME survey responders with the exception of the Mixed BAME group had at least one person they could turn to in a crisis. Non-British White and Other Asian survey responders had the highest percentage (97%) of having at least one person available for support. Chinese had one of the highest percentages with fewer than three

people to turn to for support (39%) followed by Indians (29%), Africans (27%) and Mixed (24%) survey responders.

Sixteen percent of refugees, 12% of students and 10% of people with “other” status in the UK had no-one to turn to for support in a crisis, and this was considerably higher than the British survey responders (4%). Failed asylum seekers and those working short-term in the UK had less than 2% stating that they had no-one to turn to in a crisis. It appears that those working short-term in the UK tend to talk relatively frequently to family, friends and neighbours with none of them talking rarely to all three of these groups of people, and they tend to have a number of close friends and relatives who live nearby. Therefore, it is not surprising that those working short-term in the UK will also have a number of people that they can turn to in a crisis. However, failed asylum seekers do not seem to have the same level of social networks, with almost 10% rarely speaking to family, friends and neighbours and almost half not having any (non-household) family or friends that they feel close to who live nearby. As noted earlier, many failed asylum seekers tend to live with a number of other, often not related, adults. Therefore, whilst they may not have many non-household friends and family nearby, they appear to be able to rely on those within the household for support.

# Hull's 2007 BAME Survey: Main Report

## 1. Aims

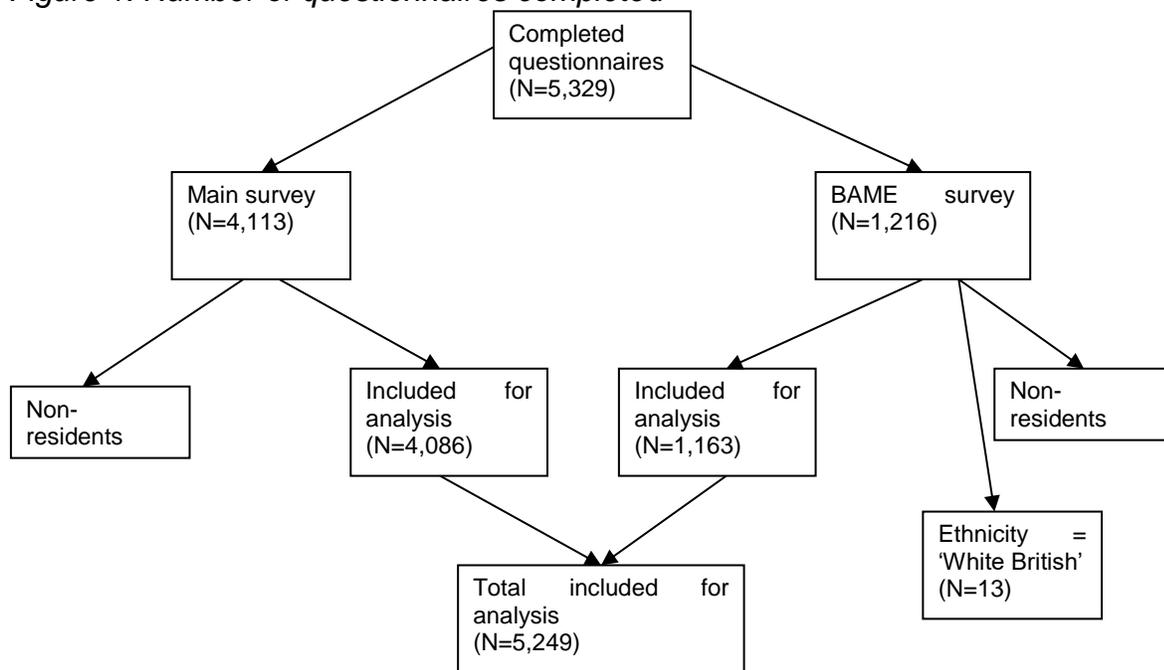
The aim of the Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) survey is to examine health status, health related behaviour and social capital within different BAME groups in relation Hull's overall population. Further information is available on [www.hulljsna.com](http://www.hulljsna.com)

## 2. Methods

### 2.1. *Adult Health and Lifestyle surveys*

During early 2007, two Health and Lifestyle adult (18+ years) surveys were commissioned in Hull by the Public Health Intelligence team within Hull Teaching Primary Care Trust (PCT) / NHS Hull (who are now within Hull City Council). The main survey had a target of 4,000 residents. Individuals were approached through interviewers knocking on doors and inviting the household member to participate in the survey; an interview was completed or a questionnaire was left for self-completion and the interviewer collected the questionnaire at an agreed later date. Quota sampling was used based on gender, ten-year age group, nine geographical areas and employment status so that the resulting sample was broadly representative of Hull's overall population with regard to these characteristics. The second survey focused on people from BAME backgrounds, and the target was 950 people. There was no sampling frame available, but local knowledge and connections to BAME networks were utilised to derive the sample. **Figure 1** gives the number of questionnaires completed for the main survey and the BAME survey. More detailed methodology is given in **Appendix A** on **page 233**.

*Figure 1: Number of questionnaires completed*



As there are approximately 260,000 residents in Hull, the main survey represented a sample of approximately 1.6%. It is difficult to ascertain the number of BAME people living in Hull, but based on estimates from the Office of National Statistics (ONS) it is estimated that the number is approximately 14,000 people. This would mean that the BAME survey represents an approximate 8% sample of Hull's BAME population. Furthermore, due to the sampling method used, it is not known how representative the BAME survey responders are in relation to Hull's BAME population. A further survey was conducted for Gypsy and Travellers in Hull involving 100 survey responders. A separate report is available (see [www.hulljsna.com](http://www.hulljsna.com)).

## 2.2. Ethnicity in main survey and BAME survey

**Table 1** gives the ethnicity of the individuals in the main survey and the BAME survey.

Table 1: Ethnicity of survey responders

Self-reported ethnicity		Number (%) of survey responders		
		BAME survey	Main survey	Total
White	British	0 (0.0)	3,781 (93.2)	3,781
	Irish	1 (0.1)	17 (0.4)	18
	Other	264 (23.3)	50 (1.2)	314
Mixed	White & Black Caribbean	3 (0.3)	8 (0.2)	11
	White & Black African	15 (1.3)	4 (0.1)	19
	White & Asian	7 (0.6)	10 (0.2)	17
	Other	4 (0.4)	7 (0.2)	11
Asian or Asian British	Indian	21 (1.9)	15 (0.4)	36
	Bangladeshi	7 (0.6)	5 (0.1)	12
	Pakistani	42 (3.7)	13 (0.3)	55
	Other	271 (24.0)	23 (0.6)	294
Black or Black British	Caribbean	21 (1.9)	10 (0.2)	31
	African	348 (30.8)	25 (0.6)	373
	Other	4 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	4
Chinese or other ethnicity	Chinese	102 (9.0)	74 (1.8)	176
	Other	12 (1.1)	6 (0.1)	18
Don't know		9 (0.8)	8 (0.2)	17
Did not answer		32 (----)	30 (----)	62
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,163 (100)</b>	<b>4,086 (100)</b>	<b>5,249</b>

In terms of analysis, it is not practical to present information where the numbers are small. So it is necessary to combine different ethnic groups or not examine particular categories of ethnicity if they cannot be sensibly combined with another ethnic group (**Table 2**). Due to small numbers, the one Irish person will be included in the Other White group, the four Mixed categories will be combined, the seven Bangladeshi people will be combined with the 42 Pakistanis, and the four Other Black or Black British and 12 people from other ethnic groups will be combined with the 41 people who did not know their ethnic group or

did not answer the question. However, in practice as this is a very mixed group, this group will not be presented.

Table 2: BAME categories for analysis of BAME survey

Self-reported ethnicity from BAME survey and comparison population		Number of individuals
Hull population	Main survey (comparison population)	4,086
Non-British White	Irish or other White	265
Mixed	Mixed	29
Asian or Asian British	Indian	21
	Bangladeshi or Pakistani	49
	Other	271
Black or Black British	Caribbean	21
	African	348
Chinese	Chinese	102
Other or unknown	Other Black, Other, Don't know or Did not answer	57
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,249</b>

Furthermore, it is anticipated that health and health-related behaviour may be influenced by status in the UK. Individuals were asked their nationality (British, Other or Rather not say) and those who were not British were asked if they would be prepared to tell us their status in the UK. From all main survey and BAME survey responders, 3,987 stated that they were British, 1,086 another nationality, 123 stated that they would rather not tell us their nationality and the remaining 53 did not answer the question. A total of 1,135 non-British survey responders provided information on their current status in the UK. Some of these categories were combined for analysis (**Table 3**). Prior to combining the categories, a brief analysis was completed to ensure that both Europeans and non-Europeans working temporarily in the UK and working long-term in the UK had similar characteristics, and that it was therefore sensible to combine these groups together.

Table 3: Current status in UK

Current status in UK for analysis	Current status in UK from questionnaire	Number of individuals
British	British	3,987
Student	Student	168
Asylum seeker	Asylum seeker	122
Failed asylum seeker	Failed asylum seeker	199
Refugee	Refugee (granted asylum in last 10 years)	153
	Refugee (granted asylum >10 years ago)	15
Working temporarily in UK	European and working <2 years in UK	205
	Non-European and working <2 years in UK	49
Working long-term in UK	European and working ≥2 years in UK	57
	Non-European and working ≥2 years in UK	99
Other	Other	68

Of the 68 who specified “other” status, 51 provided additional information. Fourteen stated it was their permanent residence (ten people were working; two looking after home or family; one was a full-time student; and one was not working due to long-term illness or disability), 12 were married to a British national (five people were working; one person was unemployed; four were students; one person was looking after the home or family; and the employment status of one person unknown), seven were European and not working (three people were looking after home; one was a full-time student; one was unemployed; and the employment status was unknown for remaining two people), six stated they had “indefinite leave to remain” (four people were working full-time and one was a full-time student), four were “work-permit dependent” (two were working full-time; one was looking after family or home; and the working status of the other person was unknown), two were running a business (one person was self-employed and the other was looking after the family or home), two were on the highly skilled and migrant programme (both working), two were commonwealth soldiers (both working), one person had applied for indefinite stay (student) and one person was living with their partner who was a student (and classified their employment status as “other”). Therefore, for a few individuals there were slight discrepancies between the responses to the survey questions. However, the responses were unchanged and these 68 survey responders were included in a separate category when examining current status in UK.

### **2.3. *Ethnicity compared to Census and other estimates***

How does the BAME distribution compare to other estimates of the BAME distribution? Ethnicity in the same format as used in the questionnaire was collected during the 2001 Census. However, the ethnic makeup of the city is recognised to have changed in the six years since the Census. ONS has estimated the number of people from different BAME groups for mid-year 2004. Their calculations are based on the Census, with births, deaths and ageing accounted for, together with an estimate of migration. The Census and ONS estimates are compared with the main survey in **Table 4**. Direct comparisons are not possible due to the differences in the age structures, but it appears that the BAME distribution within the main survey is broadly similar to the ONS mid-year 2004 estimate with the exception that there is a higher percentage of Chinese people in the main survey compared to ONS’s mid-year 2004 estimate.

Table 4: Main survey ethnicity distribution compared to 2001 Census and ONS mid-year 2004 estimates

Ethnicity	Percentage of population		
	Main survey (18+ years)	ONS 2004 (all ages)	Census 2001 (all ages)
British	93.4	94.5	96.4
Irish	0.4	0.3	0.3
Any other white background	1.2	1.4	1.0
White & Black Caribbean	0.2	0.2	0.1
White & Black African	0.1	0.2	0.1
White & Asian	0.2	0.3	0.2
Any other mixed background	0.2	0.2	0.2
Indian	0.4	0.4	0.3
Bangladeshi	0.1	0.4	0.2
Pakistani	0.3	0.2	0.2
Any other Asian background	0.6	0.3	0.2
Caribbean	0.2	0.1	0.1
African	0.6	0.6	0.3
Any other Black background	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chinese	1.8	0.5	0.3
Other ethnic group	0.1	0.4	0.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
White	95.1	96.2	97.7
Mixed	0.7	0.8	0.7
Asian or Asian British	1.4	1.3	0.8
Black or Black British	0.9	0.8	0.4
Chinese or other	2.0	0.9	0.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The Census and ONS estimates of the BAME structure are compared with the BAME survey estimates in **Table 5** in relation to all people who are not White British. Again, the percentages are not directly comparable as the ONS and Census figures refer to all ages whereas the BAME survey is just those aged 18+ years. Within the BAME survey when compared to the ONS's estimates, there appears to be under-representation in the survey of people who are non-British White, Mixed, Indian and Pakistani. There appears to be an over-representation in the survey of people from other Asian backgrounds and Africans. Examining the five summary ethnic group categories in relation to ONS's estimates, there is an under-representation in the survey from non-British Whites, Mixed and other ethnic groups, and an over-representation in the survey of people from Asian or Black backgrounds. It is not possible to ascertain whether these differences are discrepancies between the BAME distribution within the BAME survey and the BAME distribution for all of Hull or whether ONS's population estimates are not reflective of Hull's true BAME population distribution. It is also possible that there are differences in the BAME structure for adults (18+ for the BAME survey) compared to all ages (ONS figures and Census).

Table 5: BAME survey ethnicity distribution compared to 2001 Census and ONS mid-year 2004 estimates

Ethnicity	Percentage of population		
	BAME survey (18+ years)	ONS 2004 (all ages)	Census 2001 (all ages)
Irish	0.1	5.8	8.6
Any other white background	23.5	25.4	27.7
White & Black Caribbean	0.3	2.9	3.8
White & Black African	1.3	2.9	3.8
White & Asian	0.6	5.1	5.1
Any other mixed background	0.4	4.3	5.5
Indian	1.9	8.0	6.9
Bangladeshi	0.6	6.5	5.7
Pakistani	3.7	3.6	4.4
Any other Asian background	24.2	5.8	4.5
Caribbean	1.9	2.2	1.7
African	31.0	10.9	7.2
Any other Black background	0.4	0.7	0.9
Chinese	9.1	9.4	8.4
Other ethnic group	1.1	6.5	5.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
White (non-British)	23.6	31.2	36.3
Mixed	2.6	15.2	18.2
Asian or Asian British	30.4	23.9	21.5
Black or Black British	33.2	13.8	9.8
Chinese or other	10.2	15.9	14.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 2.4. Survey methodology

Quota sampling was used for the main adult Health and Wellbeing Survey which meant that the resulting sample was similar to Hull's overall population in terms of age, gender and geographic structure. For the quota, 10-year age bands were used (16-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74 and 75+ years), and nine geographical areas were used. The areas used were based on the seven Area Committee Areas used by the Council, with Bransholme East and Bransholme West separated from King's Park in the North Carr Area<sup>1</sup>, and Drypool ward examined separately as whilst it was in the Drypool Area, it was in the PCT's East Locality<sup>2</sup>. The quota also involved employment status, so that people

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

<sup>2</sup> All the other Areas were nested (included within) the Localities; Drypool ward was the only exception. Myton, Newington and St Andrew's wards were within Riverside Area and West Locality, but Drypool which was also within Riverside Area was in East Locality.

from the whole range of employment groups were included in the survey. For the main survey, survey responders were targeted through interviewers who knocked on doors in specific geographical areas and invited the household member to participate in the survey. For the later stages of the survey when particular hard-to-reach groups needed to be approached to fulfil the quota requirements other methods of approach were used. This particularly applied to young working men who were more difficult to reach through targeting households directly. To obtain the sample for these specific quota groups, colleges and workplaces were approached. The interviewer gave the choice of administering the questionnaire by interview or having the questionnaire self-completed with the interviewer collecting the questionnaire at an agreed later time. The majority of the questionnaires were self-completed in the main adult Health and Lifestyle survey. More detailed methodology is given in **Appendix A** on **page 233** and details of the quota sampling in **Appendix B** on **page 236**.

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

## **2.5. Information collected**

### *2.5.1. Questionnaire content*

The questionnaires used in both surveys were identical (except for being a different colour to immediately distinguish which survey the survey responders were to be included). The questionnaire was divided into five sections. Section 1 related to general health. It included questions for the Health Utility Index (HUI) (Furlong et al. 2001; Horsman et al. 2003), questions on illness and disability, measures of health on a scale of 0 to 100 (Health Thermometer) both actual and aspired status, questions related to the Mental Health Index (MHI) and dental health. Information was also collected on diet, alcohol, smoking and exercise. Section 2 related to information about the survey responder. This section included collecting information on age, gender, postcode, height and weight, qualifications, ethnicity, nationality, current status in UK if not British, fluency of spoken English if not British, country of birth, spoken language in the home, employment status, and whether the survey responder was a student either part-time or full-time. Section 3 related to information about the home and household. This section included information on the number and ages of children in the household, the number and relationships of adults in the household, household tenure and household income. Section 4 related to social capital information. There are many definitions of social capital, but an early and influential one is “social capital...refers to the features of social organisation, such as trust, norms and reciprocity, that can improve the efficiency of society by facilitating co-ordinated action” (Putnam, 1993). The questions included information on the number of years lived in the area, rating of local services, feelings of safety, being well-informed about things which affect the local areas and perceived ability to influence local decisions, involvement in organisations and actions to solve local problems. Information was also collected on the trust within the neighbourhood, frequency of speaking to family, friends

and neighbours, and information about social support. In the final section 5, individuals were asked if they would like to participate in future research by becoming a panel member. There were also two questions at the end of the questionnaire which asked if the questionnaire was self-completed or completed by interview, and if interviewed whether the interview was conducted in English.

### 2.5.2. *Measures of health status*

As mentioned in **Section 2.5.1** on **page 28**, a range of measures of health status were used in the questionnaire. The question on illness or disability which has lasted more than a month, and whether this illness or disability 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 HUI is a scored health status measure reporting health-related quality of life on single attributes (vision, hearing, speech, ambulation/mobility, pain, dexterity, self-care, emotion and cognition) as well as having a single summary measure from the combination of these attributes. Details of the single attribute classification is given in the **Appendix C** on **page 242**; the scores ranged from 1 to 5 (speech, emotion and pain) or 6 (vision, hearing, ambulation, dexterity and cognition) with a low score denoting the best health status. The summary measure from  $-0.36$  to 1 with 0 denoting death, 1 denoting the best health status and negative scores denoting very poor health scores. It was not possible to calculate a summary score for all individuals unless a score was available for every attribute. For those who failed to answer all the questions and only had one or two of the attributes missing, the value of the attribute was imputed randomly from among the possible choices for the attribute for that particular person so that the summary score could be estimated (single attribute score remained missing)<sup>3</sup>. The score can be divided into four categories related to none, mild, moderate or severe disability or illness which affects daily living.

The 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.

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

### 3. Results

#### 3.1. *Characteristics of survey responders*

##### 3.1.1. *Age and gender distribution*

**Table 6** gives the gender distribution of the survey responders by BAME group. The gender structure for Hull as a whole, from the quota (see **Appendix B** on **page 236**) is 50.5% males and 49.5% females. So there are slight differences between the quota and the actual sample obtained, but the gender structure of the responders in the main survey is broadly similar to the overall Hull population. There are bigger discrepancies among the BAME groups compared to the actual Hull population. However, there is no reason to suppose that the gender structure for the BAME population will reflect the gender structure for the overall Hull population. It could be anticipated that the gender structure for the BAME population who are permanently in the UK or were are British will reflect the gender structure of the overall Hull population. Nevertheless, it is less likely that the gender structure will be similar to Hull for those people who have come to the UK temporarily. It is highly possible that males and, in particular, young males may be more likely to come to the UK temporarily. **Table 7** gives the gender structure by UK status, and it can be clearly seen that asylum seekers, refugees and those working temporarily and long-term in the UK are more likely to be men; less than 5% of the failed asylum seekers are women. Furthermore, **Table 8**, **Table 9**, **Table 10** and **Table 11** give information on the age structure and from this it will be possible to see it is young males in particular that are coming to the UK temporarily.

*Table 6: Gender structure of survey responders by BAME group (numbers and percentages)*

Group	Number/percentage of survey responders by gender			
	Males N	Females N	Males %	Females %
Main survey (Hull)	1,994	2,092	48.8	51.2
Non-British White	164	98	62.6	37.4
Mixed	15	14	51.7	48.3
Indian	13	8	61.9	38.1
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	33	16	67.3	32.7
Other Asian	252	19	93.0	7.0
Caribbean	15	5	75.0	25.0
African	213	127	62.6	37.4
Chinese	44	55	44.4	55.6

Table 7: Gender structure of survey responders by status in UK (numbers and percentages)

Status in UK	Number/percentage of survey responders by gender			
	Males N	Females N	Males %	Females %
British	1,937	2,047	48.6	51.4
Student	66	100	39.8	60.2
Asylum seeker	93	29	76.2	23.8
Failed asylum seeker	184	9	95.3	4.7
Refugee	121	46	72.5	27.5
Short-term working	171	79	68.4	31.6
Long-term working	101	55	64.7	35.3
Other	29	39	42.6	57.4

**Table 8** gives the age structure of the survey responders and **Table 9** gives the percentages within each age group by BAME group. The age structure of the survey responders in the main survey is broadly similar to the overall Hull population so can be used for the purposes of comparison for the other groups. It can be seen from the tables that the majority of the BAME population are relatively young compared to the overall Hull population. In the main survey, 18.3% of survey responders were aged 25-34 years which is comparable to the Hull's overall population (18.8%; **Appendix B** on **page 236**). However, for other groups with the exception of people from Mixed and Chinese backgrounds, the percentages of people aged 25-34 years are much higher, ranging from 33% for Indians to 64% for Other Asians.

Table 8: Age structure of survey responders by BAME group (numbers)

Group	Number of survey responders by age (years)							
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
Main survey (Hull)	564	744	753	606	550	476	369	4,062
Non-British White	85	109	46	18	1	0	6	265
Mixed	11	6	7	2	1	0	2	29
Indian	4	7	5	2	1	0	2	21
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	18	21	4	5	0	0	1	49
Other Asian	60	173	23	4	0	0	11	271
Caribbean	5	9	3	1	1	0	2	21
African	48	181	80	22	2	3	12	348
Chinese	21	20	10	18	12	7	12	100

Table 9: Age structure of survey responders by BAME group (percentages)

Group	Percentage of survey responders by age (years)						
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Main survey (Hull)	13.9	18.3	18.5	14.9	13.5	11.7	9.1
Non-British White	32.1	41.1	17.4	6.8	0.4	0.0	2.3
Mixed	37.9	20.7	24.1	6.9	3.4	0.0	6.9
Indian	19.0	33.3	23.8	9.5	4.8	0.0	9.5
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	36.7	42.9	8.2	10.2	0.0	0.0	2.0
Other Asian	22.1	63.8	8.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	4.1
Caribbean	23.8	42.9	14.3	4.8	4.8	0.0	9.5
African	13.8	52.0	23.0	6.3	0.6	0.9	3.4
Chinese	21.0	20.0	10.0	18.0	12.0	7.0	12.0

**Table 10** and **Table 11** give the number and percentage within each age group by status in the UK. The majority of asylum seekers in the survey are aged 25-34 years both for those seeking asylum (62%) and those whose applications had failed (76%). Not surprisingly, over 80% of all the students were aged less than 35 years. The Non-British people working in the UK were also relatively young compared to the British population, but those working temporarily in the UK were younger than those working long-term in the UK; over 75% of those working short-term were aged 18-34 years but over 75% of those working long-term were aged 25-44 years. Only nine non-British survey responders were aged 55 years or older.

Table 10: Age structure of survey responders by status in UK (numbers)

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by age (years)							Total
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
British	534	694	726	614	553	470	367	3,958
Student	62	64	25	3	0	0	0	154
Asylum seeker	25	73	13	6	0	0	0	117
Failed asylum seeker	27	145	15	3	0	1	0	191
Refugee	45	77	30	8	1	2	1	164
Short-term working	84	114	45	10	0	0	1	254
Long-term working	22	67	50	12	1	0	1	153
Other	15	22	16	12	0	1	0	66

Table 11: Age structure of survey responders by status in UK (percentages)

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by age (years)						
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
British	13.5	17.5	18.3	15.5	14.0	11.9	9.3
Student	40.3	41.6	16.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asylum seeker	21.4	62.4	11.1	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Failed asylum seeker	14.1	75.9	7.9	1.6	0.0	0.5	0.0
Refugee	27.4	47.0	18.3	4.9	0.6	1.2	0.6
Short-term working	33.1	44.9	17.7	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.4
Long-term working	14.4	43.8	32.7	7.8	0.7	0.0	0.7
Other	22.7	33.3	24.2	18.2	0.0	1.5	0.0

**Figure 2** illustrates the number of survey responders in the main survey in the form of a population pyramid. The number of men for each single year of age is illustrated on the left hand side of the figure and the number of women is illustrated on the right hand side. **Figure 3** provides the population pyramid for the BAME survey responders. **Figure 4** and **Figure 5** illustrate the population structure of those with British nationality and those whose nationality is not British.

As mentioned in relation to **Table 6**, **Table 7**, **Table 9** and **Table 11**, the survey responders in the BAME are younger and more likely to be male. Population pyramids for the different BAME groups and by status in the UK are given in the **Appendix D** on **page 245** which confirm that the BAME population and non-British population tend to be younger compared to the survey responders in the main survey and the British survey responders respectively.

Figure 2: Population pyramid for main survey responders

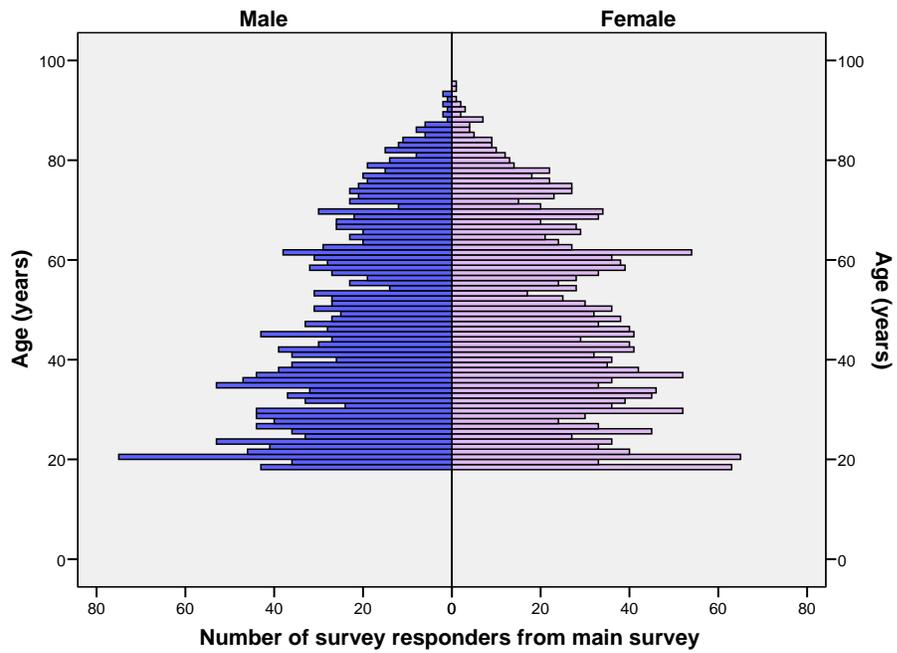


Figure 3: Population pyramid for BAME survey responders

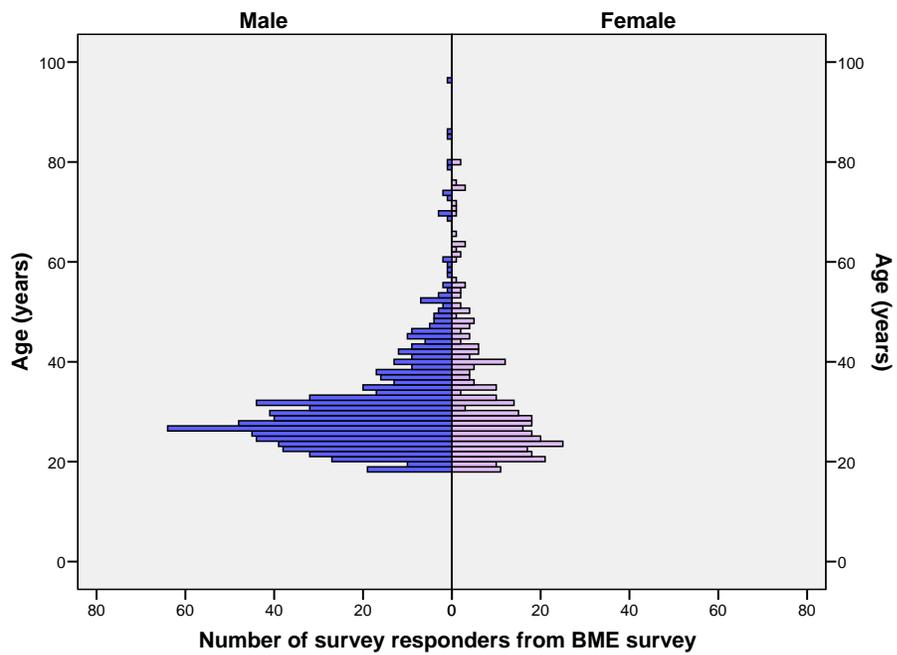


Figure 4: Population pyramid for survey responders whose nationality is British

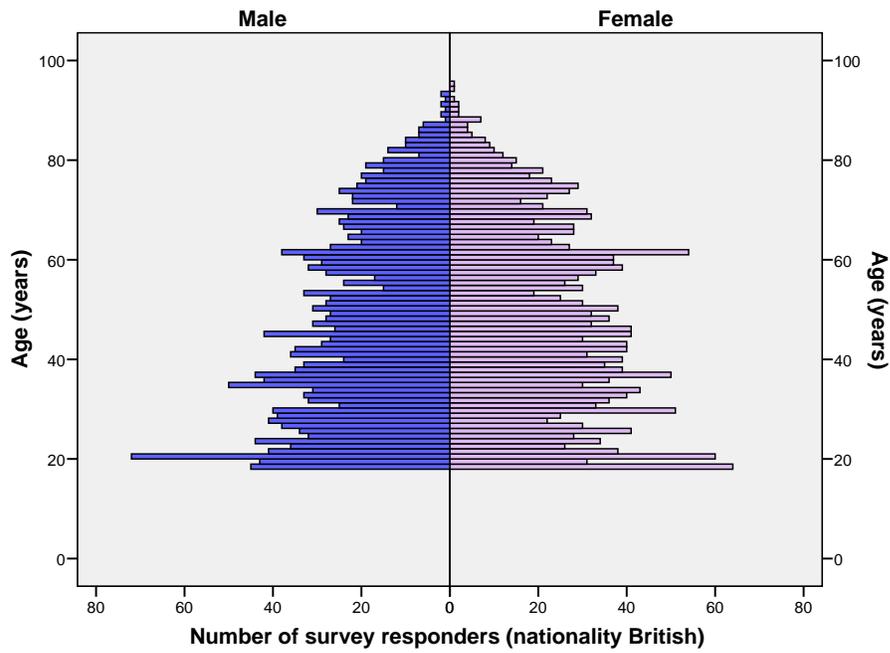
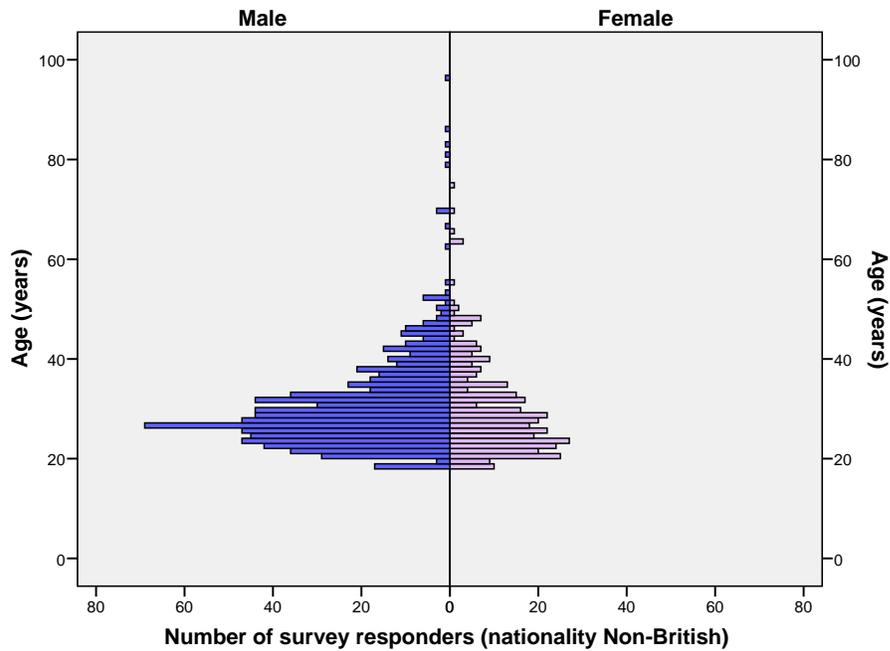


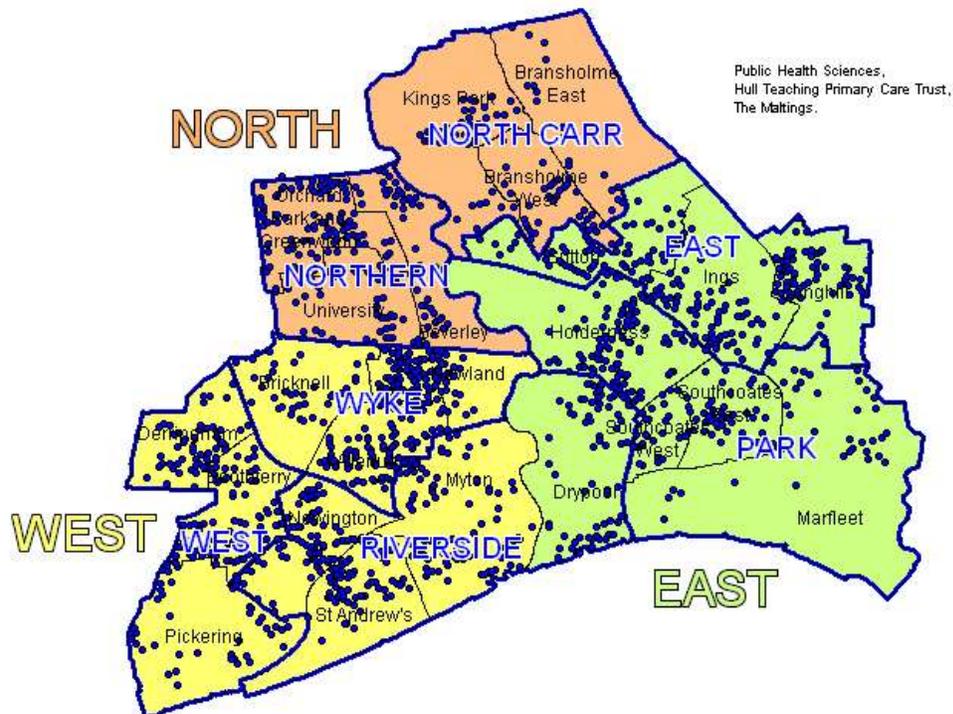
Figure 5: Population pyramid for survey responders whose nationality is not British



### 3.1.2. Geographical distribution

**Figure 6** gives the geographical distribution of the survey responders in the main survey. As geography was included in the quota there is a reasonable distribution of survey responders across Hull. The points are plotted in relation to postcode (mid-point of the postcode area) and there may be more than one survey responder at a particular postcode.

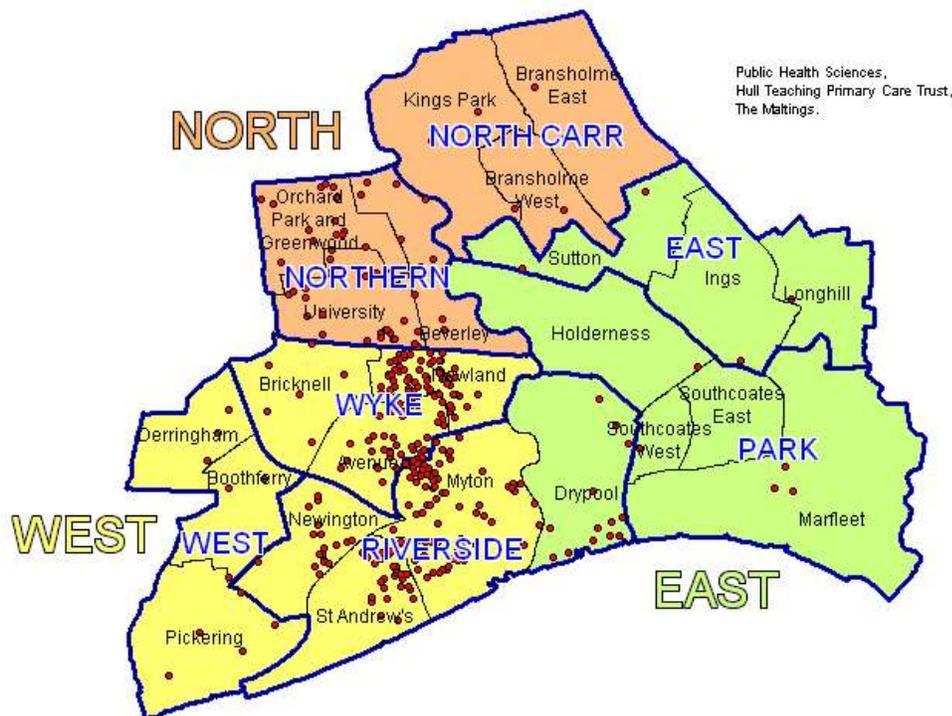
*Figure 6: Geographical distribution of survey responders in main survey*



**Figure 7** gives the geographical distribution of the survey responders in the BAME survey. It can be seen that the survey responders for the BAME survey are more likely to be in the West of Hull in particular living in the Myton (28%), Newland (24%), Avenue (14%), University (9%) and St Andrews (9%) wards (less than 3% of BAME survey responders in all other Hull wards). In terms of Areas, this meant that most lived in Riverside (43%), Wyke (39%) and Northern (14%), and the majority lived in West (82%) or North (15%) locality.

When each BAME group is examined separately, there is no particular pattern of area of residence in relation to persons of any specific BAME background. Bangladeshis and Pakistanis tend to live in a much more concentrated geographical area, and the Chinese are slightly more distributed through Hull. Nevertheless, in general all people of the different specified BAME backgrounds live in a similar geographical area illustrated by **Figure 7**.

*Figure 7: Geographical distribution of survey responders in BAME survey*



### 3.1.3. *Index of Multiple Deprivation*

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004<sup>4</sup> (Communities and Local Government, 2004) score is a measure of deprivation derived for lower layer Super Output Area (SOA). These geographical areas have a minimum population size of 1,000 and a mean population size of 1,500. The IMD 2004 index is based on seven domains which are weighted according to their relative importance in relation to the overall score (weights in brackets): (i) income deprivation (22.5%); (ii) employment deprivation (22.5%); (iii) health deprivation and disability (13.5%); (iv) education, skills and training deprivation (13.5%); (v) barriers to housing and services (9.3%); (vi) living environment deprivation (9.3%); and (vii) crime (9.3%). The IMD 2004 score measures deprivation, but is not such a good measure of affluence.

From the Neighbourhood Statistics website, Hull is ranked as the 9<sup>th</sup> most deprived local authority out of the 354 local authority and districts of England.

The IMD 2004 scores for all of England's 32,482 lower layer SOAs have been divided into five approximately equal-sized groups ranging from the 20% most deprived areas to the 20% least deprived areas. These five groups are referred to as national quintiles. The national quintiles give an indication of how Hull's SOAs compare with England in terms of deprivation.

The IMD 2004 scores have also been produced for each of the 23 wards (larger geographical areas than SOAs) in Hull using the scores for each SOA within the wards weighted by the estimated resident population of that SOA. Similarly, IMD scores have been produced for all 7,932 wards in England and have then been divided into five approximately equal groups in terms of their ward deprivation score. **Table 12** gives the IMD scores for the wards of Hull. The higher the IMD score, the worse the deprivation. The local ranks are provided with the a value of 1 denoting the most deprived ward locally and 23 denoting the least deprived ward locally. The national ranking is also given, and similarly a low value denotes more deprivation. The national rank percentile is provided. For example, if the value is 10, it means that that the ward is in the bottom 10% of deprived wards nationally or alternatively 90% of the wards across the country are less deprived. For Hull, the highest national percentile is 36 (for Beverley and Holderness wards) so this means that all of Hull's wards are within the most deprived 36% of all wards in England, i.e. 64% of wards in England are less deprived. In addition, eight of Hull's 23 wards are in the bottom 2% of wards nationally in terms of deprivation (Bransholme East, Bransholme West, Orchard Park and Greenwood, Marfleet, Southcoates East, Myton, Newington and St Andrews).

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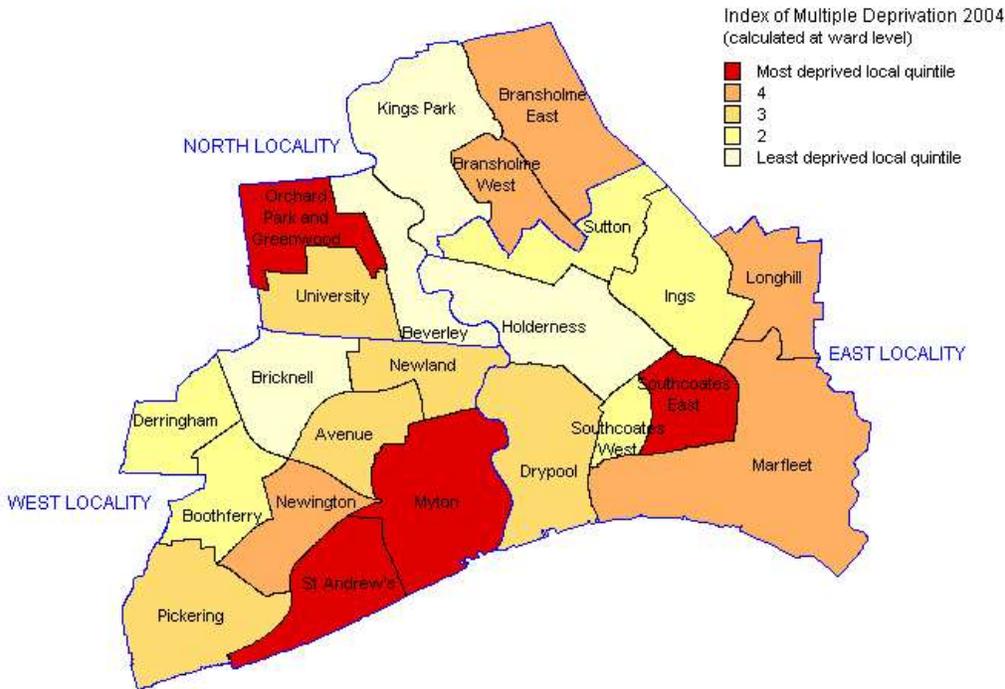
<sup>4</sup> <http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1128442>

Table 12: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 scores and ranks of wards in Hull

Locality	Area	Ward	Index Score	Local Rank (out of 23)	National Rank (out of 7,932)	National Percentile
North	North Carr	Bransholme East	57.1	6	84	2
		Bransholme West	53.7	7	131	2
		Kings Park	21.6	21	2,349	30
	Northern	Beverley	18.7	23	2,842	36
		Orchard Park/Greenwood	66.8	2	28	1
		University	37.5	11	699	9
East	East	Ings	32.9	15	1,019	13
		Longhill	48.5	9	247	4
		Sutton	29.6	17	1,315	17
	Park	Holderness	18.8	22	2,830	36
		Marfleet	57.7	5	78	1
		Southcoates East	57.8	4	77	1
		Southcoates West	32.4	16	1,064	14
	Riverside (East)	Drypool	35.0	14	866	11
	West	Riverside (West)	Myton	65.5	3	34
Newington			53.0	8	136	2
St Andrew's			70.1	1	15	1
West		Boothferry	24.5	19	1,880	24
		Derringham	27.0	18	1,598	21
		Pickering	36.8	12	749	10
Wyke		Avenue	36.3	13	784	10
		Bricknell	22.1	20	2,258	29
		Newland	39.1	10	598	8

**Figure 8** illustrates this geographically in terms of the local quintiles.

*Figure 8: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 local quintiles*



**Table 13** gives the number of survey responders living in the local deprivation quintiles by BAME group, and **Table 14** gives the row percentages. As the local quintiles are presented for Hull, approximately 20% of survey responders would be expected to be within each deprivation quintile category. It can be seen that there is a tendency for the survey responders to live in the less deprived areas in Hull in relation to the overall population of Hull. The majority of Other Asians live in the most deprived 20% of geographical areas of Hull (over 60% in most deprived quintile) and almost one-third of Africans live in the areas defined as the most deprived 20% of Hull. Almost all the other BAME groups have lower percentages of the survey responders in the most deprived 20% of areas, but have a higher percentage in the second most deprived geographical areas (within the most deprived 40% of areas in Hull). Therefore, in general, the BAME survey responders tend to live in more deprived areas of Hull compared to the main survey responders. The exceptions are Chinese and in particular Indians who are more likely to live in the least deprived areas of Hull.

Table 13: Index of Multiple Deprivation local quintiles for survey responders by BAME group (numbers)

Group	Number of survey responders by Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 local quintiles				
	Most deprived	2	3	4	Least deprived
Main survey (Hull)	672	531	764	1,048	891
Non-British White	35	43	102	25	29
Mixed	3	8	9	1	0
Indian	1	3	8	1	5
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	4	21	13	2	4
Other Asian	151	57	32	4	5
Caribbean	1	6	5	1	3
African	98	78	77	34	26
Chinese	16	20	21	8	28

Table 14: Index of Multiple Deprivation local quintiles for survey responders by BAME group (percentages)

Group	Percentage of survey responders by Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 local quintiles				
	Most deprived	2	3	4	Least deprived
Main survey (Hull)	17.2	13.6	19.6	26.8	22.8
Non-British White	15.0	18.4	43.6	10.7	12.4
Mixed	14.3	38.1	42.9	4.8	0.0
Indian	5.6	16.7	44.4	5.6	27.8
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	9.1	47.7	29.5	4.5	9.1
Other Asian	60.6	22.9	12.9	1.6	2.0
Caribbean	6.3	37.5	31.3	6.3	18.8
African	31.3	24.9	24.6	10.9	8.3
Chinese	17.2	21.5	22.6	8.6	30.1

**Table 15** and **Table 16** give the number and percentage of survey responders living in areas defined by deprivation quintiles by status in the UK. Just under 60% of failed asylum seekers and refugees live in the most deprived 20% of geographical areas in Hull, and the figure is just under 50% for asylum seekers. These percentages are much higher than the British survey responders and those working long-term in the UK (both 17%), those working short-term in the UK (12%) and students (8%). Due to the high percentage of asylum seekers and refugees living in the most deprived 20% of areas, it is not surprising that less than 7% live in the least deprived 40% of areas in Hull, compared to three times this percentage for all other groups (range 23% to 50%).

*Table 15: Index of Multiple Deprivation local quintiles for survey responders by status in UK (numbers)*

Status in the UK	Number of survey responders by Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 local quintiles				
	Most deprived	2	3	4	Least deprived
British	647	537	734	1015	874
Student	11	19	52	36	28
Asylum seeker	51	22	26	3	4
Failed asylum seeker	110	47	18	7	4
Refugee	87	38	18	4	3
Short-term working	27	47	102	20	32
Long-term working	24	36	36	19	26
Other	14	13	22	7	10

*Table 16: Index of Multiple Deprivation local quintiles for survey responders by status in UK (percentages)*

Status in the UK	Percentage of survey responders by Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 local quintiles				
	Most deprived	2	3	4	Least deprived
British	17.0	14.1	19.3	26.7	23.0
Student	7.5	13.0	35.6	24.7	19.2
Asylum seeker	48.1	20.8	24.5	2.8	3.8
Failed asylum seeker	59.1	25.3	9.7	3.8	2.2
Refugee	58.0	25.3	12.0	2.7	2.0
Short-term working	11.8	20.6	44.7	8.8	14.0
Long-term working	17.0	25.5	25.5	13.5	18.4
Other	21.2	19.7	33.3	10.6	15.2

### 3.1.4. Nationality, status in UK and language

As well as asking individuals to specify their ethnic group using the same categories as used previously in the 2001 Census (**Table 1**), survey responders were asked to specify their nationality, country of birth, status in the UK (as previously mentioned), fluency of spoken English, and language spoken at home.

The numbers and percentages of survey responders who are British, other nationalities or would rather not say are given in **Table 17** and **Table 18** by BAME group. The majority of the Chinese are British, four in ten of the Bangladeshis and Pakistanis, one-third of Indians and one-quarter of the Mixed population. There are minor discrepancies between ethnicity (non-British White) and nationality (British) for three people who classified their ethnic group as non-British White, and by definition one would expect all individuals in this category to be other nationalities. Fifteen percent of Caribbeans were other nationalities, but around 5% or less of Africans and Other Asians were British. Up to 20% stated that they would rather not state their nationalities, and a further 49 individuals in total (from **Table 17**) did not answer the question.

*Table 17: Nationality for survey responders by BAME group (numbers)*

Group	Number of survey responders by nationality			
	British	Other	Rather not say	Not answered
Main survey (Hull)	3,865	142	34	45
Non-British White	3	257	5	0
Mixed	7	18	3	1
Indian	7	14	0	0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	20	24	5	0
Other Asian	5	265	1	0
Caribbean	3	13	4	1
African	19	272	56	1
Chinese	55	44	3	0

*Table 18: Nationality for survey responders by BAME group (percentages)*

Group	Percentage of survey responders by nationality		
	British	Other	Rather not say
Main survey (Hull)	95.6	3.5	0.8
Non-British White	1.1	97.0	1.9
Mixed	25.0	64.3	10.7
Indian	33.3	66.7	0.0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	40.8	49.0	10.2
Other Asian	1.8	97.8	0.4
Caribbean	15.0	65.0	20.0
African	5.5	78.4	16.1
Chinese	53.9	43.1	2.9

Individuals who responded with 'other' nationality were asked their nationality, and the range of responses was very wide with different nationalities listed. Of the 927 survey responses for the BAME survey, 222 (24%) were Polish, 182 (20%) were Iraqi, 109 (12%) Congolese, 63 (7%) Kurdish, 45 (5%) Chinese, 31 (3%) (Zimbabwean), 20 (2%) Pakistani, 19 (2%) Nigerian, 17 (2%) Iranian, and 16 (2%) Ghanaian. **Table 19** provides a complete list of nationalities for both the main survey and BAME survey responders.

*Table 19: Nationalities of survey responders in both surveys*

Nationality	Numbers of responders in both surveys
Afghan	3
Algerian	6
American	6
Amharic (Ethiopian)	2
Angolan	17
Argentinian	1
Bangladeshi	5
Barbados	3
Belgian	2
Brazilian	1
Bulgarian	2
Burmese	3
Burundi	2
Cameroonian	6
Canadian	3
Chinese	85
Congolese	110
Dutch	2
Ecuadorian	1
Egyptian	1
Fijian	2
Fillipino	2
French	12
Gambian	6
German	8
Ghanian	16
Greek	1
Indian	19
Iranian	18
Iraqi	194
Italian	1
Ivory Coast	1
Jamaica	4
Japanese	1

<b>Nationality</b>	<b>Numbers of responders in both surveys</b>
Kenyan	13
Korean	3
Kosovan	1
Kurdish	63
Latvian	5
Libya	2
Lithuanian	9
Malawi	2
Malaysian	8
Mauritian	1
Mexican	5
Mozambian	1
Nigerian	21
Omani	1
Pakistani	25
Polish	229
Portuguese	4
Republic Of Ireland	2
Russian	3
Senegalese	8
Seryan	1
Sierra Leonean	4
Slovakian	4
South African	4
Spanish	9
Sri Lankan	1
St Knitts & Tomts	1
Sundanese	10
Tanzanian	2
Thai	2
Tobagoan	2
Trinidadian	2
Turkish	2
Ugandan	1
Zambia	2
Zimbabwean	35
<b>All Foreign Nationalities (70)</b>	<b>1,034</b>
<b>Other responses:</b>	
African	12
Arabic	1
British	3,987
British/European Dual Nationality	4
British/Non European Dual Nationality	2

Nationality	Numbers of responders in both surveys
European/Latin American	2
Scottish	2
Other, not specified	29
Rather not say	123
No response	53
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,249</b>

**Table 20** gives the current status in the UK for survey responders who state that they are not British, and **Table 21** gives the percentages. It can be seen that just over one-third of the non-British people in the main survey were students. Three-quarters of all the non-British White people in the BAME survey were European and working temporarily in the UK. As noted earlier, a high number of these people were Polish. Almost half of Mixed people were students or refugees. Over half of Indians were working long-term in the UK with 17% being students. A similar percentage of Bangladeshis and Pakistanis were students, but only 14% were working long-term in the UK with almost one-third working temporarily in the UK. Very few of the Other Asians were students; over 60% were asylum seekers with 30% still seeking asylum and 70% failed asylum seekers. The majority of the rest of Other Asians were refugees. Almost half of Caribbeans were working long-term in the UK and a further 20% were working temporarily in the UK, and just over a quarter were students. Almost one-quarter of Africans were students and 38% of Africans were asylum seekers (with 42% still seeking and 58% failed asylum seekers). One-quarter of Chinese were students, a further 19% were temporarily working in the UK and 9% were working long-term in the UK. Overall, of the 319 asylum seekers, 39% were failed asylum seekers. This is relatively surprising as it would be anticipated that the majority of failed asylum seekers may have refused to participate in the survey. Ninety percent of the 154 refugees, had been in the UK for more than 10 years. More than three-quarters of the Europeans working in the UK were here temporarily, whereas two-thirds of the non-Europeans working in the UK were here long-term. Sixty-six people stated that they were in the UK for other reasons, with the reason provided by 51 of these people. Fourteen (27%) were permanent residents of the UK and presumably were not working, 12 (24%) were married to a British national and 7 (14%) were European and not currently working. Other reasons included: running a business; migrant programme; work permit dependent; indefinite leave to remain and applied for indefinite leave to remain; commonwealth soldier; and living with partner who is studying.

Table 20: Current status in UK for non-British survey responders by BAME group (numbers)

Group	Number of non-British survey responders by current status in UK									
	Student	Asylum seeker		Refugee		European working in UK		Non-European working in UK		Other
		Still seeking	Failed	≤10 yrs	>10 yrs	Temporarily	Long term	Temporarily	Long term	
Main survey (Hull)	50	12	3	8	0	7	14	6	20	17
Non-British White	10	1	0	1	2	194	34	2	2	11
Mixed	4	3	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	2
Indian	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	1
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	5	1	1	2	2	0	0	9	4	5
Other Asian	3	50	114	78	4	0	0	4	12	0
Caribbean	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	7	0
African	70	50	70	43	2	0	6	15	41	15
Chinese	10	2	3	2	1	1	1	8	4	11

Table 21: Current status in UK for non-British survey responders by BAME group (percentages)

Group	Percentage of non-British survey responders by current status in UK									
	Student	Asylum seeker		Refugee		European working in UK		Non-European working in UK		Other
		Still seeking	Failed	≤10 yrs	>10 yrs	Temporarily	Long term	Temporarily	Long term	
Main survey (Hull)	36.5	8.8	2.2	5.8	0.0	5.1	10.2	4.4	14.6	12.4
Non-British White	3.9	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.8	75.5	13.2	0.8	0.8	4.3
Mixed	19.0	14.3	9.5	23.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	9.5
Indian	16.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	58.3	8.3
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	17.2	3.4	3.4	6.9	6.9	0.0	0.0	31.0	13.8	17.2
Other Asian	1.1	18.9	43.0	29.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	4.5	0.0
Caribbean	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	20.0	46.7	0.0
African	22.4	16.0	22.4	13.8	0.6	0.0	1.9	4.8	13.1	4.8
Chinese	23.3	4.7	7.0	4.7	2.3	2.3	2.3	18.6	9.3	25.6

Of those combinations where there were 20 or more people, the nationalities were examined and the numbers given for any single group where the number of people was five or more. For many of the different combinations of ethnicity and status in the UK, there are one or two individuals from a particular nationality and many nationalities in total, and the details are not given below.

Of the 50 students in the main survey, 14 did not state their nationality and of the remaining 36 people, 19 were Chinese. Of the 70 African students, 18 did not state their nationality and 12 were Nigerian, eight Ghanaian and five were Kenyan.

Of the 50 Other Asians who were seeking asylum, one did not state their nationality and of the remaining 49 people, 30 were Iraqi and 14 were Kurdish. Of the 50 Africans seeking asylum, four did not state their nationality and of the remaining 46 people, 20 were Congolese, seven Sudanese and five were Zimbabwean.

Of the 114 Other Asians who were failed asylum seekers, one did not state their nationality and of the remaining 113 people, 82 were Iraqi, 17 Kurdish and 10 were Iranian. Of the 70 Africans who were failed asylum seekers, three did not state their nationality and of the remaining 67 people, 37 were Congolese, 10 Angolan, eight Zimbabwean and six were Algerian.

Of the 82 Other Asian refugees, 64 were Iraqi and 15 were Kurdish. Of the 45 African refugees, five did not state their nationality and of the remaining 40 people, 33 were Congolese.

Of the 194 Non-British White survey responders who were working temporarily in the UK, four did not state their nationality and of the remaining 190 people, 175 were Polish and five were French. Of the 34 main survey responders who were working long-term in the UK, four did not state their nationality and of the remaining 30 people, seven were Chinese and five were Indian.

Of the 36 Non-British White survey responders who were working long-term in the UK, one did not state their nationality and of the remaining 35 people, 28 were Polish. Of the 41 Africans working long-term in the UK, 11 did not state their nationality and of the remaining 30 people, 9 were Zimbabweans.

**Table 22** and **Table 23** give the numbers and percentages of survey responders by current status in UK for each BAME group combining the data from **Table 17** and **Table 18** with the data from **Table 20** and **Table 21** using the same categorisations for status in the UK as the other tables in this report.

As expected, the majority (97%) of main survey responders were British. More than half (56%) of the Chinese in the BAME survey were British, but this was less than half for all other BAME survey responders; highest for Bangladeshis and Pakistanis (41%), Indians (37%) and Mixed (25%) survey responders, and lowest for Caribbeans (17%), Africans (6%), Other Asians (2%) and Non-British White (1%). Just over one in five Caribbeans and Africans and 15% of Mixed survey responders were students compared to around 10% of Indians, Bangladeshis and Pakistanis, and Chinese, and less than 5% for Non-British White, Other Asian and main survey responders. Almost three-quarters of Other Asians, just over one-third of Africans and just under one-fifth of Mixed survey responders were asylum seekers or failed asylum seekers compared to around 5% or less for other BAME groups. Thirty percent of Other Asians, 21% of Mixed and 14% of African survey responders were refugees, compared to less than 10% for all other BAME groups. A high percentage of Non-British White survey responders were working in the UK short-term (75%) or long-term (14%). This percentage was next highest for Caribbeans (56%), Indians (42%) and Bangladeshis and Pakistanis (27%).

Table 22: Current status in UK by BAME group (numbers)

Group	Number of survey responders by current status in UK							
	British	Student	Asylum seeker	Failed asylum seeker	Refugee	Working short-term in UK	Working long-term in UK	Other
Main survey (Hull)	3,865	50	12	3	8	13	34	17
Non-British White	3	10	1	0	3	196	36	11
Mixed	7	4	3	2	6	2	2	2
Indian	7	2	1	0	0	1	7	1
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	20	5	1	1	4	9	4	5
Other Asian	5	3	50	114	82	4	12	0
Caribbean	3	4	0	0	1	3	7	0
African	19	70	50	70	45	15	47	15
Chinese	55	10	2	3	3	9	5	11

Table 23: Current status in UK by BAME group (percentages)

Group	Percentage of survey responders by current status in UK							
	British	Student	Asylum seeker	Failed asylum seeker	Refugee	Working short-term in UK	Working long-term in UK	Other
Main survey (Hull)	96.6	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.4
Non-British White	1.2	3.8	0.4		1.2	75.4	13.8	4.2
Mixed	25.0	14.3	10.7	7.1	21.4	7.1	7.1	7.1
Indian	36.8	10.5	5.3			5.3	36.8	5.3
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	40.8	10.2	2.0	2.0	8.2	18.4	8.2	10.2
Other Asian	1.9	1.1	18.5	42.2	30.4	1.5	4.4	
Caribbean	16.7	22.2			5.6	16.7	38.9	
African	5.7	21.1	15.1	21.1	13.6	4.5	14.2	4.5
Chinese	56.1	10.2	2.0	3.1	3.1	9.2	5.1	11.2

**Table 24** gives the self-related fluency of spoken English for those who are not British by BAME group. The score ranged from 1 (fluent) to 10 (do not speak English at all). Two-thirds of non-British people in the main survey could speak English well scoring their fluency as 1 to 3, and only 4% scored their fluency as 8 to 10 (poor). Whereas, this was

between 40% and 50% for non-British Whites, Other Asians and Chinese. Caribbeans tend to rate their fluency of English the best, whereas Other Asians tended to rate their English the poorest.

*Table 24: Range of scores for self-rated fluency of spoken English for non-British survey responders by BAME group*

Group	Number of non-British survey responders by fluency of spoken English					
	Range 1-3 (good) N	Range 4-7 (medium) N	Range 8-10 (poor) N	Range 1-3 (good) %	Range 4-7 (medium) %	Range 8-10 (poor) %
Main survey (Hull)	94	41	5	67.1	29.3	3.6
Non-British White	43	107	110	16.5	41.2	42.3
Mixed	11	6	4	52.4	28.6	19.0
Indian	6	7	0	46.2	53.8	0.0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	13	14	2	44.8	48.3	6.9
Other Asian	23	137	104	8.7	51.9	39.4
Caribbean	13	1	2	81.3	6.3	12.5
African	155	116	50	48.3	36.1	15.6
Chinese	10	11	21	23.8	26.2	50.0

Overall, the percentage stating that they could not speak English was less than 4% (**Table 25**). In the main survey it was only 0.7% and there were no Indians, Bangladeshis or Pakistanis who could not speak English at all. Around 1% of Other Asians, 2% of Africans, 8% of non-British Whites, 10% of Mixed, 13% of Caribbeans and 17% of Chinese stated that they could not speak English at all. However, the absolute numbers who cannot speak English are relatively small with 21 non-British, seven Africans, seven Chinese and eight other people not being able to speak English at all. If 3.8% of the total BAME population of Hull did not speak English at all and it is assumed that there are approximately 14,000 BAME people in Hull, this would mean that there are just over 500 people living in Hull who do not speak any English.

The mean scores confirm the fluency levels with the Caribbeans, people from the main survey, Indians, Bangladeshis and Pakistanis having the lowest scores denoting a higher level of fluency in English. Whereas, Other Asians, non-British White and Chinese have the highest scores denoting the lowest levels of fluency in English.

Table 25: Mean self-rated fluency score of spoken English and number not speaking English at all for non-British survey responders by BAME group

Group	Non-British survey responders by fluency of spoken English	
	Number (percentage) who don't speak English at all	Mean fluency score (1="fluent" to 10="do not speak English at all")
Main survey (Hull)	1 (0.7)	3.1
Non-British White	21 (8.1)	6.5
Mixed	2 (9.5)	4.0
Indian	0 (0.0)	3.5
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	0 (0.0)	3.9
Other Asian	3 (1.1)	6.6
Caribbean	2 (12.5)	2.9
African	7 (2.2)	4.2
Chinese	7 (16.7)	6.4

**Table 26** and **Table 27** give the fluency levels by UK status. Failed asylum seekers and those working temporarily in the UK tend to have the lowest fluency levels with around 7% not speaking English at all and a mean fluency score of over 6 (on a scale of 1=fluent to 10=do not speak English at all). Around 7% of those in the "other" category for UK status do not speak English at all, but their mean fluency score is slightly lower (4.8) denoting slightly better fluency. Those most fluent are students, as a number will be studying in English at the University, this is not surprising.

Table 26: Range of scores for self-rated fluency of spoken English for non-British survey responders by status in UK

Status in UK	Number of non-British survey responders by fluency of spoken English					
	Range 1-3 (good) N	Range 4-7 (medium) N	Range 8-10 (poor) N	Range 1-3 (good) %	Range 4-7 (medium) %	Range 8-10 (poor) %
Student	131	25	8	79.9	15.2	4.9
Asylum seeker	33	53	35	27.3	43.8	28.9
Failed asylum seeker	17	104	77	8.6	52.5	38.9
Refugee	31	86	48	18.8	52.1	29.1
Short-term working	48	105	99	19.0	41.7	39.3
Long-term working	87	48	18	56.9	31.4	11.8
Other	26	26	16	38.2	38.2	23.5

Table 27: Mean self-rated fluency score of spoken English and number not speaking English at all for non-British survey responders by status in UK

Status in UK	Non-British survey responders by fluency of spoken English	
	Number (percentage) who don't speak English at all	Mean fluency score (1="fluent" to 10="do not speak English at all")
Student	1 (0.6)	2.45
Asylum seeker	8 (6.6)	5.55
Failed asylum seeker	2 (1.0)	6.57
Refugee	6 (3.6)	5.96
Short-term working	17 (6.7)	6.23
Long-term working	4 (2.6)	3.68
Other	5 (7.4)	4.79

**Table 28** gives the language spoken in the home for the non-British survey responders by BAME group, and **Table 29** gives the percentages. The majority of Caribbeans and Indians spoken English in the home as did the non-British people in the main survey, but the majority of the other BAME groups spoke other languages in their homes (range 50% to 97%).

Table 28: Language used in the home for survey responders by BAME group (numbers)

Group	Number of survey responders by language spoken in the home		
	English	Other	Rather not say
Main survey (Hull)	3,903	121	23
Non-British White	21	236	6
Mixed	12	13	1
Indian	10	9	0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	9	28	4
Other Asian	5	258	3
Caribbean	19	1	1
African	106	193	30
Chinese	23	68	8

Table 29: Language used in the home for survey responders by BAME group (percentages)

Group	Percentage of survey responders by language spoken in the home		
	English	Other	Rather not say
Main survey (Hull)	96.4	3.0	0.6
Non-British White	8.0	89.7	2.3
Mixed	46.2	50.0	3.8
Indian	52.6	47.4	0.0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	22.0	68.3	9.8
Other Asian	1.9	97.0	1.1
Caribbean	90.5	4.8	4.8
African	32.2	58.7	9.1
Chinese	23.2	68.7	8.1

**Table 30** and **Table 31** give the language spoken at home by status in the UK for the non-British survey responders. Only 1% of failed asylum seekers spoke English in their home, and relatively few refugees, asylum seekers and those working short-term in the UK spoke English in their home. The highest percentages were for those working long-term in the UK and those specifying “other” status. It is possible that a higher percentage of people within this group are living with British nationals. Just over one-third of non-British students speak English in their home, and this could be because they share accommodation with people with differing nationalities and English is a common language, particularly as their studies are likely to be conducted in English.

Table 30: Language used in the home for survey responders by status in UK (numbers)

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by language spoken in the home		
	English	Other	Rather not say
British	3,858	87	7
Student	57	75	27
Asylum seeker	17	91	6
Failed asylum seeker	2	189	3
Refugee	9	138	10
Short-term working	31	209	7
Long-term working	47	95	11
Other	21	43	4

*Table 31: Language used in the home for survey responders by status in UK (percentages)*

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by language spoken in the home		
	English	Other	Rather not say
British	97.6	2.2	0.2
Student	35.8	47.2	17.0
Asylum seeker	14.9	79.8	5.3
Failed asylum seeker	1.0	97.4	1.5
Refugee	5.7	87.9	6.4
Short-term working	12.6	84.6	2.8
Long-term working	30.7	62.1	7.2
Other	30.9	63.2	5.9

**Table 32** gives the complete list of languages spoken at home for both surveys.

*Table 32: Language spoken at home for survey responders in both surveys*

Language generally spoken at home	Numbers of responders in both surveys
Acholi	1
Amharic	1
Arabic	20
Azeri	1
Balochi	1
Bengali	5
Bosnian	1
Burmese	2
Cantonese	28
Chewa or Chi	4
Chinese	40
Congolese	2
Dagare	1
Fante	3
Farsi	1
French	58
Fulfulde	1
German	2
Ghana	1
Greek	2
Gujarati	3
Hindi	1
Hokkien	2
Igbo	1

Language generally spoken at home	Numbers of responders in both surveys
Indian	1
Iranian	1
Japanese	1
Khowar	1
Kikongo	2
Korean	3
Kosovan	1
Kurdish	265
Latvian	1
Lingala	61
Lthuanian	5
Malaylam	1
Malaysian	2
Mandarin	46
Pakistani	3
Phillipino	1
Polish	220
Portuguese	14
Punjabi	6
Pushto	4
Ruganda	1
Russian	5
Shona	18
Sinhala	1
Slovakian	4
Somalian	1
Spanish	11
Swawhili	21
Taiwan	1
Thai	2
Tswana	5
Turkish	5
Twi	2
Urdu	21
Yoruba	3
Zulu	6
<b>All Foreign Languages (60)</b>	<b>928</b>
<b>Other responses:</b>	
English	4,117
Other, not specified	34
Rather not say	82
No response	88
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,249</b>

### 3.1.5. *Employment status*

**Table 33** gives the employment status of the survey responders by BAME group. **Table 34** gives the percentage by employment status. The tables exclude those people who did not answer the employment question(s). Four percent or less of the survey responders for the main survey and the BAME survey did not answer the employment questions with the exception of Other Asians (7%) and Africans (16%) where the percentages were considerably higher. Some of these, in particular, may be asylum seekers who are not entitled to work so did not answer the question for this reason. This must be considered when interpreting the tables below.

Those working part-time or full-time for an employer or who were self-employed, or had specified the number of hours worked but had not stated if they were an employee or self-employed were classified as working, as well as the small number of women on maternity leave. Those who stated they were full-time students or had not specified an employment status but stated in a subsequent question that they were studying full-time or more than 20 hours per week were classified as students. Those who specified they were looking after the home or family and those who had specified that they were full-time carers in the “other please specify” question were combined. People who were on a government training scheme and those who had stated in the “other please specify” question that they were unable to work due to short-term illness or disability were combined with those who stated they were unemployed. Some asylum seekers gave their employment status as working or student, etc, but some stated that they were not allowed to work in the “other please specify” question and a separate category was assigned.

Due to the differences in the age structure as illustrated in **Table 8** and **Table 9** (and in **Appendix D** on **page 245**) only a small percentage of the BAME survey responders are retired with the exception of Chinese. This in turn affects the percentages who are employed and makes it more complicated to compare across different groups. The percentage who were employed was lowest for main survey responders (52%) as a relatively high percentage were retired (23%), Chinese (49%) also because a relatively high percentage were retired (22%) and for Africans (44%) because a relatively high percentage were students (21%) or not allowed to work (17%). The percentage who were classified as unemployed varies from 1% of Chinese to 14% for Mixed BAME. However, up to a further 6% state that they are not allowed to work in the UK and up to a further 17% stated they were not working but did not provide a reason why not. Therefore, in total up to 8% of main survey responders were not working when these three categories were combined, and this was generally higher in BAME survey responders with the exception of Non-British Whites (3%), Caribbeans (5%) and Chinese (5%) where the percentage was lower. The percentage was over 10% for all other BAME survey responders (Mixed 18%; Indian 14%; Bangladeshi or Pakistanis 15%; Other Asians 31%; and Africans 33%). Only 3% of the main survey responders were students and this was higher for BAME survey responders (range 3% for Other Asians to 21% for Africans). The percentage of survey responders who looked after their home or family was relatively low (<5%) for all BAME survey responders except Indians (10%) and Chinese (8%) which was comparable to main survey responders (9%). The highest percentage of survey responders who were long-term sick or disabled was for the main survey (6%).

Table 33: Employment status for survey responders by BAME group (numbers)

Group	Number of survey responders by employment status							
	Working	Student	Retired	Looking after family or home	Unemployed	Not allowed to work	Not working but no reason given	Long-term sick or disabled
Main survey (Hull)	2,070	139	928	348	202	3	107	245
Non-British White	236	11	0	9	6	0	2	1
Mixed	17	3	2	0	4	1	0	1
Indian	13	2	1	2	0	1	2	0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	30	7	1	2	5	0	2	0
Other Asian	149	8	1	7	30	15	34	7
Caribbean	19	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
African	127	62	0	4	39	8	49	2
Chinese	49	14	22	8	1	1	3	1

Table 34: Employment status for survey responders by BAME group (percentages)

Group	Percentage of survey responders by employment status							
	Working	Student	Retired	Looking after family or home	Unemployed	Not allowed to work	Not working but no reason given	Long-term sick or disabled
Main survey (Hull)	51.2	3.4	23.0	8.6	5.0	0.1	2.6	6.1
Non-British White	89.1	4.2		3.4	2.3		0.8	0.4
Mixed	60.7	10.7	7.1		14.3	3.6		3.6
Indian	61.9	9.5	4.8	9.5		4.8	9.5	
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	63.8	14.9	2.1	4.3	10.6		4.3	
Other Asian	59.4	3.2	0.4	2.8	12.0	6.0	13.5	2.8
Caribbean	90.5	4.8			4.8			
African	43.6	21.3		1.4	13.4	2.7	16.8	0.7
Chinese	49.5	14.1	22.2	8.1	1.0	1.0	3.0	1.0

**Table 35** and **Table 36** give employment by status in UK. As noted earlier, the tables do not include people who did not answer the question(s). This percentage was 2% or less for all main survey and BAME survey responders with the exception of asylum seekers (14%) and failed asylum seekers (29%). The latter are not allowed to work in the UK, so clearly this has influenced their choice to answer the question. Therefore, this must be considered when interpreting the percentages in **Table 36**.

As expected there is a strong relationship between the status in the UK being specified as a student and the person stating that their employment status is a student, however, 34% of students stated that they were working. So they either falsely stated their status in the UK was 'student', or more likely, they are working to provide additional income as well as studying. Almost 95% of those who classified their status as working short-term in the UK were working, and this percentage was also high for those who were working long-term in the UK with a slightly higher percentage looking after the family or home or unemployed. Just over half of British survey responders were working, and the main reason this is considerably lower than those working short-term or long-term in the UK is due to age, as 23% of British survey responders were retired. Approximately 40% of asylum seekers (47%), failed asylum seekers (37%) and refugees (40%) stated that they were working, and 7%, 3% and 10% stating they were full-time students respectively. Few asylum seekers and refugees were retired or looked after the home or family. Six percent of British survey responders and refugees could not work due to a long-term illness or disability, but this was considerably lower for all other survey responders, being the next highest for asylum seekers and failed asylum seekers (both 2%). The percentage classifying themselves as unemployed varied substantially from 2% and 4% for those working short-term and long-term in the UK respectively to 35% for refugees compared to 5% for British survey responders. However, a high percentage of asylum seekers and failed asylum seekers specified in their employment status in the "other please specify"

that they were unable to work, and a high percentage stated they were not working but did not give the reason. If these three 'not working' categories are combined, then between 40% and 50% are not working for asylum seekers (42%), failed asylum seekers (56%) and refugees (40%) compared to 7% for British survey responders.

Table 35: Employment status for survey responders by status in UK (numbers)

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by employment status							
	Working	Student	Retired	Looking after family or home	Unemployed	Not allowed to work	Not working but no reason given	Long-term sick or disabled
British	2,026	117	926	351	191	1	100	237
Student	57	97	0	0	9	1	3	0
Asylum seeker	49	7	0	3	9	13	22	2
Failed asylum seeker	52	4	1	2	8	15	57	3
Refugee	66	16	3	4	58	0	8	10
Short-term working	241	3	0	4	5	0	1	0
Long-term working	141	1	0	4	6	0	0	1
Other	38	3	1	12	8	0	4	1

Table 36: Employment status for survey responders by status in UK (percentages)

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by employment status							
	Working	Student	Retired	Looking after family or home	Unemployed	Not allowed to work	Not working but no reason given	Long-term sick or disabled
British	51.3	3.0	23.4	8.9	4.8	0.0	2.5	6.0
Student	34.1	58.1			5.4	0.6	1.8	
Asylum seeker	46.7	6.7		2.9	8.6	12.4	21.0	1.9
Failed asylum seeker	36.6	2.8	0.7	1.4	5.6	10.6	40.1	2.1
Refugee	40.0	9.7	1.8	2.4	35.2		4.8	6.1
Short-term working	94.9	1.2		1.6	2.0		0.4	
Long-term working	92.2	0.7		2.6	3.9			0.7
Other	56.7	4.5	1.5	17.9	11.9		6.0	1.5

### 3.1.6. Studying

**Table 37** gives the responses relating to whether the survey responder is studying at all by BAME group. Similar percentages of non-British Whites and Indians were studying compared to survey responders from the main survey (13-14%), but the percentages were higher for most BAME groups ranging from 26% for Other Asians to 47% for Bangladeshis and Pakistanis.

*Table 37: Studying by BAME group*

Group	Number and percentage of survey responders undertaking any studying of any kind		
	Studying N	Not studying N	Studying %
Main survey (Hull)	484	3,251	13.0
Non-British White	35	221	13.7
Mixed	10	15	40.0
Indian	3	18	14.3
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	22	25	46.8
Other Asian	68	198	25.6
Caribbean	5	16	23.8
African	133	202	39.7
Chinese	19	50	27.5

**Table 38** provides the numbers and percentages studying by status in the UK. After those specifying their status as students (94%), the highest percentage studying is refugees (45%), those in the “other” status category (34%) and asylum seekers (30%). Not surprisingly, those who are working temporarily in the UK are the least likely to be studying (6%).

*Table 38: Studying by status in UK*

Status in the UK	Number and percentage of survey responders undertaking any studying of any kind		
	Studying N	Not studying N	Studying %
British	434	3,204	11.9
Student	155	10	93.9
Asylum seeker	36	83	30.3
Failed asylum seeker	27	169	13.8
Refugee	72	89	44.7
Short-term working	15	231	6.1
Long-term working	15	132	10.2
Other	21	40	34.4

**Table 39** gives the main places where the studying occurred for the 610 who specified the educational establishment. Four in ten were studying at the University of Hull, almost one-quarter were studying at Hull’s College of Further Educations, 6% were studying at Wilberforce College, and 8% were studying at the local adult education centre. Six percent were undertaking home-based learning and 5% were undertaking work-based learning.

*Table 39: Place of study for those survey responders who are undertaking some studying by BAME group*

Group	Educational establishment of study						
	University of Hull	Hull College of Further Education	Wilberforce College	Local adult education centre	Home-based learning	Work-based study	Other
Main survey (Hull)	154	62	39	34	34	22	40
Non-British White	11	9	0	0	0	3	4
Mixed	1	4	0	0	0	0	3
Indian	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	5	2	0	3	0	0	8
Other Asian	2	38	0	0	0	0	1
Caribbean	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
African	46	20	0	11	1	2	15
Chinese	8	0	0	0	0	0	6

**Table 40** gives the place of study by status in the UK.

*Table 40: Place of study for those survey responders who are undertaking some studying by status in UK*

Status in the UK	Educational establishment of study						
	University of Hull	Hull College of Further Education	Wilberforce College	Local adult education centre	Home-based learning	Work-based study	Other
British	116	49	38	34	30	22	48
Student	102	10	1	1	1	1	12
Asylum seeker	0	20	0	4	0	0	4
Failed asylum seeker	1	15	0	1	0	0	2
Refugee	3	30	0	6	2	2	1
Short-term working	5	4	0	0	0	0	2
Long-term working	4	3	0	0	0	3	2
Other	2	4	0	1	2	1	6

Survey responders were asked to specify whether they were full-time students or the number of hours they were undertaking studying per week. **Table 41** gives the numbers of hours of study per week, and **Table 42** gives the percentages of survey responders in each category. Approximately 45% of people in the main survey were studying full-time or 25 hours or more per week, and this was similar for the non-British White. The majority of the Other Asians who were studying tended to study between five and nine hours per week, and only 11% were studying full-time. All other BAME groups had a higher percentage of full-time students, although there were very few Mixed, Indian and Caribbean students (9, 3 and 5 respectively who specified their hours).

*Table 41: Number of hours of studying per week by BAME group (numbers)*

Group	Number of survey responders who are studying by numbers of hours of studying per week						
	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25+	F/T
Main survey (Hull)	110	62	33	24	13	8	194
Non-British White	8	7	5	0	0	1	13
Mixed	1	2	0	0	0	0	6
Indian	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	2	5	1	0	0	0	14
Other Asian	1	53	1	0	0	0	7
Caribbean	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
African	10	16	10	6	7	4	71
Chinese	0	1	0	1	0	2	13

*Table 42: Number of hours of studying per week by BAME group (percentages)*

Group	Percentage of survey responders who are studying by numbers of hours of studying per week						
	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25+	F/T
Main survey (Hull)	24.8	14.0	7.4	5.4	2.9	1.8	43.7
Non-British White	23.5	20.6	14.7	0.0	0.0	2.9	38.2
Mixed	11.1	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7
Indian	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	9.1	22.7	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.6
Other Asian	1.6	85.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.3
Caribbean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
African	8.1	12.9	8.1	4.8	5.6	3.2	57.3
Chinese	0.0	5.9	0.0	5.9	0.0	11.8	76.5

**Table 43** and **Table 44** give the number of hours studying by status in UK. The numbers are relatively small for most groups, but as mentioned earlier refugees and asylum seekers are the most likely to be studying after students, and refugees and asylum seekers are generally studying for 5-9 hours per week. Almost 90% of the people classifying their status as students are studying full-time.

Table 43: Number of hours of studying per week by BAME group (numbers)

Status in UK	Number of survey responders who are studying by numbers of hours of studying per week						
	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25+	F/T
British	104	54	29	21	10	11	172
Student	1	4	2	5	4	2	125
Asylum seeker	8	20	1	2	1	0	3
Failed asylum seeker	1	20	2	0	2	0	0
Refugee	2	32	8	3	1	1	18
Short-term working	4	3	2	0	0	0	4
Long-term working	4	3	3	0	1	1	1
Other	5	8	1	0	0	0	5

Table 44: Number of hours of studying per week by status in UK (percentages)

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders who are studying by numbers of hours of studying per week						
	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25+	F/T
British	25.9	13.5	7.2	5.2	2.5	2.7	42.9
Student	0.7	2.8	1.4	3.5	2.8	1.4	87.4
Asylum seeker	22.9	57.1	2.9	5.7	2.9	0.0	8.6
Failed asylum seeker	4.0	80.0	8.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0
Refugee	3.1	49.2	12.3	4.6	1.5	1.5	27.7
Short-term working	30.8	23.1	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.8
Long-term working	30.8	23.1	23.1	0.0	7.7	7.7	7.7
Other	26.3	42.1	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.3

### 3.1.7. Qualifications

**Table 45** gives the highest qualifications of the survey responders by BAME group. Approximately one-third of people in Hull have no qualifications and this percentage was similar for Chinese and Indians. However, for all other BAME groups, the survey responders were more likely to have at least some qualifications with a lower percentage having no qualifications. Less than 15% of residents of Hull have a degree or higher degree, but this figure is generally considerably higher for the different BAME groups (24% to 55%) with the exception of non-British White where the percentage is only slightly higher (18%) and Other Asians where the percentage is much lower (3%). The generally higher qualification rate could be partially explained by the younger BAME population who may be more likely to be students and highly qualified individuals who are temporarily in the UK as salaries might be higher in the UK compared to their native country (**Table 46**). The percentage of students with a degree is particularly high at 62%, and whilst some students could be post-graduate students, it is possible that some students are studying for a degree rather as opposed to already having a degree. A higher percentage of asylum seekers (38%) have no qualifications compared to the British survey responders, but a similar percentage of asylum seekers have a degree (11%) compared to the British survey

responders (14%) although the percentage of failed asylum seekers with a degree is very much lower and the lowest of all groups (2%). Refugees are generally poorly qualified, with a similar percentage not having any qualifications (32%) relative to the British survey responders, but a lower percentage having a degree (8%). People who are working in the UK temporarily (20%) or long-term (33%) or are in the UK in different circumstances (32%) are much more likely to have a degree.

*Table 45: Highest qualifications of survey responders by BAME group*

Group	Number/percentage of survey responders by highest qualification			
	No qualifications N	Degree or higher N	No qualifications %	Degree or higher %
Main survey (Hull)	1,254	564	32.5	14.6
Non-British White	53	45	21.4	18.1
Mixed	5	9	20.8	37.5
Indian	6	5	30.0	25.0
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	11	16	22.4	32.7
Other Asian	59	8	24.0	3.3
Caribbean	1	11	5.0	55.0
African	88	95	27.3	29.5
Chinese	27	20	32.9	24.4

*Table 46: Highest qualifications of survey responders by status in the UK*

Status in the UK	Number/percentage of survey responders by highest qualification			
	No qualifications N	Degree or higher N	No qualifications %	Degree or higher %
British	1,235	517	33.0	13.8
Student	4	102	2.4	62.2
Asylum seeker	42	12	37.5	10.7
Failed asylum seeker	69	4	38.1	2.2
Refugee	45	11	31.5	7.7
Short-term working	57	49	23.5	20.2
Long-term working	23	48	15.6	32.7
Other	14	21	21.5	32.3

### 3.1.8. Information about the household

Survey responders were asked how many adults (18+) lived in their household including themselves. **Table 47** gives the number of adults in the household for the survey responders by BAME group, and **Table 48** gives the percentage of survey responders. One-quarter of the people in the main survey were the only adults in the household, 60% shared the household with another adult, 13% of the survey responders specified they lived with two other adults, and less than 7% lived with three or more other adults. The pattern was different for most of the BAME groups with more adults living in the same household. This was particularly the case for non-British Whites, Bangladeshis and Pakistanis, and Africans where over 10% of survey responders lived in a household with five or more other adults. It is possible that in some households more than one survey responder completed the questionnaire, and this could artificially inflate the percentages who live with other adults. However, this effect is likely to be relatively minor. Less than 20% of survey responders in the main survey lived with two other adults, however, the figures ranged from 30% to 76% for survey responders from the BAME survey. The lowest percentages were for Mixed (30%) and Indian (25%), and were between 50% and 60% for the majority of the rest of the BAME groups, with slightly higher percentages for Other Asians (66%) and non-British Whites (76%).

Table 47: Number of adults in household by BAME group (numbers)

Group	Number of survey responders by number of adults in household					
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six or more
Main survey (Hull)	969	2,218	524	188	48	19
Non-British White	15	47	25	77	31	62
Mixed	6	10	2	4	0	1
Indian	3	10	3	4	0	0
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	8	11	2	13	6	5
Other Asian	22	67	73	76	7	19
Caribbean	4	5	6	4	0	1
African	38	93	64	71	11	47
Chinese	10	31	23	16	13	1

Table 48: Number of adults in household by BAME group (percentages)

Group	Percentage of survey responders by number of adults in household					
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six or more
Main survey (Hull)	24.4	55.9	13.2	4.7	1.2	0.5
Non-British White	5.8	18.3	9.7	30.0	12.1	24.1
Mixed	26.1	43.5	8.7	17.4	0.0	4.3
Indian	15.0	50.0	15.0	20.0	0.0	0.0
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	17.8	24.4	4.4	28.9	13.3	11.1
Other Asian	8.3	25.4	27.7	28.8	2.7	7.2
Caribbean	20.0	25.0	30.0	20.0	0.0	5.0
African	11.7	28.7	19.8	21.9	3.4	14.5
Chinese	10.6	33.0	24.5	17.0	13.8	1.1

Survey responders were asked to specify how the other adults were related to them by giving the number of adults within the household within each specified category. For some individuals the numbers did not correspond to the numbers of adults specified in the previous question. Of the 4,925 survey responders who specified the number of adults in the household and their relationships, 4,370 (89%) had responses where the totals agreed. Not surprisingly, the level of agreement was higher where the number of adults in the household was smaller. For example, for those specifying that one other adult lived in the household, 2,384 (98%) out of 2,422 had totals that agreed, whereas for the 27 specifying that seven other adults lived in the household only 16 (59%) had totals that agreed. Only the 4,370 survey responders where the number of adults in the household agreed with the total adults specified over all the different relationship groups were included in the analysis. Husband/wife/partner, parent and son/daughter (but including foster child from 'other' category) were examined separately. For ease of presentation, other relations defined as brother/sister, grandparent, aunt/uncle and cousin were grouped (plus nephew from 'other' category). Friend, lodgers and housemates were combined into a single category.

Overall, 1,080 of the survey responders were the only adult in the household. Of the remaining 3,290 who specified the relationships of the other adults in the household, details are provide in **Table 49** for BAME group. Households with an even number of other adults in the household have been shaded.

**Table 50** gives the same information but as column percentages (in contrast to most other tables which give row percentages). One-quarter of the people in the main survey were the only adults in the household, and the percentage was similar for Bangladeshis and Pakistanis, and Africans. Non-British Whites were less likely to live in a single-adult household (8%) whereas Mixed and Caribbeans were more likely to live in a single-adult household (both 40%). Half of people in the main survey lived with their husband, wife or partner, and this percentage was lower for all BAME groups (Mixed was only just lower at 47%).

Less than 5% of those in the main survey lived with at least one non-relative, but in general the percentages were much higher for the BAME groups; 7% Mixed people lived with at least one non-relative and 11% of Chinese so these percentages were not too dissimilar to the main survey. However, for Caribbeans and Africans, 20% lived with at least one non-relative, for Indians and Bangladeshis and Pakistanis approximately one-third lived with at least one non-relative, 48% of Other Asians lived with at least one non-relative, but the highest percentage was for non-British Whites where 61% lived with at least one non-relative. Some people who lived with at least one non-relative lived with their partner, but the majority did not live with any other relatives.

However, in the main survey, a relatively high percentage of people who lived with all non-relatives were full-time students (17 of 34 living with two non-relative adults, 21 of the 26 living with three adults, 5 of the 11 living with four adults, all four living with five adults, two of the four people living with six adults and the one person living with seven non-relative adults). Furthermore, 26 of the 86 people living with both parents were full-time students.

Table 49: How other adults in household is related to survey responder for survey responders specifying they live with at least one other adult by BAME group (only those with information where total numbers agree; numbers)

Number of other adults in household					Number of survey responders with this combination of other adults by BAME group								
Partner	Parent	Adult child	Other relative	Non-relative	Main	Non-British White	Mixed	Indian	Bangladeshi or Pakistani	Other Asian	Caribbean	African	Chinese
0	0	0	0	0	969	15	6	3	8	22	4	38	10
1	0	0	0	0	1,889	38	7	7	7	32	3	54	22
0	1	0	0	0	87	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	0	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
0	0	0	1	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1
0	0	0	0	1	59	4	1	2	0	31	2	18	2
1	1	0	0	0	21	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	0	244	0	0	0	1	3	0	4	7
1	0	0	1	0	9	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
1	0	0	0	1	15	3	0	1	0	2	0	2	0
0	2	0	0	0	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	28	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0
0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	2	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	2	34	4	0	1	0	7	0	7	0
1	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	2	0	0	59	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	0
1	0	1	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	2	8	23	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	2	0	1	0	33	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
0	1	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Number of other adults in household					Number of survey responders with this combination of other adults by BAME group								
Partner	Parent	Adult child	Other relative	Non-relative	Main	Non-British White	Mixed	Indian	Bangladeshi or Pakistani	Other Asian	Caribbean	African	Chinese
0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	3	26	24	0	2	5	8	0	2	2
1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	3	0	1	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
0	2	0	2	0	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	4	11	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	4	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	5	4	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	6	4	5	0	0	0	6	0	1	0
1	0	0	0	6	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	7	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 50: How other adults in household is related to survey responder for survey responders specifying they live with at least one other adult by BAME group (only those with information where total numbers agree; column percentages)

Number of other adults in household					Percentage of survey responders with this combination of other adults by BAME group								
Partner	Parent	Adult child	Other relative	Non-relative	Main	Non-British White	Mixed	Indian	Bangladeshi or Pakistani	Other Asian	Caribbean	African	Chinese
0	0	0	0	0	25.8	7.9	40.0	15.8	25.8	18.6	40.0	25.0	18.9
1	0	0	0	0	50.3	20.0	46.7	36.8	22.6	27.1	30.0	35.5	41.5
0	1	0	0	0	2.3	0.0	6.7	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
0	0	1	0	0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	7.5
0	0	0	1	0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	1.9
0	0	0	0	1	1.6	2.1	6.7	10.5	0.0	26.3	20.0	11.8	3.8
1	1	0	0	0	0.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	0	1	0	0	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	2.5	0.0	2.6	13.2
1	0	0	1	0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	10.0	1.3	0.0
1	0	0	0	1	0.4	1.6	0.0	5.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.3	0.0
0	2	0	0	0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0
0	1	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0	1	0	1	0	0.7	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.3	0.0
0	1	0	0	1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0	0	2	0	0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.0
0	0	1	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0	0	0	2	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
0	0	0	1	1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0	0	0	0	2	0.9	2.1	0.0	5.3	0.0	5.9	0.0	4.6	0.0
1	2	0	0	0	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	1	1	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	1	0	1	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	0	2	0	0	1.6	1.1	0.0	5.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0
1	0	1	1	0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	0	1	0	1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	0	0	2	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	0	0	1	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	0	0	0	2	0.2	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
0	2	0	1	0	0.9	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
0	1	0	2	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0	1	0	1	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0	0	3	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Number of other adults in household					Percentage of survey responders with this combination of other adults by BAME group								
Partner	Parent	Adult child	Other relative	Non-relative	Main	Non-British White	Mixed	Indian	Bangladeshi or Pakistani	Other Asian	Caribbean	African	Chinese
0	0	2	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
0	0	1	2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0	0	0	3	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
0	0	0	1	2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8
0	0	0	0	3	0.7	12.6	0.0	10.5	16.1	6.8	0.0	1.3	3.8
1	2	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	0	3	0	0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	0	1	2	0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	0	0	3	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	0	0	1	2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	0	0	3	0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0	2	0	2	0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8
0	2	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0	1	2	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
0	0	0	2	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0	0	0	1	3	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0	0	0	0	4	0.3	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	0	0	0	4	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0	2	0	3	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0	0	0	1	4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0	0	0	0	5	0.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	0	0	0	5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0	0	0	6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0	0	0	0	6	0.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.7	0.0
1	0	0	0	6	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0	0	0	0	7	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	0	0	0	7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Sum</b>					<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 51** and **Table 52** give the number and percentage of adults living in the household by status in the UK. The number of adults in the household differs substantially among the different survey responders depending on their current status in the UK. Just less than 20% of British survey responders live in households with three or more adults, but this was considerably higher for refugees (38%), those working long-term in the UK (52%), those still seeking asylum (60%), students (64%), those working short-term in the UK (77%) and failed asylum seekers (83%).

*Table 51: Number of adults in household by status in UK (numbers)*

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by number of adults in household					
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six or more
British	930	2174	516	183	46	23
Student	19	39	37	32	20	12
Asylum seeker	16	29	23	33	4	8
Failed asylum seeker	10	23	41	71	4	43
Refugee	31	62	36	18	2	0
Short-term working	11	46	25	72	35	54
Long-term working	22	50	28	32	4	14
Other	9	29	10	12	1	3

*Table 52: Number of adults in household by status in UK (percentages)*

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by number of adults in household					
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six or more
British	24.0	56.1	13.3	4.7	1.2	0.6
Student	11.9	24.5	23.3	20.1	12.6	7.5
Asylum seeker	14.2	25.7	20.4	29.2	3.5	7.1
Failed asylum seeker	5.2	12.0	21.4	37.0	2.1	22.4
Refugee	20.8	41.6	24.2	12.1	1.3	0.0
Short-term working	4.5	18.9	10.3	29.6	14.4	22.2
Long-term working	14.7	33.3	18.7	21.3	2.7	9.3
Other	14.1	45.3	15.6	18.8	1.6	4.7

**Table 53** and **Table 54** give the relationships of the adults. In the same manner as before, some survey responders were excluded from the results as there were discrepancies or insufficient information about the number of adults in the household or the survey responder's relationship with the other adults. **Table 53** gives the number of survey responders for each UK status category with the combination of adults listed in each row. **Table 54** gives the column percentages.

One quarter of British survey responders lived in a household where they were the only adult. The percentages were similar for asylum seekers (27% to 29%), slightly higher for refugees (33%), lower for students (21%) and those working long-term in the UK (19%) and considerably lower for those working temporarily in the UK (6%). Half of the British survey responders lived in a household with their partner as the only other adult, and this was considerably lower for most other groups ranging from 18% for students and those working temporarily in the UK to 38% for refugees.

Students were more likely to live with all non-relatives (16% lived with one other non-relative, 8% lived with two, 12% with three, 5% with four, 1% with five and 1% with six non-relatives). Asylum seekers, failed asylum seekers and those working temporarily in the UK were more likely to live with all non-relatives.

Table 53: How other adults in household is related to survey responder for survey responders specifying they live with at least one other adult by status in UK (only those with information where total numbers agree; numbers)

Number of other adults in household					Number of survey responders with this combination of other adults by status in UK							
Partner	Parent	Adult child	Other relative	Non-relative	British	Student	Asylum seeker	Failed asylum seeker	Refugee	Short-term working	Long-term working	Other
0	0	0	0	0	930	19	16	10	31	11	22	9
1	0	0	0	0	1,849	17	15	9	36	36	38	24
0	1	0	0	0	87	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0	0	68	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
0	0	0	1	0	21	3	2	0	2	1	2	1
0	0	0	0	1	54	15	10	11	16	5	6	1
1	1	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
1	0	1	0	0	246	0	2	1	2	0	3	4
1	0	0	1	0	8	2	0	0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	1	11	2	0	0	2	4	3	0
0	2	0	0	0	83	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	28	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	2	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
0	0	0	0	2	25	7	4	3	1	6	6	0
1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
1	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	2	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	2	3	0
1	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	0	2	6	1	0	0	0	16	7	2
0	2	0	1	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Number of other adults in household					Number of survey responders with this combination of other adults by status in UK							
Partner	Parent	Adult child	Other relative	Non-relative	British	Student	Asylum seeker	Failed asylum seeker	Refugee	Short-term working	Long-term working	Other
0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
0	0	0	0	3	15	11	7	1	1	27	7	0
1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0
0	2	0	2	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
0	0	0	0	4	6	5	1	0	0	11	0	0
1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	2
0	2	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	5	4	1	0	0	0	4	0	0
1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	6	4	1	0	0	0	5	6	0
1	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
0	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	8	1	0
1	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
0	0	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0

Table 54: How other adults in household is related to survey responder for survey responders specifying they live with at least one other adult by status in UK (only those with information where total numbers agree; column percentages)

Number of other adults in household					Percentage of survey responders with this combination of other adults by status in UK							
Partner	Parent	Adult child	Other relative	Non-relative	British	Student	Asylum seeker	Failed asylum seeker	Refugee	Short-term working	Long-term working	Other
0	0	0	0	0	25.6	20.7	27.1	28.6	32.6	5.6	19.0	18.4
1	0	0	0	0	50.9	18.5	25.4	25.7	37.9	18.3	32.8	49.0
0	1	0	0	0	2.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
0	0	1	0	0	1.9	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.0
0	0	0	1	0	0.6	3.3	3.4	0.0	2.1	0.5	1.7	2.0
0	0	0	0	1	1.5	16.3	16.9	31.4	16.8	2.5	5.2	2.0
1	1	0	0	0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.0
1	0	1	0	0	6.8	0.0	3.4	2.9	2.1	0.0	2.6	8.2
1	0	0	1	0	0.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.9	2.0
1	0	0	0	1	0.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.0	2.6	0.0
0	2	0	0	0	2.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	4.1
0	1	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0	1	0	1	0	0.8	1.1	1.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.9	0.0
0	1	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
0	0	2	0	0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0
0	0	1	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0	0	0	2	0	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
0	0	0	1	1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
0	0	0	0	2	0.7	7.6	6.8	8.6	1.1	3.0	5.2	0.0
1	2	0	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
1	1	1	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	1	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
1	0	2	0	0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.6	0.0
1	0	1	1	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
1	0	1	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
1	0	0	2	0	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	0	0	1	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
1	0	0	0	2	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	6.0	4.1
0	2	0	1	0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
0	1	0	2	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0	1	0	1	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0	0	3	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Number of other adults in household					Percentage of survey responders with this combination of other adults by status in UK							
Partner	Parent	Adult child	Other relative	Non-relative	British	Student	Asylum seeker	Failed asylum seeker	Refugee	Short-term working	Long-term working	Other
0	0	2	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
0	0	1	2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0	0	0	3	0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0	0	0	1	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
0	0	0	0	3	0.4	12.0	11.9	2.9	1.1	13.7	6.0	0.0
1	2	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
1	0	3	0	0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	0	1	2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
1	0	0	3	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
1	0	0	1	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
1	0	0	0	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0
0	2	0	2	0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0	2	0	0	2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0	1	2	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0	0	0	2	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0
0	0	0	1	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0
0	0	0	0	4	0.2	5.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0
1	0	0	0	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	4.1
0	2	0	3	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0	0	0	1	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
0	0	0	0	5	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
1	0	0	0	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
0	0	0	6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0	0	0	0	6	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	5.2	0.0
1	0	0	0	6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
0	0	0	0	7	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.9	0.0
1	0	0	0	7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
1	0	0	1	8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
1	0	0	0	9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
0	0	1	0	9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
0	0	0	0	10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.9	0.0
<b>Sum</b>					<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

The ages of the children aged under 18 years who lived in the household was also collected as part of the survey. The number and percentage of survey responders by BAME group are given in **Table 55** and **Table 56**. Survey responders were then asked the ages of these children, for 36 survey responders children aged 18+ were specified<sup>5</sup> and in these cases the number of children aged 18+ years was subtracted to just include children aged under 18 years. The number specified is not necessarily the number of children of the survey responder, but the number of children in the household. There is one outlier with 17 children in the household. It is not known whether this is an error, but it is entirely possible that this number of children could be in the household (the survey responder specified the ages of 10 of the 17 children but there were only 10 boxes on the questionnaire for the ages). In **Table 56**, cells which are blank have no survey responders with in the BAME group with the specified number of children, and cells which have 0.0% have one child which is less than 0.1%. The majority of the survey responders in the main survey had no children living in the household (65%). Less than 2% (66) survey responders in the main survey had four or more children in the household. The percentages were similar or higher for all BAME groups except Bangladeshi or Pakistani (51%).

*Table 55: Number of children (under 18) living in household by BAME group (numbers)*

Group	Number of survey responders by number of children aged under 18 years living in household									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	17
Main survey (Hull)	2,650	665	520	146	54	6	2	3	1	0
Non-British White	199	52	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mixed	19	2	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
Indian	15	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	25	6	6	9	1	1	0	1	0	0
Other Asian	246	8	7	4	6	0	0	0	0	0
Caribbean	13	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
African	263	34	27	14	7	2	1	0	0	0
Chinese	78	8	13	3	0	0	0	0	0	0

<sup>5</sup> Eleven survey responders in main survey specified one child aged over 18 years, four specified four children, one specified three children and one specified six children aged over 18 years. Three non-British White, two African and nine Chinese survey responders specified one child aged over 18 years. Four Chinese survey responders specified two children aged 18+ years, three Chinese specified three children aged 18+ years and one Chinese survey responder specified four children aged 18+ years.

Table 56: Number of children (under 18) living in household by BAME group (percentage)

Group	Percentage of survey responders by number of children aged under 18 years living in household									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	17
Main survey (Hull)	65.5	16.4	12.8	3.6	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	
Non-British White	75.1	19.6	4.9	0.4						
Mixed	65.5	6.9	13.8	6.9	3.4					3.4
Indian	71.4	9.5	19.0							
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	51.0	12.2	12.2	18.4	2.0	2.0		2.0		
Other Asian	90.8	3.0	2.6	1.5	2.2					
Caribbean	61.9	9.5	23.8	4.8						
African	75.6	9.8	7.8	4.0	2.0	0.6	0.3			
Chinese	76.5	7.8	12.7	2.9						

**Table 57** and **Table 58** give the information by current status in UK. Failed asylum seekers were the least likely to live in a household with a child (only 4% did so). Over 80% of students and asylum seekers did not live in a household with a child. However, it is possible that some students lived at home and there were younger siblings in the household rather than the student's own children. British survey responders and those working long-term in the UK were more likely to have children living in the household.

Table 57: Number of children (under 18) living in household by status in UK (numbers)

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by number of children aged under 18 years living in household									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	17
British	2,571	644	519	154	54	6	2	2	1	0
Student	135	13	11	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Asylum seeker	104	8	2	5	1	0	0	1	0	1
Failed asylum seeker	191	3	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Refugee	125	8	19	5	7	2	1	1	0	0
Short-term working	199	41	12	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Long-term working	99	27	22	6	2	0	0	0	0	0
Other	37	15	9	6	1	0	0	0	0	0

Table 58: Number of children (under 18) living in household by status in UK (percentage)

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by number of children aged under 18 years living in household									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	17
British	65.0	16.3	13.1	3.9	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	
Student	82.3	7.9	6.7	2.4	0.6					
Asylum seeker	85.2	6.6	1.6	4.1	0.8			0.8		0.8
Failed asylum seeker	96.0	1.5	1.0		1.5					
Refugee	74.4	4.8	11.3	3.0	4.2	1.2	0.6	0.6		
Short-term working	78.3	16.1	4.7	0.4		0.4				
Long-term working	63.5	17.3	14.1	3.8	1.3					
Other	54.4	22.1	13.2	8.8	1.5					

**Table 59** gives the mean (average) number children aged under 18 years living in the household by BAME group. Other Asians and Non-British Whites tended to have fewer children, but as noted from **Table 8** the age of the survey responders tended to be lower. Bangladeshi and Pakistani survey responders tended to have the highest number of children living in the household. The mean number of children for Mixed survey responders was similarly high, but this was influenced by the one survey responder who specified that there were 17 children in their household, and if this one survey responder was excluded the mean number of children living in the household reduced to 0.72 which was reasonably similar to the mean for the survey responders in the main survey.

Table 59: Mean number of children aged under 18 years living in household by BAME group

Group	Number of children aged under 18 living in household	
	Number of survey responders completing question	Mean number of children in household
Main survey (Hull)	4,047	0.60
Non-British White	265	0.31
Mixed	29	1.28
Indian	21	0.48
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	49	1.24
Other Asian	271	0.21
Caribbean	21	0.71
African	348	0.50
Chinese	102	0.42

**Table 60** gives the mean age of children by status in UK. The mean number of children who are aged under 18 years who live in the household is approximately 0.6 for British people, refugees and those who are working long-term in the UK. It is slightly higher for those in the Other category, slightly lower for asylum seekers (0.5), and considerably lower for students and those working temporarily in the UK (both 0.3) and failed asylum seekers (0.1). This will be partly explained by the relatively young population and the reasons why people come across to the UK. For example, students and those who come to the UK to work temporarily are less likely to have children or start a family until they finish their studies or return to their native country.

*Table 60: Mean number of children aged under 18 years living in household by status in UK*

Status in UK	Number of children aged under 18 living in household	
	Number of survey responders completing question	Mean number of children in household
British	3,953	0.61
Student	164	0.31
Asylum seeker	122	0.45
Failed asylum seeker	199	0.10
Refugee	168	0.67
Short-term working	254	0.29
Long-term working	156	0.62
Other	68	0.81

For each BAME group, **Table 61** gives the number of survey responders and **Table 62** gives the percentage of survey responders by the number of children living in the household who were aged under five years.

*Table 61: Number of children aged under five years living in household by BAME group (numbers)*

Group	Number of survey responders by number of children aged under 5 years living in household				
	0	1	2	3	4
Main survey (Hull)	3,590	398	94	3	1
Non-British White	223	38	4	0	0
Mixed	21	6	2	0	0
Indian	18	3	0	0	0
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	40	8	1	0	0
Other Asian	256	11	2	2	0
Caribbean	19	2	0	0	0
African	292	40	16	0	0
Chinese	94	8	0	0	0

*Table 62: Number of children aged under five years living in household by BAME group (percentage)*

Group	Percentage of survey responders by number of children aged under 5 years living in household				
	0	1	2	3	4
Main survey (Hull)	87.9	9.7	2.3	0.1	0.0
Non-British White	84.2	14.3	1.5		
Mixed	72.4	20.7	6.9		
Indian	85.7	14.3			
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	81.6	16.3	2.0		
Other Asian	94.5	4.1	0.7	0.7	
Caribbean	90.5	9.5			
African	83.9	11.5	4.6		
Chinese	92.2	7.8			

**Table 63** and **Table 64** give the same information by status in the UK.

*Table 63: Number of children aged under five years living in household by status in UK (numbers)*

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by number of children aged under 5 years living in household				
	0	1	2	3	4
British	3,502	394	88	2	1
Student	153	10	5	0	0
Asylum seeker	104	15	2	1	0
Failed asylum seeker	195	0	2	2	0
Refugee	142	20	6	0	0
Short-term working	218	34	2	0	0
Long-term working	122	24	10	0	0
Other	52	12	4	0	0

Table 64: Number of children aged under five years living in household by status in UK (percentage)

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by number of children aged under 5 years living in household				
	0	1	2	3	4
British	87.8	9.9	2.2	0.1	0.0
Student	91.1	6.0	3.0		
Asylum seeker	85.2	12.3	1.6	0.8	
Failed asylum seeker	98.0		1.0	1.0	
Refugee	84.5	11.9	3.6		
Short-term working	85.8	13.4	0.8		
Long-term working	78.2	15.4	6.4		
Other	76.5	17.6	5.9		

For each BAME group, **Table 65** gives the number of survey responders and **Table 66** gives the percentage of survey responders by the number of children living in the household who were aged 5-15 years.

Table 65: Number of children aged 5-15 years living in household by BAME group (numbers)

Group	Number of survey responders by number of children aged 5-15 years living in household							
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	8
Main survey (Hull)	3,144	571	272	79	18	2	0	0
Non-British White	243	15	7	0	0	0	0	0
Mixed	19	8	0	1	0	0	0	1
Indian	17	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	33	3	9	2	1	0	1	0
Other Asian	253	8	5	5	0	0	0	0
Caribbean	13	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
African	297	23	22	5	1	0	0	0
Chinese	82	15	3	2	0	0	0	0

*Table 66: Number of children aged 5-15 years living in household by BAME group (percentage)*

Group	Percentage of survey responders by number of children aged 5-15 years living in household							
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	8
Main survey (Hull)	76.9	14.0	6.7	1.9	0.4	0.0		
Non-British White	91.7	5.7	2.6					
Mixed	65.5	27.6		3.4				3.4
Indian	81.0	4.8	14.3					
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	67.3	6.1	18.4	4.1	2.0		2.0	
Other Asian	93.4	3.0	1.8	1.8				
Caribbean	61.9	19.0	19.0					
African	85.3	6.6	6.3	1.4	0.3			
Chinese	80.4	14.7	2.9	2.0				

**Table 67** and **Table 68** give the number of children aged 5-15 years living in the household by status in the UK.

*Table 67: Number of children aged 5-15 years living in household by status in UK (numbers)*

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by number of children aged 5-15 years living in household							
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	8
British	3,047	562	278	80	18	2	0	0
Student	151	10	6	1	0	0	0	0
Asylum seeker	112	4	4	0	1	0	0	1
Failed asylum seeker	192	6	1	0	0	0	0	0
Refugee	134	13	9	10	1	0	1	0
Short-term working	233	14	6	1	0	0	0	0
Long-term working	124	19	13	0	0	0	0	0
Other	47	13	6	2	0	0	0	0

Table 68: Number of children aged 5-15 years living in household by status in UK (percentage)

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by number of children aged 5-15 years living in household							
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	8
British	76.4	14.1	7.0	2.0	0.5	0.1		
Student	89.9	6.0	3.6	0.6				
Asylum seeker	91.8	3.3	3.3		.8			0.8
Failed asylum seeker	96.5	3.0	0.5					
Refugee	79.8	7.7	5.4	6.0	0.6		0.6	
Short-term working	91.7	5.5	2.4	0.4				
Long-term working	79.5	12.2	8.3					
Other	69.1	19.1	8.8	2.9				

The majority of survey responders from the main survey owned their own home (including mortgaged), but the majority of survey responders in the BAME survey rented their property (**Table 69** and **Table 70**). A relatively high percentage of Chinese and Bangladeshis or Pakistanis had other arrangements or did not know the tenure.

Table 69: Tenure of house by BAME group (numbers)

Group	Number of survey responders by tenure					
	Rented from housing association	Rented from Council	Rented from private landlord	Owned	Other	Don't know
Main survey (Hull)	175	686	557	2,508	58	29
Non-British White	123	6	85	11	13	7
Mixed	4	3	13	8	0	0
Indian	2	1	7	9	1	0
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	3	5	17	12	4	3
Other Asian	59	73	118	8	4	4
Caribbean	4	1	11	4	0	1
African	19	32	239	29	10	11
Chinese	6	3	32	37	10	11

Table 70: Tenure of house by BAME group (percentages)

Group	Percentage of survey responders by tenure					
	Rented from housing association	Rented from Council	Rented from private landlord	Owned	Other	Don't know
Main survey (Hull)	4.4	17.1	13.9	62.5	1.4	0.7
Non-British White	50.2	2.4	34.7	4.5	5.3	2.9
Mixed	14.3	10.7	46.4	28.6	0.0	0.0
Indian	10.0	5.0	35.0	45.0	5.0	0.0
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	6.8	11.4	38.6	27.3	9.1	6.8
Other Asian	22.2	27.4	44.4	3.0	1.5	1.5
Caribbean	19.0	4.8	52.4	19.0	0.0	4.8
African	5.6	9.4	70.3	8.5	2.9	3.2
Chinese	6.1	3.0	32.3	37.4	10.1	11.1

**Table 71** and **Table 72** give the same information by status in the UK. The house ownership rate differed dramatically by status in the UK; 64% of British survey responders owned their own home (including with a mortgage), but the next highest percentages were 33% for those in the other status category and 20% for those who were working long-term in the UK. Less than 6% of students, asylum seekers, refugees and those working short-term in the UK owned their own home. The majority of students, asylum seekers and those who were working long-term in the UK rented from private landlords, but the majority of those working short-term in the UK rented from a housing association and the majority of refugees rented their home from the council.

Table 71: Tenure of house by status in the UK (numbers)

Status in the UK	Number of survey responders by tenure					
	Rented from housing association	Rented from Council	Rented from private landlord	Owned	Other	Don't know
British	168	652	507	2,513	54	27
Student	26	6	97	9	16	10
Asylum seeker	22	20	61	1	6	10
Failed asylum seeker	36	17	132	3	2	3
Refugee	7	82	63	7	6	0
Short-term working	113	8	90	6	10	8
Long-term working	18	4	94	30	2	5
Other	10	3	23	21	2	4

Table 72: Tenure of house by status in the UK (percentages)

Status in the UK	Percentage of survey responders by tenure					
	Rented from housing association	Rented from Council	Rented from private landlord	Owned	Other	Don't know
British	4.3	16.6	12.9	64.1	1.4	0.7
Student	15.9	3.7	59.1	5.5	9.8	6.1
Asylum seeker	18.3	16.7	50.8	0.8	5.0	8.3
Failed asylum seeker	18.7	8.8	68.4	1.6	1.0	1.6
Refugee	4.2	49.7	38.2	4.2	3.6	0.0
Short-term working	48.1	3.4	38.3	2.6	4.3	3.4
Long-term working	11.8	2.6	61.4	19.6	1.3	3.3
Other	15.9	4.8	36.5	33.3	3.2	6.3

Survey responders were asked to specify the total income of their household with categories given in yearly, monthly or weekly amounts for ease. As expected, there were a number of people who did not wish to specify their household income. Overall, 794 (15%) survey responders did not answer the question, a further 1,019 (20%) stated that they would rather not say and a further 388 (7%) stated that they did not know. The responses differed among the different BAME groups (**Table 73**), with between 14% and 80% not providing any information on total household income. It is possible that a number of people who did not answer the question, failed to do so because they did not know their household income. This will be particularly the case for those living with non-relatives, i.e. for non-British Whites, Other Asians, Indians, Bangladeshis and Pakistanis (**Table 50**).

Table 73: Survey responders not providing information on total household income by BAME group

Group	N	Number (percentage) not providing information on total household income			
		Not answered	Rather not say	Don't know	Total
Main survey (Hull)	4,086	527 (12.9)	879 (21.5)	233 (5.7)	1,639 (40.1)
Non-British White	265	5 (1.9)	34 (12.8)	14 (5.3)	53 (20.0)
Mixed	29	4 (13.8)	4 (13.8)	3 (10.3)	11 (37.9)
Indian	21	3 (14.3)	3 (14.3)	2 (9.5)	8 (38.1)
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	49	5 (10.2)	9 (18.4)	7 (14.3)	21 (42.9)
Other Asian	271	160 (59.0)	33 (12.2)	18 (6.6)	211 (77.9)
Caribbean	21	1 (4.8)	1 (4.8)	1 (4.8)	3 (14.3)
African	348	54 (15.5)	34 (9.8)	83 (23.9)	171 (49.1)
Chinese	102	28 (27.5)	19 (18.6)	17 (16.7)	64 (62.7)

The differences in non-response were also assessed in **Table 74** by status in the UK. Forty percent of British survey responders did not provide any information on household

income. Those working short-term or long-term were more likely to provide information with around 20% not providing information on their income, however, the figures were higher for all other groups. Part of this will definitely be lack of knowledge for some people, in particular, students and others who share accommodation with non-relatives.

*Table 74: Survey responders not providing information on total household income by status in the UK*

Status in the UK	N	Number (percentage) not providing information on total household income			
		Not answered	Rather not say	Don't know	Total
British	3,987	223 (13.2)	854 (21.4)	526 (5.6)	1,603 (40.2)
Student	168	54 (6.5)	33 (19.6)	11 (32.1)	98 (58.3)
Asylum seeker	122	24 (31.1)	20 (16.4)	38 (19.7)	82 (67.2)
Failed asylum seeker	199	43 (52.3)	12 (6.0)	104 (21.6)	159 (79.9)
Refugee	168	22 (39.9)	12 (7.1)	67 (13.1)	101 (60.1)
Short-term working	254	5 (2.4)	39 (15.4)	6 (2.0)	50 (19.7)
Long-term working	156	8 (3.8)	22 (14.1)	6 (5.1)	36 (23.1)
Other	68	9 (16.2)	10 (14.7)	11 (13.2)	30 (44.1)

Of the 3,016 (58%) survey responders who provided their household income, 28% of survey responders in the main survey had a total household income of less than £10,000 (**Table 75** and **Table 76**) whereas the percentage tended to be higher for Mixed (44%), African (62%) and Chinese (58%). The figures were similar for Bangladeshis and Pakistanis (29%) and Other Asians (30%). Lower percentages of Non-British Whites (15%), Indians (8%) and Caribbeans (17%) had total household incomes of less than £10,000. However, from **Table 37**, a higher percentage of Bangladeshi and Pakistani (47%), Mixed (40%), African (40%), Chinese (28%), Other Asian (26%) and Caribbean (24%) were studying in relation to the main survey (13%), and their incomes will tend to be lower. Some of the income figures provided were before tax and some were after tax and an adjusted income figure is given below for estimated household income after tax.

Table 75: Total household income for the 58% of survey responders who provided some information by BAME group (numbers)

Group	Number of survey responders by total household income (£1,000s)								
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-69	70+
Main survey (Hull)	214	475	413	376	423	266	147	78	55
Non-British White	12	19	80	49	42	10	0	0	0
Mixed	5	3	5	1	2	1	0	0	1
Indian	0	1	6	5	1	0	0	0	0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	3	5	13	3	3	0	1	0	0
Other Asian	12	6	22	13	3	4	0	0	0
Caribbean	1	2	3	5	5	2	0	0	0
African	75	34	20	22	18	5	1	1	1
Chinese	10	12	7	4	1	1	0	3	0

Table 76: Total household income for the 58% of survey responders who provided some information by BAME group (percentages)

Group	Percentage of responders by total household income (£1,000s)								
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-69	70+
Main survey (Hull)	8.7	19.4	16.9	15.4	17.3	10.9	6.0	3.2	2.2
Non-British White	5.7	9.0	37.7	23.1	19.8	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mixed	27.8	16.7	27.8	5.6	11.1	5.6	0.0	0.0	5.6
Indian	0.0	7.7	46.2	38.5	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	10.7	17.9	46.4	10.7	10.7	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0
Other Asian	20.0	10.0	36.7	21.7	5.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Caribbean	5.6	11.1	16.7	27.8	27.8	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
African	42.4	19.2	11.3	12.4	10.2	2.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
Chinese	26.3	31.6	18.4	10.5	2.6	2.6	0.0	7.9	0.0

**Table 77** and **Table 78** provide this information on income by status in the UK. British survey responders have a wider range of different household incomes, which are higher than students, asylum seekers and refugees, but they are generally lower than those working short-term or long-term in the UK. Clearly, the household income will depend on the number of (working) adults in the household, and there are differences in the number of adults within a household as illustrated in **Table 52**.

*Table 77: Total household income for the 58% of survey responders who provided some information by status in the UK (numbers)*

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by total household income (£1,000s)								
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-69	70+
British	195	464	405	361	422	261	144	78	54
Student	30	22	8	3	5	0	1	0	1
Asylum seeker	26	2	9	0	1	1	0	0	1
Failed asylum seeker	23	6	4	1	2	4	0	0	0
Refugee	30	16	10	7	2	2	0	0	0
Short-term working	11	26	79	46	33	9	0	0	0
Long-term working	9	9	32	35	22	8	0	4	1
Other	2	4	13	10	4	4	1	0	0

*Table 78: Total household income for the 58% of survey responders who provided some information by status in UK (percentages)*

Status in UK	Percentage of responders by total household income (£1,000s)								
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-69	70+
British	8.2	19.5	17.0	15.1	17.7	10.9	6.0	3.3	1.4
Student	42.9	31.4	11.4	4.3	7.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0
Asylum seeker	65.0	5.0	22.5	0.0	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.5
Failed asylum seeker	57.5	15.0	10.0	2.5	5.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refugee	44.8	23.9	14.9	10.4	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Short-term working	5.4	12.7	38.7	22.5	16.2	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Long-term working	7.5	7.5	26.7	29.2	18.3	6.7	0.0	3.3	0.8
Other	5.3	10.5	34.2	26.3	10.5	10.5	2.6	0.0	0.0

From the Office of National Statistics Regional Trends 39 (Office of National Statistics, 2006), the average gross weekly household income for 2001/02 to 2002/03 was £554 in the UK. Over 52 weeks this equates to a gross income of £28,000 per annum. It is recognised that the mean is strongly influenced by outliers (particularly high or low values) for income this is particularly the case, as there will be a very few people who have an extremely high income compared to most other people. For this reason the median is a better measure of 'typical' income as it is not influenced by extremely high or low values. The median gives the income for which half of the population earn less than this and half the population earn more than this. From the same source, the median gross weekly earnings for males and females in full-time employment is £424 and £328 respectively which equates to a median gross annual income of £22,000 and £17,000 respectively.

However, it is difficult to compare this directly with income quoted in **Table 75** to **Table 78** as some of these incomes are net and some are gross.

Individuals were also asked if this amount was before or after tax (or “don’t know” or “rather not say”). Income was calculated after tax using this information. It was only possible to produce a rough estimate as the exact income was unknown, and some individuals did not specify whether the figure they gave was before or after tax. Nevertheless, **Table 79** and **Table 80** give a rough estimate of income after tax (see **Appendix E** on **page 254** for more details on calculation) by BAME group. **Table 81** and **Table 82** give the same information by status in the UK.

Going back to the national average household figures from the Office of National Statistics Regional Trends 39 (Office of National Statistics, 2006), a gross annual household income of approximately £28,000 will equate to an annual household income of just over £20,000 after subtracting income tax and National Insurance contributions. Circumstances differ for different individuals and this is only a rough estimate.

Nevertheless, adding up the percentages from **Table 80**, just under one-third (31%) of survey responders in the main survey live in household with an annual net income of £20,000 or more. This percentage is lower for BAME survey responders, with around 20% or just over of Non-British White (20%), Mixed (22%) and Caribbean (22%) survey responders living in households with an after tax income of £20,000 or more. However, this percentage is around 10% for Other Asians (10%), Africans (9%) and Chinese (11%), and less for Indians (8%) and Bangladeshis and Pakistanis (7%).

Furthermore, the national figures relate to 2001/02 to 2002/03 whereas the survey figures relate to early 2006. The national average income will have generally increased over that three to four year period, and even increasing at a rate of 2% for three years the national average would mean that the national average would have increased from £20,000 to just over £21,000. Therefore, household income is even lower in Hull compared to the national average.

*Table 79: Estimated total household income after tax for the 58% of survey responders who provided some information by BAME group (numbers)*

Group	Number of responders by estimated total household income after tax (£1,000s)								
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-69	70+
Main survey (Hull)	214	538	522	375	448	177	70	30	18
Non-British White	12	22	87	43	38	4	0	0	0
Mixed	5	5	4	0	3	0	0	0	1
Indian	0	2	8	2	1	0	0	0	0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	3	6	13	4	1	1	0	0	0
Other Asian	12	9	23	8	6	0	0	0	0
Caribbean	1	3	6	4	3	1	0	0	0
African	75	39	24	19	12	2	2	0	0
Chinese	10	13	8	3	0	4	0	0	0

Table 80: Estimated total household income after tax for the 58% of survey responders who provided some information by BAME group (percentages)

Group	Percentage of responders by estimated total household income after tax (£1,000s)								
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-69	70+
Main survey (Hull)	8.9	22.5	21.8	15.7	18.7	7.4	2.9	1.3	0.8
Non-British White	5.8	10.7	42.2	20.9	18.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mixed	27.8	27.8	22.2	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6
Indian	0.0	15.4	61.5	15.4	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	10.7	21.4	46.4	14.3	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Asian	20.7	15.5	39.7	13.8	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Caribbean	5.6	16.7	33.3	22.2	16.7	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
African	43.4	22.5	13.9	11.0	6.9	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Chinese	26.3	34.2	21.1	7.9	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0

In relation to the national average household income of £20,000 for 2000/01 to 2002/03, the percentage earning more than this figure are considerably different by status in the UK (**Table 81** and **Table 82**); 32% of British survey responders lived in households with an annual net income over £20,000 but it was only 23% of those working long-term in the UK and 17% for those working temporarily in the UK. The percent was 15% or less for failed asylum seekers (15%), those with “other” status in the UK (13%), students (9%), asylum seekers (8%) and only 3% of refugees. Considering the time difference between the national average estimate and the timing of the survey, the income in Hull will be even worse than estimated in the tables in relation to the national average. It is of note here that 15% of asylum seekers lived in a household with an after tax income of £20,000 or more compared to only 3% of refugees, and a possible explanation of this is that failed asylum seekers tended to live in households with a relatively high number of other adults. Also it is very important to consider the lack of response in relation to this question, with 80% of asylum seekers and 60% of refugees not providing any information on their household income (**Table 74**).

Table 81: Estimated total household income after tax for the 58% of survey responders who provided some information by status in UK (numbers)

Status in UK	Number of responders by estimated total household income after tax (£1,000s)								
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-69	70+
British	195	526	507	367	445	173	68	29	19
Student	30	23	7	4	4	1	0	1	0
Asylum seeker	26	3	8	0	1	1	1	0	0
Failed asylum seeker	23	6	4	1	6	0	0	0	0
Refugee	30	18	8	6	0	2	0	0	0
Short-term working	11	29	84	40	30	3	0	0	0
Long-term working	9	17	46	20	19	6	2	0	0
Other	2	5	17	9	2	3	0	0	0

Table 82: Estimated total household income after tax for the 58% of survey responders who provided some information by status in UK (percentages)

Status in UK	Percentage of responders by estimated total household income after tax (£1,000s)								
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-69	70+
British	8.4	22.6	21.8	15.8	19.1	7.4	2.9	1.2	0.8
Student	42.9	32.9	10.0	5.7	5.7	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0
Asylum seeker	65.0	7.5	20.0	0.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Failed asylum seeker	57.5	15.0	10.0	2.5	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refugee	46.9	28.1	12.5	9.4	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Short-term working	5.6	14.7	42.6	20.3	15.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Long-term working	7.6	14.3	38.7	16.8	16.0	5.0	1.7	0.0	0.0
Other	5.3	13.2	44.7	23.7	5.3	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0

Individuals did provide information on the number of hours worked per week. However, it is not possible to examine if individuals are receiving below the minimum wage as the income above is for a household and we do not know if other people in the house are working or not. Furthermore, whilst we have limited information on house tenure we do not have information about outgoing costs.

There are different levels of National Minimum Wage, depending on the age of the worker. The rates from 1 October 2006 are as follows: (a) adults (which means people aged 22 and over) receive the full rate of £5.35 an hour (from 1 October 2007 this will increase to £5.52); and (b) a 'development rate' of £4.45 an hour is paid to workers aged 18 to 21 inclusive (from 1 October 2007 this will increase to £4.60).

However, the number of adults was available (**Table 47** and **Table 51**) and the average after tax income was calculated per adults in the household. Only those survey responders where there was agreement between the number of adults in the household and the relationships of the adults were included as it is not known if the other survey responders completed the questionnaire correctly. Whilst this gives an indication of the income per adult, in most cases only one set of rent and utility bills would need to be paid unless accommodation was rented on a room basis. **Table 83** and **Table 84** give the estimated total household income after tax per adult by BAME group. **Table 85** and **Table 86** give this information by status in the UK. It should be noted, however, that the combination of missing responses from income question and the number of adults in the household question, mean that the numbers of survey responders are very low for some groups with around half of survey responders being included in the tables at most and the figure is considerably lower for Other Asians, Africans and Chinese. It is not known if the survey responders completing the questions are similar or different to the ones that did not complete the question, and therefore it is very difficult to say if the responses given in **Table 83** to **Table 86** are representative of even the survey responders within the survey, and there is even more uncertainty of whether the responses will be similar for the population of Hull as a whole.

Approximately half of survey responders lived in a household where the estimated total after tax income once divided by the number of adults in the household was less than £10,000 per adult, but this percentage was substantially higher for some groups. However, most survey groups information was only available for a small number of individuals, in particular, Other Asians, Africans and Chinese where only 15% to 27% of survey responders provided the sufficient information to be included in the analysis.

*Table 83: Estimated total household income after tax for the 58% of survey responders who provided some information divided by number of adults in household by BAME group (numbers)*

Group	Number of responders by estimated total household income after tax divided by number of adults in household (£1,000s)								
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-69	70+
Main survey (Hull)	530	900	448	199	114	34	12	2	0
Non-British White	114	28	11	2	0	0	0	0	0
Mixed	3	2	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
Indian	5	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	17	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other Asian	23	13	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caribbean	1	4	4	0	0	1	0	0	0
African	48	28	10	8	1	0	1	0	0
Chinese	14	6	2	4	0	0	0	0	0

*Table 84: Estimated total household income after tax for the 58% of survey responders who provided some information divided by number of adults in household by BAME group (percentages)*

Group	Percentage of responders by estimated total household income after tax divided by number of adults in household (£1,000s)								
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-69	70+
Main survey (Hull)	23.7	40.2	20.0	8.9	5.1	1.5	0.5	0.1	
Non-British White	73.5	18.1	7.1	1.3					
Mixed	30.0	20.0	40.0					10.0	
Indian	38.5	46.2	15.4						
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	77.3	18.2		4.5					
Other Asian	57.5	32.5	10.0						
Caribbean	10.0	40.0	40.0			10.0			
African	50.0	29.2	10.4	8.3	1.0		1.0		
Chinese	53.8	23.1	7.7	15.4					

Approximately one-quarter of asylum seekers and refugees, and only 5% of failed asylum seekers provided sufficient information to be included in **Table 85** and **Table 86**. Therefore, the information presented could be extremely misleading as there is no reason to suppose that these minority are representative of the BAME survey responders and even more uncertainty that they are representative of the BAME population of Hull.

*Table 85: Estimated total household income after tax for the 58% of survey responders who provided some information divided by number of adults in household by status in UK (numbers)*

Status in UK	Number of responders by estimated total household income after tax divided by number of adults in household (£1,000s)								
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-69	70+
British	503	875	440	197	111	33	12	3	0
Student	26	8	4	2	1	0	0	0	0
Asylum seeker	18	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Failed asylum seeker	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refugee	24	14	3	2	0	1	0	0	0
Short-term working	118	26	11	1	0	0	0	0	0
Long-term working	39	31	11	6	3	0	1	0	0
Other	8	13	8	3	0	0	0	0	0

*Table 86: Estimated total household income after tax for the 58% of survey responders who provided some information divided by number of adults in household by status in UK (percentages)*

Status in UK	Percentage of responders by estimated total household income after tax divided by number of adults in household (£1,000s)								
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-69	70+
British	23.1	40.2	20.2	9.1	5.1	1.5	0.6	0.1	
Student	63.4	19.5	9.8	4.9	2.4				
Asylum seeker	78.3	4.3	13.0	4.3					
Failed asylum seeker	80.0	10.0	10.0						
Refugee	54.5	31.8	6.8	4.5		2.3			
Short-term working	75.6	16.7	7.1	0.6					
Long-term working	42.9	34.1	12.1	6.6	3.3		1.1		
Other	25.0	40.6	25.0	9.4					

## 3.2. Health status

### 3.2.1. General physical health

As mentioned in section 2.5.2 on page 29 and the **Appendix C** on **page 242**, the Health Utilities Index consists of measures of health and health-related quality of life for a number of different attributes as well as an overall score. **Table 87** to **Table 118** give the numbers and percentages for each attribute (vision, hearing, speech, ambulation, dexterity, emotion, cognition and pain) by BAME group and by status in the UK.

Vision is generally slightly worse for the survey responders in the main survey in that 47% can see well enough to read ordinary newsprint and recognise a friend on the other side of the street without glasses or contact lenses (**Table 87** and **Table 88**). However, the majority of the rest can see well enough (49%) with glasses or contact lenses. One-third of those with a Mixed BAME group state they can see well enough to recognise a friend on the other side of the street with or without glasses, but cannot read ordinary newsprint even with glasses. Over 10% of Indians and Chinese also fall within this category, and this may be because of a misunderstanding regarding the nature of the question. The question aimed to obtain information about the near-sighted and far-sighted vision, but it may be that literacy problems have resulted in a relatively high percentage of the BAME groups giving this response even though reading ability or language are not mentioned in the question. Only 1 in 1,000 survey responders in the main survey said that they could not see at all, and this was considerably higher for Non-British White (2.7%) and Bangladeshi and Pakistani (2.1%) but the numbers were very small; only seven Non-British White and only one Bangladeshi or Pakistani person. Six of the seven Non-British White survey responders who stated they could not see at all, stated that their fluency in English was 9 or 10 on a scale of 0 to 10 with 0 being fluent and 10 not speaking English at all. The question “Are you able to see at all?” immediately follows the two questions on vision which refer to seeing well enough to read newsprint, and although there is no mention of reading ability or language in the question, it is possible the question has been misunderstood.

*Table 87: Vision by BAME group (numbers)*

Group	Number of survey responders by vision					
	1=Best	2	3	4	5	6=Worst
Main survey (Hull)	1,890	1,945	23	110	23	5
Non-British White	213	37	1	3	0	7
Mixed	17	2	0	9	0	0
Indian	12	5	0	3	1	0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	33	12	0	2	0	1
Other Asian	247	12	1	4	0	0
Caribbean	13	7	0	1	0	0
African	283	46	0	12	0	0
Chinese	58	24	0	12	1	1

Table 88: Vision by BAME group (percentages)

Group	Percentage of survey responders by vision					
	1=Best	2	3	4	5	6=Worst
Main survey (Hull)	47.3	48.7	0.6	2.8	0.6	0.1
Non-British White	81.6	14.2	0.4	1.1	0.0	2.7
Mixed	60.7	7.1	0.0	32.1	0.0	0.0
Indian	57.1	23.8	0.0	14.3	4.8	0.0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	68.8	25.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	2.1
Other Asian	93.6	4.5	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.0
Caribbean	61.9	33.3	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0
African	83.0	13.5	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0
Chinese	60.4	25.0	0.0	12.5	1.0	1.0

Approximately 80% or more have the best score for vision (**Table 89** and **Table 90**) except British (48%) and those with “other” status in the UK (66%) who may be older, and students (64%).

Table 89: Vision by status in UK (numbers)

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by vision					
	1=Best	2	3	4	5	6=Worst
British	1,855	1,886	21	118	21	5
Student	103	51	0	7	0	0
Asylum seeker	104	11	1	3	0	1
Failed asylum seeker	184	7	1	3	0	0
Refugee	141	14	0	11	0	0
Short-term working	201	35	1	2	1	7
Long-term working	117	25	0	6	0	1
Other	44	20	0	2	1	0

Table 90: Vision by status in UK (percentages)

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by vision					
	1=Best	2	3	4	5	6=Worst
British	47.5	48.3	0.5	3.0	0.5	0.1
Student	64.0	31.7		4.3		
Asylum seeker	86.7	9.2	0.8	2.5		0.8
Failed asylum seeker	94.4	3.6	0.5	1.5		
Refugee	84.9	8.4		6.6		
Short-term working	81.4	14.2	0.4	0.8	0.4	2.8
Long-term working	78.5	16.8		4.0		0.7
Other	65.7	29.9		3.0	1.5	

Virtually all survey responders can hear what is said in a group conversation with at least three other people, without a hearing aid (**Table 91** and **Table 92**). This will be influenced by age, and as the main survey responders are generally older, they have one of the lowest percentages (94%) with only the Mixed BAME group lower (90%) but this is based on relatively low numbers of individuals.

*Table 91: Hearing by BAME group (numbers)*

Group	Number of survey responders by hearing					
	1=Best	2	3	4	5	6=Worst
Main survey (Hull)	3,799	97	40	102	11	7
Non-British White	258	3	1	0	0	0
Mixed	26	1	0	1	0	1
Indian	20	0	1	0	0	0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	48	0	0	0	0	1
Other Asian	268	0	0	0	1	1
Caribbean	20	1	0	0	0	0
African	341	2	0	3	1	0
Chinese	95	0	1	3	0	1

*Table 92: Hearing by BAME group (percentages)*

Group	Percentage of survey responders by hearing					
	1=Best	2	3	4	5	6=Worst
Main survey (Hull)	93.7	2.4	0.0	2.5	0.3	0.2
Non-British White	98.5	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mixed	89.7	3.4	0.0	3.4	0.0	3.4
Indian	95.2	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	98.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Other Asian	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
Caribbean	95.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
African	98.3	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.0
Chinese	95.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0

There were very few survey responders who were unable to hear at all, and it is likely that the percentage is an underestimate as it is probable that individuals would be less likely to complete a questionnaire if approached (**Table 93** and **Table 94**). This percentage was 0.2% for British survey responders, but was higher for asylum seekers, failed asylum seekers, refugees and those working short-term in the UK. The numbers were very small with only one or two individuals in each group stating that they could not hear at all.

*Table 93: Hearing by status in UK (numbers)*

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by hearing					
	1=Best	2	3	4	5	6=Worst
British	3,703	95	41	99	11	7
Student	165	2	0	0	0	0
Asylum seeker	118	1	0	0	0	2
Failed asylum seeker	195	1	0	0	2	1
Refugee	165	1	0	0	0	1
Short-term working	248	3	1	0	0	1
Long-term working	153	0	0	3	0	0
Other	67	0	0	0	0	0

*Table 94: Hearing by status in UK (percentages)*

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by hearing					
	1=Best	2	3	4	5	6=Worst
British	93.6	2.4	1.0	2.5	0.3	0.2
Student	98.8	1.2				
Asylum seeker	97.5	0.8				1.7
Failed asylum seeker	98.0	0.5			1.0	0.5
Refugee	98.8	0.6				0.6
Short-term working	98.0	1.2	0.4			0.4
Long-term working	98.1			1.9		
Other	100.0					

Six of the seven Non-British White survey responders and all five of those short-term in the UK who state they cannot speak at all state that their fluency in English is 9 or 10 on a scale of 0 to 10 with 0 being fluent and 10 not speaking English at all (**Table 95** and **Table 96**). So it is possible that they have misunderstood the question. Five of the seven Non-British White and three of the five survey responders in the UK short-term were interviewed, so it is unlikely that they cannot speak at all.

*Table 95: Speech by BAME group (numbers)*

Group	Number of survey responders by speech				
	1=Best	2	3	4	5=Worst
Main survey (Hull)	4,004	38	11	5	8
Non-British White	255	2	1	0	7
Mixed	28	1	0	0	0
Indian	21	0	0	0	0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	47	1	0	0	0
Other Asian	268	1	0	1	0
Caribbean	19	0	1	0	0
African	335	6	0	1	0
Chinese	90	2	0	2	2

*Table 96: Speech by BAME group (percentages)*

Group	Percentage of survey responders by speech				
	1=Best	2	3	4	5=Worst
Main survey (Hull)	98.5	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.2
Non-British White	96.2	0.8	0.4	0.0	2.6
Mixed	96.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indian	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Asian	99.3	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0
Caribbean	95.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
African	98.0	1.8	0.0	0.3	0.0
Chinese	93.8	2.1	0.0	2.1	2.1

Very few of the survey responders have any problems with speech, except a small proportion of British survey responders and a small number of those working short-term in the UK and almost certainly are misinterpreting the questions (**Table 97** and **Table 98**).

*Table 97: Speech by status in UK (numbers)*

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by speech				
	1=Best	2	3	4	5=Worst
British	3,898	38	11	7	10
Student	162	2	0	0	0
Asylum seeker	115	2	0	0	1
Failed asylum seeker	198	0	0	1	0
Refugee	165	3	0	0	0
Short-term working	246	2	0	0	5
Long-term working	153	1	0	0	1
Other	67	0	0	0	0

*Table 98 Speech by status in UK (percentages)*

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by speech				
	1=Best	2	3	4	5=Worst
British	98.3	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.3
Student	98.8	1.2			
Asylum seeker	97.5	1.7			0.8
Failed asylum seeker	99.5			0.5	
Refugee	98.2	1.8			
Short-term working	97.2	0.8			2.0
Long-term working	98.7	0.6			0.6
Other	100.0				

Virtually all of the survey responders could walk around their neighbourhood without difficulty without any walking equipment (**Table 99** and **Table 100**). All five of the Non-British White (Polish) who were working short-term or long-term in the UK who stated that they could not walk had also stated that they could not speak (and four of the five also that they could not see). All were working and had poor fluency in English and it is likely that they misunderstood the question. In the main survey there were 129 (3%) people who could walk around the neighbourhood with difficulty but did not require the help of equipment or another person, 137 (3%) who could walk around the neighbourhood but required equipment to do so (but not the help of another person), 19 (0.5%) people who could walk only a short distance and needed a wheelchair for getting around longer distances, 119 (3%) who were unable to walk alone even with walking equipment, but they were able to walk short distances with the help of another person and required a wheelchair for longer distances, and 19 (0.5%) people who stated that they could not walk at all. Due to the higher age of the survey responders in the main survey, it is anticipated that ambulation would be worst in this group.

*Table 99: Ambulation by BAME group (numbers)*

Group	Number of survey responders by ambulation					
	1=Best	2	3	4	5	6=Worst
Main survey (Hull)	3,617	129	137	19	119	19
Non-British White	259	0	0	0	0	5
Mixed	28	1	0	0	0	0
Indian	20	1	0	0	0	0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	48	0	1	0	0	0
Other Asian	268	0	1	0	0	0
Caribbean	21	0	0	0	0	0
African	347	0	0	1	0	0
Chinese	99	1	0	0	0	0

*Table 100: Ambulation by BAME group (percentages)*

Group	Percentage of survey responders by ambulation					
	1=Best	2	3	4	5	6=Worst
Main survey (Hull)	89.5	3.2	3.4	0.5	2.9	0.5
Non-British White	98.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
Mixed	96.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indian	95.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	98.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Asian	99.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Caribbean	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
African	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Chinese	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

It is likely that the four people working short-term in the UK who stated they could not walk at all misunderstood the questions (**Table 101** and **Table 102**). There are four refugees who state they need equipment to walk around their neighbourhood (but not the help of another person), but other than that very few non-British people had mobility problems.

*Table 101: Ambulation by status in UK (numbers)*

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by ambulation					
	1=Best	2	3	4	5	6=Worst
British	3,531	125	135	19	112	19
Student	167	0	1	0	0	0
Asylum seeker	120	1	0	0	0	0
Failed asylum seeker	198	0	0	1	0	0
Refugee	163	0	4	0	0	0
Short-term working	249	0	0	0	0	4
Long-term working	155	0	0	0	0	1
Other	67	1	0	0	0	0

*Table 102: Ambulation by status in UK (percentages)*

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by ambulation					
	1=Best	2	3	4	5	6=Worst
British	89.6	3.2	3.4	0.5	2.8	0.5
Student	99.4		0.6			
Asylum seeker	99.2	0.8				
Failed asylum seeker	99.5			0.5		
Refugee	97.6		2.4			
Short-term working	98.4					1.6
Long-term working	99.4					0.6
Other	98.5	1.5				

Very few people had dexterity problems (**Table 103** and **Table 104**). In the main survey, 57 (1%) had limitations in the use of their hands or fingers but did not require special equipment or the help of another person, 4 (0.1%) had limitations in the use of their hands or fingers and needed equipment but not the help of another person, 98 (2%) and 43 (1%) had limited dexterity and required the help of another person for some tasks and most tasks respectively, and four (0.1%) stated they had limitations in the use of their hands or fingers and required the help of another person for all tasks. The majority of these survey responders were British and it is likely that their dexterity problems were associated with age.

*Table 103: Dexterity by BAME group (numbers)*

Group	Number of survey responders by dexterity					
	1=Best	2	3	4	5	6=Worst
Main survey (Hull)	3,868	57	4	98	43	4
Non-British White	265	0	0	0	0	0
Mixed	28	0	0	1	0	0
Indian	21	0	0	0	0	0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	48	1	0	0	0	0
Other Asian	270	1	0	0	0	0
Caribbean	21	0	0	0	0	0
African	344	2	1	0	0	0
Chinese	99	0	0	2	1	0

*Table 104: Dexterity by BAME group (percentages)*

Group	Percentage of survey responders by dexterity					
	1=Best	2	3	4	5	6=Worst
Main survey (Hull)	94.9	1.4	0.1	2.4	1.1	0.1
Non-British White	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mixed	96.6	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0
Indian	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	98.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Asian	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Caribbean	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
African	99.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chinese	97.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.0

Only six people (one working long-term in the UK, one refugee, and three asylum seekers) had dexterity problems (**Table 105** and **Table 106**).

*Table 105: Dexterity by status in UK (numbers)*

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by dexterity					
	1=Best	2	3	4	5	6=Worst
British	3,775	56	4	93	44	4
Student	167	1	0	0	0	0
Asylum seeker	119	2	0	1	0	0
Failed asylum seeker	199	0	0	0	0	0
Refugee	167	0	1	0	0	0
Short-term working	253	0	0	0	0	0
Long-term working	154	1	0	0	0	0
Other	68	0	0	0	0	0

*Table 106: Dexterity by status in UK (percentages)*

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by dexterity					
	1=Best	2	3	4	5	6=Worst
British	94.9	1.4	0.1	2.3	1.1	0.1
Student	99.4	0.6				
Asylum seeker	97.5	1.6		0.8		
Failed asylum seeker	100.0					
Refugee	99.4		0.6			
Short-term working	100.0					
Long-term working	99.4	0.6				
Other	100.0					

There was considerable variability on the emotion scale of the HUI by BAME group (**Table 107** and **Table 108**) and by status in the UK (**Table 109** and **Table 110**). Approximately 70% of people in the main survey, Mixed BAME group, Indian, Bangladeshi or Pakistani and Caribbean scored the highest and were happy and interested in life. The percentage was higher for Non-British White (90%), but lower for Other Asians (39%), Africans (50%) and Chinese (66%). Over 10% of Caribbeans and Africans stated that they were “very unhappy”, and 26% of Other Asians stated that they were “so unhappy that life is not worthwhile”. The majority of the Other Asians within this category were asylum seekers, predominantly failed asylum seekers.

*Table 107: Emotion by BAME group (numbers)*

Group	Number of survey responders by emotion				
	1=Best	2	3	4	5=Worst
Main survey (Hull)	2,648	894	212	80	37
Non-British White	227	21	3	1	0
Mixed	19	5	2	0	1
Indian	16	4	1	0	0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	35	7	2	2	1
Other Asian	100	50	25	16	67
Caribbean	14	3	1	2	0
African	162	79	28	45	13
Chinese	64	24	5	3	1

*Table 108: Emotion by BAME group (percentages)*

Group	Percentage of survey responders by emotion				
	1=Best	2	3	4	5=Worst
Main survey (Hull)	68.4	23.1	5.5	2.1	1.0
Non-British White	90.1	8.3	1.2	0.4	0.0
Mixed	70.4	18.5	7.4	0.0	3.7
Indian	76.2	19.0	4.8	0.0	0.0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	74.5	14.9	4.3	4.3	2.1
Other Asian	38.8	19.4	9.7	6.2	26.0
Caribbean	70.0	15.0	5.0	10.0	0.0
African	49.5	24.2	8.6	13.8	4.0
Chinese	66.0	24.7	5.2	3.1	1.0

Table 109: Emotion by status in UK (numbers)

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by emotion				
	1=Best	2	3	4	5=Worst
British	2,595	877	203	75	34
Student	107	33	8	3	2
Asylum seeker	44	29	17	11	15
Failed asylum seeker	32	28	25	43	60
Refugee	95	36	9	11	6
Short-term working	213	25	4	1	1
Long-term working	110	34	3	1	0
Other	49	7	6	1	2

Table 110: Emotion by status in UK (percentages)

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by emotion				
	1=Best	2	3	4	5=Worst
British	68.6	23.2	5.4	2.0	0.9
Student	69.9	21.6	5.2	2.0	1.3
Asylum seeker	37.9	25.0	14.7	9.5	12.9
Failed asylum seeker	17.0	14.9	13.3	22.9	31.9
Refugee	60.5	22.9	5.7	7.0	3.8
Short-term working	87.3	10.2	1.6	0.4	0.4
Long-term working	74.3	23.0	2.0	0.7	
Other	75.4	10.8	9.2	1.5	3.1

Approximately two-thirds of people were “able to remember most things, think clearly and solve day to day problems”, but this differed by BAME group (**Table 111** and **Table 112**). The percentage was slightly higher for Non-British White (73%), but lower for African (53%), Chinese (39%) and Other Asian (35%). A relatively high percentage of survey responders in particular for Mixed BAME group, Indian, African, Chinese and Other Asians scored four on the cognition scale relating to “somewhat forgetful, and have a little difficulty when trying to think or solve day to day problems”, and approximately 5% stated that they were “very forgetful, and have great difficulty when trying to think or solve day to day problems”. Very few survey responders were “unable to remember anything at all, and unable to think or solve day to day problems”, with the exception of Africans (n=15; 5%) and Chinese (n=16; 16%).

*Table 111: Cognition by BAME group (numbers)*

Group	Number of survey responders by cognition					
	1=Best	2	3	4	5	6=Worst
Main survey (Hull)	2,575	207	598	376	145	11
Non-British White	190	7	28	20	12	3
Mixed	17	2	1	4	2	0
Indian	13	2	0	4	1	0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	27	4	5	4	3	0
Other Asian	85	20	23	93	17	3
Caribbean	10	2	3	0	0	0
African	161	21	26	64	19	15
Chinese	39	6	9	25	4	16

*Table 112: Cognition by BAME group (percentages)*

Group	Percentage of survey responders by cognition					
	1=Best	2	3	4	5	6=Worst
Main survey (Hull)	65.8	5.3	15.3	9.6	3.7	0.3
Non-British White	73.1	2.7	10.8	7.7	4.6	1.2
Mixed	65.4	7.7	3.8	15.4	7.7	0.0
Indian	65.0	10.0	0.0	20.0	5.0	0.0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	62.8	9.3	11.6	9.3	7.0	0.0
Other Asian	35.3	8.3	9.5	38.6	7.1	1.2
Caribbean	66.7	13.3	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
African	52.6	6.9	8.5	20.9	6.2	4.9
Chinese	39.4	6.1	9.1	25.3	4.0	16.2

Failed asylum seekers, asylum seekers and refugees tended to have the most problems with cognition (**Table 113** and **Table 114**).

*Table 113: Cognition by status in UK (numbers)*

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by cognition					
	1=Best	2	3	4	5	6=Worst
British	2,495	198	589	359	143	23
Student	113	8	17	18	5	0
Asylum seeker	36	12	13	33	9	2
Failed asylum seeker	37	13	15	70	23	15
Refugee	65	13	13	52	6	3
Short-term working	182	8	24	21	8	2
Long-term working	96	10	12	22	2	4
Other	43	5	7	6	2	3

*Table 114: Cognition by status in UK (percentages)*

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by cognition					
	1=Best	2	3	4	5	6=Worst
British	65.5	5.2	15.5	9.4	3.8	0.6
Student	70.2	5.0	10.6	11.2	3.1	
Asylum seeker	34.3	11.4	12.4	31.4	8.6	1.9
Failed asylum seeker	21.4	7.5	8.7	40.5	13.3	8.7
Refugee	42.8	8.6	8.6	34.2	3.9	2.0
Short-term working	74.3	3.3	9.8	8.6	3.3	0.8
Long-term working	65.8	6.8	8.2	15.1	1.4	2.7
Other	65.2	7.6	10.6	9.1	3.0	4.5

Over 80% of survey responders were free of pain or discomfort (**Table 115** and **Table 116**) with the exception of Mixed BAME group (78%), responders from the main survey (61%) and Chinese (40%). Over one-quarter of Chinese suffered from “moderate pain that prevents a few activities”, a further 12% “moderate to severe pain that prevents some activities” and 4% “severe pain that prevents most activities”. This was much higher than all other BAME groups with the exception of the main survey responders in the worst group with 281 (7%) of them stating “severe main that prevents most activities”. These percentages will be generally higher in this group due to the higher age of survey responders in the main survey.

*Table 115: Pain by BAME group (numbers)*

Group	Number of survey responders by pain				
	1=Best	2	3	4	5=Worst
Main survey (Hull)	2,435	247	676	347	281
Non-British White	223	8	22	8	1
Mixed	21	2	3	0	1
Indian	18	0	1	2	0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	34	1	3	4	0
Other Asian	203	1	29	13	2
Caribbean	13	0	1	1	0
African	251	14	26	12	6
Chinese	40	16	29	12	4

*Table 116: Pain by BAME group (percentages)*

Group	Percentage of survey responders by pain				
	1=Best	2	3	4	5=Worst
Main survey (Hull)	61.1	6.2	17.0	8.7	7.0
Non-British White	85.1	3.1	8.4	3.1	0.4
Mixed	77.8	7.4	11.1	0.0	3.7
Indian	85.7	0.0	4.8	9.5	0.0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	81.0	2.4	7.1	9.5	0.0
Other Asian	81.9	0.4	11.7	5.2	0.8
Caribbean	86.7	0.0	6.7	6.7	0.0
African	81.2	4.5	8.4	3.9	1.9
Chinese	39.6	15.8	28.7	11.9	4.0

The British survey responders and those with “other” status in the UK had the highest percentage of survey responders who had some pain, and those who were working in the UK short-term had the lowest percentage (**Table 117** and **Table 118**).

*Table 117: Pain by status in UK (numbers)*

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by pain				
	1=Best	2	3	4	5=Worst
British	2,344	247	674	341	276
Student	124	12	14	5	1
Asylum seeker	83	4	12	9	2
Failed asylum seeker	146	1	15	11	4
Refugee	124	6	13	11	2
Short-term working	215	2	24	5	0
Long-term working	114	9	18	9	0
Other	45	8	9	4	1

*Table 118: Pain by status in UK (percentages)*

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by pain				
	1=Best	2	3	4	5=Worst
British	60.4	6.4	17.4	8.8	7.1
Student	79.5	7.7	9.0	3.2	0.6
Asylum seeker	75.5	3.6	10.9	8.2	1.8
Failed asylum seeker	82.5	0.6	8.5	6.2	2.3
Refugee	79.5	3.8	8.3	7.1	1.3
Short-term working	87.4	0.8	9.8	2.0	
Long-term working	76.0	6.0	12.0	6.0	
Other	67.2	11.9	13.4	6.0	1.5

As part of the HUI, individuals were asked about their usual state of health. The number and percentages are given in **Table 119** and **Table 120** by BAME group. Indians and Chinese have the highest percentages stating that their health is poor (10% and 8% respectively) compared to 5% of the main survey responders. In general, Chinese, Africans and Other Asians tend to report the worst health, and survey responders in the main survey.

*Table 119: Usual state of health by BAME group (numbers)*

Group	Number of survey responders by usual state of health					
	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't know
Main survey (Hull)	466	1,267	1,422	658	186	41
Non-British White	18	156	76	11	2	1
Mixed	8	9	7	3	1	0
Indian	3	9	6	1	2	0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	8	19	11	5	0	0
Other Asian	6	104	103	30	7	1
Caribbean	2	6	8	0	0	0
African	45	94	97	57	17	2
Chinese	7	40	21	26	8	0

*Table 120: Usual state of health by BAME group (percentages)*

Group	Percentage of survey responders by usual state of health				
	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
Main survey (Hull)	11.7	31.7	35.6	16.5	4.7
Non-British White	6.8	59.3	28.9	4.2	0.8
Mixed	28.6	32.1	25.0	10.7	3.6
Indian	14.3	42.9	28.6	4.8	9.5
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	18.6	44.2	25.6	11.6	0.0
Other Asian	2.4	41.6	41.2	12.0	2.8
Caribbean	12.5	37.5	50.0	0.0	0.0
African	14.5	30.3	31.3	18.4	5.5
Chinese	6.9	39.2	20.6	25.5	7.8

**Table 121** and **Table 122** give the current health status by status in UK. Failed asylum seekers, asylum seekers, refugees and British survey responders had the higher percentages stating their health was fair or poor. As the British survey responders tend to be older than the other groups, one would expect the numbers reporting fair or poor health to be relatively high in this group in relation to the other groups, conversely, one would expect that students, due to their age, would tend to report the best health and it appears that this is the case.

*Table 121: Usual state of health by status in UK (numbers)*

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by usual state of health					
	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't know
British	453	1,247	1,350	656	187	41
Student	36	75	44	4	1	0
Asylum seeker	2	40	45	20	5	0
Failed asylum seeker	1	31	77	50	17	2
Refugee	12	64	57	21	4	1
Short-term working	18	145	74	8	2	1
Long-term working	21	64	53	12	0	0
Other	11	28	23	4	1	1

*Table 122: Usual state of health by status in UK (percentages)*

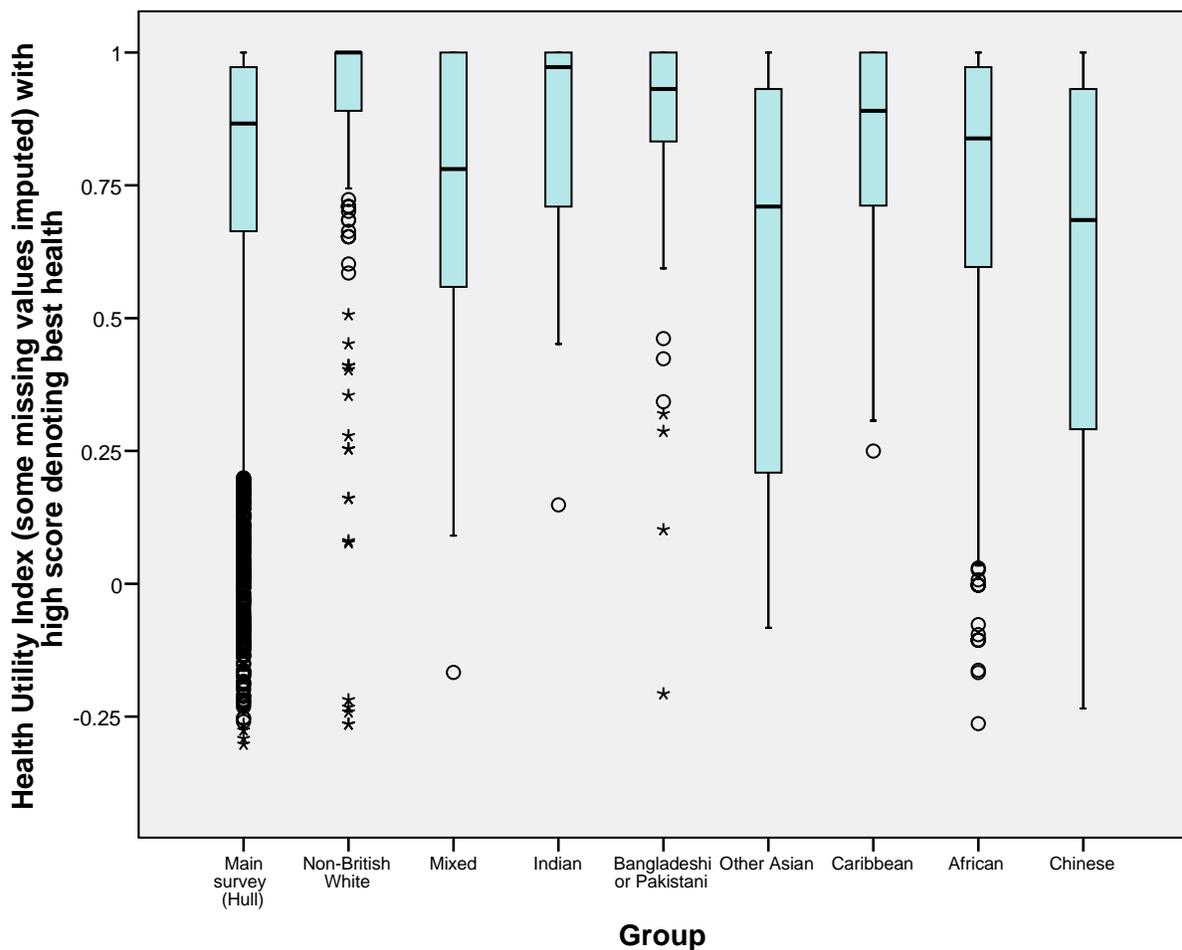
Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by usual state of health				
	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
British	11.6	32.0	34.7	16.9	4.8
Student	22.5	46.9	27.5	2.5	0.6
Asylum seeker	1.8	35.7	40.2	17.9	4.5
Failed asylum seeker	0.6	17.6	43.8	28.4	9.7
Refugee	7.6	40.5	36.1	13.3	2.5
Short-term working	7.3	58.7	30.0	3.2	0.8
Long-term working	14.0	42.7	35.3	8.0	
Other	16.4	41.8	34.3	6.0	1.5

The distributions of the overall HUI health score are illustrated in a boxplot (**Figure 9**) by BAME group. Boxplots are generally used when the mean (average) might not represent a 'typical' value such as when there are a small number of individuals who have unusually low or high values. They display the median, and upper and lower quartiles. The solid line across the box represents the median ('middle') value, where half of responders report a value higher than this and half report a value less than this. The bottom and the top of the box represent the lower and upper quartile respectively, which further divide the individuals into four groups. One-quarter of individuals have a value the same or less than the lower quartile; one-quarter have a value between the lower quartile and the median, one-quarter have a value between the median and the upper quartile and the final one-quarter have a value equal to or higher than the upper quarter. The general

range of values is given by the lines from the bottom and the top of the box (outliers and extreme values are denoted by circles and asterisks).

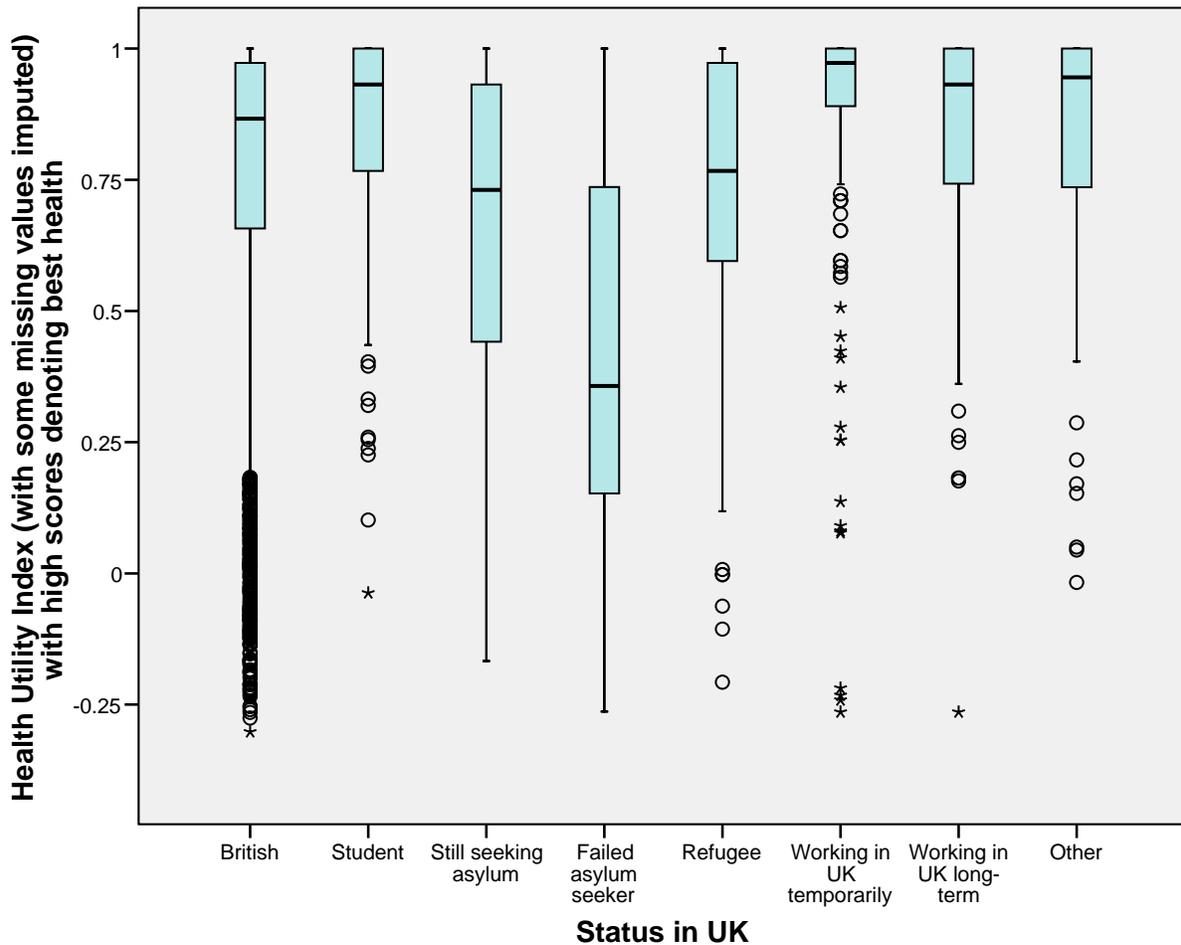
Other Asians, Chinese and Mixed BAME groups have the poorest health as measured by the Health Utility Index. There are a number of extreme values denoted by the asterisks for the Non-British White group and these are likely to be incorrect and a misunderstanding of the individual questions as mentioned above in tabulating the individual components of the HUI.

Figure 9: Boxplot illustrating distributions of HUI overall health scores by BAME group



**Figure 10** gives the distribution of the HUI by status in the UK. Failed asylum seekers have by far the poorest health as measured by the Health Utility Index, with 25% of failed asylum seekers having a score less than 0.15 on a scale of 0 representing death to 1 representing perfect health. A further 25% of failed asylum seekers have a score between 0.15 and 0.36, a further 25% have a score between 0.36 and 0.74 and the final 25% have a score of 0.74 or more. Whereas in the main survey, 25% of survey responders have a score of 0.66 or more. At least one-quarter of students, those working both short-term and long-term in the UK and those in the “other” status category have a score of one which represents perfect health on the HUI scale. Students, those working long-term in the UK and who have “other” status in the UK appear to have similar levels of health as measured by HUI, and those working short-term in the UK tend to have slightly better health. There are a number of extreme values denoted by the asterisks for those working temporarily in the UK and these are likely to be incorrect and a misunderstanding of the individual questions as mentioned above in tabulating the individual components of the HUI.

*Figure 10: Boxplot illustrating distributions of HUI overall health scores by status in UK*



The HUI can also be classified into four different groups depending on the score (Feeny, 2005). The numbers and percentages are given in **Table 123** and **Table 124**. There is a considerable difference among the groups in the HUI classification. Twenty-one percent of the main survey responders have none of their daily activities limited by health or disabilities, 28% are mildly affected, 23% moderately affected and 28% are severely affected in their daily activities by their health or disabilities. The prevalence will be influenced with the older age structure of the main survey responders, as it is likely that there will be a higher percentage of people who wear glasses or hearing aids, or have mobility or dexterity problems, etc. Non-White British have the lowest levels, and it is possible that a number of these individuals mis-interpreted some of the questions as mentioned above. However, Mixed (31%), Other Asian (46%), African (31%) and Chinese (54%) survey responders report a higher percentage of people severely affected.

*Table 123: Health Utility Index classification by BAME group (numbers)*

Group	Number of survey responders by Health Utility Index classification (degree to which daily activities are affected)			
	None (HUI3=1)	Mildly (HUI3 0.89-0.99)	Moderately (HUI3 0.70-0.88)	Severely (HUI3<0.70)
Main survey (Hull)	843	1,148	916	1,139
Non-British White	136	65	35	28
Mixed	8	5	7	9
Indian	8	5	3	5
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	15	15	8	9
Other Asian	40	39	66	124
Caribbean	6	5	5	5
African	75	71	90	106
Chinese	15	13	18	55

*Table 124: Health Utility Index classification by BAME group (percentages)*

Group	Percentage of survey responders by Health Utility Index classification (degree to which daily activities are affected)			
	None (HUI3=1)	Mildly (HUI3 0.89-0.99)	Moderately (HUI3 0.70-0.88)	Severely (HUI3<0.70)
Main survey (Hull)	20.8	28.4	22.6	28.2
Non-British White	51.5	24.6	13.3	10.6
Mixed	27.6	17.2	24.1	31.0
Indian	38.1	23.8	14.3	23.8
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	31.9	31.9	17.0	19.1
Other Asian	14.9	14.5	24.5	46.1
Caribbean	28.6	23.8	23.8	23.8
African	21.9	20.8	26.3	31.0
Chinese	14.9	12.9	17.8	54.5

**Table 125** and **Table 126** give the equivalent information by status in the UK. There is considerable difference in the percentage of survey responders severely affected by their health or disability in relation to their daily activities. The lowest percentages are reported by those working short-term in the UK (9%), students (16%), those working long-term in the UK (18%) and those with “other” status in the UK (24%) which were all lower than British survey responders (28%). Refugees reported only a slightly higher percentage severely affected (28%), but given that they are generally younger than the British survey responders implies that their levels of health/disability will be relatively poorer/higher than this if adjusting for age. Asylum seekers (42%) and failed asylum seekers (68%) report a much higher degree to which daily activities are affected by health or disability, with only 15% of failed asylum seekers reporting that daily activities are not affected or only mildly affected compared to 29% for the asylum seekers and 40% for refugees which are the groups with the next lowest percentages (and compared to 49% for British survey responders).

*Table 125: Health Utility Index classification by status in UK (numbers)*

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by Health Utility Index classification (degree to which daily activities are affected)			
	None (HUI3=1)	Mildly (HUI3 0.89-0.99)	Moderately (HUI3 0.70-0.88)	Severely (HUI3<0.70)
British	821	1,108	899	1,117
Student	51	56	32	27
Asylum seeker	18	17	35	50
Failed asylum seeker	13	16	33	133
Refugee	35	32	49	52
Short-term working	126	67	36	24
Long-term working	54	37	37	28
Other	20	19	13	16

*Table 126: Health Utility Index classification by status in UK (percentages)*

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by Health Utility Index classification (degree to which daily activities are affected)			
	None (HUI3=1)	Mildly (HUI3 0.89-0.99)	Moderately (HUI3 0.70-0.88)	Severely (HUI3<0.70)
British	20.8	28.1	22.8	28.3
Student	30.7	33.7	19.3	16.3
Asylum seeker	15.0	14.2	29.2	41.7
Failed asylum seeker	6.7	8.2	16.9	68.2
Refugee	20.8	19.0	29.2	31.0
Short-term working	49.8	26.5	14.2	9.5
Long-term working	34.6	23.7	23.7	17.9
Other	29.4	27.9	19.1	23.5

Survey responders were asked if they had any illness or disability which lasted for longer than a month, and if so, if this illness or disability limited their activities in any way. For the main survey, 23% of people stated they had an illness or disability lasting longer than a month which limited their activities (**Table 127**). This is similar to the national population from other data sources such as the 2001 Census. The percentages are much lower for all BAME groups. There are two main reasons why this might be the case; firstly the survey responders from the BAME survey tend to be much younger; and secondly, there may be different perceptions of what constitutes an illness or disability, and the degree to which activities are limited. After the main survey responders, the percentage is highest for Chinese (13%) and Bangladeshi or Pakistani (11%), who also report relatively high percentages with poor health in **Table 120**, and the Chinese report one of the highest levels of pain which limited daily activities in some way in **Table 116**.

*Table 127: Limiting long-term illness by BAME group*

Group	Survey responders asking question(s)	With illness or disability lasting longer than a month which limits activities	
		Number	Percentage
Main survey (Hull)	4,019	941	23.4
Non-British White	263	4	1.5
Mixed	28	1	3.6
Indian	21	2	9.5
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	47	5	10.6
Other Asian	268	7	2.6
Caribbean	21	1	4.8
African	345	15	4.3
Chinese	101	13	12.9

**Table 128** gives the numbers and percentages with an illness or disability lasting longer than a month which limited activities by status in the UK. Despite the relatively high levels of poor health based on the HUI, a much lower percentage of asylum seekers, failed asylum seekers and refugees report having an illness or disability lasting longer than a month which limits activities. This could be associated with differing perceptions of what constitutes illness or disability or limits activities. Furthermore, it could also be associated with the benefits system and ability to claim for illnesses and disabilities which prevent working.

*Table 128: Limiting long-term illness by status in UK*

Status in UK	Survey responders asking question(s)	With illness or disability lasting longer than a month which limits activities	
		Number	Percentage
British	3,922	922	23.5
Student	165	5	3.0
Asylum seeker	122	8	6.6
Failed asylum seeker	197	5	2.5
Refugee	161	5	3.1
Short-term working	251	5	2.0
Long-term working	154	9	5.8
Other	68	5	7.4

In the main survey, 9% stated that they were registered as disabled under the Disability Discrimination Act (**Table 129**). Indians were equally likely (10% registered as disabled) and Chinese more likely (17%) to be registered as disabled compared to main survey responders, but all other BAME groups were less likely to be registered as disabled (less than 5%). As mentioned in relation to limiting long-term illness, this is likely to be associated with age, and could also be associated with different perceptions of disability.

*Table 129: Registered as disabled under Disability Discrimination Act by BAME group*

Group	Survey responders asking question	Registered as disabled as described under the Disability Discrimination Act	
		Number	Percentage
Main survey (Hull)	4,003	343	8.6
Non-British White	260	5	1.9
Mixed	28	0	
Indian	21	2	9.5
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	48	1	2.1
Other Asian	270	4	1.5
Caribbean	21	0	
African	344	6	1.7
Chinese	95	16	16.8

**Table 130** gives the same information by status in the UK. Nine percent of British survey responders state that they are registered disabled, and the percentage is much lower for all other groups. The majority of the groups have approximately 1.5% registered disabled with the percentage slightly higher in the group who are working long-term in the UK (4%). This will be associated with age in that the British responders are slightly older, but it could also be associated with differing levels of stoicism, definitions and perceptions of disability, as well as mention of the specific UK Disability Discrimination Act 1995. It is possible that some of the survey responders may be registered disabled within their own country or suffer from the same disabilities as some British survey responders but are not registered disabled whereas their British counterparts are.

*Table 130: Registered as disabled under Disability Discrimination Act by status in UK*

Status in UK	Survey responders asking question	Registered as disabled as described under the Disability Discrimination Act	
		Number	Percentage
British	3,911	351	9.0
Student	165	2	1.2
Asylum seeker	122	2	1.6
Failed asylum seeker	198	1	0.5
Refugee	163	2	1.2
Short-term working	249	4	1.6
Long-term working	153	6	3.9
Other	64	1	1.6

Survey responders were also asked to rate their health (today) on a scale of 0 to 100 with 0 being “the worst health you can imagine anyone can have” and 100 being “the best health you can imagine anyone can have” . Very few individuals had a health scale value less than 50. **Table 131** and **Table 132** examine the numbers and percentages in different ranges for the health scale by BAME group. Despite, the Other Asians being a relatively young population, almost one-quarter of survey responders stated their health was scored less than 50 on a scale of 0-100. This was a considerably higher percentage than any other group.

*Table 131: Health scale by BAME group (numbers)*

Group	Number of survey responders by health scale score				
	0-49 (worst health)	50-69	70-79	80-89	90-100 (best health)
Main survey (Hull)	267	643	665	892	1,440
Non-British White	5	15	47	107	89
Mixed	1	1	3	5	11
Indian	2	2	2	5	10
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	2	9	5	12	21
Other Asian	63	85	38	40	31
Caribbean	0	4	1	7	9
African	13	118	43	66	98
Chinese	7	17	22	26	24

*Table 132: Health scale by BAME group (percentages)*

Group	Percentage of survey responders by health scale score				
	0-49 (worst health)	50-69	70-79	80-89	90-100 (best health)
Main survey (Hull)	6.8	16.5	17.0	22.8	36.9
Non-British White	1.9	5.7	17.9	40.7	33.8
Mixed	4.8	4.8	14.3	23.8	52.4
Indian	9.5	9.5	9.5	23.8	47.6
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	4.1	18.4	10.2	24.5	42.9
Other Asian	24.5	33.1	14.8	15.6	12.1
Caribbean	0.0	19.0	4.8	33.3	42.9
African	3.8	34.9	12.7	19.5	29.0
Chinese	7.3	17.7	22.9	27.1	25.0

**Table 133** and **Table 134** give the same information by status in UK. Failed asylum seekers reported the worst health on the health scale score with 80% reporting a score of less than 70; over half of asylum seekers and 45% of refugees also had a score less than 70 compared to 23% of British survey responders who are in generally older.

*Table 133: Health scale by status in UK (numbers)*

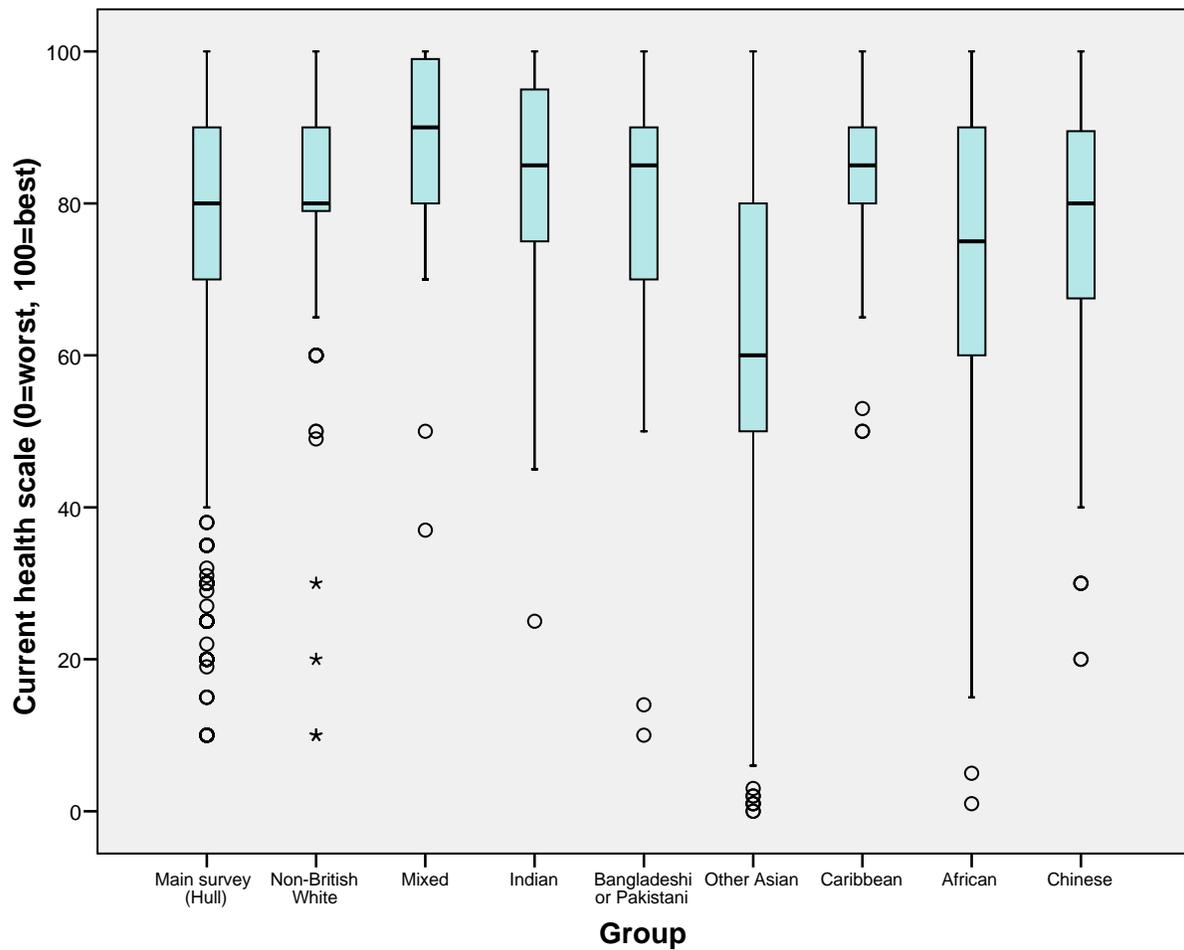
Status in UK	Number of survey responders by health scale score				
	0-49 (worst health)	50-69	70-79	80-89	90-100 (best health)
British	263	630	645	864	1,410
Student	0	14	14	45	87
Asylum seeker	22	42	24	11	18
Failed asylum seeker	43	107	14	13	11
Refugee	13	56	27	23	35
Short-term working	6	16	46	117	68
Long-term working	2	14	29	51	58
Other	1	4	9	21	30

*Table 134: Health scale by status in UK (percentages)*

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by health scale score				
	0-49 (worst health)	50-69	70-79	80-89	90-100 (best health)
British	6.9	16.5	16.9	22.7	37.0
Student		8.8	8.8	28.1	54.4
Asylum seeker	18.8	35.9	20.5	9.4	15.4
Failed asylum seeker	22.9	56.9	7.4	6.9	5.9
Refugee	8.4	36.4	17.5	14.9	22.7
Short-term working	2.4	6.3	18.2	46.2	26.9
Long-term working	1.3	9.1	18.8	33.1	37.7
Other	1.5	6.2	13.8	32.3	46.2

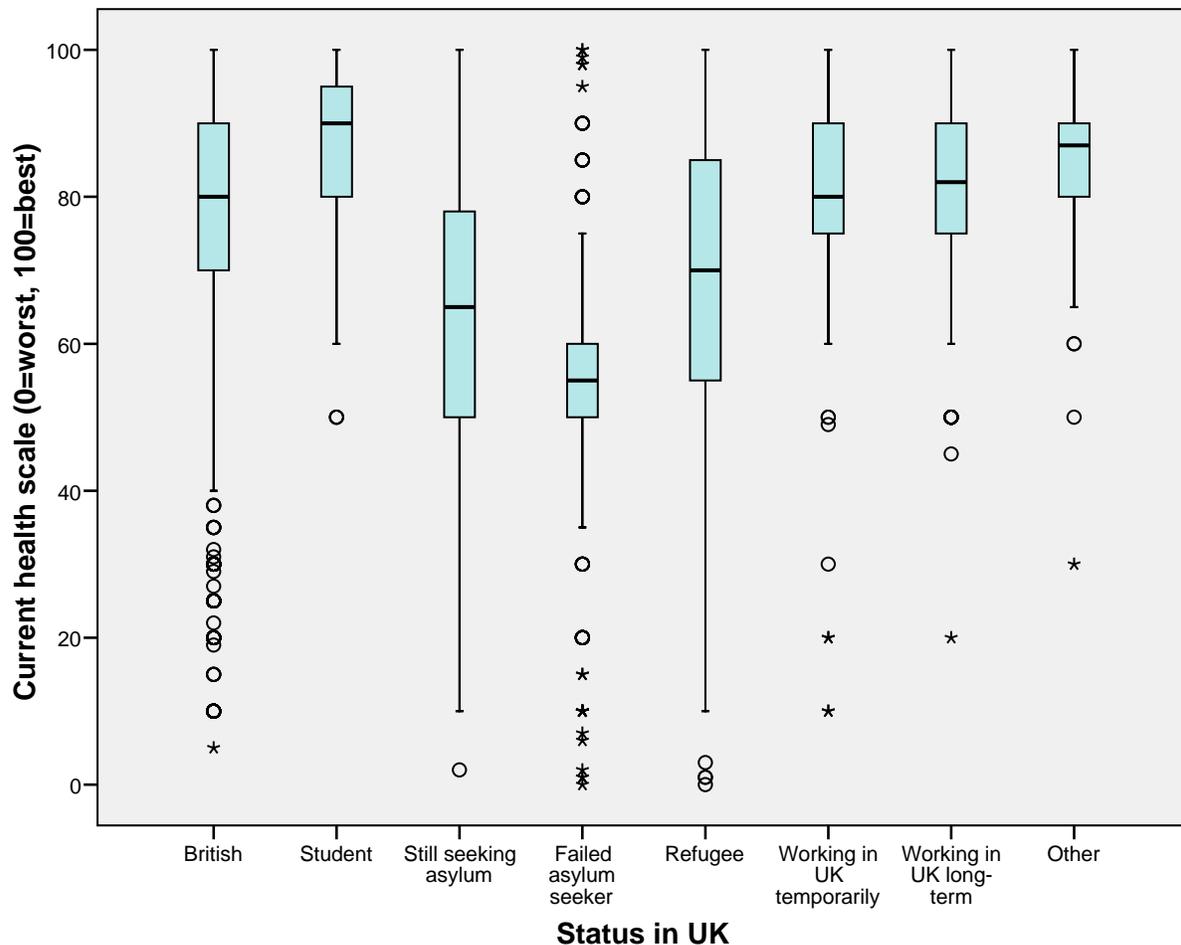
The distribution of the health scores are illustrated in a boxplot for each of the BAME groups (**Figure 11**). For example, for the main survey responders, the median is 80 (solid line in box) and the lower (bottom edge of box) and upper (upper edge of box) quartiles are 70 and 90. Therefore, 25% of main survey responders have a value 0-70, 25% have a value 70-80, 25% have a value 80-90 and 25% have a value 90-100. In comparison, for Other Asians, the median is 60 and the lower and upper quartiles are 50 and 80. Therefore, 25% have a value 0-50, 25% have a value 50-60, 25% have a value 60-80 and 25% have a value 80-100.

*Figure 11: Boxplot illustrating distribution of health scores by BAME group*



As observed in **Table 134**, asylum seekers and refugees, particularly failed asylum seekers, tended to have the lowest health scores denoting the worst health (**Figure 12**). Students tended to have the best health, but this will be confounded with age. Those working in the UK short-term or long-term and of “other” status in the UK have comparable or slightly better health to the British survey responders, again this will be confounded with age.

Figure 12: Boxplot illustrating distribution of health scores by status in UK



### 3.2.2. Mental health

The ‘emotion’ HUI component has been examined in **Table 107** and **Table 108** by BAME group, and **Table 135** gives the Mental Health Index for these survey responders. The index ranges from 0 to 100 with a low score denoting poor mental health. **Table 136** gives the same information but for the percentage of survey responders. Most BAME groups had lower scores denoting worse mental health as, in general, a higher percentage had scores below 50 and a lower percentage had scores above 90.

Table 135: Mental Health Index by BAME group (numbers)

Group	Number of survey responders by SF36 Mental Health Index					
	0-49 (worst)	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90-100 (best)
Main survey (Hull)	359	407	524	838	1,085	808
Non-British White	7	18	44	76	84	35
Mixed	5	5	3	3	8	5
Indian	1	1	4	5	7	3
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	6	4	6	13	10	10
Other Asian	46	68	69	59	17	12
Caribbean	1	1	4	5	7	2
African	53	32	78	81	70	31
Chinese	11	21	36	10	14	9

Table 136: Mental Health Index by BAME group (percentages)

Group	Percentage of survey responders by SF36 Mental Health Index					
	0-49 (worst)	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90-100 (best)
Main survey (Hull)	8.9	10.1	13.0	20.8	27.0	20.1
Non-British White	2.7	6.8	16.7	28.8	31.8	13.3
Mixed	17.2	17.2	10.3	10.3	27.6	17.2
Indian	4.8	4.8	19.0	23.8	33.3	14.3
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	12.2	8.2	12.2	26.5	20.4	20.4
Other Asian	17.0	25.1	25.5	21.8	6.3	4.4
Caribbean	5.0	5.0	20.0	25.0	35.0	10.0
African	15.4	9.3	22.6	23.5	20.3	9.0
Chinese	10.9	20.8	35.6	9.9	13.9	8.9

**Table 137** and **Table 138** give the same information by status in the UK. The ‘emotion’ component for the HUI has been previously examined in relation to status in the UK in **Table 109** and **Table 110**.

*Table 137: Mental Health Index by status in UK (numbers)*

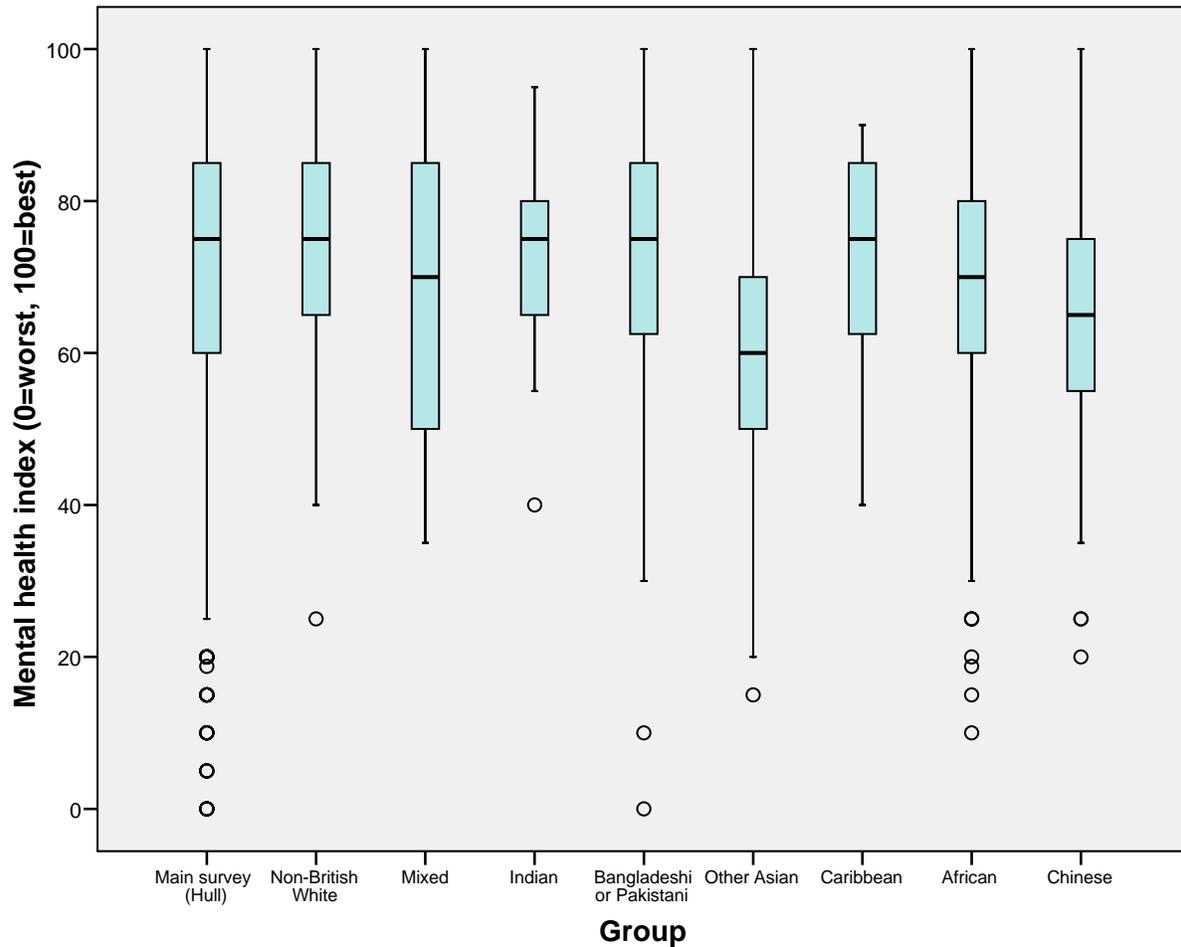
Status in UK	Number of survey responders by SF36 Mental Health Index					
	0-49 (worst)	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90-100 (best)
British	350	394	525	823	1,056	780
Student	7	12	17	39	53	36
Asylum seeker	24	19	24	31	15	9
Failed asylum seeker	60	51	57	22	6	1
Refugee	23	23	49	44	22	7
Short-term working	6	19	41	68	81	38
Long-term working	10	18	24	38	44	21
Other	7	6	17	16	14	8

*Table 138: Mental Health Index by status in UK (percentages)*

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by SF36 Mental Health Index					
	0-49 (worst)	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90-100 (best)
British	8.9	10.0	13.4	21.0	26.9	19.9
Student	4.3	7.3	10.4	23.8	32.3	22.0
Asylum seeker	19.7	15.6	19.7	25.4	12.3	7.4
Failed asylum seeker	30.5	25.9	28.9	11.2	3.0	0.5
Refugee	13.7	13.7	29.2	26.2	13.1	4.2
Short-term working	2.4	7.5	16.2	26.9	32.0	15.0
Long-term working	6.5	11.6	15.5	24.5	28.4	13.5
Other	10.3	8.8	25.0	23.5	20.6	11.8

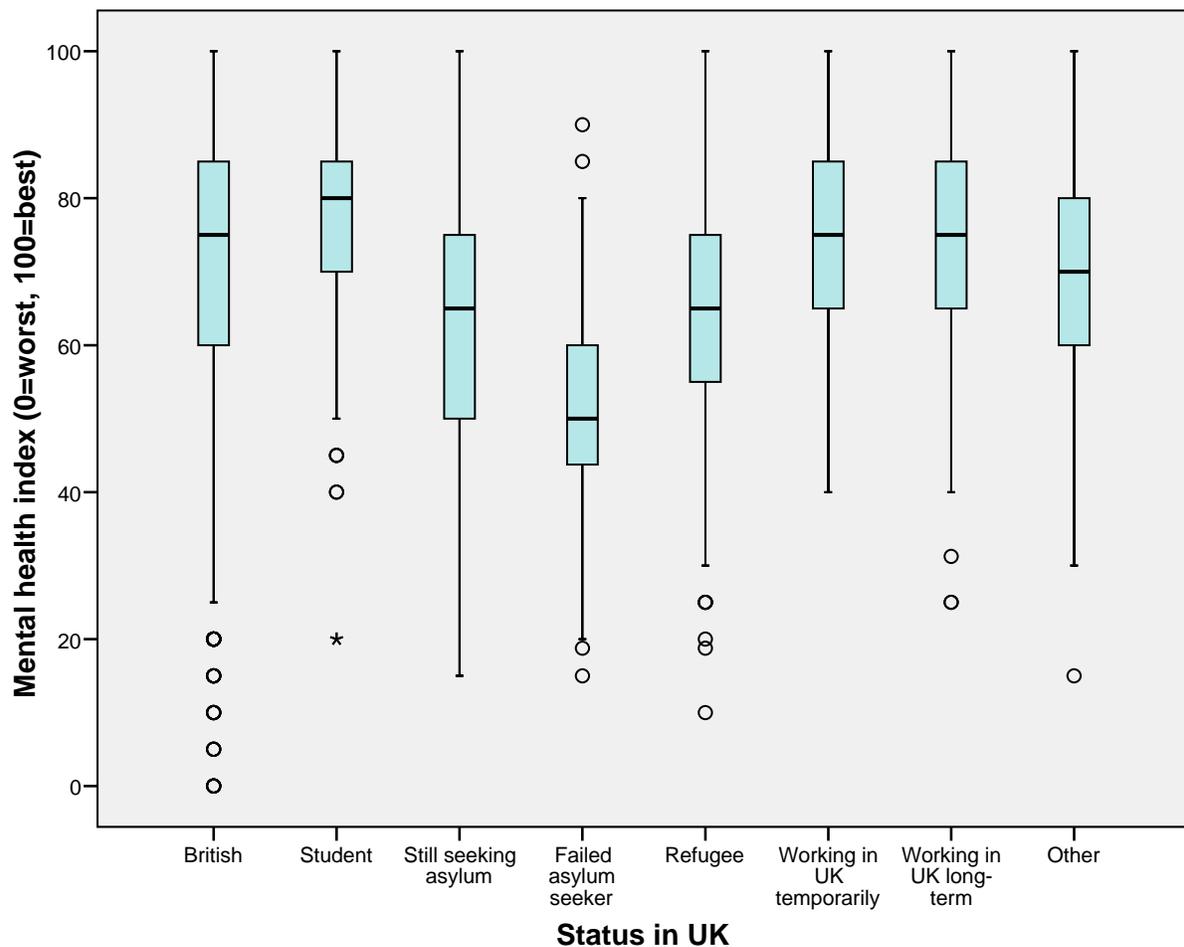
The pattern observed in **Table 136** is confirmed by the boxplot (**Figure 13**) where the median for the survey responders from the main survey was similar to or higher than the survey responders from the BAME survey, and the median was lowest for Mixed, Chinese and Other Asian BAME groups.

*Figure 13: Boxplot illustrating distribution of Mental Health Index by BAME group*



Asylum seekers had the worst mental health, particularly failed asylum seekers (**Figure 14**). Refugees also had poorer health compared to the survey responders from the main survey. The distribution of the Mental Health Index was similar for those working in the UK temporarily or long-term in relation to the main survey responders, and students tended to have better mental health than other groups.

Figure 14: Boxplot illustrating distribution of Mental Health Index by status in UK



### 3.2.3. Dental health

Survey responders asked about the number of natural teeth they had (and told that adults can have up to 32 natural teeth for reference). As can be seen from **Table 139** and **Table 140**, a higher percentage of survey responders from the main survey had no natural teeth. However, given that a much higher percentage of survey responders from the BAME survey were less than 35 years of age, this would influence the number of natural teeth.

*Table 139: Number of natural teeth by BAME group (numbers)*

Group	Number of survey responders by number of natural teeth			
	None	1-10	10-19	20+
Main survey (Hull)	547	211	584	2,699
Non-British White	2	2	27	229
Mixed	2	4	1	21
Indian	1	1	2	17
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	1	1	2	45
Other Asian	1	1	11	257
Caribbean	0	1	1	19
African	9	0	5	332
Chinese	3	8	14	76

*Table 140: Number of natural teeth by BAME group (percentages)*

Group	Percentage of survey responders by number of natural teeth			
	None	1-10	10-19	20+
Main survey (Hull)	13.5	5.2	14.5	66.8
Non-British White	0.8	0.8	10.4	88.1
Mixed	7.1	14.3	3.6	75.0
Indian	4.8	4.8	9.5	81.0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	2.0	2.0	4.1	91.8
Other Asian	0.4	0.4	4.1	95.2
Caribbean	0.0	4.8	4.8	90.5
African	2.6	0.0	1.4	96.0
Chinese	3.0	7.9	13.9	75.2

**Table 141** and **Table 142** provide this information by status in the UK. The worst dental health was observed for the British survey responders, but they tend to be older than the BAME groups so poorer dental health will be expected. Following the British survey responders (14%), those working in the UK long-term (5%) and refugees (3%) were the most likely to have no natural teeth.

*Table 141: Number of natural teeth by status in UK (numbers)*

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by number of natural teeth			
	None	1-10	10-19	20+
British	535	213	584	2,614
Student	2	1	1	161
Asylum seeker	1	1	6	114
Failed asylum seeker	0	1	7	190
Refugee	5	4	4	155
Short-term working	0	2	21	228
Long-term working	7	0	12	135
Other	0	1	3	64

*Table 142: Number of natural teeth by status in UK (percentages)*

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by number of natural teeth			
	None	1-10	10-19	20+
British	13.6	5.4	14.8	66.2
Student	1.2	0.6	0.6	97.6
Asylum seeker	0.8	0.8	4.9	93.4
Failed asylum seeker		0.5	3.5	96.0
Refugee	3.0	2.4	2.4	92.3
Short-term working		0.8	8.4	90.8
Long-term working	4.5		7.8	87.7
Other		1.5	4.4	94.1

**Table 143** and **Table 144** give the number and percentage of people who attended an NHS or private dentist the last time they visited a dentist by BAME group. Very few people in the main survey had not been to a dentist (2%). This was slightly higher for non-British Whites (5%), higher for Chinese (11%), but considerably higher – at least 17% – for all other BAME groups, in particular, Other Asians (39%) and Africans (52%).

*Table 143: Type of dentist at the time of the last visit by BAME group (numbers)*

Group	Number of survey responders by type of dentist at time of last visit			
	NHS	Private	Don't know	Never been to a dentist
Main survey (Hull)	2,846	879	219	84
Non-British White	34	206	10	13
Mixed	9	9	6	5
Indian	6	10	0	4
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	20	15	3	8
Other Asian	96	56	11	103
Caribbean	6	7	1	6
African	76	54	15	158
Chinese	40	42	6	11

*Table 144: Type of dentist at the time of the last visit by BAME group (percentages)*

Group	Percentage of survey responders by type of dentist at time of last visit			
	NHS	Private	Don't know	Never been to a dentist
Main survey (Hull)	70.7	21.8	5.4	2.1
Non-British White	12.9	78.3	3.8	4.9
Mixed	31.0	31.0	20.7	17.2
Indian	30.0	50.0	0.0	20.0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	43.5	32.6	6.5	17.4
Other Asian	36.1	21.1	4.1	38.7
Caribbean	30.0	35.0	5.0	30.0
African	25.1	17.8	5.0	52.1
Chinese	40.4	42.4	6.1	11.1

**Table 145** and **Table 146** provide the same information by status in the UK. Almost 60% of failed asylum seekers, 46% of asylum seekers and 37% of refugees reported that they had never been to a dentist, compared to less than 2% for British survey responders. Over 70% of the British survey responders had been to an NHS dentist the last time they went to a dentist, whereas this was between one-quarter and one-third for BAME survey responders with the exception was those working short-term in the UK where this was only 8%. However, those working short-term had the highest percentage who had last visited a private dentist (75%) compared to between 16% and 39% for all other BAME groups.

*Table 145: Type of dentist at the time of the last visit by status in UK (numbers)*

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by type of dentist at time of last visit			
	NHS	Private	Don't know	Never been to a dentist
British	2,808	877	190	59
Student	52	45	21	43
Asylum seeker	30	21	12	54
Failed asylum seeker	37	27	6	95
Refugee	58	33	10	59
Short-term working	20	185	16	26
Long-term working	51	60	7	36
Other	23	23	6	15

*Table 146: Type of dentist at the time of the last visit by status in UK (percentages)*

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by type of dentist at time of last visit			
	NHS	Private	Don't know	Never been to a dentist
British	71.4	22.3	4.8	1.5
Student	32.3	28.0	13.0	26.7
Asylum seeker	25.6	17.9	10.3	46.2
Failed asylum seeker	22.4	16.4	3.6	57.6
Refugee	36.3	20.6	6.3	36.9
Short-term working	8.1	74.9	6.5	10.5
Long-term working	33.1	39.0	4.5	23.4
Other	34.3	34.3	9.0	22.4

The survey responders were also asked how long it was since their last dental visit. **Table 147** and **Table 148** provide this information by BAME group. The number reporting that they had never been to a dentist differed slightly for this question and the previous question. The number of people who answered each question may be slightly different, but it is also possible that people completed the question differently. For instance, a person may have been to the dentist some time ago, but not in the UK. As the NHS is mentioned in the previous question, some individuals may have assumed that the question was relating to the last dental visit within the UK. All Indians completing the question stated that they had been to the dentist within the last two years. Around half of survey responders or just over, had been to the dentist within the last year for the main survey, non-British Whites, Indians and Chinese, whereas less than four in ten of Mixed and Bangladeshis and Pakistanis had been to the dentist within the last year, one-quarter or less of Africans and Other Asians, and only 11% of Caribbeans had been to the dentist within the last year. Almost half of Africans and 37% of Other Asians had never been to the dentist.

*Table 147: Time interval since last dental visit by BAME group (numbers)*

Group	Number of survey responders by time intervals since last dental visit (number of years ago)						
	<1	1-2	2-3	3-5	5-10	>10	Never
Main survey (Hull)	2,194	487	300	265	303	388	88
Non-British White	133	76	31	9	4	1	7
Mixed	9	3	1	3	2	3	3
Indian	10	7	0	0	0	0	0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	18	9	4	3	5	0	8
Other Asian	59	47	41	17	1	1	98
Caribbean	2	7	4	0	1	1	3
African	69	27	20	16	4	6	134
Chinese	43	27	10	4	2	1	10

*Table 148: Time interval since last dental visit by BAME group (percentages)*

Group	Percentages of survey responders by time intervals since last dental visit (number of years ago)						
	<1	1-2	2-3	3-5	5-10	>10	Never
Main survey (Hull)	54.5	12.1	7.5	6.6	7.5	9.6	2.2
Non-British White	51.0	29.1	11.9	3.4	1.5	0.4	2.7
Mixed	37.5	12.5	4.2	12.5	8.3	12.5	12.5
Indian	58.8	41.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	38.3	19.1	8.5	6.4	10.6	0.0	17.0
Other Asian	22.3	17.8	15.5	6.4	0.4	0.4	37.1
Caribbean	11.1	38.9	22.2	0.0	5.6	5.6	16.7
African	25.0	9.8	7.2	5.8	1.4	2.2	48.6
Chinese	44.3	27.8	10.3	4.1	2.1	1.0	10.3

**Table 149** and **Table 150** provide this information by status in UK. Just over half (55%) of the British survey responders had been to the dentist within the last year, compared to just under half for those who were working short-term in the UK and with “other” status in the UK (48%), four in ten of those working long-term in the UK, approximately one-third of refugees and students, one-quarter of asylum seekers and only 10% of failed asylum seekers. A further 10% to 30% depending on BAME group had visited a dentist 1-2 years ago. Those who were working in the UK short-term had generally visited their dentist the most recently with 76% attending in the last two years.

*Table 149: Time interval since last dental visit by status in UK (numbers)*

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by time intervals since last dental visit (number of years ago)						
	<1	1-2	2-3	3-5	5-10	>10	Never
British	2,167	483	300	259	290	365	65
Student	50	23	15	8	7	14	35
Asylum seeker	27	16	12	3	1	2	50
Failed asylum seeker	17	16	22	15	4	0	89
Refugee	53	23	14	10	0	1	48
Short-term working	115	69	24	11	2	4	16
Long-term working	57	32	14	10	1	5	27
Other	31	12	3	1	5	1	11

*Table 150: Time interval since last dental visit by status in UK (percentages)*

Status in UK	Percentages of survey responders by time intervals since last dental visit (number of years ago)						
	<1	1-2	2-3	3-5	5-10	>10	Never
British	55.2	12.3	7.6	6.6	7.4	9.3	1.7
Student	32.9	15.1	9.9	5.3	4.6	9.2	23.0
Asylum seeker	24.3	14.4	10.8	2.7	0.9	1.8	45.0
Failed asylum seeker	10.4	9.8	13.5	9.2	2.5		54.6
Refugee	35.6	15.4	9.4	6.7		0.7	32.2
Short-term working	47.7	28.6	10.0	4.6	0.8	1.7	6.6
Long-term working	39.0	21.9	9.6	6.8	0.7	3.4	18.5
Other	48.4	18.8	4.7	1.6	7.8	1.6	17.2

### 3.3. Diet

Individuals were asked if they thought they had a healthy diet. The majority across all BAME groups said that they did have a healthy diet (**Table 151** and **Table 152**). Three-quarters of all survey responders from the main survey stated that they ate a healthy diet, with 18% stating that they did not eat healthily. Only 2% stated that they did not know what a healthy diet was, and a further 6% stated that they did not know if they had a healthy diet. In general, fewer survey responders from the BAME survey stated that they ate a healthy diet, and a higher percentage stated that they did not know either what a

healthy diet was or if they had a healthy diet. Around two-thirds of Mixed, Indians and Caribbeans ate a healthy diet, compared to between 50% and 60% for Non-British Whites, Bangladeshis and Pakistanis, Africans and Chinese, and only 29% of Other Asians stated that they ate a healthy diet. None of the Indians stated that they did not know what a healthy diet was or if they ate a healthy diet, and less than 4% of Mixed survey responders. However, for other BAME groups the percentage with lack of knowledge about their diet was higher than survey responders in the main survey, and ranged from 10% for Caribbeans to 37% for Chinese.

*Table 151: Healthy diet by BAME group (numbers)*

Group	Number of survey responders by healthy diet			
	Yes	No	Don't know what a healthy diet is	Don't know if I have a healthy diet
Main survey (Hull)	3,036	724	73	232
Non-British White	134	64	3	64
Mixed	19	9	1	0
Indian	14	7	0	0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	27	15	3	4
Other Asian	77	116	65	10
Caribbean	15	4	2	0
African	192	51	54	39
Chinese	54	10	6	32

*Table 152: Healthy diet by BAME group (percentages)*

Group	Percentage of survey responders by healthy diet			
	Yes	No	Don't know what a healthy diet is	Don't know if I have a healthy diet
Main survey (Hull)	74.7	17.8	1.8	5.7
Non-British White	50.6	24.2	1.1	24.2
Mixed	65.5	31.0	3.4	0.0
Indian	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	55.1	30.6	6.1	8.2
Other Asian	28.7	43.3	24.3	3.7
Caribbean	71.4	19.0	9.5	0.0
African	57.1	15.2	16.1	11.6
Chinese	52.9	9.8	5.9	31.4

**Table 153** and **Table 154** give the numbers and percentages eating a healthy diet by status in UK. The majority of British survey responders, students, those working long-term in the UK and those with “other” status in the UK stated that they ate a healthy diet, but the percentage was lower for those working short-term in the UK (46%), asylum seekers (41%), refugees (35%) and failed asylum seekers (34%). One-third of asylum seekers, failed asylum seekers, refugees and those working short-term in the UK did not know what a healthy diet is or did not know if they had a healthy diet compared to 7.5% of British survey responders.

*Table 153: Healthy diet by status in UK (numbers)*

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by healthy diet			
	Yes	No	Don't know what a healthy diet is	Don't know if I have a healthy diet
British	2,977	690	61	238
Student	115	30	6	14
Asylum seeker	49	30	32	9
Failed asylum seeker	66	66	45	16
Refugee	58	53	47	8
Short-term working	117	59	12	66
Long-term working	89	47	5	14
Other	46	12	1	9

*Table 154: Healthy diet by status in UK (percentages)*

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by healthy diet			
	Yes	No	Don't know what a healthy diet is	Don't know if I have a healthy diet
British	75.1	17.4	1.5	6.0
Student	69.7	18.2	3.6	8.5
Asylum seeker	40.8	25.0	26.7	7.5
Failed asylum seeker	34.2	34.2	23.3	8.3
Refugee	34.9	31.9	28.3	4.8
Short-term working	46.1	23.2	4.7	26.0
Long-term working	57.4	30.3	3.2	9.0
Other	67.6	17.6	1.5	13.2

For those who stated that they did or did not eat a healthy diet, i.e. who knew what a healthy diet consisted, they were asked if they had tried to eat healthier in the last year (**Table 155**). The majority of survey responders in the main survey (80%) and BAME survey (range 61% to 94%) had tried to improve their diet in the last year, with the exception of Bangladeshis and Pakistanis, and Other Asians where approximately 40% had tried to improve their diet in the last year. Nevertheless, even 40% stating that they had changed their diet within the last year is quite dramatic over such a short period of time, but must be taken into consideration with respect to **Table 152** and the numbers with a lack of knowledge of what constituted a healthy diet.

Table 155: Change in diet in last year by BAME group (numbers and percentages)

Group	Number and percentage of survey responders by whether survey responder had eaten healthier in last year			
	Yes N	No N	Yes %	No %
Main survey (Hull)	2,805	682	80.4	19.6
Non-British White	123	61	66.8	33.2
Mixed	17	10	63.0	37.0
Indian	12	7	63.2	36.8
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	16	21	43.2	56.8
Other Asian	82	109	42.9	57.1
Caribbean	11	7	61.1	38.9
African	190	51	78.8	21.2
Chinese	37	23	61.7	38.3

**Table 156** gives the number and percentage of survey responders by status in UK who state that they have eaten healthier in the last year out of the survey responders who know what a healthy diet was. Eighty percent of British survey responders and students reported that they had eaten healthier in the last year, and approximately two-thirds of asylum seekers, those working short-term and long-term in the UK and those with “other” status in the UK. Approximately half or just over of failed asylum seekers and refugees reported that they had eaten healthier in the last year. Furthermore, as for the BAME group analysis, these responses should be taken in to context with the percentage that did not answer this question due to lack of knowledge of what a healthy diet was which was approximately one-third of asylum seekers and refugees (**Table 154**).

Table 156: Change in diet in last year by status in UK (numbers and percentages)

Status in UK	Number and percentage of survey responders by whether survey responder had eaten healthier in last year			
	Yes N	No N	Yes %	No %
British	2,734	669	80.3	19.7
Student	111	27	80.4	19.6
Asylum seeker	53	27	66.3	33.8
Failed asylum seeker	63	69	47.7	52.3
Refugee	59	45	56.7	43.3
Short-term working	104	61	63.0	37.0
Long-term working	83	42	66.4	33.6
Other	42	15	73.7	26.3

The majority of survey responders ate less than five portions of fruit and vegetables daily. **Table 157** gives the number of portions of fruit and vegetables eaten daily by BAME group. **Table 158** gives the percentage of survey responders who ate between 0 and 4

portions as well as the percentage eating five or more portions of fruit and vegetables daily. The mean number is also given (assuming that those who eat 7+ portions eat exactly seven portions daily). Approximately one-quarter of survey responders in the main survey, Mixed survey responders, Caribbeans and Chinese reported that they ate five or more portions of fruit and vegetables daily, but this was considerably lower for Africans (17%), Bangladeshi or Pakistani (14%), Non-British White (12%), Other Asians (10%) and Indians (0%). Although in the case of Indians the numbers are relatively small with only 21 Indian survey responders. Whilst for most BAME groups around 5% or fewer ate no portions of fruit and vegetables daily, this was higher for Bangladeshis and Pakistanis (10%), Non-British White (23%) and Indians (29%). The mean number of portions was 3.3 for survey responders in the main survey which was very similar to the Mixed group, Caribbeans and Chinese; the mean was less than two for Non-British Whites and Indians.

*Table 157: Portions of fruit and vegetables eaten daily by BAME group (numbers)*

Group	Number of survey responders by number of portions of fruit and vegetables eaten daily							
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Main survey (Hull)	91	415	714	1,060	790	562	197	158
Non-British White	61	69	56	29	17	19	7	7
Mixed	0	3	7	6	6	5	1	1
Indian	6	3	4	4	4	0	0	0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	5	13	11	7	6	3	2	2
Other Asian	10	36	81	69	48	15	9	2
Caribbean	2	1	4	2	6	5	1	0
African	22	43	74	85	66	37	11	10
Chinese	6	7	16	28	19	18	3	5

*Table 158: Portions of fruit and vegetables eaten daily by BAME group (percentages and mean)*

Group	Percentage of survey responders by number of portions of fruit and vegetables eaten daily						Mean portions
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	
Main survey (Hull)	2.3	10.4	17.9	26.6	19.8	23.0	3.33
Non-British White	23.0	26.0	21.1	10.9	6.4	12.5	1.97
Mixed	0.0	10.3	24.1	20.7	20.7	24.1	3.34
Indian	28.6	14.3	19.0	19.0	19.0	0.0	1.86
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	10.2	26.5	22.4	14.3	12.2	14.3	2.47
Other Asian	3.7	13.3	30.0	25.6	17.8	9.6	2.74
Caribbean	9.5	4.8	19.0	9.5	28.6	28.6	3.33
African	6.3	12.4	21.3	24.4	19.0	16.7	2.96
Chinese	5.9	6.9	15.7	27.5	18.6	25.5	3.35

**Table 159** and **Table 160** provide the same information by status in the UK. British survey responders were the most likely to eat five or more portions of fruit and vegetables daily, but nevertheless less than one-quarter did so. The mean number of portions reflected this, with the highest mean number of portions for British survey responders (3.3). The lowest mean number of portions was for those working short-term in the UK (1.8) which was considerably lower than all other groups including asylum seekers and failed asylum seekers (both 2.9). There has been a strong 5-A-DAY message about the importance of eating five or more portions of fruit or vegetables daily in the UK, but those in the UK temporarily may not be as aware of or understand the 5-A-DAY message. Furthermore, health promotion may be different in different countries, and there may not be the same degree of focus on informing individuals about healthy diets or lifestyles. Whilst countries that do provide information on a healthy diet will recommend eating plenty of fruit and vegetables, there may not be a specific 5-A-DAY message. For instance, Australia and New Zealand promote eating lots of fruit and vegetables but not specifically the 5-A-DAY message and in the Australian Guide to Healthy Eating it is recommended that 4-8 portions of vegetables and 2-5 portions of fruit are eaten daily (depending on age, gender and personal circumstances).

*Table 159: Portions of fruit and vegetables eaten daily by status in UK (numbers)*

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by number of portions of fruit and vegetables eaten daily							
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
British	95	400	681	1,037	780	560	192	153
Student	7	23	33	40	34	17	5	6
Asylum seeker	7	13	33	30	21	9	8	1
Failed asylum seeker	2	24	65	55	31	9	5	7
Refugee	5	21	45	32	36	19	8	2
Short-term working	59	64	65	35	7	12	5	7
Long-term working	23	25	26	26	29	16	4	5
Other	2	13	13	14	13	10	1	2

*Table 160: Portions of fruit and vegetables eaten daily by status in UK (percentages and mean)*

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by number of portions of fruit and vegetables eaten daily						Mean portions
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	
British	2.4	10.3	17.5	26.6	20.0	23.2	3.34
Student	4.2	13.9	20.0	24.2	20.6	17.0	3.04
Asylum seeker	5.7	10.7	27.0	24.6	17.2	14.8	2.89
Failed asylum seeker	1.0	12.1	32.8	27.8	15.7	10.6	2.86
Refugee	3.0	12.5	26.8	19.0	21.4	17.3	3.02
Short-term working	23.2	25.2	25.6	13.8	2.8	9.4	1.83
Long-term working	14.9	16.2	16.9	16.9	18.8	16.2	2.66
Other	2.9	19.1	19.1	20.6	19.1	19.1	2.99

Individuals were asked how many times per week they ate the following types of foods: (i) ready meals (microwave dinners); (ii) other convenience meals or take-away foods such as pies, fish and chips, Indian food, Chinese food, pizza, etc; (iii) Cooked meals using some fresh ingredients such as cooking chicken or vegetables and adding a jar of bought sauce; and (iv) cooked meals which are made from scratch with fresh ingredients. The responses are given in **Table 161** to **Table 176** by BAME group and by status in the UK.

It is difficult to categorically state whether ready meals, other convenience meals, cooked meals using some fresh ingredients or cooked meals using all fresh ingredients are the healthiest. Certainly, there are 'healthy' versions of ready meals and other convenience meals, and it is easy to cook with freshly prepared ingredients and produce meals that are 'unhealthy'. However, in general, it would be expected that eating meals that have been cooking with fresh ingredients is probably healthier than eating ready meals and other convenience foods.

For main survey responders, it can be seen that there is a clear trend towards meals cooked using freshly prepared ingredients with 40% never eating ready meals and 13% never eating other convenience foods compared to 9% never eating meals with some fresh ingredients and 6% never eating meals with all fresh ingredients. For main survey responders, 7% ate ready meals three or more times a week, 6% ate other convenience foods three or more times a week compared to 40% eating meals cooked with some fresh ingredients three or more times a week, and 54% eating meals cooked with all fresh ingredients three or more times a week.

Non-British Whites (36%), Indians, Caribbeans, and Bangladeshis and Pakistanis (all 15%) tended to eat ready meals three or more times a week. This was similarly true for other convenience foods with 34% of Non-British Whites, 35% of Bangladeshis and Pakistanis, 23% of Caribbeans and 20% of Indians eating convenience foods three or more times a week.

The majority ate meals cooked with all fresh ingredients three or more times per week with the exception of Bangladeshis and Pakistanis where the percentage was only just less than 50%. For the main survey, 54% ate meals cooked with all fresh ingredients three or more times per week. Almost 80% of Other Asians and 70% of Africans ate meals cooked with all fresh ingredients three or more times per week.

There were similar percentages of survey responders who ate ready meals for the different UK status groups with the exception of those working short-term in the UK, albeit with a slight shift from never to rarely for most other groups compared to British survey responders and students. Four in ten British survey responders and students never ate ready meals compared to around one-third for most other groups, and approximately one-third of British survey responders and students ate ready meals rarely compared to approximately four in ten for other groups. However, 40% of those working short-term in the UK ate ready meals three or more times per week. Failed asylum seekers were the least likely to eat ready meals, and this could be associated with cost issues.

The pattern was also quite similar among the different groups for the frequency of eating other convenience foods such as takeaway foods with between 10% and 15% never eating these foods, approximately three-quarters eating these foods rarely or once or twice a week and approximately 10% to 15% eating these foods three or more times per week. The exceptions were for those working short-term in the UK who tended to eat these other convenience foods slightly more frequently with 38% eating these foods three or more times per week, and British survey responders who tended to eat these foods slightly less frequently with 6% eating other convenience foods three or more times per week.

The majority of survey responders ate foods which had been cooked with some fresh ingredients three or more times per week for the majority of groups. The exceptions were British (41%) and those who were working short-term in the UK where the percentage was 43%. The percentages were highest for refugees and failed asylum seekers as 67% and 76% of them respectively ate these foods three or more times per week.

Furthermore, a similar pattern was observed with eating foods that had been cooked with all fresh ingredients; the majority ate these foods three or more times per week. The lowest percentages were for those working temporarily in the UK and British survey responders (53% and 55% respectively), between 61% and 68% of other groups ate these foods three or more times a week, with the exception of failed asylum seekers where 80% ate meals cooked with all fresh ingredients three or more times per week.

*Table 161: Weekly frequency of eating ready meals by BAME group (numbers)*

Group	Number of survey responders by number of times per week ready meals are eaten				
	Never	Rarely (less than once)	Once or twice	Three or four times	Five or more times
Main survey (Hull)	1,599	1,310	819	236	59
Non-British White	55	64	49	84	11
Mixed	6	14	7	1	0
Indian	7	5	5	3	0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	15	20	6	6	1
Other Asian	90	120	50	8	1
Caribbean	9	5	3	3	0
African	106	120	79	26	8
Chinese	37	34	23	4	3

Table 162: Weekly frequency of eating ready meals by BAME group (percentages)

Group	Percentage of survey responders by number of times per week ready meals are eaten				
	Never	Rarely (less than once)	Once or twice	Three or four times	Five or more times
Main survey (Hull)	39.7	32.6	20.4	5.9	1.5
Non-British White	20.9	24.3	18.6	31.9	4.2
Mixed	21.4	50.0	25.0	3.6	0.0
Indian	35.0	25.0	25.0	15.0	0.0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	31.3	41.7	12.5	12.5	2.1
Other Asian	33.5	44.6	18.6	3.0	0.4
Caribbean	45.0	25.0	15.0	15.0	0.0
African	31.3	35.4	23.3	7.7	2.4
Chinese	36.6	33.7	22.8	4.0	3.0

Table 163: Weekly frequency of eating ready meals by status in UK (numbers)

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by number of times per week ready meals are eaten				
	Never	Rarely (less than once)	Once or twice	Three or four times	Five or more times
British	1,554	1,290	805	229	49
Student	63	49	28	16	5
Asylum seeker	40	46	29	4	2
Failed asylum seeker	62	87	46	3	1
Refugee	56	68	33	5	5
Short-term working	44	51	54	89	12
Long-term working	48	52	33	18	1
Other	24	29	8	2	4

Table 164: Weekly frequency of eating ready meals by status in UK (percentages)

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by number of times per week ready meals are eaten				
	Never	Rarely (less than once)	Once or twice	Three or four times	Five or more times
British	39.6	32.8	20.5	5.8	1.2
Student	39.1	30.4	17.4	9.9	3.1
Asylum seeker	33.1	38.0	24.0	3.3	1.7
Failed asylum seeker	31.2	43.7	23.1	1.5	0.5
Refugee	33.5	40.7	19.8	3.0	3.0
Short-term working	17.6	20.4	21.6	35.6	4.8
Long-term working	31.6	34.2	21.7	11.8	0.7
Other	35.8	43.3	11.9	3.0	6.0

Table 165: Weekly frequency of eating other convenience foods by BAME group (numbers)

Group	Number of survey responders by number of times per week other convenience foods are eaten				
	Never	Rarely (less than once)	Once or twice	Three or four times	Five or more times
Main survey (Hull)	500	1,856	1,426	190	35
Non-British White	32	61	81	80	11
Mixed	6	12	7	3	0
Indian	5	4	7	4	0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	4	19	8	14	3
Other Asian	23	49	153	39	5
Caribbean	2	7	7	4	1
African	35	146	110	37	12
Chinese	24	47	17	5	4

Table 166: Weekly frequency of eating other convenience foods by BAME group (percentages)

Group	Percentage of survey responders by number of times per week other convenience foods are eaten				
	Never	Rarely (less than once)	Once or twice	Three or four times	Five or more times
Main survey (Hull)	12.5	46.3	35.6	4.7	0.9
Non-British White	12.1	23.0	30.6	30.2	4.2
Mixed	21.4	42.9	25.0	10.7	0.0
Indian	25.0	20.0	35.0	20.0	0.0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	8.3	39.6	16.7	29.2	6.3
Other Asian	8.6	18.2	56.9	14.5	1.9
Caribbean	9.5	33.3	33.3	19.0	4.8
African	10.3	42.9	32.4	10.9	3.5
Chinese	24.7	48.5	17.5	5.2	4.1

Table 167: Weekly frequency of eating other convenience foods by status in UK (numbers)

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by number of times per week other convenience foods are eaten				
	Never	Rarely (less than once)	Once or twice	Three or four times	Five or more times
British	490	1,808	1,387	187	32
Student	19	78	44	14	6
Asylum seeker	19	31	47	19	4
Failed asylum seeker	17	48	104	27	3
Refugee	19	52	73	17	7
Short-term working	25	56	77	87	9
Long-term working	16	61	50	22	4
Other	12	33	16	3	4

Table 168: Weekly frequency of eating other convenience foods by status in UK (percentages)

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by number of times per week other convenience foods are eaten				
	Never	Rarely (less than once)	Once or twice	Three or four times	Five or more times
British	12.6	46.3	35.5	4.8	0.8
Student	11.8	48.4	27.3	8.7	3.7
Asylum seeker	15.8	25.8	39.2	15.8	3.3
Failed asylum seeker	8.5	24.1	52.3	13.6	1.5
Refugee	11.3	31.0	43.5	10.1	4.2
Short-term working	9.8	22.0	30.3	34.3	3.5
Long-term working	10.5	39.9	32.7	14.4	2.6
Other	17.6	48.5	23.5	4.4	5.9

Table 169: Weekly frequency of cooking meals using partly fresh ingredients by BAME group (numbers)

Group	Number of survey responders by number of times per week cooking meals using some fresh ingredients				
	Never	Rarely (less than once)	Once or twice	Three or four times	Five or more times
Main survey (Hull)	367	613	1,398	1,186	412
Non-British White	17	41	83	103	21
Mixed	1	7	5	6	10
Indian	0	0	7	8	5
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	3	8	13	16	8
Other Asian	4	6	28	63	169
Caribbean	1	4	4	8	3
African	17	41	81	79	120
Chinese	6	26	22	24	18

Table 170: Weekly frequency of cooking meals using partly fresh ingredients by BAME group (percentages)

Group	Percentage of survey responders by number of times per week cooking meals using some fresh ingredients				
	Never	Rarely (less than once)	Once or twice	Three or four times	Five or more times
Main survey (Hull)	9.2	15.4	35.2	29.8	10.4
Non-British White	6.4	15.5	31.3	38.9	7.9
Mixed	3.4	24.1	17.2	20.7	34.5
Indian	0.0	0.0	35.0	40.0	25.0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	6.3	16.7	27.1	33.3	16.7
Other Asian	1.5	2.2	10.4	23.3	62.6
Caribbean	5.0	20.0	20.0	40.0	15.0
African	5.0	12.1	24.0	23.4	35.5
Chinese	6.3	27.1	22.9	25.0	18.8

Table 171: Weekly frequency of cooking meals using partly fresh ingredients by status in UK (numbers)

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by number of times per week cooking meals using some fresh ingredients				
	Never	Rarely (less than once)	Once or twice	Three or four times	Five or more times
British	341	595	1,344	1,176	419
Student	15	22	43	39	42
Asylum seeker	9	14	26	27	45
Failed asylum seeker	10	10	28	46	104
Refugee	10	27	18	27	86
Short-term working	17	43	86	91	17
Long-term working	8	19	48	51	26
Other	3	12	18	16	17

Table 172: Weekly frequency of cooking meals using partly fresh ingredients by status in UK (percentages)

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by number of times per week cooking meals using some fresh ingredients				
	Never	Rarely (less than once)	Once or twice	Three or four times	Five or more times
British	8.8	15.4	34.7	30.3	10.8
Student	9.3	13.7	26.7	24.2	26.1
Asylum seeker	7.4	11.6	21.5	22.3	37.2
Failed asylum seeker	5.1	5.1	14.1	23.2	52.5
Refugee	6.0	16.1	10.7	16.1	51.2
Short-term working	6.7	16.9	33.9	35.8	6.7
Long-term working	5.3	12.5	31.6	33.6	17.1
Other	4.5	18.2	27.3	24.2	25.8

Table 173: Weekly frequency of cooking meals using all fresh ingredients by BAME group (numbers)

Group	Number of survey responders by number of times per week cooking meals using all fresh ingredients				
	Never	Rarely (less than once)	Once or twice	Three or four times	Five or more times
Main survey (Hull)	242	454	1,147	1,194	1,005
Non-British White	14	36	63	81	68
Mixed	1	7	6	8	7
Indian	1	3	6	6	4
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	4	8	13	8	14
Other Asian	8	20	27	50	165
Caribbean	2	5	2	6	5
African	19	29	52	69	169
Chinese	2	11	19	29	34

Table 174: Weekly frequency of cooking meals using all fresh ingredients by BAME group (percentages)

Group	Percentage of survey responders by number of times per week cooking meals using all fresh ingredients				
	Never	Rarely (less than once)	Once or twice	Three or four times	Five or more times
Main survey (Hull)	6.0	11.2	28.4	29.5	24.9
Non-British White	5.3	13.7	24.0	30.9	26.0
Mixed	3.4	24.1	20.7	27.6	24.1
Indian	5.0	15.0	30.0	30.0	20.0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	8.5	17.0	27.7	17.0	29.8
Other Asian	3.0	7.4	10.0	18.5	61.1
Caribbean	10.0	25.0	10.0	30.0	25.0
African	5.6	8.6	15.4	20.4	50.0
Chinese	2.1	11.6	20.0	30.5	35.8

Table 175: Weekly frequency of cooking meals using all fresh ingredients by status in UK (numbers)

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by number of times per week cooking meals using all fresh ingredients				
	Never	Rarely (less than once)	Once or twice	Three or four times	Five or more times
British	220	433	1,118	1,190	979
Student	13	18	32	30	67
Asylum seeker	7	21	19	18	56
Failed asylum seeker	7	7	21	31	131
Refugee	9	25	20	29	85
Short-term working	15	41	62	72	62
Long-term working	11	8	38	44	50
Other	4	13	6	19	25

Table 176: Weekly frequency of cooking meals using all fresh ingredients by status in UK (percentages)

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by number of times per week cooking meals using all fresh ingredients				
	Never	Rarely (less than once)	Once or twice	Three or four times	Five or more times
British	5.6	11.0	28.4	30.2	24.8
Student	8.1	11.3	20.0	18.8	41.9
Asylum seeker	5.8	17.4	15.7	14.9	46.3
Failed asylum seeker	3.6	3.6	10.7	15.7	66.5
Refugee	5.4	14.9	11.9	17.3	50.6
Short-term working	6.0	16.3	24.6	28.6	24.6
Long-term working	7.3	5.3	25.2	29.1	33.1
Other	6.0	19.4	9.0	28.4	37.3

### 3.4. Alcohol consumption

**Table 177** and **Table 178** give the frequency of drinking alcohol by BAME group. One in five survey responders from the main survey never drank alcohol. This was slightly lower for Non-British Whites, but higher for all other survey responders from the BAME survey. The majority of Bangladeshis and Pakistanis (76%), Africans (69%) and Chinese (58%) never drank alcohol. Less than 5% of all survey responders, regardless of BAME group, drank everyday.

*Table 177: Frequency of drinking alcohol by BAME group (numbers)*

Group	Number of survey responders by frequency of drinking alcohol					
	Everyday	4-6 days per wk	1-3 days per wk	1-3 days per mth	Less than once a mth	Never
Main survey (Hull)	227	300	1,201	755	722	861
Non-British White	1	8	126	58	32	40
Mixed	0	4	4	6	9	6
Indian	1	2	7	3	1	7
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	1	1	7	3	0	37
Other Asian	11	4	94	43	13	106
Caribbean	1	0	10	3	0	7
African	3	5	43	33	23	238
Chinese	4	2	7	10	18	57

*Table 178: Frequency of drinking alcohol by BAME group (percentages)*

Group	Percentage of survey responders by frequency of drinking alcohol					
	Everyday	4-6 days per wk	1-3 days per wk	1-3 days per mth	Less than once a mth	Never
Main survey (Hull)	5.6	7.4	29.5	18.6	17.8	21.2
Non-British White	0.4	3.0	47.5	21.9	12.1	15.1
Mixed	0.0	13.8	13.8	20.7	31.0	20.7
Indian	4.8	9.5	33.3	14.3	4.8	33.3
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	2.0	2.0	14.3	6.1	0.0	75.5
Other Asian	4.1	1.5	34.7	15.9	4.8	39.1
Caribbean	4.8	0.0	47.6	14.3	0.0	33.3
African	0.9	1.4	12.5	9.6	6.7	69.0
Chinese	4.1	2.0	7.1	10.2	18.4	58.2

**Table 179** and **Table 180** give the same information by status in the UK. Over half of students, asylum seekers, failed asylum seekers, refugees and those with “other” status in the UK never drink alcohol. Those working long-term in the UK are slightly more likely to never drink alcohol (29%) compared to British survey responders (21%) and those working short-term in the UK (18%).

*Table 179: Frequency of drinking alcohol by status in UK (numbers)*

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by frequency of drinking alcohol					
	Everyday	4-6 days per wk	1-3 days per wk	1-3 days per mth	Less than once a mth	Never
British	227	296	1,173	728	698	841
Student	1	4	26	27	24	85
Asylum seeker	1	1	32	11	5	72
Failed asylum seeker	13	4	41	20	3	118
Refugee	3	5	31	26	10	93
Short-term working	1	8	121	51	28	45
Long-term working	1	4	47	34	23	45
Other	2	1	11	10	9	35

*Table 180: Frequency of drinking alcohol by status in UK (percentages)*

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by frequency of drinking alcohol					
	Everyday	4-6 days per wk	1-3 days per wk	1-3 days per mth	Less than once a mth	Never
British	5.7	7.5	29.6	18.4	17.6	21.2
Student	0.6	2.4	15.6	16.2	14.4	50.9
Asylum seeker	0.8	0.8	26.2	9.0	4.1	59.0
Failed asylum seeker	6.5	2.0	20.6	10.1	1.5	59.3
Refugee	1.8	3.0	18.5	15.5	6.0	55.4
Short-term working	0.4	3.1	47.6	20.1	11.0	17.7
Long-term working	0.6	2.6	30.5	22.1	14.9	29.2
Other	2.9	1.5	16.2	14.7	13.2	51.5

However, in terms of health risks, total number of alcohol units consumed and frequency of binge drinking are more important than frequency of drinking alcohol (number of days per week alcohol is consumed). There are cardiac health benefits from drinking alcohol regularly provided that the alcohol consumed is not excessive, for example, drinking one or two units of alcohol some days (although this is not the case for cancer). Therefore, quantity of alcohol has been examined. Survey responders were asked if they had drunk alcohol in the previous seven days. **Table 181** and **Table 182** provide the responses by BAME group and by status in UK. Nineteen survey responders did not complete the frequency question but stated that they did or did not drink alcohol in the previous seven

days, and they were not included in **Table 177** to **Table 180**, but included in **Table 181** and **Table 182**.

Three-quarters of the main survey responders who did drink alcohol had drunk alcohol in the previous week, however, overall out of all survey responders only 53% had drunk alcohol in the previous week as 861 main survey responders (from **Table 177**) never drank alcohol. The majority of drinkers had drunk alcohol in the previous week with the exception of the Mixed BAME group and Chinese where the proportion was approximately one-third. However, over all survey responders, the majority had not drunk any alcohol in the previous week with the exception of the main survey responders (53%), Non-British White (55%) and Indians (52%).

*Table 181: Alcohol consumption in previous seven days by BAME group*

Group	Number answering question (drinkers)	Drinking alcohol in previous week		Number answering question adding those who 'never' drink	Drinking alcohol in previous week	
		N	%		N	%
Main survey (Hull)	3,207	2,153	67.1	4,084	2,153	52.9
Non-British White	225	146	64.9	265	146	55.1
Mixed	22	8	36.4	28	8	28.6
Indian	14	11	78.6	21	11	52.4
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	12	8	66.7	49	8	16.3
Other Asian	165	127	77.0	271	127	46.9
Caribbean	14	8	57.1	21	8	38.1
African	107	66	61.7	345	66	19.1
Chinese	44	15	34.1	104	15	14.9

*Table 182: Alcohol consumption in previous seven days by status in UK*

Group	Number answering question (drinkers)	Drinking alcohol in previous week		Number answering question adding those who 'never' drink	Drinking alcohol in previous week	
		N	%		N	%
British	3,127	2,107	67.4	3,968	2,107	53.1
Student	82	40	48.8	167	40	24.0
Asylum seeker	50	36	72.0	122	36	29.5
Failed asylum seeker	80	67	83.8	198	67	33.8
Refugee	75	51	68.0	168	51	30.4
Short-term working	209	137	65.6	254	137	53.9
Long-term working	109	63	57.8	154	63	40.9
Other	33	16	48.5	68	16	23.5

If survey responders had drunk alcohol in the last seven days, they were asked to specify the number of pints of ordinary beer, lager or cider, pints of strong beer, lager or cider, pub-measure glasses of wine (with a large glass counted as 1½ glasses), pub-measure glasses of sherry, pub-measure glasses of spirits, bottles of alcopops and pints of low alcohol beer or wine. From this information, the number of alcohol units consumed in the previous week were estimated.

It is recommended that men drink no more than 21 units of alcohol per week and that women drink no more than 14 units of alcohol per week. Units were classified as within acceptable range (0-21 for men, 0-14 for women), heavy (22-42 for men, 15-28 for women) and dangerous (43+ for men and 29+ for women). Individuals were asked if their drinking habits last week were typical or whether they normally drank less or more than this.

**Table 183** gives the number of alcohol units consumed in the previous seven days by BAME group, and whether this was typical or not. **Table 184** gives the same information by status in the UK.

Table 183: Alcohol units consumed in previous seven days in relation to usual drinking by BAME group (numbers)

Group	Number of survey responders by number of alcohol units last week and typical drinking								
	Typical drinking last week			Not typical, normally drink more			Not typical, normally drink less		
	Accept-able	Heavy	Danger-ous	Accept-able	Heavy	Danger-ous	Accept-able	Heavy	Danger-ous
Main survey (Hull)	1,091	290	135	342	93	46	75	16	16
Non-British White	71	29	0	27	12	1	3	0	0
Mixed	2	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	1
Indian	4	0	0	3	1	2	12	2	0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	5	2	0	16	2	2	1	3	2
Other Asian	68	16	8	1	2	0	1	0	0
Caribbean	5	0	0	10	6	1	0	1	1
African	35	7	0	5	0	0	92	22	20
Chinese	9	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0

Table 184: Alcohol units consumed in previous seven days in relation to usual drinking by status in UK (numbers)

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by number of alcohol units last week and typical drinking								
	Typical drinking last week			Not typical, normally drink more			Not typical, normally drink less		
	Accept-able	Heavy	Danger-ous	Accept-able	Heavy	Danger-ous	Accept-able	Heavy	Danger-ous
British	1,073	286	132	72	16	16	330	89	45
Student	24	2	1	0	1	1	6	4	0
Asylum seeker	18	4	0	4	0	0	6	2	0
Failed asylum seeker	33	12	8	3	2	1	5	1	2
Refugee	25	3	0	6	3	2	10	0	0
Short-term working	69	28	0	4	0	0	24	10	2
Long-term working	35	7	0	2	0	0	11	5	1
Other	6	1	1	1	0	0	4	1	1

**Table 185** to **Table 188** gives the percentages of alcohol units consumed ignoring whether this was typical drinking or not by BAME group and by status in the UK respectively. The questionnaire did not specifically ask the questions to derive the typical weekly alcohol units so the percentage drinking excessively or dangerously in a typical week cannot be ascertained. The Health and Wellbeing Survey conducted in Hull during 2003 requested information in the previous week, and for comparability the alcohol consumption in the previous week was included rather than typical drinking. However, the percentages can be adjusted in an approximate manner from the observed numbers in **Table 183** and **Table 184**. For instance, from **Table 183**, 75 main survey responders stated that they drank an acceptable number of weekly units (0-21 or 0-14 for men and women respectively), but their normal drinking was more than this, so it is possible that they drank excessively or dangerously in a typical week. Conversely, 93 people drank excessively the week before but generally drank less than this, so some of these people could normally fall within the 'acceptable' category. Note that the numbers in **Table 185** may differ slightly from **Table 183** as there may be a small number of people who provided information on the quantity of alcohol consumed but did not answer the 'is this typical?' question.

From **Table 185** and **Table 186**, excluding those that never drank alcohol, in the last week, over 70% of people drank an acceptable number of units of alcohol with the lowest percentages for the Mixed BAME group (63%) and Bangladeshi and Pakistanis (63%), and the highest percentage for Chinese (100%). The percentage of heavy drinkers differed considerably among the groups but due to small numbers only four groups could be examined, namely main survey responders, Non-British White, Other Asians and Africans. Approximately one-quarter of these survey responders drank heavily the previous week and the percentage was slightly lower for main survey responders (19%) and slightly higher for Non-British White (29%). In these four groups where the number of survey responders were sufficient to be examined further, the percentage of people who drank dangerously differed substantially from 0.7% in Non-British Whites to 9% for main survey responders.

*Table 185: Alcohol units consumed in previous seven days by BAME group (numbers)*

Group	Number of survey responders who drank alcohol in the last week by number of alcohol units last week		
	Acceptable	Heavy	Dangerous
Main survey (Hull)	1,531	405	198
Non-British White	101	41	1
Mixed	5	3	0
Indian	7	1	2
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	5	2	1
Other Asian	96	20	10
Caribbean	6	2	0
African	47	16	3
Chinese	15	0	0

Table 186: Alcohol units consumed in previous seven days by BAME group (percentages)

Group	Percentage of survey responders who drank alcohol in the last week by number of alcohol units last week		
	Acceptable	Heavy	Dangerous
Main survey (Hull)	71.7	19.0	9.3
Non-British White	70.6	28.7	0.7
Mixed	62.5	37.5	
Indian	70.0	10.0	20.0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	62.5	25.0	12.5
Other Asian	76.2	15.9	7.9
Caribbean	75.0	25.0	
African	71.2	24.2	4.5
Chinese	100.0		

The same information is provided by status in the UK in **Table 187** and **Table 188**. Again, the numbers in **Table 187** may differ slightly from **Table 184** as there may be a small number of people who provided information on the quantity of alcohol consumed but did not answer the 'is this typical?' question and would have been excluded from **Table 184** but will be included in **Table 187**. Refugees and asylum seekers who had drunk alcohol in the last week were the most likely to drink an acceptable number of alcohol units (over 80%) compared to 72% for British survey responders whereas failed asylum seekers who drank in the last week were the least likely to drink an acceptable number of alcohol units (61%). Twenty-two percent of failed asylum seekers drank heavily and a further 16% drank dangerously, with those who were working short-time in the UK also had relatively high levels of heavy drinking (28%) compared to most other groups including British (19%) although only 1.5% of those working short-term had drunk dangerous levels of alcohol in the past week compared to 9% of British survey responders.

Table 187: Alcohol units consumed in previous seven days by status in UK (numbers)

Status in UK	Number of survey responders who drank alcohol in the last week by number of alcohol units last week		
	Acceptable	Heavy	Dangerous
British	1,497	397	194
Student	30	7	2
Asylum seeker	29	6	0
Failed asylum seeker	41	15	11
Refugee	42	6	2
Short-term working	97	38	2
Long-term working	49	12	1
Other	11	2	2

Table 188: Alcohol units consumed in previous seven days by status in UK (percentages)

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders who drank alcohol in the last week by number of alcohol units last week		
	Acceptable	Heavy	Dangerous
British	71.7	19.0	9.3
Student	76.9	17.9	5.1
Asylum seeker	82.9	17.1	
Failed asylum seeker	61.2	22.4	16.4
Refugee	84.0	12.0	4.0
Short-term working	70.8	27.7	1.5
Long-term working	79.0	19.4	1.6
Other	73.3	13.3	13.3

However, whilst certain groups had a high percentage of survey responders who never drank alcohol, those that did drink alcohol were more likely to drink excessively. Therefore, the percentages in **Table 186** and **Table 188** can be misleading unless it is always considered that the percentages refer to only those who drank alcohol in the previous week. **Table 189** and **Table 190** give the numbers and percentages drinking heavily and dangerously in the last week by BAME group, but also include the individuals who never drink or did not drink any alcohol in the previous week. The highest percentages of survey responders who drink excessively or dangerously are for the Non-British White (16%) and those participating in the main survey (15%). The percentage is similar for Indians, but the number of survey responders is small. Approximately 10% of Mixed BAME group, Caribbean and Other Asian survey responders had drank more than the recommended number of units in the previous week, and approximately 6% of Bangladeshis and Pakistanis and Africans. None of the Chinese had drank excessively in the previous week.

*Table 189: Alcohol units consumed in previous seven days including a never drink category by BAME group (numbers)*

Group	Number of survey responders by number of alcohol units consumed in the previous week				
	Never drink alcohol	Drink alcohol by quantity in previous week			
		None	Acceptable	Heavy	Dangerous
Main survey (Hull)	861	1,054	1,531	405	198
Non-British White	40	79	101	41	1
Mixed	6	14	5	3	0
Indian	7	3	7	1	2
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	37	4	5	2	1
Other Asian	106	38	96	20	10
Caribbean	7	6	6	2	0
African	238	41	47	16	3
Chinese	57	29	15	0	0

*Table 190: Alcohol units consumed in previous seven days including a never drink category by BAME group (percentages)*

Group	Percentage of survey responders by number of alcohol units consumed in the previous week				
	Never drink alcohol	Drink alcohol by quantity in previous week			
		None	Acceptable	Heavy	Dangerous
Main survey (Hull)	21.3	26.0	37.8	10.0	4.9
Non-British White	15.3	30.2	38.5	15.6	0.4
Mixed	21.4	50.0	17.9	10.7	0.0
Indian	35.0	15.0	35.0	5.0	10.0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	75.5	8.2	10.2	4.1	2.0
Other Asian	39.3	14.1	35.6	7.4	3.7
Caribbean	33.3	28.6	28.6	9.5	0.0
African	69.0	11.9	13.6	4.6	0.9
Chinese	56.4	28.7	14.9	0.0	0.0

**Table 191** and **Table 192** give the equivalent information by status in UK. Approximately 15% of survey responders in the main survey and those working temporarily in the UK had drunk excessively the previous week; the percentage was slightly lower (13%) for failed asylum seekers, approximately 8% for those working long-term in the UK and approximately 5% for students, those still seeking asylum and refugees.

*Table 191: Alcohol units consumed in previous seven days including a never drink category by status in UK (numbers)*

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by number of alcohol units consumed in the previous week				
	Never drink alcohol	Drink alcohol by quantity in previous week			
		None	Acceptable	Heavy	Dangerous
British	841	1,020	1,497	397	194
Student	85	42	30	7	2
Asylum seeker	72	14	29	6	0
Failed asylum seeker	118	13	41	15	11
Refugee	93	24	42	6	2
Short-term working	45	72	97	38	2
Long-term working	45	46	49	12	1
Other	35	17	11	2	2

Table 192: Alcohol units consumed in previous seven days including a never drink category by status in UK (percentages)

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by number of alcohol units consumed in the previous week				
	Never drink alcohol	Drink alcohol by quantity in previous week			
		None	Acceptable	Heavy	Dangerous
British	21.3	25.8	37.9	10.1	4.9
Student	51.2	25.3	18.1	4.2	1.2
Asylum seeker	59.5	11.6	24.0	5.0	0.0
Failed asylum seeker	59.6	6.6	20.7	7.6	5.6
Refugee	55.7	14.4	25.1	3.6	1.2
Short-term working	17.7	28.3	38.2	15.0	0.8
Long-term working	29.4	30.1	32.0	7.8	0.7
Other	52.2	25.4	16.4	3.0	3.0

In order to assess binge drinking, men and women were also asked how frequently they drank 8+ and 6+ alcohol units in a single day. Binge drinking is defined as drinking more than the recommended daily units of alcohol in a single day at least once a week. **Table 193** and **Table 194** provide this information by BAME group. The numbers are relatively small for some BAME groups as some people did not answer this question as they never drank alcohol (**Table 181**). However, in general, the responders in the main survey and the Chinese survey responders are more likely to never binge drink than other BAME groups (the former likely due to age being a confounder). Between 20% and 30% binge drink at least one day per week, with the percentage being lower for Bangladeshis and Pakistanis (17%), Caribbean (14%) and Chinese (12%), and the percentage being higher for other Asians (52%). Other factors, additional to age, may also influence this, for instance, student status.

Table 193: Frequency of men drinking 8+ units of alcohol and women drinking 6+ units of alcohol in a single day for those who drink alcohol by BAME group (numbers)

Group	Number of survey responders by frequency of drinking 8+ alcohol units for men and 6+ alcohol units for women in a single day for those who drink alcohol					
	Everyday	4-6 days per wk	1-3 days per wk	1-3 days per mth	Less than once a mth	Never
Main survey (Hull)	72	83	666	563	622	869
Non-British White	1	3	52	88	50	30
Mixed	1	0	3	8	8	0
Indian	0	0	3	5	3	3
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	1	0	1	6	4	0
Other Asian	12	4	67	35	9	34
Caribbean	1	0	1	7	1	4
African	2	3	24	26	21	28
Chinese	2	0	3	3	12	21

*Table 194: Frequency of men drinking 8+ units of alcohol and women drinking 6+ units of alcohol in a single day for those who drink alcohol by BAME group (percentages)*

Group	Percentage of survey responders by frequency of drinking 8+ alcohol units for men and 6+ alcohol units for women in a single day for those who drink alcohol			
	One day per week or more	1-3 days per month	Less than once a month	Never
Main survey (Hull)	28.6	19.6	21.6	30.2
Non-British White	25.0	39.3	22.3	13.4
Mixed	20.0	40.0	40.0	0.0
Indian	21.4	35.7	21.4	21.4
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	16.7	50.0	33.3	0.0
Other Asian	51.6	21.7	5.6	21.1
Caribbean	14.3	50.0	7.1	28.6
African	27.9	25.0	20.2	26.9
Chinese	12.2	7.3	29.3	51.2

**Table 195** and **Table 196** illustrate the equivalent information but by status in the UK. Whilst almost 80% of failed asylum seekers never drank alcohol (**Table 182**), those that did drink alcohol were the most likely to binge drink with 65% of the drinkers drinking 8+ units for men or 6+ units for women in a single day at least one day per month. A similar pattern was observed for asylum seekers and refugees, whilst the majority never drank any alcohol, approximately 45% of those that did drink drank too many units in a single day at least once per week. Of the drinkers, the percentage binge drinking varied considerably. After asylum seekers and refugees, the next highest percentage of survey responders who binge drank was for the British (29%), the percentage was slightly lower for those working short-term (25%) and long-term (21%) in the UK. The lowest percentage occurred for students with only 11% binge drinking at least one day per week. However, it is probable that students who are British will have different alcoholic drinking patterns. Six percent of less drank 8+ (for men) or 6+ (for women) units of alcohol in a single day four days a week or more with the exception of failed asylum seekers where this was 22%.

*Table 195: Frequency of men drinking 8+ units of alcohol and women drinking 6+ units of alcohol in a single day for those who drink alcohol by status in UK (numbers)*

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by frequency of drinking 8+ alcohol units for men and 6+ alcohol units for women in a single day for those who drink alcohol					
	Everyday	4-6 days per wk	1-3 days per wk	1-3 days per mth	Less than once a mth	Never
British	73	75	654	553	607	845
Student	0	4	4	13	20	35
Asylum seeker	1	0	22	10	4	13
Failed asylum seeker	14	3	33	14	0	13
Refugee	2	2	28	13	9	16
Short-term working	0	3	49	84	51	19
Long-term working	2	1	19	41	23	20
Other	1	1	3	5	10	12

*Table 196: Frequency of men drinking 8+ units of alcohol and women drinking 6+ units of alcohol in a single day for those who drink alcohol by status in UK (percentages)*

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by frequency of drinking 8+ alcohol units for men and 6+ alcohol units for women in a single day for those who drink alcohol			
	One day per week or more	1-3 days per month	Less than once a month	Never
British	28.6	19.7	21.6	30.1
Student	10.5	17.1	26.3	46.1
Asylum seeker	46.0	20.0	8.0	26.0
Failed asylum seeker	64.9	18.2		16.9
Refugee	45.7	18.6	12.9	22.9
Short-term working	25.2	40.8	24.8	9.2
Long-term working	20.8	38.7	21.7	18.9
Other	15.6	15.6	31.3	37.5

**Table 193** to **Table 196** refer to the people who drink alcohol. Survey responders who never drink alcohol were asked to skip this particular question. **Table 197** to **Table 200** combine the responses for the alcohol questions to classify individuals on the basis of excessive weekly and/or daily units. Excessive drinking was defined as drinking more than the recommended weekly alcohol units (22+ for men and 15+ for women) the previous week, and binge drinking was defined as drinking more than the recommended daily units (8+ for men and 6+ for women), on average, on 1-3 days a week or more frequently.

In the main survey (**Table 197** and **Table 198**), just over one-quarter of survey responders had either drunk more than the recommended weekly units of alcohol or drunk more than the recommended daily units of alcohol more than one day per week (or both of these).

This was lower for most BAME survey responders except for Indians (25% but based on relatively small numbers), Non-British White (29%) and Other Asians (32%). The next highest percentages occurred for Mixed (19%), Caribbeans (14%) and Africans (11%). Almost three-quarters (72%) of main survey responders who drank excessively during the week tended to also exceed the recommended daily alcohol units at least once a week. This was also true for Non-British White (55%), Other Asians (90%) and Mixed survey responders (although the numbers were very small). However, this was not the case for other BAME survey responders.

*Table 197: Quantity of alcohol previous week and frequency of binge drinking by BAME group (numbers)*

Group	Number of survey responders by alcohol consumption				
	Never	None or acceptable units last week		Excessive units last week	
		No binge drinking <1d/wk	Binge drinking ≥1d/wk	No binge drinking <1d/wk	Binge drinking ≥1d/wk
Main survey (Hull)	861	1,883	410	160	406
Non-British White	40	146	33	19	23
Mixed	6	15	2	1	2
Indian	7	8	2	2	1
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	37	8	1	2	1
Other Asian	106	74	56	3	27
Caribbean	7	11	1	1	1
African	238	64	20	10	9
Chinese	57	36	4	0	0

*Table 198: Quantity of alcohol previous week and frequency of binge drinking by BAME group (percentages)*

Group	Percentage of survey responders by alcohol consumption				
	Never	None or acceptable units last week		Excessive units last week	
		No binge drinking <1d/wk	Binge drinking ≥1d/wk	No binge drinking <1d/wk	Binge drinking ≥1d/wk
Main survey (Hull)	23.1	50.6	11.0	4.3	10.9
Non-British White	15.3	55.9	12.6	7.3	8.8
Mixed	23.1	57.7	7.7	3.8	7.7
Indian	35.0	40.0	10.0	10.0	5.0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	75.5	16.3	2.0	4.1	2.0
Other Asian	39.8	27.8	21.1	1.1	10.2
Caribbean	33.3	52.4	4.8	4.8	4.8
African	69.8	18.8	5.9	2.9	2.6
Chinese	58.8	37.1	4.1	0.0	0.0

**Table 199** and **Table 200** give the equivalent information by status in the UK. Just over one-quarter of British survey responders (26%) had drunk more than the recommended weekly alcohol units the previous week and/or reported that they drank more than the recommended daily alcohol units more than once per week. A similar percentage was observed for those working temporarily in the UK (29%) and failed asylum seekers (26%). The percentage was slightly lower for asylum seekers (20%), refugees (21%) and those working long-term in the UK (19%). The percentage was lowest for students (6%), however, the pattern of excessive weekly alcohol and binge drinking may be different for students who are British.

*Table 199: Quantity of alcohol previous week and frequency of binge drinking by status in UK (numbers)*

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by alcohol consumption				
	Never	None or acceptable units last week		Excessive units last week	
		No binge drinking <1d/wk	Binge drinking ≥1d/wk	No binge drinking <1d/wk	Binge drinking ≥1d/wk
British	841	1,835	401	158	396
Student	85	65	1	2	7
Asylum seeker	72	25	18	1	5
Failed asylum seeker	118	26	25	1	25
Refugee	93	35	26	2	6
Short-term working	45	134	32	20	20
Long-term working	45	75	16	8	5
Other	35	23	4	3	1

*Table 200: Quantity of alcohol previous week and frequency of binge drinking by status in UK (percentages)*

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by alcohol consumption				
	Never	None or acceptable units last week		Excessive units last week	
		No binge drinking <1d/wk	Binge drinking ≥1d/wk	No binge drinking <1d/wk	Binge drinking ≥1d/wk
British	23.2	50.5	11.0	4.4	10.9
Student	53.1	40.6	0.6	1.3	4.4
Asylum seeker	59.5	20.7	14.9	0.8	4.1
Failed asylum seeker	60.5	13.3	12.8	0.5	12.8
Refugee	57.4	21.6	16.0	1.2	3.7
Short-term working	17.9	53.4	12.7	8.0	8.0
Long-term working	30.2	50.3	10.7	5.4	3.4
Other	53.0	34.8	6.1	4.5	1.5

### 3.5. Smoking

Individuals were asked if they smoked daily, smoked but not every day, used to smoke but do not smoke at all now or if they have never smoked. **Table 201** and **Table 202** give the responses by BAME group. In the main survey, 26% reported that they were daily smokers with a further 5% reporting that they smoked occasionally, and a further 26% were ex-smokers. The prevalence of daily smoking was similar for the Mixed BAME group and Caribbeans, but there were very different rates of occasional smoking with a further 25% of the Mixed BAME group smoking occasionally and none of the Caribbeans. The prevalence of daily smoking was considerably higher in the Non-British White population (27% higher than British population). The prevalence was also higher for Other Asians (almost double at 52%), however, eight people had previously answered they had not smoked in the previous week. If these individuals were assumed to not smoke (ex-smokers or never smokers) then the prevalence of daily smoking would reduce slightly to 46.5%. Therefore, it is anticipated that the true daily prevalence of smoking for Africans is between 46% and 52%. The prevalence was lower for Indians, Pakistanis and Bangladeshis, Africans and Chinese (all 10% to 14%). Fewer of the BAME survey responders were ex-smokers compared to survey responders in the main survey. However, 82 Africans did not answer the question as they had previously stated that they did not smoke in the previous week. If it is assumed that these survey responders are not smokers, then the prevalence of daily smoking would reduce slightly from 12% to 9%.

*Table 201: Current smoking status by BAME group (numbers)*

Group	Number of survey responders by smoking status			
	Daily smoker	Occasional smoker	Ex-smoker	Never smoker
Main survey (Hull)	1,059	214	1,035	1,710
Non-British White	88	14	25	135
Mixed	7	7	2	12
Indian	2	2	3	11
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	5	2	7	34
Other Asian*	136	13	14	100
Caribbean	5	0	4	11
African*	31	7	27	197
Chinese	13	2	8	72

\*The number of survey responders who did not answer this question could influence the findings (see comments above).

Table 202: Current smoking status by BAME group (percentages)

Group	Percentage of survey responders by smoking status			
	Daily smoker	Occasional smoker	Ex-smoker	Never smoker
Main survey (Hull)	26.4	5.3	25.8	42.6
Non-British White	33.6	5.3	9.5	51.5
Mixed	25.0	25.0	7.1	42.9
Indian	11.1	11.1	16.7	61.1
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	10.4	4.2	14.6	70.8
Other Asian*	51.7	4.9	5.3	38.0
Caribbean	25.0	0.0	20.0	55.0
African*	11.8	2.7	10.3	75.2
Chinese	13.7	2.1	8.4	75.8

\*The number of survey responders who did not answer this question could influence the findings (see comments above).

**Table 203** and **Table 204** give current smoking status by status in UK. The prevalence of daily smoking was approximately the same for refugees compared to the British survey responders, but considerably higher for asylum seekers and those working short-term in the UK (both 35%). Whilst according to the responses to the question, it appears that 58% of failed asylum seekers smoked daily, a number of people did not answer the question. These survey responders had stated in the previous question that they had not smoked in the previous week, and if it is assumed that all of them were non-smokers then the prevalence would reduce to 39% for daily smoking and 4% for occasional smoking. Compared to the British survey responders, the prevalence of daily smoking was slightly lower for those working long-term in the UK and considerably lower for students (8%).

Table 203: Current smoking status by status in UK (numbers)

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by smoking status			
	Daily smoker	Occasional smoker	Ex-smoker	Never smoker
British	1,026	200	1,016	1,672
Student	13	11	17	118
Asylum seeker	38	8	8	56
Failed asylum seeker*	77	8	12	35
Refugee	42	12	8	96
Short-term working	89	10	22	131
Long-term working	33	12	16	90
Other	11	0	14	42

\*The number of survey responders who did not answer this question could influence the findings (see comments above).

Table 204: Current smoking status by status in UK (percentages)

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by smoking status			
	Daily smoker	Occasional smoker	Ex-smoker	Never smoker
British	26.2	5.1	26.0	42.7
Student	8.2	6.9	10.7	74.2
Asylum seeker	34.5	7.3	7.3	50.9
Failed asylum seeker*	58.3	6.1	9.1	26.5
Refugee	26.6	7.6	5.1	60.8
Short-term working	35.3	4.0	8.7	52.0
Long-term working	21.9	7.9	10.6	59.6
Other	16.4		20.9	62.7

\*The number of survey responders who did not answer this question could influence the findings (see comments above).

Individuals were also asked if they had smoked any tobacco in the last seven days. For each BAME group, the responses are given in **Table 205**, together with the total percentage who reported that they smoked either daily or occasionally from **Table 202**. The percentage of people who had smoked within the last seven days and who classified themselves as daily or occasional smokers tended to agree, which suggests that the majority of the occasional smokers had smoked within the last seven days. The exceptions were Mixed, Indians and Bangladeshis and Pakistanis. Approximately 40% of those of Mixed BAME group reported that they had smoked within the last seven days, but 50% reported that they smoked daily or occasionally. Eleven percent of Indians had smoked in the last seven days, but 22% reported that they were daily or occasional smokers. In contrast, 15% of Bangladeshis and Pakistanis reported that they smoked daily or occasionally, but a higher percentage (21%) had smoked within the last week.

Table 205: Smoked tobacco in last seven days and daily/occasional smokers by BAME group

Group	Number and percentage of survey responders by whether they had smoked tobacco in last 7 days and current status			
	Yes N	No N	Yes %	Daily or occasional smoker, %
Main survey (Hull)	1,229	2,753	30.9	31.7
Non-British White	90	171	34.5	38.9
Mixed	11	17	39.3	50.0
Indian	2	17	10.5	22.2
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	10	37	21.3	14.6
Other Asian	139	131	51.5	56.7
Caribbean	6	15	28.6	25.0
African	37	305	10.8	14.5
Chinese	11	81	12.0	15.8

**Table 206** gives the equivalent information by status in the UK. For most groups, the percentage reporting that they smoke daily or occasionally is similar to the percentage who smoked in the previous week, with the exception of failed asylum seekers. However, in this case, it is unlikely that there is a discrepancy in the true percentages because the overall numbers are very similar; it appears that the discrepancy can be explained by the number of failed asylum seekers answering the question. From **Table 203**, 77 failed asylum seekers reported that they smoked daily with a further 8 stating that they smoked occasionally out of a total of 132 answering the question. However, in **Table 206**, 78 failed asylum seekers reported that they had smoked within the previous seven days out of a total of 199 answering the question. This influences the percentages considerably. Survey responders were asked if they had smoked in the past seven days before being asked their smoking status, so it appears that a considerable number of the 121 failed asylum seekers who stated 'no' in **Table 206** did not answer the smoking status question (**Table 203**).

*Table 206: Smoked tobacco in last seven days and daily/occasional smokers by status in UK*

Status in UK	Number and percentage of survey responders by whether they had smoked tobacco in last 7 days and current status			
	Yes N	No N	Yes %	Daily or occasional smoker, %
British	1,183	2,699	30.5	31.3
Student	23	140	14.1	15.1
Asylum seeker	44	77	36.4	41.8
Failed asylum seeker*	78	121	39.2	64.4
Refugee	47	120	28.1	34.2
Short-term working	84	162	34.1	39.3
Long-term working	45	107	29.6	29.8
Other	11	56	16.4	16.4

\*The difference in the number of survey responders who did not answer the weekly question and the status question could account for the marked difference between the prevalence of smoking in the last week and the prevalence of daily or occasional smoking (see comments above).

Information from current smokers was collected on the number of cigarettes, cigars and pipes of tobacco that were smoked per day. The number of cigarettes smoked per day is given in **Table 207** and **Table 208** by BAME group. As can be seen in **Table 207**, the number of smokers answering the question was relatively low for the majority of the BAME groups. Therefore, not a great deal of weight can be placed on the percentages quoted in **Table 208**. The number of survey responders in the main survey, and the Non-British White and Other Asian groups can reasonably be examined further, and in general it appears that the Non-British White and Other Asians tend to smoke more cigarettes than survey responders in the main survey.

Table 207: Number of cigarettes smoked per day for current smokers by BAME group (numbers)

Group	Number of survey responders by number of cigarettes smoked per day for current smokers				
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40+
Main survey (Hull)	338	503	319	53	32
Non-British White	17	44	33	7	0
Mixed	6	6	2	0	0
Indian	3	1	0	0	0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	1	5	0	0	1
Other Asian	23	65	53	4	4
Caribbean	3	0	2	0	0
African	21	12	5	0	0
Chinese	7	4	2	0	1

Table 208: Number of cigarettes smoked per day for current smokers by BAME group (percentages)

Group	Percentage of survey responders by number of cigarettes smoked per day for current smokers				
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40+
Main survey (Hull)	27.1	40.4	25.6	4.3	2.6
Non-British White	16.8	43.6	32.7	6.9	0.0
Mixed	42.9	42.9	14.3	0.0	0.0
Indian	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	14.3	71.4	0.0	0.0	14.3
Other Asian	15.4	43.6	35.6	2.7	2.7
Caribbean	60.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0
African	55.3	31.6	13.2	0.0	0.0
Chinese	50.0	28.6	14.3	0.0	7.1

**Table 209** and **Table 210** provide the information by current status in UK.

*Table 209: Number of cigarettes smoked per day for current smokers by status in UK (numbers)*

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by number of cigarettes smoked per day for current smokers				
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40+
British	323	487	311	47	31
Student	16	5	1	0	0
Asylum seeker	12	13	19	2	0
Failed asylum seeker	14	40	26	4	1
Refugee	17	22	12	0	3
Short-term working	19	38	35	7	0
Long-term working	15	19	8	0	3
Other	5	2	3	1	0

*Table 210: Number of cigarettes smoked per day for current smokers by status in UK (percentages)*

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by number of cigarettes smoked per day for current smokers				
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40+
British	26.9	40.6	25.9	3.9	2.6
Student	72.7	22.7	4.5		
Asylum seeker	26.1	28.3	41.3	4.3	
Failed asylum seeker	16.5	47.1	30.6	4.7	1.2
Refugee	31.5	40.7	22.2		5.6
Short-term working	19.2	38.4	35.4	7.1	
Long-term working	33.3	42.2	17.8		6.7
Other	45.5	18.2	27.3	9.1	

All survey responders were asked how big they thought the effect on health would be if a person gives up smoking (**Table 211** and **Table 212**). The majority tended to believe that there would be a ‘very big effect’ on health after quitting smoking with the exception of Non-British White (44%), Indians (47%) and Chinese (45%). However, most of the remaining survey responders thought the effect would be ‘fairly big’. Nevertheless, up to 20% thought that the effect on health of quitting smoking would be ‘fairly small’, ‘very small’ or ‘no effect’. The highest was for Non-British White (20%) followed by Bangladeshi and Pakistani (19%), Indian (18%), Chinese (17%), Caribbean (16%), African (12%), Mixed (11%) and survey responders from the main survey having the lowest percentage (10%).

*Table 211: Effect on health after giving up smoking by BAME group (numbers)*

Group	Number of survey responders by effect on health after quitting smoking				
	Very big effect	Fairly big effect	Fairly small effect	Very small effect	No effect
Main survey (Hull)	2,306	1,127	188	85	103
Non-British White	112	91	28	8	15
Mixed	19	5	0	2	1
Indian	8	6	1	1	1
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	30	9	2	1	6
Other Asian	213	30	2	4	3
Caribbean	12	4	1	0	2
African	170	37	4	6	19
Chinese	39	33	6	0	9

*Table 212: Effect on health after giving up smoking by BAME group (percentages)*

Group	Percentage of survey responders by effect on health after quitting smoking				
	Very big effect	Fairly big effect	Fairly small effect	Very small effect	No effect
Main survey (Hull)	60.5	29.6	4.9	2.2	2.7
Non-British White	44.1	35.8	11.0	3.1	5.9
Mixed	70.4	18.5	0.0	7.4	3.7
Indian	47.1	35.3	5.9	5.9	5.9
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	62.5	18.8	4.2	2.1	12.5
Other Asian	84.5	11.9	0.8	1.6	1.2
Caribbean	63.2	21.1	5.3	0.0	10.5
African	72.0	15.7	1.7	2.5	8.1
Chinese	44.8	37.9	6.9	0.0	10.3

**Table 213** and **Table 214** provide the information by status in the UK. Over half of survey responders thought that the effect on health of quitting smoking would be ‘very big’ except for those working short-term (44%) and long-term (45%) in the UK. Generally between 80% and 90% of survey responders thought that the effect would be ‘very big’ or ‘fairly big’. However, this leaves approximately 10% of British survey responders thought that the effect on health of quitting smoking would be ‘fairly small’, ‘very small’ or ‘no effect’. The only group where this percentage was less was for failed asylum seekers (3%). The highest percentages were for those working short-term in the UK (20%) and those with “other” status in the UK (21%). Students (11%), refugees (13%) and asylum seekers (14%) had among the lowest percentages who thought that the effect on health would be relatively minimal.

*Table 213: Effect on health after giving up smoking by status in UK (numbers)*

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by effect on health after quitting smoking				
	Very big effect	Fairly big effect	Fairly small effect	Very small effect	No effect
British	2,267	1,098	178	77	93
Student	87	37	7	2	6
Asylum seeker	80	8	2	3	9
Failed asylum seeker	106	16	0	3	1
Refugee	119	11	3	5	12
Short-term working	106	87	24	5	20
Long-term working	66	57	9	5	11
Other	38	14	7	3	4

*Table 214: Effect on health after giving up smoking by status in UK (percentages)*

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by effect on health after quitting smoking				
	Very big effect	Fairly big effect	Fairly small effect	Very small effect	No effect
British	61.1	29.6	4.8	2.1	2.5
Student	62.6	26.6	5.0	1.4	4.3
Asylum seeker	78.4	7.8	2.0	2.9	8.8
Failed asylum seeker	84.1	12.7		2.4	0.8
Refugee	79.3	7.3	2.0	3.3	8.0
Short-term working	43.8	36.0	9.9	2.1	8.3
Long-term working	44.6	38.5	6.1	3.4	7.4
Other	57.6	21.2	10.6	4.5	6.1

**Table 215** presents the same data for only those survey responders who stated that they smoked daily or occasionally, or who stated that they had smoked in the last seven days. The numbers are relatively small for most of the BAME groups, so the percentages cannot be examined for each BAME group separately. Overall, smokers were more likely to

underestimate the effect of quitting smoking relative to non-smokers. Overall, 65% of ex-smokers or never-smokers believed that there would be a ‘very big effect’ on health after quitting smoking compared to 54% of current smokers. Nine percent of ex-smokers and never-smokers believed that the effect on health of quitting smoking would be ‘fairly small’, ‘very small’ or no effect, compared to 13% of current smokers.

*Table 215: Effect on health after giving up smoking for smokers by BAME group (numbers)*

Group	Number of survey responders by effect on health after quitting smoking (smokers only)				
	Very big effect	Fairly big effect	Fairly small effect	Very small effect	No effect
Main survey (Hull)	663	443	101	36	26
Non-British White	37	43	17	2	4
Mixed	9	2	0	1	1
Indian	1	2	0	1	0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	3	5	2	0	0
Other Asian	121	17	1	0	1
Caribbean	3	2	1	0	1
African	24	9	1	0	2
Chinese	5	8	1	0	1

**Table 216** provides the information by status in UK. One-quarter of those working short-term in the UK who were smokers thought the effect would be ‘fairly small’, ‘very small’ or ‘no effect’ and one-third of smokers with “other” UK status compared to 12% of British smokers.

*Table 216: Effect on health after giving up smoking for smokers by status in UK (numbers)*

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by effect on health after quitting smoking (smokers only)				
	Very big effect	Fairly big effect	Fairly small effect	Very small effect	No effect
British	653	424	95	31	20
Student	13	9	2	0	1
Asylum seeker	32	4	2	2	3
Failed asylum seeker	71	10	0	0	0
Refugee	39	7	2	1	2
Short-term working	31	42	16	2	8
Long-term working	14	25	4	1	2
Other	4	4	2	2	0

### 3.6. Obesity

Height and weight were collected as part of the survey. However, it is well-known that self-reported height tends to be overestimated and self-reported weight tends to be underestimated compared to measured height and weight.

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 in the other parts of the world have found that the elderly particularly underestimate their weight (Jalkanen et al. 1987; Kuczmarski et al. 2001).

If these differences<sup>6</sup> are added or subtracted to the self-reported height and weight to try to obtain a more realistic estimate of actual height and weight, and then body mass index (BMI) was calculated<sup>7</sup>. The following weight classifications were then used: underweight (BMI<20); desirable weight (BMI 20-24.9); overweight (BMI 25-29.9); obese (BMI 30-39.9); and morbidly obese (BMI 40+).

With the height and weight adjustments, the percentage of overweight and obese men changed from 40.9% and 12.1% respectively (total 53.0%) to 49.3% and 15.9% respectively (total 65.2%), and the percentage of overweight and obese women changed from 28.5% and 18.3% respectively (total 46.8%) to 31.7% and 21.5% respectively (total 53.2%).

It is possible that different BAME groups have different perceptions of weight and obesity, and may underestimate or overestimate their height and weight in different ways. This is not possible to examine as the same 'adjustments' to height and weight have been made to all survey responders regardless of their age, gender or ethnic group. However, it is possible that the numbers or percentages of people near the borderline of categories are different, and the same relatively minor adjustments to height and weight could influence the percentage of overweight and obesity to differing degrees. This has been examined in **Table 217** and **Table 218** by BAME group and UK status respectively.

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<sup>6</sup> For simplicity same differences applied to all men and women as even though it is known to differ depending on age, gender and weight the exact information was not given in the article abstract so could not be applied to the local data.

<sup>7</sup> Weight in kilograms divided by the square of height in metres.

The smallest increase in the percentage of overweight and obese survey responders following the adjustment occurred for Africans (from 47% to 53%; increase of 15%) and survey responders in the main survey (from 52% to 61%; increase of 18%) and the largest increases following the adjustment occurred for Bangladeshi and Pakistani (from 31% to 42%; increase of 36%) and Caribbean (from 48% to 67%; increase of 40%).

*Table 217: Change in BMI category following adjustments to height and weight by BAME group (percentages)*

Group	Percentage of survey responders by BMI classification based on:					
	Self-reported height and weight			Adjusted height and weight		
	Over-weight	Obese	Overweight or obese	Over-weight	Obese	Overweight or obese
Main survey (Hull)	35.0	16.8	51.8	40.6	20.7	61.4
Non-British White	36.2	4.6	40.8	43.8	7.3	51.2
Mixed	21.7	21.7	43.5	30.4	21.7	52.2
Indian	52.9	5.9	58.8	70.6	5.9	76.5
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	22.2	8.9	31.1	33.3	8.9	42.2
Other Asian	47.7	2.6	50.4	57.5	5.3	62.8
Caribbean	19.0	28.6	47.6	38.1	28.6	66.7
African	36.1	11.0	47.0	39.8	14.1	53.9
Chinese	12.5	18.8	31.3	20.0	21.3	41.3

The smallest percentage increase in the prevalence of overweight and obesity following the adjustment occurred for those with “other” status in the UK (from 48% to 52%; increase of 7%) and failed asylum seekers (from 55% to 64%; increase of 17%) and the highest percentage increases occurred for those working short-term in UK (from 38% to 50%; increase of 32%) and those working long-term in UK (from 45% to 57%; increase of 26%).

*Table 218: Change in BMI category following adjustments to height and weight by status in UK (percentages)*

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by BMI classification based on:					
	Self-reported height and weight			Adjusted height and weight		
	Over-weight	Obese	Overweight or obese	Over-weight	Obese	Overweight or obese
British	35.3	17.0	52.4	40.9	21.0	61.9
Student	16.3	9.8	26.1	20.3	10.5	30.7
Asylum seeker	33.9	5.9	39.8	42.4	7.6	50.0
Failed asylum seeker	51.5	3.1	54.6	59.3	4.6	63.9
Refugee	40.3	8.2	48.4	47.8	11.9	59.7
Short-term working	33.2	4.4	37.6	42.8	6.8	49.6
Long-term working	35.4	9.7	45.1	43.8	13.2	56.9
Other	29.0	19.4	48.4	27.4	24.2	51.6

The prevalence of overweight and obesity based on adjusted BMI is examined in **Table 219** and **Table 220** by BAME group. Following the adjustment a higher percentage of Bangladeshis and Pakistanis, and Chinese were underweight compared to the survey responders from the main survey. A higher percentage of Indians were overweight, but the numbers were relatively small. A higher of Caribbeans and Chinese were morbidly obese, but the numbers were relatively small for the Caribbeans.

*Table 219: Adjusted body mass index by BAME group (numbers)*

Group	Number of survey responders by adjusted BMI				
	Underweight	Desirable weight	Overweight	Obese	Morbidly obese
Main survey (Hull)	211	1,265	1,553	694	98
Non-British White	9	118	114	17	2
Mixed	1	10	7	5	0
Indian	0	4	12	1	0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	7	19	15	4	0
Other Asian	2	97	153	13	1
Caribbean	1	6	8	4	2
African	7	140	127	41	4
Chinese	12	35	16	6	11

*Table 220: Adjusted body mass index by BAME group (percentages)*

Group	Percentage of survey responders by adjusted BMI				
	Underweight	Desirable weight	Overweight	Obese	Morbidly obese
Main survey (Hull)	5.5	33.1	40.6	18.2	2.6
Non-British White	3.5	45.4	43.8	6.5	0.8
Mixed	4.3	43.5	30.4	21.7	0.0
Indian	0.0	23.5	70.6	5.9	0.0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	15.6	42.2	33.3	8.9	0.0
Other Asian	0.8	36.5	57.5	4.9	0.4
Caribbean	4.8	28.6	38.1	19.0	9.5
African	2.2	43.9	39.8	12.9	1.3
Chinese	15.0	43.8	20.0	7.5	13.8

**Table 221** and **Table 222** provide the information by status in UK. The highest prevalence of obesity occurred in those with “other” status in the UK (18% obese and a further 1.6% morbidly obese) and the main survey responders (15% obese and a further 2.1% morbidly obese). Failed asylum seekers had the lowest levels of obesity with 3% classified as obese and nobody classified as morbidly obese, but failed asylum seekers had one of the highest percentage of survey responders who were classified as overweight (52%) compared to refugees who had the next highest percentage of survey responders who were overweight (40%). One-quarter of students were classified as underweight with a body mass index less than 20kg/m<sup>2</sup>.

*Table 221: Adjusted body mass index by status in UK (numbers)*

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by adjusted BMI				
	Underweight	Desirable weight	Overweight	Obese	Morbidly obese
British	284	1487	1313	554	79
Student	40	73	25	10	5
Asylum seeker	5	66	40	7	0
Failed asylum seeker	7	81	100	6	0
Refugee	9	73	64	9	4
Short-term working	12	144	83	9	2
Long-term working	8	71	51	9	5
Other	7	25	18	11	1

*Table 222: Adjusted body mass index by status in UK (percentages)*

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by adjusted BMI				
	Underweight	Desirable weight	Overweight	Obese	Morbidly obese
British	7.6	40.0	35.3	14.9	2.1
Student	26.1	47.7	16.3	6.5	3.3
Asylum seeker	4.2	55.9	33.9	5.9	
Failed asylum seeker	3.6	41.8	51.5	3.1	
Refugee	5.7	45.9	40.3	5.7	2.5
Short-term working	4.8	57.6	33.2	3.6	0.8
Long-term working	5.6	49.3	35.4	6.3	3.5
Other	11.3	40.3	29.0	17.7	1.6

### **3.7. Exercise**

Survey responders were asked how many times per week they undertook vigorous, moderate or light exercise per week which lasted at least 30 minutes. The national recommendation is to exercise at a moderate or vigorous level for at least 30 minutes on at least five days per week. **Table 223** to **Table 228** give the number and percentage of survey responders who exercise for at least 30 minutes exercising vigorously, moderately or lightly 'never', 'once or twice a week', 'three or four times a week' or 'five or more times a week' by BAME group.

Survey responders in the main survey and Chinese were less likely to exercise vigorously for 30+ minutes or more than all other BAME groups with 58% never exercising to this level for 30+ minutes, whereas Bangladeshis and Pakistanis were the most likely to exercise to this level 30+ minutes per week with only 21% stating 'never' to the number of times per week. In general, it would be anticipated that the main survey responders would be the least likely to exercise vigorously as exercise levels are associated with age and the main survey responders tend to be older than the survey responders from the BAME survey.

Between 20% and 25% of survey responders 'never' exercised moderately for 30+ minutes, and this percentage was higher for Chinese (34%) and Other Asians (43%). Up to 18% of survey responders exercised at a moderate level for 30+ minutes for at least five times per week depending on BAME group, but this percentage was much lower for Other Asians (0.8%), Indians (6%) and Non-British Whites (10%).

Around 80% to 90% of survey responders undertook exercise for 30+ minutes or more which was at a light level at least once per week, but this was much lower for Other Asians where only 61% undertook light exercise for 30+ minutes at least once per week.

It has been noted that a high percentage of Other Asians 'never' exercised for 30+ minutes or more for vigorous, moderate and light exercise. It is not known if these are the same people or not. For instance, some of the Other Asians who never undertake vigorous exercise may be undertaking moderate or light exercise frequently, and vice versa. However, examining this further we find a high percentage reporting 'never' to all three questions on vigorous, moderate and light exercise. The 35% reporting that they never exercise for 30+ minutes or more or in fact may undertake very little exercise is considerably higher than all other BAME groups. Nine percent of main survey responders report never exercising for 30+ minutes and this is similar for Non-British Whites and Bangladeshis and Pakistanis (both 7%) Slightly higher percentages are reported by Caribbeans (10%), Mixed and Chinese (both 12%), and lower percentages for Africans (4%) and Indians (0%).

Table 223: Frequency per week of exercising vigorously for at least 30 minutes by BAME group (numbers)

Group	Number of survey responders by frequency of exercising vigorously for at least 30 minutes			
	Never	1-2 per week	3-4 per week	5+ per week
Main survey (Hull)	2,024	860	410	171
Non-British White	135	103	19	6
Mixed	14	12	2	1
Indian	8	7	3	2
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	9	21	10	3
Other Asian	124	109	32	2
Caribbean	8	8	3	1
African	173	123	21	10
Chinese	56	22	11	8

Table 224: Frequency per week of exercising vigorously for at least 30 minutes by BAME group (percentages)

Group	Percentage of survey responders by frequency of exercising vigorously for at least 30 minutes			
	Never	1-2 per week	3-4 per week	5+ per week
Main survey (Hull)	58.4	24.8	11.8	4.9
Non-British White	51.3	39.2	7.2	2.3
Mixed	48.3	41.4	6.9	3.4
Indian	40.0	35.0	15.0	10.0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	20.9	48.8	23.3	7.0
Other Asian	46.4	40.8	12.0	0.7
Caribbean	40.0	40.0	15.0	5.0
African	52.9	37.6	6.4	3.1
Chinese	57.7	22.7	11.3	8.2

Table 225: Frequency per week of exercising moderately for at least 30 minutes by BAME group (numbers)

Group	Number of survey responders by frequency of exercising moderately for at least 30 minutes			
	Never	1-2 per week	3-4 per week	5+ per week
Main survey (Hull)	971	1,332	718	484
Non-British White	57	122	57	25
Mixed	7	10	5	4
Indian	4	8	3	1
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	9	13	15	6
Other Asian	114	115	35	2
Caribbean	4	8	5	3
African	57	138	74	59
Chinese	33	42	11	10

Table 226: Frequency per week of exercising moderately for at least 30 minutes by BAME group (percentages)

Group	Percentage of survey responders by frequency of exercising moderately for at least 30 minutes			
	Never	1-2 per week	3-4 per week	5+ per week
Main survey (Hull)	27.7	38.0	20.5	13.8
Non-British White	21.8	46.7	21.8	9.6
Mixed	26.9	38.5	19.2	15.4
Indian	25.0	50.0	18.8	6.3
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	20.9	30.2	34.9	14.0
Other Asian	42.9	43.2	13.2	0.8
Caribbean	20.0	40.0	25.0	15.0
African	17.4	42.1	22.6	18.0
Chinese	34.4	43.8	11.5	10.4

*Table 227: Frequency per week of exercising lightly for at least 30 minutes by BAME group (numbers)*

Group	Number of survey responders by frequency of exercising lightly for at least 30 minutes			
	Never	1-2 per week	3-4 per week	5+ per week
Main survey (Hull)	386	879	1,042	1,402
Non-British White	31	89	69	72
Mixed	5	5	8	8
Indian	1	7	8	2
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	8	16	8	13
Other Asian	103	111	34	18
Caribbean	4	8	4	5
African	25	70	83	153
Chinese	18	27	13	40

*Table 228: Frequency per week of exercising lightly for at least 30 minutes by BAME group (percentages)*

Group	Percentage of survey responders by frequency of exercising lightly for at least 30 minutes			
	Never	1-2 per week	3-4 per week	5+ per week
Main survey (Hull)	10.4	23.7	28.1	37.8
Non-British White	11.9	34.1	26.4	27.6
Mixed	19.2	19.2	30.8	30.8
Indian	5.6	38.9	44.4	11.1
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	17.8	35.6	17.8	28.9
Other Asian	38.7	41.7	12.8	6.8
Caribbean	19.0	38.1	19.0	23.8
African	7.6	21.1	25.1	46.2
Chinese	18.4	27.6	13.3	40.8

**Table 229** to **Table 234** give the equivalent tables by status in UK.

British survey responders and failed asylum seekers are the least likely to exercise vigorously for 30+ minutes with 59% and 63% respectively never reporting this level of exercise. As the British survey responders tend to be slightly older this is not surprising. Two-thirds of students report exercising at a vigorous level for 30+ minutes at least once per week, and this is higher than all other groups.

Between 20% and 27% of survey responders report that they never exercise at a moderate level for at least 30+ minutes with the exception of asylum seekers (30%), refugees (31%) and failed asylum seekers (42%) who have a higher percentage reporting that they never exercise to this level for periods of 30 minutes or more.

The majority of survey responders exercise at a light level for periods of 30 minutes or more at least once a week, but this percentage varies considerably from 5% for those with “other” status in the UK and 10% for British survey responders to 26% for refugees and 29% for failed asylum seekers.

Nine percent of British survey responders report that they never exercise for periods of 30 minutes or more at vigorous, moderate or light levels. This percentage is considerably lower for those working temporarily in the UK (6%), those with “other” status (5%) and students (1%), slightly higher for those working long-term in the UK (10%) and considerably higher for those still seeking asylum (18%), refugees (22%) and failed asylum seekers (27%).

*Table 229: Frequency per week of exercising vigorously for at least 30 minutes by status in UK (numbers)*

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by frequency of exercising vigorously for at least 30 minutes			
	Never	1-2 per week	3-4 per week	5+ per week
British	1,986	828	394	172
Student	53	59	30	10
Asylum seeker	61	44	8	5
Failed asylum seeker	124	56	15	1
Refugee	77	61	19	5
Short-term working	115	109	21	2
Long-term working	63	67	14	5
Other	38	20	5	3

*Table 230: Frequency per week of exercising vigorously for at least 30 minutes by status in UK (percentages)*

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by frequency of exercising vigorously for at least 30 minutes			
	Never	1-2 per week	3-4 per week	5+ per week
British	58.8	24.5	11.7	5.1
Student	34.9	38.8	19.7	6.6
Asylum seeker	51.7	37.3	6.8	4.2
Failed asylum seeker	63.3	28.6	7.7	0.5
Refugee	47.5	37.7	11.7	3.1
Short-term working	46.6	44.1	8.5	0.8
Long-term working	42.3	45.0	9.4	3.4
Other	57.6	30.3	7.6	4.5

Table 231: Frequency per week of exercising moderately for at least 30 minutes by status in UK (numbers)

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by frequency of exercising moderately for at least 30 minutes			
	Never	1-2 per week	3-4 per week	5+ per week
British	925	1,314	694	486
Student	30	60	42	20
Asylum seeker	34	48	15	20
Failed asylum seeker	80	77	26	9
Refugee	50	60	31	20
Short-term working	55	111	58	21
Long-term working	38	71	30	8
Other	15	31	12	7

Table 232: Frequency per week of exercising moderately for at least 30 minutes by status in UK (percentages)

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by frequency of exercising moderately for at least 30 minutes			
	Never	1-2 per week	3-4 per week	5+ per week
British	27.1	38.4	20.3	14.2
Student	19.7	39.5	27.6	13.2
Asylum seeker	29.1	41.0	12.8	17.1
Failed asylum seeker	41.7	40.1	13.5	4.7
Refugee	31.1	37.3	19.3	12.4
Short-term working	22.4	45.3	23.7	8.6
Long-term working	25.9	48.3	20.4	5.4
Other	23.1	47.7	18.5	10.8

Table 233: Frequency per week of exercising lightly for at least 30 minutes by status in UK (numbers)

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by frequency of exercising lightly for at least 30 minutes			
	Never	1-2 per week	3-4 per week	5+ per week
British	355	861	1,015	1,389
Student	23	38	34	60
Asylum seeker	26	32	22	38
Failed asylum seeker	57	57	22	60
Refugee	42	59	32	26
Short-term working	33	82	66	66
Long-term working	28	42	48	31
Other	3	20	14	28

Table 234: Frequency per week of exercising lightly for at least 30 minutes by status in UK (percentages)

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by frequency of exercising lightly for at least 30 minutes			
	Never	1-2 per week	3-4 per week	5+ per week
British	9.8	23.8	28.0	38.4
Student	14.8	24.5	21.9	38.7
Asylum seeker	22.0	27.1	18.6	32.2
Failed asylum seeker	29.1	29.1	11.2	30.6
Refugee	26.4	37.1	20.1	16.4
Short-term working	13.4	33.2	26.7	26.7
Long-term working	18.8	28.2	32.2	20.8
Other	4.6	30.8	21.5	43.1

**Table 235** and **Table 236** give the estimated number and percentage of survey responders by BAME group who exercise for at least the national recognised minimum which is moderate or vigorous exercise lasting 30 minutes or more on at least five occasions per week. This information is not specifically available from the questionnaire, but can be estimated with some assumptions. The sum of the moderate and vigorous exercise frequencies were summed (1.5 times assumed for ‘once or twice a week’, 3.5 times assumed for ‘three or four times a week’ and 6 times assumed for ‘five or more times a week’).

Just over one-quarter of main survey responders undertook moderate or vigorous exercise of 30 minutes or more on at least five occasions per week, and this was similar or higher for all BAME survey responders except for Other Asians where it was only 15%. The percentage was noticeably higher for Caribbeans (38%) and Bangladeshis and Pakistanis (48%). In general, between 40% and 50% undertook moderate or vigorous exercise but did not fulfil the national recommendation regarding time or frequency, although there were a few exceptions where the percentage was slightly higher or slightly lower. Just under one-quarter of main survey responders only undertook light exercise and this was much lower for BAME survey responders (14% or less) with the exception Chinese where the percentage was comparable to the main survey responders. Since main survey responders and Chinese survey responders tend to have a higher percentage of survey responders who are older (**Table 9**), this could be the explanation.

*Table 235: Frequency per week of exercising moderately or vigorously for at least 30 minutes by BAME group (numbers)*

Group	Number of survey responders by frequency of exercising			
	Moderate or vigorous exercise 30+ mins 5+/week	Moderate or vigorous exercise but not 30+ mins 5+/week	Light exercise only	Never exercises
Main survey (Hull)	1,064	1,690	958	341
Non-British White	72	146	26	19
Mixed	8	14	2	5
Indian	6	12	3	0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	22	17	4	3
Other Asian	41	116	16	94
Caribbean	8	9	1	3
African	117	167	45	13
Chinese	29	39	23	11

Table 236: Frequency per week of exercising moderately or vigorously for at least 30 minutes by BAME group (percentages)

Group	Percentage of survey responders by frequency of exercising			
	Moderate or vigorous exercise 30+ mins 5+/week	Moderate or vigorous exercise but not 30+ mins 5+/week	Light exercise only	Never exercises
Main survey (Hull)	26.3	41.7	23.6	8.4
Non-British White	27.4	55.5	9.9	7.2
Mixed	27.6	48.3	6.9	17.2
Indian	28.6	57.1	14.3	
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	47.8	37.0	8.7	6.5
Other Asian	15.4	43.4	6.0	35.2
Caribbean	38.1	42.9	4.8	14.3
African	34.2	48.8	13.2	3.8
Chinese	28.4	38.2	22.5	10.8

**Table 229** and **Table 238** give the equivalent information by status in the UK. Just over one-quarter of British survey responders exercised sufficiently based on the national recommendation, and this percentage was similar for those working short-term and long-term in the UK and those with “other” status in the UK. A higher percentage of students (41%), asylum seekers (33%) and refugees (31%) exercised sufficiently, but the percentage was considerably lower for failed asylum seekers (13%). Similar percentages of failed asylum seekers undertook moderate or vigorous exercise but did not sufficiently in relation to the national recommendations (40% to 50% for all groups). The extent of non-compliance with the national guidelines was more extreme, with 27% of failed asylum seeker reporting no exercise. The percentage was also relatively high for asylum seekers (18%) and refugees (22%) compared to all other groups (less than 10%). Almost one-quarter of British survey responders only undertook light exercise compared to 16% for the next highest group which was those with “other” status in the UK. It is likely that this is due to the older British survey responders (**Table 11**).

Table 237: Frequency per week of exercising moderately or vigorously for at least 30 minutes by status in UK (numbers)

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by frequency of exercising			
	Moderate or vigorous exercise 30+ mins 5+/week	Moderate or vigorous exercise but not 30+ mins 5+/week	Light exercise only	Never exercises
British	1,041	1,656	931	332
Student	67	75	16	5
Asylum seeker	39	48	12	21
Failed asylum seeker	25	92	28	53
Refugee	51	68	9	37
Short-term working	73	131	31	15
Long-term working	36	87	16	15
Other	18	35	11	3

Table 238: Frequency per week of exercising moderately or vigorously for at least 30 minutes by status in UK (percentages)

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by frequency of exercising			
	Moderate or vigorous exercise 30+ mins 5+/week	Moderate or vigorous exercise but not 30+ mins 5+/week	Light exercise only	Never exercises
British	26.3	41.8	23.5	8.4
Student	41.1	46.0	9.8	3.1
Asylum seeker	32.5	40.0	10.0	17.5
Failed asylum seeker	12.6	46.5	14.1	26.8
Refugee	30.9	41.2	5.5	22.4
Short-term working	29.2	52.4	12.4	6.0
Long-term working	23.4	56.5	10.4	9.7
Other	26.9	52.2	16.4	4.5

### 3.8. Social capital

Survey responders were asked about the area in which they lived. The area was defined within the text of the questionnaire as ‘the area within a 15-20 minute walk or a 5-10 minute drive from your home’. Social capital is discussed in section 2.5.1 on page 28. 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). Survey responders were asked about their perception of safety, social networks and social support.



### 3.8.1. Longevity and enjoyment of local area

**Table 239** and **Table 240** give the length of time the person has lived in the area by BAME group. The majority of the survey responders in the main survey had lived within the area for at least 10 years whilst for the majority of the survey responders in the BAME survey had only lived within the area for less than five years. Four in five of the Non-British White survey responders and two-thirds of Africans had lived within the area for less than two years compared to 11% for main survey responders.

*Table 239: Length of time living in area by BAME group (numbers)*

Group	Number of survey responders by length of time living in area (years)				
	0 – 1.9	2 – 4.9	5 – 9.9	10 – 24.9	25+
Main survey (Hull)	438	646	630	1,123	1,145
Non-British White	209	44	2	4	0
Mixed	13	10	2	1	1
Indian	9	4	5	2	1
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	20	5	12	6	0
Other Asian	43	101	108	1	0
Caribbean	6	6	3	1	0
African	205	87	18	0	0
Chinese	35	17	14	26	9

*Table 240: Length of time living in area by BAME group (percentages)*

Group	Percentage of survey responders by length of time living in area (years)				
	0 – 1.9	2 – 4.9	5 – 9.9	10 – 24.9	25+
Main survey (Hull)	11.0	16.2	15.8	28.2	28.8
Non-British White	80.7	17.0	0.8	1.5	
Mixed	48.1	37.0	7.4	3.7	3.7
Indian	42.9	19.0	23.8	9.5	4.8
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	46.5	11.6	27.9	14.0	
Other Asian	17.0	39.9	42.7	0.4	
Caribbean	37.5	37.5	18.8	6.3	
African	66.1	28.1	5.8		
Chinese	34.7	16.8	13.9	25.7	8.9

**Table 241** and **Table 242** give the equivalent tables by status in UK. The majority of the British survey responders had lived within the area for at least 10 years whereas this percentage was very small for all other groups and the majority had lived within the area for less than five years. Not surprisingly due to the definition of used within the questionnaire (less than two years) this was particularly the case for those working short-term in the UK with 91% having lived within the area for less than two years.

Table 241: Length of time living in area by status in UK (numbers)

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by length of time living in area (years)				
	0 – 1.9	2 – 4.9	5 – 9.9	10 – 24.9	25+
British	383	599	628	1132	1142
Student	84	56	17	2	0
Asylum seeker	66	30	15	0	0
Failed asylum seeker	72	63	45	0	0
Refugee	62	43	46	1	0
Short-term working	224	20	0	1	0
Long-term working	51	72	21	4	0
Other	26	25	12	3	0

Table 242: Length of time living in area by status in UK (percentages)

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by length of time living in area (years)				
	0 – 1.9	2 – 4.9	5 – 9.9	10 – 24.9	25+
British	9.9	15.4	16.2	29.1	29.4
Student	52.8	35.2	10.7	1.3	
Asylum seeker	59.5	27.0	13.5		
Failed asylum seeker	40.0	35.0	25.0		
Refugee	40.8	28.3	30.3	0.7	
Short-term working	91.4	8.2		0.4	
Long-term working	34.5	48.6	14.2	2.7	
Other	39.4	37.9	18.2	4.5	

As it is possible that people who had lived in the area for only a short time did not know their area very well or their neighbours etc, only people who had lived in the area for at least four months were included in the social capital analysis. Prior to the decision to exclude those who had lived there three months or less, the percentage of survey responders within this category was examined. Two percent of survey responders in the main survey had lived within their area for three months or less and 1.7% for British survey responders. The figure was not necessarily higher for the different BAME groups, although it was higher for all non-British groups. The percentage living in the area for three months or less was less than 2% for the following BAME groups: Mixed, Bangladeshi and Pakistani, Other Asian, Caribbean and Chinese. The percentage was higher than main survey responders for Indians (but only one Indian had lived within their area for three months or less (5%)), Non-British White and Africans (both 12%). The percentage living in their area for three months or less was 5% for students, 6% for failed asylum seekers, 7% for refugees and those with “other” UK status, 8% for those working long-term in the UK, and 11% for those still seeking asylum and those working short-term in the UK. Therefore, excluding those who had lived within the area for three months or less, only excluded a relatively low percentage of survey responders.

Local health services are rated in **Table 243** and **Table 244** by BAME group. The majority rated the local health services as 'good' or 'average'. Eight percent of main survey responders rated them as 'poor' or 'very poor', and this percentage was lower for Non-British White, Mixed, Indian, Other Asian and Caribbean BAME groups. The percentage rating the local health services as 'poor' or 'very poor' was similar or slightly higher than the main survey responders for Bangladeshis and Pakistanis, and Africans.

*Table 243: Rating of local health services for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group (numbers)*

Group	Number of survey responders rating local health services					
	Very good	Good	Average	Poor	Very poor	Don't know
Main survey (Hull)	395	1543	1,483	230	70	122
Non-British White	11	49	137	8	3	19
Mixed	3	12	12	0	0	0
Indian	1	4	15	0	0	0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	3	15	19	4	1	1
Other Asian	11	172	42	13	0	9
Caribbean	0	4	10	0	0	2
African	27	96	92	12	12	11
Chinese	11	27	46	3	0	8

*Table 244: Rating of local health services for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group (percentages)*

Group	Percentage of survey responders rating local health services					
	Very good	Good	Average	Poor	Very poor	Don't know
Main survey (Hull)	10.3	40.2	38.6	6.0	1.8	3.2
Non-British White	4.8	21.6	60.4	3.5	1.3	8.4
Mixed	11.1	44.4	44.4			
Indian	5.0	20.0	75.0			
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	7.0	34.9	44.2	9.3	2.3	2.3
Other Asian	4.5	69.6	17.0	5.3		3.6
Caribbean		25.0	62.5			12.5
African	10.8	38.4	36.8	4.8	4.8	4.4
Chinese	11.6	28.4	48.4	3.2		8.4

**Table 245** and **Table 246** give the equivalent information by status in the UK. Failed asylum seekers had the highest percentage rating the local health services as 'poor' or 'very poor' with 10% rating them as 'poor' and a further 5% rating them as 'very poor'. This was more than double that of British survey responders of whom 6% rated the local health services as 'poor' and a further 2% rated them as 'very poor'. It is anticipated that there will be differences in the need for local health services among the different groups.

As the British survey responders tend to be older, and the asylum seekers and refugees and in particular the failed asylum seekers in poorer health (see section 3.2 on page 96), it is likely that these groups will have the highest need and have come into contact with local health services the most frequently.

*Table 245: Rating of local health services for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK (numbers)*

Status in UK	Number of survey responders rating local health services					
	Very good	Good	Average	Poor	Very poor	Don't know
British	388	1,500	1,461	231	66	113
Student	12	70	49	3	4	9
Asylum seeker	7	55	24	4	3	3
Failed asylum seeker	5	72	41	15	8	8
Refugee	13	86	31	5	2	3
Short-term working	13	47	127	9	0	21
Long-term working	10	52	63	3	2	4
Other	9	20	22	1	2	7

*Table 246: Rating of local health services for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK (percentages)*

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders rating local health services					
	Very good	Good	Average	Poor	Very poor	Don't know
British	10.3	39.9	38.9	6.1	1.8	3.0
Student	8.2	47.6	33.3	2.0	2.7	6.1
Asylum seeker	7.3	57.3	25.0	4.2	3.1	3.1
Failed asylum seeker	3.4	48.3	27.5	10.1	5.4	5.4
Refugee	9.3	61.4	22.1	3.6	1.4	2.1
Short-term working	6.0	21.7	58.5	4.1		9.7
Long-term working	7.5	38.8	47.0	2.2	1.5	3.0
Other	14.8	32.8	36.1	1.6	3.3	11.5

Survey responders were also asked to rate the problems of graffiti or vandalism, verbal or physical threat or aggression, and crime within their area. **Table 247** to **Table 252** give the number and percentage of survey responders by BAME group for those who have lived within the area for four months or more.

Less than 15% thought graffiti and vandalism was a 'very big problem' in their area with the exception of Chinese and Mixed BAME groups (both 19%). The majority for all groups with the exception of Chinese (49%) thought graffiti and vandalism was a 'minor problem' or 'not a problem'.

Table 247: Degree of problem of graffiti or vandalism in area for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group (numbers)

Group	Number of survey responders by degree of problem of graffiti or vandalism				
	Very big problem	Fairly big problem	Minor problem	Not a problem	Don't know
Main survey (Hull)	298	793	1,717	761	215
Non-British White	13	16	93	74	11
Mixed	5	4	10	4	3
Indian	0	1	13	3	1
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	4	9	23	4	2
Other Asian	1	57	120	42	28
Caribbean	2	2	7	4	1
African	29	38	102	46	47
Chinese	18	16	40	7	14

Table 248: Degree of problem of graffiti or vandalism in area for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group (percentages)

Group	Percentage of survey responders by degree of problem of graffiti or vandalism				
	Very big problem	Fairly big problem	Minor problem	Not a problem	Don't know
Main survey (Hull)	7.9	21.0	45.4	20.1	5.7
Non-British White	6.3	7.7	44.9	35.7	5.3
Mixed	19.2	15.4	38.5	15.4	11.5
Indian		5.6	72.2	16.7	5.6
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	9.5	21.4	54.8	9.5	4.8
Other Asian	0.4	23.0	48.4	16.9	11.3
Caribbean	12.5	12.5	43.8	25.0	6.3
African	11.1	14.5	38.9	17.6	17.9
Chinese	18.9	16.8	42.1	7.4	14.7

One quarter of the main survey responders thought that there was a 'very big problem' or 'fairly big problem' with verbal or physical threat or aggression within their area. This percentage was similar or lower for Non-British White (19%), Indians (17%), Bangladeshis and Pakistanis (24%), Other Asians (15%) and Caribbeans (19%), although 14% of Bangladeshis and Pakistanis thought there was a 'very big problem' in their area compared to only 8% for the main survey responders. Furthermore, the percentage who thought that verbal or physical threat or aggression was a 'very big problem' or 'fairly big problem' in their area was higher for Mixed (35%), African (31%) and Chinese (43%).

Table 249: Degree of problem of verbal or physical threat or aggression in area for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group (numbers)

Group	Number of survey responders by degree of problem of verbal or physical threat or aggression				
	Very big problem	Fairly big problem	Minor problem	Not a problem	Don't know
Main survey (Hull)	297	670	1,387	1,143	255
Non-British White	17	22	76	69	23
Mixed	2	7	13	2	2
Indian	1	2	10	4	1
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	6	4	26	5	1
Other Asian	2	36	133	55	22
Caribbean	1	2	10	2	1
African	38	42	65	70	46
Chinese	14	26	31	6	15

Table 250: Degree of problem of verbal or physical threat or aggression in area for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group (percentages)

Group	Percentage of survey responders by degree of problem of verbal or physical threat or aggression				
	Very big problem	Fairly big problem	Minor problem	Not a problem	Don't know
Main survey (Hull)	7.9	17.9	37.0	30.5	6.8
Non-British White	8.2	10.6	36.7	33.3	11.1
Mixed	7.7	26.9	50.0	7.7	7.7
Indian	5.6	11.1	55.6	22.2	5.6
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	14.3	9.5	61.9	11.9	2.4
Other Asian	0.8	14.5	53.6	22.2	8.9
Caribbean	6.3	12.5	62.5	12.5	6.3
African	14.6	16.1	24.9	26.8	17.6
Chinese	15.2	28.3	33.7	6.5	16.3

The problem of crime differed substantially for Chinese with 42% stating that it was a 'very big problem' within their area compared to the next highest percentage of 19% for Mixed BAME group and 13% for the main survey responders. One in five of Africans and Chinese did not know what the problem of crime was like in their area.

*Table 251: Degree of problem of crime in area for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group (numbers)*

Group	Number of survey responders by degree of problem of crime				
	Very big problem	Fairly big problem	Minor problem	Not a problem	Don't know
Main survey (Hull)	514	1,098	1,543	326	335
Non-British White	21	19	84	52	31
Mixed	5	6	11	2	3
Indian	1	2	11	3	1
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	6	14	20	3	0
Other Asian	2	29	107	70	39
Caribbean	2	3	9	1	1
African	41	72	67	26	56
Chinese	39	10	18	5	20

*Table 252: Degree of problem of crime in area for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group (percentages)*

Group	Percentage of survey responders by degree of problem of crime				
	Very big problem	Fairly big problem	Minor problem	Not a problem	Don't know
Main survey (Hull)	13.5	28.8	40.4	8.5	8.8
Non-British White	10.1	9.2	40.6	25.1	15.0
Mixed	18.5	22.2	40.7	7.4	11.1
Indian	5.6	11.1	61.1	16.7	5.6
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	14.0	32.6	46.5	7.0	
Other Asian	0.8	11.7	43.3	28.3	15.8
Caribbean	12.5	18.8	56.3	6.3	6.3
African	15.6	27.5	25.6	9.9	21.4
Chinese	42.4	10.9	19.6	5.4	21.7

**Table 253** to **Table 258** give the equivalent information by status in UK. The majority thought that graffiti and vandalism were a ‘minor problem’ or ‘not a problem’ within their area with the percentage being slightly lower than 50% for those with “other” status in the UK (46%). Eleven percent of failed asylum seekers and 12% of those with “other” status in the UK though graffiti and vandalism was a ‘very big problem’ in their area compared to 10% of those working long-term in the UK, 8% for British survey responders and 5% of less for students, asylum seekers, refugees and those working short-term in the UK. There was a relatively high percentage who stated that they did not know if graffiti or vandalism was a problem in their area.

*Table 253: Degree of problem of graffiti or vandalism in area for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK (numbers)*

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by degree of problem of graffiti or vandalism				
	Very big problem	Fairly big problem	Minor problem	Not a problem	Don't know
British	304	764	1,712	721	197
Student	5	23	62	37	23
Asylum seeker	4	20	30	21	20
Failed asylum seeker	19	28	82	18	20
Refugee	7	25	53	36	17
Short-term working	10	11	95	67	16
Long-term working	13	32	55	22	10
Other	7	8	17	9	16

*Table 254: Degree of problem of graffiti or vandalism in area for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK (percentages)*

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by degree of problem of graffiti or vandalism				
	Very big problem	Fairly big problem	Minor problem	Not a problem	Don't know
British	8.2	20.7	46.3	19.5	5.3
Student	3.3	15.3	41.3	24.7	15.3
Asylum seeker	4.2	21.1	31.6	22.1	21.1
Failed asylum seeker	11.4	16.8	49.1	10.8	12.0
Refugee	5.1	18.1	38.4	26.1	12.3
Short-term working	5.0	5.5	47.7	33.7	8.0
Long-term working	9.8	24.2	41.7	16.7	7.6
Other	12.3	14.0	29.8	15.8	28.1

One-quarter of British survey responders thought that verbal or physical threat or aggression was a ‘very big problem’ or ‘fairly big problem’ within their area. One may have expected that asylum seekers, failed asylum seekers and refugees would have had a relatively high percentage reporting this as a very or fairly big problem but the numbers were similar to or less than British survey responders (26%, 25% and 16% respectively). People working short-term in the UK thought this was less of a problem with 12% reporting verbal or physical threat or aggression as a very or fairly big problem in their area. The highest percentages occurred for students (41%), those working long-term in the UK (34%) and those with “other” status in the UK (34%).

*Table 255: Degree of problem of verbal or physical threat or aggression in area for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK (numbers)*

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by degree of problem of verbal or physical threat or aggression				
	Very big problem	Fairly big problem	Minor problem	Not a problem	Don't know
British	283	643	1,385	1,107	243
Student	16	46	45	27	16
Asylum seeker	8	17	27	30	15
Failed asylum seeker	20	22	73	31	20
Refugee	7	14	50	45	19
Short-term working	12	12	83	65	28
Long-term working	18	27	54	21	12
Other	6	14	14	13	11

*Table 256: Degree of problem of verbal or physical threat or aggression in area for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK (percentages)*

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by degree of problem of verbal or physical threat or aggression				
	Very big problem	Fairly big problem	Minor problem	Not a problem	Don't know
British	7.7	17.6	37.8	30.2	6.6
Student	10.7	30.7	30.0	18.0	10.7
Asylum seeker	8.2	17.5	27.8	30.9	15.5
Failed asylum seeker	12.0	13.3	44.0	18.7	12.0
Refugee	5.2	10.4	37.0	33.3	14.1
Short-term working	6.0	6.0	41.5	32.5	14.0
Long-term working	13.6	20.5	40.9	15.9	9.1
Other	10.3	24.1	24.1	22.4	19.0

A similar or higher percentage of those working long-term in the UK (14%) and those with “other” status in the UK (19%) thought that crime was a ‘very big problem’ compared to the British survey responders (14%), but for all other groups the percentage was lower, although between 14% and 24% of people did not know if crime was a problem in their area compared to only 8% of British survey responders who did not know.

*Table 257: Degree of problem of crime in area for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK (numbers)*

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by degree of problem of crime				
	Very big problem	Fairly big problem	Minor problem	Not a problem	Don't know
British	509	1,067	1,528	311	313
Student	18	43	50	17	21
Asylum seeker	8	19	22	25	23
Failed asylum seeker	19	28	57	27	35
Refugee	14	19	38	40	24
Short-term working	18	10	89	49	33
Long-term working	19	26	55	12	21
Other	11	16	14	3	14

*Table 258: Degree of problem of crime in area for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK (percentages)*

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by degree of problem of crime				
	Very big problem	Fairly big problem	Minor problem	Not a problem	Don't know
British	13.7	28.6	41.0	8.3	8.4
Student	12.1	28.9	33.6	11.4	14.1
Asylum seeker	8.2	19.6	22.7	25.8	23.7
Failed asylum seeker	11.4	16.9	34.3	16.3	21.1
Refugee	10.4	14.1	28.1	29.6	17.8
Short-term working	9.0	5.0	44.7	24.6	16.6
Long-term working	14.3	19.5	41.4	9.0	15.8
Other	19.0	27.6	24.1	5.2	24.1

### 3.8.2. Safety

**Table 259** and **Table 260** give the perception of safety by BAME group when walking alone in the area during the daytime for those who have lived within the area for at least four months. The majority of survey responders felt ‘very safe’ or ‘fairly safe’ when walking alone in their area during the daytime. A high percentage of Other Asians felt ‘a bit unsafe’ (38%) or ‘very unsafe’ (6%) during the daytime in their area. This was considerably lower for all other BAME groups; just over one-quarter for Mixed (26%), Bangladeshi and

Pakistani (28%), African (29%) survey responders and less than this for Chinese (18%), main survey responders (14%), Non-British White (12%), Indians (5%) and Caribbeans (12%). Perceptions of safety will be associated with the deprivation of the area in which the survey responder lives. Section 3.1.3 on page 38 gives the local quintiles for the Index of Multiple Deprivation. Other Asians had by far the highest percentage living in the most deprived areas in Hull (61% compared to 31% for Africans which was the next highest). Therefore, it is not especially surprising that the percentage feeling unsafe is so high in Other Asians.

*Table 259: Feelings of safety during the daytime for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group (numbers)*

Group	Number of survey responders by feelings of safety when walking alone in area during daytime				
	Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Never goes out
Main survey (Hull)	1,306	2,001	438	103	43
Non-British White	15	184	18	10	1
Mixed	5	15	7	0	0
Indian	5	14	1	0	0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	7	24	11	1	0
Other Asian	16	123	95	15	0
Caribbean	5	9	2	0	0
African	67	123	53	23	0
Chinese	14	65	16	1	0

*Table 260: Feelings of safety during the daytime for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group (percentages)*

Group	Percentage of survey responders by feelings of safety when walking alone in area during daytime				
	Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Never goes out
Main survey (Hull)	33.6	51.4	11.3	2.6	1.1
Non-British White	6.6	80.7	7.9	4.4	0.4
Mixed	18.5	55.6	25.9		
Indian	25.0	70.0	5.0		
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	16.3	55.8	25.6	2.3	
Other Asian	6.4	49.4	38.2	6.0	
Caribbean	31.3	56.3	12.5		
African	25.2	46.2	19.9	8.6	
Chinese	14.6	67.7	16.7	1.0	

**Table 261** and **Table 262** give the equivalent information by status in UK. Failed asylum seekers felt the most unsafe when walking along in their area during the daytime, with 42% feeling ‘a bit unsafe’ and a further 11% reported that they felt ‘very unsafe’, and those still seeking asylum felt the next unsafe with 23% feeling ‘a bit unsafe’ and a further 10% feeling ‘very unsafe’ when walking in their area along during the daytime. This again will be associated with deprivation as 60% of failed asylum seekers and refugees and 50% of asylum seekers lived in the most deprived local quintile (see section 3.1.3 on page 38). Very few survey responders stated that they never went out during the daytime, and it is likely that this is associated with age.

*Table 261: Feelings of safety during the daytime for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK (numbers)*

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by feelings of safety when walking alone in area during daytime				
	Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Never goes out
British	1,268	1,987	421	90	42
Student	40	83	16	10	0
Asylum seeker	16	48	22	10	0
Failed asylum seeker	15	62	70	19	0
Refugee	23	75	32	10	0
Short-term working	25	169	17	5	1
Long-term working	32	82	15	5	0
Other	9	28	23	1	0

*Table 262: Feelings of safety during the daytime for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK (percentages)*

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by feelings of safety when walking alone in area during daytime				
	Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Never goes out
British	33.3	52.2	11.1	2.4	1.1
Student	26.8	55.7	10.7	6.7	
Asylum seeker	16.7	50.0	22.9	10.4	
Failed asylum seeker	9.0	37.3	42.2	11.4	
Refugee	16.4	53.6	22.9	7.1	
Short-term working	11.5	77.9	7.8	2.3	0.5
Long-term working	23.9	61.2	11.2	3.7	
Other	14.8	45.9	37.7	1.6	

**Table 263** and **Table 264** give the equivalent information by BAME group when walking alone in the area after dark for those people who have lived within the area for four months or more. Unsurprisingly there was a shift towards feeling less safe when walking alone after dark compared to during the daytime, however, between 40% and 70% felt ‘very

safe' or 'fairly safe' with the exception of Other Asians and Chinese where a lower percentage (29% and 24% respectively) felt very or fairly safe and Caribbeans where over 80% felt very or fairly safe. A further 27% of Chinese, 6% of Other Asians and 11% of main survey responders stated that they did not go out after dark. It is likely that this is associated with differing lifestyles, deprivation (see section 3.1.3 on page 38), gender and age. In the main survey, 14% felt 'very unsafe' when walking alone in their area after dark, but this was higher for Other Asians (16%) and Bangladeshis and Pakistanis (21%).

*Table 263: Feelings of safety after dark for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group (numbers)*

Group	Number of survey responders by feelings of safety when walking alone in area after dark				
	Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Never goes out
Main survey (Hull)	341	1,359	1,193	522	418
Non-British White	5	128	70	15	10
Mixed	1	11	11	1	1
Indian	3	9	4	1	0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	3	15	15	9	0
Other Asian	6	65	123	40	15
Caribbean	5	8	3	0	0
African	32	95	100	29	7
Chinese	6	16	38	8	25

*Table 264: Feelings of safety after dark for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group (percentages)*

Group	Percentage of survey responders by feelings of safety when walking alone in area after dark				
	Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Never goes out
Main survey (Hull)	8.9	35.5	31.1	13.6	10.9
Non-British White	2.2	56.1	30.7	6.6	4.4
Mixed	4.0	44.0	44.0	4.0	4.0
Indian	17.6	52.9	23.5	5.9	
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	7.1	35.7	35.7	21.4	
Other Asian	2.4	26.1	49.4	16.1	6.0
Caribbean	31.3	50.0	18.8		
African	12.2	36.1	38.0	11.0	2.7
Chinese	6.5	17.2	40.9	8.6	26.9

**Table 265** and **Table 266** give the equivalent information by status in UK. In general, the majority of survey responders felt 'fairly safe' or 'a bit unsafe', but with 11% or less feeling 'very safe' when walking alone in their area after dark. Eleven percent of British survey responders and refugees never went out after dark, and this was less than half for all other

groups highest being for asylum seekers at 5% and lowest for those working short-term in the UK at 2%. The British survey responders will tend to be older and this will influence their perception of safety after dark as well as deprivation and lifestyle behaviour with younger people tending to be more likely to go out during the evenings. Furthermore, it is likely that men will tend to feel safer when walking alone in their area after dark compared to women, and a relatively high percentage of survey responders in the BAME survey were male compared to the approximate 50-50 split for the main survey responders. Just over one in five failed asylum seekers (22%) and those with “other” status in the UK (21%) felt ‘very unsafe’ when walking alone in their area after dark, and this was highest followed by students and asylum seekers (both 16%) and British survey responders (13%), with the percentage being less than 10% for all other groups.

*Table 265: Feelings of safety after dark for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK (numbers)*

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by feelings of safety when walking alone in area after dark				
	Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Never goes out
British	333	1,334	1,164	494	423
Student	16	41	62	23	4
Asylum seeker	5	30	40	15	5
Failed asylum seeker	3	27	95	36	3
Refugee	16	44	52	12	16
Short-term working	11	130	61	9	5
Long-term working	10	69	38	8	6
Other	4	12	29	13	3

*Table 266: Feelings of safety after dark for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK (percentages)*

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by feelings of safety when walking alone in area after dark				
	Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Never goes out
British	8.9	35.6	31.1	13.2	11.3
Student	11.0	28.1	42.5	15.8	2.7
Asylum seeker	5.3	31.6	42.1	15.8	5.3
Failed asylum seeker	1.8	16.5	57.9	22.0	1.8
Refugee	11.4	31.4	37.1	8.6	11.4
Short-term working	5.1	60.2	28.2	4.2	2.3
Long-term working	7.6	52.7	29.0	6.1	4.6
Other	6.6	19.7	47.5	21.3	4.9

### 3.8.3. Civic engagement

Survey responders were asked about their civic engagement in relation to whether they felt well-informed and could influence local decisions within their local area, whether they were involved with local organisations and if they had taken action to solve a local problem. It is likely that there will be differences among the BAME groups and by status in the UK. British people and those who have been in the UK a relatively long time will tend to be more knowledgeable about systems in place as well as more likely to have established stronger networks. There may be differences in how people feel about putting up with different situations and the likelihood of complaining when not happy about different services and decisions locally. Those who are working in the UK short-term may be less likely to become involved locally if there is an intention to only stay in the UK in the short-term. There will also be differences in the need for services, for instance, survey responders in the main survey and British nationals tend to be older and will be in more need of health services as will asylum seekers, failed asylum seekers and refugees (see section 3.2 on page 96). There is also likely to be differences in whether survey responders are involved in local organisations or not due to the sampling methods used in the survey. Survey responders from the main survey were approached through interviewers knocking on doors whereas survey responders from the BAME survey were approached using networks and involvement in such local organisations and community groups. A relatively high percentage of survey responders in the BAME survey will have been approached by local organisations through their links with that organisation or more likely through friends and family who are involved in these local organisations.

**Table 267** gives information by BAME group on whether survey responders felt ‘well informed about things which affect their area’ for those who have lived within the area for four months or longer. Just under half of main survey responders felt well informed about their local area and with the exception of Indians (50%), this was considerably less for other BAME survey responders. Less than 20% felt well informed about their local area for the Mixed BAME group (19%), Africans (18%), Chinese (14%) and Other Asians (8%). A relatively high percentage did not know whether they were well informed about the local area, with 18% of survey responders from the main survey reporting that they did not know. However, this was considerably higher for Africans (22%), Non-British White (35%), Caribbeans (50%), Chinese (58%) and Other Asians (74%).

Table 267: Well informed about local area for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group

Group	Number and percentage of survey responders by whether survey responders feels well informed about local area					
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
	N	N	N	%	%	%
Main survey (Hull)	1,888	1,285	715	48.6	33.1	18.4
Non-British White	85	62	79	37.6	27.4	35.0
Mixed	5	14	8	18.5	51.9	29.6
Indian	10	6	4	50.0	30.0	20.0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	13	20	10	30.2	46.5	23.3
Other Asian	20	43	176	8.4	18.0	73.6
Caribbean	6	2	8	37.5	12.5	50.0
African	47	129	87	17.9	49.0	33.1
Chinese	14	27	57	14.3	27.6	58.2

**Table 268** gives the same information by status in the UK. Just under half of British survey responders felt well informed about the local area, but this was approximately one-third for those working short-term and long-term in the UK and those with “other” status in the UK, and considerably lower for students (21%), refugees (17%), asylum seekers (13%) and failed asylum seekers (6%). A further 50% to 60% of asylum seekers, failed asylum seekers and refugees, and just over 40% of students, those working short-term in the UK and those with “other” status in the UK did not know whether they were well informed about their local area compared to 18% of British survey responders (percentage between these for those working long-term in UK (30%)).

Table 268: Well informed about local area for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK

Status in UK	Number and percentage of survey responders by whether survey responders feels well informed about local area					
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
	N	N	N	%	%	%
British	1,850	1,262	691	48.6	33.2	18.2
Student	32	55	64	21.2	36.4	42.4
Asylum seeker	12	21	61	12.8	22.3	64.9
Failed asylum seeker	9	69	83	5.6	42.9	51.6
Refugee	23	38	73	17.2	28.4	54.5
Short-term working	74	56	87	34.1	25.8	40.1
Long-term working	43	49	40	32.6	37.1	30.3
Other	21	14	26	34.4	23.0	42.6

**Table 269** gives information by BAME group on whether survey responders who had lived within the area for four or more months felt they could influence local decisions. The majority of Indians, Other Asians, Caribbeans and Chinese did not know whether they could influence local decisions or not. Of the remainder, few felt that they could influence local decisions. Only 17% of survey responders in the main survey felt that they could influence decisions and this was similar or slightly higher for other BAME groups with the exception of Other Asians and Chinese where less than 3% felt that they could influence local decisions.

*Table 269: Influence decisions in local area for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group*

Group	Number and percentage of survey responders by whether survey responder feels they can influence local decisions					
	Yes N	No N	Don't know N	Yes %	No %	Don't know %
Main survey (Hull)	649	2,106	1,089	16.9	54.8	28.3
Non-British White	29	92	106	12.8	40.5	46.7
Mixed	7	15	5	25.9	55.6	18.5
Indian	3	7	10	15.0	35.0	50.0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	12	16	14	28.6	38.1	33.3
Other Asian	6	47	189	2.5	19.4	78.1
Caribbean	3	3	10	18.8	18.8	62.5
African	35	145	81	13.4	55.6	31.0
Chinese	2	43	52	2.1	44.3	53.6

**Table 270** gives the same information by status in the UK. A relatively high percentage did not know if they could influence local decisions or not. Between 16% and 19% of British survey responders, students, those working long-term in the UK and those with “other” status in the UK felt that they could influence local decisions. This was considerably lower for asylum seekers, refugees and those working short-term in the UK (all around 9%) and lowest for failed asylum seekers where only 3% felt they could influence local decisions.

*Table 270: Influence decisions in local area for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK*

Status in UK	Number and percentage of survey responders by whether survey responder feels they can influence local decisions					
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
	N	N	N	%	%	%
British	623	2,075	1,060	16.6	55.2	28.2
Student	25	46	78	16.8	30.9	52.3
Asylum seeker	9	34	52	9.5	35.8	54.7
Failed asylum seeker	5	77	81	3.1	47.2	49.7
Refugee	12	40	87	8.6	28.8	62.6
Short-term working	19	82	114	8.8	38.1	53.0
Long-term working	25	58	50	18.8	43.6	37.6
Other	10	25	26	16.4	41.0	42.6

Survey responders were asked if they were involved in any local organisation or had been in the past three years. **Table 271** give the numbers and percentage of people who were involved by BAME group who had lived in their area for four or more months. Seven percent of survey responders from the main survey had been involved with a local organisation within the last three years and this was lower for Non-British White and Africans (both 6%), Other Asians (3%) and Mixed and Indians (both 0%). Almost 15% of Bangladeshis and Pakistanis, Caribbeans and Chinese had been involved in a local organisation. It is relatively surprising that these percentages are not higher for the BAME survey responders due to the survey methodology.

*Table 271: Involvement with local organisations in last three years for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group*

Group	Number and percentage of survey responders by involvement in local organisations in last three years		
	Yes N	No N	Yes %
Main survey (Hull)	272	3,570	7.1
Non-British White	14	214	6.1
Mixed	0	25	
Indian	0	20	
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	6	36	14.3
Other Asian	7	234	2.9
Caribbean	2	14	12.5
African	16	244	6.2
Chinese	14	80	14.9

**Table 272** gives the equivalent information by status in the UK. Eight percent of British survey responders had been involved with a local organisation within the last three years and this was lower for all other groups with the exception of those working long-term in the UK (9%).

*Table 272: Involvement with local organisations in last three years for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK*

Status in UK	Number and percentage of survey responders by involvement in local organisations in last three years		
	Yes N	No N	Yes %
British	286	3,469	7.6
Student	5	143	3.4
Asylum seeker	4	90	4.3
Failed asylum seeker	1	162	0.6
Refugee	9	128	6.6
Short-term working	3	212	1.4
Long-term working	12	120	9.1
Other	1	59	1.7

Survey responders were also asked if they had taken any action to solve a local problem. They were asked to specify 'yes' or 'no' to the following:

- written to a local newspaper;
- contacted the appropriate organisation to deal with the problem, e.g. council;
- contacted a local councillor or MP;
- attended a protest meeting or joined an action group;
- thought about it, but did not do anything about it;
- none of these;
- other action; or
- there was no local problem that required a solution.

These were combined into four groups: those that did not take any action, those who had thought about it but had not done anything about it, those who had undertaken an action to solve a problem, and those who specified that there was no local problem that required a solution. There were a relatively high number of survey responders who answered parts of the questions but not every question, but had not specifically taken any action or thought about it. These responders were included in the 'no action' group. Some of the people who specified that they had not taken any action may have not had any problem to solve.

By assuming that these individuals did not take any action, the number of people with missing data was reduced considerably. Nevertheless, it is likely that the people who did take some action were more likely to complete the question(s) and those who have not taken any action or had no problem over which to take action were less likely to answer the question(s).

The number and percentage of survey responders who had lived in their area for four or more months in relation to any action taken is given in **Table 273** and **Table 274** by BAME group.

There were marked differences in the percentage reporting that they had acted to solve a problem. A third of main survey responders, 37% of Mixed and 47% of Bangladeshis and Pakistanis had acted to solve a problem and one-quarter of Caribbeans, but around 15% or fewer for most other BAME groups. Non-British White (10%) and Other Asians (6%) were the least likely to have acted to solve a local problem.

Table 273: Action taken to solve a local problem for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group (numbers)

Group	Number of survey responders with regard to action taken to solve a local problem			
	Acted to solve problem	Thought about action	No action taken	No problem to solve
Main survey (Hull)	1,291	446	1,846	228
Non-British White	22	13	190	3
Mixed	10	0	15	2
Indian	2	2	15	1
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	20	4	17	2
Other Asian	15	1	227	3
Caribbean	4	2	10	0
African	41	37	166	16
Chinese	16	11	63	5

Table 274: Action taken to solve a local problem for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group (percentages)

Group	Percentage of survey responders with regard to action taken to solve a local problem			
	Acted to solve problem	Thought about action	No action taken	No problem to solve
Main survey (Hull)	33.9	11.7	48.4	6.0
Non-British White	9.6	5.7	83.3	1.3
Mixed	37.0		55.6	7.4
Indian	10.0	10.0	75.0	5.0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	46.5	9.3	39.5	4.7
Other Asian	6.1	0.4	92.3	1.2
Caribbean	25.0	12.5	62.5	
African	15.8	14.2	63.8	6.2
Chinese	16.8	11.6	66.3	5.3

**Table 275** and **Table 276** provide the same information by status in UK for survey responders who had lived in the area for four months or more. Just over one-third of British survey responders had acted to solve a local problem, and this was just over 20% for refugees, those working long-term in the UK and those with “other” status in the UK. However, this was only 16% for students, 13% for asylum seekers, and less than 5% for failed asylum seekers and those working short-term in the UK.

*Table 275: Action taken to solve a local problem for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK (numbers)*

Status in UK	Number of survey responders with regard to action taken to solve a local problem			
	Acted to solve problem	Thought about action	No action taken	No problem to solve
British	1273	438	1796	223
Student	23	23	86	11
Asylum seeker	12	5	74	3
Failed asylum seeker	8	1	157	0
Refugee	27	3	104	4
Short-term working	9	12	190	6
Long-term working	31	19	77	8
Other	13	9	37	0

*Table 276: Action taken to solve a local problem for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK (percentages)*

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders with regard to action taken to solve a local problem			
	Acted to solve problem	Thought about action	No action taken	No problem to solve
British	34.1	11.7	48.2	6.0
Student	16.1	16.1	60.1	7.7
Asylum seeker	12.8	5.3	78.7	3.2
Failed asylum seeker	4.8	0.6	94.6	
Refugee	19.6	2.2	75.4	2.9
Short-term working	4.1	5.5	87.6	2.8
Long-term working	23.0	14.1	57.0	5.9
Other	22.0	15.3	62.7	

#### 3.8.4. Trust and neighbourliness

One third of main survey responders trusted most people within their neighbourhood and a further 22% trusted many people (**Table 277** and **Table 278**). In general the percentages were lower for survey responders in the BAME survey with the exception of Indians where 35% trusted most people and a further 25% trusted many people. Neighbourhood trust was low for Africans where 7% trusted most people and 10% trusted

many people, and very low for Other Asians where less than 1% trusted most people and 4% trusted many people in their neighbourhood. Less than 5% of main survey responders reported that they 'do not trust people in neighbourhood'; and this was similar or only slightly higher for Non-British, Indians, Bangladeshis and Pakistanis and Chinese. Around 20% in the Caribbean and Mixed BAME groups did not trust people in the neighbourhood, but approximately one-third of Other Asians and Africans.

*Table 277: Trust for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group (numbers)*

Group	Number of survey responders by trust of people in neighbourhood				
	Most people	Many people	A few people	No trust	Don't know
Main survey (Hull)	1,255	838	1246	184	308
Non-British White	4	69	114	10	26
Mixed	5	3	9	6	3
Indian	7	5	7	1	0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	8	10	17	3	5
Other Asian	1	9	107	74	49
Caribbean	1	3	5	3	4
African	17	25	52	92	73
Chinese	32	9	22	7	22

*Table 278: Trust for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group (percentages)*

Group	Percentage of survey responders by trust of people in neighbourhood				
	Most people	Many people	A few people	No trust	Don't know
Main survey (Hull)	32.8	21.9	32.5	4.8	8.0
Non-British White	1.8	30.9	51.1	4.5	11.7
Mixed	19.2	11.5	34.6	23.1	11.5
Indian	35.0	25.0	35.0	5.0	
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	18.6	23.3	39.5	7.0	11.6
Other Asian	0.4	3.8	44.6	30.8	20.4
Caribbean	6.3	18.8	31.3	18.8	25.0
African	6.6	9.7	20.1	35.5	28.2
Chinese	34.8	9.8	23.9	7.6	23.9

**Table 279** and **Table 280** provide the same information by status in UK. The majority of British survey responders trusted most or many people in their neighbourhood but this was considerably lower for most other groups ranging from 35% for those working long-term in the UK to only 1% for failed asylum seekers. Half of failed asylum seekers did not trust people in their neighbourhood compared to 37% for asylum seekers, 24% for refugees and less than 15% for all other groups and less than 5% for British survey

responders. There was also considerable difference in the percentages stating that they did not know (range 7% for British survey responders to just over 40% for students). There will be many factors that influence the level of trust in the neighbourhood and the relationships will be complex, but it is likely that trust will be associated with inherent nature with regard to trust, social networks and support, and deprivation. Sixty percent of failed asylum seekers are living in the most deprived 20% of geographical areas within Hull, and this is far higher than any other group. It is likely that this will explain some of the low levels of trust, but it may only account for a relatively small level of this trust and there are likely to be many reasons why this level of neighbourhood trust is so low.

*Table 279: Trust for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK (numbers)*

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by trust of people in neighbourhood				
	Most people	Many people	A few people	No trust	Don't know
British	1,249	826	1220	172	274
Student	14	15	38	21	60
Asylum seeker	4	2	19	35	34
Failed asylum seeker	0	1	45	84	34
Refugee	12	14	58	32	15
Short-term working	9	65	102	7	31
Long-term working	15	27	55	16	20
Other	4	11	22	7	14

*Table 280: Trust for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK (percentages)*

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by trust of people in neighbourhood				
	Most people	Many people	A few people	No trust	Don't know
British	33.4	22.1	32.6	4.6	7.3
Student	9.5	10.1	25.7	14.2	40.5
Asylum seeker	4.3	2.1	20.2	37.2	36.2
Failed asylum seeker		0.6	27.4	51.2	20.7
Refugee	9.2	10.7	44.3	24.4	11.5
Short-term working	4.2	30.4	47.7	3.3	14.5
Long-term working	11.3	20.3	41.4	12.0	15.0
Other	6.9	19.0	37.9	12.1	24.1

Over 60% of main survey responders felt that their neighbourhood was a place where neighbours look out for each other (**Table 281**), and over 50% for Indians and Chinese and almost 50% for Non-British White, but the percentages were considerably less for most other BAME groups being particularly low for Africans (13%) and Other Asians (8%).

However, between 40% and 60% for many of the BAME groups reported that they did not know if their neighbourhood was such an area.

*Table 281: Whether neighbours look out for each other or not for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group*

Group	Number and percentage of survey responders by whether survey responder feels neighbours look out for each other					
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
	N	N	N	%	%	%
Main survey (Hull)	2,373	837	641	61.6	21.7	16.6
Non-British White	106	29	91	46.9	12.8	40.3
Mixed	7	8	12	25.9	29.6	44.4
Indian	11	4	5	55.0	20.0	25.0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	13	20	10	30.2	46.5	23.3
Other Asian	21	76	152	8.4	30.5	61.0
Caribbean	3	5	7	20.0	33.3	46.7
African	33	104	126	12.5	39.5	47.9
Chinese	51	10	37	52.0	10.2	37.8

**Table 282** gives the equivalent information by status in UK. For most groups, a high percentage (between 40% and 60%) did not know whether their area was one where neighbours looked out for each other, whereas this was small for British survey responders with only 16% reporting that they did not know. Less than 15% for students, asylum seekers and failed asylum seekers felt that their area was one where neighbours looked out for each other, compared to over 60% of British survey responders.

*Table 282: Whether neighbours look out for each other or not for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK*

Status in UK	Number and percentage of survey responders by whether survey responder feels neighbours look out for each other					
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
	N	N	N	%	%	%
British	2,360	793	612	62.7	21.1	16.3
Student	18	42	90	12.0	28.0	60.0
Asylum seeker	8	33	55	8.3	34.4	57.3
Failed asylum seeker	6	88	75	3.6	52.1	44.4
Refugee	28	41	68	20.4	29.9	49.6
Short-term working	91	31	94	42.1	14.4	43.5
Long-term working	44	31	60	32.6	23.0	44.4
Other	28	15	16	47.5	25.4	27.1

### 3.8.5. Social networks

Survey responders were asked their frequency of talking to family (not counting people who lived with them), friends (who were not family or neighbours) and neighbours (who were not family or friends). Survey responders were asked not to include family and friends who lived with them.

**Table 283** and **Table 284** give the numbers and percentages of survey responders by their frequency of talking to (non-household) family by BAME group. **Table 285** and **Table 286** give the frequency of talking to friends (who are not family or neighbours) and **Table 287** and **Table 288** give the frequency of talking to neighbours (who are not family or friends). All survey responders were included in this analysis, in contrast to **section 3.8.1** to **section 3.8.4** on **page 187** to **page 208** which requested survey responders to give information about their area in which they live and only included those people who had lived in the area for four months or more. Most days was classified as 'every day' or '5 or 6 days a week', weekly was classified as '3 or 4 days a week' or 'once or twice a week', monthly/bi-monthly was classified as 'once or twice a month' or 'once every couple of months' and rarely was classified as 'once or twice a year' or 'not at all in last 12 months'.

Half of survey responders in the main survey spoke to non-household family most days and the majority of the remainder spoke less than daily but still weekly, with 2.6% speaking to family once or twice a year or less frequently. With the exception of Chinese the frequency of speaking to family was slightly less, and Bangladeshis and Pakistanis whilst having a similar percentage speaking to family most days had a higher percentage speaking monthly or less compared to the main survey responders. Approximately one-quarter of Mixed and Indian survey responders spoke to family monthly or less, but this was approximately one-third for Africans and Caribbeans, and almost 65% for Other Asians.

Approximately half or more of survey responders with the exception Non-British Whites spoke to friends most days. Compared to survey responders from the main survey, the percentages were slightly higher for Other Asians, Caribbeans and Africans who had a lower percentage who spoke with family most days. Approximately 70% of Chinese spoke to friends most days and this was a similar figure to the percentage who spoke to family most days. The lowest percentage who spoke to friends most days was for Non-British Whites, but their pattern was similar to that observed earlier for family; whilst fewer spoke to family and friends most days, a high percentage spoke to family and friends weekly.

People tended to speak to neighbours less frequently than family and friends, however, the majority spoke to neighbours at least weekly with the exception of Other Asians (where 83% spoke to neighbours monthly or less) and Africans (where 62% spoke to neighbours monthly or less). This could be related to fluency in English (**Table 24** and **Table 25**).

*Table 283: Frequency of speaking to family by BAME group (numbers)*

BAME group	Number of survey responders by frequency of speaking to family			
	Most days	Weekly	Monthly or bi-monthly	Rarely
Main survey (Hull)	2,098	1,557	270	103
Non-British White	58	181	20	3
Mixed	11	10	6	1
Indian	7	9	5	0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	24	14	9	0
Other Asian	28	67	131	41
Caribbean	7	7	7	0
African	81	145	69	44
Chinese	76	14	8	3

Table 284: Frequency of speaking to family by BAME group (percentages)

BAME group	Percentage of survey responders by frequency of speaking to family			
	Most days	Weekly	Monthly or bi-monthly	Rarely
Main survey (Hull)	52.1	38.7	6.7	2.6
Non-British White	22.1	69.1	7.6	1.1
Mixed	39.3	35.7	21.4	3.6
Indian	33.3	42.9	23.8	
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	51.1	29.8	19.1	
Other Asian	10.5	25.1	49.1	15.4
Caribbean	33.3	33.3	33.3	
African	23.9	42.8	20.4	13.0
Chinese	75.2	13.9	7.9	3.0

Table 285: Frequency of speaking to friends by BAME group (numbers)

BAME group	Number of survey responders by frequency of speaking to friends			
	Most days	Weekly	Monthly or bi-monthly	Rarely
Main survey (Hull)	1,976	1,699	265	82
Non-British White	84	162	15	2
Mixed	14	8	4	2
Indian	10	9	1	1
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	26	17	4	0
Other Asian	168	80	21	1
Caribbean	12	8	1	0
African	189	97	23	32
Chinese	68	23	1	4

Table 286: Frequency of speaking to friends by BAME group (percentages)

BAME group	Percentage of survey responders by frequency of speaking to friends			
	Most days	Weekly	Monthly or bi-monthly	Rarely
Main survey (Hull)	49.1	42.2	6.6	2.0
Non-British White	31.9	61.6	5.7	0.8
Mixed	50.0	28.6	14.3	7.1
Indian	47.6	42.9	4.8	4.8
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	55.3	36.2	8.5	
Other Asian	62.2	29.6	7.8	0.4
Caribbean	57.1	38.1	4.8	
African	55.4	28.4	6.7	9.4
Chinese	70.8	24.0	1.0	4.2

Table 287: Frequency of speaking to neighbours by BAME group (numbers)

BAME group	Number of survey responders by frequency of speaking to neighbours			
	Most days	Weekly	Monthly or bi-monthly	Rarely
Main survey (Hull)	1,014	2,182	607	211
Non-British White	57	169	22	14
Mixed	5	12	4	5
Indian	4	11	4	2
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	9	19	16	4
Other Asian	7	39	94	129
Caribbean	3	8	9	0
African	45	86	124	86
Chinese	39	34	12	14

Table 288: Frequency of speaking to neighbours by BAME group (percentages)

BAME group	Percentage of survey responders by frequency of speaking to neighbours			
	Most days	Weekly	Monthly or bi-monthly	Rarely
Main survey (Hull)	25.3	54.4	15.1	5.3
Non-British White	21.8	64.5	8.4	5.3
Mixed	19.2	46.2	15.4	19.2
Indian	19.0	52.4	19.0	9.5
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	18.8	39.6	33.3	8.3
Other Asian	2.6	14.5	34.9	48.0
Caribbean	15.0	40.0	45.0	
African	13.2	25.2	36.4	25.2
Chinese	39.4	34.3	12.1	14.1

Table 289 to Table 294 give the equivalent information by status in UK.

Less than 10% of British survey responders spoke to family monthly or less frequently, but this was higher for all survey responders, in particular, failed asylum seekers (62%), asylum seeker (55%), refugees (43%), students (27%) and those working long-term in the UK (21%).

Less than 10% of British survey responders spoke to friends monthly or less and this was very similar to the percentage for speaking to family. However, a lower percentage of survey responders from the BAME survey spoke to friends monthly or less frequently with the exception asylum seekers and failed asylum seekers (both 18%) and refugees (16%).

Only those working short-term in the UK had a lower percentage than British survey responders for speaking to neighbours monthly or less. Almost 60% of failed asylum

seekers, one-third of asylum seekers and refugees, one-quarter of students and 18% of those with “other” status in the UK rarely spoke to their neighbours, having spoken to their neighbours once or twice a year or had not spoken to their neighbours in the last 12 months. **Table 26** and **Table 27** have previously shown that the fluency in English is relatively low for some groups. However, interestingly around 40% of failed asylum seekers and those working short-term in the UK rate their fluency in English as 8-10 on a scale of 0 being fluent and 10 relating to not speaking English at all, but the percentages who rarely speak to neighbours is very different (58% and 4% respectively). English fluency levels are also relatively low for asylum seekers, refugees and those with “other” status in the UK.

*Table 289: Frequency of speaking to family by status in UK (numbers)*

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by frequency of speaking to family			
	Most days	Weekly	Monthly or bi-monthly	Rarely
British	2,088	1,500	255	93
Student	53	70	39	6
Asylum seeker	17	36	48	17
Failed asylum seeker	15	60	74	49
Refugee	53	38	47	23
Short-term working	52	165	30	2
Long-term working	36	87	26	6
Other	33	23	7	2

*Table 290: Frequency of speaking to family by status in UK (percentages)*

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by frequency of speaking to family			
	Most days	Weekly	Monthly or bi-monthly	Rarely
British	53.0	38.1	6.5	2.4
Student	31.5	41.7	23.2	3.6
Asylum seeker	14.4	30.5	40.7	14.4
Failed asylum seeker	7.6	30.3	37.4	24.7
Refugee	32.9	23.6	29.2	14.3
Short-term working	20.9	66.3	12.0	0.8
Long-term working	23.2	56.1	16.8	3.9
Other	50.8	35.4	10.8	3.1

Table 291: Frequency of speaking to friends by status in UK (numbers)

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by frequency of speaking to friends			
	Most days	Weekly	Monthly or bi-monthly	Rarely
British	1,915	1,664	263	83
Student	125	31	8	2
Asylum seeker	59	40	16	6
Failed asylum seeker	113	49	11	24
Refugee	103	32	16	10
Short-term working	82	154	13	1
Long-term working	75	75	4	2
Other	40	20	4	2

Table 292: Frequency of speaking to friends by status in UK (percentages)

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by frequency of speaking to friends			
	Most days	Weekly	Monthly or bi-monthly	Rarely
British	48.8	42.4	6.7	2.1
Student	75.3	18.7	4.8	1.2
Asylum seeker	48.8	33.1	13.2	5.0
Failed asylum seeker	57.4	24.9	5.6	12.2
Refugee	64.0	19.9	9.9	6.2
Short-term working	32.8	61.6	5.2	0.4
Long-term working	48.1	48.1	2.6	1.3
Other	60.6	30.3	6.1	3.0

Table 293: Frequency of speaking to neighbours by status in UK (numbers)

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by frequency of speaking to neighbours			
	Most days	Weekly	Monthly or bi-monthly	Rarely
British	1,028	2,109	596	187
Student	20	58	44	45
Asylum seeker	8	23	46	41
Failed asylum seeker	1	23	60	114
Refugee	22	39	49	51
Short-term working	51	167	22	10
Long-term working	24	71	50	11
Other	13	23	17	12

Table 294: Frequency of speaking to neighbours by status in UK (percentages)

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by frequency of speaking to neighbours			
	Most days	Weekly	Monthly or bi-monthly	Rarely
British	26.2	53.8	15.2	4.8
Student	12.0	34.7	26.3	26.9
Asylum seeker	6.8	19.5	39.0	34.7
Failed asylum seeker	0.5	11.6	30.3	57.6
Refugee	13.7	24.2	30.4	31.7
Short-term working	20.4	66.8	8.8	4.0
Long-term working	15.4	45.5	32.1	7.1
Other	20.0	35.4	26.2	18.5

As noted earlier, there were differences in the frequency of speaking to family, friends and neighbours. There were exceptions, but in general, survey responders from the main survey spoke more frequently to family than survey responders from the BAME survey, and the reverse for frequently of speaking to friends. Therefore, presenting the information separately does not assess social isolation. In order to assess this, the responses from the three questions were combined. The group talked to most frequently was used to assess isolation. For instance, if a person spoke to family 'once or twice a week', spoke to friends '3 or 4 days per week, and spoke to neighbours 'once or twice a month' then their combined response was classified as '3 or 4 days per week' as the survey responder spoke to at least one of the three types of people '3 or 4 days per week'. **Table 295** and **Table 296** present the combined information by BAME group. Survey responders were asked not to include frequency of talking to either family or friends with whom they lived. Therefore, there might not be as much social isolation as anticipated if considering the questions alone without taking into consideration the number of people in the household. However, there is no way of knowing if household members communicate and the extent of the friendship, if any.

It can be seen that relatively few people spoke to family, friends and neighbours monthly or less having spoken to family or friends or neighbours at least weekly. Forty-nine main survey responders spoke to family, friends and neighbours monthly or less frequently (less than 2%). Over 4% of Other Asian and over 10% of African survey responders spoke to family, friends and neighbours monthly or less. The percentages were also 5% or more for Mixed and Indian survey responders, but there was only one person who spoke to family, friends and neighbours monthly or less and with such small numbers, the percentages could be very misleading. Therefore, there is insufficient information to examine social isolation for these groups.

Of the 49 main survey responders who spoke to family, friends and neighbours monthly or less, two did not specify how many other adults lived in their household and of the remaining 47 people, 13 lived alone so it would appear that the remaining 34 people whilst speaking to family, friends and neighbours infrequently lived with at least one other adult.

From **Table 50**, the majority of main survey responders lived adults who were related to them, so it is likely that they communicate frequently with others.

The other two groups with a relatively high percentage who spoke infrequently with others were examined, although the numbers were still relatively low for Other Asians. Of the 11 Other Asians who spoke infrequently to family, friends and neighbours, three did not specify how many other adults lived in their household and of the remaining eight people, two lived alone and six lived with other adults in the household. Of the 36 Africans who spoke to family, friends and neighbours infrequently, two did not specify how many adults lived in their household and of the remaining 34 people, two lived alone and 32 lived with at least one other adult. Having examined the relationships of the other adults in the households (**Table 50**), a relatively high percentage of Other Asians and Africans lived with adults not related to them. It is not possible to know whether these other adults are at one extreme very good friends or are at the other extreme with no communication between them. Therefore, it is difficult to say how socially isolated these survey responders are, but it is likely that there are a small percentage who are very socially isolated who rarely communicate with family, friends and neighbours, and either live alone or live with other adults who lived entirely separate lives and communicate little. Social support in **section 3.8.6** on **page 223** sheds further light on this issue.

*Table 295: Frequency of speaking to family, friends and neighbours by BAME group (numbers)*

BAME group	Number of survey responders by frequency of speaking to family, friends and neighbours (most frequently talked to group)			
	Most days	Weekly	Monthly or bi-monthly	Rarely
Main survey (Hull)	2,986	1,012	40	9
Non-British White	136	123	4	0
Mixed	17	9	1	1
Indian	13	7	1	0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	34	14	0	0
Other Asian	178	82	10	1
Caribbean	14	7	0	0
African	209	98	11	25
Chinese	85	14	0	2

*Table 296: Frequency of speaking to family, friends and neighbours by BAME group (percentages)*

BAME group	Percentage of survey responders by frequency of speaking to family, friends and neighbours (most frequently talked to group)			
	Most days	Weekly	Monthly or bi-monthly	Rarely
Main survey (Hull)	73.8	25.0	1.0	0.2
Non-British White	51.7	46.8	1.5	
Mixed	60.7	32.1	3.6	3.6
Indian	61.9	33.3	4.8	
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	70.8	29.2		
Other Asian	65.7	30.3	3.7	0.4
Caribbean	66.7	33.3		
African	60.9	28.6	3.2	7.3
Chinese	84.2	13.9		2.0

**Table 297** and **Table 298** provide the equivalent information by status in the UK.

Three percent or less of students and those working both short-term and long-term in the UK spoke to family, friends and neighbours monthly or less frequently which was similar to the British survey responders. The percentage was slightly higher for those with “other” status in UK (5%) but the actual number of people was very small – only three. The numbers were also higher for refugees (16; 10%), failed asylum seekers (22; 11%) and asylum seekers (16; 13%). There are between 5% and 10% of failed asylum seekers, asylum seekers and refugees who are particularly socially isolated who only rarely speak to non-household family, friends and neighbours. Some of these people will live with family or friends so not be as social isolated as suggested in **Table 298**. The relationship between the other adults living in the household is given in **Table 54**. Where the numbers were more than ten, the number of adults in the household was examined further in relation to the frequency of speaking to family, friends and neighbours.

Of the 46 British who speak with family, friends and neighbours monthly or less frequently, two did not specify how many other adults lived in their household and of the remaining 44 people, 12 lived alone and the remaining 36 lived with at least one other adult. From **Table 54**, the majority of British survey responders lived with adults related to them so it is likely that there is communication with other members of the family who are living in the household.

Of the 16 asylum seekers who spoke infrequently with non-household family, friends and neighbours, one did not specify how many adults lived in their household and of the remaining 15, two lived alone and 13 lived with at least one other adult. Of the 22 failed asylum seekers, three did not specify the number of adults in the household and of the remaining 21 people, one lived alone and 20 lived with at least one other adult. Nine of the 16 refugees who spoke to non-household family, friends and neighbours infrequently

did not specify how many adults lived in their household, and of the remaining five people, three lived alone and two lived with at least one other adult. From **Table 54**, it is possible that many of these asylum seekers and refugees lived with people who were not related to them and it is possible that there could be mixed levels of communication between other people within the household.

*Table 297: Frequency of speaking to family, friends and neighbours by status in UK (numbers)*

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by frequency of speaking to family, friends and neighbours (most frequently talked to group)			
	Most days	Weekly	Monthly or bi-monthly	Rarely
British	2,921	987	38	8
Student	135	28	3	2
Asylum seeker	65	40	11	5
Failed asylum seeker	118	59	2	20
Refugee	116	31	6	10
Short-term working	127	120	4	0
Long-term working	84	69	3	0
Other	48	15	2	1

*Table 298: Frequency of speaking to family, friends and neighbours by status in UK (percentages)*

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by frequency of speaking to family, friends and neighbours (most frequently talked to group)			
	Most days	Weekly	Monthly or bi-monthly	Rarely
British	73.9	25.0	1.0	0.2
Student	80.4	16.7	1.8	1.2
Asylum seeker	53.7	33.1	9.1	4.1
Failed asylum seeker	59.3	29.6	1.0	10.1
Refugee	71.2	19.0	3.7	6.1
Short-term working	50.6	47.8	1.6	
Long-term working	53.8	44.2	1.9	
Other	72.7	22.7	3.0	1.5

Survey responders were asked how many relatives and friends who they felt close to, lived within a 15-20 minute walk or a 5-10 drive (**Table 299** and **Table 300**). Survey responders were asked not to include people who lived with them.

The percentage of survey responders who had no close relatives or friends who lived nearby was 17% for main survey responders and was similar or slightly lower for

Bangladeshi and Pakistani, Mixed and Indian survey responders. However, this percentage was slightly higher for Chinese (22%) and considerably higher for Africans (30%) and Other Asians (58%). Caribbeans and Non-British White survey responders were more likely to have family and friends nearby with only 10% and 4% respectively having no family or friends living nearby.

*Table 299: Number of close relatives or friends who live nearby by BAME group (numbers)*

BAME group	Number of survey responders by number of close relatives or friends who live nearby			
	None	One or two	Three or four	Five or more
Main survey (Hull)	683	1,499	982	859
Non-British White	11	43	62	146
Mixed	4	9	12	2
Indian	3	6	8	4
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	8	13	18	10
Other Asian	156	51	38	23
Caribbean	2	6	7	5
African	103	112	83	43
Chinese	22	20	35	23

*Table 300: Number of close relatives or friends who live nearby by BAME group (percentages)*

BAME group	Percentage of survey responders by number of close relatives or friends who live nearby			
	None	One or two	Three or four	Five or more
Main survey (Hull)	17.0	37.3	24.4	21.4
Non-British White	4.2	16.4	23.7	55.7
Mixed	14.8	33.3	44.4	7.4
Indian	14.3	28.6	38.1	19.0
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	16.3	26.5	36.7	20.4
Other Asian	58.2	19.0	14.2	8.6
Caribbean	10.0	30.0	35.0	25.0
African	30.2	32.8	24.3	12.6
Chinese	22.0	20.0	35.0	23.0

**Table 301** and **Table 302** give the equivalent information by status in the UK. Over 40% of refugees, 50% of failed asylum seekers and 57% of asylum seekers did not live within 15-20 minute walk or 5-10 minutes drive of non-household family and friends with whom they felt close. This was more than twice the percentage for British survey responders (17%). The percentage was just over 20% for students and those with “other” status in the UK, but considerably less (5%) for those working short-term in the UK. Furthermore, more than half of all those working short-term in the UK had five or more close relatives or friends who lived nearby and this percentage was twice as high as any other group with the exception of students where the percentage was 29%.

Table 301: Number of close relatives or friends who live nearby by status in UK (numbers)

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by number of close relatives or friends who live nearby			
	None	One or two	Three or four	Five or more
British	662	1,456	969	845
Student	35	30	54	48
Asylum seeker	68	20	23	9
Failed asylum seeker	97	57	40	4
Refugee	71	55	19	17
Short-term working	12	37	68	133
Long-term working	26	46	47	36
Other	16	23	11	15

Table 302: Number of close relatives or friends who live nearby by status in UK (percentages)

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by number of close relatives or friends who live nearby			
	None	One or two	Three or four	Five or more
British	16.8	37.0	24.6	21.5
Student	21.0	18.0	32.3	28.7
Asylum seeker	56.7	16.7	19.2	7.5
Failed asylum seeker	49.0	28.8	20.2	2.0
Refugee	43.8	34.0	11.7	10.5
Short-term working	4.8	14.8	27.2	53.2
Long-term working	16.8	29.7	30.3	23.2
Other	24.6	35.4	16.9	23.1

### 3.8.6. Social support

Survey responders were also asked if they had someone they could ask for help if they were ill in bed and needed help at home. This included people who lived with them. They were asked the relationship of that person to them. Between 4% and 5% had no-one they felt they could ask for help if they were ill in bed (**Table 303** and **Table 304**) except for Mixed and Indian survey responders where the percentages were higher (7% and 10% respectively) but based on small numbers (only two people for each group) and except for Non-British White survey responders where only 1% said that they had no-one to ask for help. However, in addition, approximately 9% stated that they were not sure if they had anyone to help or not, with the percentage being higher for Non-British White (13%), Indian (14%), Bangladeshi and Pakistani (18%) and Chinese (19%) survey responders.

Table 303: Help at home available ill in bed by BAME group (numbers)

BAME group	Number of survey responders by whether they was someone to help at home if survey responder was ill in bed		
	Yes	No	Don't know
Main survey (Hull)	3,484	152	374
Non-British White	220	3	34
Mixed	25	2	1
Indian	16	2	3
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	37	2	8
Other Asian	232	11	24
Caribbean	18	1	2
African	289	16	33
Chinese	75	4	18

Table 304: Help at home available ill in bed by BAME group (percentages)

BAME group	Percentage of survey responders by whether they was someone to help at home if survey responder was ill in bed		
	Yes	No	Don't know
Main survey (Hull)	86.9	3.8	9.3
Non-British White	85.6	1.2	13.2
Mixed	89.3	7.1	3.6
Indian	76.2	9.5	14.3
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	78.7	4.3	17.0
Other Asian	86.9	4.1	9.0
Caribbean	85.7	4.8	9.5
African	85.5	4.7	9.8
Chinese	77.3	4.1	18.6

**Table 305** and **Table 306** give the equivalent information by status in the UK. Between 80% and 90% of people had someone they could call upon to help if they were ill in bed with the exception of students (71%) and asylum seekers (69%), and for failed asylum seekers the percentage who had someone to help was the highest at 94%. Six percent or less had no-one to help at home if they were ill in bed with the exception of asylum seekers where the percentage was double this at 13%. However, there was, for some groups, a considerable percentage who did not know if they could ask someone for help. This was lowest for failed asylum seekers (2%), refugees (7%) and British (9%) and highest for those working short-term in the UK (17%), asylum seekers (18%) and students (23%).

Table 305: Help at home available ill in bed by status in UK (numbers)

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by whether they was someone to help at home if survey responder was ill in bed
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	Yes	No	Don't know
British	3,438	137	340
Student	117	10	37
Asylum seeker	83	16	22
Failed asylum seeker	183	7	4
Refugee	141	7	12
Short-term working	198	5	42
Long-term working	130	1	24
Other	56	4	7

Table 306: Help at home available ill in bed by status in UK (percentages)

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by whether they was someone to help at home if survey responder was ill in bed		
	Yes	No	Don't know
British	87.8	3.5	8.7
Student	71.3	6.1	22.6
Asylum seeker	68.6	13.2	18.2
Failed asylum seeker	94.3	3.6	2.1
Refugee	88.1	4.4	7.5
Short-term working	80.8	2.0	17.1
Long-term working	83.9	0.6	15.5
Other	83.6	6.0	10.4

However, when survey responders were then asked to specify the person they would ask for help there were some discrepancies as there were a number of people who had stated they did not have anyone to help but then specified an individual. Therefore, the number of people who said that they would ask the specified person and the percentage out of all survey responders was calculated rather than calculating the percentage out of the number of people answering the question. **Table 307** gives the numbers and **Table 308** gives the percentages with the denominator specified. People can specify more than one type of person or group to help, so the responses will add up to more than 100%. There will be a number of influential factors such as age, if the survey responder has a wife, husband or partner, length of time lived at address, willingness to involve community, voluntary and other organisations, etc. Nevertheless, there is a substantial difference in the responders among the BAME groups.

Table 307: Person who is asked to help if ill in bed and need help at home by BAME group (numbers)

BAME group	Number of survey responders by person who is asked to help if ill in bed and need help at home						
	Partner	Other household member	Relative outside home	Friend	Neighbour	Community or voluntary organisation	Prefer not to ask for help
Main survey	2,581	1,298	2,623	1,999	1,009	227	493
Non-British White	151	180	129	240	154	128	14
Mixed	16	12	14	21	9	9	0
Indian	10	7	10	10	2	1	2
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	19	25	24	28	10	8	4
Other Asian	45	75	23	224	20	42	5
Caribbean	9	13	12	16	8	5	0
African	100	200	109	192	45	73	13
Chinese	46	33	55	51	20	21	12

Table 308: Person who is asked to help if ill in bed and need help at home by BAME group (percentages)

BAME group	Percentage of survey responders by person who is asked to help if ill in bed and need help at home						
	Partner	Other household member	Relative outside home	Friend	Neighbour	Community or voluntary organisation	Prefer not to ask for help
Main survey	63.2	31.8	64.2	48.9	24.7	5.6	12.1
Non-British White	57.0	67.9	48.7	90.6	58.1	48.3	5.3
Mixed	55.2	41.4	48.3	72.4	31.0	31.0	0.0
Indian	47.6	33.3	47.6	47.6	9.5	4.8	9.5
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	38.8	51.0	49.0	57.1	20.4	16.3	8.2
Other Asian	16.6	27.7	8.5	82.7	7.4	15.5	1.8
Caribbean	42.9	61.9	57.1	76.2	38.1	23.8	0.0
African	28.7	57.5	31.3	55.2	12.9	21.0	3.7
Chinese	45.1	32.4	53.9	50.0	19.6	20.6	11.8

**Table 309** and **Table 310** provide the equivalent information by status in the UK. Due to the discrepancies in responses between available help and specifying the person who would help, the percentages are out of all survey responders rather than the number

answering the question. There is a substantial difference in the percentages among the groups, with 64% of British survey responders asking their partner for help if ill in bed compared to 6% for failed asylum seekers, and 6% of British survey responders asking community or voluntary organisations for help compared to 48% of those working short-term in the UK.

*Table 309: Person who is asked to help if ill in bed and need help at home by status in UK (numbers)*

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by person who is asked to help if ill in bed and need help at home						
	Partner	Other household member	Relative outside home	Friend	Neighbour	Community or voluntary organisation	Prefer not to ask for help
British	2,535	1,280	2,634	1,939	996	234	486
Student	56	90	69	120	19	20	9
Asylum seeker	21	47	13	71	9	25	7
Failed asylum seeker	15	78	4	135	3	21	1
Refugee	50	52	38	105	27	42	8
Short-term working	117	160	109	223	141	121	10
Long-term working	96	87	68	125	49	32	10
Other	46	32	32	40	15	19	7

*Table 310: Person who is asked to help if ill in bed and need help at home by status in UK (percentages)*

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by person who is asked to help if ill in bed and need help at home						
	Partner	Other household member	Relative outside home	Friend	Neighbour	Community or voluntary organisation	Prefer not to ask for help
British	63.6	32.1	66.1	48.6	25.0	5.9	12.2
Student	33.3	53.6	41.1	71.4	11.3	11.9	5.4
Asylum seeker	17.2	38.5	10.7	58.2	7.4	20.5	5.7
Failed asylum seeker	7.5	39.2	2.0	67.8	1.5	10.6	0.5
Refugee	29.8	31.0	22.6	62.5	16.1	25.0	4.8
Short-term working	46.1	63.0	42.9	87.8	55.5	47.6	3.9
Long-term working	61.5	55.8	43.6	80.1	31.4	20.5	6.4
Other	67.6	47.1	47.1	58.8	22.1	27.9	10.3

Survey responders were asked how many people, if any, they felt they could turn to for comfort and support if they had a serious crisis. Around 90% of more of main survey responders and BAME survey responders with the exception of the Mixed BAME group had at least one person they could turn to in a crisis (**Table 311** and **Table 312**). Non-British White and Other Asian survey responders had the highest percentage (97%) of having at least one person available for support. Chinese had one of the highest percentages with fewer than three people to turn to for support (39%) followed by Indians (29%), Africans (27%) and Mixed (24%) survey responders.

*Table 311: Number of people to turn to in a crisis by BAME group (numbers)*

BAME group	Number of survey responders by number of people to turn to in a crisis					
	None	1 – 2	3 – 5	6 – 9	10 – 14	15+
Main survey (Hull)	182	484	1,178	890	663	650
Non-British White	7	24	86	96	44	8
Mixed	5	2	13	4	2	3
Indian	1	5	7	4	3	1
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	4	7	18	8	7	5
Other Asian	9	55	145	32	23	7
Caribbean	2	3	4	4	1	7
African	38	57	133	40	25	55
Chinese	11	29	36	11	5	10

*Table 312: Number of people to turn to in a crisis by BAME group (percentages)*

BAME group	Percentage of survey responders by number of people to turn to in a crisis					
	None	1 – 2	3 – 5	6 – 9	10 – 14	15+
Main survey (Hull)	4.5	12.0	29.1	22.0	16.4	16.1
Non-British White	2.6	9.1	32.5	36.2	16.6	3.0
Mixed	17.2	6.9	44.8	13.8	6.9	10.3
Indian	4.8	23.8	33.3	19.0	14.3	4.8
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	8.2	14.3	36.7	16.3	14.3	10.2
Other Asian	3.3	20.3	53.5	11.8	8.5	2.6
Caribbean	9.5	14.3	19.0	19.0	4.8	33.3
African	10.9	16.4	38.2	11.5	7.2	15.8
Chinese	10.8	28.4	35.3	10.8	4.9	9.8

**Table 313** and **Table 314** give the equivalent information by status in UK. Sixteen percent of refugees, 12% of students and 10% of people with “other” status in the UK had no-one to turn to for support in a crisis, and this was considerably higher than the British survey responders (4%). Failed asylum seekers and those working short-term in the UK had less than 2% stating that they had no-one to turn to in a crisis. From **Table 289** to **Table 294**, it appears that those working short-term in the UK tend to talk relatively frequently to

family, friends and neighbours with none of them talking rarely to all three of these groups of people, and they tend to have a number of close friends and relatives who live nearby. Therefore, it is not surprising that those working short-term in the UK will also have a number of people that they can turn to in a crisis. However, failed asylum seekers do not seem to have the same level of social networks, with almost 10% rarely speaking to family, friends and neighbours (**Table 298**) and almost half not having any (non-household) family or friends that they feel close to who live nearby (**Table 302**). As noted earlier, many failed asylum seekers tend to live with a number of other, often not related, adults (**Table 54**). Therefore, whilst they may not have many non-household friends and family nearby, they appear to be able to rely on those within the household for support.

*Table 313: Number of people to turn to in a crisis by status in UK (numbers)*

Status in UK	Number of survey responders by number of people to turn to in a crisis					
	None	1 – 2	3 – 5	6 – 9	10 – 14	15+
British	167	436	1,148	879	658	663
Student	20	33	51	24	13	25
Asylum seeker	11	34	46	13	7	11
Failed asylum seeker	4	44	126	18	5	2
Refugee	27	34	70	14	16	7
Short-term working	15	22	84	83	41	9
Long-term working	3	26	57	35	18	17
Other	7	17	20	14	5	5

*Table 314: Number of people to turn to in a crisis by status in UK (percentages)*

Status in UK	Percentage of survey responders by number of people to turn to in a crisis					
	None	1 – 2	3 – 5	6 – 9	10 – 14	15+
British	4.2	11.0	29.1	22.2	16.7	16.8
Student	12.0	19.9	30.7	14.5	7.8	15.1
Asylum seeker	9.0	27.9	37.7	10.7	5.7	9.0
Failed asylum seeker	2.0	22.1	63.3	9.0	2.5	1.0
Refugee	16.1	20.2	41.7	8.3	9.5	4.2
Short-term working	5.9	8.7	33.1	32.7	16.1	3.5
Long-term working	1.9	16.7	36.5	22.4	11.5	10.9
Other	10.3	25.0	29.4	20.6	7.4	7.4

#### **4. Conclusions**

It is not known whether the survey responders in the BAME survey are representative of the BAME population of Hull. Certainly, from the survey and other earlier findings from the 2001 Census, the BAME population in Hull is concentrated in West Locality with over half of the BAME survey responders living in either Myton or Newland wards. However, it is clear that there are different groups of people who have different health-related needs.

Whilst there were numerous differences in health and health-related behaviour among the different BAME groups and in relation to the status in the UK, there tended to be a few evident patterns particularly in relation to status in the UK.

Unsurprisingly, asylum seekers, failed asylum seekers and refugees tended to have the poorest physical, dental and mental health. Health-related behaviour was worse for some risk factors such as smoking and exercise, but better for some risk factors such as diet, alcohol and obesity. Incomes were very low, and the majority lived in the most deprived areas of Hull, and felt much more unsafe in their area compared to other survey responders. Social networks and support were both relatively low for asylum seekers and refugees. However, whilst social networks appeared to be relatively poor for failed asylum seekers, their levels of social support were one of the highest as many lived in households with a large number of other adults.

Although people working in the UK short-term tended to have the best health, they tended to have one of the worst health-related behaviour for smoking, alcohol consumption and diet with obesity and exercise rates being comparable to the main survey responders.

Students in the BAME survey also had good health which will be associated with their younger age distribution. They tended to have better health-related behaviour for smoking, diet, alcohol consumption, exercise and obesity. It is possible that British students do not have such good health-related behaviour especially in relation to alcohol consumption.

British survey responders tended to have higher incomes, and social support and networks compared to non-British survey responders. As British survey responders tended to be older, health status was poorer than students and those working short-term in the UK, but better than asylum seekers and refugees. Those working long-term in the UK tended to have similar characteristics to British survey responders for many of the demographic, health, health-related behaviour and social aspects examined.

As three-quarters of the Non-British White survey responders were working short-term in the UK and a further 14% were working long-term in the UK, the findings for the Non-British White survey responders were similar to those the people who were working short-term in the UK.

Similarly, as just over 60% of Other Asians were asylum seekers or failed asylum seekers and a further 30% were refugees, their characteristics tended to be similar to asylum

seekers and refugees. Thirty-six percent of Africans were asylum seekers or failed asylum seekers, 14% were refugees, 21% were students and 19% were working either short-term or long-term in the UK. So there was more of a mix in relation to status in the UK for Africans, but in general their characteristics were similar to those for asylum seekers and refugees.

However, there was considerable variability in status in the UK for Mixed, Indian, Bangladeshi and Pakistani, Caribbean and Chinese survey responders. As a result, the pattern in terms of health status, health-related behaviour and social capital was more complex, with the effects of the different groups (British, students, asylum seekers and refugees, those working short-term in the UK and those working long-term in the UK) balancing out to a certain extent. Compared to main survey responders, the health or health-related behaviour was worse for the following:

- Chinese tended to have poorer physical health.
- Whilst daily smoking rates for Mixed BAME survey responders were comparable to main survey responders, a much higher percentage smoked occasionally.
- Bangladeshis and Pakistanis tended to have slightly poorer diets.
- Exercise levels were poorer for Indians.
- Indians had the highest prevalence of overweight and obesity when both these categories were combined, but this was due to a higher percentage of overweight individuals rather than obese individuals.
- Caribbeans also had a higher prevalence of overweight and obesity, and this was of more concern as the prevalence was higher in the obesity category (although absolute numbers small).

The physical and dental health status of asylum seekers and refugees is poor, but even poorer for failed asylum seekers. The mental health status for these three groups is even poorer, with one-third of failed asylum seekers stating that they were “so unhappy that life was not worthwhile”. The prevalence of smoking is higher for asylum seekers and much higher for failed asylum seekers compared to the main survey responders. Health services, particularly mental health services and dental services, and smoking cessation services need to be in place which can support asylum seekers and refugees, many of whom speak poor English.

Whilst the general health of those who are working short-term in the UK is relatively good, their health-related behaviour is much worse than most other BAME survey responder groups. As they are working short-term in the UK, it is likely that the majority will not come into contact with health services or other services such as smoking cessation. However, this may not be the case for all individuals and some may stay longer than anticipated. Health promotion activity may need to examine this group in more detail. Lack of fluency in English may also be a problem within this group.

## **5. References**

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## **6. Further Information**

For further information on the main survey, the BAME survey and the Gypsy and Traveller survey, and more information about Hull and health inequalities, and other surveys completed in Hull by the Public Health Intelligence team, see [www.hulljsna.com](http://www.hulljsna.com)

## **Appendix A**

### ***Survey methodology***

#### *Main survey*

The consultation was undertaken using a questionnaire that was designed by the Hull PCT in conjunction with officers from SMSR Limited. The consultation was conducted over a 3 month period which began in February 2007 and was completed in April 2007.

Initially, interviews were to be undertaken with a minority of questionnaires left for self-completion at a later date. However, when piloted the majority of residents preferred to complete the questionnaire in their own time, as interviews took approximately 30 minutes to complete. Furthermore, many of the interviews that were started were aborted before they reached the end in the pilot survey due to the length of the questionnaire.

As a result in the main survey, the majority of questionnaires were self-completed rather than completed through interview. An SMSR interviewer made contact with a resident by knocking on their door and explaining the purpose of the visit. If the resident fulfilled the quota requirement and was willing to complete a questionnaire, a questionnaire was left for self-completion with the interviewer arranging a pick up time and day that was convenient for the respondent. This gave the respondent as much time as they felt they needed to complete the survey and if they had any questions or difficulties the interviewer was on hand at the collection stage of the process.

A letter signed by Wendy Richardson, the Director of Public Health, was also issued with each questionnaire which explained the validity and purpose of the project and included an SMSR freephone number in case anyone wanted to further check the validity as well as a contact telephone number at the PCT.

A blank envelope was also provided so that the completed questionnaire was not exposed to the interviewer as the content of the questionnaire did cover sensitive issues in part. This was to reassure the respondents and to help maximise response rates. A freepost envelope was also provided if requested so that the questionnaire could be sent back to SMSR if a collection time could not be agreed.

The fieldwork was co-ordinated at ward level and streets were chosen in advance to ensure a representative sample from across the city, with quota sampling being used.

The methodology was a success, as approximately one in every three calls (providing the resident matched the required quota) resulted in a completed survey. Residents were very willing to spare the time. With just over 100,000 occupied households in Hull, this meant that approximately one in eight households were approached to participate in the survey, with ultimately one in approximately 25 households completing a questionnaire.

There were a relatively minor number of calls to SMSR and the PCT to check the validity of the survey. The PCT received 34 telephone calls, which mainly consisted of queries about the collection of the questionnaires (15), checking if the survey was genuine (9) and relating to concerns/sensitivity of the questions (6). SMSR dealt with a similar number of telephone calls, and perhaps slightly more related to the collection of the questionnaires.

As quotas started to fill towards the very end of the projects it was obvious that young males were not being picked up as frequently as other target groups and therefore SMSR interviewers approached venues such as leisure centres, offices and pubs to hand out the questionnaires, this proved an effective way for closing these hard to reach quotas.

A total of 4,113 surveys were completed. The surveys were undertaken across all areas of the City and a near representative split of age, gender and geography was achieved based on local population data, and a reasonably representative sample based on gender, geography and employment status based on statistics from the 2001 Census. A small number were found to have postcodes slightly outside the Hull area, and were excluded from the analysis.

### *BAME survey*

The consultation was undertaken using a questionnaire that was designed by the Hull PCT in conjunction with officers from SMSR Limited. The consultation was conducted over a 3 month period which began in February 2007 and was completed in April 2007.

Due to the nature of the target group SMSR approached this in two ways.

One involved an SMSR interviewer making contact with a resident by knocking on their door, then explaining the purpose of the visit, leaving the questionnaire and arranging a pick up time and day that was convenient for the respondent. This gave the respondent as much time as they felt they needed to complete the survey and if they had any questions or difficulties the interviewer was on hand at the collection stage of the process. This accounted for around 30% of the sample. SMSR used three interviewers for this aspect of the project – all of whom had a non-English background. The three interviewers were of Polish, Indian and Kurdish background.

The second approach used a local organisation called HANA (Humber All Nations Alliance). HANA have strong connections across the city of Hull with all non-English communities and an agreement was made with HANA to distribute and collect questionnaire with all the different BAME communities within Hull.

A letter signed by Wendy Richardson was also issued with each questionnaire which explained the validity and purpose of the project and included an SMSR freephone number in case anyone wanted to further check the validity.

A blank envelope was also provided so that the completed questionnaire was not exposed to the interviewer as the content of the questionnaire did cover sensitive issues in part. This was to reassure the respondents and to help maximise response rates. A freepost

envelope was also provided if requested so that the questionnaire could be sent back to SMSR if a collection time could not be agreed.

It should be noted that both these methodology were a success, as approximately one in every three SMSR calls resulted in a completed survey and because of the hard work and reputation of HANA they received very little negativity or resistant to the survey. Residents were very willing to spare the time.

No specific quotas (in terms of obtaining a total number of questionnaires completed by specific groups, e.g. gender, age, geography) were set for the BAME sample, however, in conjunction with HANA it was agreed that every different community within Hull would be targeted. To match the profile of the City there was a greater focus on Kurdish and Polish residents.

A total of 1,216 surveys were completed. A small number of survey responders did not have a postcode that was within the Hull boundary and were excluded. There were a further 13 people who state that they were White British as their ethnic group, and they were excluded from the BAME survey. This left 1,163 survey responders for analysis which was more than the initial target of 950.

## Appendix B

### *Quota sampling for main survey*

#### *Original gender/area/age quota*

Quota for men	North Carr (Bransholme)	North Carr (Kings Park)	Northern	East	Park	Riverside (East)	Riverside (West)	West	Wyke	Total
18-24	23	7	48	36	44	12	45	29	45	<b>288</b>
25-34	25	14	49	45	58	22	72	47	68	<b>400</b>
35-44	29	14	51	54	69	24	64	56	55	<b>417</b>
45-54	19	11	41	51	58	18	50	47	40	<b>336</b>
55-64	18	8	32	45	45	14	38	38	30	<b>268</b>
65-74	12	4	25	30	29	8	25	31	17	<b>179</b>
75+	6	2	15	26	22	6	16	24	14	<b>130</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>2,019</b>

Quota for women	North Carr (Bransholme)	North Carr (Kings Park)	Northern	East	Park	Riverside (East)	Riverside (West)	West	Wyke	Total
18-24	23	7	52	34	44	11	41	29	50	<b>291</b>
25-34	25	15	44	45	55	21	49	46	53	<b>353</b>
35-44	26	14	44	52	65	18	46	55	44	<b>364</b>
45-54	20	10	38	51	54	16	38	45	35	<b>308</b>
55-64	20	8	31	43	43	13	29	39	27	<b>254</b>
65-74	13	3	28	35	33	8	23	36	18	<b>197</b>
75+	10	2	23	42	35	10	25	39	26	<b>214</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>1,981</b>

Original gender/area/employment quota

Quota for men	North Carr (Bransholme)	North Carr (King Pk)	Northern	East	Park	Riverside (East)	Riverside (West)	West	Wyke	Total HULL
<b>Males - total</b>	133	59	260	287	324	102	311	272	270	2,019
Employees P/T (<20 hrs/wk)	4	1	7	7	9	2	11	7	9	57
Employees full-time	50	36	91	120	144	53	112	120	105	838
Self-employed	6	4	14	16	17	6	15	18	17	116
Unemployed	14	2	19	17	23	7	33	12	18	143
Student	7	3	30	11	12	3	17	9	47	137
Retired	29	9	66	87	80	21	70	84	50	498
Looking after home/family	3	1	5	3	4	1	5	2	3	26
Permanently sick/disabled	14	2	20	20	22	6	33	15	13	144
Other	5	1	7	6	13	3	14	5	8	60

Quota for women	North Carr (Bransholme)	North Carr (Kings Pk)	Northern	East	Park	Riverside (East)	Riverside (West)	West	Wyke	Total HULL
<b>Females - total</b>	137	60	262	302	330	96	251	290	253	1,981
Employees P/T (<20 hrs/wk)	25	15	42	57	63	17	37	55	39	353
Employees full-time	19	19	38	51	59	24	45	57	54	366
Self-employed	1	1	3	3	4	2	3	4	5	27
Unemployed	6	2	9	8	12	3	12	6	7	65
Student	6	3	28	11	14	4	13	9	42	127
Retired	38	11	85	121	109	28	78	115	68	655
Looking after home/family	24	5	32	29	41	10	32	24	20	218
Permanently sick/disabled	10	3	15	14	17	5	18	11	9	101
Other	7	1	10	8	12	3	13	8	8	71

*Actual gender/area/age survey responders*

Male survey responders	North Carr (Bransholme)	North Carr (Kings Park)	Northern	East	Park	Riverside (East)	Riverside (West)	West	Wyke	Total
18-24	12	6	41	37	67	13	45	20	53	<b>294</b>
25-34	15	14	41	29	66	22	70	51	59	<b>367</b>
35-44	15	10	49	36	70	20	66	58	53	<b>377</b>
45-54	13	10	38	42	46	12	41	43	41	<b>286</b>
55-64	3	7	34	51	38	11	36	38	29	<b>247</b>
65-74	11	4	34	29	46	11	30	48	13	<b>226</b>
75+	5	1	33	45	32	9	17	24	17	<b>183</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>1,980</b>

Female survey responders	North Carr (Bransholme)	North Carr (Kings Park)	Northern	East	Park	Riverside (East)	Riverside (West)	West	Wyke	Total
18-24	13	7	39	35	34	16	34	25	67	<b>270</b>
25-34	25	19	41	65	57	26	41	37	66	<b>377</b>
35-44	12	17	37	56	86	23	36	60	49	<b>376</b>
45-54	8	10	40	49	55	19	36	55	48	<b>320</b>
55-64	16	8	46	51	55	18	27	48	34	<b>303</b>
65-74	13	1	43	38	48	11	26	44	26	<b>250</b>
75+	5	0	26	40	37	10	17	26	25	<b>186</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>2,082</b>

Actual gender/area/employment survey responders

Male survey responders*	North Carr (Bransholme)	North Carr (Kings Pk)	Northern	East	Park	Riverside (East)	Riverside (West)	West	Wyke	Total HULL
<b>Males - total</b>	75.0	52.0	272.0	272.0	367.0	100.0	305.0	284.0	267.0	1994.0
Employees P/T (<20 hrs/wk)	3.5	1.1	9.7	4.2	11.9	5.4	11.2	4.5	15.6	69.2
Employees full-time	43.5	34.9	110.3	116.8	151.1	46.6	127.8	163.5	115.4	907.8
Self-employed	7.0	2.0	17.0	19.0	26.0	9.0	25.0	20.0	31.0	156.0
Unemployed	3.0	4.5	20.6	17.0	40.2	9.3	38.3	3.3	23.8	160.1
Student	1.0	1.0	8.0	3.0	10.0	0.0	4.0	1.0	26.0	54.0
Retired	15.0	4.0	75.0	79.0	80.0	23.0	50.0	75.0	38.0	439.0
Looking after home/family	0.0	1.1	5.5	4.6	10.6	1.2	3.2	1.1	2.2	29.0
Permanently sick/disabled	2.0	1.1	20.8	26.3	30.8	2.4	34.1	15.6	11.9	145.0
Other	0.0	2.3	5.2	2.1	6.4	3.2	11.4	0.0	3.1	33.9

Female survey responders*	North Carr (Bransholme)	North Carr (Kings Pk)	Northern	East	Park	Riverside (East)	Riverside (West)	West	Wyke	Total HULL
<b>Females - total</b>	92.0	62.0	273.0	335.0	376.0	123.0	218.0	296.0	317.0	2092.0
Employees P/T (<20 hrs/wk)	9.0	7.2	17.5	50.5	61.4	14.5	14.3	57.1	47.9	277.5
Employees full-time	17.0	37.8	52.5	79.5	94.6	38.5	67.7	89.9	92.1	571.5
Self-employed	0.0	4.0	5.0	16.0	14.0	9.0	6.0	14.0	18.0	86.0
Unemployed	1.1	2.0	6.8	10.3	10.5	2.3	5.8	4.8	14.1	58.3
Student	4.0	1.0	14.0	10.0	5.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	35.0	85.0
Retired	25.0	5.0	79.0	84.0	95.0	26.0	46.0	73.0	56.0	489.0
Looking after home/family	22.9	4.0	57.7	57.1	77.3	22.1	40.5	32.1	37.9	350.5
Permanently sick/disabled	9.8	1.0	31.7	16.0	14.0	2.6	25.4	19.0	11.9	131.7
Other	3.2	0.0	8.8	11.6	4.2	2.0	7.3	1.2	4.1	42.5

\*Those working part-time or full-time where it was not known if they were employee or self-employed were combined with employee part-time or full-time respectively (i.e. assumed all are employees). Those not working but further details missing were proportionately assigned (based on area/gender distribution) between unemployed, looking after home/family, permanently sick/disabled and other. Those on a government training scheme were combined with unemployed, and those with working status not specified were combined with 'other'.

Comparison of gender/area/age quota with actual survey responders

Male survey responders	North Carr (Bransholme)	North Carr (Kings Park)	Northern	East	Park	Riverside (East)	Riverside (West)	West	Wyke	Total
18-24	-11	-1	-7	1	23	1	0	-9	8	6
25-34	-10	0	-8	-16	8	0	-2	4	-9	-33
35-44	-14	-4	-2	-18	1	-4	2	2	-2	-40
45-54	-6	-1	-3	-9	-12	-6	-9	-4	1	-50
55-64	-15	-1	2	6	-7	-3	-2	0	-1	-21
65-74	-1	0	9	-1	17	3	5	17	-4	47
75+	-1	-1	18	19	10	3	1	0	3	53
<b>Total</b>	<b>-59</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-39</b>

Female survey responders	North Carr (Bransholme)	North Carr (Kings Park)	Northern	East	Park	Riverside (East)	Riverside (West)	West	Wyke	Total
18-24	-10	0	-13	1	-10	5	-7	-4	17	-21
25-34	0	4	-3	20	2	5	-8	-9	13	24
35-44	-14	3	-7	4	21	5	-10	5	5	12
45-54	-12	0	2	-2	1	3	-2	10	13	12
55-64	-4	0	15	8	12	5	-2	9	7	49
65-74	0	-2	15	3	15	3	3	8	8	53
75+	-5	-2	3	-2	2	0	-8	-13	-1	-28
<b>Total</b>	<b>-45</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>-34</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>101</b>

Comparison of gender/area/employment quota with actual survey responders

Male survey responders	North Carr (Bransholme)	North Carr (Kings Pk)	Northern	East	Park	Riverside (East)	Riverside (West)	West	Wyke	Total HULL
<b>Males - total</b>	<b>-58.0</b>	<b>-7.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>-15.0</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-6.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>-25.0</b>
Employees P/T (<20 hrs/wk)	-0.5	0.1	2.7	-2.8	2.9	3.4	0.2	-2.5	6.6	12.2
Employees full-time	-6.5	-1.1	19.3	-3.2	7.1	-6.4	15.8	43.5	10.4	69.8
Self-employed	1.0	-2.0	3.0	3.0	9.0	3.0	10.0	2.0	14.0	40.0
Unemployed	-11.0	2.5	1.6	0.0	17.2	2.3	5.3	-8.7	5.8	17.1
Student	-6.0	-2.0	-22.0	-8.0	-2.0	-3.0	-13.0	-8.0	-21.0	-83.0
Retired	-14.0	-5.0	9.0	-8.0	0.0	2.0	-20.0	-9.0	-12.0	-59.0
Looking after home/family	-3.0	0.1	0.5	1.6	6.6	0.2	-1.8	-0.9	-0.8	3.0
Permanently sick/disabled	-12.0	-0.9	0.8	6.3	8.8	-3.6	1.1	0.6	-1.1	1.0
Other	-5.0	1.3	-1.8	-3.9	-6.6	0.2	-2.6	-5.0	-4.9	-26.1

Female survey responders	North Carr (Bransholme)	North Carr (Kings Pk)	Northern	East	Park	Riverside (East)	Riverside (West)	West	Wyke	Total HULL
<b>Females - total</b>	<b>-45.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>-33.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>111.0</b>
Employees P/T (<20 hrs/wk)	-16.0	-7.8	-24.5	-6.5	-1.6	-2.5	-22.7	2.1	8.9	-75.5
Employees full-time	-2.0	18.8	14.5	28.5	35.6	14.5	22.7	32.9	38.1	205.5
Self-employed	-1.0	3.0	2.0	13.0	10.0	7.0	3.0	10.0	13.0	59.0
Unemployed	-4.9	0.0	-2.2	2.3	-1.5	-0.7	-6.2	-1.3	7.1	-6.7
Student	-2.0	-2.0	-14.0	-1.0	-9.0	2.0	-8.0	-4.0	-7.0	-42.0
Retired	-13.0	-6.0	-6.0	-37.0	-14.0	-2.0	-32.0	-42.0	-12.0	-166.0
Looking after home/family	-1.1	-1.0	25.7	28.1	36.3	12.1	8.5	8.1	17.9	132.5
Permanently sick/disabled	-0.2	-2.0	16.7	2.0	-3.0	-2.4	7.4	8.0	2.9	30.7
Other	-3.8	-1.0	-1.2	3.6	-7.8	-1.0	-5.7	-6.8	-3.9	-28.5

Quota for employment based on 2001 information on employment distribution. This may have changed so differences between the quota and the actual numbers for employment status may not be such a problem. For instance, there are too many women full-time employees and fewer part-time employees, and this may be a consequence of changing employment patterns rather than a problem with the survey in relation to the quota.

## Appendix C

### *Health status classification for HUI*

<b>Attribute</b>	<b>Level</b>	<b>Description</b>
Vision	1	Able to see well enough to read ordinary newsprint and recognise a friend on the other side of the street, without glasses or contact lenses.
	2	Able to see well enough to read ordinary newsprint and recognise a friend on the other side of the street, but with glasses.
	3	Able to see well enough to read ordinary newsprint with or without glasses but unable to recognise a friend on the other side of the street, even with glasses.
	4	Able to see well enough to recognise a friend on the other side of the street with or without glasses but unable to read ordinary newsprint, even with glasses.
	5	Unable to read ordinary newsprint and unable to recognise a friend on the other side of the street, even with glasses.
	6	Unable to see at all.
Hearing	1	Able to hear what is said in a group conversation with at least three other people, without a hearing aid.
	2	Able to hear what is said in a conversation with one other person in a quiet room without a hearing aid, but requires a hearing aid to hear what is said in a group conversation with at least three other people.
	3	Able to hear what is said in a conversation with one other person in a quiet room with a hearing aid, and able to hear what is said in a group conversation with at least three other people, with a hearing aid.
	4	Able to hear what is said in a conversation with one other person in a quiet room without a hearing aid, but unable to hear what is said in a group conversation with at least three other people even with a hearing aid.
	5	Able to hear what is said in a conversation with one other person in a quiet room with a hearing aid, but unable to hear what is said in a group conversation with at least three other people even with a hearing aid.
	6	Unable to hear at all.
Speech	1	Able to be understood completely when speaking with strangers and friends.

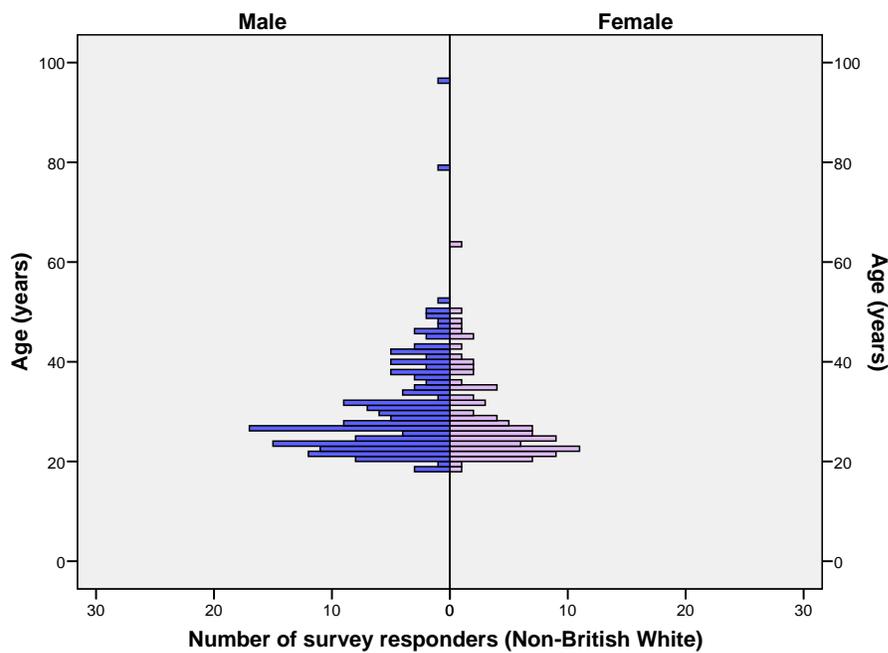
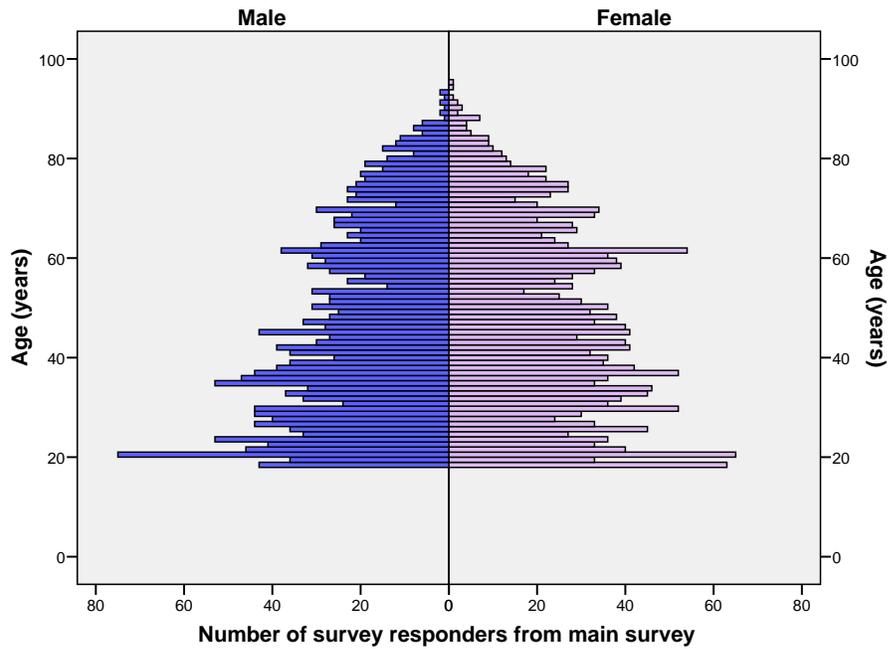
Attribute	Level	Description
	2	Able to be understood partially when speaking with strangers but able to be understood completely when speaking with people who know me well.
	3	Able to be understood partially when speaking with strangers or people who know me well.
	4	Unable to be understood when speaking with strangers but able to be understood partially by people who know me well.
	5	Unable to be understood when speaking to other people (or unable to speak at all).
Ambulation	1	Able to walk around the neighbourhood without difficulty, and without walking equipment.
	2	Able to walk around the neighbourhood with difficulty, but does not require walking equipment or the help of another person.
	3	Able to walk around neighbourhood with walking equipment, but without the help of another person.
	4	Able to walk only short distances with walking equipment, and requires a wheelchair to get around the neighbourhood.
	5	Unable to walk alone, even with walking equipment. Able to walk short distances with the help of another person, and requires a wheelchair to get around the neighbourhood.
	6	Cannot walk at all.
Dexterity	1	Full use of two hands and ten fingers.
	2	Limitations in the use of hands or fingers, but does not require special tools or help of another person.
	3	Limitations in the use of hands or fingers, is independent with use of special tools (does not require the help of another person).
	4	Limitations in the use of hands or fingers, requires the help of another person for some tasks (not independent even with the use of special tools).
	5	Limitations in the use of hands or fingers, requires the help of another person for most tasks (not independent even with the use of special tools).
	6	Limitations in the use of hands or fingers, requires the help of another person for all tasks (not independent even with the use of special tools).
Emotion	1	Happy and interested in life.
	2	Somewhat happy.
	3	Somewhat unhappy.
	4	Very unhappy.
	5	So unhappy that life is not worthwhile.
Cognition	1	Able to remember most things, think clearly and solve day to day problems.

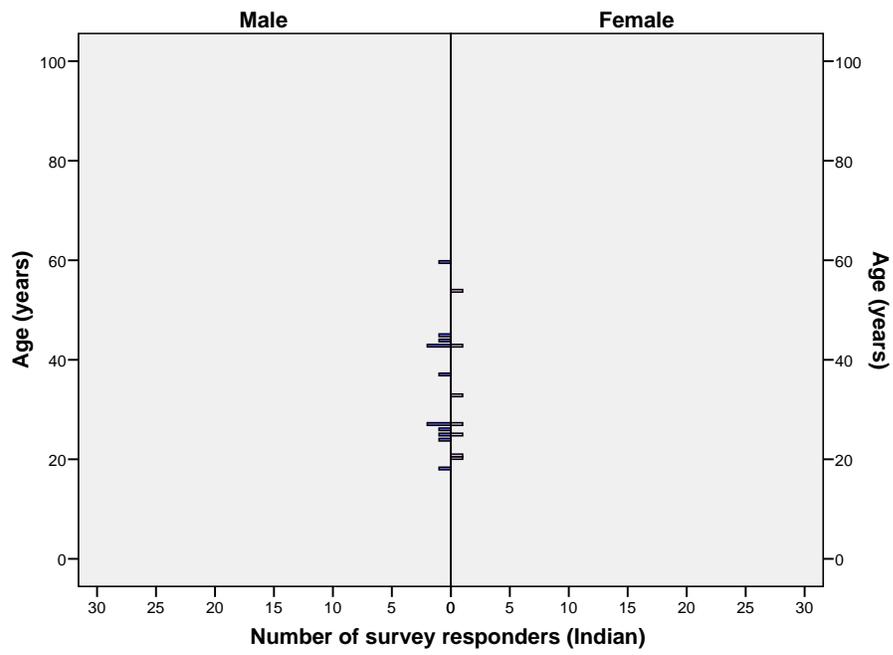
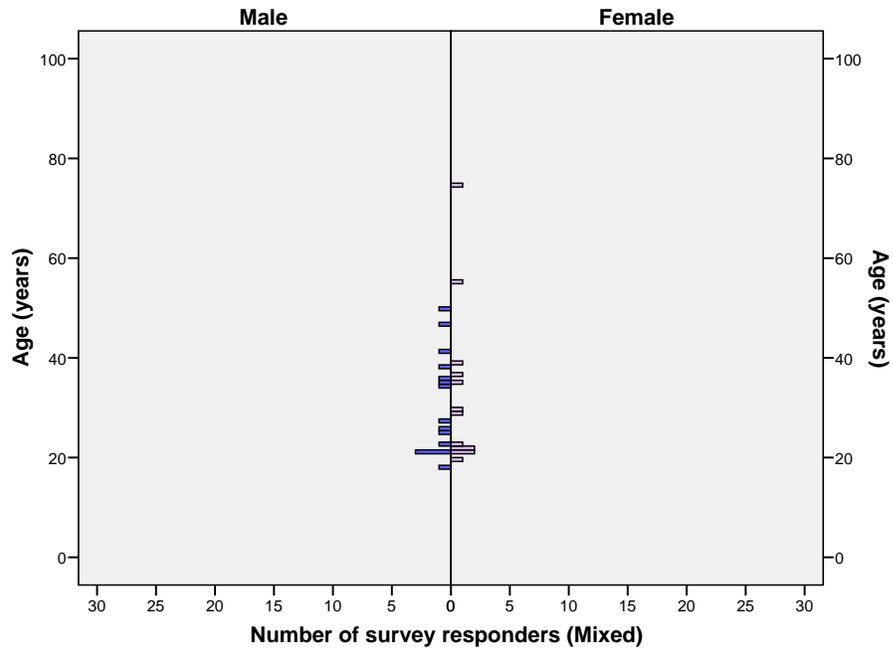
Attribute	Level	Description
	2	Able to remember most things, but have a little difficulty when trying to think and solve day to day problems.
	3	Somewhat forgetful, but able to think clearly and solve day to day problems.
	4	Somewhat forgetful, and have a little difficulty when trying to think or solve day to day problems.
	5	Very forgetful, and have great difficulty when trying to think or solve day to day problems.
	6	Unable to remember anything at all, and unable to think or solve day to day problems.
Pain	1	Free of pain and discomfort.
	2	Mild to moderate pain that prevents no activities.
	3	Moderate pain that prevents a few activities.
	4	Moderate to severe pain that prevents some activities.
	5	Severe pain that prevents most activities.

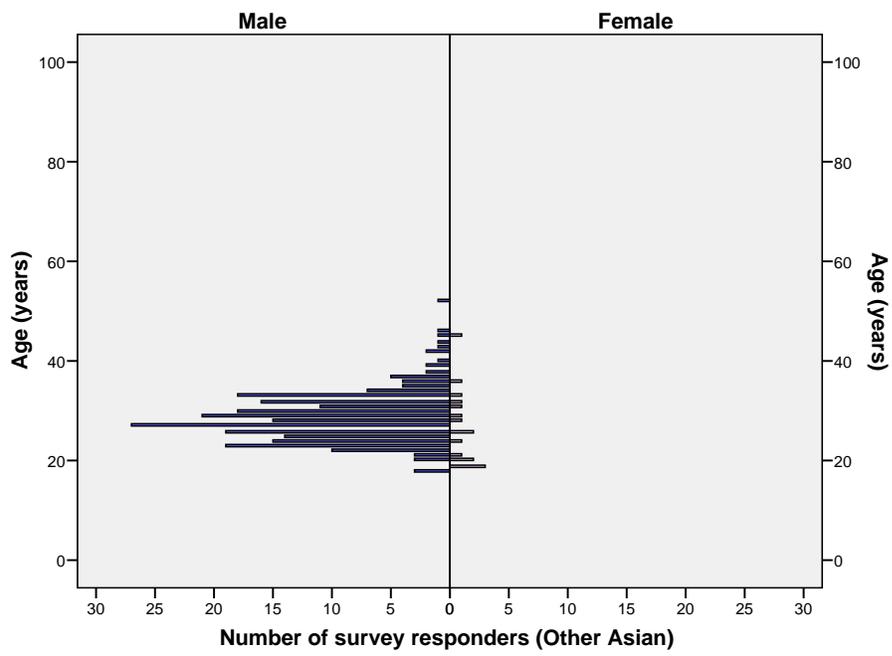
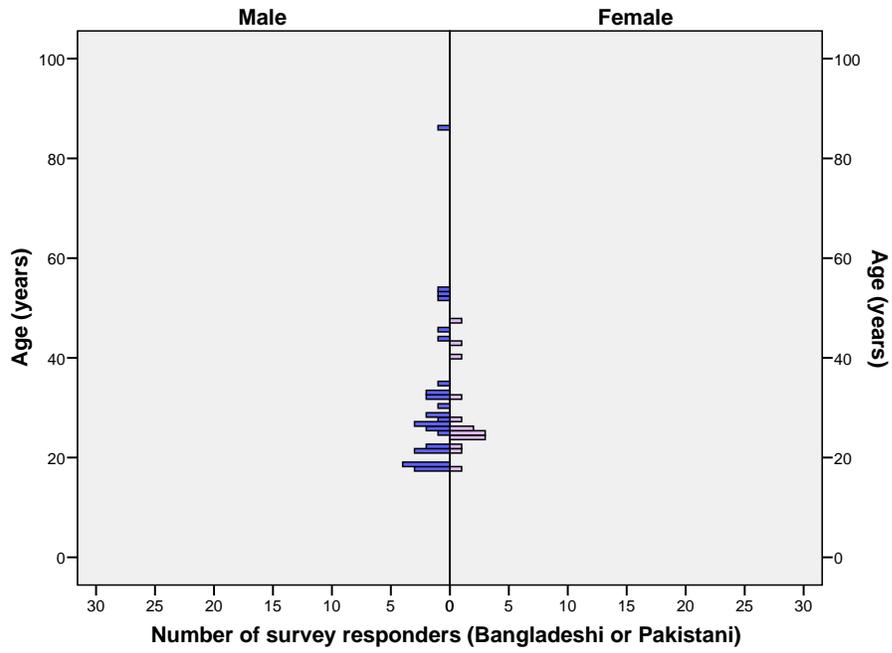
## Appendix D

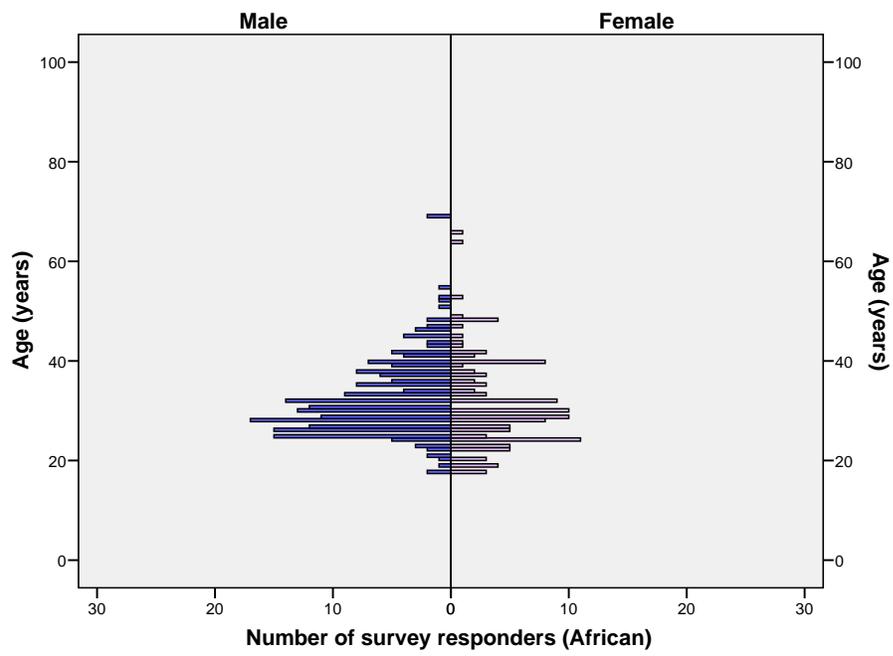
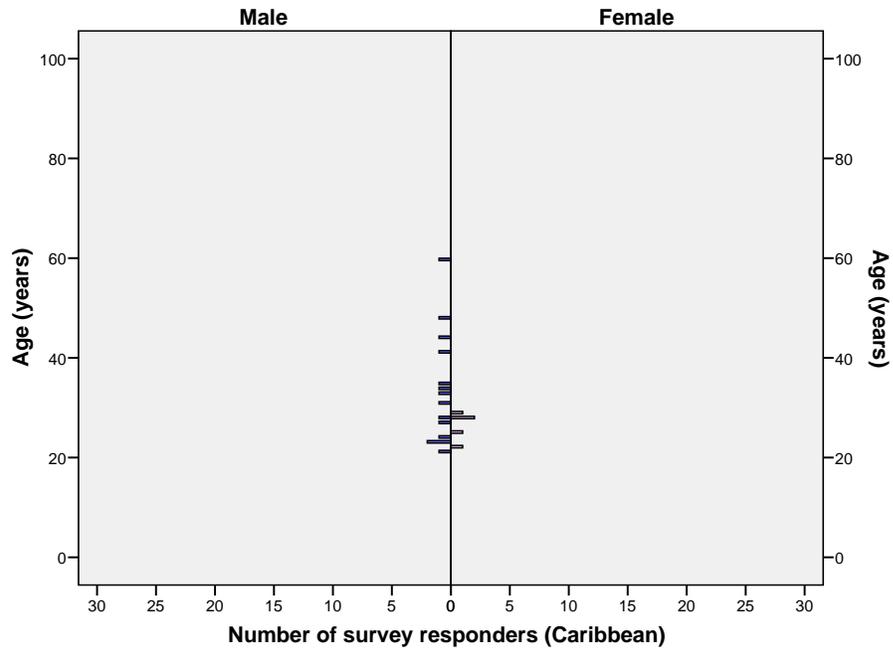
### *Population pyramids*

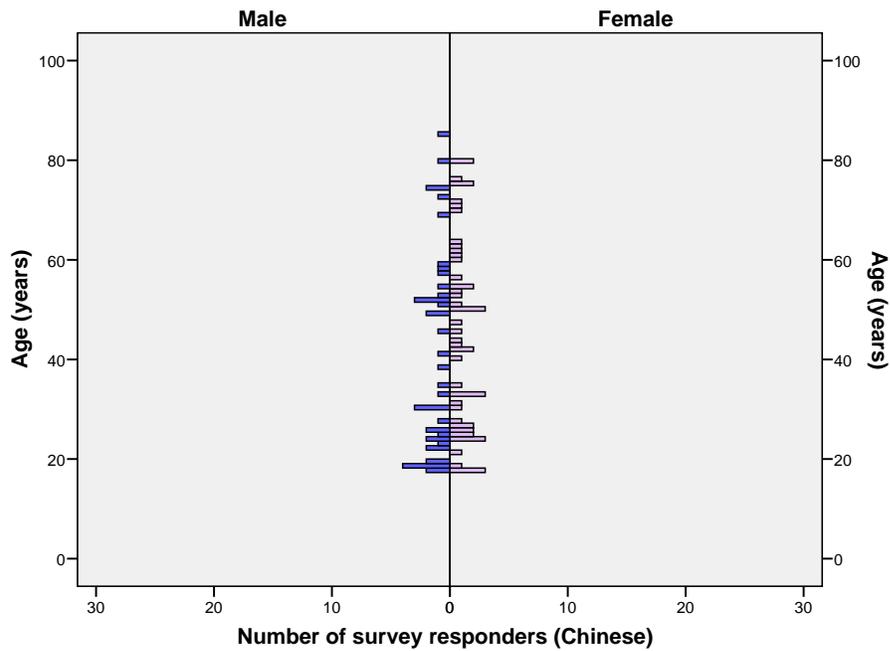
Population pyramids are given for survey responders in the main survey, and for each of the BAME groups. The latter figures are all on the same scale so can be compared.



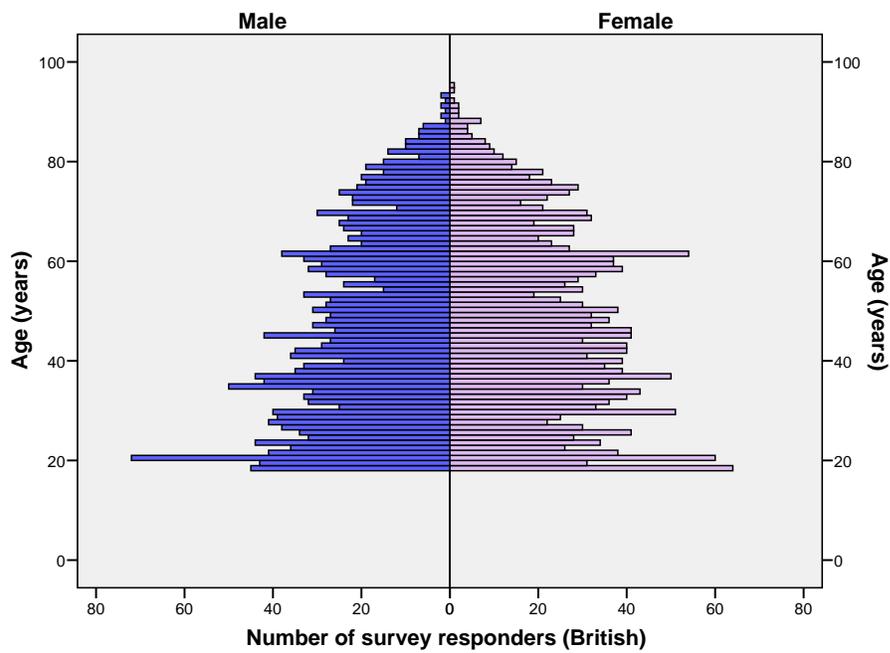


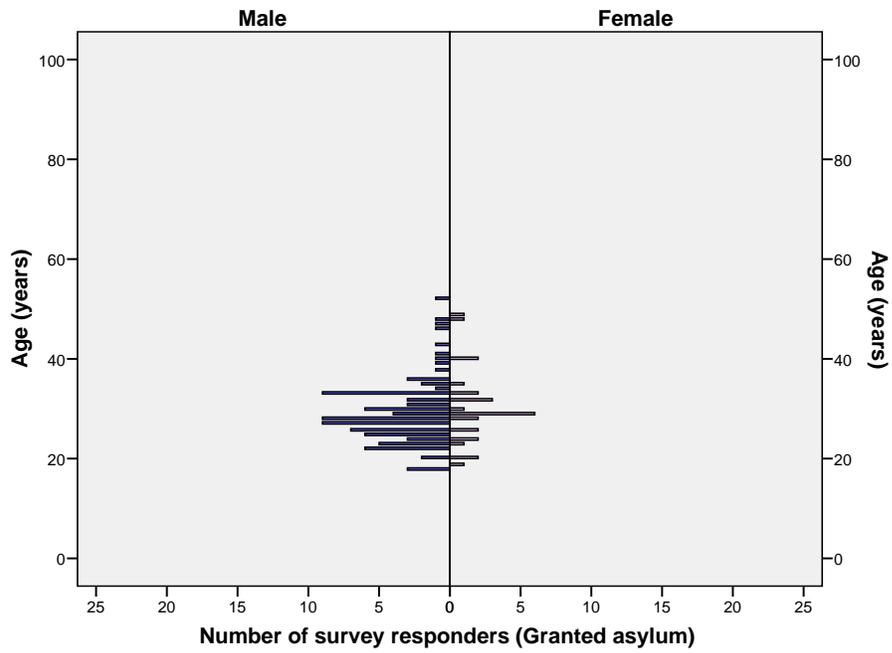
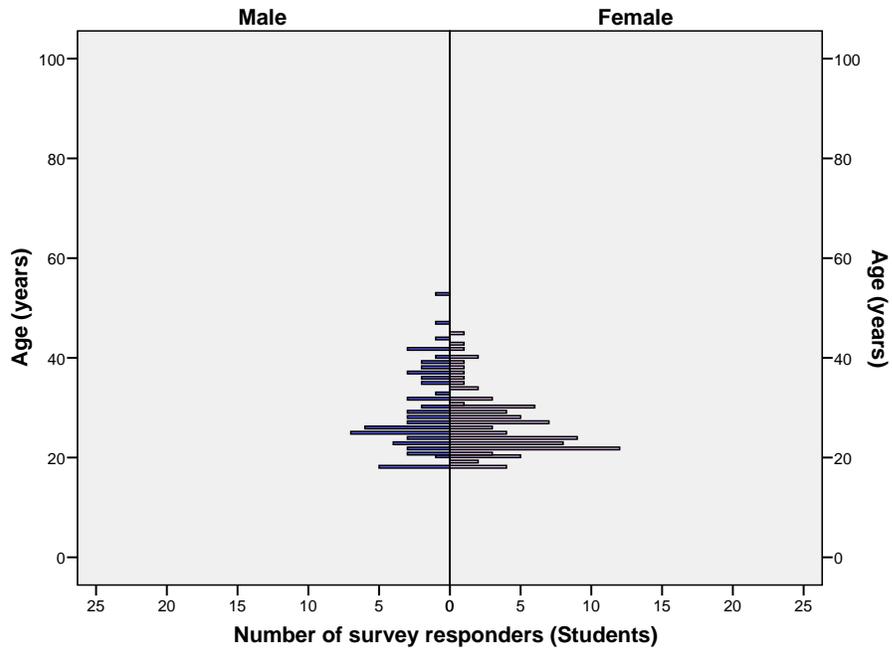


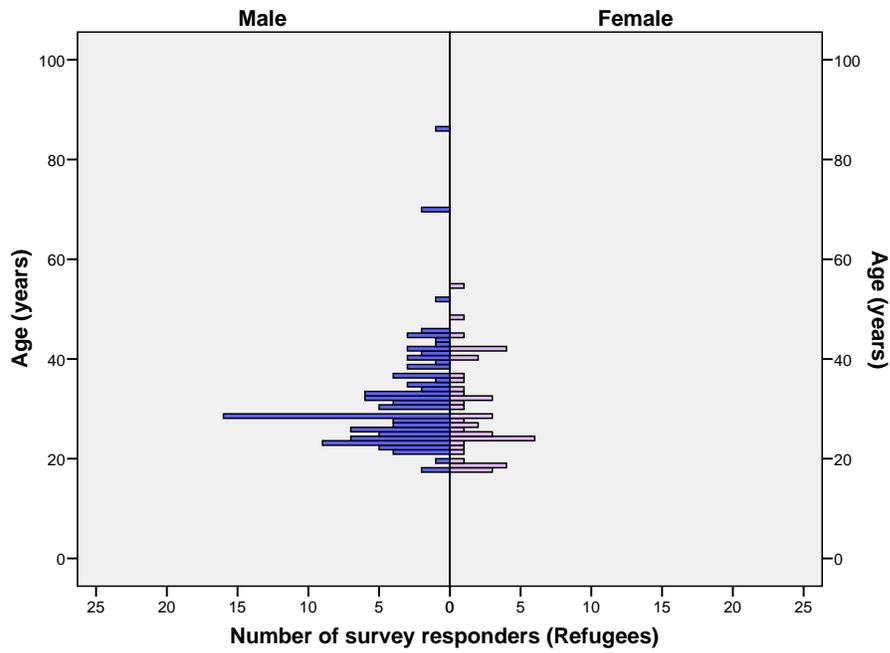
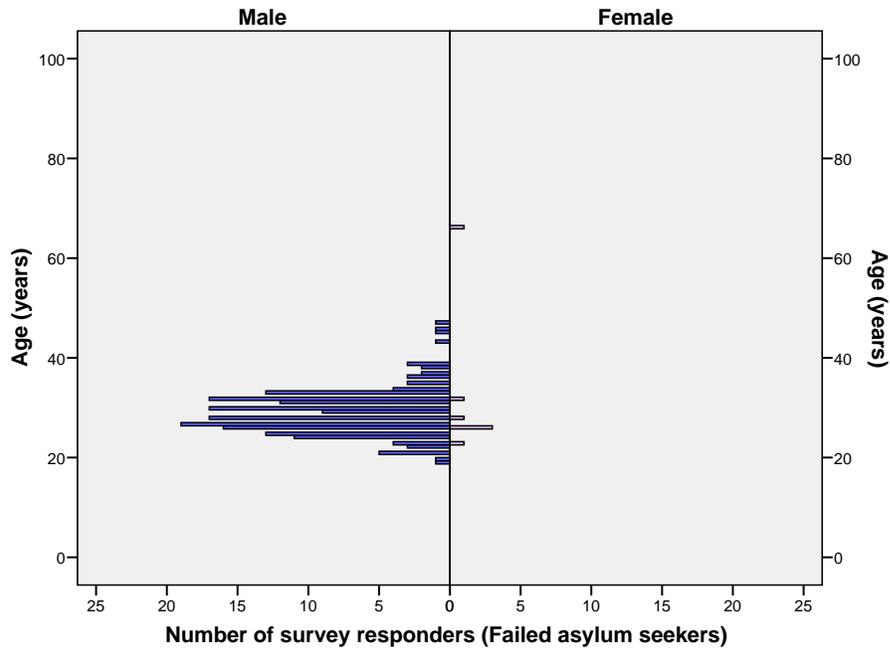


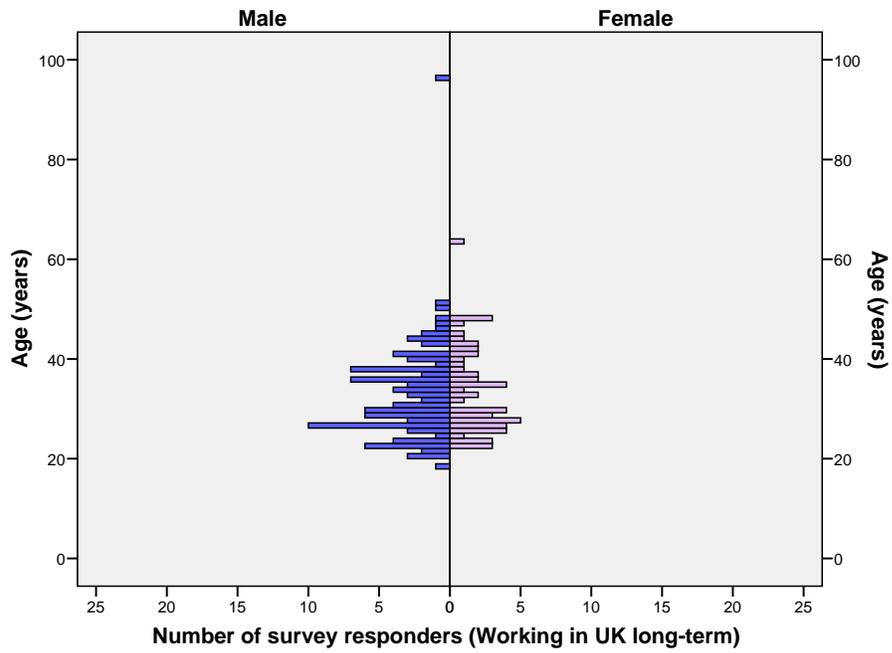
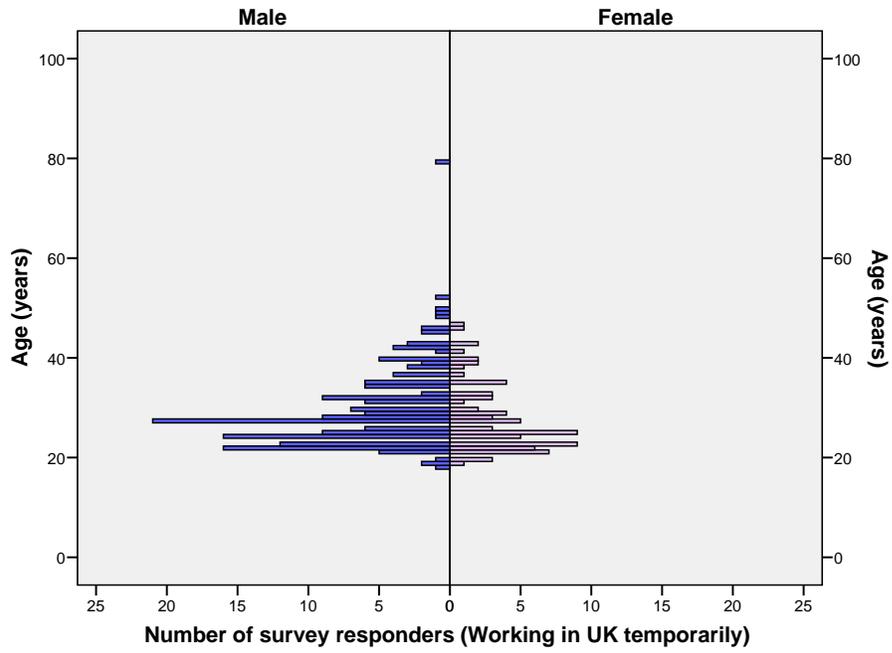


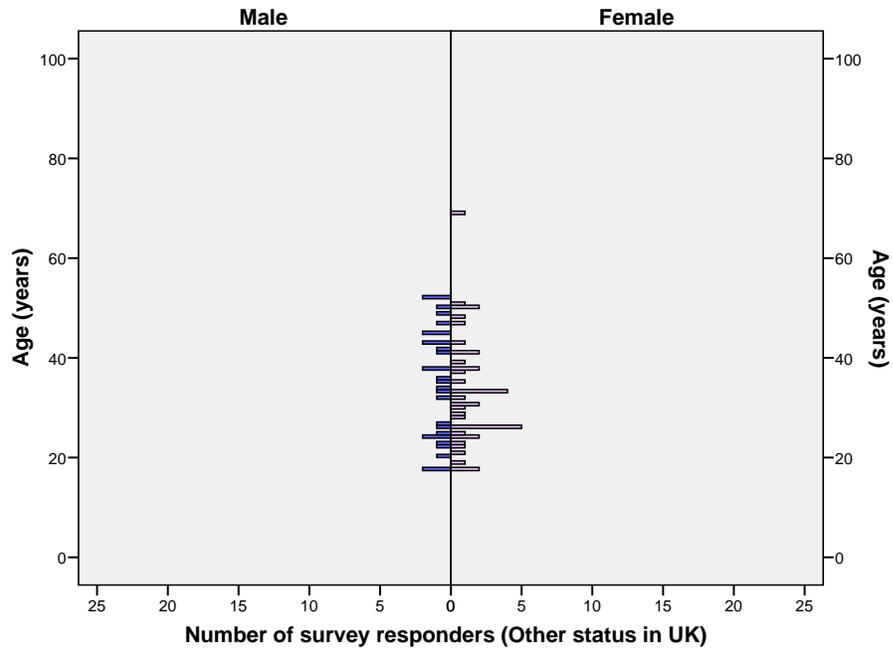
The population pyramids by status in the UK are below. The non-British population pyramids are all on the same scale so that they can be compared.











## **Appendix E**

### ***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 estimated<sup>8</sup> 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 category<sup>9</sup>, 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.

---

<sup>8</sup> 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.

<sup>9</sup> This is unlikely to be the case, but it would be difficult to model the distribution.

## **Appendix F**

### ***List of tables***

Table 1: Ethnicity of survey responders.....	23
Table 2: BAME categories for analysis of BAME survey.....	24
Table 3: Current status in UK.....	24
Table 4: Main survey ethnicity distribution compared to 2001 Census and ONS mid-year 2004 estimates.....	26
Table 5: BAME survey ethnicity distribution compared to 2001 Census and ONS mid-year 2004 estimates.....	27
Table 6: Gender structure of survey responders by BAME group (numbers and percentages)..	30
Table 7: Gender structure of survey responders by status in UK (numbers and percentages)...	31
Table 8: Age structure of survey responders by BAME group (numbers).....	31
Table 9: Age structure of survey responders by BAME group (percentages).....	32
Table 10: Age structure of survey responders by status in UK (numbers).....	32
Table 11: Age structure of survey responders by status in UK (percentages).....	33
Table 12: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 scores and ranks of wards in Hull.....	39
Table 13: Index of Multiple Deprivation local quintiles for survey responders by BAME group (numbers).....	41
Table 14: Index of Multiple Deprivation local quintiles for survey responders by BAME group (percentages).....	41
Table 15: Index of Multiple Deprivation local quintiles for survey responders by status in UK (numbers).....	42
Table 16: Index of Multiple Deprivation local quintiles for survey responders by status in UK (percentages).....	42
Table 17: Nationality for survey responders by BAME group (numbers).....	43
Table 18: Nationality for survey responders by BAME group (percentages).....	43
Table 19: Nationalities of survey responders in both surveys.....	44
Table 20: Current status in UK for non-British survey responders by BAME group (numbers)...	47
Table 21: Current status in UK for non-British survey responders by BAME group (percentages).....	47
Table 22: Current status in UK by BAME group (numbers).....	49
Table 23: Current status in UK by BAME group (percentages).....	49
Table 24: Range of scores for self-rated fluency of spoken English for non-British survey responders by BAME group.....	50
Table 25: Mean self-rated fluency score of spoken English and number not speaking English at all for non-British survey responders by BAME group.....	51
Table 26: Range of scores for self-rated fluency of spoken English for non-British survey responders by status in UK.....	51
Table 27: Mean self-rated fluency score of spoken English and number not speaking English at all for non-British survey responders by status in UK.....	52
Table 28: Language used in the home for survey responders by BAME group (numbers).....	52
Table 29: Language used in the home for survey responders by BAME group (percentages)...	53
Table 30: Language used in the home for survey responders by status in UK (numbers).....	53
Table 31: Language used in the home for survey responders by status in UK (percentages)....	54
Table 32: Language spoken at home for survey responders in both surveys.....	54
Table 33: Employment status for survey responders by BAME group (numbers).....	57
Table 34: Employment status for survey responders by BAME group (percentages).....	58
Table 35: Employment status for survey responders by status in UK (numbers).....	59

Table 36: Employment status for survey responders by status in UK (percentages).....	59
Table 37: Studying by BAME group.....	60
Table 38: Studying by status in UK.....	60
Table 39: Place of study for those survey responders who are undertaking some studying by BAME group .....	61
Table 40: Place of study for those survey responders who are undertaking some studying by status in UK .....	61
Table 41: Number of hours of studying per week by BAME group (numbers).....	62
Table 42: Number of hours of studying per week by BAME group (percentages) .....	62
Table 43: Number of hours of studying per week by BAME group (numbers).....	63
Table 44: Number of hours of studying per week by status in UK (percentages) .....	63
Table 45: Highest qualifications of survey responders by BAME group .....	64
Table 46: Highest qualifications of survey responders by status in the UK .....	64
Table 47: Number of adults in household by BAME group (numbers).....	65
Table 48: Number of adults in household by BAME group (percentages).....	66
Table 49: How other adults in household is related to survey responder for survey responders specifying they live with at least one other adult by BAME group (only those with information where total numbers agree; numbers) .....	68
Table 50: How other adults in household is related to survey responder for survey responders specifying they live with at least one other adult by BAME group (only those with information where total numbers agree; column percentages) .....	70
Table 51: Number of adults in household by status in UK (numbers).....	72
Table 52: Number of adults in household by status in UK (percentages).....	72
Table 53: How other adults in household is related to survey responder for survey responders specifying they live with at least one other adult by status in UK (only those with information where total numbers agree; numbers) .....	74
Table 54: How other adults in household is related to survey responder for survey responders specifying they live with at least one other adult by status in UK (only those with information where total numbers agree; column percentages) .....	76
Table 55: Number of children (under 18) living in household by BAME group (numbers) .....	78
Table 56: Number of children (under 18) living in household by BAME group (percentage) .....	79
Table 57: Number of children (under 18) living in household by status in UK (numbers) .....	79
Table 58: Number of children (under 18) living in household by status in UK (percentage) .....	80
Table 59: Mean number of children aged under 18 years living in household by BAME group ..	80
Table 60: Mean number of children aged under 18 years living in household by status in UK ...	81
Table 61: Number of children aged under five years living in household by BAME group (numbers) .....	81
Table 62: Number of children aged under five years living in household by BAME group (percentage) .....	82
Table 63: Number of children aged under five years living in household by status in UK (numbers) .....	82
Table 64: Number of children aged under five years living in household by status in UK (percentage) .....	83
Table 65: Number of children aged 5-15 years living in household by BAME group (numbers) ..	83
Table 66: Number of children aged 5-15 years living in household by BAME group (percentage) .....	84
Table 67: Number of children aged 5-15 years living in household by status in UK (numbers) ..	84
Table 68: Number of children aged 5-15 years living in household by status in UK (percentage) .....	85
Table 69: Tenure of house by BAME group (numbers).....	85
Table 70: Tenure of house by BAME group (percentages) .....	86

Table 71: Tenure of house by status in the UK (numbers).....	86
Table 72: Tenure of house by status in the UK (percentages) .....	87
Table 73: Survey responders not providing information on total household income by BAME group .....	87
Table 74: Survey responders not providing information on total household income by status in the UK .....	88
Table 75: Total household income for the 58% of survey responders who provided some information by BAME group (numbers).....	89
Table 76: Total household income for the 58% of survey responders who provided some information by BAME group (percentages) .....	89
Table 77: Total household income for the 58% of survey responders who provided some information by status in the UK (numbers).....	90
Table 78: Total household income for the 58% of survey responders who provided some information by status in UK (percentages) .....	90
Table 79: Estimated total household income after tax for the 58% of survey responders who provided some information by BAME group (numbers).....	91
Table 80: Estimated total household income after tax for the 58% of survey responders who provided some information by BAME group (percentages) .....	92
Table 81: Estimated total household income after tax for the 58% of survey responders who provided some information by status in UK (numbers).....	92
Table 82: Estimated total household income after tax for the 58% of survey responders who provided some information by status in UK (percentages) .....	93
Table 83: Estimated total household income after tax for the 58% of survey responders who provided some information divided by number of adults in household by BAME group (numbers).....	94
Table 84: Estimated total household income after tax for the 58% of survey responders who provided some information divided by number of adults in household by BAME group (percentages) .....	94
Table 85: Estimated total household income after tax for the 58% of survey responders who provided some information divided by number of adults in household by status in UK (numbers).....	95
Table 86: Estimated total household income after tax for the 58% of survey responders who provided some information divided by number of adults in household by status in UK (percentages) .....	95
Table 87: Vision by BAME group (numbers).....	96
Table 88: Vision by BAME group (percentages) .....	97
Table 89: Vision by status in UK (numbers).....	97
Table 90: Vision by status in UK (percentages) .....	97
Table 91: Hearing by BAME group (numbers).....	98
Table 92: Hearing by BAME group (percentages) .....	98
Table 93: Hearing by status in UK (numbers) .....	99
Table 94: Hearing by status in UK (percentages) .....	99
Table 95: Speech by BAME group (numbers) .....	100
Table 96: Speech by BAME group (percentages).....	100
Table 97: Speech by status in UK (numbers) .....	101
Table 98 Speech by status in UK (percentages).....	101
Table 99: Ambulation by BAME group (numbers).....	102
Table 100: Ambulation by BAME group (percentages) .....	102
Table 101: Ambulation by status in UK (numbers).....	103
Table 102: Ambulation by status in UK (percentages) .....	103
Table 103: Dexterity by BAME group (numbers).....	104

Table 104: Dexterity by BAME group (percentages) .....	104
Table 105: Dexterity by status in UK (numbers) .....	105
Table 106: Dexterity by status in UK (percentages) .....	105
Table 107: Emotion by BAME group (numbers) .....	106
Table 108: Emotion by BAME group (percentages) .....	106
Table 109: Emotion by status in UK (numbers) .....	107
Table 110: Emotion by status in UK (percentages) .....	107
Table 111: Cognition by BAME group (numbers) .....	108
Table 112: Cognition by BAME group (percentages) .....	108
Table 113: Cognition by status in UK (numbers) .....	109
Table 114: Cognition by status in UK (percentages) .....	109
Table 115: Pain by BAME group (numbers) .....	110
Table 116: Pain by BAME group (percentages) .....	110
Table 117: Pain by status in UK (numbers) .....	111
Table 118: Pain by status in UK (percentages) .....	111
Table 119: Usual state of health by BAME group (numbers) .....	112
Table 120: Usual state of health by BAME group (percentages) .....	112
Table 121: Usual state of health by status in UK (numbers) .....	113
Table 122: Usual state of health by status in UK (percentages) .....	113
Table 123: Health Utility Index classification by BAME group (numbers) .....	116
Table 124: Health Utility Index classification by BAME group (percentages) .....	116
Table 125: Health Utility Index classification by status in UK (numbers) .....	117
Table 126: Health Utility Index classification by status in UK (percentages) .....	117
Table 127: Limiting long-term illness by BAME group .....	118
Table 128: Limiting long-term illness by status in UK .....	119
Table 129: Registered as disabled under Disability Discrimination Act by BAME group .....	119
Table 130: Registered as disabled under Disability Discrimination Act by status in UK .....	120
Table 131: Health scale by BAME group (numbers) .....	121
Table 132: Health scale by BAME group (percentages) .....	121
Table 133: Health scale by status in UK (numbers) .....	122
Table 134: Health scale by status in UK (percentages) .....	122
Table 135: Mental Health Index by BAME group (numbers) .....	125
Table 136: Mental Health Index by BAME group (percentages) .....	125
Table 137: Mental Health Index by status in UK (numbers) .....	126
Table 138: Mental Health Index by status in UK (percentages) .....	126
Table 139: Number of natural teeth by BAME group (numbers) .....	129
Table 140: Number of natural teeth by BAME group (percentages) .....	129
Table 141: Number of natural teeth by status in UK (numbers) .....	130
Table 142: Number of natural teeth by status in UK (percentages) .....	130
Table 143: Type of dentist at the time of the last visit by BAME group (numbers) .....	131
Table 144: Type of dentist at the time of the last visit by BAME group (percentages) .....	131
Table 145: Type of dentist at the time of the last visit by status in UK (numbers) .....	132
Table 146: Type of dentist at the time of the last visit by status in UK (percentages) .....	132
Table 147: Time interval since last dental visit by BAME group (numbers) .....	133
Table 148: Time interval since last dental visit by BAME group (percentages) .....	133
Table 149: Time interval since last dental visit by status in UK (numbers) .....	134
Table 150: Time interval since last dental visit by status in UK (percentages) .....	134
Table 151: Healthy diet by BAME group (numbers) .....	135
Table 152: Healthy diet by BAME group (percentages) .....	135
Table 153: Healthy diet by status in UK (numbers) .....	136
Table 154: Healthy diet by status in UK (percentages) .....	136

Table 155: Change in diet in last year by BAME group (numbers and percentages) .....	137
Table 156: Change in diet in last year by status in UK (numbers and percentages) .....	137
Table 157: Portions of fruit and vegetables eaten daily by BAME group (numbers).....	138
Table 158: Portions of fruit and vegetables eaten daily by BAME group (percentages and mean) .....	138
Table 159: Portions of fruit and vegetables eaten daily by status in UK (numbers).....	139
Table 160: Portions of fruit and vegetables eaten daily by status in UK (percentages and mean) .....	139
Table 161: Weekly frequency of eating ready meals by BAME group (numbers).....	141
Table 162: Weekly frequency of eating ready meals by BAME group (percentages).....	142
Table 163: Weekly frequency of eating ready meals by status in UK (numbers).....	142
Table 164: Weekly frequency of eating ready meals by status in UK (percentages).....	142
Table 165: Weekly frequency of eating other convenience foods by BAME group (numbers) .	143
Table 166: Weekly frequency of eating other convenience foods by BAME group (percentages) .....	143
Table 167: Weekly frequency of eating other convenience foods by status in UK (numbers) ..	144
Table 168: Weekly frequency of eating other convenience foods by status in UK (percentages) .....	144
Table 169: Weekly frequency of cooking meals using partly fresh ingredients by BAME group (numbers).....	145
Table 170: Weekly frequency of cooking meals using partly fresh ingredients by BAME group (percentages) .....	145
Table 171: Weekly frequency of cooking meals using partly fresh ingredients by status in UK (numbers).....	146
Table 172: Weekly frequency of cooking meals using partly fresh ingredients by status in UK (percentages) .....	146
Table 173: Weekly frequency of cooking meals using all fresh ingredients by BAME group (numbers).....	147
Table 174: Weekly frequency of cooking meals using all fresh ingredients by BAME group (percentages) .....	147
Table 175: Weekly frequency of cooking meals using all fresh ingredients by status in UK (numbers).....	148
Table 176: Weekly frequency of cooking meals using all fresh ingredients by status in UK (percentages) .....	148
Table 177: Frequency of drinking alcohol by BAME group (numbers) .....	149
Table 178: Frequency of drinking alcohol by BAME group (percentages).....	149
Table 179: Frequency of drinking alcohol by status in UK (numbers) .....	150
Table 180: Frequency of drinking alcohol by status in UK (percentages).....	150
Table 181: Alcohol consumption in previous seven days by BAME group .....	151
Table 182: Alcohol consumption in previous seven days by status in UK .....	151
Table 183: Alcohol units consumed in previous seven days in relation to usual drinking by BAME group (numbers).....	153
Table 184: Alcohol units consumed in previous seven days in relation to usual drinking by status in UK (numbers) .....	153
Table 185: Alcohol units consumed in previous seven days by BAME group (numbers) .....	154
Table 186: Alcohol units consumed in previous seven days by BAME group (percentages)....	155
Table 187: Alcohol units consumed in previous seven days by status in UK (numbers) .....	155
Table 188: Alcohol units consumed in previous seven days by status in UK (percentages)....	155
Table 189: Alcohol units consumed in previous seven days including a never drink category by BAME group (numbers) .....	156

Table 190: Alcohol units consumed in previous seven days including a never drink category by BAME group (percentages) .....	156
Table 191: Alcohol units consumed in previous seven days including a never drink category by status in UK (numbers) .....	157
Table 192: Alcohol units consumed in previous seven days including a never drink category by status in UK (percentages) .....	158
Table 193: Frequency of men drinking 8+ units of alcohol and women drinking 6+ units of alcohol in a single day for those who drink alcohol by BAME group (numbers) .....	158
Table 194: Frequency of men drinking 8+ units of alcohol and women drinking 6+ units of alcohol in a single day for those who drink alcohol by BAME group (percentages) .....	159
Table 195: Frequency of men drinking 8+ units of alcohol and women drinking 6+ units of alcohol in a single day for those who drink alcohol by status in UK (numbers) .....	160
Table 196: Frequency of men drinking 8+ units of alcohol and women drinking 6+ units of alcohol in a single day for those who drink alcohol by status in UK (percentages) .....	160
Table 197: Quantity of alcohol previous week and frequency of binge drinking by BAME group (numbers) .....	161
Table 198: Quantity of alcohol previous week and frequency of binge drinking by BAME group (percentages) .....	161
Table 199: Quantity of alcohol previous week and frequency of binge drinking by status in UK (numbers) .....	162
Table 200: Quantity of alcohol previous week and frequency of binge drinking by status in UK (percentages) .....	162
Table 201: Current smoking status by BAME group (numbers) .....	163
Table 202: Current smoking status by BAME group (percentages) .....	164
Table 203: Current smoking status by status in UK (numbers) .....	164
Table 204: Current smoking status by status in UK (percentages) .....	165
Table 205: Smoked tobacco in last seven days and daily/occasional smokers by BAME group .....	165
Table 206: Smoked tobacco in last seven days and daily/occasional smokers by status in UK .....	166
Table 207: Number of cigarettes smoked per day for current smokers by BAME group (numbers) .....	167
Table 208: Number of cigarettes smoked per day for current smokers by BAME group (percentages) .....	167
Table 209: Number of cigarettes smoked per day for current smokers by status in UK (numbers) .....	168
Table 210: Number of cigarettes smoked per day for current smokers by status in UK (percentages) .....	168
Table 211: Effect on health after giving up smoking by BAME group (numbers) .....	169
Table 212: Effect on health after giving up smoking by BAME group (percentages) .....	169
Table 213: Effect on health after giving up smoking by status in UK (numbers) .....	170
Table 214: Effect on health after giving up smoking by status in UK (percentages) .....	170
Table 215: Effect on health after giving up smoking for smokers by BAME group (numbers) ..	171
Table 216: Effect on health after giving up smoking for smokers by status in UK (numbers) ...	171
Table 217: Change in BMI category following adjustments to height and weight by BAME group (percentages) .....	173
Table 218: Change in BMI category following adjustments to height and weight by status in UK (percentages) .....	173
Table 219: Adjusted body mass index by BAME group (numbers) .....	174
Table 220: Adjusted body mass index by BAME group (percentages) .....	174
Table 221: Adjusted body mass index by status in UK (numbers) .....	175
Table 222: Adjusted body mass index by status in UK (percentages) .....	175

Table 223: Frequency per week of exercising vigorously for at least 30 minutes by BAME group (numbers) .....	177
Table 224: Frequency per week of exercising vigorously for at least 30 minutes by BAME group (percentages) .....	177
Table 225: Frequency per week of exercising moderately for at least 30 minutes by BAME group (numbers) .....	178
Table 226: Frequency per week of exercising moderately for at least 30 minutes by BAME group (percentages) .....	178
Table 227: Frequency per week of exercising lightly for at least 30 minutes by BAME group (numbers) .....	179
Table 228: Frequency per week of exercising lightly for at least 30 minutes by BAME group (percentages) .....	179
Table 229: Frequency per week of exercising vigorously for at least 30 minutes by status in UK (numbers) .....	180
Table 230: Frequency per week of exercising vigorously for at least 30 minutes by status in UK (percentages) .....	180
Table 231: Frequency per week of exercising moderately for at least 30 minutes by status in UK (numbers) .....	181
Table 232: Frequency per week of exercising moderately for at least 30 minutes by status in UK (percentages) .....	181
Table 233: Frequency per week of exercising lightly for at least 30 minutes by status in UK (numbers) .....	182
Table 234: Frequency per week of exercising lightly for at least 30 minutes by status in UK (percentages) .....	182
Table 235: Frequency per week of exercising moderately or vigorously for at least 30 minutes by BAME group (numbers) .....	183
Table 236: Frequency per week of exercising moderately or vigorously for at least 30 minutes by BAME group (percentages) .....	184
Table 237: Frequency per week of exercising moderately or vigorously for at least 30 minutes by status in UK (numbers) .....	185
Table 238: Frequency per week of exercising moderately or vigorously for at least 30 minutes by status in UK (percentages) .....	185
Table 239: Length of time living in area by BAME group (numbers) .....	187
Table 240: Length of time living in area by BAME group (percentages) .....	187
Table 241: Length of time living in area by status in UK (numbers) .....	188
Table 242: Length of time living in area by status in UK (percentages) .....	188
Table 243: Rating of local health services for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group (numbers) .....	189
Table 244: Rating of local health services for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group (percentages) .....	189
Table 245: Rating of local health services for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK (numbers) .....	190
Table 246: Rating of local health services for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK (percentages) .....	190
Table 247: Degree of problem of graffiti or vandalism in area for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group (numbers) .....	191
Table 248: Degree of problem of graffiti or vandalism in area for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group (percentages) .....	191
Table 249: Degree of problem of verbal or physical threat or aggression in area for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group (numbers) .....	191

Table 250: Degree of problem of verbal or physical threat or aggression in area for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group (percentages).....	192
Table 251: Degree of problem of crime in area for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group (numbers) .....	193
Table 252: Degree of problem of crime in area for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group (percentages) .....	193
Table 253: Degree of problem of graffiti or vandalism in area for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK (numbers).....	194
Table 254: Degree of problem of graffiti or vandalism in area for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK (percentages) .....	194
Table 255: Degree of problem of verbal or physical threat or aggression in area for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK (numbers) .....	195
Table 256: Degree of problem of verbal or physical threat or aggression in area for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK (percentages).....	195
Table 257: Degree of problem of crime in area for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK (numbers) .....	196
Table 258: Degree of problem of crime in area for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK (percentages) .....	196
Table 259: Feelings of safety during the daytime for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group (numbers) .....	197
Table 260: Feelings of safety during the daytime for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group (percentages).....	197
Table 261: Feelings of safety during the daytime for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK (numbers) .....	198
Table 262: Feelings of safety during the daytime for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK (percentages).....	198
Table 263: Feelings of safety after dark for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group (numbers).....	199
Table 264: Feelings of safety after dark for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group (percentages) .....	199
Table 265: Feelings of safety after dark for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK (numbers) .....	200
Table 266: Feelings of safety after dark for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK (percentages).....	200
Table 267: Well informed about local area for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group .....	202
Table 268: Well informed about local area for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK .....	202
Table 269: Influence decisions in local area for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group .....	203
Table 270: Influence decisions in local area for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK.....	204
Table 271: Involvement with local organisations in last three years for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group .....	205
Table 272: Involvement with local organisations in last three years for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK .....	205
Table 273: Action taken to solve a local problem for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group (numbers) .....	207
Table 274: Action taken to solve a local problem for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group (percentages) .....	207

Table 275: Action taken to solve a local problem for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK (numbers) .....	208
Table 276: Action taken to solve a local problem for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK (percentages) .....	208
Table 277: Trust for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group (numbers) ...	209
Table 278: Trust for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group (percentages) .....	209
Table 279: Trust for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK (numbers) ...	210
Table 280: Trust for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK (percentages) .....	210
Table 281: Whether neighbours look out for each other or not for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group .....	211
Table 282: Whether neighbours look out for each other or not for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK .....	211
Table 283: Frequency of speaking to family by BAME group (numbers) .....	212
Table 284: Frequency of speaking to family by BAME group (percentages) .....	213
Table 285: Frequency of speaking to friends by BAME group (numbers) .....	214
Table 286: Frequency of speaking to friends by BAME group (percentages) .....	214
Table 287: Frequency of speaking to neighbours by BAME group (numbers) .....	215
Table 288: Frequency of speaking to neighbours by BAME group (percentages) .....	215
Table 289: Frequency of speaking to family by status in UK (numbers) .....	216
Table 290: Frequency of speaking to family by status in UK (percentages) .....	216
Table 291: Frequency of speaking to friends by status in UK (numbers) .....	217
Table 292: Frequency of speaking to friends by status in UK (percentages) .....	217
Table 293: Frequency of speaking to neighbours by status in UK (numbers) .....	217
Table 294: Frequency of speaking to neighbours by status in UK (percentages) .....	218
Table 295: Frequency of speaking to family, friends and neighbours by BAME group (numbers) .....	219
Table 296: Frequency of speaking to family, friends and neighbours by BAME group (percentages) .....	220
Table 297: Frequency of speaking to family, friends and neighbours by status in UK (numbers) .....	221
Table 298: Frequency of speaking to family, friends and neighbours by status in UK (percentages) .....	221
Table 299: Number of close relatives or friends who live nearby by BAME group (numbers) ..	222
Table 300: Number of close relatives or friends who live nearby by BAME group (percentages) .....	222
Table 301: Number of close relatives or friends who live nearby by status in UK (numbers) ...	223
Table 302: Number of close relatives or friends who live nearby by status in UK (percentages) .....	223
Table 303: Help at home available ill in bed by BAME group (numbers) .....	223
Table 304: Help at home available ill in bed by BAME group (percentages) .....	224
Table 305: Help at home available ill in bed by status in UK (numbers) .....	224
Table 306: Help at home available ill in bed by status in UK (percentages) .....	225
Table 307: Person who is asked to help if ill in bed and need help at home by BAME group (numbers) .....	226
Table 308: Person who is asked to help if ill in bed and need help at home by BAME group (percentages) .....	226
Table 309: Person who is asked to help if ill in bed and need help at home by status in UK (numbers) .....	227

Table 310: Person who is asked to help if ill in bed and need help at home by status in UK (percentages) .....	227
Table 311: Number of people to turn to in a crisis by BAME group (numbers).....	228
Table 312: Number of people to turn to in a crisis by BAME group (percentages) .....	228
Table 313: Number of people to turn to in a crisis by status in UK (numbers).....	229
Table 314: Number of people to turn to in a crisis by status in UK (percentages) .....	229

## **Appendix G**

### ***List of figures***

Figure 1: Number of questionnaires completed .....	22
Figure 2: Population pyramid for main survey responders .....	34
Figure 3: Population pyramid for BAME survey responders.....	34
Figure 4: Population pyramid for survey responders whose nationality is British .....	35
Figure 5: Population pyramid for survey responders whose nationality is not British .....	35
Figure 6: Geographical distribution of survey responders in main survey .....	36
Figure 7: Geographical distribution of survey responders in BAME survey .....	37
Figure 8: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 local quintiles .....	40
Figure 9: Boxplot illustrating distributions of HUI overall health scores by BAME group .....	114
Figure 10: Boxplot illustrating distributions of HUI overall health scores by status in UK.....	115
Figure 11: Boxplot illustrating distribution of health scores by BAME group.....	123
Figure 12: Boxplot illustrating distribution of health scores by status in UK.....	124
Figure 13: Boxplot illustrating distribution of Mental Health Index by BAME group .....	127
Figure 14: Boxplot illustrating distribution of Mental Health Index by status in UK .....	128

## **Index**

5-A-DAY .....	137	healthier eating in last year.....	136
Additional information		healthy eating .....	134
website.....	232	ready meals .....	140, 141
Adults in household .....	65, 72	Disability and illness .....	118
Age distribution.....	31	Disabled .....	119
Aims .....	22	Emotion (HUI) .....	106
Alcohol.....	149	Employment status.....	56
binge drinking (drinkers).....	158	Enjoyment of living in area .....	187
excessive and/or binge (all) .....	160	Ethnicity	
frequency .....	149	compared with Census .....	25
in last week .....	150	compared with ONS.....	25
units in last week (all).....	156	Exercise .....	176
units in last week (drinkers).....	154	Fluency in English .....	49
units in last week (typical for drinkers)		Fruit and vegetables eaten.....	137
.....	152	Further information	
Ambulation (HUI) .....	102	website .....	232
Body mass index .....	171	Gender distribution .....	30
Boxplots		population pyramids.....	34, 245
health scale (0-100) .....	123	Geographical distribution.....	36
Health Utilities Index .....	113	map.....	36
Mental Health Index .....	127	Health scale (0-100).....	121
Characteristics of survey responders .	30	boxplot .....	123
Children in household.....	78	Health services in Hull	
Civic engagement.....	200	rating of services.....	187
Cognition (HUI).....	108	Health state .....	112
Conclusions .....	230	Health today .....	121
Convenience foods.....	140, 143	Health Utilities Index.....	29, 96, 113
Cooking with all fresh ingredients .....	147	ambulation .....	102
Cooking with fresh ingredients.....	140	boxplot .....	113
Cooking with some fresh ingredients	145	cognition .....	108
Dental health .....	129	dexterity .....	104
NHS or private .....	131	disability .....	116
number of natural teeth .....	129	emotion.....	106
time since last visit .....	133	hearing.....	98
Deprivation .....	38	pain.....	110
Dexterity (HUI).....	104	scoring of single attributes .....	242
<u>D</u> iet.....	134	speech .....	100
convenience foods .....	140, 143	usual state of health.....	112
cooking with all fresh ingredients ..	147	vision .....	96
cooking with fresh ingredients.....	140	Healthy diet .....	134
cooking with some fresh ingredients	145	changes in last year.....	136
.....	145	Hearing (HUI) .....	98
fruit and vegetables.....	137	Household	

about the household .....	65	Quota sampling .....	27, 233, 236
ages of children.....	81	Ready meals .....	140, 141
income as specified on questionnaire .....	88	References.....	231
income estimated after tax .....	91, 254	Registered disabled.....	119
income estimated after tax per adult.....	93	Relationships of adults in household .	66, 73
income non-response .....	87	Results .....	30
number of adults .....	65, 72	Safety	
number of children .....	78	feeling safe when walking along in Hull .....	196
relationships of adults .....	66, 73	Sampling .....	22, 27, 233
tenure.....	85	Smoking .....	163
HUI .....	See Health Utility Index	effect on health (all) .....	169
Illness and disability.....	118	effect on health (smokers) .....	170
Income		in last week.....	165
as specified on questionnaire.....	88	number of cigarettes .....	166
estimated after tax .....	91, 254	usual status .....	163
estimated after tax per adult.....	93	Social capital .....	185
non-response .....	87	civic engagement.....	200
Index of Multiple Deprivation .....	38	enjoyment of area .....	187
Information		longevity .....	187
website.....	232	neighbourliness .....	208
Information collected .....	28	problem of crime .....	187
Language spoken at home .....	52	problem of graffiti or vandalism.....	187
Limiting long-term illness .....	118	problem of violence.....	187
Measures of health .....	29, 96	safety .....	196
Mental Health .....	106	social networks .....	212
Mental Health Index.....	29, 124	social support .....	223
boxplot .....	127	trust.....	208
Methods.....	22	Social networks .....	212
quota sampling.....	27, 233, 236	Social support .....	223
survey methodology .....	27, 233	Speech (HUI) .....	100
MHI.....	See Mental Health Index	Status in UK .....	24, 46
Nationality.....	43	categories for analysis .....	24
Neighbourliness.....	208	Studying .....	60
Obesity .....	171	Summary.....	7
Pain (HUI).....	110	Survey methodology.....	27, 233
Physical health .....	96	Tenure.....	85
Population pyramids .....	34, 245	Trust.....	208
Qualifications.....	63	Usual state of health.....	112
Questionnaire		Vision (HUI).....	96
content .....	28	Website .....	232
measures of health .....	29		