Hull's 2011-12
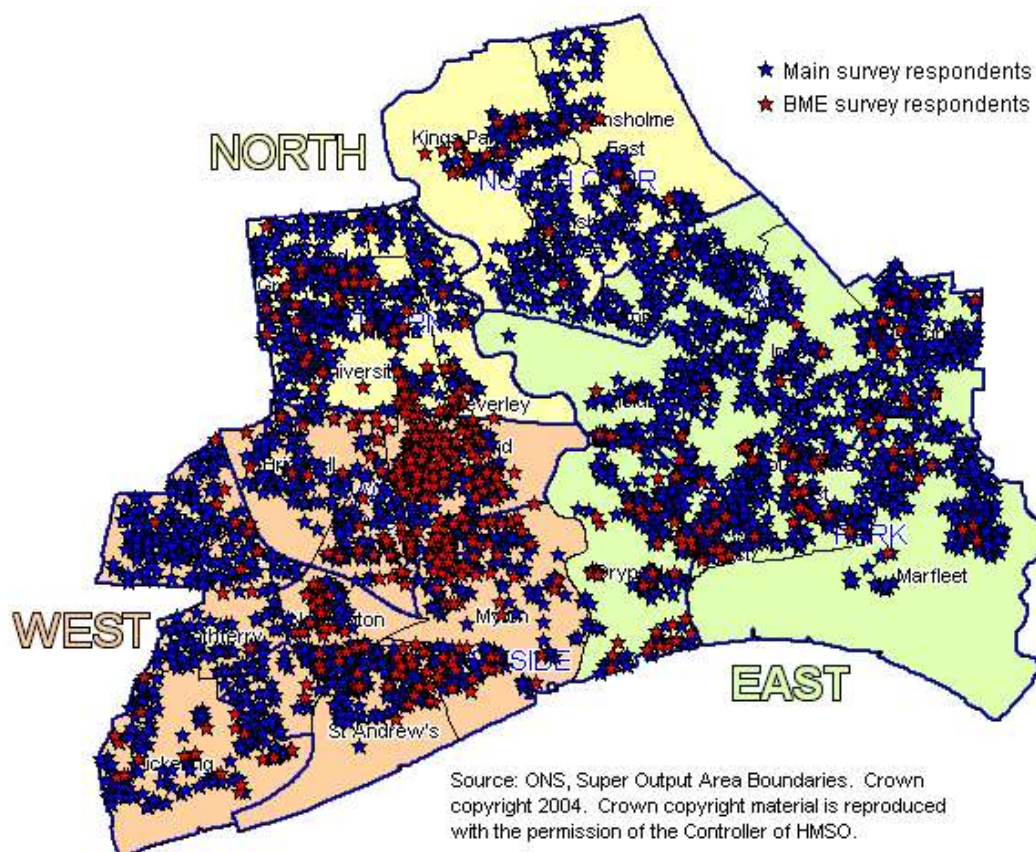
Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic

Health and Wellbeing Survey

Main Report

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December 2012

Hull's 2011-12 Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic Survey: Main Report

Contents

Ethnicity in Hull from the 2011 Census and Hull BAME Survey 2011-12

- In 2011 the Census found 26,500 of Hull's 244,000 residents (10.3%) were from a Black, Asian or Minority Ethnic group (BAME – this includes all people who do not classify themselves as White British).

- The number of Hull BAME residents has tripled in the last 10 years (an increase of 199%) but despite these large increases, when compared to the UK average, Hull still has lower proportions of nearly all BAME groups.

- The greatest increase in BAME numbers was due to increased numbers of white Europeans, mostly from Poland and other East European countries.

- Other groups who have more than doubled in size in the last ten years were Chinese (mostly students), African and Middle Eastern.

- Achieving a healthy diet seems to be the area where the BAME groups on the whole do worse than the overall adult Hull population. Conversely smoking and drinking rates among BAME groups as a whole (apart from Gypsies and Travellers) tend to be lower than the overall adult Hull population. Alcohol consumption amongst some BAME groups is very low due in part to religious influences.

- The Gypsy and Traveller group tend to have poor physical health, display negative health behaviours but enjoy good mental health and high social capital.

- It appears that BAME group is often not the factor that has the greatest influence on people's health – for instance the age-profile of different ethnic groups can vary greatly (e.g. the Chinese in Hull, being mostly students, have a young age-profile), meaning health results for a particular ethnic group are more influenced by their ages than their ethnicity.

Summary of BAME Survey for Hull 2011-12

1. **Aims and Methods of the BAME Survey**

1.1 The aim of the BAME survey was to examine health status, health related behaviour and social factors within different BAME groups in relation to Hull's overall population.

1.2 Unlike the main adult Health and Wellbeing Survey, the different sampling methods mean the BAME survey is not a representative sample of the whole actual BAME population but rather a snapshot from a number of BAME individuals who were identified and questioned by researchers.

1.3 In comparison to the main adult Health and Wellbeing Survey which had over 13,500 respondents, the BAME survey had 1,000 respondents and an additional survey of Gypsies and Travellers had 72 respondents. Questionnaires used in the 3 surveys were identical and asked questions covering topics such as: general health, lifestyle risk factors, perceived health, demographic and household information and measures of social capital.

2. **Numbers and Characteristics of Hull's BAME Groups**

2.1 Overall, the majority of the BAME population is relatively young compared to the overall Hull population, possibly due to the high numbers of students and short-term workers in the BAME respondents. Most BAME respondents either live in the West (64%) or North (22%) localities of the city and, apart from the Chinese and Gypsy and Traveller groups, are fairly evenly distributed among areas as ranked by their deprivation index. Chinese respondents tend to live in areas ranked the least deprived in Hull (probably due to most of the respondents being students) whilst over 90% of Gypsies and Travellers live in areas ranked the most deprived.

2.2 Two of the more heterogeneous (diverse) BAME groups ('mixed' and 'other'), over half of whom are students, had characteristics that were not markedly different to the general Hull population and so are not considered separately below. However, classification by 'status in the UK' does reveal some particular health features which are explained in more detail in the following summary paragraphs.

2.3 With the exception of refugees and asylum seekers, all the groups had a higher percentage of females than males, with over double the number of female short-term workers compared to males. This was somewhat unexpected.

2.4 <u>Non-British White</u> (293 respondents)

Over a fifth of these respondents are students but the majority (63%) are from the EU and working in Hull, in either short-term (8%) or long-term (55%) employment. However there is also an excess of non-working females. More than a third of this group are educated to degree level. 32% are daily smokers, but additionally 39% have never smoked.

2.5 <u>Chinese</u> (207 respondents)

Nearly 95% of the respondents from this group are students (with 82% aged under 25 years) and nearly three quarters are educated to degree level. This young, female, highly educated group report the lowest amounts of stress in the previous 12 months (with only 3% of the respondents reporting high levels). However only 8% eat the recommended 5 portions of fruit and vegetables a day (average number eaten was 2.2). Smoking rates are low with 80% having never smoked and only 8% being daily smokers.

2.6 <u>African</u> (119 respondents)

60% of respondents in this group are students, with half of these already educated to degree level. Their health behaviour tends to be good and their health literacy very high. Along with the Gypsy and Traveller group, African respondents have the highest proportion (36%) who rate their mental health as 90-100 (the best). About 60% never drink alcohol and 81% have never smoked. African respondents have the highest percentage (84%) who perceived there would be a very big health impact from stopping smoking (compared to 73% in the main Hull survey). African respondents also have the highest percentage (76%) who think achieving and maintaining a healthy weight and doing more exercise (78%) will have a big health impact.

2.7 <u>Pakistani and Bangladeshi</u> (72 respondents)

Nearly a third of respondents are educated to degree level. Only 6% eat the recommended '5-A-DAY' but over 80% never drink alcohol, compared to 20% of respondents in the main survey. 20% never exercise compared to about 10% of respondents in the main survey.

2.8 <u>Gypsy and Traveller</u> (72 respondents)

2.8.1 The Gypsy and Traveller group tend to have poor physical health, display negative health behaviours but have good mental health and high social capital. This group has the highest percentage of respondents not working due to long-term sickness or disability (23%) compared to 8% of the respondents from the main survey. 36% have long-term limiting illness and nearly 17% are registered as disabled. 78% have no qualifications compared to around 25% of people in Hull.

2.8.2 Along with Africans they have the highest proportion (36%) who rate their mental health as 90-100 (the best). 55% smoke daily and only 29% have never smoked.

Of those who smoke, the proportion of heavy smokers (20+ cigarettes per day) is 34% compared to 22% among the respondents from the main survey and over 13% of Gypsy and Traveller respondents smoke more than 40 a day. From the main survey 73% of respondents perceived there would be a very big health impact from stopping smoking; however Gypsy and Traveller respondents had the lowest percentage (56%) who thought this way.

2.8.3   66% of respondents from the main survey were overweight or obese and the only BAME group with a higher percentage than this is the Gypsy and Traveller group (71%). 20% never exercise compared to about 10% of respondents in the main survey.

2.9   <u>Indian</u> (62 respondents)

Over half of respondents are educated to degree level. 20% of the group have a MHI score of 0-49 (worst). Approx 60% never drink alcohol. They have the lowest proportion of smokers of all – 90% have never smoked. 60% are overweight or obese compared to 66% in the main Hull survey.

2.10   <u>Arab</u> (40 respondents)

2.10.1   Nearly a third of respondents are refugees and over half are students. Nearly three quarters are educated to degree level. 20% have a MHI score of 0-49 (worst) and the highest amounts of stress in the previous 12 months (28% of respondents report high levels). However 70% thought that reducing stress would have a positive impact on health.

2.10.2   Just over 1 in 10 eat the recommended '5-A-DAY' the average being 2 portions a day. Levels of drinking are low, probably due to religious factors, with over 80% saying they never drink alcohol compared to just 20% of respondents in the main Hull survey. 60% are overweight or obese compared to 66% in the main Hull survey.

2.11   <u>Refugees and Asylum Seekers</u> (68 respondents)

2.11.1   Respondents include 34 refugees granted asylum in last 10 years and 10 refugees granted asylum over 10 years ago. Additionally there are 20 asylum seekers and 4 failed asylum seekers. The majority, 85%, of refugees/asylum seekers are aged under 45 years. Refugees and asylum seekers have the largest percentage of respondents living in the most deprived areas (49%). The three biggest BAME groups represented in the refugee and asylum seeker group are Arab, Mixed or African.

2.11.2   Refugees and asylum seekers have the lowest fluency of spoken English (44%), followed by short-term workers (54%), with the remaining groups having similar levels of good fluency of around 60%.

2.11.3 Half of the refugee and asylum seeker groups classified themselves as studying in the UK. Over half the refugee and asylum seeker group would not, or could not, provide an answer on annual household income. However of those who did answer this question, more than 45% had an annual income less than £5000.

2.11.4 Refugees and asylum seekers have the largest percentages reporting either 'excellent' or 'poor' health.

2.11.5 Based on UK status, refugees and asylum seekers had the highest proportions of people who rated themselves as not knowing what a healthy diet is or not knowing if their diet is healthy. However they had the highest percentage (61%) that thought eating a healthier diet and maintaining a healthy weight (59%) would have a 'very big' health impact.

2.11.6 Whilst 55% of asylum seekers never drank alcohol those that did drink alcohol were the most likely to binge drink with 40% of the drinkers drinking 8+ units for men or 6+ units for women in a single day at least one day per month (bearing in mind there are only 30 respondents in this category).

2.11.7 66% of refugees and asylum seekers have never smoked and 23% are daily or occasional smokers. Interestingly refugees and asylum seekers have the highest percentage (64%) who think reducing alcohol levels would have a big health impact but also the lowest percentage (62%) who think there would be a very big health impact from stopping smoking.

2.11.8 17% of British respondents had no close relatives or friends who live nearby but amongst refugees and asylum seekers the level was the highest at 32%. This group also had the highest percentages who view the problem of verbal or physical threat or aggression (38%) and crime (41%) as a "very big" or "fairly big" problem.

3. **Key Facts**

3.1 Gypsy and Traveller respondents fare well in terms of social capital, neighbourliness and trust for people living in their area – those who responded represent the groups settled in permanent Traveller sites with high percentages (47%) having lived in the area for between 10 and 25 years and 23% over 25 years. However it is not known whether people living in flats or houses and who still classify their BAME group as Gypsy and Traveller, would, if questioned, have a different health and social capital profile to the Gypsy and Traveller respondents included in this survey.

3.2 Overall lack of knowledge about diet was more prevalent in BAME groups (excluding Gypsy and Traveller respondents) compared to the main survey (7%), the highest percentage being in Chinese and Arab respondents (23%). Short-term workers and students (14% and 12% respectively) had the lowest percentage of

respondents eating five or more portions of fruit and vegetables daily. All BAME groups (apart from Chinese) thought that eating a healthier diet would have a big impact on health, more so than respondents in the main adult survey.

3.3   From the main survey 50% of respondents perceived a very big health impact from reducing alcohol levels, only Chinese respondents had a lower percentage (48%). African respondents had the highest percentage (79%) who perceived a very big heath impact from reducing alcohol levels, followed by Arab respondents (75%).

3.4   From the main survey 29% of respondents reported being daily smokers, 5% reported being occasional smokers and 26% reported being ex-smokers. The prevalence of daily smokers was highest amongst Gypsy and Traveller and non-British White respondents (56% and 33% respectively). The remaining BAME groups all had a lower percentage of daily smokers compared to the main survey, the majority under 15%.

3.5   African (79%) and Gypsy and Traveller (77%) respondents had the highest percentage reporting local health services as very good or good, with non-British White and Arab respondents both with the highest percentage reporting poor or very poor (13%).

3.6   Over 80% of all respondents (who have lived in the area for at least 4 months) felt "very safe" or "fairly safe" when walking alone in the area during the daytime. Very few respondents feel very unsafe (3% or less). Unsurprisingly there was a shift towards feeling less safe when walking alone after dark compared to during the daytime. Interestingly, Gypsy and Traveller respondents had the highest proportion of respondents who feel very safe after dark (42%) as well as the highest proportion who do not go out after dark (21%), indicating that the reason for this is not related to safety issues. Indeed, Gypsy and Traveller respondents had the highest percentage (78%) who viewed verbal or physical threat or aggression as "not a problem".

Hull's 2011-12 Black and Minority Ethnic Survey: Main Report

Aims

The aim of the Black and Minority Ethnic (BAME) survey is to examine health status, health related behaviour and social capital within different BAME groups in relation to Hull's overall population. Further information is available at www.hulljsna.com. The Survey did **not** aim to collect a representative sample of Hull BAME residents and so is not designed to provide robust estimates of actual numbers of BAME groups and their characteristics.

Methods

1.1   Survey samples

During late 2011 / early 2012 three Adult Health and Wellbeing Surveys Lifestyle were commissioned by the Public Health Intelligence team within NHS Hull (now currently at Hull City Council). The main survey had a target of 12,000 respondents aged 16+ years, each being a Hull resident. Individuals were approached through interviewers knocking on doors; a questionnaire was left for self-completion and the interviewer collected the questionnaire at an agreed later date. Where required, an interview was completed. Quota sampling was used based on gender, ten-year age group, electoral ward, lower layer super output area (to ensure a spread of questionnaires across each ward) and employment status, so that the resulting sample was broadly representative of Hull's overall population with regard to these characteristics.

A second survey focused on people from BAME backgrounds, and had a target of 950 respondents (again adults resident in Hull). There was no sampling frame available, but a focused enumeration methodology was employed by IbyD to enable them to find BAME residents to approach, so this survey may not be representative of Hull's BAME population. The third, Gypsy and Traveller survey had 72 respondents. Again, there was no sampling frame, so this survey may not be representative of Hull's Gypsy and Traveller population.

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

As there were approximately 215,000 residents in Hull aged 16 years and over in October 2011, the main survey represented a sample of approximately 6%. Based on the 2011 Census the number of non-white British residents in Hull is approximately 26,500 people. This would mean that the BAME survey represents an approximate 4% sample of Hull's BAME population.

1.2   Survey methodology

Quota sampling was used for the main adult Health and Wellbeing Survey which meant that the resulting sample was similar to Hull's overall population in terms of age, gender and geographic structure. For the quota, 10-year age bands were used (16-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74 and 75+ years), as were electoral wards and lower layer super output areas (LLSOAs. There are 23 wards and 163 LLSOAs, the latter have an average population of around 1,500, and were used to ensure that residents from across each ward were invited to take part in the survey. The quota also involved employment status, so that people from the whole range of employment groups were included in the survey. For the main survey, survey respondents were targeted through interviewers knocking on doors in specific geographical areas to obtain the sample. Interviewers would leave the questionnaire having agreed a time to pick up the completed form, typically later that same day, with the option of having the questionnaire administered by the interviewer as appropriate. In the later stages of the survey when particular hard-to-reach groups needed to be approached to fulfil the quota requirements other methods of approach were used. This particularly applied to young working men who were more difficult to reach through knocking on doors and where the response rate was lower. To obtain the sample for these specific quota groups, colleges and workplaces were approached. The majority of the questionnaires in the main and BAME surveys were self-completed (See *Table 1*), while two thirds of the questionnaires in the Gypsy and Traveller survey were interviewer-completed.

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

Table 1: Questionnaire completion, interviewer- or self-completion

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

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

1.3 Ethnicity in main survey and BAME survey

Table 2 gives the ethnicity of the individuals in the main survey and the BAME survey. From the Gypsy and Traveller survey all respondents (72) stated being white Gypsy or Traveller. From the main survey 11 (0.1%) respondents stated being White Gypsy or Traveller.

Table 2: Ethnicity of survey respondents

Self-reported ethnicity		Number (%) of survey respondents		
		Main survey	**BAME survey**	**Total**
White	British	12,257 (90.4)	0 (0.0)	12,257
	Irish	45 (0.3)	6 (0.6)	51
	Gypsy or Traveller	11 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	11
	Other	340 (2.5)	287 (28.7)	627
Mixed	White & Black Caribbean	28 (0.2)	8 (0.8)	36
	White & Black African	22 (0.2)	16 (1.6)	38
	White & Asian	30 (0.2)	17 (1.7)	47
	Mixed Other	19 (0.1)	14 (1.4)	33
Asian or Asian British	Indian	35 (0.3)	62 (6.2)	97
	Bangladeshi	31 (0.2)	31 (3.1)	62
	Pakistani	24 (0.2)	41 (4.1)	65
	Chinese	93 (0.7)	207 (20.7)	300
	Other	41 (0.3)	90 (9.0)	131
Black or Black British	Caribbean	8 (0.1)	12 (1.2)	20
	African	81 (0.6)	119 (11.9)	200
	Other	8 (0.1)	7 (0.7)	15
Other ethnicity	Arab	28 (0.2)	40 (4.0)	68
	Other	28 (0.2)	43 (4.3)	71
Did not answer		424 (3.1)	0 (0.0)	424
Total		**13,553**	**1,000**	**14,553**

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 3*). Due to small numbers, the 6 Irish respondents will be included in the non-British White category, the four 'Mixed' categories will be combined, and the 31 Bangladeshi respondents will be combined with the 41 Pakistani respondents. Due to small numbers, the 12 Caribbean respondents will be included in the 'other' category, with the 7 'other' Black respondents, 90 'other' Asian respondents, and 43 respondents stating 'other' ethnicity. The 'other' category is a very mixed group and is only presented for reference.

Table 3: BAME categories for analysis of BAME survey

BAME group for analysis	BAME group from questionnaire	Number of individuals
Hull population	Main survey (comparison population)	13,553
Non-British White	Irish	6
	Other White	287
Mixed	Mixed	55
Indian	Indian	62
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	Bangladeshi	31
	Pakistani	41
African	African	119
Chinese	Chinese	207
Arab	Arab	40
Other	Caribbean	12
	Other Black	7
	Other Asian	90
	Other	43
Gypsy and Traveller	Gypsy and Traveller	72
Total		**14,625**

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 respondents, 12,916 stated that they were British and a total of 1,249 non-British survey respondents provided information on their current status in the UK. Some of these categories were combined for analysis (*Table 4*). Of the 151 who specified 'other' status, 122 provided additional information. Some respondent answers included, Britain being their permanent residence, married to a British national, working, not working, indefinite leave to remain. Therefore, for a few individuals there were slight discrepancies between the responses to the survey questions. However, the responses were unchanged and these 151 survey respondents were included in a separate category when examining current status in UK.

Table 4: Current status in UK

Current status in UK for analysis	Current status in UK from questionnaire	Number of individuals
British	British	12,916
Student	Student	576
Refugee/asylum seeker	Asylum seeker	20
	Failed asylum seeker	4
	Refugee (granted asylum in last 10 years)	34
	Refugee (granted asylum >10 years ago)	10
Working short-term in UK	European and working <2 years in UK	48
	Non-European and working <2 years in UK	17
Working long-term in UK	European and working ≥2 years in UK	325
	Non-European and working ≥2 years in UK	64
Other	Other	151

1.4   Ethnicity compared to Census

The 2011 Census BAME structure is compared with the main and BAME surveys estimates in *Table 5* in relation to all people who are not White British. The percentages are not directly comparable as the Census figures refer to all ages whereas the Main and BAME surveys are just those aged 16+ years. Within the BAME survey when compared to the census and main survey, there appears to be under-representation in the survey of people who are non-White British and over-representation of Chinese people. It is possible that there are differences in the BAME structure for adults (16+ for the BAME survey) compared to all ages (Census). This demonstrates the "non-representative" nature of the BAME survey sample, which is not suitable for estimating population and sub-group numbers.

Table 5: Main and BAME surveys ethnicity distribution compared to 2011 Census

Ethnicity	Percentage of population		
	Main survey (16+ years)	BAME survey (16+ years)	Census 2011 (all ages)
Irish	5.2	0.6	2.1
Gypsy or Traveller	1.3	0.0	1.1
White other	39.0	28.7	39.9
White & Black Caribbean	3.2	0.8	3.3
White & Black African	2.5	1.6	3.1
White & Asian	3.4	1.7	3.6
Other Mixed	2.2	1.4	3.1
Indian	4.0	6.2	4.1
Bangladeshi	3.6	3.1	2.9
Pakistani	2.8	4.1	3.3
Chinese	10.7	20.7	8.0
Other Asian	4.7	9.0	6.1
Caribbean	0.9	1.2	0.9
African	9.3	11.9	9.3
Other Black	0.9	0.7	1.1
Arab	3.2	4.0	4.3
Other	3.2	4.3	3.9
TOTAL	**100**	**100**	**100**
White	45.4	29.3	43.0
Mixed	11.4	5.5	13.0
Asian or Asian British	25.7	43.1	24.4
Black or Black British	11.1	13.8	11.3
Arab	3.2	4.0	4.3
Other	3.2	4.3	3.9
TOTAL	**100**	**100**	**100**

1.5 Data considerations

1.5.1 Questionnaire content

The questionnaires used in the three surveys were identical. The questionnaire was divided into five main sections. Section 1 related to general health. This section included questions enabling the production of several measures of health status, including the SF-36 mental health index (MHI). Section 2 collected risk factor information on diet, alcohol, smoking and exercise. Section 3 asked respondents how they felt about their health and lifestyle using the 19 'Golden questions' that enable production of the Healthy Foundations type for each respondent. Healthy Foundations type has not been analysed within this BAME survey report. An analysis of main survey respondents by Healthy Foundations type is available in the 2011-2012 Hull Health and Wellbeing Survey report.

Section 4 collected information about the survey respondents. This included information about ethnicity, nationality, current status in UK if not British, fluency of spoken English, country of birth, languages spoken at home, as well as employment status. Section 5 related to information about the household as a whole. This included the number and ages of children, the number of adults (as well as their relationship to the respondent), tenure and household income. Section 6 related to social capital information. There are many definitions of social capital, but an early and influential one is "social capital…refers to the features of social organisation, such as trust, norms and reciprocity, that can improve the efficiency of society by facilitating co-ordinated action" (Putnam, 1993). Questions included information on the number of years lived in the area, rating of local services, feelings of safety, being well-informed about things which affect the local areas and perceived ability to influence local decisions, involvement in organisations and actions to solve local problems. Information was also collected on the trust, both within the neighbourhood and in organisations, as well as social support networks. The final section, asked whether individuals would like to participate in future research by becoming a panel member, and asked if the questionnaire was self-completed or completed by interview (if by interview, what language was used, if not English).

1.5.2 Measures of health status

A range of measures of health status were used in the questionnaire including question 42 (illness or disability which has lasted more than a month, and has limited activities in any way). There was a further question on whether the survey respondent 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 Mental Health Index (MHI) measures "general mental health, including depression, anxiety, behavioural-emotional control, general positive affect" and is part of another health-related scoring measure (the SF36). The MHI ranges from 5 to 25 or from 0 to 100

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

1.5.3 Alcohol

Question 27 asked for the number of alcoholic drinks consumed in the last 7 days by type of drink. These were later converted to units as illustrated in *Table 6*. One respondent ticked that they had not drunk any alcohol over the last 7 days (Question 26) but then proceeded to list the alcohol they had drunk the last 7 days (Question 27). A further 23 respondents did not answer Question 26 but did answer Question 27. It has been assumed that in each of these 24 cases, the respondent has drunk alcohol over the last 7 days, so their units consumed have been included for the analyses on alcohol intake.

Table 6: Units of alcohol assumed for each type of alcoholic drink

Type of drink	Size of drink	Units
Ordinary beer, lager or cider	Pint/500ml bottle or can	2
Ordinary beer, lager or cider	Standard 440ml can	1.5
Ordinary beer, lager or cider	Small 330ml can/bottle	1.1
Strong beer, lager or cider	Pint/500ml bottle or can	4
Strong beer, lager or cider	Standard 440ml can	3
Strong beer, lager or cider	Small 330ml can/bottle	2.3
Wine	Glass (pub measure)	2
Wine	Large glass	3
Wine	Bottle	9
Sherry/fortified wine/shots	Glass (pub measure)	1
Sherry/fortified wine/shots	Glass (home measure)	1.4
Alcopops	Bottle	1.5

1.5.4   *Height, weight and body mass index (BMI)*

Information collected on height and weight was self-reported rather than measured by researchers (as is the case for the Health Survey for England data). From research[1], it is well known that both men and women, in general, overestimate their height and under estimate their weight. In order to enable a more valid comparison, the self-reported heights and weights have been adjusted[2] to give an adjusted BMI figure for each survey respondent. Unadjusted self-reported heights and weights are available on request. 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+).

The effect of these changes is to increase the percentage of overweight and obese people in the main survey from 35% and 23% respectively to 38% and 28%. Of the 4,342 who self-reported they were of desirable weight, 950 (22%) were overweight following the adjustment. This shows even a relatively small adjustment of 1-2cm and 1-2kg can make a considerable difference to the prevalence of overweight and obesity. In the main body of this report the Adjusted BMI figures will be used unless otherwise stated.

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 respondents 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 7* and *Table 8* by BAME group and UK status respectively.

The smallest increase in the percentage of overweight and obese survey respondents (*Table 7*) following the adjustment occurred for Gypsy and Travellers (from 69.1% to 70.9%; increase of 3%) and largest increases following the adjustment occurred for Chinese respondents (from 13.6% to 17.8%; increase of 31%) and non-British White respondents (from 36.9% to 46.6%; increase of 26%). From the main survey the percentage overweight or obese increased from 57.8% to 65.5%, an increase of 13%.

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[1] 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   was greater in older men and women, shorter men and heavier women. They also found that weight was underestimated by on average 1.85kg for men and 1.40kg for women and the extent of the underestimation was greater in heavier men and women, but did not vary with age or height (although other studies have found that the elderly particularly underestimate their weight (Jalkanen et al. 1987; Kuczmarski et al. 2001).

[2] 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.

Table 7: Change in BMI category following adjustments to height and weight by BAME group

Group	Percentage of survey respondents 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 study (Hull)	34.7	23.0	57.8	37.7	27.8	65.5
Non-British White	27.8	9.1	36.9	35.1	11.5	46.6
Mixed	31.1	15.6	46.7	37.8	15.6	53.3
Indian	34.5	19.0	53.4	36.2	24.1	60.3
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	35.8	9.4	45.3	35.8	17.0	52.8
African	37.4	12.1	49.5	42.4	16.2	58.6
Chinese	10.5	3.1	13.6	13.6	4.2	17.8
Arab	40.0	17.1	57.1	31.4	28.6	60.0
Other	29.5	4.7	34.1	34.1	7.0	41.1
Gypsy and Traveller	18.2	50.9	69.1	18.2	52.7	70.9

The smallest increase in the percentage of overweight and obese survey respondents (**Table 8**) following the adjustment occurred for refugees/asylum seekers (from 52.8% to 56.6%; increase of 7%) and largest increases following the adjustment occurred for short-term workers (from 24.1% to 35.2%; increase of 46%) and students (from 23.7% to 30.6%; increase of 29%). The percentage of overweight or obese British respondents increased from 58.3% to 65.9%, an increase of 13%.

Table 8: Change in BMI category following adjustments to height and weight by BAME group

Status	Percentage of survey respondents 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	34.9	23.4	58.3	37.8	28.1	65.9
Student	17.6	6.1	23.7	22.2	8.4	30.6
Refugee/asylum	43.4	9.4	52.8	37.7	18.9	56.6
Short-term working	14.8	9.3	24.1	22.2	13.0	35.2
Long-term working	34.6	14.2	48.7	39.9	17.6	57.5
Other	32.8	14.4	47.2	41.1	17.7	58.9

1.5.5   Geography

Each survey respondent was assigned to a ward, Area Committee Area and locality within Hull on the basis of their postcode. Each record in the main survey and the Gypsy and Traveller survey had a valid postcode attached, and each was a Hull postcode, while 8 postcodes were missing from the BAME survey.

Demographics

1.6　　　Age and gender distribution

Figure 1 gives the gender structure of survey respondents by BAME group. Males are under-represented in the main survey, making up 46% of the survey population, whereas they form 51% of the Hull adult 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 British will reflect the gender structure of the overall Hull population.

Figure 1: Gender structure of survey respondents by BAME group

BME group
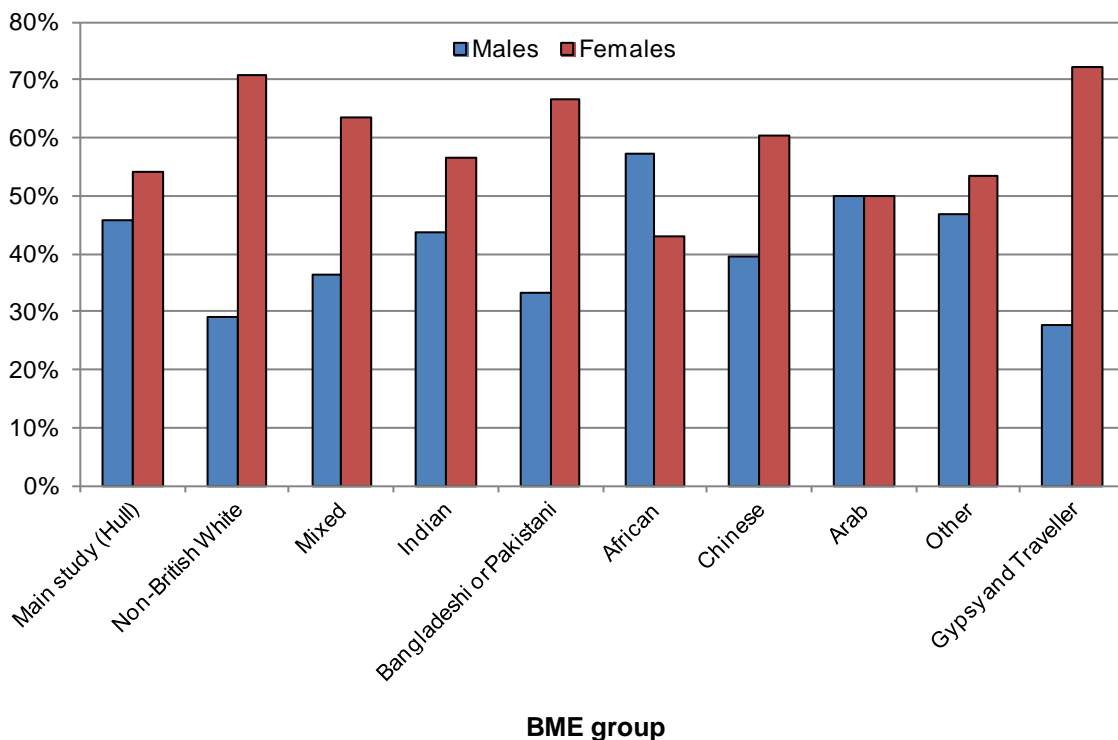
Figure 2 gives the gender structure of survey respondents by status in the UK. It is less likely that the gender structure will be similar to Hull for those people who have come to the UK temporarily. It is reasonable to expect that males and, in particular, young males may be more likely to come to the UK temporarily. However, with the exception of refugees/asylum seekers all the groups had a higher percentage of females, with over double the number of female short-term workers compared to males.

Figure 2: Gender structure of survey respondents by status in UK

Table **9** gives the percentages in each age group by BAME group. The age structure of the survey respondents 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. The majority of the BAME population is relatively young compared to the overall Hull population. From the main survey those aged 25-34 years made up 15% of respondents, similar to Arab respondents but lower than the remaining BAME groups.

Table 9: Age structure of survey respondents by BAME group

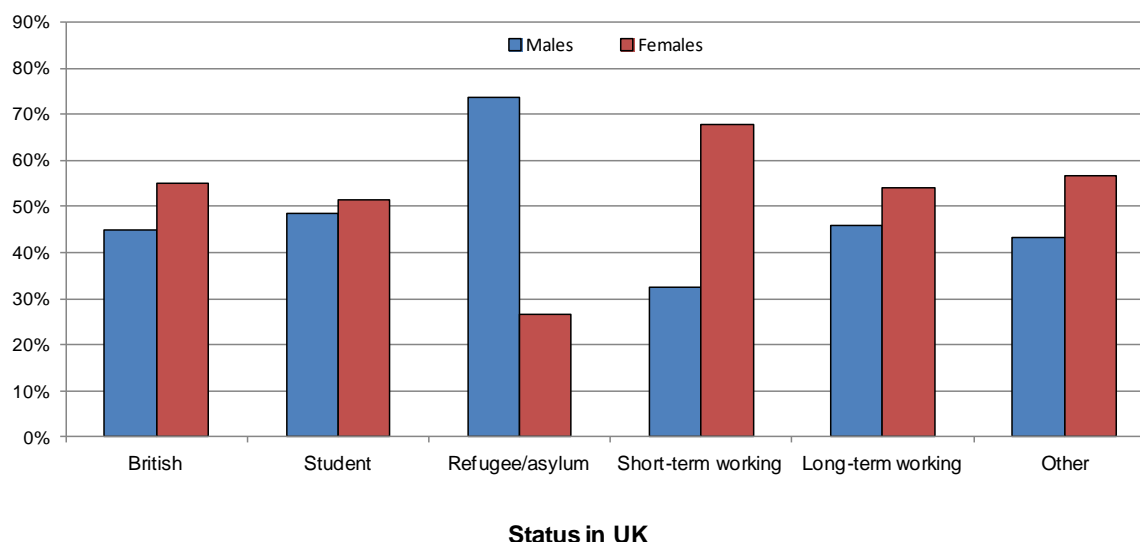| Group	Percentage of survey respondents by age (years)						
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Main study (Hull)	15.2	17.2	16.9	16.4	14.7	11.3	8.3
Non-British White	28.6	45.2	16.9	5.2	2.8	1.0	0.3
Mixed	34.5	29.1	20.0	9.1	5.5	1.8	0.0
Indian	31.1	23.0	24.6	8.2	6.6	3.3	3.3
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	31.0	31.0	28.2	8.5	1.4	0.0	0.0
African	35.6	29.7	16.9	11.9	5.1	0.8	0.0
Chinese	81.6	13.6	2.4	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.0
Arab	15.4	30.8	30.8	12.8	10.3	0.0	0.0
Other	45.7	20.5	20.5	7.9	3.3	1.3	0.7
Gypsy and Traveller	22.2	22.2	16.7	23.6	9.7	2.8	2.8

Table **10** gives the percentage within each age group by status in the UK. For refugees/asylum seekers in the survey 85% were aged under 45 years. Unsurprisingly, 94% of all students were aged less than 35 years, the majority 16-24 years (74%). Non-British people working short-term in the UK were younger compared to non-British people working long-term, 75% of short-term workers were aged 16-34 years compared to 65%

23

for long-term workers. Both groups were considerably younger compared to British respondents, with only 31% were aged 16-34 years.

Table 10: Age structure of survey respondents by status in UK

Status in UK	Percentage of survey respondents by age (years)						
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
British	14.7	16.4	17.1	16.9	15.1	11.4	8.4
Student	74.3	19.2	4.7	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.0
Refugee/asylum	29.4	30.9	25.0	13.2	1.5	0.0	0.0
Short-term working	18.5	56.9	15.4	6.2	3.1	0.0	0.0
Long-term working	9.3	55.7	24.2	7.0	2.3	1.0	0.5
Other	16.9	33.8	18.9	14.9	12.2	2.7	0.7

Figure 3 illustrates the number of survey respondents 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 4* provides the population pyramid for the BAME survey respondents. The population pyramids display that the BAME respondents tend to be younger compared to the survey respondents in the main survey.

Figure 3: Main survey respondents by age (years)
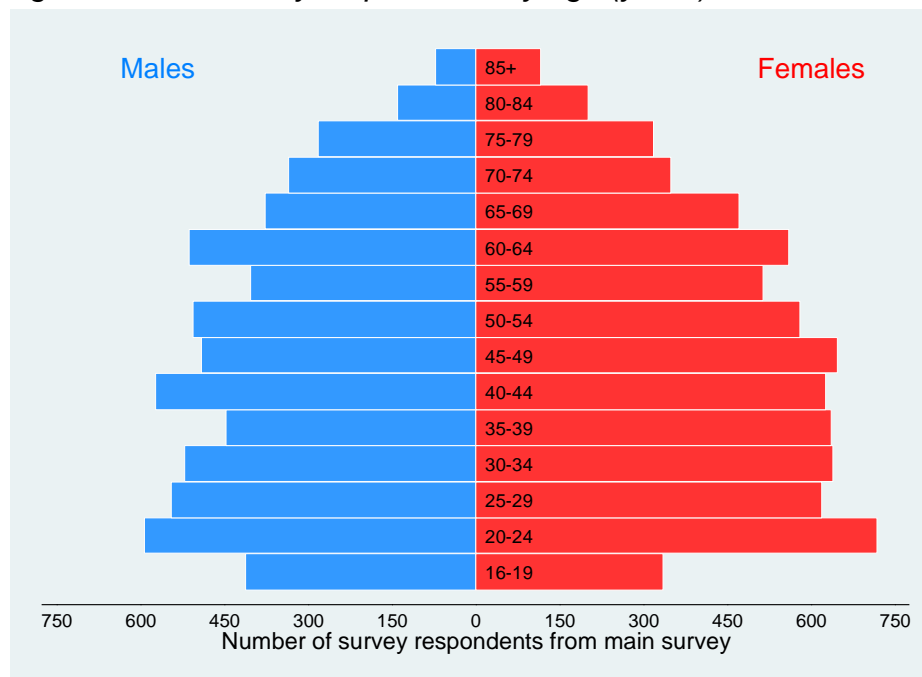
Figure 4: BAME survey respondents by age (years)
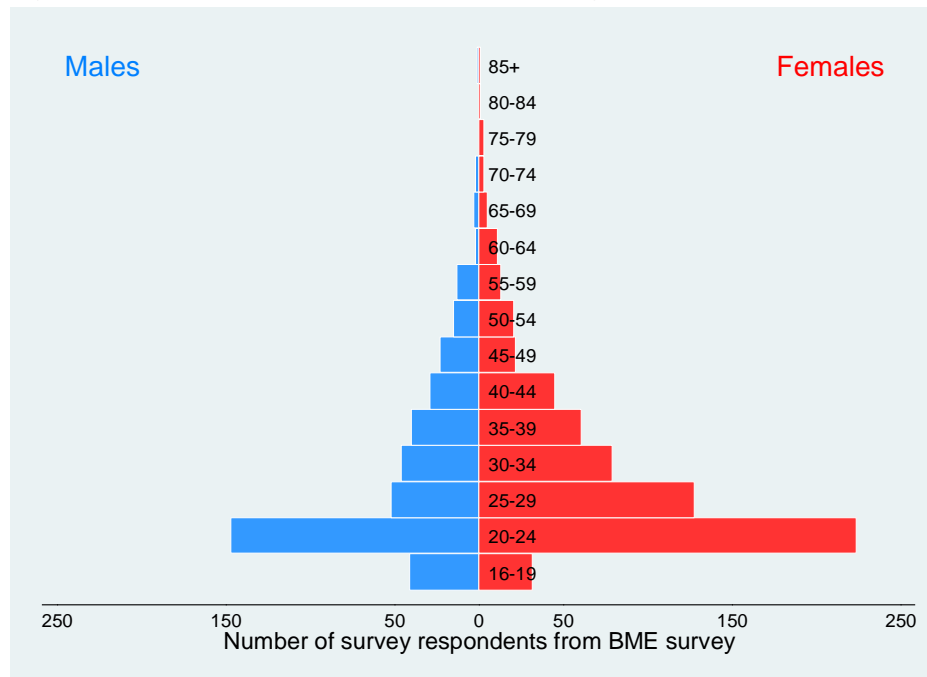
1.7 Geographical distribution

Figure 5 gives the geographical distribution of the survey respondents in the main survey. As geography was included in the quota there is a reasonable distribution of survey respondents across Hull. The points are plotted in relation to postcode (mid-point of the postcode area) and there may be more than one survey respondent at a particular postcode.

Figure 5: Geographical distribution of survey respondents in main survey

Source: ONS, Super Output Area Boundaries. Crown copyright 2004. Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.
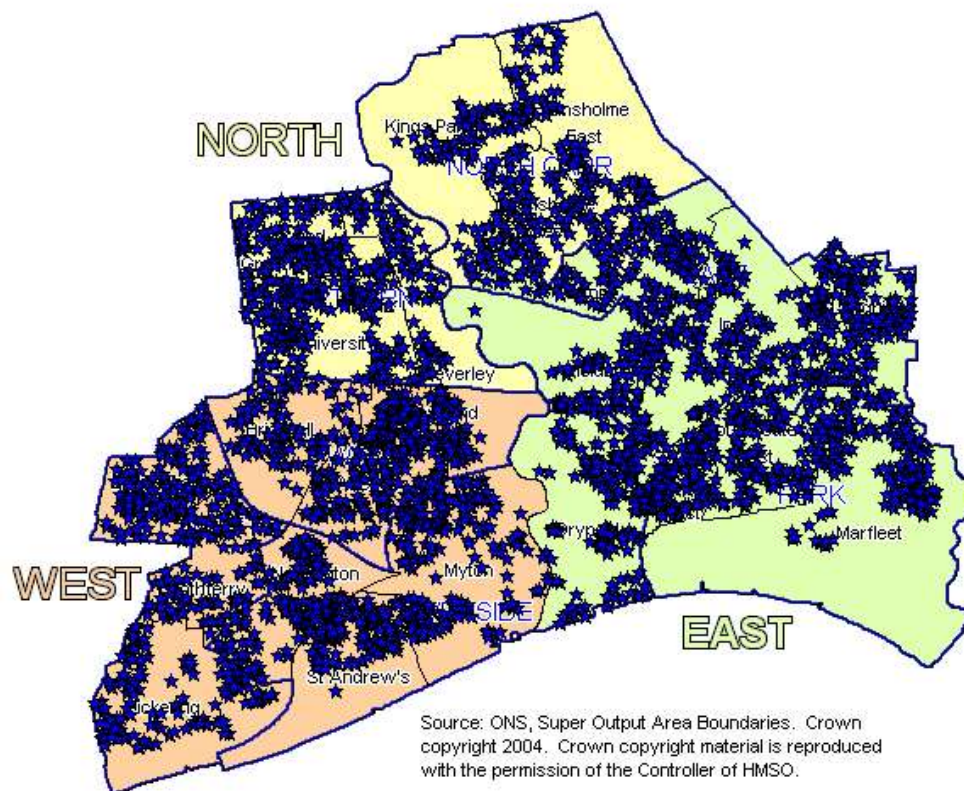
Figure 6 gives the geographical distribution of the survey respondents in the BAME survey. The map highlights that the majority of BAME survey respondents are more likely to live in the West of Hull. Those living in the Newland (29%), University (14%), Myton (12%), Avenue (8%) and Drypool (8%) wards make up 72% of all respondents in the BAME survey. Therefore the majority of respondents lived in Wyke (40%), Riverside (28%) and Northern (19%) Areas, and West (64%) or North (22%) locality.

Figure 6: Geographical distribution of survey respondents in BAME and Gypsy and Traveller surveys
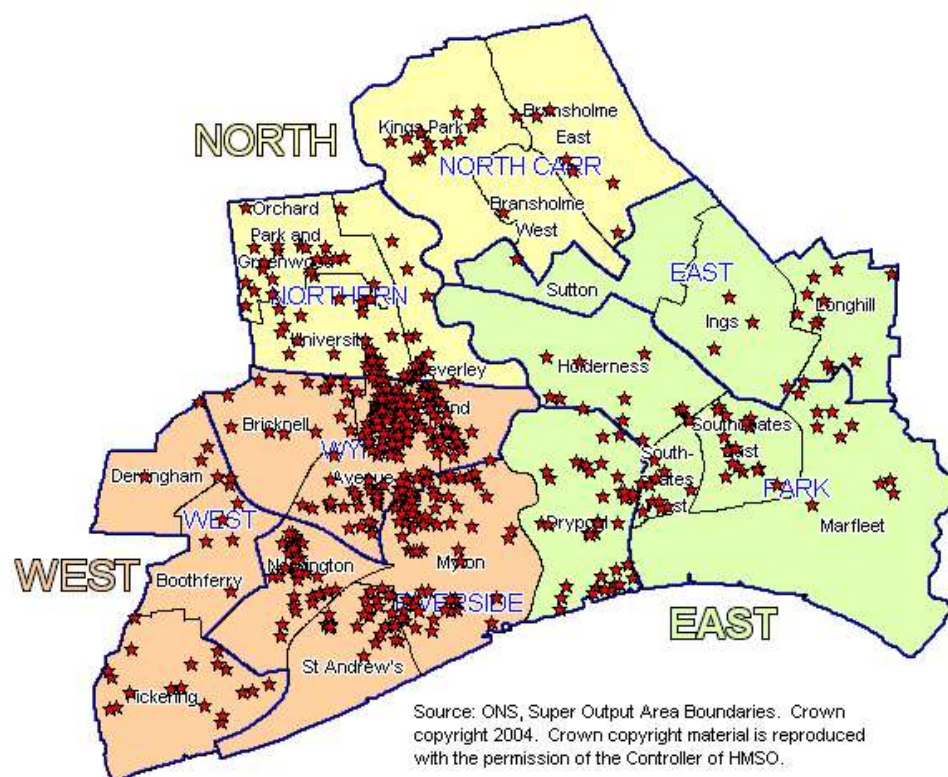
1.8   Index of Multiple Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2010 (Communities and Local Government 2011) score is a measure of deprivation derived for Lower Layer Super Output Area (LLSOA). These geographical areas had a minimum population size of 1,000 and a mean population size of 1,500 when they were generated following the 2001 Census. The IMD 2010 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 2010 score measures deprivation, but is not such a good measure of affluence.

Using the IMD 2010 score, Hull is ranked as the 10th most deprived local authority out of 326 (bottom 4%). The IMD 2010 scores for all of England's 32,482 LLSOAs 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 IMD 2010 scores have also been produced for each of the 23 wards (larger geographical areas than LLSOAs) in Hull using the scores for each LLSOA within the

wards weighted by the estimated resident population of that LLSOA (as at October 2010). Similarly, IMD scores have been produced for all the wards in England, so that the ranks of the local wards can be calculated. *Table 11* 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 51 (for King's Park) so this means that all of Hull's wards are within the most deprived 51% of all wards in England, i.e. 49% of all the wards in England are less deprived. In addition, three of Hull's wards are in the bottom 1% in terms of deprivation (Orchard Park & Greenwood, St Andrew's and Myton), and a further three wards are in the bottom 2% (Southcoates East, Marfleet and Bransholme West). The IMD 2010 is given in brackets after each Locality and Area.

Table 11: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 scores and ranks of wards in Hull

Locality	Area	Ward	Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010			
			Index Score	Local Rank (out of 23)	National Rank (out of 7,593)	National Percentile
North (42.0)	North Carr (38.8)	Bransholme East	49.9	7	157	3
		Bransholme West	50.5	6	145	2
		Kings Park	14.8	23	3,836	51
	Northern (44.8)	Beverley	16.6	20	3,290	44
		Orchard Park & Greenwood	67.9	1	10	1
		University	33.9	12	869	12
East (35.4)	East (32.7)	Ings	27.9	16	1,408	19
		Longhill	42.6	9	349	5
		Sutton	27.1	17	1,515	20
	Park (37.7)	Holderness	16.2	21	3,404	45
		Marfleet	52.4	5	107	2
		Southcoates East	52.6	4	105	2
		Southcoates West	31.8	13	1,031	14
		Drypool	35.9	10	729	10
West (38.1)	Riverside (52.4)	Myton	61.7	3	28	1
		Newington	47.3	8	209	3
		St Andrew's	67.7	2	11	1
	West (26.9)	Boothferry	20.9	19	2,391	32
		Derringham	24.9	18	1,801	24
		Pickering	34.7	11	813	11
	Wyke (26.9)	Avenue	29.4	15	1,267	17
		Bricknell	16.1	22	3,434	46
		Newland	31.0	14	1,093	15

Figure 7 illustrates the IMD 2010 local quintile scores geographically.

Figure 7: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 local quintiles
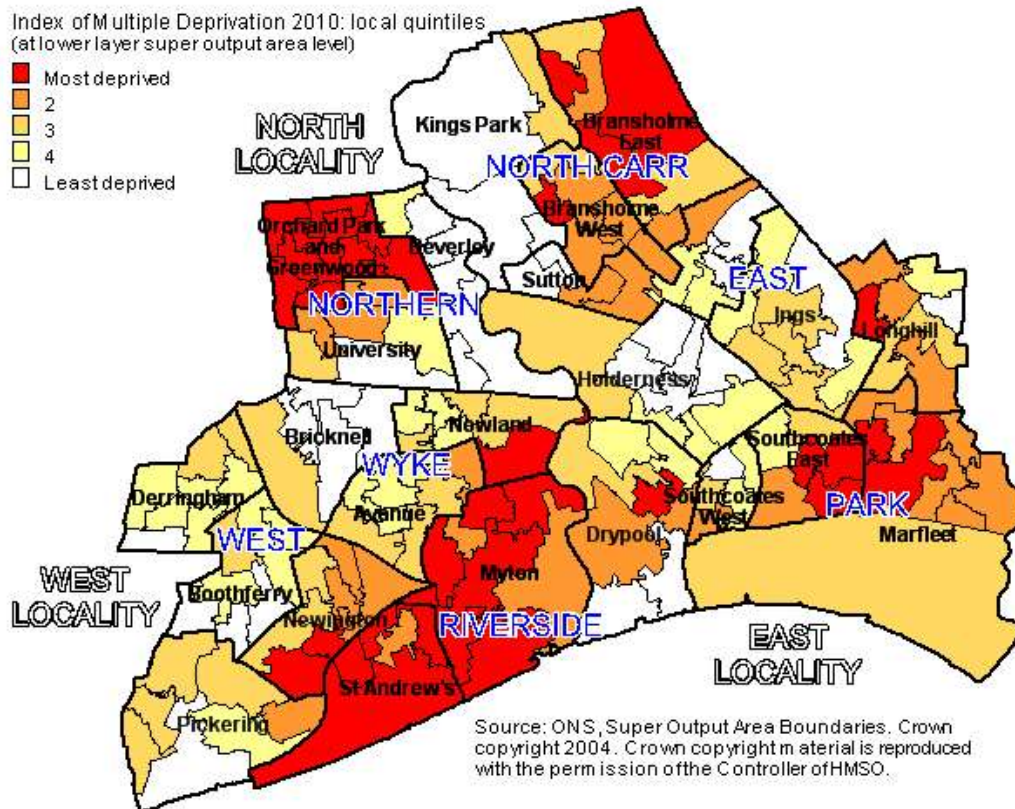
Figure 8 gives the percentage of survey respondents living in the local deprivation quintiles by BAME group. As the local quintiles are presented for Hull, approximately 20% of survey respondents would be expected to be within each deprivation quintile category, which is the case. Gypsy and Travellers live in the most deprived areas of Hull (42% and 53% in the most and second most deprived local quintiles respectively), with 44% of both Africans and Bangladeshis or Pakistanis in the most and second most deprived local quintiles. All of the remaining BAME groups with the exception of the non-British Whites had a lower percentage of respondents in the two most deprived quintiles compared to the main survey respondents (Chinese with only 4%). Therefore, there are differences between the BAME respondents in respect to deprivation, with some living in the more deprived areas of Hull compared to the main survey respondents and some living in the least deprived areas.

Figure 8: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 local quintiles for survey respondents by BAME group

BME group

Figure 9 gives the percentage of survey respondents living in the local deprivation quintiles by status in UK. Refugee/asylum seekers had the largest percentage of respondents living in the most deprived areas (49%). British respondents had 19% living in the most deprived areas, 5% of students lived in the most deprived areas, with short-term, long-term and other groups all with at least 25% of respondents living in the most deprived areas.

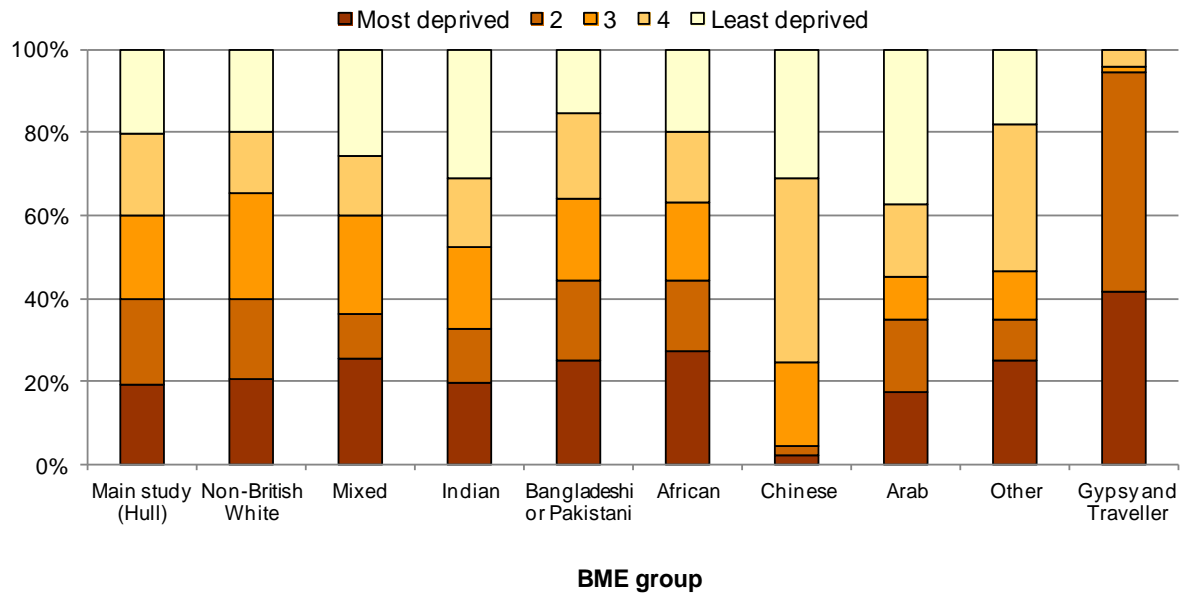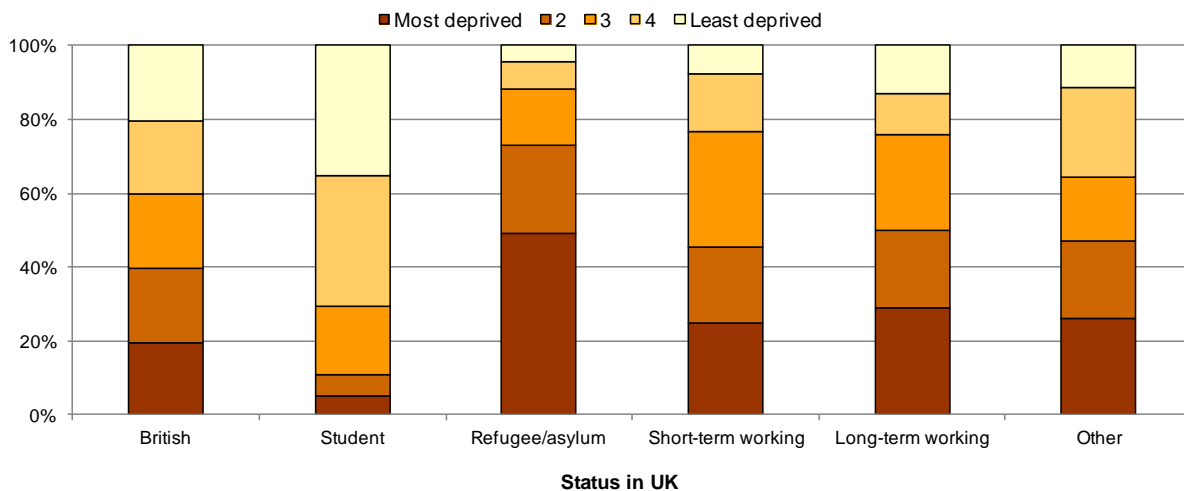*Figure 9: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 local quintiles for survey respondents by status in UK*

Status in UK

1.9   Nationality, status in UK and language

Survey respondents were asked to specify their ethnic group and status in the UK, along with their nationality, country of birth, fluency of spoken English, and language spoken at home. The percentage of survey respondents who are British, other nationalities or would rather not say are given in *Table 12* by BAME group. There is a discrepancy between ethnicity (non-British White) and nationality (British) for nineteen 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. All 68 (out of 72) Gypsy and Traveller respondents who answered the question stated they were British, with 71% of Bangladeshi or Pakistani respondents British, compared with only 7% of Chinese respondents.

Table 12: Nationality for survey respondents by BAME group

Group	Percentage of survey respondents by nationality		
	British	**Other**	**Rather not say**
Main study (Hull)	95.0	4.1	0.8
Non-British White	6.7	89.8	3.5
Mixed	61.1	31.5	7.4
Indian	48.3	48.3	3.4
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	70.6	26.5	2.9
African	32.8	57.8	9.5
Chinese	7.0	87.4	5.5
Arab	27.0	70.3	2.7
Other	25.3	61.0	13.7
Gypsy and Traveller	100	0	0

In the tables section (**page 125**) a complete list of nationalities for the main survey, BAME and Gypsy and Traveller respondents is given. Individuals who responded with 'other' nationality were asked their nationality, and the range of responses was very wide with different nationalities listed.

Table 13 gives the percentages of current status in the UK for survey respondents who state that they are not British by BAME group. Approximately one-third of the non-British respondents in the main survey were students or European working long-term in the UK. Non-British White respondents had approximately a fifth of respondents who were students, with 55% European and working long-term in the UK. The majority of mixed respondents were students (41%) or refugees (18%). The majority of Indian respondents were students (54%) or working (23%). The majority of Bangladeshi or Pakistani respondents were students (45%) or stated being in the UK for other reasons (25%), similarly with African respondents the majority were students (44%) or stated being in the UK for other reasons (23%).

Ninety five percent of Chinese respondents were students. The majority of Arab respondents were students (54%) or refugees (31%). The majority of respondents stating 'other' as their BAME group were students (64%) or in the UK for other reasons (18%). Other reasons included: self employed; work permit dependent; indefinite leave to remain and living with partner who is studying.

Table 13: Current status in UK for non-British survey respondents by BAME group

Group	Percentage of non-British survey respondents 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	Temp-orarily	Long term	Temp-orarily	Long term	
Main study (Hull)	37.6	1.7	0.4	2.8	0.7	4.8	32.8	0.7	4.2	14.2
Non-British White	21.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.0	8.2	55.1	1.2	3.9	8.6
Mixed	40.9	4.5	0.0	13.6	4.5	0.0	13.6	9.1	4.5	9.1
Indian	53.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	19.2	19.2
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	45.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	25.0
African	44.3	1.4	0.0	5.7	4.3	1.4	2.9	4.3	12.9	22.9
Chinese	94.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.6	1.1
Arab	53.8	3.8	0.0	26.9	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5
Other	64.4	2.9	1.0	2.9	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	8.7	18.3

Table 14 gives current status in UK by BAME group. As expected, the majority (96%) of main survey respondents were British. All of the Gypsy and Traveller respondents stated they were British, with over 50% of Mixed, Indian and Bangladeshi or Pakistani respondents stating they were British. The majority of non-British White respondents (55%) worked long-term in the UK, with the majority of Chinese respondents (88%) stating that they were students. The majority of African respondents stated they were either British (35%) or studying (29%), similarly with Arab respondents stating they were British (28%) or studying (39%) and other respondents stating they were British (26%) or studying (48%).

Table 14: Current status in UK by BAME group

Group	Percentage of survey respondents by current status in UK					
	British	Student	Refugee/asylum	Working short-term in UK	Working long-term in UK	Other
Main study (Hull)	95.9	1.5	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.6
Non-British White	6.9	19.7	1.5	8.8	55.1	8.0
Mixed	61.1	14.8	9.3	3.7	7.4	3.7
Indian	51.9	25.9	1.9	1.9	9.3	9.3
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	70.6	13.2	2.9	0.0	5.9	7.4
African	35.2	28.7	7.4	3.7	10.2	14.8
Chinese	7.0	88.0	0.5	2.0	1.5	1.0
Arab	27.8	38.9	25.0	0.0	0.0	8.3
Other	26.2	47.5	5.7	0.0	7.1	13.5
Gypsy and Traveller	100	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 10 gives the self-rated fluency of spoken English for non-British respondents by BAME group. The score ranged from 1 (fluent) to 10 (do not speak English at all). Thirty five percent of non-British respondents from the main survey rated their fluency of English as medium or poor. Chinese respondents had the lowest percentage of good fluency (41%), although a large percentage of Chinese respondents rated their fluency as medium (55%), with the highest percentage of poor fluency in non-British white respondents (13%). Mixed, Indian, Bangladeshi or Pakistani and Arab respondents all had relatively small of numbers of 30 or less stating they were non-British and giving an answer the question. No Gypsy and Traveller respondents stated being non-British (*Table 12*).

Figure 10: Percentage of non-British survey respondents by fluency of spoken English by BAME group
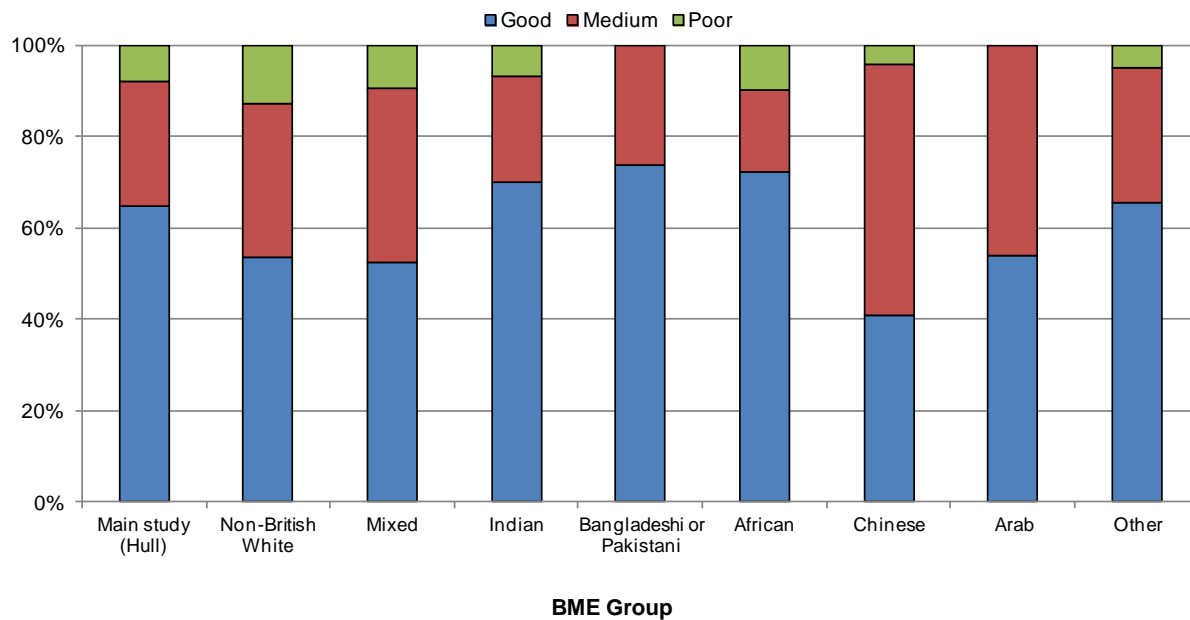
From the main survey 3% of non-British respondents stated they could not speak English at all (***Table 15***). From the BAME survey, 4% of non-British White, 3% of African and 2% of 'other' respondents stated they did not speak English, with the remaining groups all speaking some English. The absolute numbers of non-British respondents who didn't speak English were small, main study (18), non-British White (9), African (2) and 'other' (2). The mean scores of fluency were similar between different groups; non-British Chinese respondents had the highest mean score of 4.2, with Bangladeshi or Pakistani the lowest (2.4).

Table 15: Mean self-rated fluency score of spoken English and number not speaking English at all for non-British survey respondents by BAME group

Group	Non-British survey respondents 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 study (Hull)	18 (3.1)	3.3
Non-British White	9 (3.5)	3.8
Mixed	0	3.4
Indian	0	2.8
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	0	2.4
African	2 (2.8)	2.7
Chinese	0	4.2
Arab	0	3.2
Other	2 (1.9)	3.2

Figure 11 gives self-rated fluency of spoken English for non-British respondents by status in UK. Refugees/asylum seekers had the lowest level of good fluency (44%), followed by short-term workers (54%), with the remaining groups having similar levels of good fluency of around 60%. *Table 16* gives the number and percentage of respondents who could not speak English; however numbers are too small to draw conclusions between groups. The mean scores of fluency were similar between groups; refugees/asylum seekers had the highest mean score of 4.1, with other groups the lowest (3.1).

Figure 11: Percentage of non-British survey respondents by fluency of spoken English by status
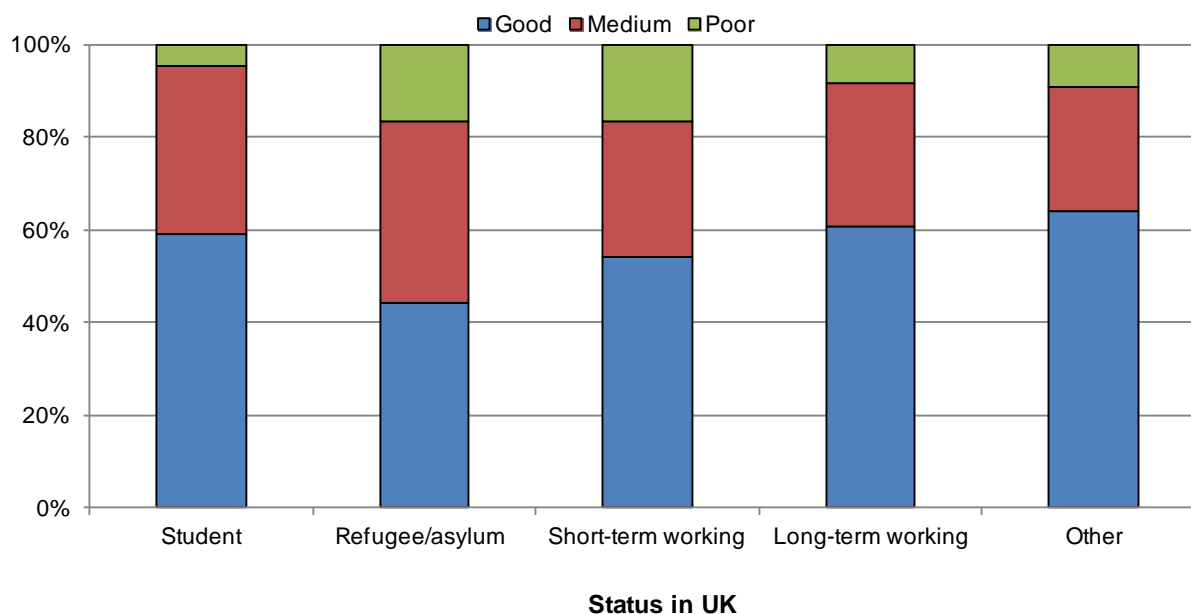

Table 16: Mean self-rated fluency score of spoken English and number not speaking English at all for non-British survey respondents by status in UK

Status in UK	Non-British survey respondents 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	7 (1.3)	3.5
Refugee/asylum seeker	1 (1.6)	4.1
Short-term working	1 (1.6)	4.0
Long-term working	12 (3.1)	3.4
Other	3 (2.1)	3.1

Figure 12 gives the language spoken in the home for non-British survey respondents by BAME group. Relatively small numbers (less than 30) of Mixed, Indian, Bangladeshi or Pakistani and Arab respondents stated they were non-British and gave an answer to the question. No Gypsy and Traveller respondents stated being non-British (*Table 12*). From the main survey 35% of non-British respondents spoke English at home compared to 16% for non-British White respondents, 59% for African respondents, 10% for Chinese respondents and 26% for 'other' respondents.

Figure 12: Language used in the home for non-British survey respondents by BAME group
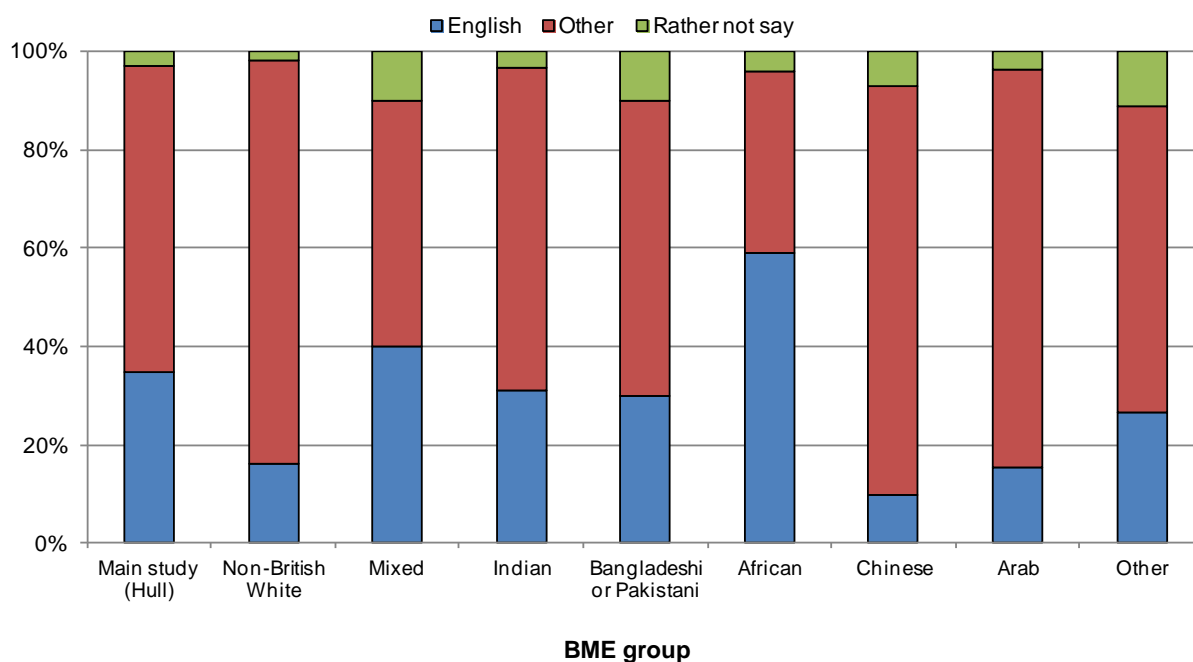

Figure 13 gives the language spoken at home by status in the UK for non-British survey respondents. Thirteen percent and 16% of refugees/asylum seekers and short-term workers respectively spoke English at home, with 41% of 'other' groups speaking English at home. One possible explanation is a higher percentage of people stating 'other' live with British nationals. Just over a fifth of non-British students speak English in their home, 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. Within the tables section (*page 128*) a complete list of languages spoken at home for all three surveys is given.

Figure 13: Language used in the home for non-British survey respondents by status in the UK
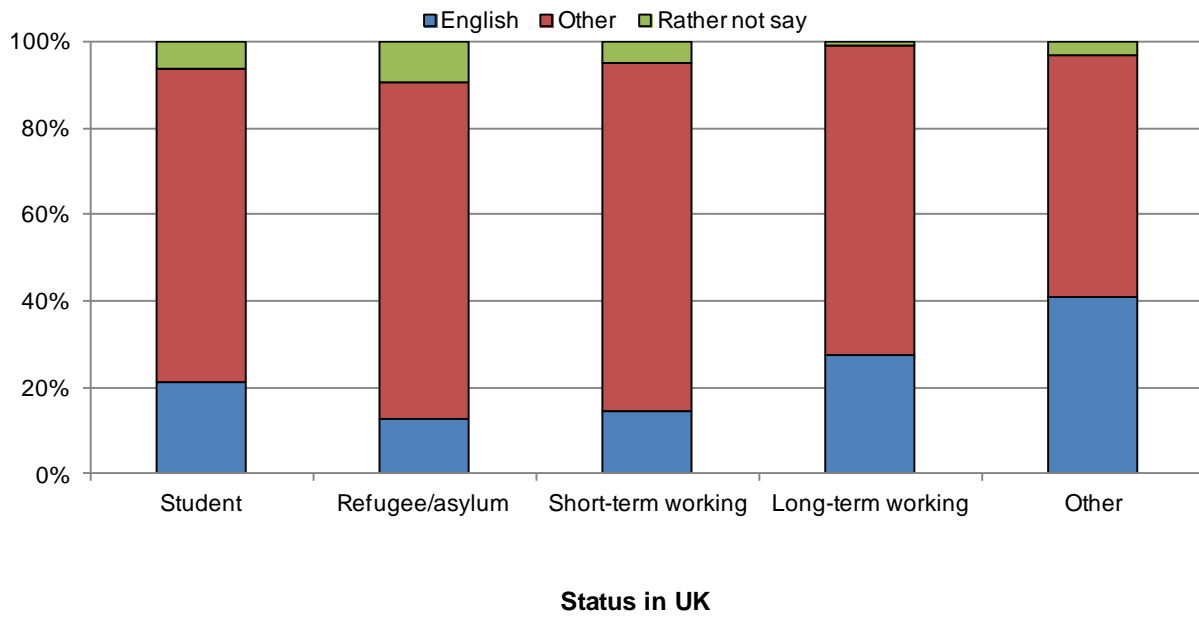
Results

1.10   Employment status

Table 17 gives the employment status of the survey respondents by BAME group. The tables exclude those people who did not answer the employment question(s). Overall 5% of the survey respondents from the main survey and the BAME survey did not answer the employment questions. Indian and Arab respondents had the highest percentage, with 11% and 10% respectively who didn't answer the employment question. Some of these, in particular, may be refugees/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 has 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 refugees/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 9* and *Table 10* only a small percentage of the BAME survey respondents are retired. This in turn affects the percentages who are employed and makes it more complicated to compare across different groups.

Gypsy and Travellers and Chinese respondents (8%) had the lowest percentage working and non-British White respondents had the highest (58%). The percentage of Chinese students (86%) explains the small percentage working, with 'other' groups having approximately half of respondents in study. Gypsy and Travellers had the highest percentage of respondents looking after the family (41%), followed by Bangladeshis or Pakistanis (27%). Around a fifth of Gypsy and Travellers, Arabs and 'Mixed' respondents were unemployed and only a small number of respondents were not allowed to work or gave no reason for not working. Gypsy and Travellers respondents had the highest percentage of respondents not working due to long-term sickness or disability (23%), followed by Indian respondents (9%) and respondents from the main survey (8%).

Table 17: Employment status for survey respondents by BAME group

Group	Percentage of survey respondents 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 study (Hull)	45.4	5.7	21.7	8.8	9.0	0.0	1.8	7.7
Non-British White	57.7	19.6	1.4	11.0	7.5	0.0	1.4	1.4
Mixed	40.7	27.8	1.9	9.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	3.7
Indian	48.1	31.5	5.6	3.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	9.3
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	31.8	24.2	1.5	27.3	9.1	1.5	1.5	3.0
African	38.7	38.7	0.9	3.6	12.6	0.0	3.6	1.8
Chinese	8.1	85.9	0.0	1.5	4.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Arab	22.2	38.9	2.8	13.9	19.4	0.0	0.0	2.8
Other	32.4	46.0	3.6	5.0	7.9	0.7	1.4	2.9
Gypsy and Traveller	7.6	3.0	6.1	40.9	19.7	0.0	0.0	22.7

Table 18 gives employment by status in UK. As noted earlier, the tables do not include people who did not answer the question(s). This percentage was 5% overall for all main survey and BAME survey respondents. Seven percent of respondents with status 'other' did not answer the question, with 4% or less of the remaining groups not answering the question.

Sixty four percent of respondents classified as short-term workers were in employment, with 80% of respondents classified as long-term workers in employment, compared to 45% and 42% of British and 'other' respondents respectively and 36% of refugees/asylum seekers. The reason for the lower percentage of British respondents working compared to short-term and long-term workers is due to age, as 22% of British respondents were retired.

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, 9% 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. Refugees/asylum seekers had the highest percentage of students (13%) after those who classified themselves as students. Refugees/asylum seekers also had the highest percentage of unemployment, 34% compared to 9% of British respondents. Only refugees/asylum seekers stated that they were not allowed to work, with a small number of respondents giving no reason for not working. British and 'other' groups had 8% of respondents who didn't work due to long-term sickness or disability compared to approximately less than 3% for the remaining groups.

Table 18: Employment status for survey respondents by status in UK

Status in UK	Percentage of survey respondents 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	45.3	4.9	22.1	9.0	9.1	0.0	1.7	8.0
Student	8.7	85.8	0.0	0.9	3.7	0.0	0.4	0.5
Refugee/asylum	35.5	12.9	1.6	4.8	33.9	8.1	0.0	3.2
Short-term working	64.1	1.6	0.0	18.8	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Long-term working	79.9	1.6	1.3	8.7	7.4	0.0	0.5	0.5
Other	42.0	8.0	5.1	20.3	14.5	0.0	2.2	8.0

1.11   Education

1.11.1   Studying

Figure 14 gives BAME group by respondent who is studying at all. All groups with the exception of Gypsy and Travellers had a higher percentage of respondents compared to people in Hull. Over 90% of Chinese respondents were studying, with the remaining groups ranging from 34% for non-British White to 60% for African and 'other' respondents.
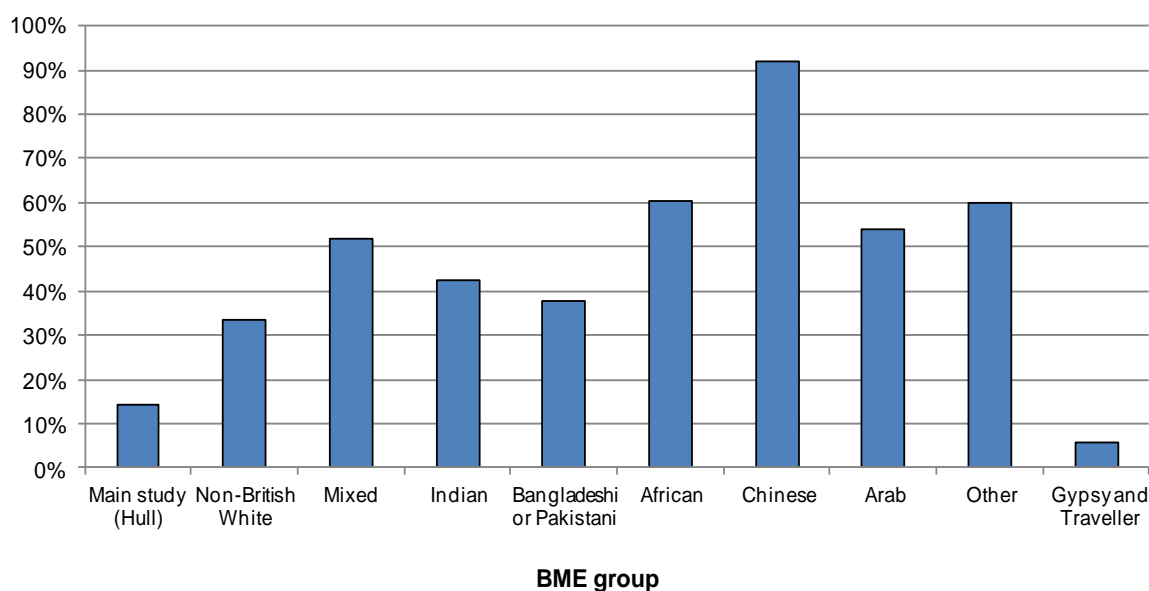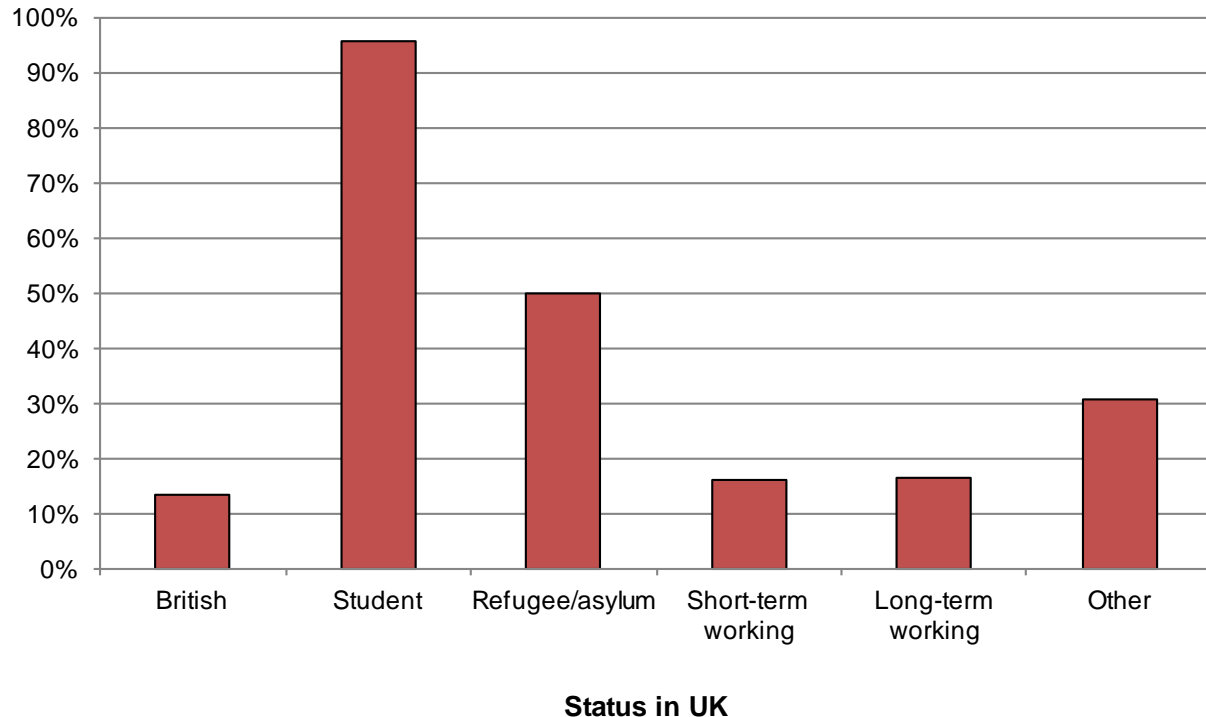
Figure 14: Studying by BAME group

Figure 15 gives respondents who are studying by status in UK. After those specifying their status as students (96%), refugee/asylum seekers had the highest percentage of students (50%), with British respondents the lowest (13%).

Figure 15: Studying by status in UK

Status in UK

1.11.2   *Qualifications*

Table 19 gives the highest qualification of survey respondents by BAME group. Gypsy and Travellers had the highest percentage of respondents with no qualifications (78%), with approximately a quarter of people in Hull and non-British White respondents with no qualifications. The remaining groups all have fewer respondents with no qualifications (16% or less).

No Gypsy and Traveller respondents have a degree or higher, with 15% of people in Hull with a degree or higher, which is at least 50% lower than the BAME groups. The BAME groups range from 30% to 74% in respondents who have a degree or higher. 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 19: Highest qualifications of survey respondents by BAME group

Group	Number/percentage of survey respondents by highest qualification			
	No qualifications	Degree or higher	No qualifications	Degree or higher
	N	N	%	%
Main study (Hull)	3,483	1,945	27.2	15.2
Non-British White	65	89	25.3	34.6
Mixed	7	20	12.7	36.4
Indian	7	34	11.7	56.7
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	10	19	15.9	30.2
African	9	56	8.2	50.9
Chinese	18	144	9.1	73.1
Arab	5	26	14.3	74.3
Other	19	69	13.6	49.3
Gypsy and Traveller	55	0	77.5	0.0

Table 20 gives the highest qualifications of the survey respondents by BAME group. 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. British respondents had the highest percentage with no qualifications (28%), with the exception of students the remaining groups had approximately a fifth of respondents with no qualifications. Of the British respondents 14% had a degree or higher, which is lower than all of the remaining groups. With the exception of British respondents, refugees/asylum seekers had the lowest percentage of respondents with a degree or higher (33%).

Table 20: Highest qualifications of survey respondents by status in UK

Status in UK	Number/percentage of survey respondents by highest qualification			
	No qualifications	Degree or higher	No qualifications	Degree or higher
	N	N	%	%
British	3,442	1,783	27.7	14.3
Student	41	348	7.3	61.9
Refugee/asylum	13	21	20.3	32.8
Working in UK temporarily	14	22	23.3	36.7
Working in UK long-term	80	133	22.6	37.6
Other	28	56	20.3	40.6

1.12   Household

1.12.1   Number of adults in household

Table 21 gives the number of adults (18+ years) in the household by BAME group. One-quarter of people in Hull live alone, higher than any of the BAME groups, with only 5% of Bangladeshis or Pakistani respondents living alone. Chinese respondents had 60% living in a household with four or more adults, with 42% of Bangladeshi and Pakistani respondents. This compared to 8% of main survey and Arab respondents, with the lowest percentage in Gypsy and Traveller respondents (6%). It is possible that in some households more than one survey respondent completed the questionnaire, and this could artificially inflate the percentages that live with other adults. However, this effect is likely to be relatively minor.

Table 21: Number of adults in household by BAME group

Group	Percentage of survey respondents by number of adults in household			
	One	**Two**	**Three**	**Four or more**
Main study (Hull)	25.1	52.8	14.0	8.1
Non-British White	10.2	53.6	13.1	23.0
Mixed	16.0	48.0	24.0	12.0
Indian	7.7	42.3	25.0	25.0
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	4.8	43.5	9.7	41.9
African	10.4	55.7	17.9	16.0
Chinese	8.8	8.2	22.7	60.3
Arab	16.7	58.3	16.7	8.3
Other	16.0	38.2	16.8	29.0
Gypsy and Traveller	23.2	58.0	13.0	5.8

Table 22 gives the number of adults living in the household by status in the UK. The number of adults in the household differs among the different survey respondents depending on their current status in the UK. Refugee/asylum seekers and British respondents had a higher percentage of adults living alone and a lower percentage of respondents living in a household of four or more adults, in contrast to students and short-term workers.

Table 22: Number of adults in household by status in UK

Status in UK	Percentage of survey respondents by number of adults in household			
	One	**Two**	**Three**	**Four or more**
British	25.3	53.1	14.0	7.7
Student	9.1	16.6	21.6	52.7
Refugee/asylum	31.1	52.5	9.8	6.6
Short-term working	16.7	55.0	6.7	21.7
Long-term working	11.1	64.6	14.0	10.3
Other	14.8	55.6	14.8	14.8

1.12.2   Number of children in household

Table 23 gives the number of children (under 18 years) living in a household by BAME group. The number specified is not necessarily the number of children of the survey respondent, but the number of children in the household. The number of children in the household differs among the different survey respondents depending on their BAME group. From the main survey over 60% of respondents had no children living in the household, from the BAME groups, only Chinese respondents had a higher percentage (93%), this will be due to the high percentage of Chinese students. Bangladeshi or Pakistani respondents had the lowest percentage (24%) with no children living in the household, followed by Arab respondents (33%). Bangladeshi or Pakistani (39%) and Arab (33%) respondents also had the highest percentages with three or more children (under 18) living in the household, compared to 7% from the main survey.

Table 23: Number of children (under 18 years) living in household by BAME group

Group	Percentage of survey respondents by number of children aged under 18 years living in household								
	0	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**
Main study (Hull)	62.5	16.8	14.1	4.5	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
Non-British White	43.5	32.8	15.5	5.5	1.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mixed	45.1	19.6	21.6	7.8	3.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indian	48.1	22.2	25.9	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	23.9	14.9	22.4	26.9	9.0	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
African	52.3	17.1	17.1	9.9	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Chinese	92.9	6.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arab	33.3	12.1	21.2	18.2	3.0	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.0
Other	58.3	19.7	12.1	7.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gypsy and Traveller	54.7	7.8	14.1	12.5	3.1	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 24 gives the number of children (under 18 years) living in a household by BAME group. Over 80% of students did not live in a household with a child. It is possible that some students lived at home and there were younger siblings in the household rather than the student's own children. Approximately 40% of British respondents had at least 1 child living in the household, lower than all of the remaining groups (with the exception of students). There were similar percentages between the groups who had at least 1 child living in the household, ranging from 52% for short-term workers to 65% for long-term workers, 26% of refugees/asylum seekers had 3 or more children living in the household.

Table 24: Number of children (under 18 years) living in household by status in UK

Status in UK	Percentage of survey respondents by number of children aged under 18 years living in household								
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British	62.5	16.6	14.1	4.6	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0
Student	81.4	9.7	5.0	3.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refugee/asylum	43.5	12.9	17.7	19.4	3.2	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.0
Short-term working	48.4	21.0	22.6	6.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Long-term working	35.3	36.3	20.4	4.5	2.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	37.6	32.6	19.1	9.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 25 gives the mean (average) number of children (under 18 years) living in the household by BAME group. A small number of Chinese respondents had children living in the household due to a high proportion being students. Respondents from the main survey and 'other' groups on average had fewer children. Bangladeshi or Pakistani and Arab respondents on average had more children living in the household.

Table 25: 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 respondents completing question	Mean number of children in household
Main study (Hull)	12,768	0.68
Non-British White	271	0.92
Mixed	51	1.12
Indian	54	0.85
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	67	1.93
African	111	0.98
Chinese	183	0.08
Arab	33	1.88
Other	132	0.76
Gypsy and Traveller	64	1.25

Table ***26*** gives the mean (average) number children (under 18 years) living in the household by status in UK. After students, on average British respondents had fewer children living in the household compared to the other groups, refugees/asylum seekers on average had more children in the household.

Table 26: 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 respondents completing question	**Mean number of children in household**
British	12,321	0.69
Student	537	0.32
Refugee/asylum	62	1.39
Short-term working	62	0.92
Long-term working	377	1.06
Other	141	1.04

1.12.3   Household income

Survey respondents 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. From the main survey, 1,434 (11%) survey respondents did not answer the question, a further 2,309 (17%) stated that they would rather not say and a further 1161 (9%) stated that they did not know. The responses differed among the different BAME groups (*Table* ***27***), with between 36% and 88% 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.

Table 27: Survey respondents 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 study (Hull)	13,553	1434 (11%)	2309 (17%)	1161 (9%)	4904 (36%)
Non-British White	293	27 (9%)	37 (13%)	41 (14%)	105 (36%)
Mixed	55	5 (9%)	8 (15%)	11 (20%)	24 (44%)
Indian	62	9 (15%)	12 (19%)	9 (15%)	30 (48%)
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	72	19 (26%)	12 (17%)	13 (18%)	44 (61%)
African	119	13 (11%)	32 (27%)	20 (17%)	65 (55%)
Chinese	207	17 (8%)	54 (26%)	67 (32%)	138 (67%)
Arab	40	6 (15%)	7 (18%)	6 (15%)	19 (48%)
Other	152	20 (13%)	34 (22%)	23 (15%)	77 (51%)
Gypsy and Traveller	72	26 (36%)	26 (36%)	11 (15%)	63 (88%)

Table 28 gives the number and percentage of respondents not providing information on total household income by status in the UK. For British respondents, 1,231 (10%) did not answer the question, a further 2,272 (18%) stated that they would rather not say and a further 1,087 (8%) stated that they did not know. The responses differed among the different BAME groups, with between 23% and 61% not providing any information on total household income.

Table 28: Survey respondents not providing information on total household income by status in the UK

Status in UK	N	Number (percentage) not providing information on total household income			
		Not answered	Rather not say	Don't know	Total
British	12,916	1231 (10%)	2272 (18%)	1087 (8%)	4590 (36%)
Student	576	43 (7%)	136 (24%)	174 (30%)	353 (61%)
Refugee/asylum	68	14 (21%)	8 (12%)	13 (19%)	35 (51%)
Short-term working	65	4 (6%)	7 (11%)	8 (12%)	19 (29%)
Long-term working	389	21 (5%)	39 (10%)	28 (7%)	88 (23%)
Other	151	15 (10%)	26 (17%)	24 (16%)	65 (43%)

The remainder of this section will consider only the respondents who did provide their household income. The questionnaire asked for total household income, and whether this was gross or net income. This has been converted into approximate after tax income, based on the responses to this question, and after tax income per adult, based on the answers to the other adults in household question. The numbers and percentage of respondents providing an answer on income varied between BAME groups (*Table 27*) and are too small to interpret for all groups. Of the 8,649 (64%) survey respondents from the main survey who provided their household income, 32% had a total household income of less than £10,000 (*Table 29*); lower than non-British White (37%), African (43%) and 'other' (51%) respondents. Seventy five percent of Chinese respondents had a total household income of less than £10,000, reflecting the high percentage of Chinese students.

It was reported in Household Disposable Income across the UK[3] (Office for National Statistics 2012) that disposable income[4] per head of population in 2010 was £15,709 for the UK, and £13,594 for the Yorkshire and the Humber region. In Hull the equivalent figure was £11,149, the second lowest disposable income of all 145 local areas in the UK. The median after tax household income from the 2011 main survey was £10,000-£14,999 (respondents were asked to choose a band, not to provide a precise figure). If we adjust this for the number of people living in households we arrive at an estimated after tax income of around £7,000 per person. This is less than half the figure from the Household Disposable Income document, and suggests that the income provided by survey respondents grossly underestimates the actual household income.

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

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[3] Office for National Statistics (2012)
[4] This is equivalent to all income, whether from working, dividend, rent, pensions or benefits minus taxes.

Table 29: Total household income for survey respondents who provided some information by BAME group

Group	Percentage of survey respondents by total household income after tax (£1,000s)									
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-69	70-99	100+
Main study (Hull)	10.0	22.4	21.1	14.3	17.5	9.0	3.6	1.6	0.4	0.1
Non-British White	15.4	21.3	24.5	12.8	15.4	6.9	2.1	1.1	0.5	0.0
Mixed	32.3	12.9	12.9	25.8	3.2	9.7	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0
Indian	21.9	12.5	6.3	6.3	25.0	3.1	15.6	9.4	0.0	0.0
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	35.7	21.4	14.3	14.3	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
African	27.8	14.8	22.2	9.3	16.7	5.6	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chinese	68.1	7.2	7.2	5.8	5.8	2.9	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.4
Arab	28.6	23.8	4.8	23.8	4.8	4.8	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0
Other	26.7	24.0	22.7	4.0	10.7	9.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Gypsy and Traveller	33.3	44.4	11.1	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 30 gives total household income for survey respondents who provided some information by status in the UK. Long-term workers had the lowest percentage of respondents who earned a total household income of less than £10,000 (20%), followed by British respondents (32%). Unsurprisingly students had the highest percentage (70%), followed by refugees/asylum seekers (67%).

Table 30: Total household income for survey respondents who provided some information by status in the UK

Status in UK	Percentage of survey respondents by total household income after tax (£1,000s)									
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-69	70-99	100+
British	9.9	22.5	20.9	14.3	17.4	9.3	3.7	1.6	0.4	0.1
Student	51.1	18.4	11.2	9.9	5.8	1.3	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.9
Refugee/asylum	45.5	21.2	21.2	0.0	6.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
Short-term working	17.4	34.8	15.2	13.0	13.0	4.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Long-term working	6.3	14.0	27.6	15.3	23.6	7.3	3.7	2.0	0.3	0.0
Other	20.9	19.8	23.3	14.0	12.8	3.5	2.3	3.5	0.0	0.0

1.13 Health status

1.13.1 General physical health

Figure 16 gives self-reported health status by BAME group. Gypsy and Travellers had the highest percentage stating that they had poor health (21%), followed by respondents in the main survey (8%). African respondents had the highest percentage stating that they had excellent health (28%), followed by Arab respondents (20%). Only Gypsy and Traveller (42%) and Bangladeshi or Pakistani (29%) respondents had a higher percentage reporting fair or poor health compared to the main survey (28%).

Figure 16: Current health status by BAME group
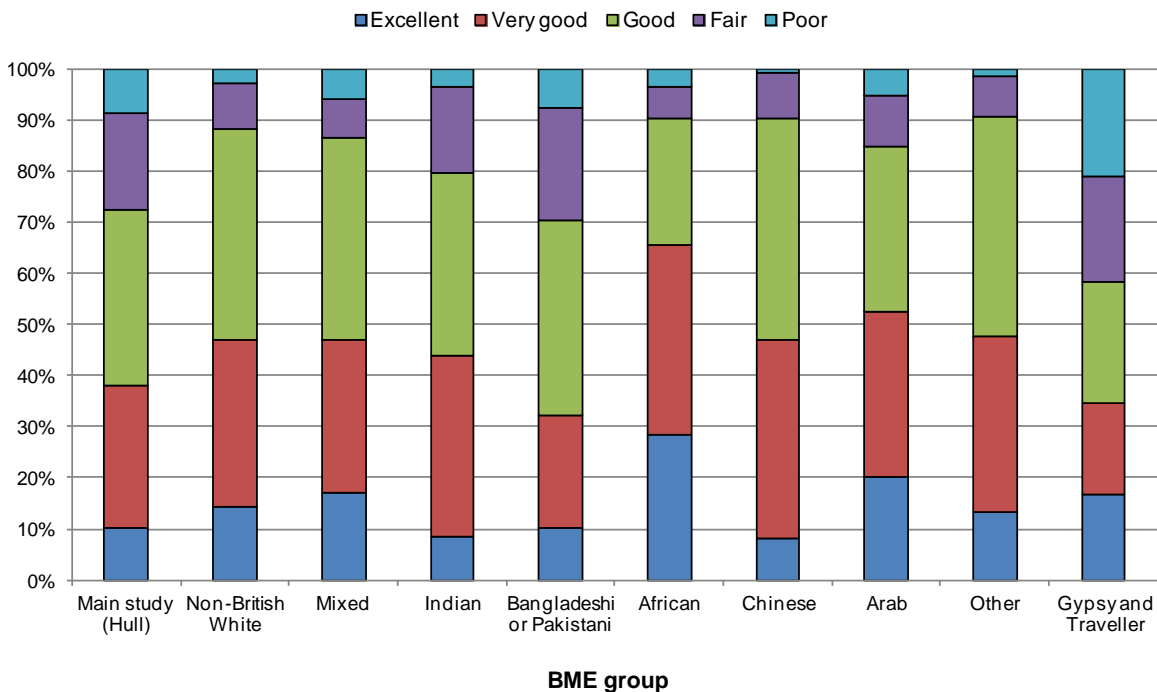
Figure 17 gives self-reported health status by UK status. Refugees/asylum seekers and British respondents had the highest percentage of respondents reporting poor health (9%); however refugees/asylum seekers did have the highest percentage reporting excellent health (24%). Overall British respondents had the highest percentage reporting fair or poor health (28%), with the lowest percentage reported by long-term workers (7%). As the British survey respondents tend to be older than the other groups, it would be expected for the numbers reporting fair or poor health to be relatively high in this group in relation to the other groups.

Figure 17: Current health status by status in UK
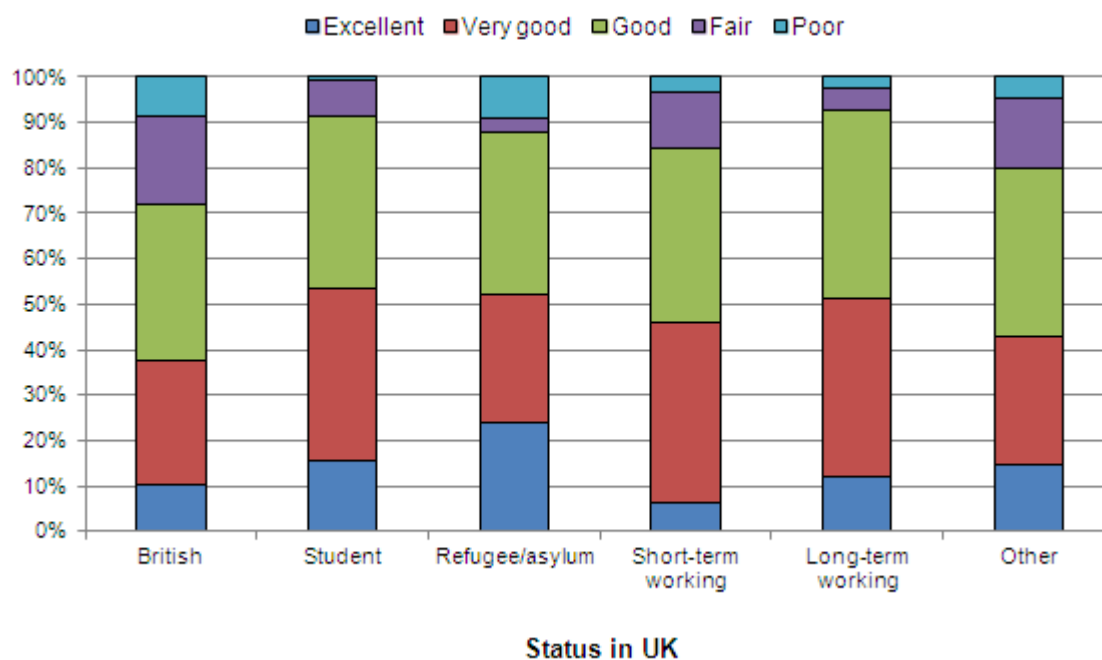
1.13.2   Limiting long-term illness or disability

Table 31 gives the number and percentage of respondents by limiting long-term illness or disability by BAME group. From the main survey 29% of respondents had a long-term illness or disability that lasted longer than a month, higher than all of the BAME of groups with the exception of Gypsy and Traveller respondents (36%). There are two main reasons why this might be the case; firstly the survey respondents 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 respondents, the percentage is highest for 'Mixed' and Indian respondents (15%). Only 2% of Chinese respondents reported limiting long-term illness or disability due the majority being young students.

Table 31: Limiting long-term illness by BAME group

Group	Survey respondents asking question(s)	With illness or disability lasting longer than a month which limits activities	
		Number	Percentage
Main study (Hull)	13,251	3,827	28.9
Non-British White	287	19	6.6
Mixed	53	8	15.1
Indian	61	9	14.8
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	70	8	11.4
African	118	11	9.3
Chinese	204	3	1.5
Arab	40	5	12.5
Other	150	17	11.3
Gypsy and Traveller	72	26	36.1

Table 32 gives the number and percentage of respondents by limiting long-term illness or disability by status in UK. British respondents had the highest percentage of those with limiting illness or disability lasting longer than a month (29%), followed by respondents classified as 'other'. Unsurprisingly students had the lowest percentage of long-term illness or disability (4%), followed by long-term workers.

Table 32: Limiting long-term illness by status in UK

Status in UK	Survey respondents asking question(s)	With illness or disability lasting longer than a month which limits activities	
		Number	Percentage
British	12,633	3,719	29.4
Student	573	24	4.2
Refugee/asylum	67	7	10.4
Short-term working	63	5	7.9
Long-term working	379	21	5.5
Other	148	31	20.9

1.13.3 Registered disabled

Table 33 gives the number and percentage of respondents registered as disabled under the Disability Discrimination Act by BAME group. Gypsy and Travellers had the highest percentage of respondents registered as disabled (17%), followed by main survey and mixed respondents (9%). The remaining BAME groups were less likely to be registered as disabled, with no Arab respondents registered as disabled. As discussed earlier, this is likely to be associated with age and possibly with different perceptions of disability.

Table 33: Registered as disabled under Disability Discrimination Act by BAME group

Group	Survey respondents asking question	Registered as disabled as described under the Disability Discrimination Act	
		Number	Percentage
Main study (Hull)	13,228	1,225	9.3
Non-British White	286	5	1.7
Mixed	54	5	9.3
Indian	60	4	6.7
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	71	3	4.2
African	115	2	1.7
Chinese	201	2	1.0
Arab	40	0	0.0
Other	150	4	2.7
Gypsy and Traveller	71	12	16.9

Table 34 gives the number and percentage of respondents registered as disabled under the Disability Discrimination Act by BAME group. Over 9% of British respondents stated that they were registered disabled, followed by 'other' respondents (7%) and refugees/asylum seekers (4%). This will be associated with age in that the British respondents 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 respondents may be registered disabled within their own country or suffer from the same disabilities as some British survey respondents but are not registered disabled whereas their British counterparts are.

Table 34: Registered as disabled under Disability Discrimination Act by status in UK

Status in UK	Survey respondents asking question	Registered as disabled as described under the Disability Discrimination Act	
		Number	Percentage
British	12,621	1,191	9.4
Student	565	9	1.6
Refugee/asylum	68	3	4.4
Short-term working	65	1	1.5
Long-term working	381	3	0.8
Other	146	10	6.8

1.13.4 Health Thermometer

Survey respondents were 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". *Figure 18* gives respondents health scale by BAME group. Gypsy and Travellers had the highest percentage of respondents scoring less than 50, (17%), followed by Bangladeshi or Pakistani respondents (15%), the remaining groups had 11% or less. 'Mixed' respondents had the lowest percentage (30%) scoring 90-100 followed by Gypsy and Traveller and Bangladeshi or Pakistani respondents (39%), with African respondents having the highest percentage scoring 90-100 (51%).

Figure 18 : Health scale by BAME group
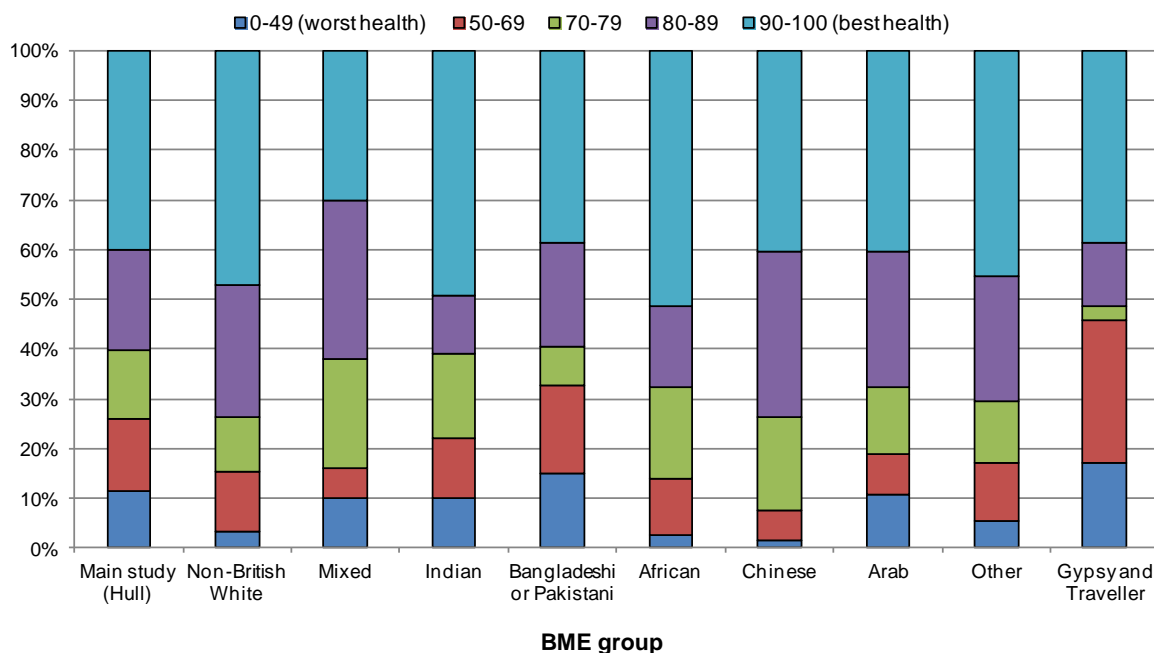
Figure 19 gives respondents health scale by BAME group. Refugees/asylum seekers and British respondents had the highest percentage stating their health as less than 50 (worst),

13% and 12% respectively, with the remaining groups 5% or less. With the exception of long-term workers, all of the groups have a similar percentage (approximately 40%) scoring 90-100 (best). Overall refugees/asylum seekers and British survey respondents reported worse health.

Figure 19: Health scale by status in UK

Status in UK
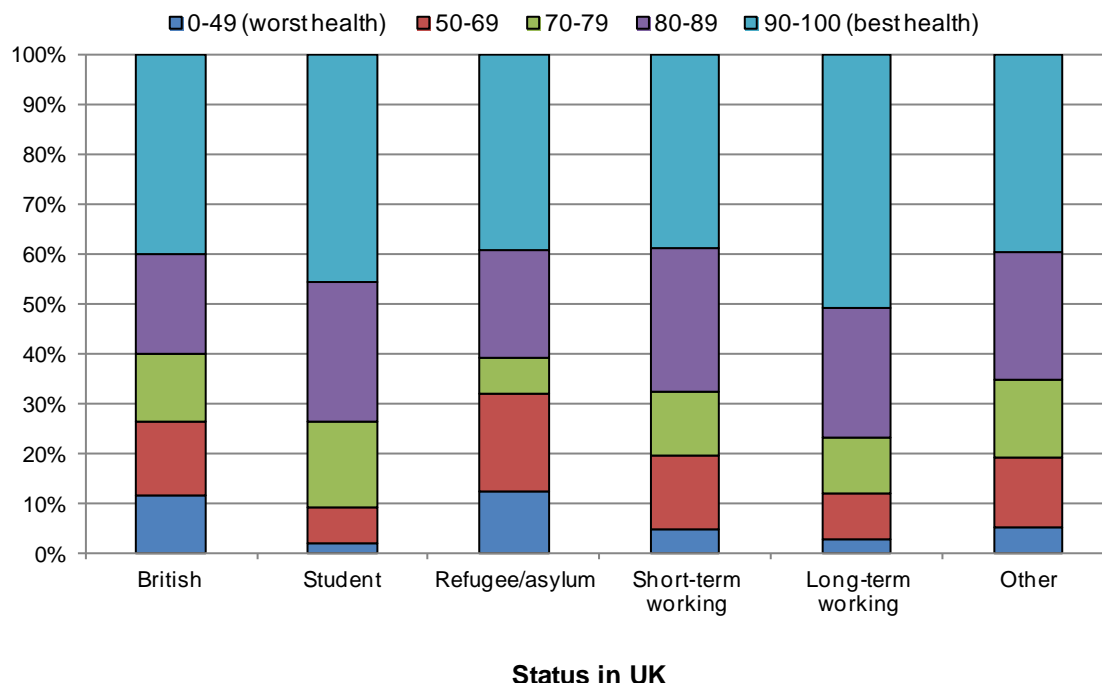
1.14   Mental Health

1.14.1   Mental Health Index

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

Figure 20 gives the Mental Health Index score of respondents by BAME group. From the main survey 14% of respondents scored 0-49 (worst score). Approximately a fifth of Mixed, Indian and Arab respondents scored 0-49, with 14% or less of the remaining groups scoring 0-49, with Chinese respondents having the lowest percentage (5%). A fifth of survey respondents from the main survey scored 90-100 (best score), with African and Gypsy and Travellers with the highest percentage scoring 90-100 (36%). Arab and Chinese respondents had the lowest percentage scoring 90-100, 5% and 6% respectively. *Figure 20: Mental Health Index by BAME group*

Legend: ■0-49 (worst) ■50-59 ■60-69 ■70-79 ■80-89 ■90-100 (best)

BME group
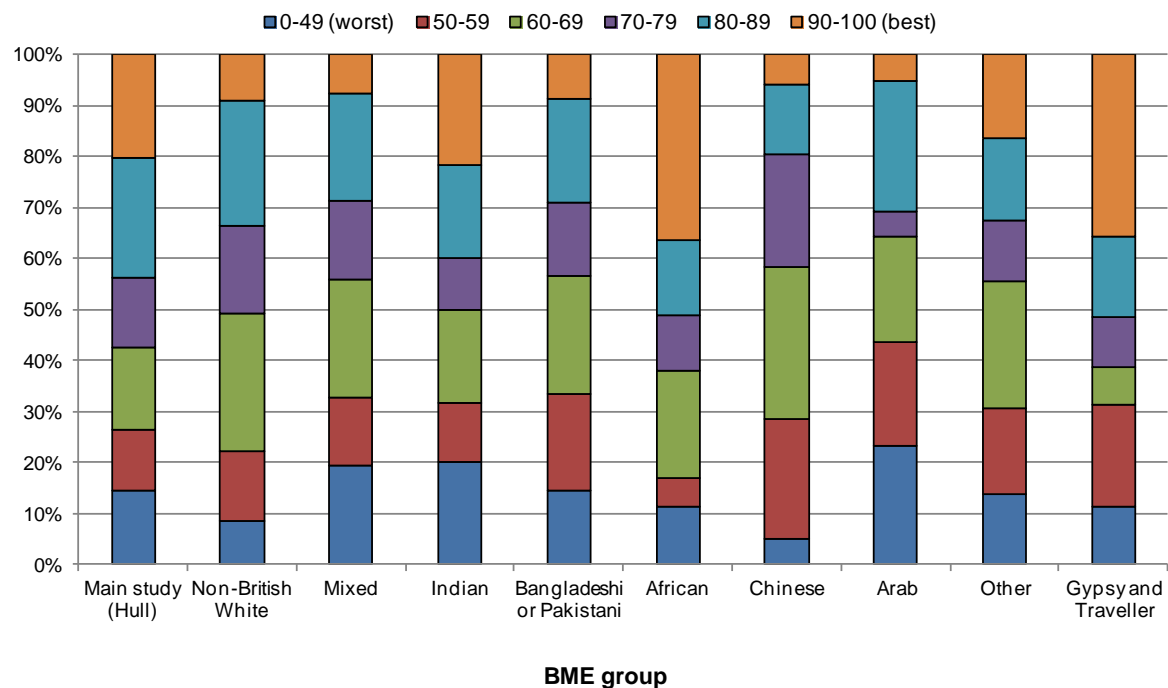
Figure 21 gives the Mental Health Index score of respondents by status in UK. From the main survey 26% of respondents scored less than 60 on the Mental Health Index, the highest percentage scoring less than 60 were students and refugees/asylum seekers (29%), with the lowest percentage for long-term workers (20%). British respondents followed by 'other' groups had the highest percentages scoring 80 or above (44% and 43% respectively), whilst short-term workers had the lowest (24%).

Figure 21: Mental Health Index by status in UK
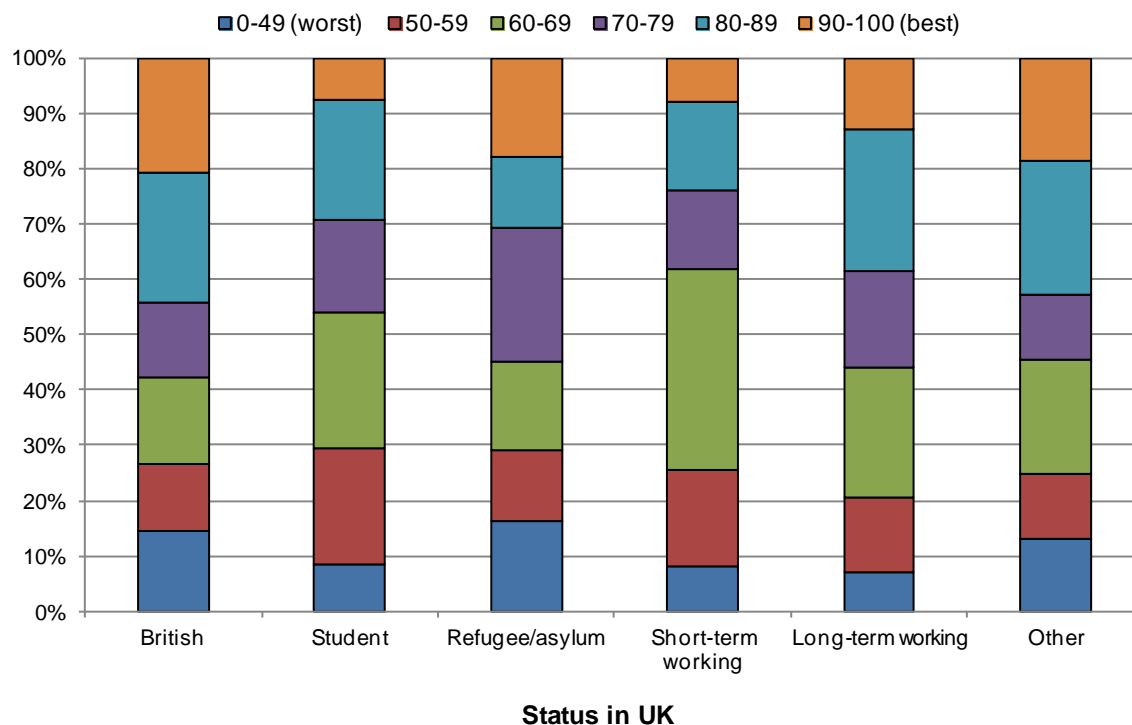
1.14.2 Stress

Figure 22 gives the percentage of respondents who experienced a large amount of stress or pressure in the previous 12 months by BAME group. From the main survey 19% of respondents stated that they experienced a large amount of stress or pressure in the previous 12 months. The highest percentage from the BAME groups was in Arab (28%) and 'Mixed' (26%) respondents, with the lowest percentage in Chinese (3%) respondents.

Figure 22: Percentage of respondents who experienced a large amount of stress or pressure in the previous 12 months by BAME group

BME group
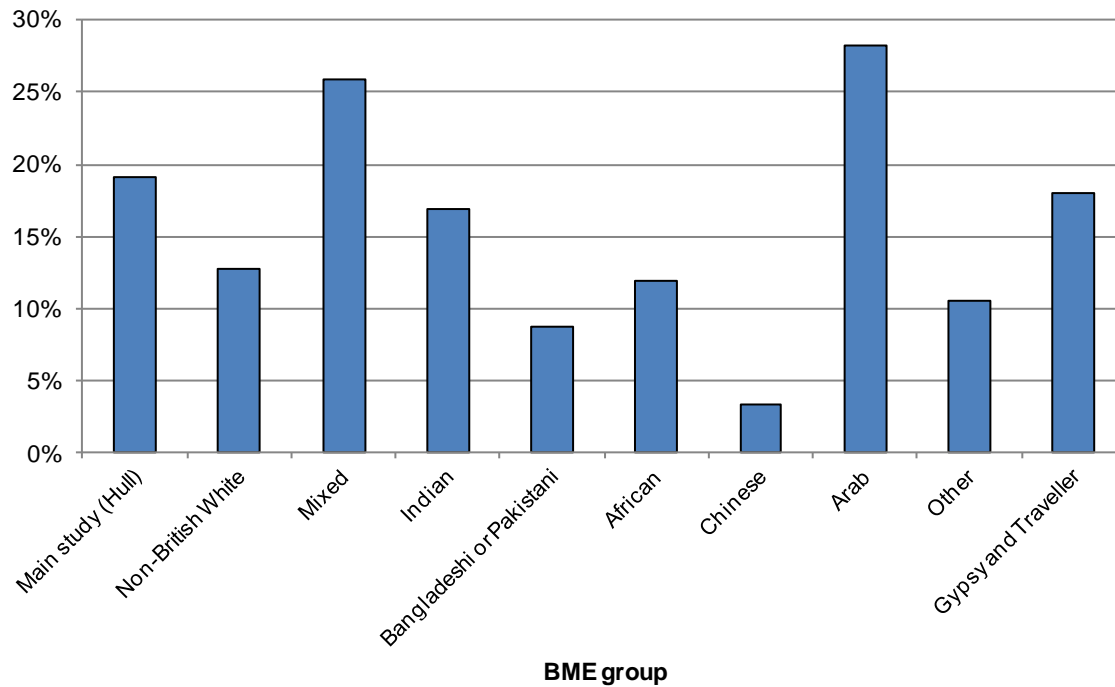
Figure 23 gives the percentage of respondents who experienced a large amount of stress or pressure in the previous 12 months by status in UK. British respondents had the highest percentage (19%) who stated that they experienced a large amount of stress or pressure in the previous 12 months compared to non-British respondents. Short-term workers had the lowest percentage (8%), followed by students (10%) and long-term workers (11%).

Figure 23: Percentage of respondents who experienced a large amount of stress or pressure in the previous 12 months by status in UK
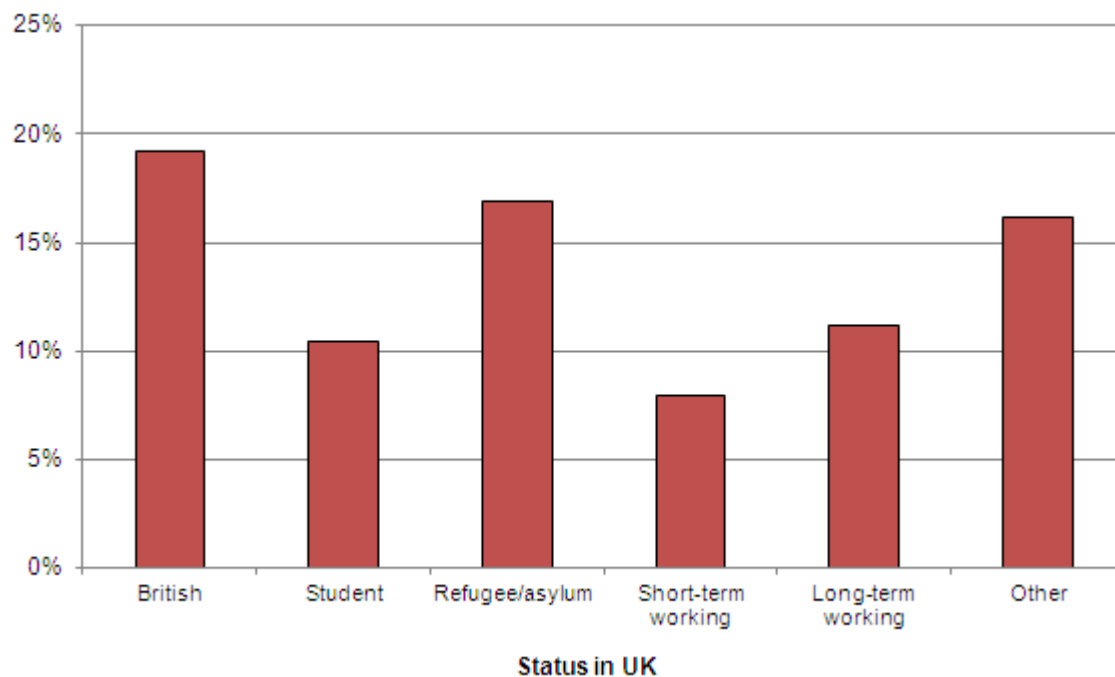
1.14.3 Perceived impact of reducing stress levels

Respondents were also asked how big an impact on someone's health would be achieved by reducing stress levels (**Figure 24**). From the main survey 56% of respondents perceived a very big impact on health by reducing stress levels, lower than all of the BAME groups, with the exception of Chinese respondents (43%). 'Mixed' and Arab respondents had the highest percentages perceiving a very big impact on health by reducing stress levels, 71% and 70% respectively.

Figure 24: Perceived health impact of reducing stress levels by BAME group
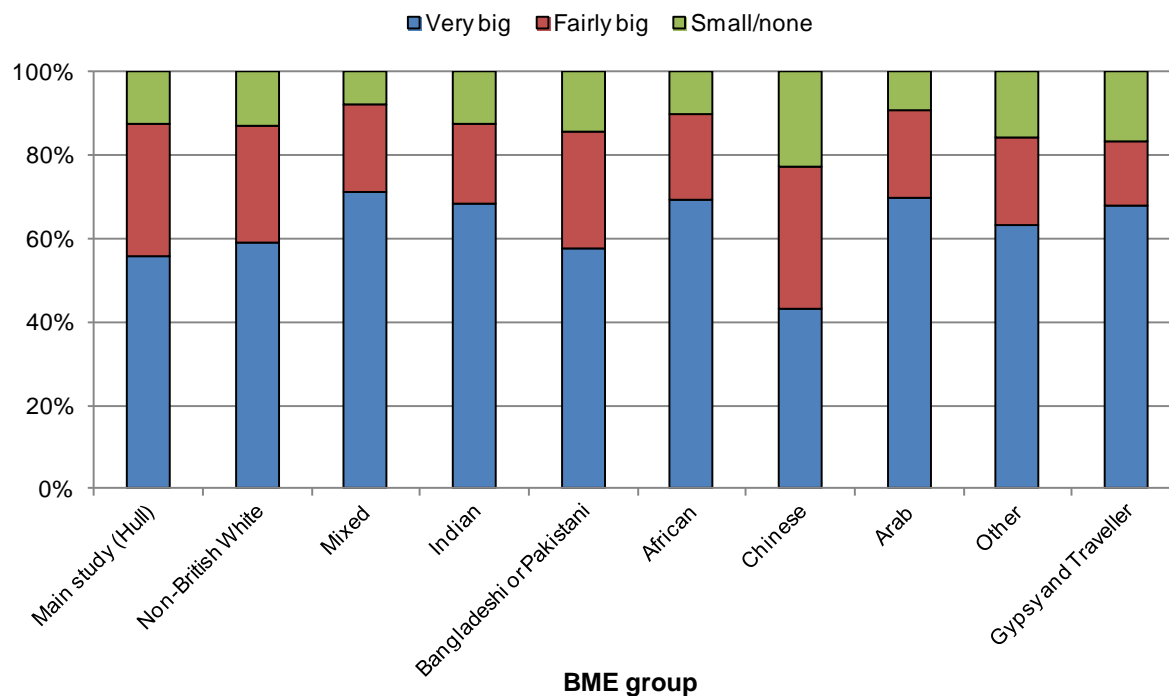
Figure 25 gives the perceived health impact of reducing stress levels by status in UK. Short-term workers had the lowest percentage (53%) who perceived a very big impact on health by reducing stress levels, whilst long-term workers had the highest percentage (63%). Fifty six percent of British respondents perceived a very big impact on health by reducing stress levels.

Figure 25: Perceived health impact of reducing stress levels by status in UK
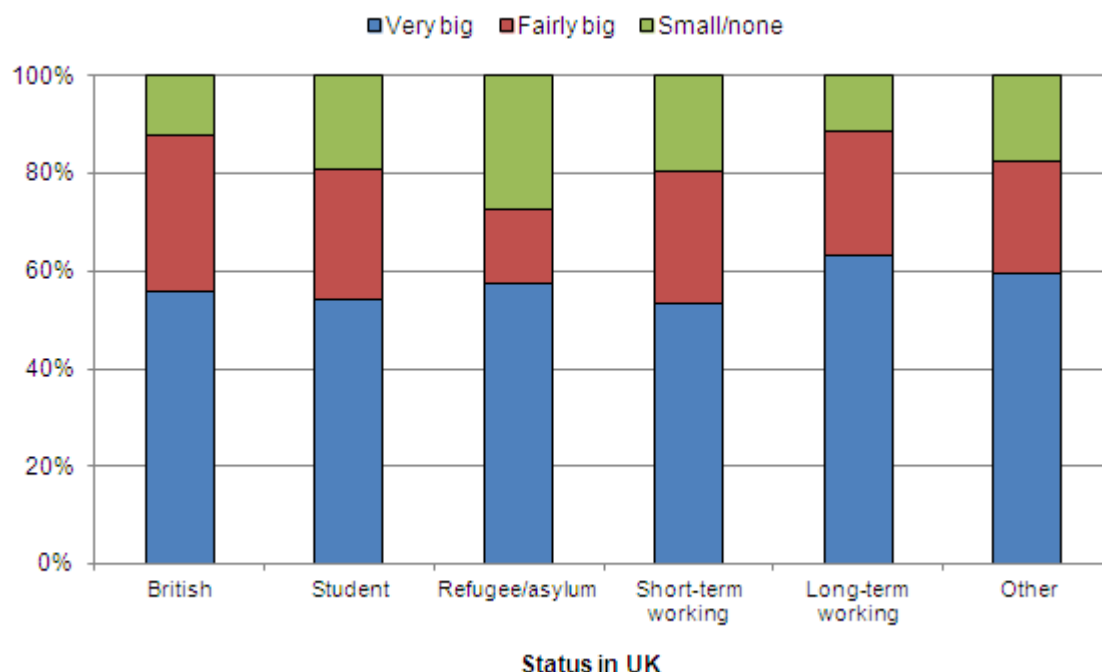
1.15   Diet

1.15.1   Healthy diet

Figure 26 gives self-reported diet by BAME group. Main survey, Indian and African respondents had the highest percentage stating that they had a healthy diet (72%), with Arab respondents having the lowest percentage (49%). Gypsy and Travellers and non-British White respondents had the highest percentage stating they did not have a healthy diet (32% and 30% respectively). From the main survey 1% of respondents did not know what a healthy diet was, with the highest percentage in Chinese respondents (12%). With the exception of Gypsy and Traveller respondents all of the BAME groups had a higher percentage of respondents who didn't know what a healthy diet was compared to main survey respondents. Again, with the exception of Gypsy and Traveller respondents, all of the BAME groups had a higher percentage who stated they don't know if they have a healthy diet compared to the main survey (5%), ranging from 6% for 'Mixed' respondents to 15% for Bangladeshi or Pakistani, Arab and 'other' respondents. Overall lack of knowledge about diet was more prevalent in BAME groups (excluding Gypsy and Traveller respondents) compared to the main survey (7%), the highest percentage being in Chinese and Arab respondents (23%).

Figure 26: Healthy diet by BAME group

Figure 26: Healthy diet by BAME group chart showing percentages for Yes, No, Don't know what a healthy diet is, and Don't know if I have a healthy diet across BME groups: Main study (Hull), Non-British White, Mixed, Indian, Bangladeshi or Pakistani, African, Chinese, Arab, Other, Gypsy and Traveller.

BME group
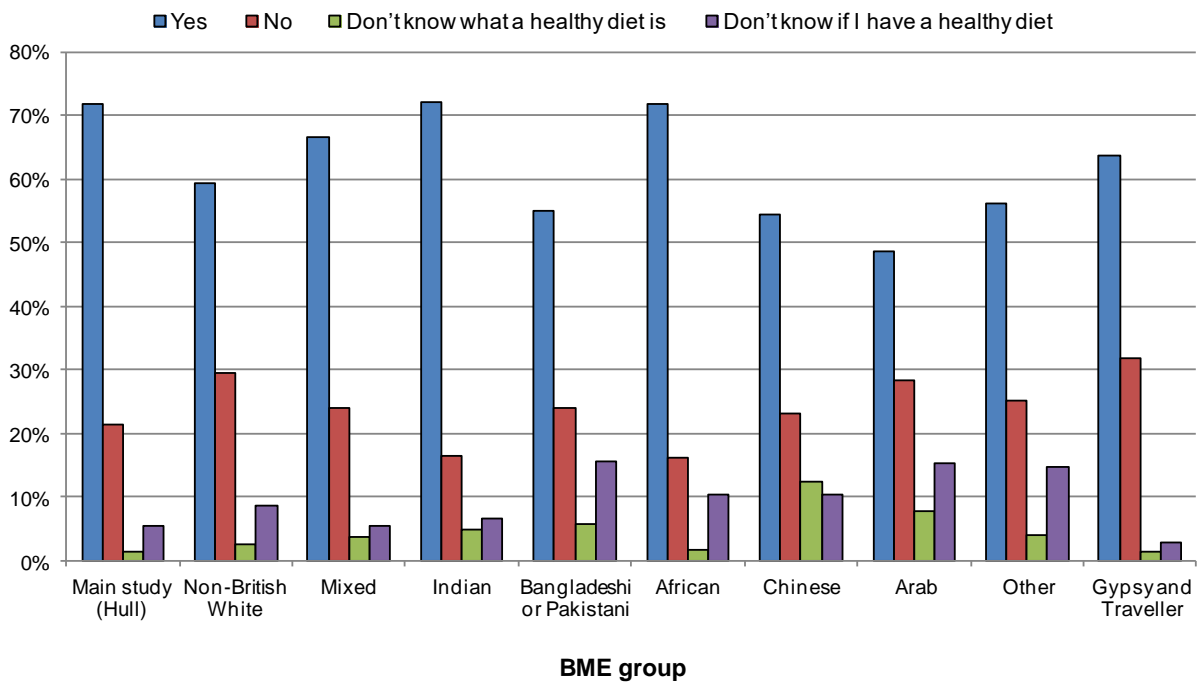
Figure 27 gives self-reported diet by status in UK. British respondents had the highest percentage stating they ate a healthy diet (73%), refugees/asylum seekers having the lowest with less than half (45%). Short-term workers had the highest percentage stating they did not have a healthy diet (33%). All groups with the exception of 'other' (19%) had a higher percentage of respondents stating they did not have a healthy diet compared to British respondents (21%). All non-British groups had a higher percentage who didn't know what a healthy diet was compared to British respondents (1%), with the highest percentage in refugees/asylum seekers (14%). With the exception of short-term workers (3%), all groups had a higher percentage of respondents, who stated they didn't know if they had a healthy diet compared to British respondents (5%); students had the highest percentage (13%). Overall lack of knowledge about diet was higher in the non-British respondents; over a quarter of refugees/asylum seekers had a lack of knowledge about their diet compared to 6% of British respondents.

Figure 27: Healthy diet by status in UK
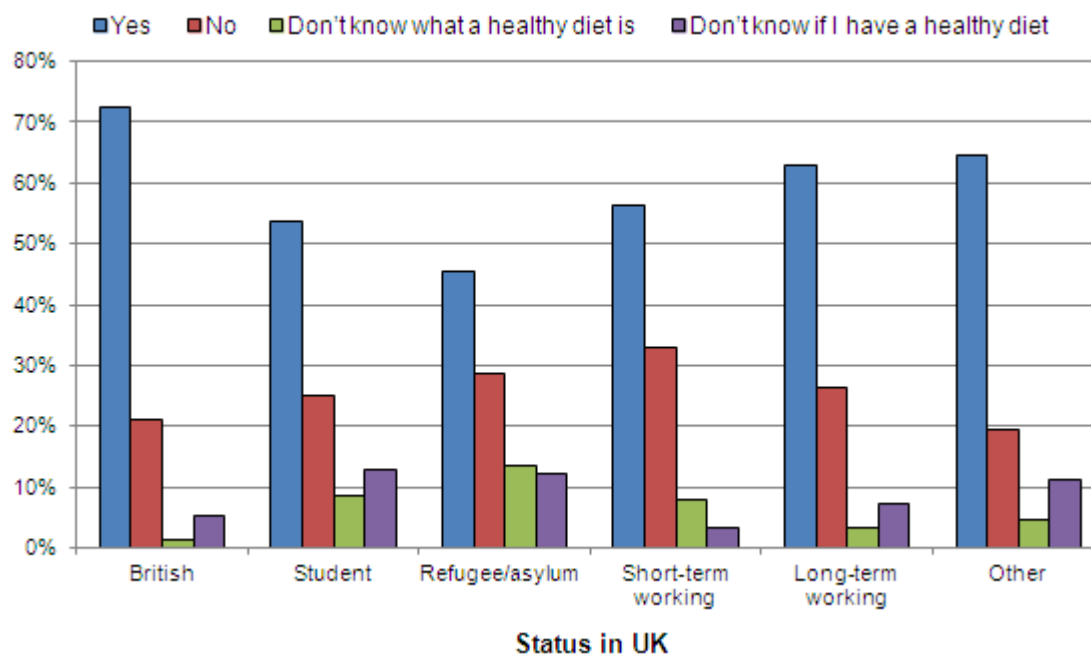
1.15.2   5-A-DAY fruits and vegetables

Figure 28 gives portions of fruit and vegetables eaten daily by BAME group. A fifth of respondents from the main survey ate five or more portions of fruit and vegetables daily, lower than non-British White, Indian and African respondents. Bangladeshi or Pakistani and Chinese respondents had the lowest percentage that ate five or more portions of fruit and vegetables daily (6% and 8% respectively). Arab (69%), Chinese (66%) and Bangladeshi or Pakistani (66%) respondents had the highest percentages eating none, one or two portions of fruit. The mean number of daily portions of fruit and vegetables was 3.1 for main survey respondents, similar to non-British White, 'Mixed', African and 'other' respondents. Arab and Chinese respondents had the smallest mean number of daily fruit and vegetables portions, 2.0 and 2.2 respectively.

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.

Figure 28: Portions of fruits and vegetables eaten daily by BAME group

BME group
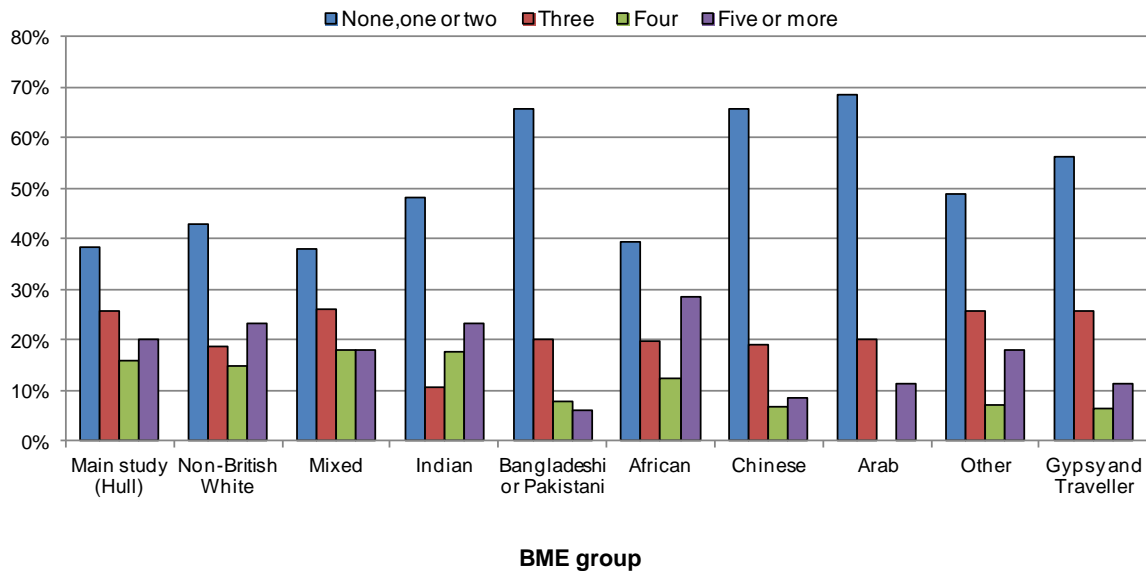
Figure 29 gives portions of fruit and vegetables eaten daily by status in UK. 'other' groups had the highest percentage that ate five or more portions of fruit and vegetables daily. British, refugees/asylum seekers and long-term workers had approximately a fifth of respondents who ate five or more portions of fruit and vegetables daily. Short-term workers and students (14% and 12% respectively) had the lowest percentage of respondents eating five or more portions of fruit and vegetables daily. The mean number of daily portions of fruit and vegetables was 3.1 for British respondents, lower than 'other' groups (3.7), similar to refugees/asylum seekers and long-term workers and higher than student and short-term workers (2.5).

Figure 29: Portions of fruits and vegetables eaten daily by status in UK
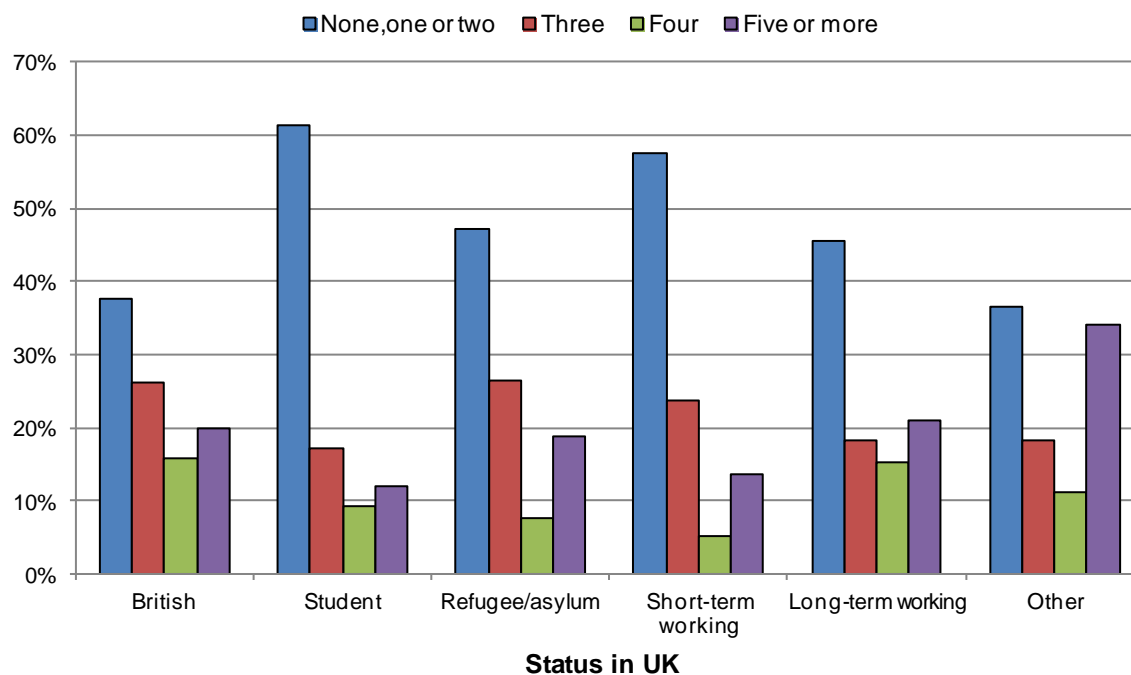
1.15.3   *Perceived impact on health by eating a healthier diet*

Figure 30 gives the perceived impact on health by eating a healthier diet by BAME group. From the main survey 50% of respondents perceived the health impact of eating a healthier diet as very big, the same as Chinese respondents, lowest out of the BAME groups. African respondents had the highest percentage (77%) who perceived the health impact of eating a healthier diet as very big, followed by Indian respondents (68%).

Figure 30: Perceived impact on health by eating a healthier diet by BAME group

BME group
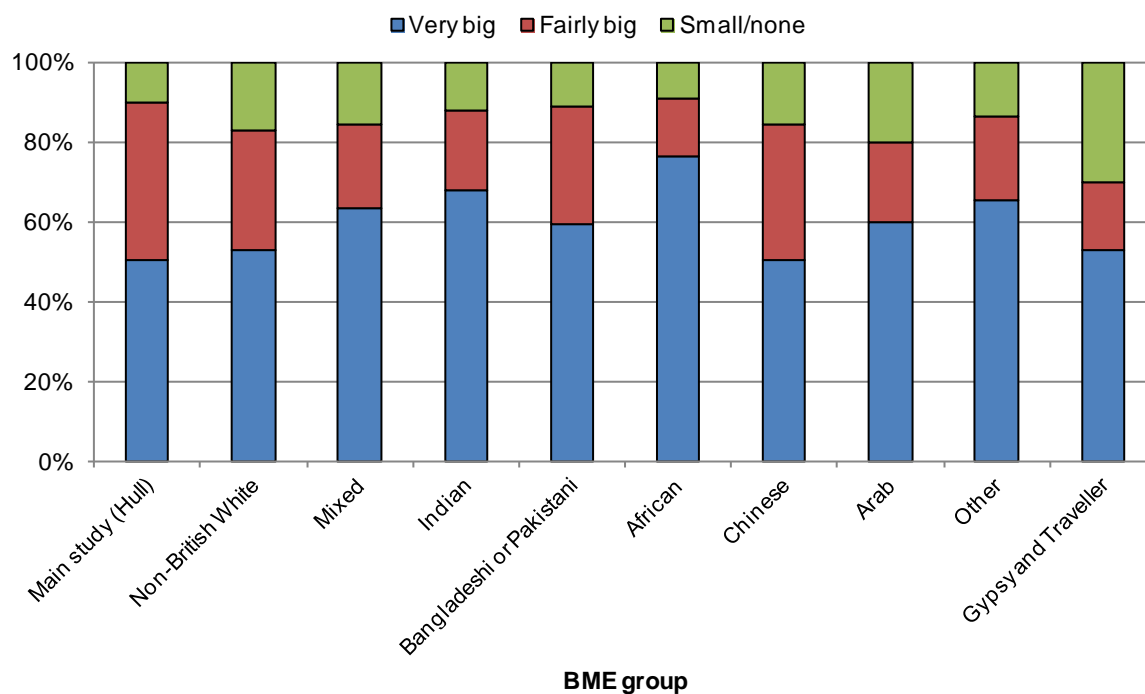
Figure 31 gives the perceived impact on health by eating a healthier diet by status in UK. British respondents had the lowest percentage (50%) that perceived the health impact of eating a healthier diet as very big. Refugees/asylum seekers had the highest percentage (61%) that perceived the health impact of eating a healthier diet as very big, followed by long-term workers (59%).

Figure 31: Perceived impact on health by eating a healthier diet by status in UK

Status in UK
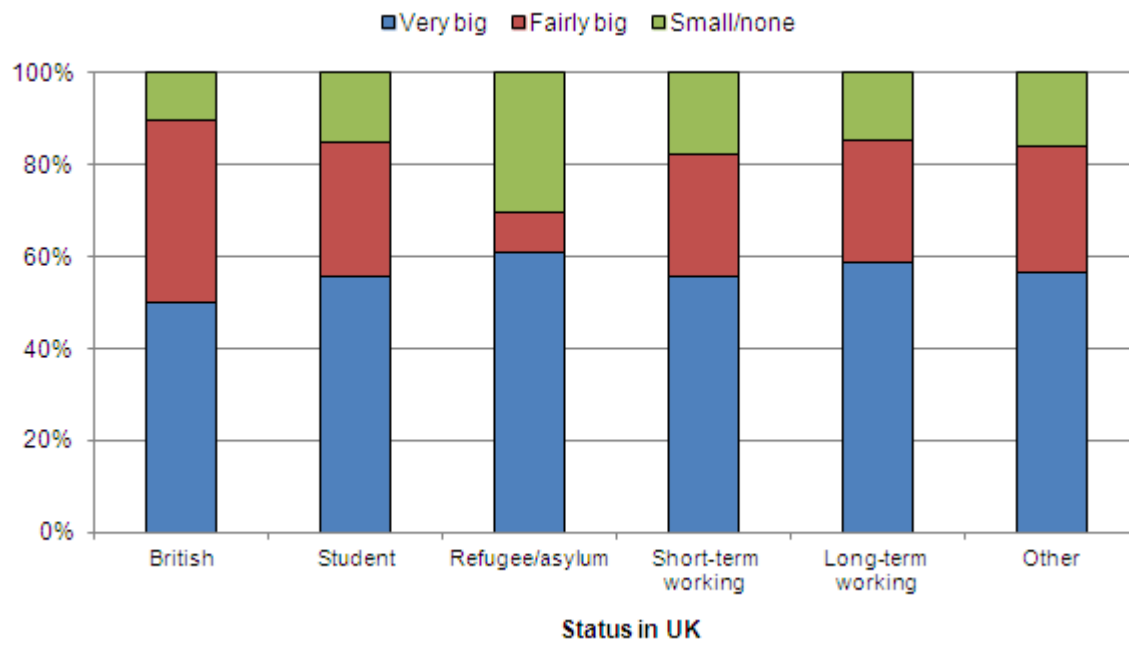
1.16   Alcohol

1.16.1   Frequency of drinking alcohol

*Figure **32*** gives frequency of drinking alcohol by BAME group. Approximately a fifth of respondents from the main survey never drank alcohol, similar to non-British White respondents, but lower than all of the remaining BAME groups. Bangladeshi or Pakistani and Arab respondents were the least likely to drink alcohol, with over 80% never drinking. 'Mixed' respondents had the highest percentage that drank everyday (7%), with less than 5% of the remaining groups drinking everyday.

Figure 32: Frequency of drinking alcohol by BAME group
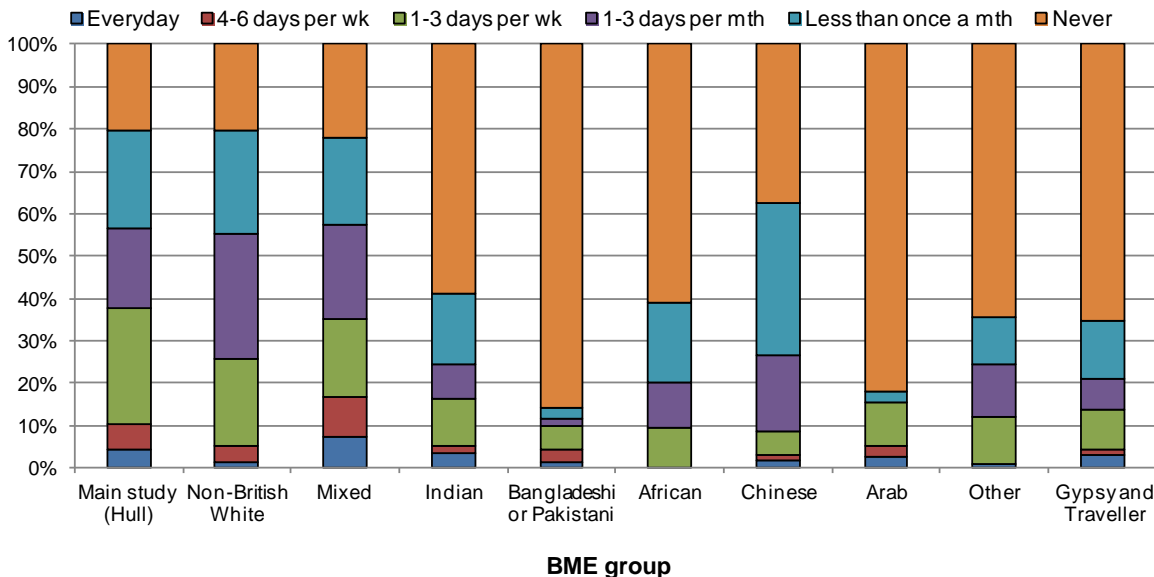
*Figure **33*** gives frequency of drinking alcohol by status in UK. Refugees/asylum seekers and 'other' groups were least likely to drink alcohol, with 55% and 51% respectively stating they never drink alcohol. British respondents had the lowest percentage stating that they never drink alcohol (21%). Of those refugees/asylum seekers that did drink, 12% drank at least 4-6 days per week, higher than the remaining groups. British respondents had the highest percentage that drank 1-3 days per week.

Figure 33: Frequency of drinking alcohol by status in UK
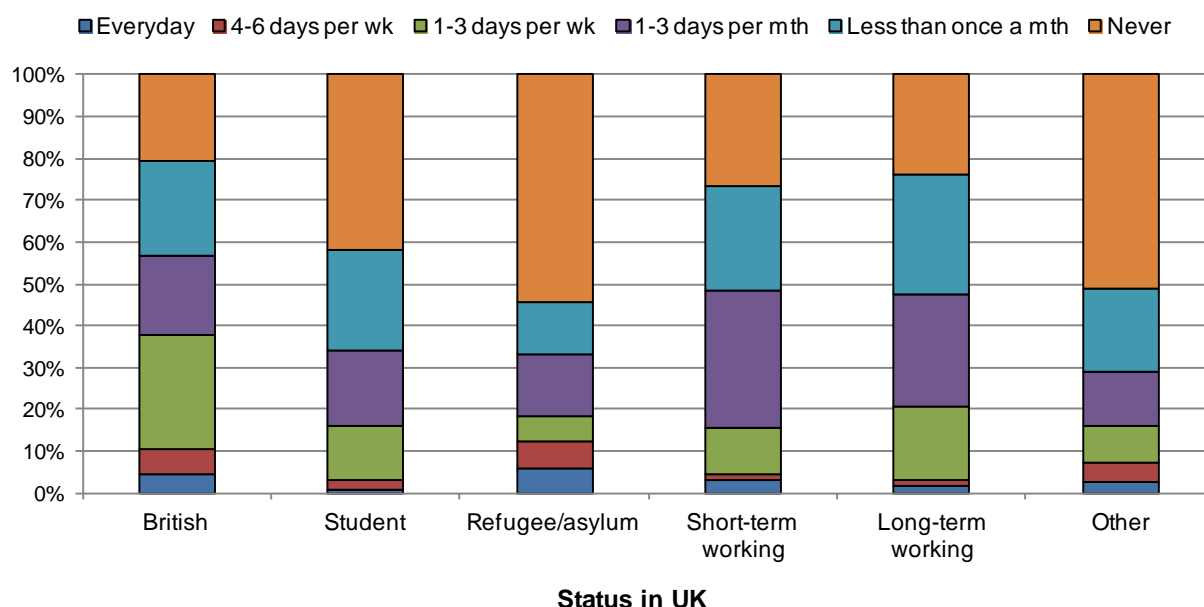
Table 35 gives alcohol consumption in the previous seven days by BAME group. Over 60% of respondents from the main survey who drink alcohol drank in the last seven days. Sample sizes of those who drink are too small to make comparisons for Indian, Bangladeshi or Pakistani, Arab and Gypsy and Traveller respondents. Chinese respondents had the lowest percentage (30%) that drank in the last week, with the highest percentage in non-British White respondents.

Table 35: Alcohol consumption in previous seven days by BAME group

Group	Number of respondents	Percentage that drank any alcohol in the last 7 days? For those who drink alcohol	
		Yes	No
Main study (Hull)	10,642	61.3	38.7
Non-British White	233	51.9	48.1
Mixed	41	48.8	51.2
Indian	24	50.0	50.0
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	10	70.0	30.0
African	45	40.0	60.0
Chinese	130	30.0	70.0
Arab	7	71.4	28.6
Other	54	40.7	59.3
Gypsy and Traveller	24	54.2	45.8

Table 36 gives alcohol consumption in the previous seven days by status in UK. Over 60% of British respondents who drink alcohol drank in the last seven days, with less than half of the remaining groups drinking in the last seven days.

Table 36: Alcohol consumption in previous seven days by status in UK

Status	Number of respondents	Percentage that drank any alcohol in the last 7 days? For those who drink alcohol	
		Yes	No
British	10,130	61.9	38.1
Student	334	42.5	57.5
Refugee/asylum	31	38.7	61.3
Short-term working	48	43.8	56.3
Long-term working	294	49.0	51.0
Other	75	44.0	56.0

1.16.2   Number of units of alcohol consumed

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). Therefore, quantity of alcohol has been examined. The government guidelines on sensible drinking recommend that men should not consume more than 21 units of alcohol per week, and women not more than 14 units per week. Units were classified as within acceptable range (0-21 for men, 0-14 for women), excessive (22-50 for men, 15-35 for women) and dangerous (50+ for men and 35+ for women).

Table 37 gives alcohol units consumed in previous seven days by BAME group for respondents who drink alcohol. The percentage of units consumed differed between the groups but due to small numbers only the main study, non-British White and Chinese respondents are examined. From the main survey 74% of respondents that drink consumed an acceptable amount of alcohol in the last week, compared to 84% of non-British White and 91% of Chinese respondents. Twenty one percent of respondents from the main survey drank excessively, with a further 5% drinking dangerously, compared to 13% and 3% for non-British White respondents and 9% drinking excessively for Chinese respondents.

Table 37: Alcohol units consumed in previous seven days by BAME group

Group	Number of respondents	Percentage of units consumed in the last 7 days for those who drink alcohol		
		Acceptable (M: 0-21 or F:0-14)	Excessive (M:22-49 or F:15-35)	Dangerous (M:50+ or F: 35+)
Main study (Hull)	6273	73.9	20.9	5.2
Non-British White	113	84.1	13.3	2.7
Mixed	19	57.9	26.3	15.8
Indian	10	90.0	10.0	0.0
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	6	50.0	33.3	16.7
African	13	92.3	7.7	0.0
Chinese	34	91.2	8.8	0.0
Arab	3	66.7	33.3	0.0
Other	21	100.0	0.0	0.0
Gypsy and Traveller	12	75.0	16.7	8.3

Table 38 gives alcohol units consumed in previous seven days by status in UK for respondents who drink alcohol. The percentage of units consumed differed between the groups but due to small numbers only British, student and long-term worker respondents are examined. Seventy four percent of British respondents drank an acceptable amount of units in the last week, compared to 80% for students and 87% for long-term workers. Twenty one percent of British respondents drank excessively, compared to 20% of students and 13% of long-term workers. British respondents had the highest percentage (5%) that drank dangerously compared to students (1%) and long-term workers (0%).

Table 38: Alcohol units consumed in previous seven days by status in UK

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Number of units consumed in the last 7 days for those who consume alcohol		
		Acceptable (M: 0-21 or F:0-14)	Excessive (M:22-49 or F:15-35)	Dangerous (M:50+ or F: 35+)
British	6,046	73.6	21.1	5.3
Student	123	79.7	19.5	0.8
Refugee/asylum	9	77.8	11.1	11.1
Short-term working	19	94.7	5.3	0.0
Long-term working	141	87.2	12.8	0.0
Other	27	66.7	22.2	11.1

1.16.3   Binge drinking

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 39* gives the frequency of binge drinking by BAME group. The numbers are small for some BAME groups as some respondents did not answer this question as they never drank alcohol (*Figure 32*); therefore Indian, Bangladeshi or Pakistani, Arab and Gypsy and Traveller respondents are not examined.

From the main survey 23% of respondents binge drink one day per week or more, compared to 14% for non-British White respondents, 23% for 'Mixed' respondents, 10% for African respondents, 4% for Chinese respondents and 19% for 'other' respondents. From the main survey 29% of respondents never binge drink, compared to 35% non-British White respondents, 28% of 'Mixed' respondents, 44% of African respondents, 43% of Chinese respondents and 37% of 'other' respondents.

Table 39: 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

Group	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents 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 study (Hull)	10424	23.4	18.6	29.5	28.5
Non-British White	225	13.8	26.7	24.4	35.1
Mixed	39	23.1	20.5	28.2	28.2
Indian	26	19.2	7.7	19.2	53.8
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	8	62.5	25.0	12.5	0.0
African	48	10.4	25.0	20.8	43.8
Chinese	123	4.1	16.3	36.6	43.1
Arab	7	42.9	0.0	0.0	57.1
Other	52	19.2	19.2	25.0	36.5
Gypsy and Traveller	21	33.3	14.3	14.3	38.1

Table 40 gives the frequency of binge drinking by status in UK. Whilst 55% of refugees/asylum seekers never drank alcohol (*Figure 33*), those that did drink alcohol were the most likely to binge drink with 40% of the drinkers drinking 8+ units for men or 6+ units for women in a single day at least one day per month. After refugees/asylum seekers, British respondents had the highest percentage binge drinking one day per week or more (24%), followed by 'other' respondents (17%) and students (it is probable that students who are British will have different alcoholic drinking patterns), short-term workers and long-term workers, all three with approximately 10%. Short-term workers had the lowest percentage that never binge drink (23%), followed by British respondents (28%), with the percentage that never binge drink for the remaining non-British respondents ranging from 33% to 39%.

Table 40: 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

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents 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	9937	23.8	18.7	29.2	28.3
Student	326	10.1	17.5	33.7	38.7
Refugee/asylum	30	26.7	13.3	26.7	33.3
Short-term working	47	10.6	34.0	31.9	23.4
Long-term working	287	10.1	22.0	31.0	36.9
Other	66	16.7	16.7	30.3	36.4

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.

Table 41 gives quantity of alcohol previous week and frequency of binge drinking by BAME group. From the main survey 10% of respondents binge drink but stay within the weekly guidelines, with 13% drinking above the weekly guidelines, of those drinking above the weekly guidelines 8% binge drink. These percentages were higher than all of the BAME groups with the exception of 'Mixed' respondents who had a higher percentage drinking above the weekly guidelines, with overall less binge drinkers. Of the BAME groups approximately 12% of non-British White and Gypsy and Travellers had the highest percentage either binge drinking or drinking above the weekly guidelines (or both) in the last week, with the lowest percentage in African respondents (3%).

Table 41: Quantity of alcohol previous week and frequency of binge drinking by BAME group

Group	Number of respondents	Alcohol consumption and binge drinking (%)				
		Never drink alcohol	Within weekly guidelines		Above weekly guidelines	
			Binge drinking		Binge drinking	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
Main study (Hull)	12,880	21.3	10.0	56.2	8.3	4.2
Non-British White	275	21.5	5.5	66.5	4.4	2.2
Mixed	50	24.0	10.0	50.0	6.0	10.0
Indian	58	62.1	6.9	29.3	0.0	1.7
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	67	89.6	1.5	4.5	4.5	0.0
African	109	64.2	1.8	33.0	0.9	0.0
Chinese	194	39.2	2.1	57.2	0.5	1.0
Arab	37	86.5	2.7	8.1	2.7	0.0
Other	149	65.8	6.7	27.5	0.0	0.0
Gypsy and Traveller	66	71.2	7.6	16.7	3.0	1.5

Table 42 gives quantity of alcohol previous week and frequency of binge drinking by BAME group. British respondents had the highest percentage either binge drinking or drinking above the weekly guidelines (or both) in the last week (23%). The percentages were less than half for the remaining groups, with approximately 10% of refugees/asylum seekers, long-term workers and 'other' groups binge drinking or drinking above the weekly guidelines (or both) in the last week. The lowest percentages were seen in short-term workers and students (6% and 8% respectively).

Table 42: Quantity of alcohol previous week and frequency of binge drinking by status in UK

Status	Number of respondents	Alcohol consumption and binge drinking (%)				
		Never drink alcohol	Within weekly guidelines		Above weekly guidelines	
			Binge drinking		Binge drinking	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
British	12,311	21.4	10.1	55.7	8.5	4.3
Student	546	43.6	3.3	48.7	2.4	2.0
Refugee/asylum	63	57.1	7.9	31.7	0.0	3.2
Short-term working	62	27.4	4.8	66.1	0.0	1.6
Long-term working	373	24.7	4.8	65.7	2.4	2.4
Other	137	55.5	3.6	34.3	3.6	2.9

1.16.4 Perceived impact on health from reducing alcohol levels

Figure **34** gives the perceived impact on health from reducing alcohol levels by BAME group. From the main survey 50% of respondents perceived a very big health impact from reducing alcohol levels, only Chinese respondents had a lower percentage (48%). African respondents had the highest percentage (79%) who perceived a very big heath impact from reducing alcohol levels, followed by Arab respondents (75%).

Figure 34: Perceived impact on health from reducing alcohol levels by BAME group
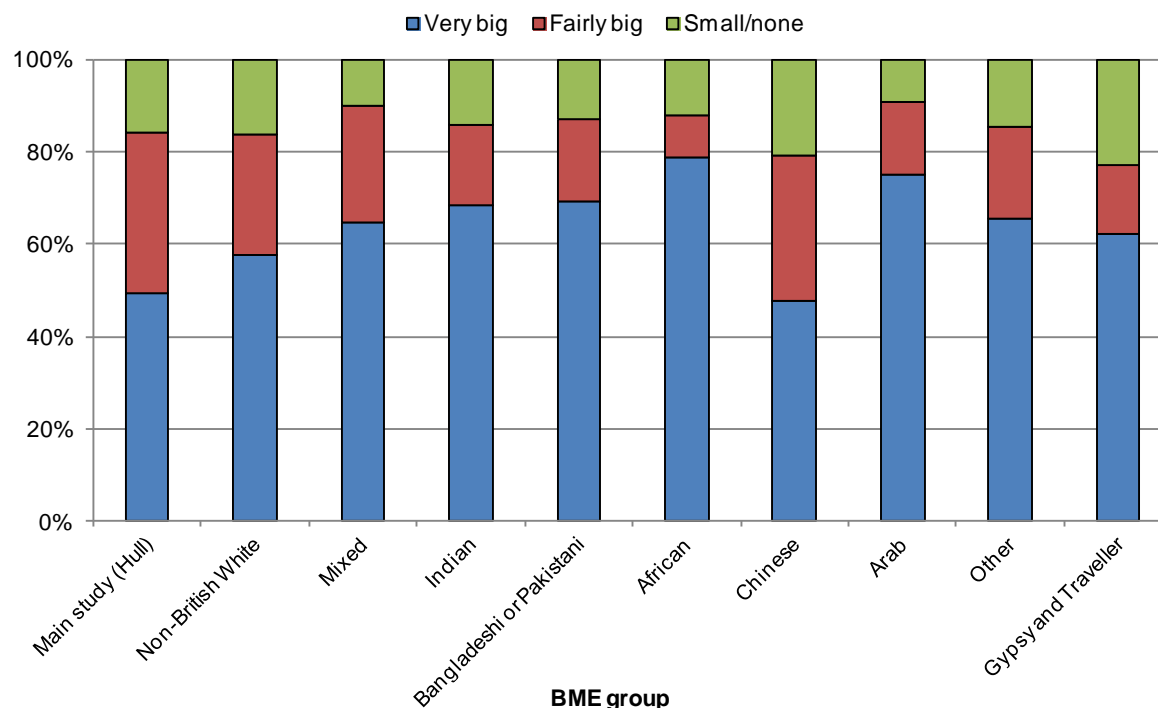
Figure **35** gives the perceived impact on health from reducing alcohol levels by status in UK. British respondents had the lowest percentage who perceived a very big health impact from reducing alcohol levels. Refugees/asylum seekers had the highest percentage (64%) who perceived a very big health impact from reducing alcohol levels, followed by long-term workers and 'other' respondents with 63%.

Figure 35: Perceived impact on health from reducing alcohol levels by status in UK
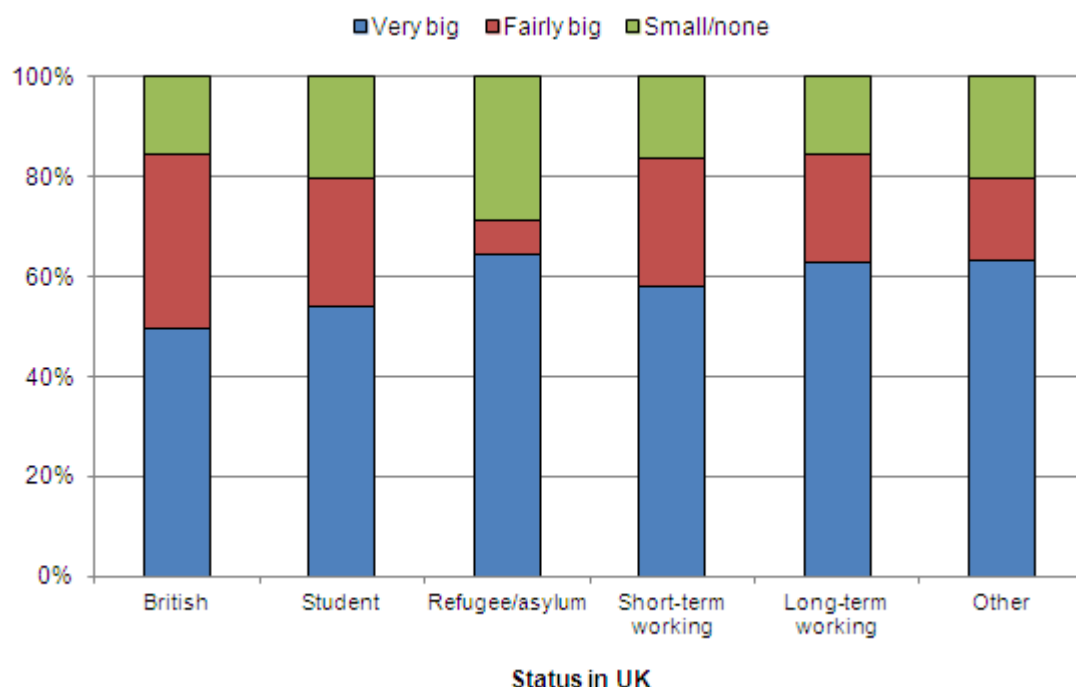
1.17   Smoking

1.17.1   Smoking prevalence

Figure 36 gives smoking prevalence by BAME group. From the main survey 29% of respondents reported being daily smokers, 5% reported being occasional smokers and 26% reported being ex-smokers. The prevalence of daily smokers was highest amongst Gypsy and Traveller and non-British White respondents (56% and 33% respectively). The remaining BAME groups all had a lower percentage of daily smokers compared to the main survey, the majority under 15%. Gypsy and Traveller respondents had the smallest percentage who had never smoked (29%), whilst Indian respondents had the highest percentage (90%).

Figure 36: Current smoking status by BAME group

BME group
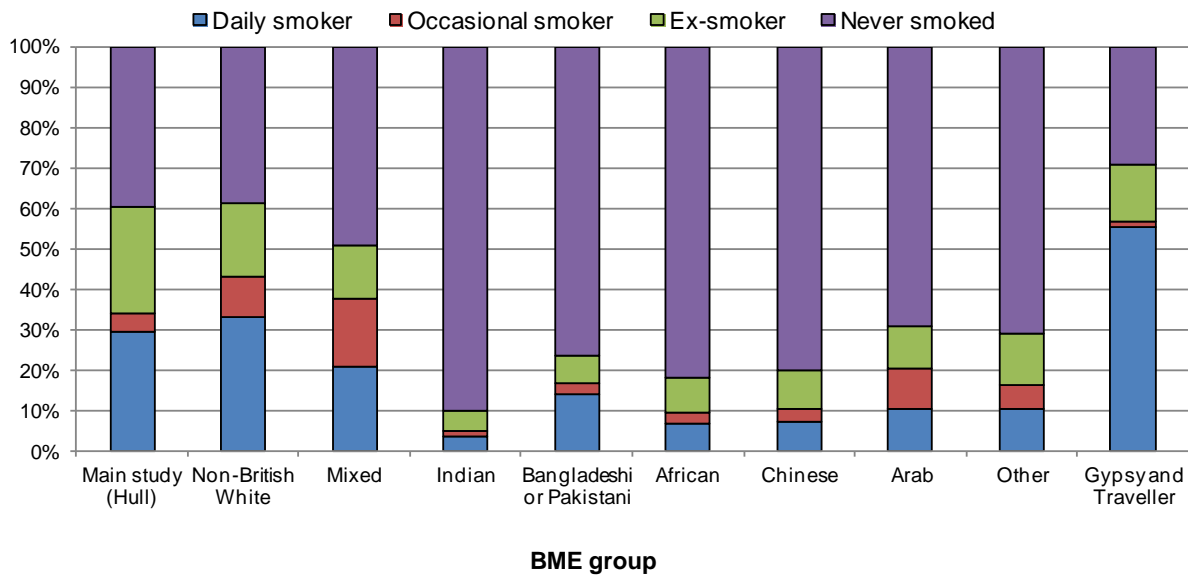
Figure 37 gives smoking prevalence by status in UK. There were 30% of British respondents who smoked daily, only short-term workers had a higher percentage of daily smokers (39%), students had the lowest percentage (9%). Students (73%), followed by refugees/asylum seekers (66%) had the highest percentage of respondents who never smoked, the lowest in British respondents (40%).

Figure 37: Current smoking status by status in UK

Status in UK
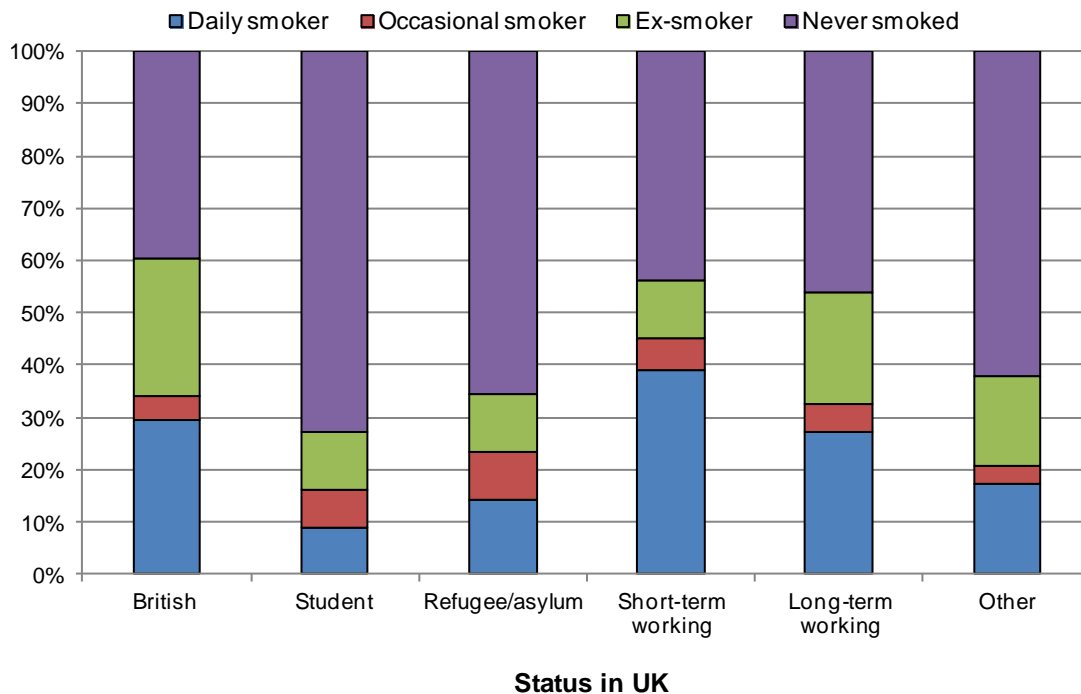
Table 43 gives the number and percentage of respondents who have smoked tobacco in last seven days and daily/occasional smokers by BAME group. The percentage of people who had smoked within the last seven days and who classified themselves as daily or occasional smokers tended to agree, which suggests that the majority of the occasional smokers had smoked within the last seven days. The percentage of daily and occasional smokers combined was 34% for main survey respondents. Non-British White (43%), Mixed (38%) and Gypsy and Traveller respondents (57%) all had higher percentages who classified themselves as daily or occasional smokers, with the remaining BAME groups ranging from 5% for Indians to 21% for Arabs.

Table 43: Smoked tobacco in last seven days and daily/occasional smokers by BAME group

Group	Number and percentage of survey respondents by whether they had smoked tobacco in last 7 days and current status			
	Yes	No	Yes	Daily or occasional smoker, %
	N	N	%	
Main study (Hull)	4,465	8,835	33.6	34.0
Non-British White	127	162	43.9	43.0
Mixed	18	36	33.3	37.7
Indian	4	58	6.5	5.0
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	12	60	16.7	16.7
African	12	105	10.3	9.5
Chinese	22	182	10.8	10.4
Arab	7	32	17.9	20.5
Other	24	127	15.9	16.2
Gypsy and Traveller	40	31	56.3	56.9

Table 44 gives the number and percentage of respondents who have smoked tobacco in last seven days and daily/occasional smokers by BAME group. 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 percentage of daily and occasional smokers combined was again highest in short-term workers (45%), followed by British respondents (34%), with the lowest percentage in students (16%).

Table 44: Smoked tobacco in last seven days and daily/occasional smokers by status in UK

Status in UK	Number and percentage of survey respondents by whether they had smoked tobacco in last 7 days and current status			
	Yes	No	Yes	Daily or occasional smoker, %
	N	N	%	
British	4,276	8,428	33.7	34.1
Student	99	472	17.3	16.2
Refugee/asylum	15	51	22.7	23.4
Short-term working	29	36	44.6	45.3
Long-term working	129	257	33.4	32.5
Other	32	117	21.5	20.7

1.17.2   Number of cigarettes smoked

Table 45 gives the number of cigarettes smoked per day for current smokers by BAME group. 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 45*. The number of survey respondents in the main survey, and the non-British White and Gypsy and Traveller respondents groups can reasonably be examined further. From the main survey 40% of current smokers were medium smokers (10-19 cigarettes per day), compared to 42% of non-British White respondents and 40% of Gypsy and Traveller respondents. Twenty two percent of respondents from the main survey smoked heavily (20+ cigarettes per day) compared to 12% for non-British White respondents and 34% for Gypsy and Traveller respondents.

Table 45: Number of cigarettes smoked per day for current smokers by BAME group

Group	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by number of cigarettes smoked per day for current smokers				
		0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40+
Main study (Hull)	4279	38.2	39.5	19.0	2.3	1.1
Non-British White	118	45.8	42.4	11.0	0.8	0.0
Mixed	18	66.7	22.2	11.1	0.0	0.0
Indian	3	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	10	40.0	40.0	20.0	0.0	0.0
African	10	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chinese	20	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arab	6	66.7	16.7	16.7	0.0	0.0
Other	22	63.6	22.7	13.6	0.0	0.0
Gypsy and Traveller	38	26.3	39.5	15.8	5.3	13.2

Table 46 gives the number of cigarettes smoked per day for current smokers by status in UK. Of the British respondents who smoked, 39% were medium smokers (10-19 cigarettes per day); long-term workers had the highest percentage of medium smokers (48%), with the lowest percentage in students (22%). Twenty two percent of British current smokers were heavy smokers (20+ cigarettes per day); 'other' respondents had the highest percentage of heavy smokers (30%), with lowest percentage in students (1%).

Table 46: Number of cigarettes smoked per day for current smokers by status in UK

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by number of cigarettes smoked per day for current smokers				
		0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40+
British	4103	38.4	39.4	18.8	2.3	1.1
Student	79	77.2	21.5	1.3	0.0	0.0
Refugee/asylum	14	50.0	28.6	21.4	0.0	0.0
Short-term working	28	39.3	42.9	14.3	3.6	0.0
Long-term working	123	35.0	48.0	17.1	0.0	0.0
Other	30	33.3	36.7	20.0	6.7	3.3

1.17.3 Perceived impact on health by giving up smoking

Figure 38 gives the perceived impact on health by giving up smoking by BAME group. From the main survey 73% of respondents perceived there would be a very big health impact from stopping smoking. Gypsy and Traveller respondents had the lowest percentage (56%) who perceived there would be a very big health impact from stopping smoking, whilst African respondents had the highest (84%), followed by Indian respondents (78%).

Figure 38: Perceived impact on health by giving up smoking by BAME group
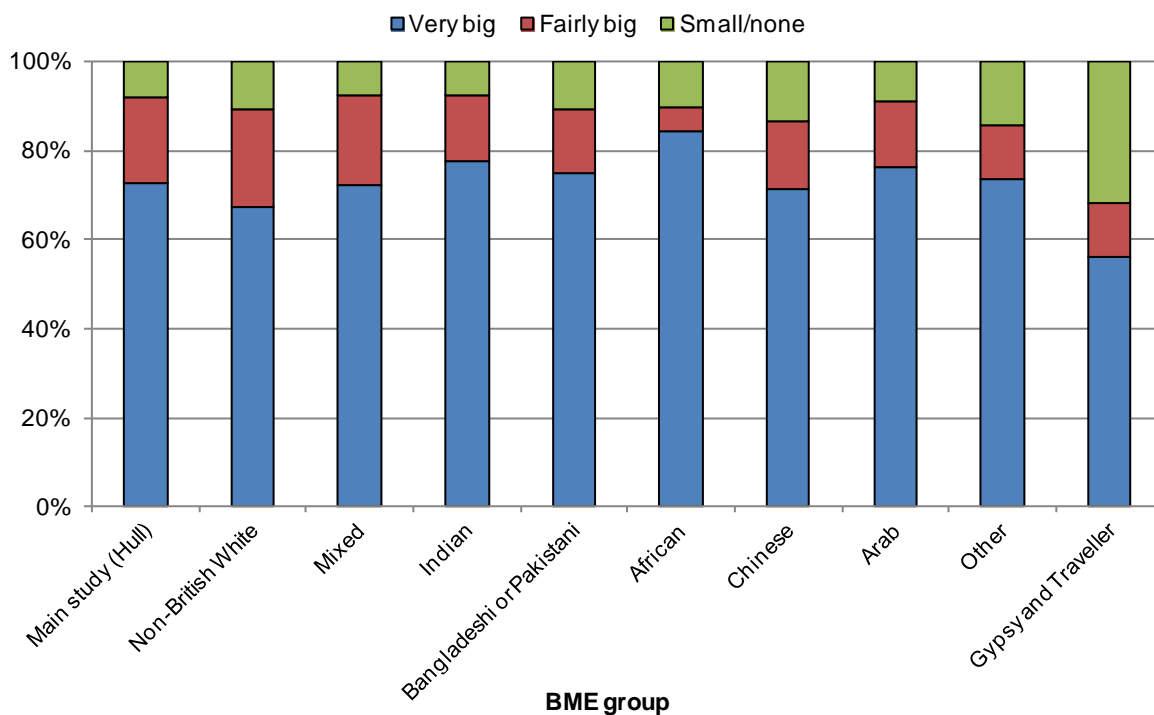
Figure 39 gives the perceived impact on health by giving up smoking by status in UK. Refugee/asylum seekers had the lowest percentage (62%) who perceived there would be a very big health impact from stopping smoking, long-term workers had the highest percentage (74%), followed by British respondents (73%).

Figure 39: Perceived impact on health by giving up smoking by status in UK

Chart legend: □ Very big ■ Fairly big ■ Small/none

X-axis categories: British, Student, Refugee/asylum, Short-term working, Long-term working, Other

Status in UK
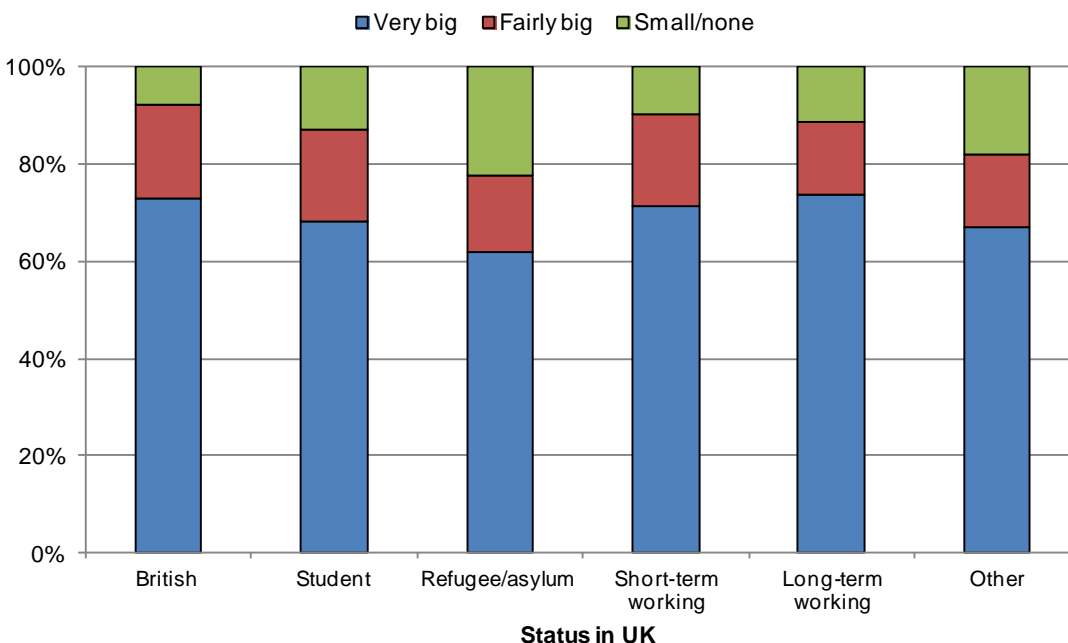
1.18   Body Mass Index

1.18.1   *Prevalence of overweight and obesity*

Figure 40 gives the adjusted body mass index by BAME group. Sixty six percent of respondents from the main survey were overweight or obese. Gypsy and Traveller respondents were the only BAME group with a higher percentage (71%) than the main survey respondents. The remaining BAME group's prevalence of being overweight or obese ranged from 18% for Chinese respondents to 60% for Indian and Arab respondents. Gypsy and Traveller respondents also had the highest percentage obese (53%), followed by Arab (29%) and main survey respondents (28%). Chinese and 'other' respondents had the smallest percentage obese, 4% and 7% respectively. Lower levels of overweight and obesity within Chinese respondents may be due to 82% of respondents being under 25 years (*Table 9*).

Figure 40: Adjusted body mass index by BAME group

Legend: Underweight ■ Desirable weight ■ Overweight ■ Obese ■ Morbidly obese

BME group
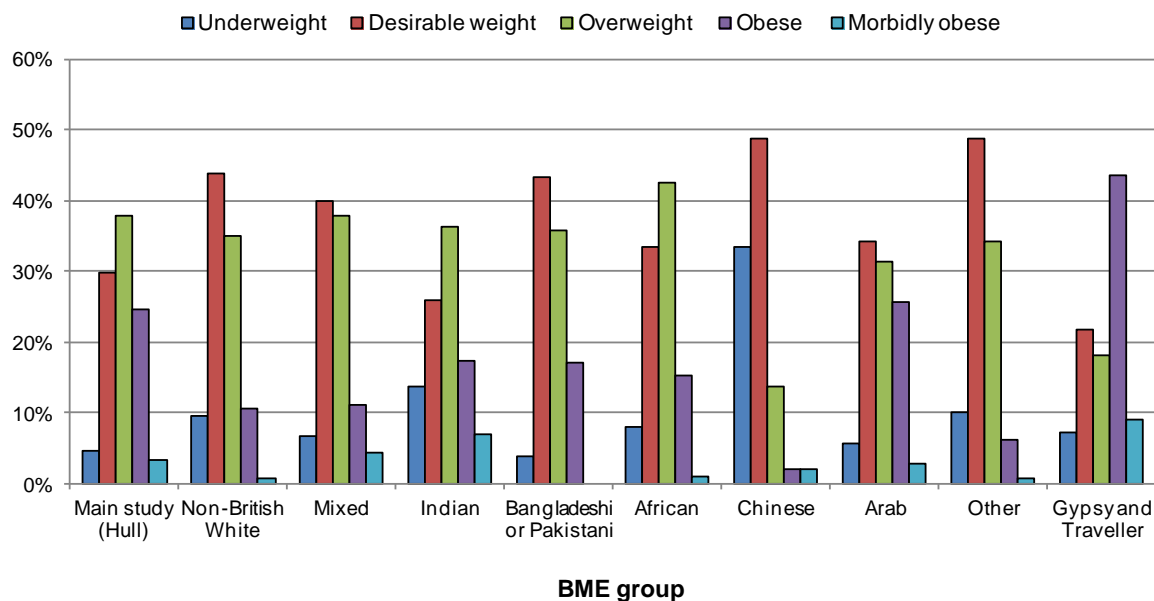
Figure 41 gives the adjusted body mass index by status in UK. The prevalence of overweight or obesity is highest amongst British respondents (66%). Refugee/asylum seekers, long-term workers and 'other' groups all had approximately 58% of respondents overweight or obese, followed by 35% of short-term workers and 31% of students. The prevalence was similar in obese respondents, with 28% of British respondents obese, followed by approximately 18% of refugees/asylum seekers, long-term workers and 'other' groups, and students and short-term workers with the lowest prevalence of 8% and 13% respectively.

Figure 41: Adjusted body mass index by status in UK

Status in UK
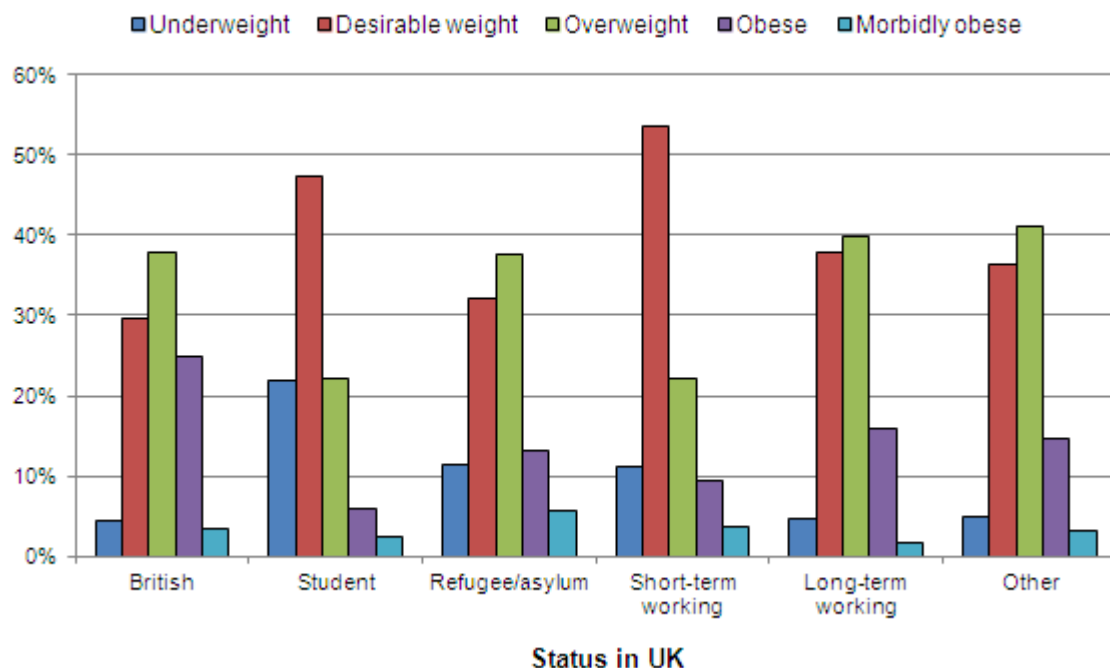
1.18.2 Perceived health impact of healthy weight

Figure 42 gives the perceived health impact of achieving and maintaining a healthy weight by BAME group. From the main survey 48% of respondents perceived a very big health impact of achieving and maintaining a healthy weight, with the lowest percentage in Chinese respondents (40%). African respondents had the highest percentage (76%) who perceived a very big health impact of achieving and maintaining a healthy weight, followed by Arab respondents (70%).

Figure 42: Perceived health impact of achieving and maintaining a healthy weight by BAME group

BME group
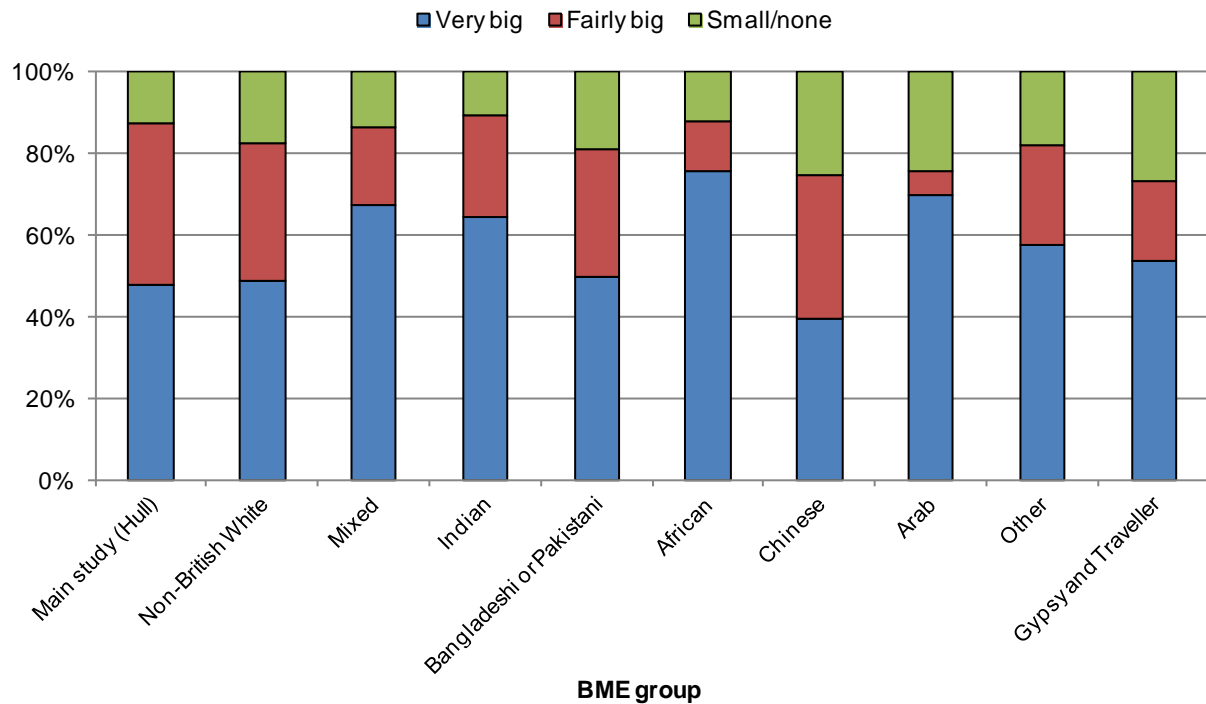
Figure 43 gives the perceived health impact of achieving and maintaining a healthy weight by status in UK. British and student respondents had the lowest percentage (48%) who perceived a very big health impact of achieving and maintaining a healthy weight, refugees/asylum seekers had the highest percentage (59%); the remaining groups had approximately 53%.

Figure 43: Perceived health impact of achieving and maintaining a healthy weight by status in UK
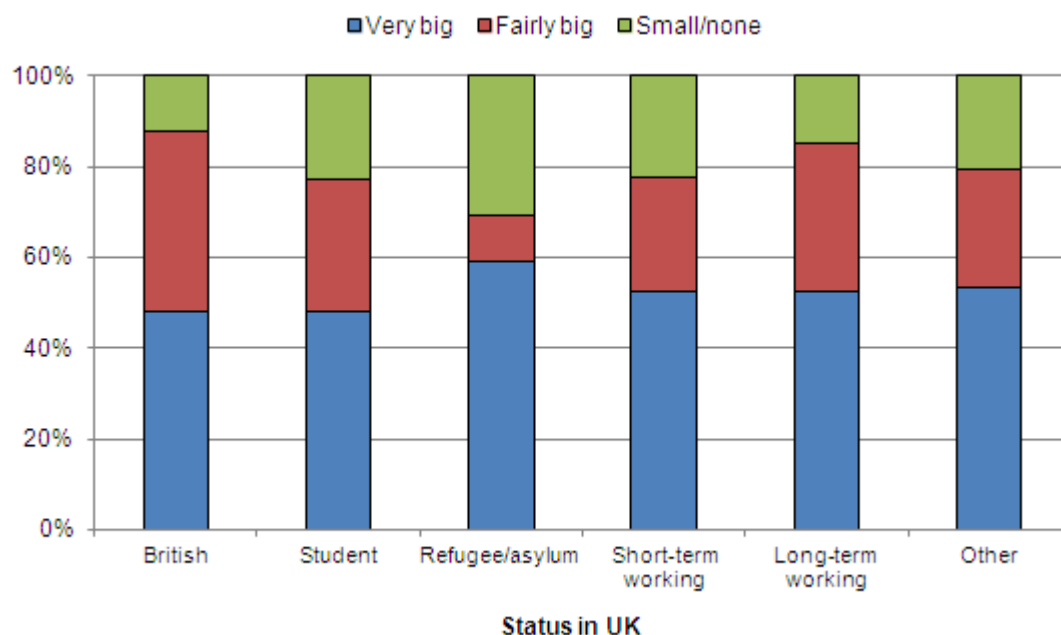
1.19   Exercise

1.19.1   Meeting exercise guidelines

The national recommendation is to exercise at a moderate or vigorous level for at least 30 minutes on at least five days per week. **Figure 44** gives the number and percentage of survey respondents 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. Approximately a quarter of respondents from the main survey exercised to national recommendations, a similar percentage to 'Mixed', Arab, 'other' and Gypsy and Traveller groups. Non-British White (33%) and African (29%) respondents had the highest percentage exercising to national recommendations, with approximately a fifth of the remaining BAME groups exercising sufficiently. The percentage of respondents who never exercised was highest amongst Gypsy and Traveller (21%) and Bangladeshi or Pakistani (20%) respondents, Chinese respondents had the lowest percentage (4%), with 9% to 12% of the remaining BAME groups never exercising.

Figure 44: Frequency per week of exercising moderately or vigorously for at least 30 minutes by BAME group

Legend: ■5+ per week ■<5 per week ■Light exercise only ■Never exercises

X-axis categories: Main study (Hull), Non-British White, Mixed, Indian, Bangladeshi or Pakistani, African, Chinese, Arab, Other, Gypsy and Traveller

X-axis label: **BME group**
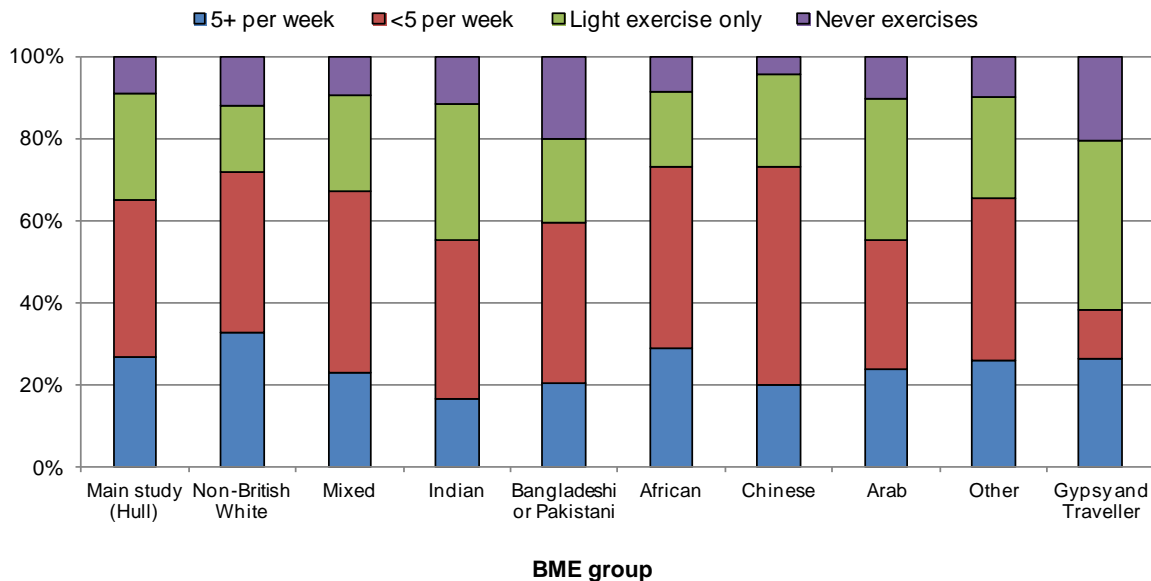
Figure 45 gives frequency per week of exercising vigorously for at least 30 minutes by status in UK. Refugees/asylum seekers had the highest percentage exercising to national recommendations (37%), with similar percentages amongst the remaining groups, ranging from 24% to 27%. 'Other' and refugee/asylum seeker respondents had the highest percentage never exercising, 17% and 15% respectively. British, short- and long-term respondents had approximately 10% who never exercised, with the lowest percentage in students (6%).

Figure 45: Frequency per week of exercising moderately or vigorously for at least 30 minutes by status in UK
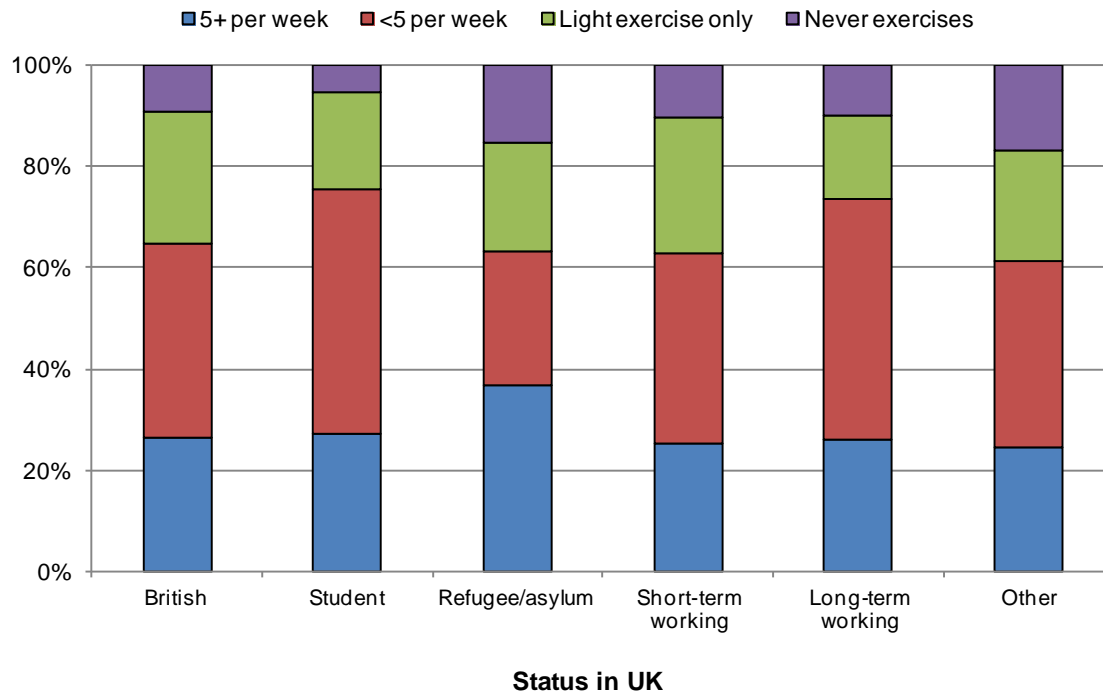
1.19.2 Perceived impact on health of doing more exercise

Figure 46 gives the perceived impact on health from doing more exercise by BAME group. From the main survey 49% of respondents perceived a very big impact on health from doing more exercise, lower than the all BAME groups. From the BAME groups Bangladeshi or Pakistani respondents had the lowest percentage (53%) who perceived a very big impact on health from doing more exercise, with the highest percentage in African respondents (78%).

Figure 46: Perceived impact on health from doing more exercise by BAME group
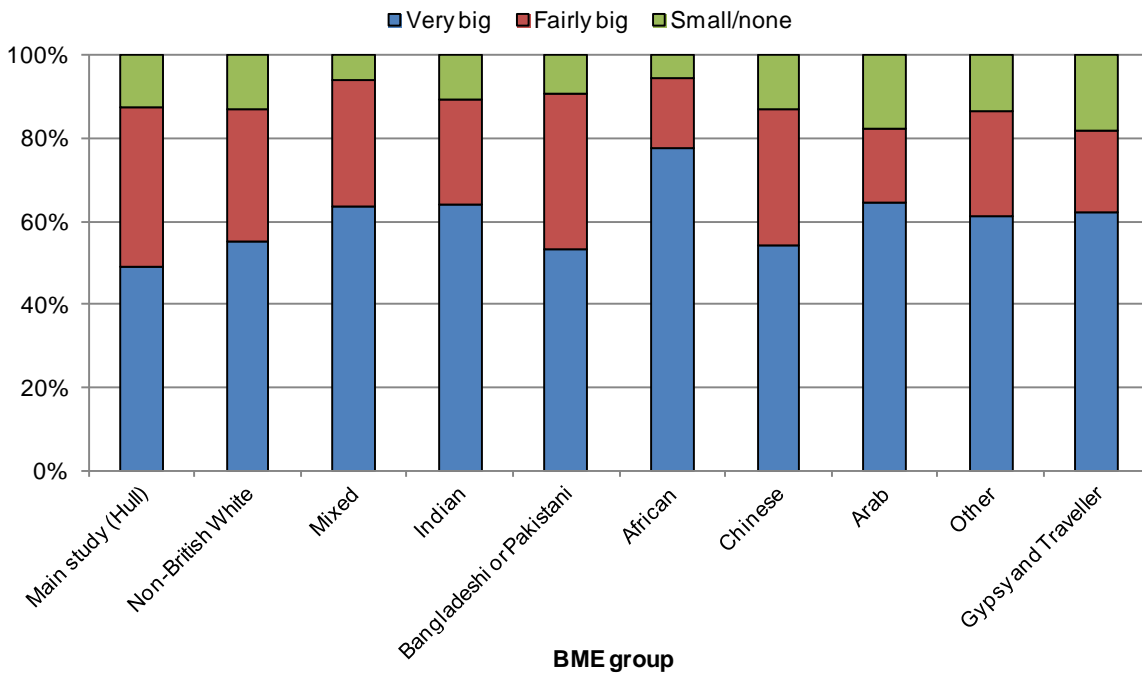
Figure 47 gives the perceived impact on health from doing more exercise by status in UK. British respondents had the lowest percentage (49%) who perceived a very big impact on health from doing more exercise. Between the non-British respondents, short-term workers had the lowest percentage (53%) perceiving a very big impact on health, with refugees/asylum seekers having the highest percentage (66%).

Figure 47: Perceived impact on health from doing more exercise by status in UK
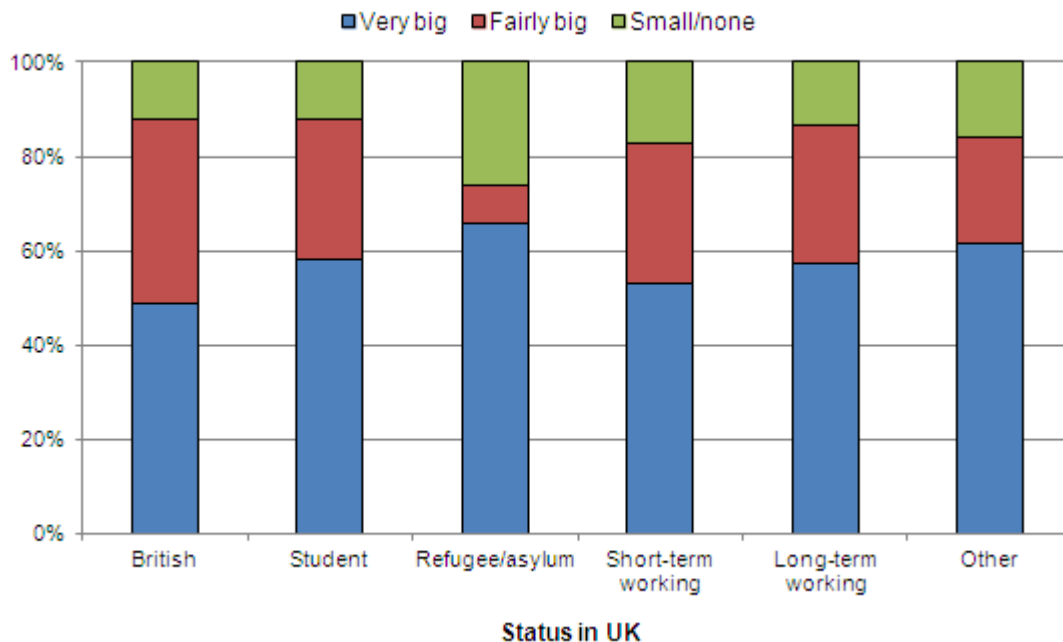
1.20 Social capital

1.20.1 Length of residence

Table 47 gives the length of time a respondent has lived in the area by BAME group. The majority of main survey and Gypsy and Traveller respondents had lived in the area for over 10 years, with the majority of BAME respondents living in the area for less than 5 years. Over 80% of Chinese respondents had lived in the area for less than 2 years, which could be explained by the high proportion of Chinese students. Bangladeshi or Pakistani respondents had a high percentage that have lived in the area for 10-25 years.

Table 47: Length of time living in area by BAME group

Group	Percentage of survey respondents by length of time living in area (years)				
	0 – 1.9	2 – 4.9	5 – 9.9	10 – 24.9	25+
Main study (Hull)	13.1	12.9	14.9	30.1	29.0
Non-British White	42.2	36.4	13.8	5.5	2.2
Mixed	34.6	26.9	15.4	23.1	0.0
Indian	36.8	24.6	21.1	12.3	5.3
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	24.2	19.4	21.0	35.5	0.0
African	40.2	36.4	13.1	9.3	0.9
Chinese	81.4	11.9	3.1	3.1	0.5
Arab	35.3	47.1	11.8	5.9	0.0
Other	47.8	26.1	16.7	5.8	3.6
Gypsy and Traveller	13.2	2.9	13.2	47.1	23.5

Table 48 gives the length of time a respondent has lived in the area by BAME group. The majority of British respondents had lived in the area for at least 10 years, with the majority of the remaining groups living in the area for less than 5 years. Unsurprisingly students and short-term workers had a high percentage of respondents living in the area for less than 2 years. Over a fifth of refugees/asylum seekers and long-term works have lived in the area for 5-10 years.

Table 48: Length of time living in area by status in UK

Status in UK	Percentage of survey respondents by length of time living in area (years)				
	0 – 1.9	2 – 4.9	5 – 9.9	10 – 24.9	25+
British	11.7	12.4	15.0	31.3	29.6
Student	77.0	17.3	3.3	2.0	0.4
Refugee/asylum	38.6	36.8	21.1	3.5	0.0
Short-term working	65.6	25.0	7.8	1.6	0.0
Long-term working	30.6	42.5	21.9	4.2	0.8
Other	32.6	34.8	16.3	13.5	2.8

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 following sections of the social capital analysis.

From the main survey 3% of respondents had lived in the area for less than four months. From the BAME groups there were no Gypsy and Traveller respondents who had lived in the area for less than four months, whilst African (3%), Bangladeshi or Pakistani (4%), Mixed (5%) and Indian (5%) respondents had similar percentages to the main survey. Chinese respondents (12%) had the highest percentage that had lived in the area for less than four months, followed by 'other' (9%), Arab (8%) and Non-British White (8%) respondents. The higher percentage of Chinese respondents may be due to the majority being students. In terms of status in the UK, British respondents had the lowest percentage (3%) that had lived in the area for less than four months compared to non-British groups. Students had the highest percentage (20%), with the remaining non-British groups ranging from 4% ('other') to 7% (refugee/asylum seeker). Therefore, with the exception of students, excluding those who had lived within the area for less than four months only excluded a relatively low percentage of survey respondents.

1.20.2   Local health services

Figure 48 presents rating of local health services by BAME group. The majority of groups rated the local health services as very good or good, with the exception of Arab (47%) and 'other' (48%) respondents. African (79%) and Gypsy and Traveller (77%) respondents had the highest percentage reporting local health services as very good or good, with non-British White and Arab respondents both with the highest percentage reporting poor or very poor (13%).

Figure 48: Rating of local health services for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group
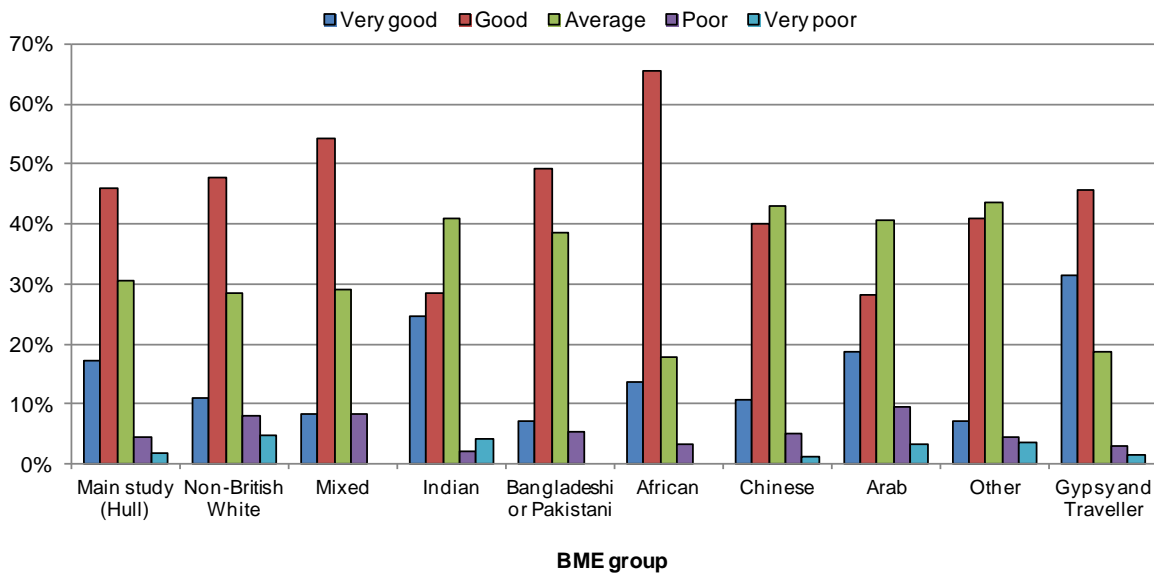
Figure 49 presents rating of local health services by status in UK. The majority of British respondents rated local health services as "good" or "very good" (64%), with the highest percentage in 'other' groups (71%). Short-term (16%) and long-term (12%) workers had the largest proportions rating local health services as poor or very poor. Between 1% and 4% of respondents rated local health services as very poor. It is anticipated that there will be differences in the need for local health services among the different groups as British survey respondents tend to be older compared to non-British respondents (*Table 10*).

Figure 49: Rating of local health services for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK
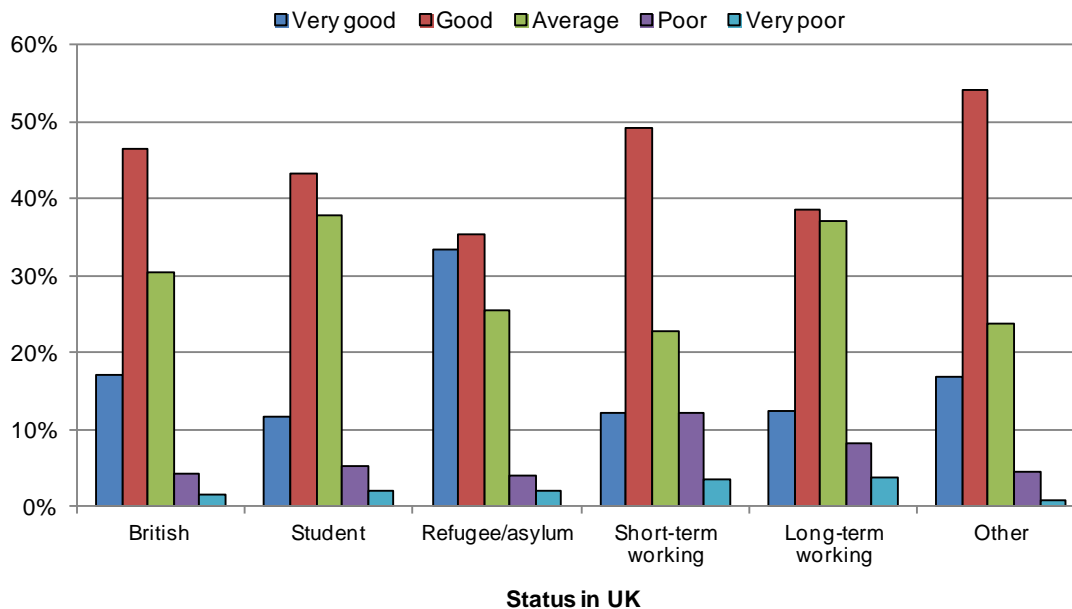
1.20.3   Graffiti or vandalism

Figure 50 gives degree of problem of graffiti or vandalism in area for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group. The majority of BAME groups viewed graffiti and vandalism as a "minor problem" or "not a problem". Less than 10% of all BAME groups thought graffiti and vandalism was a "very big problem". A relatively high percentage of respondents stated they did not know if graffiti or vandalism was a problem in their area (not presented in **Figure 50**). Approximately a fifth of Indian, Chinese, Arab and 'other' respondents stated that they did not know if graffiti or vandalism was a problem in their area.

Figure 50: Degree of problem of graffiti or vandalism in area for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group
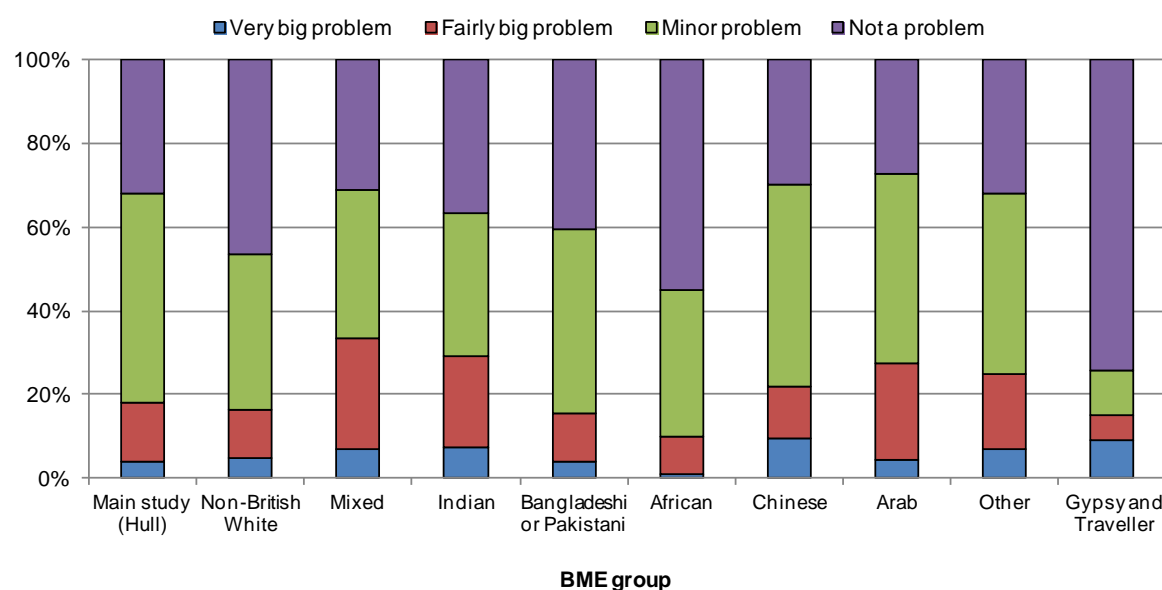
Figure 51 gives degree of problem of graffiti or vandalism in area for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK. The majority of respondents viewed graffiti and vandalism as a "minor problem" or "not a problem". A fifth of refugees/asylum seekers viewed graffiti or vandalism as a "very big problem" compared to between 4% and 8% for the remaining groups. A relatively high percentage of non-British respondents stated they did not know if graffiti or vandalism was a problem in their area (not presented in **Figure 51**). Over a fifth of students, refugees/asylum seekers and 'other' respondents did not know if graffiti or vandalism was a problem in their area.

Figure 51: Degree of problem of graffiti or vandalism in area for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK
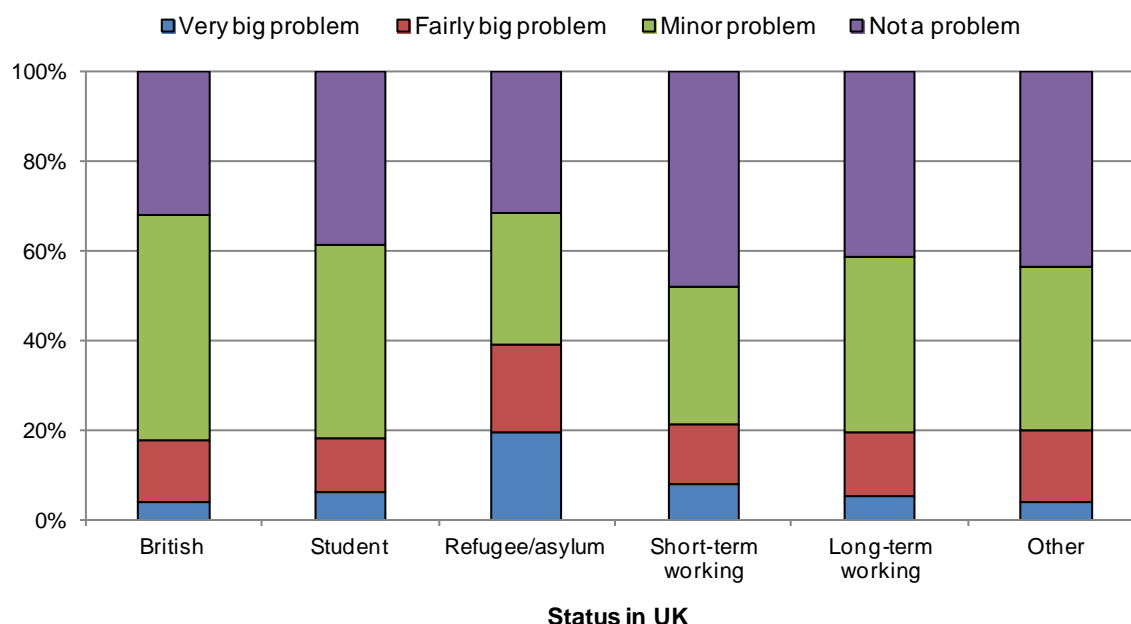
1.20.4   Verbal or physical threat

Figure 52 gives 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. From the main survey 17% of respondents viewed the problem of verbal or physical threat or aggression as a "very big problem" or "fairly big problem", with Arab respondents having the highest percentage (39%) and 'Mixed', Indian, Chinese and 'other' groups having a similar percentage of approximately 30%. Gypsy and Traveller respondents had the highest percentage (78%) who viewed verbal or physical threat or aggression as "not a problem", followed by African respondents (55%), with less than 50% for the remaining BAME groups. Chinese and 'other' respondents had the lowest percentage (30%) who viewed verbal or physical threat or aggression as "not a problem".

A relatively high percentage of BAME respondents stated they did not know if verbal or physical threat or aggression in their area was a problem (not presented in **Figure 52**). With the exception of Gypsy and Traveller respondents (4%), all of the BAME groups had a higher percentage stating they did not know if verbal or physical threat or aggression in their area was a problem compared to the main survey (7%). Arab and Indian respondents had the highest percentages with 23% and 22% respectively.

Figure 52: 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
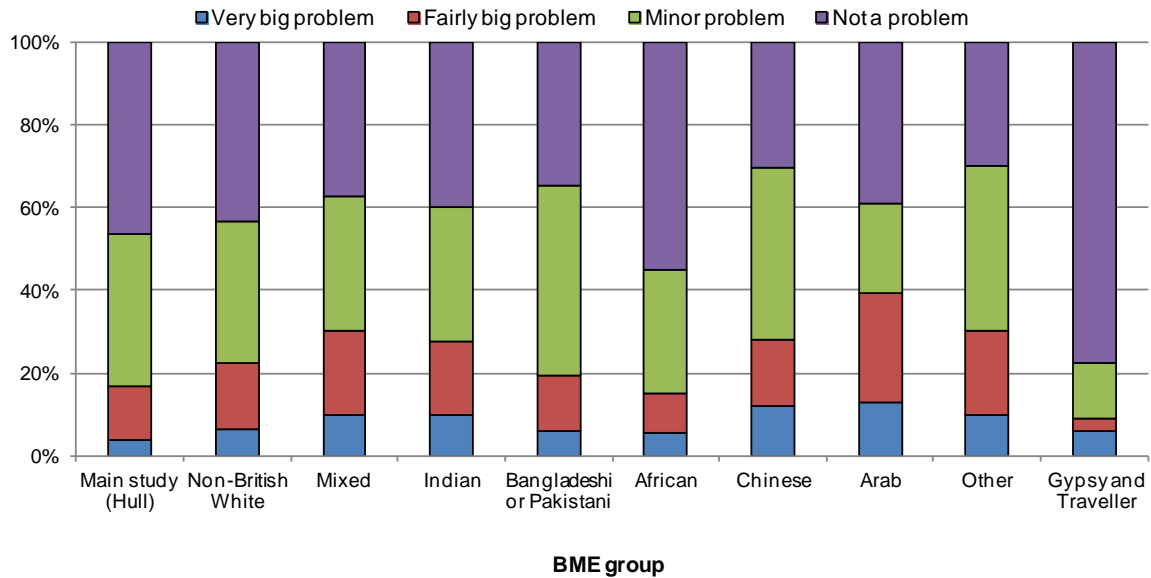
Figure 53 gives degree of problem of verbal or physical threat or aggression in area for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK. British respondents had the lowest percentage who viewed the problem of verbal or physical threat or aggression as a "very big problem" or "fairly big problem" (17%), with the highest percentage seen in refugees/asylum seekers (38%), the remaining BAME groups ranged from 23% for students to 29% for 'other' groups. Non-British respondents had a higher percentage stating they did not know (not presented in *Figure 53*) if verbal or physical threat or aggression in their area was a problem compared to British respondents (7%), ranging from 13% for long-term workers to 20% for students.

Figure 53: 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

Status in UK
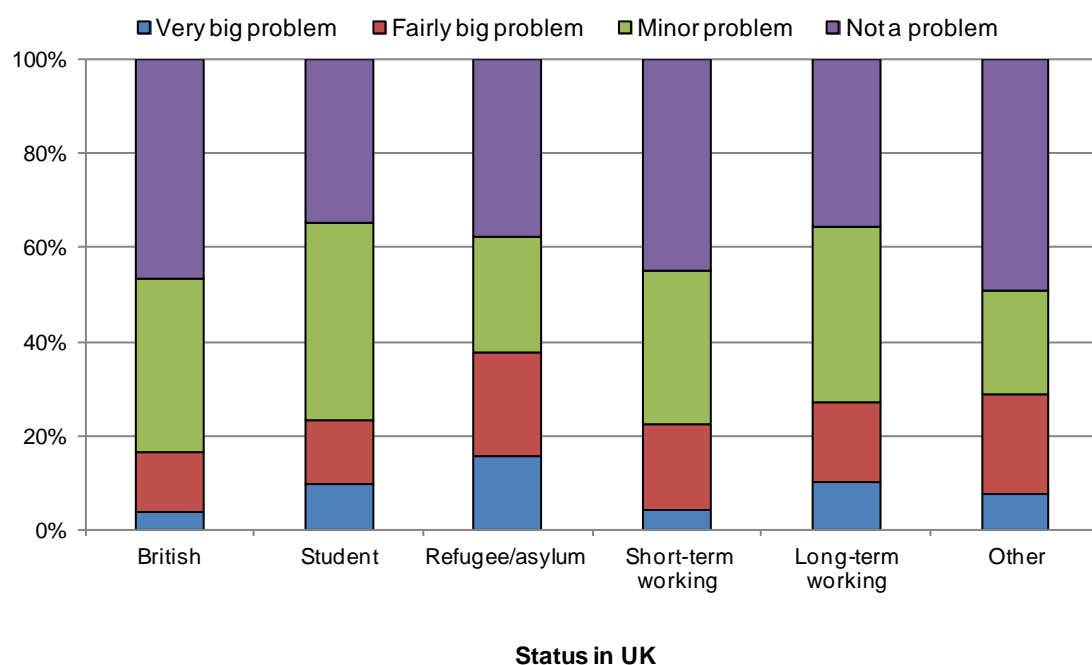
1.20.5   *Crime*

Figure 54 gives degree of problem of crime in area for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group. From the main survey 28% of respondents viewed crime as a "very big problem" or "fairly big problem" compared to 'Mixed' and 'other' respondents who had the highest percentage of 39% and Gypsy and Traveller respondents with the lowest percentage of 10%. A relatively high percentage of respondents stated they did not know if crime in their area was a problem (not presented in ***Figure 54***). From the main survey 12% stated they did not know if crime was a problem. Indian, Arab and 'other' respondents had the highest percentages stating they did not know if crime was a problem, approximately a quarter.

Figure 54: Degree of problem of crime in area for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group
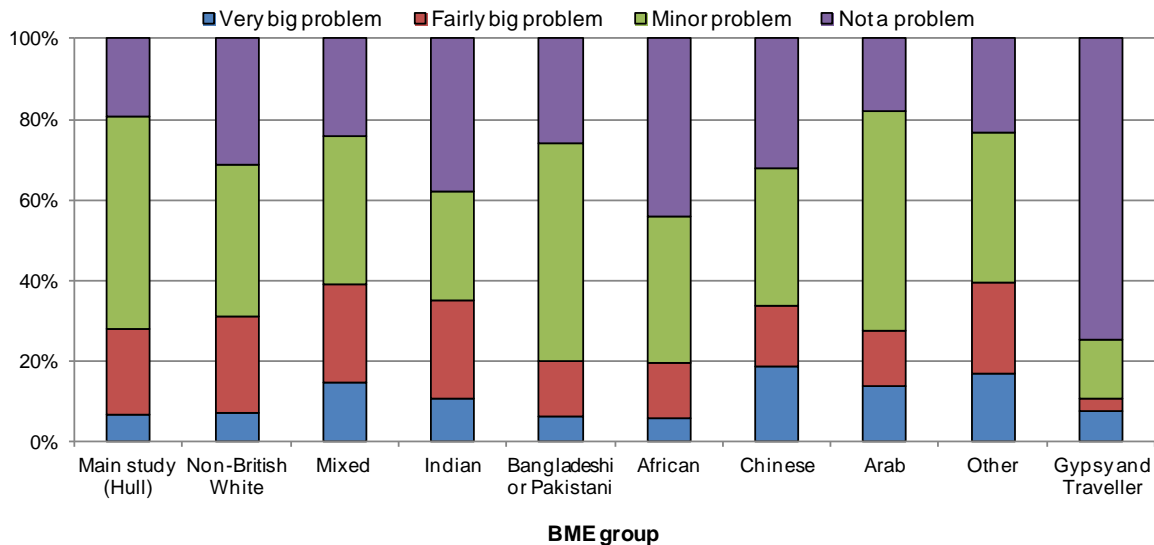
Figure 55 gives degree of problem of crime in area for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK. British respondents had the lowest percentage (28%) viewing crime as a "very big problem" or "fairly big problem", with the biggest percentage seen in refugees/asylum seekers (41%), and the remaining groups having similar percentages between 30% to 33%. Non-British respondents had a higher percentage stating they did not know (not presented in *Figure 55*) if crime in their area was a problem compared to British respondents (11%), ranging from 17% for refugees/asylum seekers to 26% for 'other' respondents.

Figure 55: Degree of problem of crime in area for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK
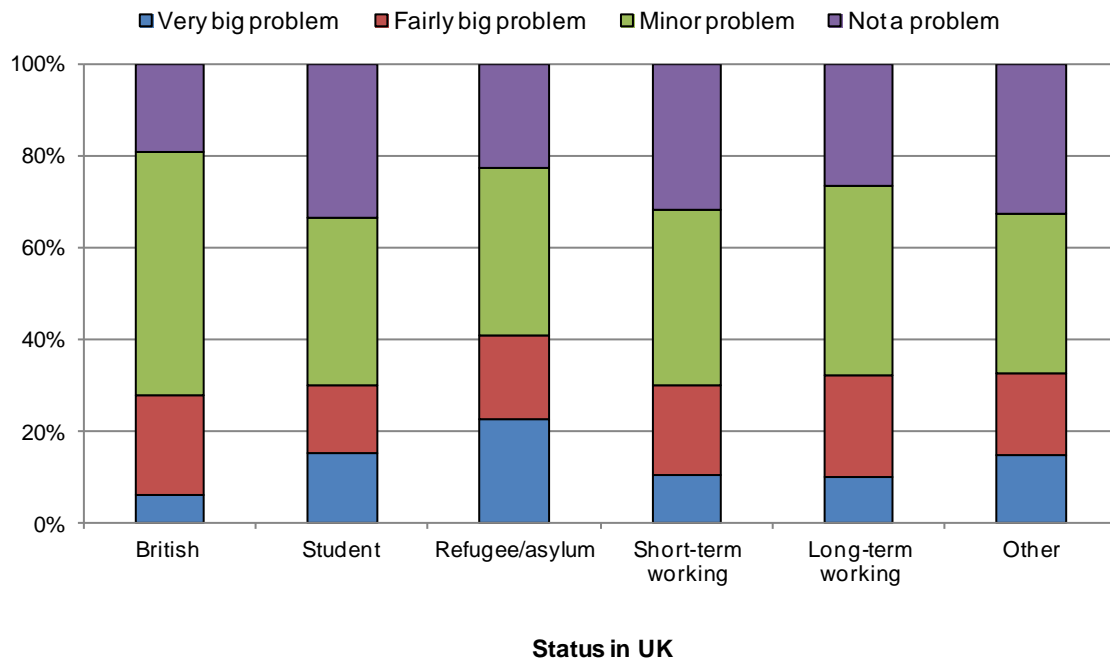
1.20.6   Feelings of safety in local area during the day-time

Figure 56 gives 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. Very few respondents never went out during the daytime. The percentage of respondents who felt "very unsafe" was 5% or under, with the exception of Gypsy and Travellers (7%). Over 80% of all respondents felt "very safe" or "fairly safe", the highest percentage in 'Mixed' respondents (90%).

Figure 56: Feelings of safety during the daytime for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group

BME group
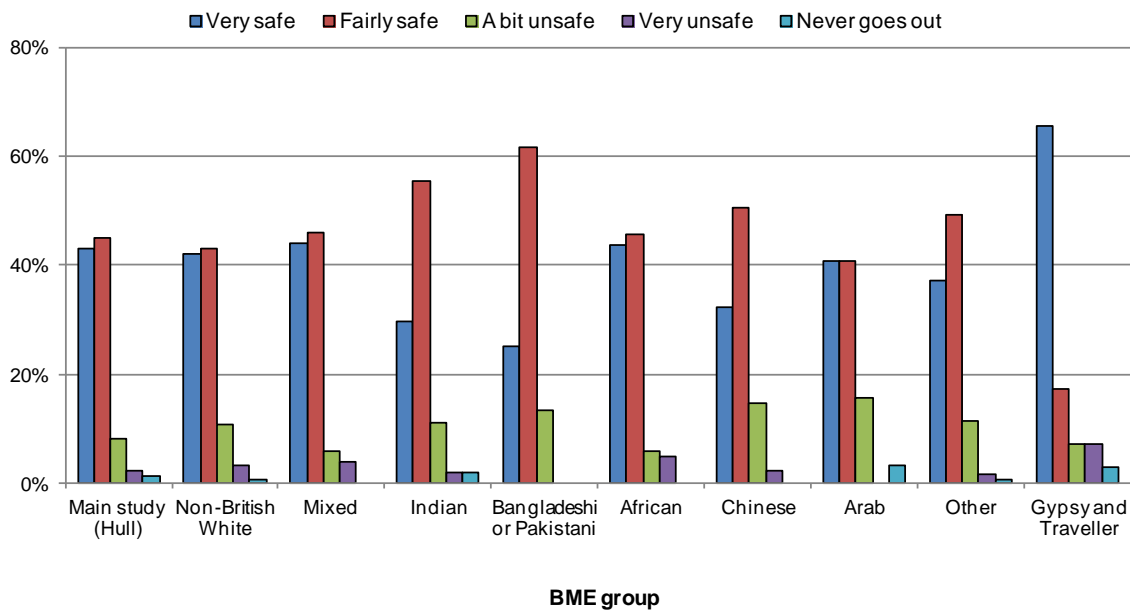
Figure 57 gives the perception of safety by status in UK when walking alone in the area during the daytime for those who have lived within the area for at least four months. Very few respondents never went out during the daytime, with very few respondents feeling very unsafe (3% or less). All respondents had a similar percentage who felt "very safe" or "fairly safe", ranging from 83% of short-term workers and refugees/asylum seekers to 88% of British respondents.

Figure 57: Feelings of safety during the daytime for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK

Very safe Fairly safe A bit unsafe Very unsafe Never goes out

Status in UK
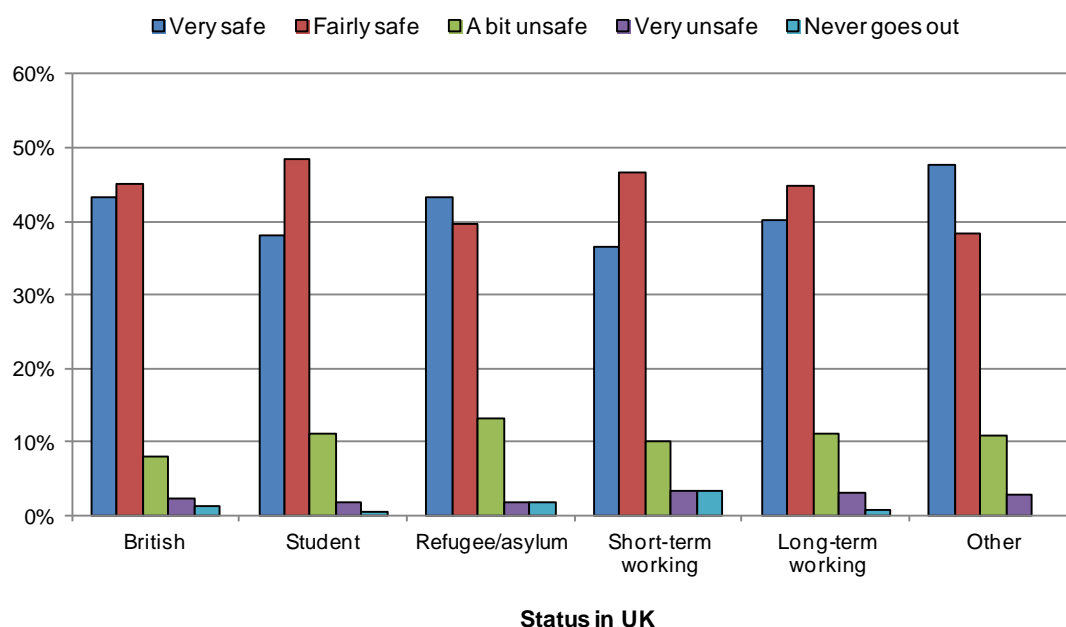
1.20.7   Feelings of safety in local area after dark

Figure 58 gives feelings of safety after dark for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group. Unsurprisingly there was a shift towards feeling less safe when walking alone after dark compared to during the daytime. From the main survey 52% of respondents felt "very safe" or "fairly safe" when walking alone in the area after dark, the remaining BAME groups ranged from 44% for Indian respondents to 58% for 'other' groups, with the exception of African respondents (70%). Over a fifth of Gypsy and Traveller respondents never went out after dark, followed by Arab respondents (16%) and main survey respondents (9%), with the remaining BAME groups with 7% or less.

Perceptions of safety will be associated with the deprivation of the area in which the survey respondent lives, with 42% of Gypsy and Traveller respondents living in the most deprived areas of Hull it is not surprising that they had the highest percentage of respondents who did not go out after dark.

Figure 58: Feelings of safety after dark for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group

Very safe   Fairly safe   A bit unsafe   Very unsafe   Never goes out

BME group
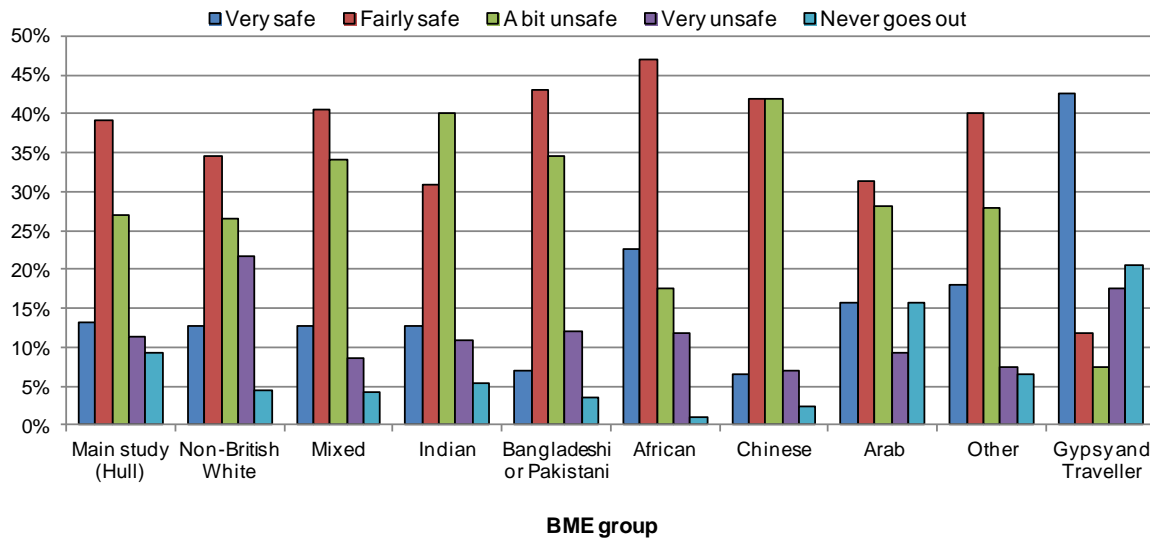
Figure 59 gives feelings of safety after dark for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK. Short-term and long-term workers had the lowest percentage of respondents who felt "very safe" or "fairly safe" (42% and 47% respectively), with the highest percentages in 'other' respondents (58%) and students (55%). However, 'other' respondents had the highest percentage (10%) who never went out after dark followed by British respondents (9%), with the lowest percentage seen in students (2%). British and 'other' respondents had the highest percentages aged 55+ years compared to the remaining groups which 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.

Figure 59: Feelings of safety after dark for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK
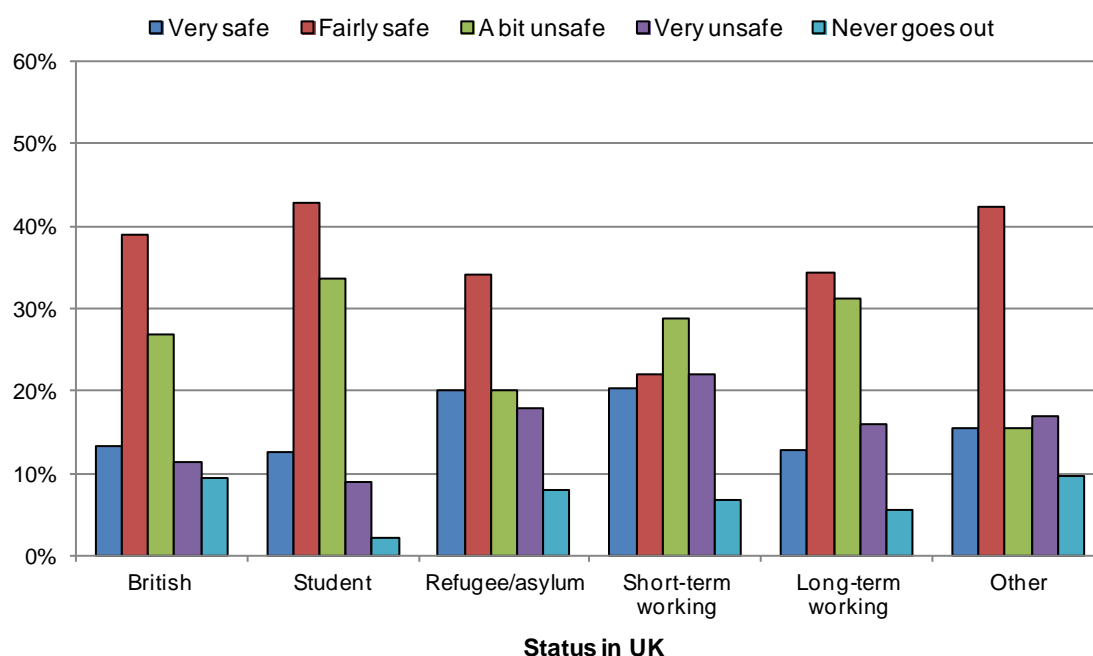
1.20.8   Civic engagement

Survey respondents 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 respondents in the main survey and British nationals tend to be older and will be in more need of health services as will asylum seekers.

There is also likely to be differences in whether survey respondents are involved in local organisations or not due to the sampling methods used in the survey. Survey respondents from the main survey were approached through interviewers knocking on doors whereas survey respondents from the BAME survey were approached using networks and involvement in such local organisations and community groups. A relatively high percentage of survey respondents 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.

1.20.9   Well informed about local area

Table 49 gives the numbers and percentages by BAME group on whether survey respondents felt well informed about things which affect their area for those who have lived within the area for four months or longer. Respondents from the main survey had the highest percentage (44%) who felt well informed about the local area, followed by Bangladeshi or Pakistani (41%) and Indian (40%) respondents, with the lowest percentage seen in Arab respondents (16%). However, the majority of Arab (59%) and Chinese respondents (51%) didn't know if they were well informed, with large percentages in the remaining BAME groups.

Table 49: Well informed about local area for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group

Group	Number and percentage of survey respondents by whether survey respondents feels well informed about local area					
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
	N	N	N	%	%	%
Main study (Hull)	5,467	4,515	2,572	43.5	36.0	20.5
Non-British White	79	80	95	31.1	31.5	37.4
Mixed	18	16	17	35.3	31.4	33.3
Indian	22	15	18	40.0	27.3	32.7
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	24	11	24	40.7	18.6	40.7
African	35	43	22	35.0	43.0	22.0
Chinese	38	45	86	22.5	26.6	50.9
Arab	5	8	19	15.6	25.0	59.4
Other	37	33	54	29.8	26.6	43.5
Gypsy and Traveller	27	37	7	38.0	52.1	9.9

Table 50 gives the numbers and percentages by BAME group on whether survey respondents felt "well informed about things which affect their area" for those who have lived within the area for four months or longer. British respondents had the highest percentage (44%) that felt well informed about the area, with the lowest percentage for short-term workers (22%).

Table 50: 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 respondents by whether survey respondents feels well informed about local area					
	Yes	**No**	**Don't know**	**Yes**	**No**	**Don't know**
	N	**N**	**N**	**%**	**%**	**%**
British	5,360	4,397	2,423	44.0	36.1	19.9
Student	118	135	186	26.9	30.8	42.4
Refugee/asylum	13	14	27	24.1	25.9	50.0
Short-term working	13	24	22	22.0	40.7	37.3
Long-term working	106	116	140	29.3	32.0	38.7
Other	46	34	56	33.8	25.0	41.2

1.20.10   Influence local decisions

Table 51 gives information by BAME group on whether survey respondents who had lived within the area for four or more months felt they could influence local decisions. Only 16% of respondents from the main survey felt they could influence local decisions. The majority of Indian, Bangladeshi or Pakistani and 'other' BAME groups did not know if they could influence decisions. Of the BAME groups African respondents had the highest percentage (27%) who felt they could influence local decisions, whilst Chinese respondents had the lowest (8%). Seventy percent of Gypsy and Travellers felt they could not influence local decisions.

Table 51: Influence decisions in local area for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group

Group	Number and percentage of survey respondents by whether survey respondent feels they can influence local decisions					
	Yes	**No**	**Don't know**	**Yes**	**No**	**Don't know**
	N	**N**	**N**	**%**	**%**	**%**
Main study (Hull)	1,999	6,798	3,730	16.0	54.3	29.8
Non-British White	28	107	119	11.0	42.1	46.9
Mixed	7	27	17	13.7	52.9	33.3
Indian	9	14	32	16.4	25.5	58.2
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	8	21	30	13.6	35.6	50.8
African	27	46	28	26.7	45.5	27.7
Chinese	14	83	73	8.2	48.8	42.9
Arab	4	15	13	12.5	46.9	40.6
Other	15	44	63	12.3	36.1	51.6
Gypsy and Traveller	12	49	9	17.1	70.0	12.9

Table 52 gives information by status in UK on whether survey respondents who had lived within the area for four or more months felt they could influence local decisions. Only 16% of British respondents felt they could influence local decisions. Students had the lowest percentage who felt they could influence local decisions (10%), whilst refugees/asylum seekers and 'others' had the highest percentage (17%). Excluding the British respondents between 43% and 51% of the remaining groups did not know if they could influence local decisions.

Table 52: 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 respondents by whether survey respondent feels they can influence local decisions					
	Yes	**No**	**Don't know**	**Yes**	**No**	**Don't know**
	N	**N**	**N**	**%**	**%**	**%**
British	1,960	6,642	3,546	16.1	54.7	29.2
Student	42	199	200	9.5	45.1	45.4
Refugee/asylum	9	17	27	17.0	32.1	50.9
Short-term working	7	27	26	11.7	45.0	43.3
Long-term working	47	150	166	12.9	41.3	45.7
Other	23	44	69	16.9	32.4	50.7

1.20.11   Involved in local organisations

Table 53 gives the number and percentage of respondents involved with local organisations in last three years for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group. From the main survey 8% of respondents had been involved in a local organisation in the last three years. The highest percentage was seen in African respondents, with a fifth having been involved in a local organisation in the last three years, followed by 'Mixed' respondents (10%), with the lowest percentage (3%) seen in Arab respondents.

Table 53: 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 respondents by involvement in local organisations in last three years		
	Yes	No	Yes
	N	N	%
Main study (Hull)	945	11,593	7.5
Non-British White	14	235	5.6
Mixed	5	44	10.2
Indian	5	50	9.1
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	4	55	6.8
African	20	79	20.2
Chinese	6	162	3.6
Arab	1	31	3.1
Other	9	113	7.4
Gypsy and Traveller	3	66	4.3

*Table **54*** gives the number and percentage of respondents involved with local organisations in last three years for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group. Eight percent of British respondents had been involved in a local organisation in the last three years, with the highest percentage in refugees/asylum seekers (17%) and the lowest percentage in students (4%).

Table 54: 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 respondents by involvement in local organisations in last three years		
	Yes	No	Yes
	N	N	%
British	925	11,237	7.6
Student	19	419	4.3
Refugee/asylum	9	44	17.0
Short-term working	3	57	5.0
Long-term working	23	335	6.4
Other	15	115	11.5

1.20.12 Action taken to solve a local problem

Survey respondents 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.

Figure 60 gives the percentage of respondents who have taken action to solve a local problem for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group. Respondents from the main survey had the highest percentage (33%) who had acted to solve a local problem. From the BAME groups Bangladeshi or Pakistani (12%), Chinese (13%) and Gypsy and Traveller (13%) respondents had the lowest percentages who acted to solve a local problem. The remaining BAME groups had 20% or over that acted to solve a local problem, with the highest percentage in Arab respondents (30%).

Figure 60: Action taken to solve a local problem for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group
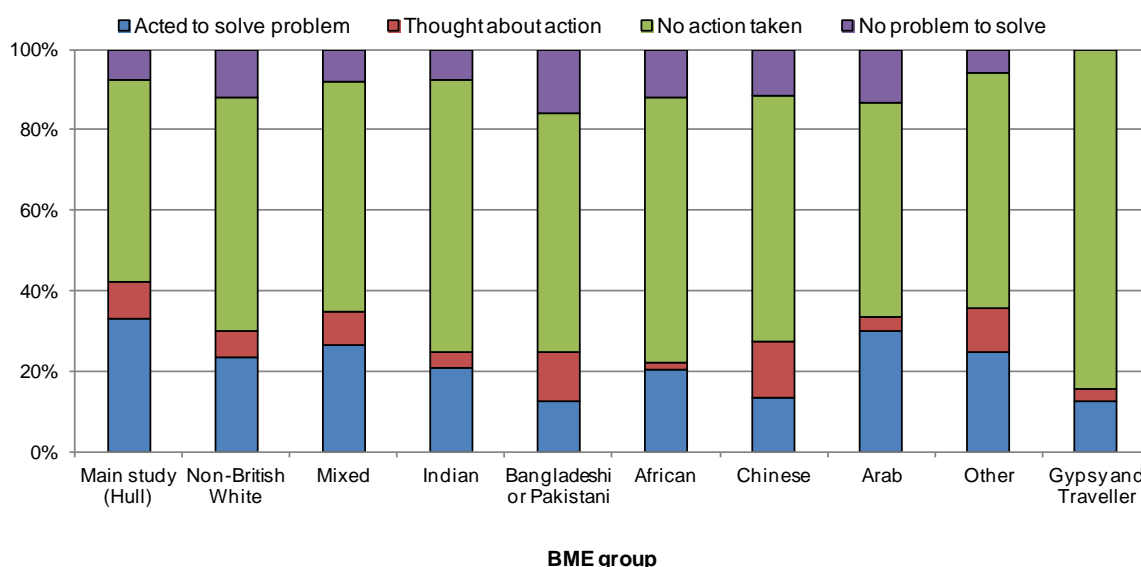
Figure 61 gives the percentage of respondents who have taken action to solve a local problem for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK. Thirty three percent of British respondents acted to solve a local problem, only refugees/asylum seekers had a higher percentage (36%) followed by 'other' (32%) respondents. Students (14%) and short-term workers (15%) had the lowest percentages taking action to solve a local problem.

Figure 61: Action taken to solve a local problem for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK
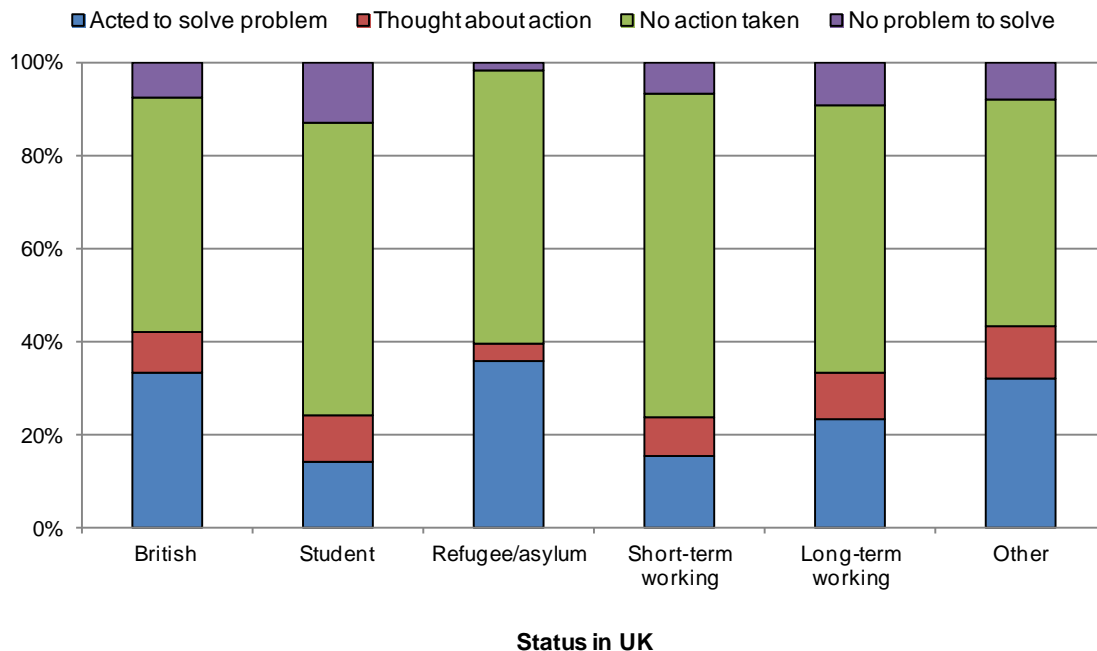
1.20.13   Trust

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.

Figure 62 gives feeling of trust for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group. From the main survey 59% of respondents trusted most or many people in the neighbourhood. From the BAME groups Gypsy and Traveller respondents had the highest percentage (80%) that trusted most or many people in the neighbourhood, with the remaining BAME groups ranging from 38% for 'Mixed' respondents to 66% for Arab respondents. 'Mixed' respondents had the highest percentage with no trust (14%) followed by non-British White respondents (13%), with the lowest percentage in respondents from the main study (5%) and Chinese respondents (5%). A number of respondents stated "don't know" to the question of feeling of trust to neighbours, 8% in the main survey and approximately a quarter of non-British White, Bangladeshi or Pakistani and African respondents.

Figure 62: Trust for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group
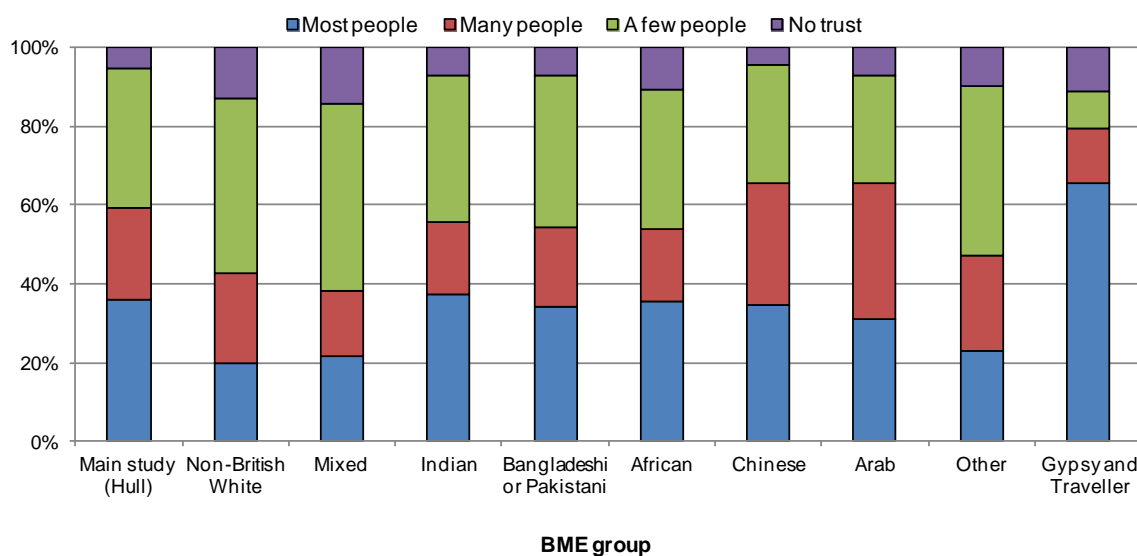
Figure 63 gives feeling of trust for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK. British and student respondents had the highest percentage (59%) trusting most or many people, followed by 'other' respondents (55%) and approximately 45% of refugees/asylum seekers and long-term workers, with the lowest percentage in short-term workers (29%). Over a fifth of short-term workers do not trust people in the neighbourhood, followed by refugees/asylum seekers (13%), with the lowest percentage seen in British respondents. Non-British respondents had a higher percentage stating "don't know" to the question of feeling of trust to neighbours compared to British respondents (8%), ranging from 16% for 'other' groups to 30% for refugees/asylum seekers.

Figure 63: Trust for those living in area for at least four months by status in UK
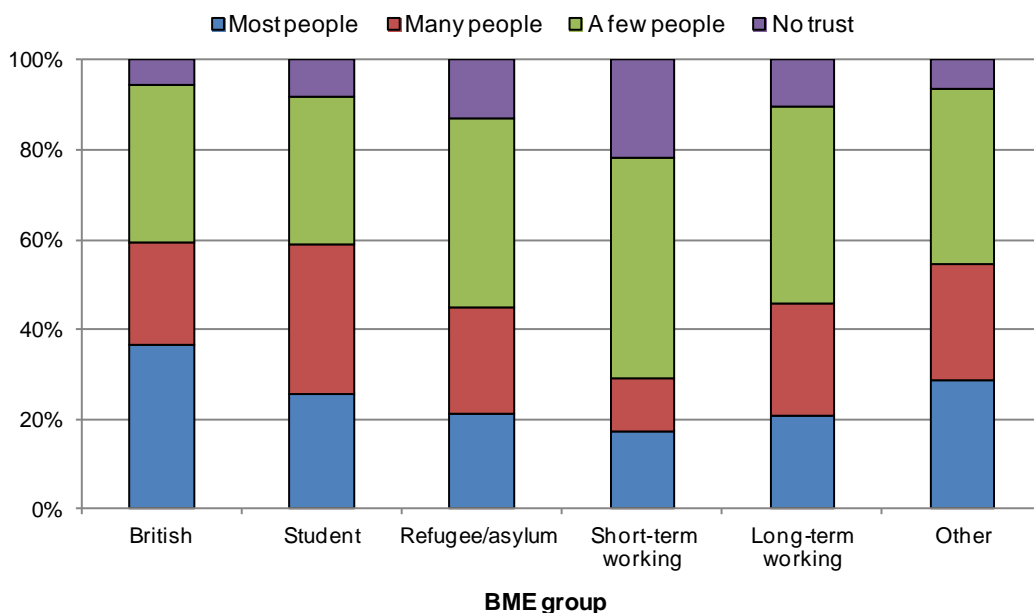
1.20.14   Neighbourliness

Table 55 gives the numbers and percentages on whether respondents feel neighbours look out for each other or not for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group. From the main survey 60% of respondents felt that neighbours look out for each other, from the BAME groups only Gypsy and Travellers had a higher percentage (80%). The remaining BAME groups ranged from 34% for non-British White respondents to 49% for Indian respondents. All of the BAME groups with the exception of Gypsy and Traveller respondents had a higher percentage who did not know if neighbours look out for each other.

Table 55: 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 respondents by whether survey respondent feels neighbours look out for each other					
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
	N	N	N	%	%	%
Main study (Hull)	7,561	2,745	2,383	59.6	21.6	18.8
Non-British White	84	60	104	33.9	24.2	41.9
Mixed	21	14	15	42.0	28.0	30.0
Indian	27	8	20	49.1	14.5	36.4
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	21	12	25	36.2	20.7	43.1
African	40	20	42	39.2	19.6	41.2
Chinese	62	41	66	36.7	24.3	39.1
Arab	13	12	7	40.6	37.5	21.9
Other	45	27	52	36.3	21.8	41.9
Gypsy and Traveller	56	7	7	80.0	10.0	10.0

Table 56 gives the numbers and percentages on whether respondents feel neighbours look out for each other or not for those living in area for at least four months by BAME group. British respondents had the highest percentage (60%) who felt neighbours look out for each other, with 'other' respondents having the highest percentage (46%) from the remaining groups and refugees/asylum seekers the lowest (21%). The percentage of respondents answering "don't know" to the question was high, with the percentage of non-British respondents higher compared to British respondents.

Table 56: 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 respondents by whether survey respondent feels neighbours look out for each other					
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
	N	N	N	%	%	%
British	7,422	2,625	2,263	60.3	21.3	18.4
Student	144	112	182	32.9	25.6	41.6
Refugee/asylum	11	19	22	21.2	36.5	42.3
Short-term working	21	17	22	35.0	28.3	36.7
Long-term working	137	94	128	38.2	26.2	35.7
Other	61	26	45	46.2	19.7	34.1

1.20.15   Social networks

1.20.16   Frequency of talking to family, friends and neighbours

Survey respondents 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 respondents were asked not to include family and friends who lived with them. All survey respondents were included in this analysis, in contrast to the previous social capital sections which requested survey respondents 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".

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 respondent spoke to at least one of the three types of people "3 or 4 days per week". Survey respondents 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.

Of the 171 main survey respondents who spoke to family, friends and neighbours monthly or less, 14 did not specify how many other adults lived in their household and of the remaining 157 people, 48 lived alone so it would appear that the remaining 109 people whilst stating speaking to family, friends and neighbours infrequently lived with at least one other adult. A total of 20 respondents from all the BAME groups spoke to family, friends and neighbours monthly or less, 2 did not specify how many other adults lived in their household and of the remaining 18 people, 2 lived alone, with the remaining 16 living with at least one other adult.

*Figure **64*** gives the frequency of speaking to family, friends and neighbours by BAME group (most frequently talked to group). From the main survey 77% of respondents spoke to family, friends and neighbours most days. The majority of BAME groups spoke to family, friends and neighbours most days, the lowest percentages were in African (66%) and Arab (69%) respondents, with the highest percentages in Gypsy and Traveller (93%) and Indian (86%) respondents. 'Mixed' respondents had the highest percentage (8%) who spoke to family, friends and neighbours monthly/bi-monthly or rarely/not in the last year compared to 1% from the main survey and 4% or less for the remaining BAME groups.

Figure 64: Frequency of speaking to family, friends and neighbours by BAME group (most frequently talked to group)
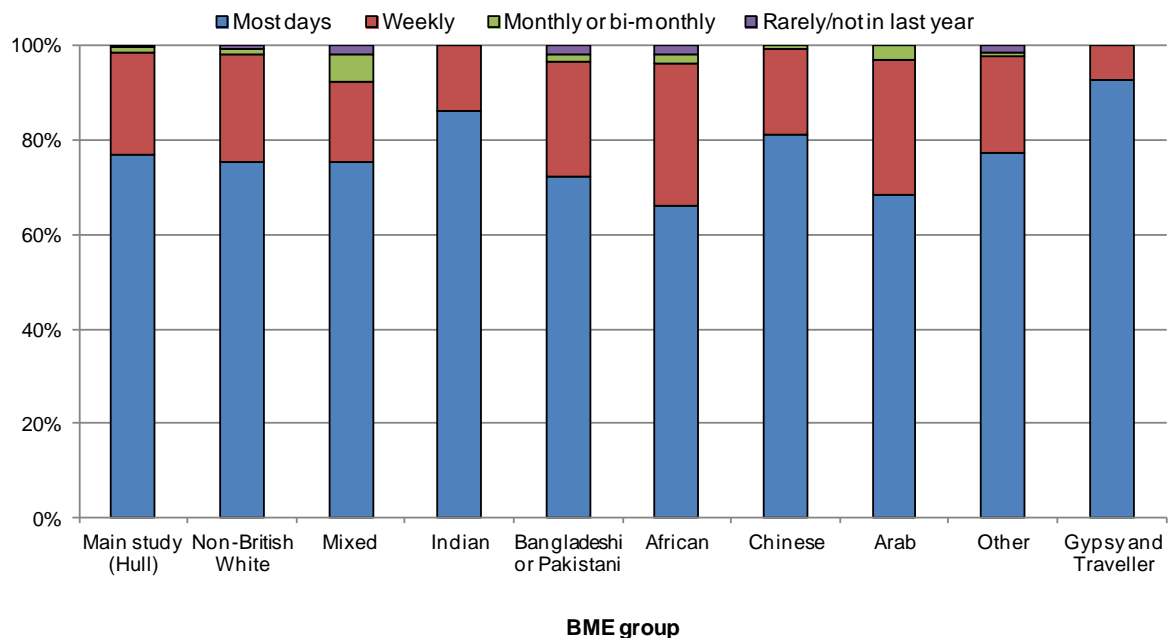
Figure 65 gives the frequency of speaking to family, friends and neighbours by BAME group (most frequently talked to group). Seventy seven percent of British respondents spoke to family, friends and neighbours most days, higher than the non-British groups, with the exception of students (80%). There were similar percentages among the non-British respondents for speaking most days, ranging from 69% for long-term workers to 73% for 'other' respondents. Short-term workers had the highest percentage (9%) who spoke to family, friends and neighbours monthly/bi-monthly or rarely/not in the last year compared to 1% of British respondents and 3% or less for the remaining non-British groups.

Of the 181 British survey respondents who spoke to family, friends and neighbours monthly or less, 10 did not specify how many other adults lived in their household and of the remaining 146 people, 45 lived alone so it would appear that the remaining 101 people whilst stating speaking to family, friends and neighbours infrequently lived with at least one other adult. A total of 27 respondents from all the BAME groups spoke to family, friends and neighbours monthly or less, 4 did not specify how many other adults lived in their household and of the remaining 23 people, 2 lived alone, with the remaining 21 living with at least one other adult.

Figure 65: Frequency of speaking to family, friends and neighbours by status in UK (most frequently talked to group)
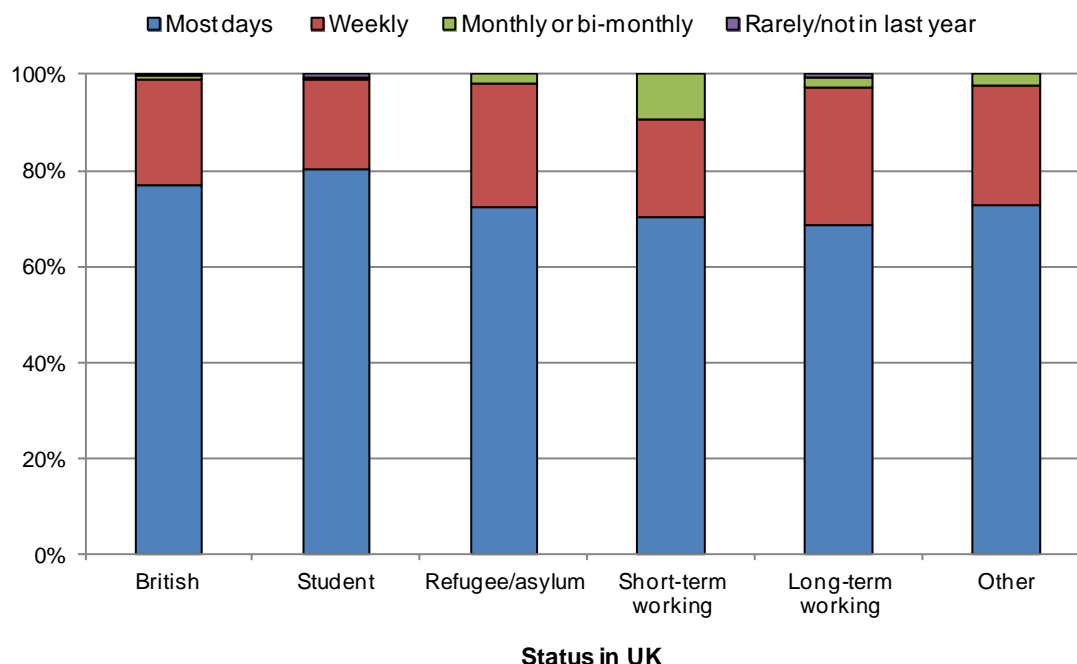
1.20.17   Number of close relatives or friends who live nearby

Figure 66 gives the number of close relatives or friends who lived within a 15-20 minute walk or a 5-10 minute drive by BAME group. From the main survey 17% of respondents had no close relatives or friends who live nearby. Only Gypsy and Traveller (8%) and Chinese (15%) respondents had a lower percentage, whilst non-British White respondents had the same percentage. The highest percentages were seen in Arab (41%) and African (32%) respondents.

Figure 66: Number of close relatives or friends who live nearby by BAME group
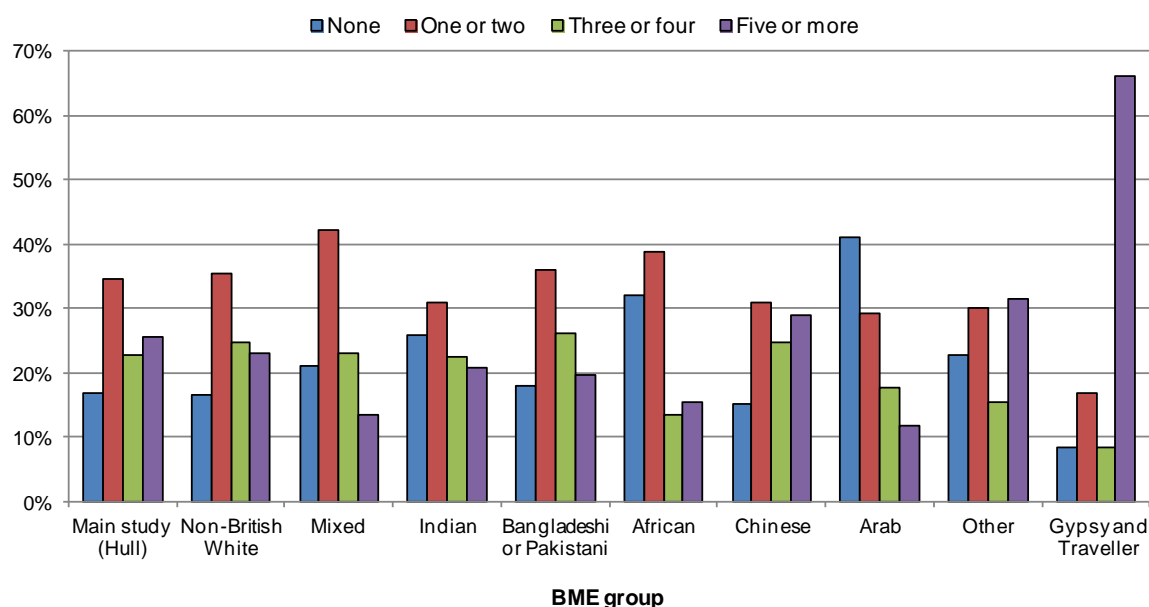
Figure 67 gives the number of close relatives or friends who lived within a 15-20 minute walk or a 5-10 minute drive by status in UK. British respondents had the lowest percentage (17%) with no close relatives or friends who live nearby. Between the non-British respondents, students had the lowest percentage (20%) with no close relatives or friends who live nearby, with the highest percentage in refugees/asylum seekers (32%).

Figure 67: Number of close relatives or friends who live nearby by status in UK

Status in UK
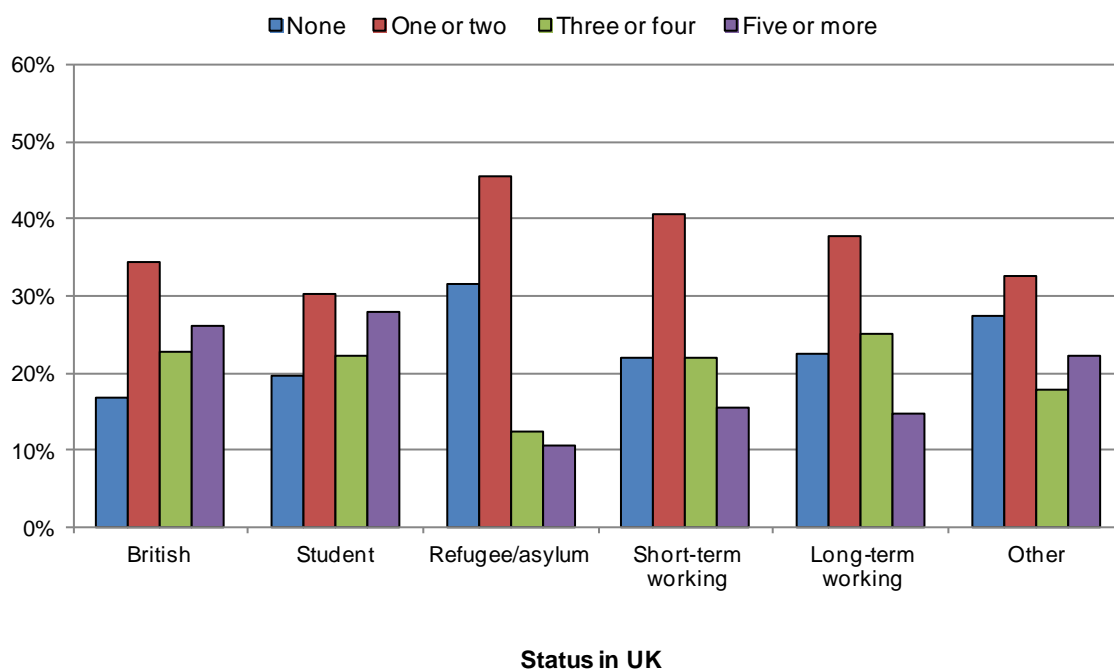
1.20.18 Social support

1.20.19 Help at home available if ill in bed

Survey respondents 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. **Table 57** gives the percentage by BAME group. From the main survey 86% of respondents had help at home if ill in bed; Indian respondents had the lowest percentage (70%), whilst Gypsy and Travellers had the highest (99%). The remaining BAME respondents ranged from 79% to 87%. The majority of BAME respondents had at least 10% who did not know whether there was someone to help at home if ill in bed, with the highest percentages in Indian (23%) and Bangladeshi or Pakistani (20%) respondents.

Table 57: Help at home available if ill in bed by BAME group

BAME group	Percentage of survey respondents by whether there was someone to help at home if survey respondent was ill in bed		
	Yes	**No**	**Don't know**
Main study (Hull)	86.1	4.5	9.4
Non-British White	86.6	5.2	8.2
Mixed	82.7	5.8	11.5
Indian	70.2	7.0	22.8
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	78.7	1.6	19.7
African	85.7	2.9	11.4
Chinese	81.1	6.8	12.1
Arab	80.0	5.7	14.3
Other	83.1	4.4	12.5
Gypsy and Traveller	98.6	0.0	1.4

Table 58 gives the percentage of survey respondents by whether there was someone to help at home if ill in bed by status in UK. British respondents had the highest percentage that had help at home if ill in bed (86%), refugees/asylum seekers and short-term workers had the lowest percentage (77%), with a similar percentage of over 80% for the remaining non-British groups. Between 9% and 12% of respondents did not know if whether they would have help at home if ill in bed.

Table 58: Help at home available if ill in bed by status in UK

Status in UK	Percentage of survey respondents by whether there was someone to help at home if survey respondent was ill in bed		
	Yes	**No**	**Don't know**
British	86.3	4.3	9.4
Student	81.7	6.6	11.7
Refugee/asylum	77.2	10.5	12.3
Short-term working	76.6	14.1	9.4
Long-term working	84.9	5.3	9.8
Other	83.9	5.1	10.9

1.20.20 Person asked to help if ill in bed and need help at home

When survey respondents 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 respondents was calculated rather than calculating the percentage out of the number of people answering the question. 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 respondent has a wife, husband or partner, length of time lived at address, willingness to involve community, voluntary and other organisations, etc. There were a range of answers given by respondents when asked who they would ask if ill in bed and need help at home (*Figure 68*), but for the majority of respondents, partner or friend had the highest percentage, the exception being in respondents from the main survey and Gypsy and Travellers who would ask a relative outside the home.

Figure 68: Person who is asked to help if ill in bed and need help at home by BAME group
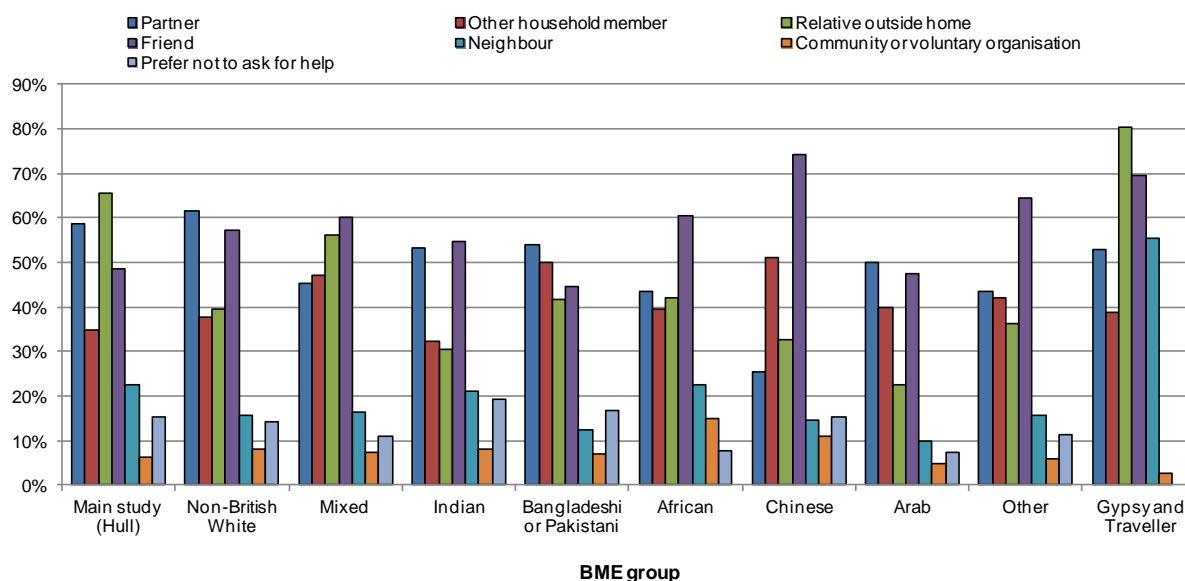
Figure 69 provides the equivalent information by status in the UK. Due to the discrepancies in responses between available help and specifying the person who would help, the percentages are out of all survey respondents rather than the number answering the question. Again, there were a range of answers given by respondents when asked who they would ask if ill in bed and needed help at home, but for the majority of respondents, partner or friend would be asked, the exception being in British respondents who would ask a relative outside the home.

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Figure 69: Person who is asked to help if ill in bed and need help at home by status in UK
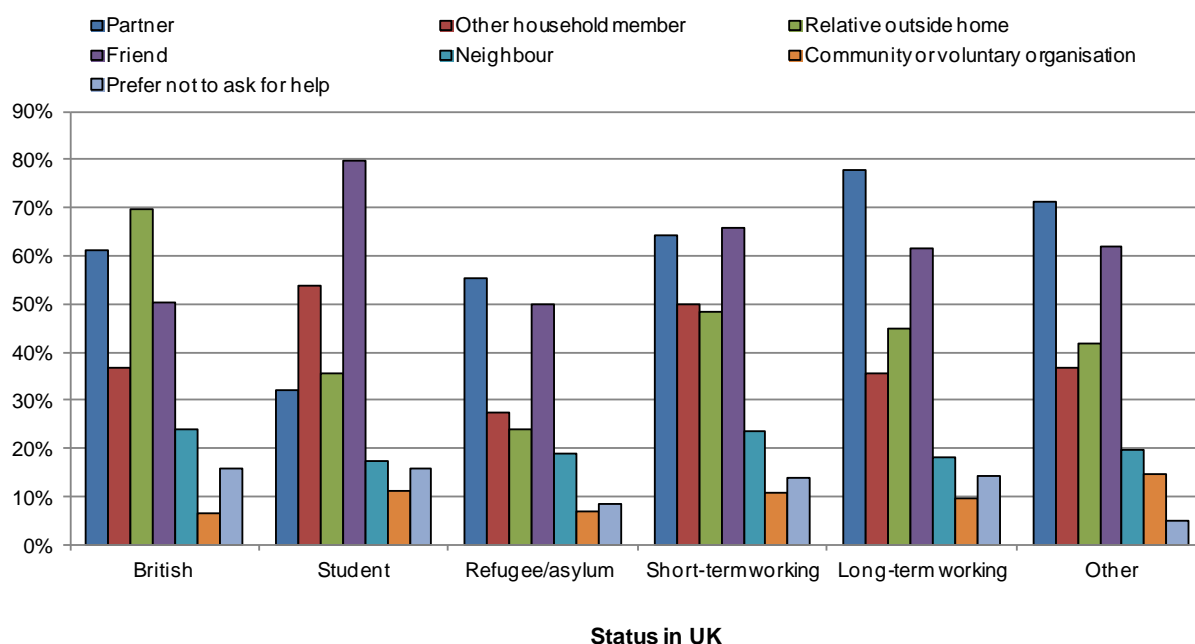
1.20.21 Number of people to turn to in a serious crisis

*Figure **70*** gives the number of people, if any, respondents felt they could turn to for comfort and support if they had a serious crisis. Respondents from the main survey and African respondents had the smallest percentage (2%) with no-one to turn to in a crisis; the highest percentage in Bangladeshi or Pakistani (7%) respondents. The majority of respondents had 3 to 5 people to turn to in a crisis, the exception being Gypsy and Travellers, with 62% stating that they had over 15 people to turn to in a crisis.

Figure 70: People to turn to in a crisis by BAME group

BME group
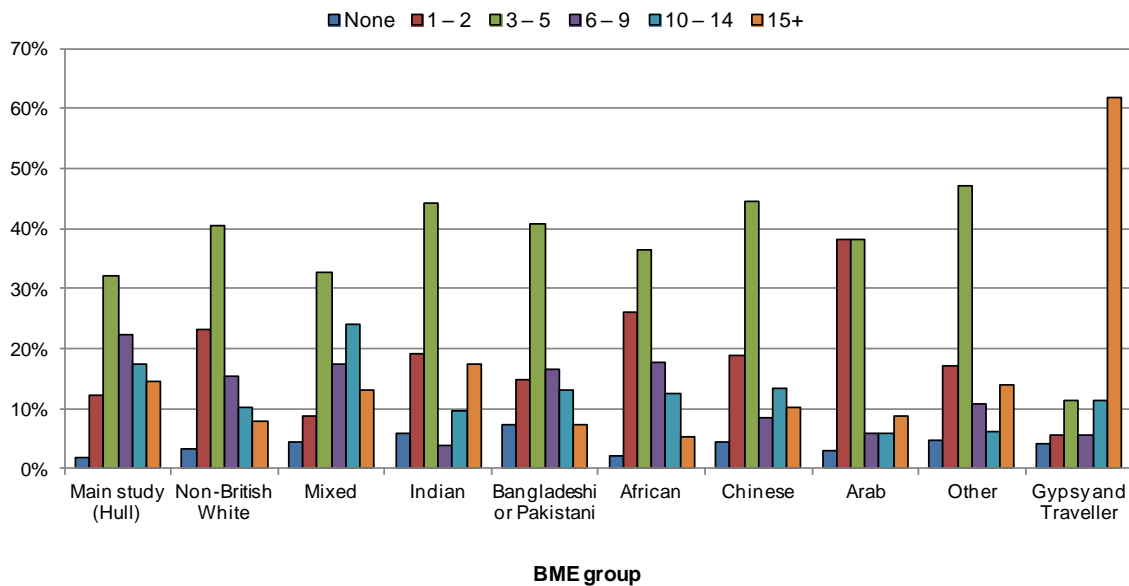
Figure 71 gives the number of people, if any, respondents felt they could turn to for comfort and support if they had a serious crisis. Two percent of British respondents had no-one to turn to in a crisis; only 'other' respondents had a lower percentage (1%), with the highest percentage in short-term workers (10%). The remaining non-British respondents ranged from 4% to 6% with no-one to turn to in a crisis. The majority of respondents had 3 to 5 people to turn to in a crisis.

Figure 71: Number of people to turn to in a crisis by status in UK

Status in UK
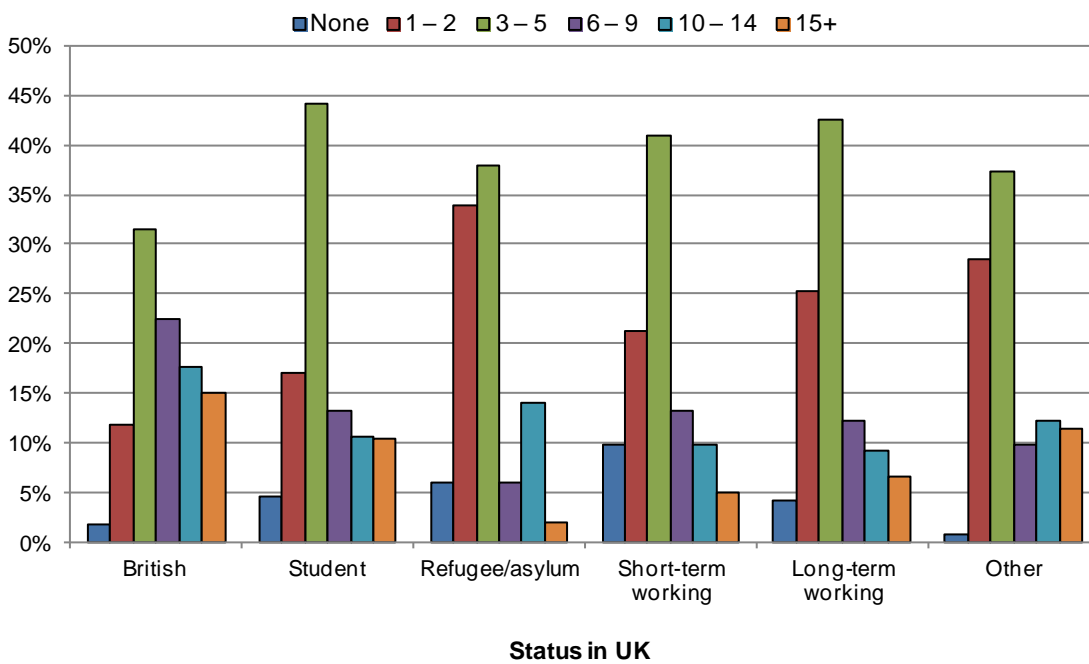
1.20.22 Access to the internet

*Table **59*** gives the percentage of respondents with access to the internet by BAME group. The majority of respondents had access to the internet, Gypsy and Traveller respondents had the lowest percentage (65%) with access to the internet, followed by respondents from the main survey (81%). With the exception of Bangladeshi or Pakistani respondents (88%), the remaining BAME groups had over 90% of respondents with access to the internet.

Table 59: Gives the percentage of respondents with access to the internet by BAME group

Group	Number of respondents	Percentage with access to the internet
Main study (Hull)	13,107	80.8
Non-British White	276	95.3
Mixed	54	94.4
Indian	58	94.8
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	65	87.7
African	111	98.2
Chinese	196	99.0
Arab	36	97.2
Other	141	95.0
Gypsy and Traveller	68	64.7

*Table **60*** gives the percentage of respondents with access to the internet by status in UK. Eighty one percent of British respondents had access to the internet, lower than the non-British respondents. At least 89% of non-British groups had access to the internet.

Table 60: Gives the percentage of respondents with access to the internet by status in UK

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Percentage with access to the internet
British	12,649	80.5
Student	559	99.5
Refugee/asylum	63	95.2
Short-term working	63	88.9
Long-term working	384	96.6
Other	145	93.1

Tables

1.21   Demographics

1.21.1   *Gender*

Group	Number of respondents	Survey respondents by gender (%)	
		Males	**Females**
Main study (Hull)	13,553	45.9	54.1
Non-British White	292	29.1	70.9
Mixed	55	36.4	63.6
Indian	62	43.5	56.5
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	72	33.3	66.7
African	119	57.1	42.9
Chinese	207	39.6	60.4
Arab	40	50.0	50.0
Other	152	46.7	53.3
Gypsy and Traveller	72	27.8	72.2

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Survey respondents by gender (%)	
		Males	**Females**
British	12,916	44.9	55.1
Student	576	48.6	51.4
Refugee/asylum	68	73.5	26.5
Short-term working	65	32.3	67.7
Long-term working	389	46.0	54.0
Other	150	43.3	56.7

1.21.2 Age

Group	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by age (years)						
		16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Main study (Hull)	13,541	15.2	17.2	16.9	16.4	14.7	11.3	8.3
Non-British White	290	28.6	45.2	16.9	5.2	2.8	1.0	0.3
Mixed	55	34.5	29.1	20.0	9.1	5.5	1.8	0.0
Indian	61	31.1	23.0	24.6	8.2	6.6	3.3	3.3
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	71	31.0	31.0	28.2	8.5	1.4	0.0	0.0
African	118	35.6	29.7	16.9	11.9	5.1	0.8	0.0
Chinese	206	81.6	13.6	2.4	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.0
Arab	39	15.4	30.8	30.8	12.8	10.3	0.0	0.0
Other	151	45.7	20.5	20.5	7.9	3.3	1.3	0.7
Gypsy and Traveller	72	22.2	22.2	16.7	23.6	9.7	2.8	2.8

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by age (years)						
		16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
British	12,904	14.7	16.4	17.1	16.9	15.1	11.4	8.4
Student	572	74.3	19.2	4.7	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.0
Refugee/asylum	68	29.4	30.9	25.0	13.2	1.5	0.0	0.0
Short-term working	65	18.5	56.9	15.4	6.2	3.1	0.0	0.0
Long-term working	388	9.3	55.7	24.2	7.0	2.3	1.0	0.5
Other	148	16.9	33.8	18.9	14.9	12.2	2.7	0.7

1.21.3   Ethnicity and current status in UK

BAME group for analysis	BAME group from questionnaire	Number of individuals
Hull population	Main survey (comparison population)	13,553
	Irish	6
Non-British White	Other White	287
Mixed	Mixed	55
Indian	Indian	62
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	Bangladeshi	31
	Pakistani	41
African	African	119
Chinese	Chinese	207
Arab	Arab	40
	Caribbean	12
Other	Other Black	7
	Other Asian	90
	Other	43
Gypsy and Traveller	Gypsy and Traveller	72
Total		**14,625**

Current status in UK for analysis	Current status in UK from questionnaire	Number of individuals
British	British	12,916
Student	Student	576
	Asylum seeker	20
Refugee/asylum seeker	Failed asylum seeker	4
	Refugee (granted asylum in last 10 years)	34
	Refugee (granted asylum >10 years ago)	10
Working short-term in UK	European and working <2 years in UK	48
	Non-European and working <2 years in UK	17
Working long-term in UK	European and working ≥2 years in UK	325
	Non-European and working ≥2 years in UK	64
Other	Other	151
Total		**14,165**

1.21.4   *Nationality*

Nationality	Numbers of respondents in all three surveys
British	12,916
British and German	1
Afghan	1
Albanian	1
Algerian	1
American	13
Angolan	1
Austrailian	5
Bahrainian	1
Bangladeshi	6
Belgian	3
Belgo-Peruvian	1
Bermudian	1
Brazilian	1
Bruneian	19
Bulgarian	11
Cambodian	1
Canadian	3
Chinese	199
Colombian	2
Congolese	28
Cypriot	2
Czech	8
Danish	1
Dominican	1
Dutch	12
Dutch and Sudanese	1
Egyptian	6
Equatorial Guinea	1
Estonian	1
Filipino	8
Finnish	2
French	15
Palestinenian Jordianian	1
Gambian	4

Nationality	Numbers of respondents in all three surveys
German	24
Ghanaian	14
Greek	7
Greek and Australian	2
Guyanese	1
Hungarian	7
Indian	37
Indonesian	2
Iranian	6
Iraqi	25
Iraq/ Kurdish	1
Irish	20
Italian	8
Japanese	2
Jordanian	2
Kenyan	2
Kurdish	8
Kurdish Iranian	1
Latvian	75
Latvian and Russian	1
Liberian	1
Libyan	2
Lithianian	46
Malay	59
Mauritian	3
Mexican	3
Moroccan	1
New Zealander	1
Nigerian	29
Norwegian	1
Omani	1
Pakistani	19
Palestinian	2
Polish	213
Portuguese	22
Portuguese and Brazilian	1
Romanian	15
Russian	11

Nationality	Numbers of respondents in all three surveys
Saudi Arabian	9
Seychellois	1
Sierra Leonian	1
Singaporean	2
Slovakian	18
Somalian	1
South African	10
South Korean	2
South Sudanese	1
Spanish	14
Sri Lankan	8
Sudanese	5
Swedish	2
Swedish American	1
Swiss	2
Syrian	1
Taiwanese	2
Tanzanian	2
Thai	7
Trinidaian	1
Turkish	6
Turkish/Kurdish	1
Ugandan	4
Ukranian	1
Vietnamese	5
Kosovan	1
Zambian	2
Zimbabwean	7
Unpecified nationality (African)	2
Unspecified nationality (Arab)	1
Unspecified nationality	68
Rather not say	168
Not answered	316
Total	**14,625**

1.21.5 Language

Group	Number of respondents	Percentage of non-British survey respondents by fluency of spoken English		
		Good	Medium	Poor
Main study (Hull)	586	64.8	27.3	7.8
Non-British White	259	53.7	33.6	12.7
Mixed	21	52.4	38.1	9.5
Indian	30	70.0	23.3	6.7
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	19	73.7	26.3	0.0
African	72	72.2	18.1	9.7
Chinese	173	41.0	54.9	4.0
Arab	26	53.8	46.2	0.0
Other	105	65.7	29.5	4.8

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Percentage of non-British survey respondents by fluency of spoken English		
		Good	Medium	Poor
Student	541	59.1	36.0	4.8
Refugee/asylum	61	44.3	39.3	16.4
Short-term working	61	54.1	29.5	16.4
Long-term working	381	60.9	31.0	8.1
Other	145	64.1	26.9	9.0

Group	Number of respondents	Percentage of non-British survey respondents by language spoken in the home		
		English	Other	Rather not say
Main study (Hull)	624	34.6	62.5	2.9
Non-British White	258	16.3	81.8	1.9
Mixed	20	40.0	50.0	10.0
Indian	29	31.0	65.5	3.4
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	20	30.0	60.0	10.0
African	73	58.9	37.0	4.1
Chinese	183	9.8	83.1	7.1
Arab	26	15.4	80.8	3.8
Other	106	26.4	62.3	11.3

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Percentage of non-British survey respondents by language spoken in the home		
		English	Other	Rather not say
Student	558	21.3	72.4	6.3
Refugee/asylum	63	12.7	77.8	9.5
Short-term working	62	14.5	80.6	4.8
Long-term working	378	27.2	72.0	0.8
Other	146	41.1	55.5	3.4

Language generally spoken at home	Numbers of respondents in all three surveys
English	12,997
English plus other language	69
British Sign Language	1
Arabic	57
Arabic and Dutch	1
Bengali	31
Bulgarian	8
Chakma	2
Chinese (Cantonese)	13
Chinese (Hakkien)	3
Chinese (Mandarin)	20
Chinese (unspecified)	187
Congolese	2
Czechslovakian	5
Danish	1
Dari/Persian	1
Esperanto	2
Estonian	1
Fante	1
Farsi	2
Filipino	4
Finnish	1
French	16
French and Mauritian Creole	1
French and Swahili	4
French, Swahili and Kinyarwanda	1
German	13

Language generally spoken at home	Numbers of respondents in all three surveys
German and Kurdish	1
German and Polish	1
German and Tamil	1
Ghanaian	1
Greek	5
Gujrati	1
Hausa	1
Hindi	3
Hindko	1
Hindi And Kannada	1
Hungarian	5
Igbo	1
Indonesian	2
Iraqi Arabic	1
Italian	4
Japanese	2
Khmer	1
Kinyarwanda	4
Kiswahili	1
Krio	1
Kurdish	22
Latvian	31
Latvian and Russian	5
Lebanese	1
Lithuanian	25
Lithuanian and Polish	1
Lithuanian and Russian	1
Madi, Acholi and Arabic	1
Malay	39
Maldivian	1
Mandingo	1
Marathi	1
Pashto	5
Persian	2
Polish	181
Portugeuse	24
Punjabi	13
Romanian	11

Language generally spoken at home	Numbers of respondents in all three surveys
Russian	44
Russian and Latvian	1
Russian and Lithuanian	1
Russian, Polish and Latvian	2
Serbo-Croat and Bosnian	1
Shangaan	1
Shona	4
Sinhalese	4
Slovakian	13
Somali	3
Spanish	11
Spanish and French	1
Swahili	13
Swahili and Kinyarwanda	1
Swedish	1
Syleti	1
Tagalog	7
Tamil	10
Tamu	1
Thai	6
Turkish	7
Turkish and Kurdish	2
Twi	1
Urdu	23
Urdu and Kashmiri	1
Urdu and Punjabi	2
Urdu and Balochi	1
Vietnamese	6
Wollof	1
Zulu	2
Unspecified African language	1
Unspecified Iranian language	1
Unspecified language	60
Rather not say	69
No response	475
Total	**14,625**

1.21.6   Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010

Group	Number of survey respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 local quintiles				
		Most deprived	2	3	4	Least deprived
Main study (Hull)	13,553	19.4	20.2	20.4	19.6	20.3
Non-British White	290	20.7	19.3	25.5	14.8	19.7
Mixed	55	25.5	10.9	23.6	14.5	25.5
Indian	61	19.7	13.1	19.7	16.4	31.1
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	72	25.0	19.4	19.4	20.8	15.3
African	117	27.4	17.1	18.8	17.1	19.7
Chinese	206	1.9	2.4	20.4	44.2	31.1
Arab	40	17.5	17.5	10.0	17.5	37.5
Other	151	25.2	9.9	11.3	35.8	17.9
Gypsy and Traveller	72	41.7	52.8	1.4	4.2	0.0

Status in the UK	Number of survey respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 local quintiles				
		Most deprived	2	3	4	Least deprived
British	12,916	19.3	20.3	20.2	19.8	20.4
Student	574	4.9	5.7	18.6	35.4	35.4
Refugee/asylum	67	49.3	23.9	14.9	7.5	4.5
Short-term working	64	25.0	20.3	31.3	15.6	7.8
Long-term working	388	28.9	20.9	26.0	11.3	12.9
Other	149	26.2	20.8	17.4	24.2	11.4

1.22   Employment

1.22.1   Employment status

Group	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents 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 study (Hull)	12,827	45.4	5.7	21.7	8.8	9.0	0.0	1.8	7.7
Non-British White	281	57.7	19.6	1.4	11.0	7.5	0.0	1.4	1.4
Mixed	54	40.7	27.8	1.9	9.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	3.7
Indian	54	48.1	31.5	5.6	3.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	9.3
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	66	31.8	24.2	1.5	27.3	9.1	1.5	1.5	3.0
African	111	38.7	38.7	0.9	3.6	12.6	0.0	3.6	1.8
Chinese	198	8.1	85.9	0.0	1.5	4.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Arab	36	22.2	38.9	2.8	13.9	19.4	0.0	0.0	2.8
Other	139	32.4	46.0	3.6	5.0	7.9	0.7	1.4	2.9
Gypsy and Traveller	66	7.6	3.0	6.1	40.9	19.7	0.0	0.0	22.7

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents 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	12,386	45.3	4.9	22.1	9.0	9.1	0.0	1.7	8.0
Student	562	8.7	85.8	0.0	0.9	3.7	0.0	0.4	0.5
Refugee/asylum	62	35.5	12.9	1.6	4.8	33.9	8.1	0.0	3.2
Short-term working	64	64.1	1.6	0.0	18.8	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Long-term working	379	79.9	1.6	1.3	8.7	7.4	0.0	0.5	0.5
Other	138	42.0	8.0	5.1	20.3	14.5	0.0	2.2	8.0

1.23 Education

1.23.1 Studying

Group	Number and percentage of survey respondents undertaking any studying of any kind		
	Studying	**Not studying**	**Studying**
	N	**N**	**%**
Main study (Hull)	1,854	11,019	14.4
Non-British White	93	184	33.6
Mixed	28	26	51.9
Indian	25	34	42.4
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	25	41	37.9
African	67	44	60.4
Chinese	184	16	92.0
Arab	20	17	54.1
Other	84	56	60.0
Gypsy and Traveller	4	65	5.8

Status in the UK	Number and percentage of survey respondents undertaking any studying of any kind		
	Studying	**Not studying**	**Studying**
	N	**N**	**%**
British	1,661	10,781	13.3
Student	546	23	96.0
Refugee/asylum	32	32	50.0
Short-term working	10	52	16.1
Long-term working	62	313	16.5
Other	44	99	30.8

1.23.2   Highest qualification

Group	Number/percentage of survey respondents by highest qualification			
	No qualifications	Degree or higher	No qualifications	Degree or higher
	N	N	%	%
Main study (Hull)	3,483	1,945	27.2	15.2
Non-British White	65	89	25.3	34.6
Mixed	7	20	12.7	36.4
Indian	7	34	11.7	56.7
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	10	19	15.9	30.2
African	9	56	8.2	50.9
Chinese	18	144	9.1	73.1
Arab	5	26	14.3	74.3
Other	19	69	13.6	49.3
Gypsy and Traveller	55	0	77.5	0.0

Status in the UK	Number/percentage of survey respondents by highest qualification			
	No qualifications	Degree or higher	No qualifications	Degree or higher
	N	N	%	%
British	3,442	1,783	27.7	14.3
Student	41	348	7.3	61.9
Refugee/asylum	13	21	20.3	32.8
Working in UK temporarily	14	22	23.3	36.7
Working in UK long-term	80	133	22.6	37.6
Other	28	56	20.3	40.6

1.24   Household

1.24.1   *Number of adults in household*

Group	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by number of adults in household			
		One	Two	Three	Four or more
Main study (Hull)	12,836	25.1	52.8	14.0	8.1
Non-British White	274	10.2	53.6	13.1	23.0
Mixed	50	16.0	48.0	24.0	12.0
Indian	52	7.7	42.3	25.0	25.0
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	62	4.8	43.5	9.7	41.9
African	106	10.4	55.7	17.9	16.0
Chinese	194	8.8	8.2	22.7	60.3
Arab	36	16.7	58.3	16.7	8.3
Other	131	16.0	38.2	16.8	29.0
Gypsy and Traveller	69	23.2	58.0	13.0	5.8

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by number of adults in household			
		One	Two	Three	Four or more
British	12,386	25.3	53.1	14.0	7.7
Student	541	9.1	16.6	21.6	52.7
Refugee/asylum	61	31.1	52.5	9.8	6.6
Short-term working	60	16.7	55.0	6.7	21.7
Long-term working	378	11.1	64.6	14.0	10.3
Other	142	14.8	55.6	14.8	14.8

1.24.2 Number of children in household

Group	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by number of children aged under 18 years living in household								
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Main study (Hull)	12,768	63	17	14	5	1	1	0	0	0
Non-British White	271	44	33	15	6	1	1	0	0	0
Mixed	51	45	20	22	8	4	2	0	0	0
Indian	54	48	22	26	4	0	0	0	0	0
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	67	24	15	22	27	9	1	1	0	0
African	111	52	17	17	10	2	1	1	0	0
Chinese	183	93	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arab	33	33	12	21	18	3	6	6	0	0
Other	132	58	20	12	8	2	0	0	0	0
Gypsy and Traveller	64	55	8	14	13	3	8	0	0	0

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by number of children aged under 18 years living in household								
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British	12,321	62.5	16.6	14.1	4.6	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0
Student	537	81.4	9.7	5.0	3.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refugee/asylum	62	43.5	12.9	17.7	19.4	3.2	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.0
Short-term working	62	48.4	21.0	22.6	6.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Long-term working	377	35.3	36.3	20.4	4.5	2.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	141	37.6	32.6	19.1	9.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

1.24.3   *Not providing information on total household income*

Status in the UK	Number of respondents	Percentage not providing information on total household income			
		Not answered	Rather not say	Don't know	Total
Main study (Hull)	13,553	10.6	17.0	8.6	36.2
Non-British White	293	9.2	12.6	14.0	35.8
Mixed	55	9.1	14.5	20.0	43.6
Indian	62	14.5	19.4	14.5	48.4
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	72	26.4	16.7	18.1	61.1
African	119	10.9	26.9	16.8	54.6
Chinese	207	8.2	26.1	32.4	66.7
Arab	40	15.0	17.5	15.0	47.5
Other	152	13.2	22.4	15.1	50.7
Gypsy and Traveller	72	36.1	36.1	15.3	87.5

Status in the UK	Number of respondents	Percentage not providing information on total household income			
		Not answered	Rather not say	Don't know	Total
British	12,916	9.5	17.6	8.4	35.5
Student	576	7.5	23.6	30.2	61.3
Refugee/asylum	68	20.6	11.8	19.1	51.5
Short-term working	65	6.2	10.8	12.3	29.2
Long-term working	389	5.4	10.0	7.2	22.6
Other	151	9.9	17.2	15.9	43.0

1.24.4 Total household income

Group	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by total household income after tax (£1,000s)									
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-69	70-99	100+
Main study (Hull)	8649	10.0	22.4	21.1	14.3	17.5	9.0	3.6	1.6	0.4	0.1
Non-British White	188	15.4	21.3	24.5	12.8	15.4	6.9	2.1	1.1	0.5	0.0
Mixed	31	32.3	12.9	12.9	25.8	3.2	9.7	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0
Indian	32	21.9	12.5	6.3	6.3	25.0	3.1	15.6	9.4	0.0	0.0
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	28	35.7	21.4	14.3	14.3	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
African	54	27.8	14.8	22.2	9.3	16.7	5.6	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chinese	69	68.1	7.2	7.2	5.8	5.8	2.9	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.4
Arab	21	28.6	23.8	4.8	23.8	4.8	4.8	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0
Other	75	26.7	24.0	22.7	4.0	10.7	9.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Gypsy and Traveller	9	33.3	44.4	11.1	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by total household income after tax (£1,000s)									
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-69	70-99	100+
British	8326	9.9	22.5	20.9	14.3	17.4	9.3	3.7	1.6	0.4	0.1
Student	223	51.1	18.4	11.2	9.9	5.8	1.3	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.9
Refugee/asylum	33	45.5	21.2	21.2	0.0	6.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
Short-term working	46	17.4	34.8	15.2	13.0	13.0	4.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Long-term working	301	6.3	14.0	27.6	15.3	23.6	7.3	3.7	2.0	0.3	0.0
Other	86	20.9	19.8	23.3	14.0	12.8	3.5	2.3	3.5	0.0	0.0

1.25   Health status

1.25.1   *Usual state of health*

Group	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by usual state of health				
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
Main study (Hull)	13,442	10.1	28.1	34.2	19.2	8.5
Non-British White	290	14.5	32.4	41.4	9.0	2.8
Mixed	53	17.0	30.2	39.6	7.5	5.7
Indian	59	8.5	35.6	35.6	16.9	3.4
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	68	10.3	22.1	38.2	22.1	7.4
African	116	28.4	37.1	25.0	6.0	3.4
Chinese	206	8.3	38.8	43.2	9.2	0.5
Arab	40	20.0	32.5	32.5	10.0	5.0
Other	151	13.2	34.4	43.0	7.9	1.3
Gypsy and Traveller	72	16.7	18.1	23.6	20.8	20.8

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by usual state of health				
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
British	12,814	10.1	27.6	34.1	19.5	8.7
Student	572	15.4	38.1	37.9	7.9	0.7
Refugee/asylum	67	23.9	28.4	35.8	3.0	9.0
Short-term working	63	6.3	39.7	38.1	12.7	3.2
Long-term working	386	12.2	39.1	41.5	4.9	2.3
Other	145	14.5	28.3	37.2	15.2	4.8

1.25.2   Limiting long-term illness or disability

Group	Survey respondents asking question(s)	With illness or disability lasting longer than a month which limits activities	
		Number	Percentage
Main study (Hull)	13,251	3,827	28.9
Non-British White	287	19	6.6
Mixed	53	8	15.1
Indian	61	9	14.8
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	70	8	11.4
African	118	11	9.3
Chinese	204	3	1.5
Arab	40	5	12.5
Other	150	17	11.3
Gypsy and Traveller	72	26	36.1

Status in UK	Survey respondents asking question(s)	With illness or disability lasting longer than a month which limits activities	
		Number	Percentage
British	12,633	3,719	29.4
Student	573	24	4.2
Refugee/asylum	67	7	10.4
Short-term working	63	5	7.9
Long-term working	379	21	5.5
Other	148	31	20.9

1.25.3   Registered disabled

Group	Survey respondents asking question	Registered as disabled as described under the Disability Discrimination Act	
		Number	Percentage
Main study (Hull)	13,228	1,225	9.3
Non-British White	286	5	1.7
Mixed	54	5	9.3
Indian	60	4	6.7
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	71	3	4.2
African	115	2	1.7
Chinese	201	2	1.0
Arab	40	0	0.0
Other	150	4	2.7
Gypsy and Traveller	71	12	16.9

Status in UK	Survey respondents asking question	Registered as disabled as described under the Disability Discrimination Act	
		Number	Percentage
British	12,621	1,191	9.4
Student	565	9	1.6
Refugee/asylum	68	3	4.4
Short-term working	65	1	1.5
Long-term working	381	3	0.8
Other	146	10	6.8

1.25.4   Health scale score

Group	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by health scale score				
		0-49 (worst health)	50-69	70-79	80-89	90-100 (best health)
Main study (Hull)	13,109	11.3	14.7	13.8	20.2	40.0
Non-British White	281	3.2	12.1	11.0	26.7	47.0
Mixed	50	10.0	6.0	22.0	32.0	30.0
Indian	59	10.2	11.9	16.9	11.9	49.2
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	67	14.9	17.9	7.5	20.9	38.8
African	115	2.6	11.3	18.3	16.5	51.3
Chinese	195	1.5	6.2	18.5	33.3	40.5
Arab	37	10.8	8.1	13.5	27.0	40.5
Other	146	5.5	11.6	12.3	25.3	45.2
Gypsy and Traveller	70	17.1	28.6	2.9	12.9	38.6

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by health scale score				
		0-49 (worst health)	50-69	70-79	80-89	90-100 (best health)
British	12,554	11.6	14.9	13.7	20.0	39.9
Student	553	2.0	7.1	17.4	27.8	45.8
Refugee/asylum	56	12.5	19.6	7.1	21.4	39.3
Short-term working	62	4.8	14.5	12.9	29.0	38.7
Long-term working	373	2.7	9.4	11.3	26.0	50.7
Other	141	5.0	14.2	15.6	25.5	39.7

1.26   Mental Health

1.26.1   Mental Health Index Score

Group	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by SF36 Mental Health Index					
		0-49 (worst)	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90-100 (best)
Main study (Hull)	13,051	14.3	12.2	16.0	13.8	23.4	20.3
Non-British White	288	8.7	13.5	27.1	17.0	24.7	9.0
Mixed	52	19.2	13.5	23.1	15.4	21.2	7.7
Indian	60	20.0	11.7	18.3	10.0	18.3	21.7
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	69	14.5	18.8	23.2	14.5	20.3	8.7
African	113	11.5	5.3	21.2	10.6	15.0	36.3
Chinese	204	4.9	23.5	29.9	22.1	13.7	5.9
Arab	39	23.1	20.5	20.5	5.1	25.6	5.1
Other	151	13.9	16.6	25.2	11.9	15.9	16.6
Gypsy and Traveller	70	11.4	20.0	7.1	10.0	15.7	35.7

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by SF36 Mental Health Index					
		0-49 (worst)	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90-100 (best)
British	12,478	14.6	11.9	15.7	13.6	23.3	20.8
Student	569	8.6	20.7	24.6	16.7	21.8	7.6
Refugee/asylum	62	16.1	12.9	16.1	24.2	12.9	17.7
Short-term working	63	7.9	17.5	36.5	14.3	15.9	7.9
Long-term working	378	7.1	13.2	23.8	17.2	25.7	13.0
Other	145	13.1	11.7	20.7	11.7	24.1	18.6

1.26.2   Stress

Group	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by stress or pressure experienced in past 12 months			
		None	Small amount	Moderate amount	Large amount
Main study (Hull)	13,314	13.4	38.4	29.1	19.1
Non-British White	281	16.7	41.6	28.8	12.8
Mixed	54	7.4	37.0	29.6	25.9
Indian	59	20.3	35.6	27.1	16.9
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	69	18.8	36.2	36.2	8.7
African	117	32.5	41.9	13.7	12.0
Chinese	205	14.1	45.9	36.6	3.4
Arab	39	7.7	41.0	23.1	28.2
Other	152	21.1	42.8	25.7	10.5
Gypsy and Traveller	72	40.3	30.6	11.1	18.1

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by stress or pressure experienced in past 12 months			
		None	Small amount	Moderate amount	Large amount
British	12,729	13.5	38.3	29.0	19.2
Student	567	13.6	42.2	33.9	10.4
Refugee/asylum	65	26.2	40.0	16.9	16.9
Short-term working	63	19.0	33.3	39.7	7.9
Long-term working	376	15.2	48.1	25.5	11.2
Other	142	19.7	43.0	21.1	16.2

1.26.3 Perceived impact on health by reducing stress levels

Group	Number of respondents	Perceived impact on health by reducing stress levels (%)		
		Very big	Fairly big	Small/none
Main study (Hull)	12,861	55.8	31.8	12.4
Non-British White	274	59.1	28.1	12.8
Mixed	52	71.2	21.2	7.7
Indian	57	68.4	19.3	12.3
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	64	57.8	28.1	14.1
African	108	69.4	20.4	10.2
Chinese	199	43.2	34.2	22.6
Arab	33	69.7	21.2	9.1
Other	141	63.1	21.3	15.6
Gypsy and Traveller	66	68.2	15.2	16.7

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Perceived impact on health by reducing stress levels (%)		
		Very big	Fairly big	Small/none
British	12,505	55.9	32.0	12.1
Student	559	54.2	26.8	19.0
Refugee/asylum	59	57.6	15.3	27.1
Short-term working	62	53.2	27.4	19.4
Long-term working	378	63.2	25.7	11.1
Other	136	59.6	22.8	17.6

1.27 Diet

1.27.1 Healthy Diet

Group	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by healthy diet			
		Yes	No	Don't know what a healthy diet is	Don't know if I have a healthy diet
Main study (Hull)	13,284	71.8	21.4	1.4	5.4
Non-British White	291	59.5	29.6	2.4	8.6
Mixed	54	66.7	24.1	3.7	5.6
Indian	61	72.1	16.4	4.9	6.6
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	71	54.9	23.9	5.6	15.5
African	117	71.8	16.2	1.7	10.3
Chinese	204	54.4	23.0	12.3	10.3
Arab	39	48.7	28.2	7.7	15.4
Other	151	56.3	25.2	4.0	14.6
Gypsy and Traveller	72	63.9	31.9	1.4	2.8

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by healthy diet			
		Yes	No	Don't know what a healthy diet is	Don't know if I have a healthy diet
British	12,684	72.6	21.0	1.2	5.3
Student	570	53.7	24.9	8.4	13.0
Refugee/asylum	66	45.5	28.8	13.6	12.1
Short-term working	64	56.3	32.8	7.8	3.1
Long-term working	387	63.0	26.4	3.4	7.2
Other	150	64.7	19.3	4.7	11.3

1.27.2 5-A-DAY fruits and vegetables

Group	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by number of portions of fruits and vegetables eaten daily			
		None, one or two	Three	Four	Five or more
Main study (Hull)	12,800	38.3	25.7	15.8	20.2
Non-British White	274	43.1	18.6	15.0	23.4
Mixed	50	38.0	26.0	18.0	18.0
Indian	56	48.2	10.7	17.9	23.2
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	64	65.6	20.3	7.8	6.3
African	112	39.3	19.6	12.5	28.6
Chinese	190	65.8	18.9	6.8	8.4
Arab	35	68.6	20.0	0.0	11.4
Other	139	48.9	25.9	7.2	18.0
Gypsy and Traveller	62	56.5	25.8	6.5	11.3

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by number of portions of fruits and vegetables eaten daily			
		None, one or two	Three	Four	Five or more
British	12,286	37.8	26.3	15.9	20.1
Student	528	61.4	17.2	9.3	12.1
Refugee/asylum	53	47.2	26.4	7.5	18.9
Short-term working	59	57.6	23.7	5.1	13.6
Long-term working	367	45.5	18.3	15.3	21.0
Other	126	36.5	18.3	11.1	34.1

1.27.3 Perceived impact on health by eating a healthier diet

Group	Number of respondents	Percentage of respondents by perceived impact on health by eating a healthier diet		
		Very big	Fairly big	Small/none
Main study (Hull)	12,849	50.2	39.5	10.3
Non-British White	278	52.9	30.2	16.9
Mixed	52	63.5	21.2	15.4
Indian	59	67.8	20.3	11.9
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	64	59.4	29.7	10.9
African	107	76.6	14.0	9.3
Chinese	199	50.3	34.2	15.6
Arab	35	60.0	20.0	20.0
Other	141	65.2	21.3	13.5
Gypsy and Traveller	66	53.0	16.7	30.3

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Percentage of respondents by perceived impact on health by eating a healthier diet		
		Very big	Fairly big	Small/none
British	12,491	50.2	39.7	10.1
Student	559	55.8	29.2	15.0
Refugee/asylum	59	61.0	8.5	30.5
Short-term working	63	55.6	27.0	17.5
Long-term working	379	58.8	26.4	14.8
Other	138	56.5	27.5	15.9

1.28 Alcohol

1.28.1 Frequency of drinking alcohol

Group	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by frequency of drinking alcohol					
		Every-day	4-6 days per wk	1-3 days per wk	1-3 days per mth	Less than once a mth	Never
Main study (Hull)	13355	4.4	5.8	27.2	19.2	22.8	20.6
Non-British White	289	1.4	3.8	20.4	29.4	24.6	20.4
Mixed	54	7.4	9.3	18.5	22.2	20.4	22.2
Indian	61	3.3	1.6	11.5	8.2	16.4	59.0
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	70	1.4	2.9	5.7	1.4	2.9	85.7
African	115	0.0	0.0	9.6	10.4	19.1	60.9
Chinese	203	1.5	1.5	5.4	18.2	36.0	37.4
Arab	39	2.6	2.6	10.3	0.0	2.6	82.1
Other	152	0.7	0.0	11.2	12.5	11.2	64.5
Gypsy and Traveller	72	2.8	1.4	9.7	6.9	13.9	65.3

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by frequency of drinking alcohol					
		Every-day	4-6 days per wk	1-3 days per wk	1-3 days per mth	Less than once a mth	Never
British	12747	4.4	5.9	27.6	18.9	22.6	20.7
Student	569	0.7	2.3	13.0	17.9	24.3	41.8
Refugee/asylum	66	6.1	6.1	6.1	15.2	12.1	54.5
Short-term working	64	3.1	1.6	10.9	32.8	25.0	26.6
Long-term working	386	1.6	1.6	17.4	26.9	28.8	23.8
Other	149	2.7	4.7	8.7	12.8	20.1	51.0

1.28.2 Alcohol in last 7 days

Group	Number of respondents	Did you drink any alcohol in the last 7 days? For those who drink alcohol (%)	
		Yes	No
Main study (Hull)	10,642	61.3	38.7
Non-British White	233	51.9	48.1
Mixed	41	48.8	51.2
Indian	24	50.0	50.0
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	10	70.0	30.0
African	45	40.0	60.0
Chinese	130	30.0	70.0
Arab	7	71.4	28.6
Other	54	40.7	59.3
Gypsy and Traveller	24	54.2	45.8

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Did you drink any alcohol in the last 7 days? For those who drink alcohol (%)	
		Yes	No
British	10,130	61.9	38.1
Student	334	42.5	57.5
Refugee/asylum	31	38.7	61.3
Short-term working	48	43.8	56.3
Long-term working	294	49.0	51.0
Other	75	44.0	56.0

1.28.3 Alcohol units consumed in the last week

Group	Number of respondents	Percentage of units consumed in the last 7 days for those who drink alcohol		
		Acceptable (M: 0-21 or F:0-14)	Excessive (M:22-49 or F:15-35)	Dangerous (M:50+ or F: 35+)
Main study (Hull)	6273	73.9	20.9	5.2
Non-British White	113	84.1	13.3	2.7
Mixed	19	57.9	26.3	15.8
Indian	10	90.0	10.0	0.0
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	6	50.0	33.3	16.7
African	13	92.3	7.7	0.0
Chinese	34	91.2	8.8	0.0
Arab	3	66.7	33.3	0.0
Other	21	100.0	0.0	0.0
Gypsy and Traveller	12	75.0	16.7	8.3

Status	Number of respondents	Percentage of units consumed in the last 7 days for those who consume alcohol		
		Acceptable (M: 0-21 or F:0-14)	Excessive (M:22-49 or F:15-35)	Dangerous (M:50+ or F: 35+)
British	6,046	73.6	21.1	5.3
Student	123	79.7	19.5	0.8
Refugee/asylum	9	77.8	11.1	11.1
Short-term working	19	94.7	5.3	0.0
Long-term working	141	87.2	12.8	0.0
Other	27	66.7	22.2	11.1

1.28.4 Binge drinking

Group	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents 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 study (Hull)	10424	23.4	18.6	29.5	28.5
Non-British White	225	13.8	26.7	24.4	35.1
Mixed	39	23.1	20.5	28.2	28.2
Indian	26	19.2	7.7	19.2	53.8
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	8	62.5	25.0	12.5	0.0
African	48	10.4	25.0	20.8	43.8
Chinese	123	4.1	16.3	36.6	43.1
Arab	7	42.9	0.0	0.0	57.1
Other	52	19.2	19.2	25.0	36.5
Gypsy and Traveller	21	33.3	14.3	14.3	38.1

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents 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	9937	23.8	18.7	29.2	28.3
Student	326	10.1	17.5	33.7	38.7
Refugee/asylum	30	26.7	13.3	26.7	33.3
Short-term working	47	10.6	34.0	31.9	23.4
Long-term working	287	10.1	22.0	31.0	36.9
Other	66	16.7	16.7	30.3	36.4

1.28.5 Recommended weekly guidelines

Group	Number of respondents	Weekly alcohol consumption >14 women, >21 men (%) of those who drink	
		Yes	No
Main study (Hull)	6,275	26.1	73.9
Non-British White	113	15.9	84.1
Mixed	19	42.1	57.9
Indian	10	10.0	90.0
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	6	50.0	50.0
African	13	7.7	92.3
Chinese	34	8.8	91.2
Arab	3	33.3	66.7
Other	21	0	100
Gypsy and Traveller	12	25.0	75.0

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Weekly alcohol consumption >14 women, >21 men (%) of those who drink	
		Yes	No
British	6,047	26.4	73.6
Student	123	20.3	79.7
Refugee/asylum	9	22.2	77.8
Working in UK temporarily	19	5.3	94.7
Working in UK long-term	141	12.8	87.2
Other	28	32.1	67.9

1.28.6 Alcohol consumption

Group	Number of respondents	Alcohol consumption and binge drinking (%)				
		Never drink alcohol	Within weekly guidelines		Above weekly guidelines	
			Binge drinking		Binge drinking	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
Main study (Hull)	12,880	21.3	10.0	56.2	8.3	4.2
Non-British White	275	21.5	5.5	66.5	4.4	2.2
Mixed	50	24.0	10.0	50.0	6.0	10.0
Indian	58	62.1	6.9	29.3	0.0	1.7
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	67	89.6	1.5	4.5	4.5	0.0
African	109	64.2	1.8	33.0	0.9	0.0
Chinese	194	39.2	2.1	57.2	0.5	1.0
Arab	37	86.5	2.7	8.1	2.7	0.0
Other	149	65.8	6.7	27.5	0.0	0.0
Gypsy and Traveller	66	71.2	7.6	16.7	3.0	1.5

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Alcohol consumption and binge drinking (%)				
		Never drink alcohol	Within weekly guidelines		Above weekly guidelines	
			Binge drinking		Binge drinking	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
British	12,311	21.4	10.1	55.7	8.5	4.3
Student	546	43.6	3.3	48.7	2.4	2.0
Refugee/asylum	63	57.1	7.9	31.7	0.0	3.2
Working in UK temporarily	62	27.4	4.8	66.1	0.0	1.6
Working in UK long-term	373	24.7	4.8	65.7	2.4	2.4
Other	137	55.5	3.6	34.3	3.6	2.9

1.28.7 *Perceived impact on health from reducing alcohol levels*

Group	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by perceived impact on health from reducing alcohol levels		
		Very big	Fairly big	Small/none
Main study (Hull)	12,710	49.5	34.7	15.8
Non-British White	272	57.7	26.1	16.2
Mixed	51	64.7	25.5	9.8
Indian	57	68.4	17.5	14.0
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	62	69.4	17.7	12.9
African	108	78.7	9.3	12.0
Chinese	199	47.7	31.7	20.6
Arab	32	75.0	15.6	9.4
Other	139	65.5	20.1	14.4
Gypsy and Traveller	66	62.1	15.2	22.7

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by perceived impact on health from reducing alcohol levels		
		Very big	Fairly big	Small/none
British	12,350	49.6	35.0	15.4
Student	558	53.9	25.8	20.3
Refugee/asylum	59	64.4	6.8	28.8
Short-term working	62	58.1	25.8	16.1
Long-term working	372	62.9	21.5	15.6
Other	134	63.4	16.4	20.1

1.29   Smoking

1.29.1   Smoking status

Group	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by smoking status			
		Daily smoker	Occasional smoker	Ex-smoker	Never smoked
Main study (Hull)	13,180	29.4	4.6	26.3	39.7
Non-British White	286	33.2	9.8	18.2	38.8
Mixed	53	20.8	17.0	13.2	49.1
Indian	60	3.3	1.7	5.0	90.0
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	72	13.9	2.8	6.9	76.4
African	116	6.9	2.6	8.6	81.9
Chinese	202	6.9	3.5	9.4	80.2
Arab	39	10.3	10.3	10.3	69.2
Other	148	10.1	6.1	12.8	70.9
Gypsy and Traveller	72	55.6	1.4	13.9	29.2

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by smoking status			
		Daily smoker	Occasional smoker	Ex-smoker	Never smoked
British	12,603	29.6	4.5	26.4	39.5
Student	562	9.1	7.1	11.0	72.8
Refugee/asylum	64	14.1	9.4	10.9	65.6
Short-term working	64	39.1	6.3	10.9	43.8
Long-term working	381	27.0	5.5	21.5	45.9
Other	145	17.2	3.4	17.2	62.1

1.29.2 Smoked tobacco in the last 7 days

Group	Number and percentage of survey respondents by whether they had smoked tobacco in last 7 days		
	Yes	**No**	**Yes**
	N	**N**	**%**
Main study (Hull)	4,465	8,835	33.6
Non-British White	127	162	43.9
Mixed	18	36	33.3
Indian	4	58	6.5
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	12	60	16.7
African	12	105	10.3
Chinese	22	182	10.8
Arab	7	32	17.9
Other	24	127	15.9
Gypsy and Traveller	40	31	56.3

Status in UK	Number and percentage of survey respondents by whether they had smoked tobacco in last 7 days and current status		
	Yes	**No**	**Yes**
	N	**N**	**%**
British	4,276	8,428	33.7
Student	99	472	17.3
Refugee/asylum	15	51	22.7
Short-term working	29	36	44.6
Long-term working	129	257	33.4
Other	32	117	21.5

1.29.3 Number of cigarettes smoked per day for current smokers

Group	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by number of cigarettes smoked per day for current smokers				
		0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40+
Main study (Hull)	4279	38.2	39.5	19.0	2.3	1.1
Non-British White	118	45.8	42.4	11.0	0.8	0.0
Mixed	18	66.7	22.2	11.1	0.0	0.0
Indian	3	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	10	40.0	40.0	20.0	0.0	0.0
African	10	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chinese	20	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arab	6	66.7	16.7	16.7	0.0	0.0
Other	22	63.6	22.7	13.6	0.0	0.0
Gypsy and Traveller	38	26.3	39.5	15.8	5.3	13.2

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by number of cigarettes smoked per day for current smokers				
		0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40+
British	4103	38.4	39.4	18.8	2.3	1.1
Student	79	77.2	21.5	1.3	0.0	0.0
Refugee/asylum	14	50.0	28.6	21.4	0.0	0.0
Short-term working	28	39.3	42.9	14.3	3.6	0.0
Long-term working	123	35.0	48.0	17.1	0.0	0.0
Other	30	33.3	36.7	20.0	6.7	3.3

1.29.4   *Perceived impact on health by giving up smoking*

Group	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by perceived impact on health by giving up smoking		
		Very big	Fairly big	Small/none
Main study (Hull)	12,850	72.6	19.4	8.0
Non-British White	276	67.4	21.7	10.9
Mixed	54	72.2	20.4	7.4
Indian	54	77.8	14.8	7.4
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	64	75.0	14.1	10.9
African	108	84.3	5.6	10.2
Chinese	198	71.2	15.2	13.6
Arab	34	76.5	14.7	8.8
Other	139	73.4	12.2	14.4
Gypsy and Traveller	66	56.1	12.1	31.8

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by perceived impact on health by giving up smoking		
		Very big	Fairly big	Small/none
British	12,481	72.9	19.4	7.7
Student	559	68.3	18.6	13.1
Refugee/asylum	63	61.9	15.9	22.2
Short-term working	63	71.4	19.0	9.5
Long-term working	378	73.8	14.8	11.4
Other	134	67.2	14.9	17.9

1.30   Body Mass Index

1.30.1   *Prevalence of overweight and obesity*

Group	Number of respondents	Number of survey respondents by adjusted BMI				
		Underweight	Desirable weight	Overweight	Obese	Morbidly obese
Main study (Hull)	12267	4.6	29.9	37.7	24.5	3.3
Non-British White	262	9.5	43.9	35.1	10.7	0.8
Mixed	45	6.7	40.0	37.8	11.1	4.4
Indian	58	13.8	25.9	36.2	17.2	6.9
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	53	3.8	43.4	35.8	17.0	0.0
African	99	8.1	33.3	42.4	15.2	1.0
Chinese	191	33.5	48.7	13.6	2.1	2.1
Arab	35	5.7	34.3	31.4	25.7	2.9
Other	129	10.1	48.8	34.1	6.2	0.8
Gypsy and Traveller	55	7.3	21.8	18.2	43.6	9.1

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by adjusted BMI				
		Underweight	Desirable weight	Overweight	Obese	Morbidly obese
British	11789	4.5	29.6	37.8	24.8	3.3
Student	523	22.0	47.4	22.2	5.9	2.5
Refugee/asylum	53	11.3	32.1	37.7	13.2	5.7
Short-term working	54	11.1	53.7	22.2	9.3	3.7
Long-term working	353	4.5	38.0	39.9	15.9	1.7
Other	124	4.8	36.3	41.1	14.5	3.2

1.30.2 Perceived impact on health through achieving and maintaining a healthy weight

Group	Number of respondents	Percentage of perceived impact on health through achieving and maintaining a healthy weight		
		Very big	Fairly big	Small/none
Main study (Hull)	12,837	47.9	39.7	12.5
Non-British White	273	48.7	34.1	17.2
Mixed	52	67.3	19.2	13.5
Indian	56	64.3	25.0	10.7
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	64	50.0	31.3	18.8
African	108	75.9	12.0	12.0
Chinese	199	39.7	35.2	25.1
Arab	33	69.7	6.1	24.2
Other	141	57.4	24.8	17.7
Gypsy and Traveller	67	53.7	19.4	26.9

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Perceived impact on health through achieving and maintaining a healthy weight		
		Very big	Fairly big	Small/none
British	12,480	48.0	39.9	12.1
Student	560	48.0	29.3	22.7
Refugee/asylum	59	59.3	10.2	30.5
Short-term working	63	52.4	25.4	22.2
Long-term working	376	52.7	32.4	14.9
Other	135	53.3	25.9	20.7

1.31   Exercise

1.31.1   Meeting exercise guidelines

Group	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by frequency of moderate or vigorous exercise			
		30+ mins 5+/week	30+ mins 5+/week	Light exercise only	Never exercises
Main study (Hull)	13,121	26.7	38.4	25.7	9.2
Non-British White	282	32.6	39.4	16.0	12.1
Mixed	52	23.1	44.2	23.1	9.6
Indian	60	16.7	38.3	33.3	11.7
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	69	20.3	39.1	20.3	20.3
African	115	28.7	44.3	18.3	8.7
Chinese	202	19.8	53.5	22.3	4.5
Arab	38	23.7	31.6	34.2	10.5
Other	144	25.7	39.6	25.0	9.7
Gypsy and Traveller	68	26.5	11.8	41.2	20.6

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by frequency of moderate or vigorous exercise			
		30+ mins 5+/week	30+ mins 5+/week	Light exercise only	Never exercises
British	12,560	26.6	38.2	26.1	9.1
Student	563	27.2	48.3	19.0	5.5
Refugee/asylum	65	36.9	26.2	21.5	15.4
Short-term working	59	25.4	37.3	27.1	10.2
Long-term working	380	26.1	47.4	16.6	10.0
Other	144	24.3	36.8	22.2	16.7

1.31.2   *Perceived impact on health from doing more exercise*

Group	Number of respondents	Percentage of perceived impact on health from doing more exercise		
		Very big	Fairly big	Small/none
Main study (Hull)	12,790	49.0	38.6	12.4
Non-British White	274	55.1	32.1	12.8
Mixed	52	63.5	30.8	5.8
Indian	56	64.3	25.0	10.7
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	64	53.1	37.5	9.4
African	107	77.6	16.8	5.6
Chinese	199	54.3	32.7	13.1
Arab	34	64.7	17.6	17.6
Other	140	61.4	25.0	13.6
Gypsy and Traveller	66	62.1	19.7	18.2

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Percentage of perceived impact on health from doing more exercise		
		Very big	Fairly big	Small/none
British	12,431	48.9	38.9	12.1
Student	561	58.1	29.9	11.9
Refugee/asylum	61	65.6	8.2	26.2
Short-term working	64	53.1	29.7	17.2
Long-term working	378	57.4	29.4	13.2
Other	133	61.7	22.6	15.8

1.32   Social Capital

1.32.1   Length of residence

Group	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by length of time living in area (years)				
		0 – 1.9	2 – 4.9	5 – 9.9	10 – 24.9	25+
Main study (Hull)	13,134	13.1	12.9	14.9	30.1	29.0
Non-British White	275	42.2	36.4	13.8	5.5	2.2
Mixed	52	34.6	26.9	15.4	23.1	0.0
Indian	57	36.8	24.6	21.1	12.3	5.3
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	62	24.2	19.4	21.0	35.5	0.0
African	107	40.2	36.4	13.1	9.3	0.9
Chinese	194	81.4	11.9	3.1	3.1	0.5
Arab	34	35.3	47.1	11.8	5.9	0.0
Other	138	47.8	26.1	16.7	5.8	3.6
Gypsy and Traveller	68	13.2	2.9	13.2	47.1	23.5

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by length of time living in area (years)				
		0 – 1.9	2 – 4.9	5 – 9.9	10 – 24.9	25+
British	12,677	11.7	12.4	15.0	31.3	29.6
Student	543	77.0	17.3	3.3	2.0	0.4
Refugee/asylum	57	38.6	36.8	21.1	3.5	0.0
Short-term working	64	65.6	25.0	7.8	1.6	0.0
Long-term working	379	30.6	42.5	21.9	4.2	0.8
Other	141	32.6	34.8	16.3	13.5	2.8

1.32.2   Local health services

Group	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents rating local health services				
		Very good	Good	Average	Poor	Very poor
Main study (Hull)	12,518	17.2	46.1	30.6	4.4	1.7
Non-British White	236	11.0	47.9	28.4	8.1	4.7
Mixed	48	8.3	54.2	29.2	8.3	0.0
Indian	49	24.5	28.6	40.8	2.0	4.1
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	57	7.0	49.1	38.6	5.3	0.0
African	96	13.5	65.6	17.7	3.1	0.0
Chinese	160	10.6	40.0	43.1	5.0	1.3
Arab	32	18.8	28.1	40.6	9.4	3.1
Other	112	7.1	41.1	43.8	4.5	3.6
Gypsy and Traveller	70	31.4	45.7	18.6	2.9	1.4

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents rating local health services				
		Very good	Good	Average	Poor	Very poor
British	12,154	17.1	46.5	30.5	4.3	1.6
Student	401	11.7	43.1	37.9	5.2	2.0
Refugee/asylum	51	33.3	35.3	25.5	3.9	2.0
Short-term working	57	12.3	49.1	22.8	12.3	3.5
Long-term working	340	12.4	38.5	37.1	8.2	3.8
Other	131	16.8	54.2	23.7	4.6	0.8

1.32.3   Percentage with access to the internet

Group	Number of respondents	Percentage with access to the internet
Main study (Hull)	13,107	80.8
Non-British White	276	95.3
Mixed	54	94.4
Indian	58	94.8
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	65	87.7
African	111	98.2
Chinese	196	99.0
Arab	36	97.2
Other	141	95.0
Gypsy and Traveller	68	64.7

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Percentage with access to the internet
British	12,649	80.5
Student	559	99.5
Refugee/asylum	63	95.2
Short-term working	63	88.9
Long-term working	384	96.6
Other	145	93.1

1.32.4   Graffiti or vandalism

Group	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by degree of problem of graffiti or vandalism			
		Very big problem	Fairly big problem	Minor problem	Not a problem
Main study (Hull)	11753	4.0	13.9	50.1	31.9
Non-British White	223	4.9	11.2	37.2	46.6
Mixed	42	7.1	26.2	35.7	31.0
Indian	41	7.3	22.0	34.1	36.6
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	52	3.8	11.5	44.2	40.4
African	89	1.1	9.0	34.8	55.1
Chinese	128	9.4	12.5	48.4	29.7
Arab	22	4.5	22.7	45.5	27.3
Other	100	7.0	18.0	43.0	32.0
Gypsy and Traveller	66	9.1	6.1	10.6	74.2

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by degree of problem of graffiti or vandalism			
		Very big problem	Fairly big problem	Minor problem	Not a problem
British	11460	4.0	13.9	50.2	32.0
Student	335	6.3	11.9	43.0	38.8
Refugee/asylum	41	19.5	19.5	29.3	31.7
Short-term working	52	7.7	13.5	30.8	48.1
Long-term working	328	5.2	14.3	39.3	41.2
Other	101	4.0	15.8	36.6	43.6

1.32.5   Verbal or physical threat

Group	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by degree of problem of verbal or physical threat or aggression			
		Very big problem	Fairly big problem	Minor problem	Not a problem
Main study (Hull)	11485	3.9	13.1	36.9	46.2
Non-British White	209	6.2	16.3	34.0	43.5
Mixed	40	10.0	20.0	32.5	37.5
Indian	40	10.0	17.5	32.5	40.0
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	52	5.8	13.5	46.2	34.6
African	93	5.4	9.7	30.1	54.8
Chinese	132	12.1	15.9	41.7	30.3
Arab	23	13.0	26.1	21.7	39.1
Other	103	9.7	20.4	39.8	30.1
Gypsy and Traveller	67	6.0	3.0	13.4	77.6

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by degree of problem of verbal or physical threat or aggression			
		Very big problem	Fairly big problem	Minor problem	Not a problem
British	11194	3.7	12.9	36.8	46.6
Student	341	9.7	13.5	42.2	34.6
Refugee/asylum	45	15.6	22.2	24.4	37.8
Short-term working	49	4.1	18.4	32.7	44.9
Long-term working	313	9.9	17.3	37.1	35.8
Other	108	7.4	21.3	22.2	49.1

1.32.6 Crime

Group	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by degree of problem of crime			
		Very big problem	Fairly big problem	Minor problem	Not a problem
Main study (Hull)	11003	6.5	21.6	52.7	19.2
Non-British White	196	7.1	24.0	37.8	31.1
Mixed	41	14.6	24.4	36.6	24.4
Indian	37	10.8	24.3	27.0	37.8
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	50	6.0	14.0	54.0	26.0
African	88	5.7	13.6	36.4	44.3
Chinese	133	18.8	15.0	33.8	32.3
Arab	22	13.6	13.6	54.5	18.2
Other	94	17.0	22.3	37.2	23.4
Gypsy and Traveller	67	7.5	3.0	14.9	74.6

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by degree of problem of crime			
		Very big problem	Fairly big problem	Minor problem	Not a problem
British	10736	6.2	21.6	52.8	19.4
Student	333	15.0	15.0	36.6	33.3
Refugee/asylum	44	22.7	18.2	36.4	22.7
Short-term working	47	10.6	19.1	38.3	31.9
Long-term working	288	10.1	22.2	41.3	26.4
Other	95	14.7	17.9	34.7	32.6

1.32.7 *Feelings of safety in local area during day-time*

Group	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by feelings of safety when walking alone in area during daytime				
		Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Never goes out
Main study (Hull)	12,778	43.0	45.1	8.1	2.4	1.4
Non-British White	251	42.2	43.0	10.8	3.2	0.8
Mixed	50	44.0	46.0	6.0	4.0	0.0
Indian	54	29.6	55.6	11.1	1.9	1.9
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	60	25.0	61.7	13.3	0.0	0.0
African	103	43.7	45.6	5.8	4.9	0.0
Chinese	170	32.4	50.6	14.7	2.4	0.0
Arab	32	40.6	40.6	15.6	0.0	3.1
Other	124	37.1	49.2	11.3	1.6	0.8
Gypsy and Traveller	70	65.7	17.1	7.1	7.1	2.9

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by feelings of safety when walking alone in area during daytime				
		Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Never goes out
British	12,395	43.2	45.0	7.9	2.4	1.4
Student	439	38.0	48.5	11.2	1.8	0.5
Refugee/asylum	53	43.4	39.6	13.2	1.9	1.9
Short-term working	60	36.7	46.7	10.0	3.3	3.3
Long-term working	361	40.2	44.9	11.1	3.0	0.8
Other	136	47.8	38.2	11.0	2.9	0.0

1.32.8 Feelings of safety in local area after dark

Group	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by feelings of safety when walking alone in area after dark				
		Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Never goes out
Main study (Hull)	12,645	13.2	39.1	27.0	11.4	9.4
Non-British White	249	12.9	34.5	26.5	21.7	4.4
Mixed	47	12.8	40.4	34.0	8.5	4.3
Indian	55	12.7	30.9	40.0	10.9	5.5
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	58	6.9	43.1	34.5	12.1	3.4
African	102	22.5	47.1	17.6	11.8	1.0
Chinese	169	6.5	42.0	42.0	7.1	2.4
Arab	32	15.6	31.3	28.1	9.4	15.6
Other	122	18.0	40.2	27.9	7.4	6.6
Gypsy and Traveller	68	42.6	11.8	7.4	17.6	20.6

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by feelings of safety when walking alone in area after dark				
		Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Never goes out
British	12,265	13.2	39.0	26.9	11.4	9.4
Student	437	12.6	42.8	33.6	8.9	2.1
Refugee/asylum	50	20.0	34.0	20.0	18.0	8.0
Short-term working	59	20.3	22.0	28.8	22.0	6.8
Long-term working	357	12.9	34.5	31.1	16.0	5.6
Other	135	15.6	42.2	15.6	17.0	9.6

1.32.9 Well informed about local area

Group	Number and percentage of survey respondents by whether survey respondent feels well informed about local area					
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
	N	N	N	%	%	%
Main study (Hull)	5,467	4,515	2,572	43.5	36.0	20.5
Non-British White	79	80	95	31.1	31.5	37.4
Mixed	18	16	17	35.3	31.4	33.3
Indian	22	15	18	40.0	27.3	32.7
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	24	11	24	40.7	18.6	40.7
African	35	43	22	35.0	43.0	22.0
Chinese	38	45	86	22.5	26.6	50.9
Arab	5	8	19	15.6	25.0	59.4
Other	37	33	54	29.8	26.6	43.5
Gypsy and Traveller	27	37	7	38.0	52.1	9.9

Status in UK	Number and percentage of survey respondents by whether survey respondent feels well informed about local area					
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
	N	N	N	%	%	%
British	5,360	4,397	2,423	44.0	36.1	19.9
Student	118	135	186	26.9	30.8	42.4
Refugee/asylum	13	14	27	24.1	25.9	50.0
Short-term working	13	24	22	22.0	40.7	37.3
Long-term working	106	116	140	29.3	32.0	38.7
Other	46	34	56	33.8	25.0	41.2

1.32.10   *Influence local decisions*

Group	Number and percentage of survey respondents by whether survey respondent feels they can influence local decisions					
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
	N	N	N	%	%	%
Main study (Hull)	1,999	6,798	3,730	16.0	54.3	29.8
Non-British White	28	107	119	11.0	42.1	46.9
Mixed	7	27	17	13.7	52.9	33.3
Indian	9	14	32	16.4	25.5	58.2
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	8	21	30	13.6	35.6	50.8
African	27	46	28	26.7	45.5	27.7
Chinese	14	83	73	8.2	48.8	42.9
Arab	4	15	13	12.5	46.9	40.6
Other	15	44	63	12.3	36.1	51.6
Gypsy and Traveller	12	49	9	17.1	70.0	12.9

Status in UK	Number and percentage of survey respondents by whether survey respondent feels they can influence local decisions					
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
	N	N	N	%	%	%
British	1,960	6,642	3,546	16.1	54.7	29.2
Student	42	199	200	9.5	45.1	45.4
Refugee/asylum	9	17	27	17.0	32.1	50.9
Short-term working	7	27	26	11.7	45.0	43.3
Long-term working	47	150	166	12.9	41.3	45.7
Other	23	44	69	16.9	32.4	50.7

1.32.11   Involved in local organisations

Group	Number and percentage of survey respondents by involvement in local organisations in last three years		
	Yes	No	Yes
	N	N	%
Main study (Hull)	945	11,593	7.5
Non-British White	14	235	5.6
Mixed	5	44	10.2
Indian	5	50	9.1
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	4	55	6.8
African	20	79	20.2
Chinese	6	162	3.6
Arab	1	31	3.1
Other	9	113	7.4
Gypsy and Traveller	3	66	4.3

Status in UK	Number and percentage of survey respondents by involvement in local organisations in last three years		
	Yes	No	Yes
	N	N	%
British	925	11,237	7.6
Student	19	419	4.3
Refugee/asylum	9	44	17.0
Short-term working	3	57	5.0
Long-term working	23	335	6.4
Other	15	115	11.5

1.32.12 Action taken to solve a local problem

Group	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents 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 study (Hull)	12,499	32.9	9.0	50.5	7.5
Non-British White	241	23.2	6.6	58.1	12.0
Mixed	49	26.5	8.2	57.1	8.2
Indian	53	20.8	3.8	67.9	7.5
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	57	12.3	12.3	59.6	15.8
African	99	20.2	2.0	65.7	12.1
Chinese	164	13.4	14.0	61.0	11.6
Arab	30	30.0	3.3	53.3	13.3
Other	118	24.6	11.0	58.5	5.9
Gypsy and Traveller	71	12.7	2.8	84.5	0.0

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents 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	12,141	33.2	9.0	50.3	7.5
Student	427	14.3	9.8	63.0	12.9
Refugee/asylum	53	35.8	3.8	58.5	1.9
Short-term working	59	15.3	8.5	69.5	6.8
Long-term working	351	23.4	10.0	57.5	9.1
Other	122	32.0	11.5	48.4	8.2

1.32.13 Trust

Group	Number of respondents	Number of survey respondents by trust of people in neighbourhood			
		Most people	Many people	A few people	No trust
Main study (Hull)	11,563	35.8	23.4	35.4	5.4
Non-British White	186	19.9	22.6	44.6	12.9
Mixed	42	21.4	16.7	47.6	14.3
Indian	43	37.2	18.6	37.2	7.0
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	44	34.1	20.5	38.6	6.8
African	76	35.5	18.4	35.5	10.5
Chinese	133	34.6	30.8	30.1	4.5
Arab	29	31.0	34.5	27.6	6.9
Other	104	23.1	24.0	43.3	9.6
Gypsy and Traveller	64	65.6	14.1	9.4	10.9

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Number of survey respondents by trust of people in neighbourhood			
		Most people	Many people	A few people	No trust
British	11,256	36.3	23.1	35.2	5.4
Student	359	25.6	33.1	33.1	8.1
Refugee/asylum	38	21.1	23.7	42.1	13.2
Short-term working	41	17.1	12.2	48.8	22.0
Long-term working	282	20.9	24.8	44.0	10.3
Other	108	28.7	25.9	38.9	6.5

1.32.14 Neighbourliness

Group	Number and percentage of survey respondents by whether survey respondent feels neighbours look out for each other					
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
	N	N	N	%	%	%
Main study (Hull)	7,561	2,745	2,383	59.6	21.6	18.8
Non-British White	84	60	104	33.9	24.2	41.9
Mixed	21	14	15	42.0	28.0	30.0
Indian	27	8	20	49.1	14.5	36.4
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	21	12	25	36.2	20.7	43.1
African	40	20	42	39.2	19.6	41.2
Chinese	62	41	66	36.7	24.3	39.1
Arab	13	12	7	40.6	37.5	21.9
Other	45	27	52	36.3	21.8	41.9
Gypsy and Traveller	56	7	7	80.0	10.0	10.0

Status in UK	Number and percentage of survey respondents by whether survey respondent feels neighbours look out for each other					
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
	N	N	N	%	%	%
British	7,422	2,625	2,263	60.3	21.3	18.4
Student	144	112	182	32.9	25.6	41.6
Refugee/asylum	11	19	22	21.2	36.5	42.3
Short-term working	21	17	22	35.0	28.3	36.7
Long-term working	137	94	128	38.2	26.2	35.7
Other	61	26	45	46.2	19.7	34.1

1.32.15 *Frequency of talking to family, friends and neighbours*

Group	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by frequency of speaking to family, friends and neighbours (most frequently talked to group)			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly or bi-monthly	Rarely/not in last year
Main study (Hull)	13,163	76.8	21.9	1.1	0.2
Non-British White	270	75.6	22.6	1.1	0.7
Mixed	53	75.5	17.0	5.7	1.9
Indian	58	86.2	13.8	0.0	0.0
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	61	72.1	24.6	1.6	1.6
African	106	66.0	30.2	1.9	1.9
Chinese	191	81.2	18.3	0.5	0.0
Arab	35	68.6	28.6	2.9	0.0
Other	136	77.2	20.6	0.7	1.5
Gypsy and Traveller	71	93.0	7.0	0.0	0.0

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by frequency of speaking to family, friends and neighbours (most frequently talked to group)			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly or bi-monthly	Rarely/not in last year
British	12,702	77.1	21.7	1.1	0.2
Student	550	80.4	18.4	0.7	0.5
Refugee/asylum	58	72.4	25.9	1.7	0.0
Short-term working	64	70.3	20.3	9.4	0.0
Long-term working	378	68.5	28.8	1.9	0.8
Other	136	72.8	25.0	2.2	0.0

1.32.16   *Number of close relatives or friends who live nearby*

Group	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by number of close relatives or friends who live nearby			
		None	One or two	Three or four	Five or more
Main study (Hull)	13,078	17.0	34.6	22.8	25.6
Non-British White	265	16.6	35.5	24.9	23.0
Mixed	52	21.2	42.3	23.1	13.5
Indian	58	25.9	31.0	22.4	20.7
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	61	18.0	36.1	26.2	19.7
African	103	32.0	38.8	13.6	15.5
Chinese	190	15.3	31.1	24.7	28.9
Arab	34	41.2	29.4	17.6	11.8
Gypsy and Traveller	136	8.5	16.9	8.5	66.2

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by number of close relatives or friends who live nearby			
		None	One or two	Three or four	Five or more
British	12,629	16.7	34.5	22.7	26.1
Student	543	19.7	30.2	22.3	27.8
Refugee/asylum	57	31.6	45.6	12.3	10.5
Short-term working	64	21.9	40.6	21.9	15.6
Long-term working	372	22.6	37.6	25.0	14.8
Other	135	27.4	32.6	17.8	22.2

1.32.17   Help at home available if ill in bed

Group	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by whether there was someone to help at home if survey respondent was ill in bed		
		Yes	No	Don't know
Main study (Hull)	13,109	86.1	4.5	9.4
Non-British White	268	86.6	5.2	8.2
Mixed	52	82.7	5.8	11.5
Indian	57	70.2	7.0	22.8
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	61	78.7	1.6	19.7
African	105	85.7	2.9	11.4
Chinese	190	81.1	6.8	12.1
Arab	35	80.0	5.7	14.3
Other	136	83.1	4.4	12.5
Gypsy and Traveller	69	98.6	0.0	1.4

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by whether there was someone to help at home if survey respondent was ill in bed		
		Yes	No	Don't know
British	12,654	86.3	4.3	9.4
Student	546	81.7	6.6	11.7
Refugee/asylum	57	77.2	10.5	12.3
Short-term working	64	76.6	14.1	9.4
Long-term working	377	84.9	5.3	9.8
Other	137	83.9	5.1	10.9

1.32.18   Person asked to help if ill in bed and need help at home

Group	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents 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 study (Hull)	13,553	58.6	34.9	65.7	48.6	22.5	6.3	15.2
Non-British White	293	61.8	37.9	39.6	57.3	15.7	8.2	14.3
Mixed	55	45.5	47.3	56.4	60.0	16.4	7.3	10.9
Indian	62	53.2	32.3	30.6	54.8	21.0	8.1	19.4
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	72	54.2	50.0	41.7	44.4	12.5	6.9	16.7
African	119	43.7	39.5	42.0	60.5	22.7	15.1	7.6
Chinese	207	25.6	51.2	32.9	74.4	14.5	11.1	15.5
Arab	40	50.0	40.0	22.5	47.5	10.0	5.0	7.5
Other	152	43.4	42.1	36.2	64.5	15.8	5.9	11.2
Gypsy and Traveller	72	52.8	38.9	80.6	69.4	55.6	2.8	0.0

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents 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	12,916	59.3	35.6	67.6	48.9	23.2	6.2	15.6
Student	576	29.9	50.0	33.2	74.1	16.1	10.2	14.8
Refugee/asylum	68	47.1	23.5	20.6	42.6	16.2	5.9	7.4
Short-term working	65	63.1	49.2	47.7	64.6	23.1	10.8	13.8
Long-term working	389	75.6	34.7	43.7	59.6	17.7	9.5	13.9
Other	151	64.2	33.1	37.7	55.6	17.9	13.2	4.6

1.32.19 Number of people to turn to in a serious crisis

Group	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by number of people to turn to in a crisis					
		None	1 – 2	3 – 5	6 – 9	10 – 14	15+
Main study (Hull)	12724	1.9	12.2	32.0	22.2	17.3	14.4
Non-British White	255	3.1	23.1	40.4	15.3	10.2	7.8
Mixed	46	4.3	8.7	32.6	17.4	23.9	13.0
Indian	52	5.8	19.2	44.2	3.8	9.6	17.3
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	54	7.4	14.8	40.7	16.7	13.0	7.4
African	96	2.1	26.0	36.5	17.7	12.5	5.2
Chinese	186	4.3	18.8	44.6	8.6	13.4	10.2
Arab	34	2.9	38.2	38.2	5.9	5.9	8.8
Other	129	4.7	17.1	47.3	10.9	6.2	14.0
Gypsy and Traveller	71	4.2	5.6	11.3	5.6	11.3	62.0

Status in UK	Number of respondents	Percentage of survey respondents by number of people to turn to in a crisis					
		None	1 – 2	3 – 5	6 – 9	10 – 14	15+
British	12300	1.7	11.9	31.5	22.4	17.6	14.9
Student	528	4.5	17.0	44.1	13.3	10.6	10.4
Refugee/asylum	50	6.0	34.0	38.0	6.0	14.0	2.0
Short-term working	61	9.8	21.3	41.0	13.1	9.8	4.9
Long-term working	360	4.2	25.3	42.5	12.2	9.2	6.7
Other	123	0.8	28.5	37.4	9.8	12.2	11.4

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All Hull's Health and Wellbeing Survey questionnaires and reports are available at: www.hulljsna.com

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Further Information

For further information on this survey and other surveys, and more information about Hull and health inequalities, as well as other publications and documents produced by the Public Health Intelligence team at Hull City Council (previously at Hull Teaching Primary Care Trust / NHS Hull), please visit our website: www.hulljsna.com or contact us at publichealthintelligence@hullcc.gov.uk