

# **Social Capital Survey Report**

## **Hull 2009**

**Public Health Intelligence team, Hull City Council**  
(who were at NHS Hull at the time of this research)

**November 2010**



TOGETHER WE CARE



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# 1 Executive Summary

- The aim of the 2009 Social Capital Survey was to examine social capital, health status and health related behaviour in a representative sample of Hull's young person and adult population (16 years and over).
- There are numerous 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'<sup>1</sup>. Citizenship, neighbourliness, trust and shared values, community involvement, volunteering and social networks are important features of social life. This concept is important for public health because, if it can be shown that different levels of social capital impact on health then public health action should develop at community or neighbourhood level rather than its more traditional focus on individual behaviour and choice.
- 4,057 responses from Hull residents aged 16 and over were analysed in the 2009 Social Capital Survey, of which 48% were men, 52% were women and 96% were White. The survey sample was representative of Hull's population in terms of age, gender, geographical distribution and deprivation.
- Median self-reported health score for men and women was 80 (out of 100), with the median highest for those aged 16-34 (85) and lowest for those aged 75+ (70) with the median remaining at 80 for each area committee, locality and deprivation quintile. 61.5% of men and 54.6% of women reported perfect health on the EuroQol.<sup>2</sup> As age and deprivation increased, more respondents had poorer EuroQol scores.
- 19.3% of men and 31% of women reported that they never drank alcohol. 8.7% of men and 3.8% of women drank alcohol every day. Men drank alcohol more frequently than women and frequent alcohol consumption was more prevalent amongst older age groups (55-64 and 65-74) and in the 2 least deprived quintiles<sup>3</sup>
- 24.2% of men and 17.4% of women exceeded recommended drinking levels in the past 7 days. Young men and women were more likely to exceed limits.

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<sup>1</sup> Putnam, 1993

<sup>2</sup> A general health measure derived from several questions

<sup>3</sup> Quintiles are fifths. Deprivation score has been calculated for each small area within Hull. The 20% of small areas with the highest scores comprise the 'most deprived' quintile and the 20% of small areas with the lowest deprivation score comprise the 'least deprived quintile'.

- Smoking prevalence was 32.7%, broadly similar between men and women. Smoking prevalence was greatest in Riverside West area (45.3%) and lowest in West area (22.9%). Prevalence was highest amongst the most deprived quintile (45.3%). Heaviest smokers (at least 20 cigarettes per day) were aged 55-64 (45.7% of smokers).
- 63.6% of survey respondents were either overweight or obese, peaking in those aged 55-64 (76%). The highest proportion of obesity was found in those aged 45-54 (36%). The least deprived quintile had the greatest proportion of obese or overweight respondents (65%).
- Quitting smoking was considered to be the lifestyle change with the greatest impact with 78.1% rating this as having a very big effect. Reducing alcohol levels had the lowest proportion of responses stating that it would have a very big effect (57.9%).
- Three-quarters of respondents had access to the internet with access decreasing with age and with deprivation.
- Less than half of survey respondents were in paid employment (46%). More men than women were in paid employment (51% v 42%). Employment increased as deprivation decreased. Around half of those not working were retired. 45% of those aged 16-24 and not in paid employment were in full-time education. North Carr had the greatest proportion who were either long-term sick and disabled or unemployed.
- Two-thirds of households who answered questions on income had a household income of £20,000 or less. East locality and Wyke area committee had greater proportions of household incomes in excess of £20,000.
- Median length of residence in the area was 15 years, greater in West and East area committees and shorter in North Carr (Kings Park) and Wyke. 89% of respondents stated that they enjoyed living in their area with 95% of people in West area committee and 95% of people in the least deprived quintile stating this, compared to 83% in Riverside West and in the most deprived quintile.
- The most trusted (either a great deal or a fair amount) local organisations were health (87%) and schools (84%) and the least trusted local organisation was the council (47%)
- Half of all respondents trusted most people in their neighbourhood increasing with age and decreasing with deprivation. West area was the most trusting (61% trusting most people in their neighbourhood) compared to 38% in Riverside West.

- Only 1.6% of respondents felt very unsafe when walking alone in the daytime. 51% of respondents felt safe walking alone in their area after dark although there was a substantial gender difference (68% of men and 36% of women). 60% of those aged 75+ reported that they would never go out after dark. Those in the least deprived quintile felt safest, 62%, compared to the most deprived quintile (39%). 93% of respondents felt safe alone at home at night-time. More respondents in the least deprived quintile felt safe compared to the most deprived quintile (97% compared to 86%).
- 63% of respondents felt that they were well informed about things affecting their area, rising with age. West locality residents felt most informed as did those in the least deprived quintile.
- 35% of respondents felt that they could influence decisions affecting their area. Those in the oldest and youngest age groups were least likely to believe that they could influence decisions affecting their area.
- One in ten respondents had been involved in a local organisation over the past 3 years, increasing with age. This was more prevalent in West locality, including 19% of Wyke area committee respondents. This was least prevalent in the most deprived quintile (9%).
- 94% of respondents had at least one person they could ask for help from if they were ill in bed. The lowest proportion by age was in those aged 75+ (91%) and lower proportions were reported by those in the more deprived quintiles. 1% of respondents reported that they had nobody to turn to for comfort and support in a serious crisis with this proportion rising with age. The two most deprived quintiles also had greater proportions with nobody to turn to (2%).
- Over half of respondents spoke to non-household family members on most days with more women (68%) than men (51%) doing so. Respondents from North and East localities (both 63%) spoke on most days more than respondents from West locality (55%). Over half of respondents also spoke to non-household friends on most days. This was more frequent within younger respondents – 80% of those aged 16-24 compared to 45% of those aged 75+. More women (60%) than men (54%) communicated on most days via text, e-mail, social networking etc with the greater proportion found in those aged 16-24 (85%) compared to 17% of those aged 75+.
- A number of interesting trends were observed when comparing these results to the results of previous surveys. For example, those who reported that they trust most people in their neighbourhood has risen



from 21% in 2004 to 49.5% in 2009. Those who contact non-household friends on most days has risen from 34% in 2004 to 60% in 2009. The percentage of female respondents who reported that they never go out alone in their neighbourhood at night-time has increased from 11% in 2004 to nearly 30% in 2009.

- Findings from this survey may be used to help improve / redefine services across all sectors (health, local authority, police etc –for example, differences in feelings of safety, different levels of trust towards certain organisations) to reduce the impact of any inequalities, and to improve services for all. For example, findings from the social capital section of the 2007 Health & Lifestyle survey were shared with other agencies to address issues of resident's feelings of safety in Hull.
- A detailed set of data is available as a result of this survey covering a broad set of topic areas including lifestyle risk factors (such as smoking and alcohol consumption), neighbourhood indicators such as trust, safety, social and support networks, satisfaction with neighbourhood and involvement as well as household indicators such as income, tenure and employment / education status. Focus groups will be held to examine key findings in more depth and findings from these focus groups will be written up and shared in due course.
- Other survey analyses produced by the Public Health Intelligence team within Hull City Council (NHS Hull at the time of this research) can be found at [www.hulljsna.com](http://www.hulljsna.com).

## **2 Introduction**

On behalf of the Social Capital Steering Group, I am pleased to present the preliminary findings of this important research project considering Social Capital in Hull and its links with health. This follows previous reports on Social Capital in 2004 (as a stand-alone survey) and 2007 (as part of a wider Health and Wellbeing Survey)

We have now conducted detailed questionnaires with over 4,000 people in Hull which when combined with the previous two social capital surveys totals over 10,000 responses which can be used for more detailed statistical analysis to inform future policy decisions.

The 2009 data collection was undertaken by Information By Design. Set out in the following report and appendices are the preliminary findings from the data that will allow us to subsequently answer a number of research questions.

I would like to thank the contributors from the steering group (listed below) and I hope that all of you reading it will find it valuable, and will use the findings to have a more informed policy debate in Hull about the potential health benefits of Social Capital.

**Dr Andrew Taylor**

**Assistant Director, Public Health Intelligence, NHS Hull**

### **Steering Group Members**

Dr Andrew Taylor, NHS Hull

Simon Hunter, NHS Hull

Mandy Porter, NHS Hull

Robert Sheikh Iddenden, NHS Hull

Des Cooper, NHS Hull

Julie Shilitto, NHS Hull

Professor Geoff Green, Sheffield Hallam University

Nathan Turner, Hull City Council

Andrew Parkinson, Hull City Council

Alan McKenzie, Hull City Council

Soraya Kebaili, Information By Design

Kate Marshall, Information By Design

Derek Colquhoun, University of Hull

## 3 Background

The aim of the 2009 Social Capital survey (SC2009) was to examine social capital, health status and health related behaviour in a representative sample of Hull's young person and adult (16 years and over) population. In so doing, differences between various demographic, socio-economic and lifestyle factors can be examined. Any differences can be quantified, and the results will be used to help improve / redefine services to reduce the impact of any inequalities, and to improve services for all.

### 3.1 *Social Capital*

There are numerous 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'<sup>4</sup>. This concept is important for public health because, if it can be shown that different levels of social capital impact on health then public health action should develop at community or neighbourhood

#### 3.1.1 **Social Capital Constituents<sup>5</sup>**

Social capital is an 'umbrella term', whose main indicators tend to include:

- Social relationships and social support
- Formal and informal social networks
- Group memberships
- Community and civic engagement
- Norms and values
- Reciprocal activities (e.g. childcare arrangements)
- Levels of trust in others

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<sup>4</sup> Putnam, 1993

<sup>5</sup> Morgan & Swann, 2004

## 4 Methods

### 4.1 Survey sample & methodology

During 2009 a Social Capital survey, commissioned by the Public Health Intelligence team within NHS Hull (who are not at Hull City Council), was completed for Hull residents aged 16 and over with a target of 4,000 respondents in a quota sample by gender, age and area committee to be broadly representative of Hull's overall population. Questionnaires were completed on a 'face-to-face' interview basis. A total of 4,067 responses were received and following validation of postcodes, a total of 10 responses were excluded either due to incomplete or erroneous postcode (6) or non-Hull resident (4 – East Riding of Yorkshire). This resulted in a final dataset of 4,057 responses.

### 4.2 Data considerations

#### 4.2.1 Alcohol

The survey asked for the number of alcoholic drinks consumed in the last 7 days by type (and size) of drink. These were later converted to units as illustrated in **Table 4.1**. There were some differences from previous surveys in unit measurement following changes to the calculation of units<sup>6</sup> which will therefore require noting when making historic comparisons of alcohol consumption (see **Table 4.2**).

**Table 4.1: Alcohol units assumed for each type of drink – 2009 survey**

Type of drink	Size of drink	Units
Ordinary beer, lager or cider	Pint (586ml) or large bottle/can (500ml)	2.0
	Standard can (440ml)	1.5
	Small can/bottle (330ml)	1.1
Strong beer, lager or cider	Pint (586ml) or large bottle/can (500ml)	4.0
	Standard can (440ml)	3.0
	Small can/bottle (330ml)	2.3
Wine	Pub measure glass	2.0
	Large glass	3.0
	Bottle	9.0
Whisky, gin, sherry etc	Pub measure glass	1.0
	Home measure glass	1.4
Alcopops	Standard bottle	1.5

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<sup>6</sup> Information Centre, 2008

**Table 4.2: Changes to units of alcohol assumed for each type of alcoholic drink**

Type of drink	Size of drink	Units 2007	Units 2009
Strong beer, lager or cider	Pint	3	4
Wine	Glass (pub measure)	1.5	2

#### 4.2.2 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<sup>7</sup>, it is well known that both men and women, in general, overestimate their height and underestimate their weight. Therefore, it is difficult to compare the percentage of people classified as overweight or obese locally with those for England, because of these differences in the data collection method. In order to enable a more valid comparison, the self-reported heights and weights have been adjusted<sup>8</sup> to give an Adjusted BMI figure for each survey respondent. The effect of these changes is to increase the percentage of overweight and obese people in the local survey from 33.9% and 21.6% respectively to 37.3% and 26.3% (**Table 4.3**). For the rest of this report the Adjusted BMI figures will be used unless otherwise stated.

**Table 4.3: Adjustment of body mass index to take into account that height is overestimated and weight is underestimated when self-reported – changes in BMI categorisation**

Number of respondents		Body mass index (adjusted)				
		Under-weight	Desirable weight	Over-weight	Obese	Total
Body mass index (self-reported)	Under-weight	66	41	0	0	107
	Desirable weight	0	1,258	304	0	1,562
	Over-weight	0	0	1,097	176	1,273
	Obese	0	0	0	810	810
	Total	66	1,299	1,401	986	3,752

<sup>7</sup> A survey of 4,808 British men and women aged 35-76 which compared self-reported and measured height and weight (Spencer et al. 2002), found that height was overestimated by on average 1.23cm for men and 0.60cm for women, but the extent of the overestimation was greater in older men and women, shorter men and heavier women. They also found that weight was underestimated by on average 1.85kg for men and 1.40kg for women and the extent of the underestimation was greater in heavier men and women, but did not vary with age or height (although other studies have found that the elderly particularly underestimate their weight (Jalkanen et al. 1987; Kuczmarski et al. 2001))

<sup>8</sup> For simplicity the same difference was 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.

#### **4.2.3 Exercise**

The format by which respondents had to answer questions on differed between the 2007 and 2009 surveys which may result in differences in responses. Consequently any comparison between the 2 surveys should be treated with a degree of caution. In 2007 respondents were prompted to answer in categories of exercise (eg never, once or twice per week etc) whereas in 2009 this was open for respondents to state the number of times per week.

#### **4.2.4 Income**

Information was collected on household income and whether the figure provided was before or after tax (or “don’t know” or “rather not say”). Therefore, producing the number of people within each income band on the original categories is not really comparing like with like as some people stated their after tax income whereas others quoted their before tax income. An attempt was made to estimate the after tax income, but it was recognised that it could only be approximate as exact salary, and exact income tax and national insurance contributions were not known. Furthermore, some people did not specify whether the figure quoted was after tax or before tax. A more detailed methodology can be found in **Appendix C: Household Income Methodology** on **page 256**.

#### **4.3 Questionnaire content**

A copy of the questionnaire can be found in **Appendix B: Questionnaire** on **page 240**

#### **4.4 Measures of Health Status**

A range of measures of health status were used in the questionnaire.

- Question 7 (illness or disability which has lasted more than a month, and has limited activities in any way) is the same question used in the 2001 Census and previous health and wellbeing surveys, and the responses from the survey responders can be compared with the results from previous surveys and the Census for residents in Hull.
- EuroQoL (Question 8a to 8e) is ‘a standardised instrument for use as a measure of health outcomes. Applicable to a wide range of health conditions and treatments, it provides a simple descriptive profile and a single index value for health status.’<sup>9</sup>
- The Health Thermometer (Question 9) 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) (Question 10) measures “general mental health, including depression, anxiety, behavioural-emotional control, general positive affect” and is part of another health-related scoring measure (the SF36). The MHI ranges from 5 to 25 or from 0 to 100 for the transformed MHI with a high score denoting better mental health.

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<sup>9</sup> [www.euroqol.org](http://www.euroqol.org)

## 5 Demographics

### 5.1 Age and Gender

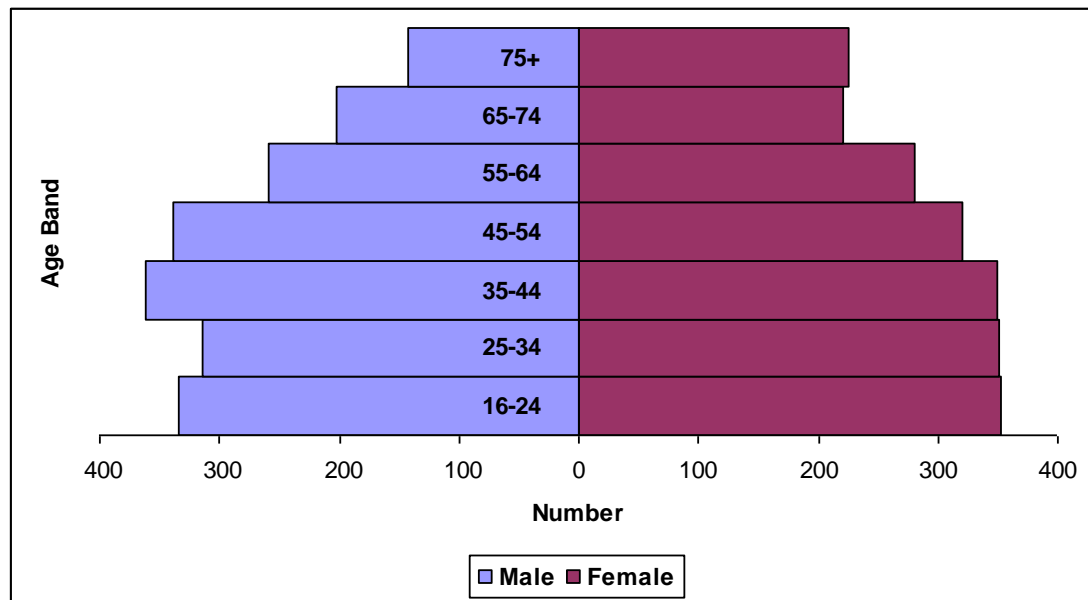
**Table 5.1** outlines the population structure of survey respondents. Males are slightly under-represented, making up 48.2% of the survey population, whereas they form 50.6% of the corresponding Hull population. Females are slightly over-represented, making up 51.8% of the survey population but 49.4% of the corresponding Hull population. The main survey under-representation (an absolute difference of more than 1%) is in those aged 25 - 34 years, while those aged 65 - 74 were over-represented using the same criteria.

**Table 5.1 Age and gender of survey respondents, with proportions in each age group (persons) for survey and Hull (October 2008)**

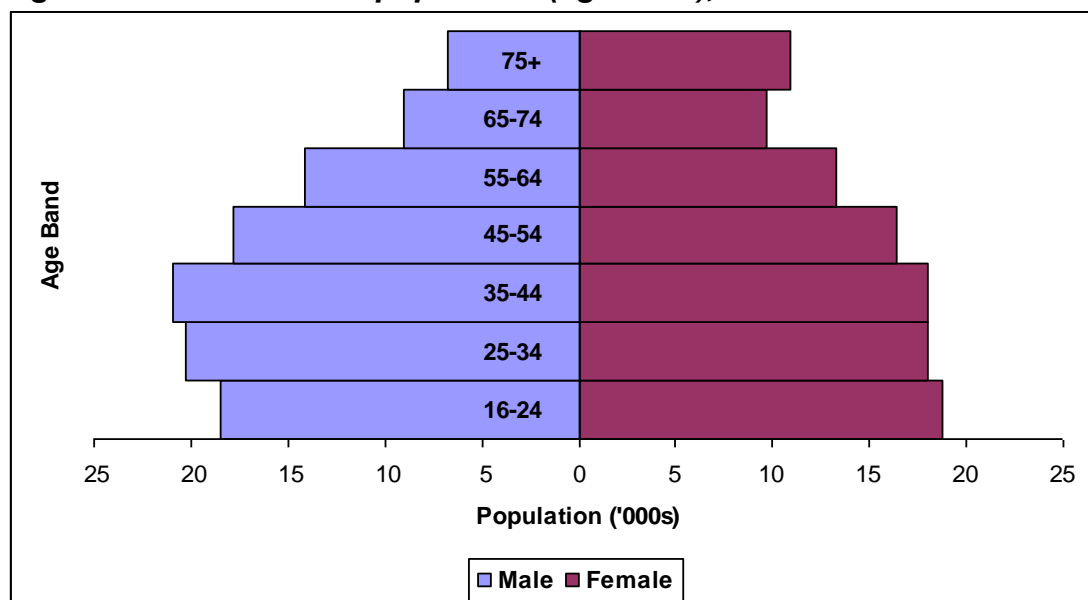
Age (years)	Gender				All	
	Males		Females		Survey	Hull
	n	%	n	%	%	%
16-24	334	8.2%	352	8.7%	16.9%	17.50%
25-34	314	7.7%	351	8.7%	16.4%	18.00%
35-44	362	8.9%	350	8.6%	17.6%	18.30%
45-54	339	8.4%	320	7.9%	16.3%	16.10%
55-64	259	6.4%	280	6.9%	13.3%	12.90%
65-74	203	5.0%	220	5.4%	10.4%	8.80%
75+	142	3.5%	226	5.6%	9.1%	8.30%
Not given	3		2			
<b>Totals</b>						
<b>Survey</b>	<b>1,956</b>	<b>48.21%</b>	<b>2,101</b>	<b>51.79%</b>	<b>4,057</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>107,483</b>	<b>50.60%</b>	<b>105,052</b>	<b>49.40%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>212,535</b>

**Figure 5.1 and Figure 5.2** show the population pyramids of survey respondents and the Hull October 2008 adult population, respectively. Among males, the most obvious under-representation appears in men aged 25-34 and 35-44. The main over-representation appears in men aged 65+. Among females the main under-representation occurs in women aged 25-34. The main over-representation is in women aged 65+.

**Figure 5.1: Survey respondent population pyramid**



**Figure 5.2: Hull resident population (aged 16+), October 2008**

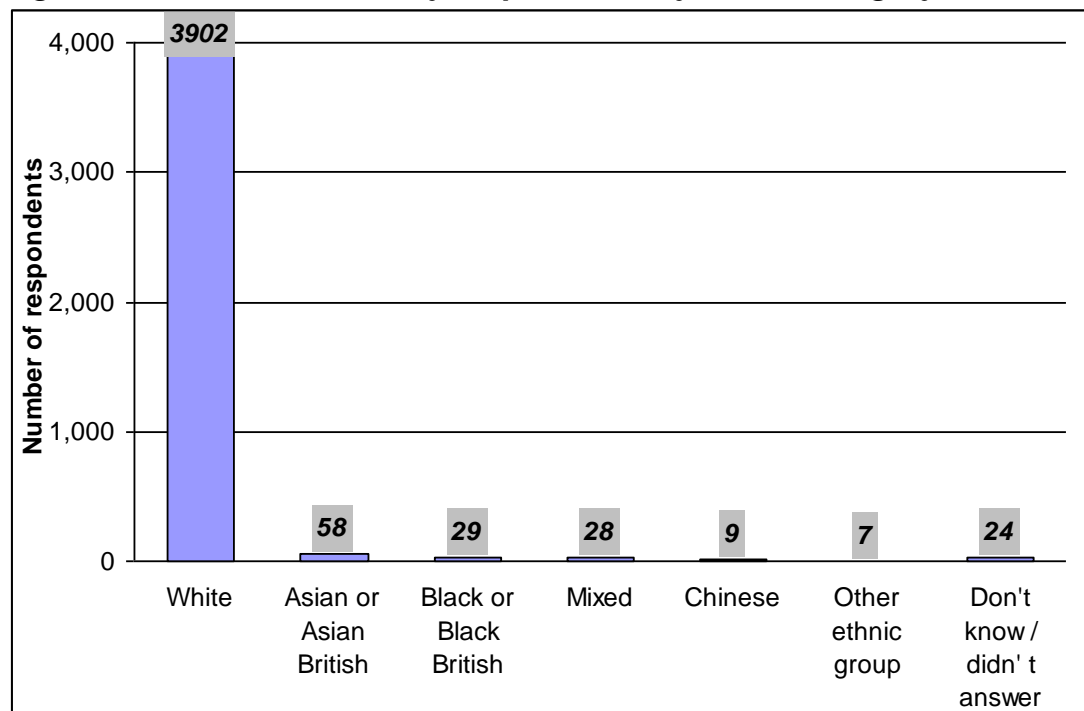




## 5.2 Ethnicity

**Figure 5.3** shows that an overwhelming majority of respondents were White (96.2%), with the next highest category being Asian / Asian British (1.4%). As can be seen in the chart below numbers of respondents who were non-White are minimal. It has been estimated that Hull's BME population is between 7-8%.<sup>10</sup>. A more detailed breakdown of ethnicity can be found in **section 19** on **page 233**.

**Figure 5.3: Number of survey respondents by ethnic category**

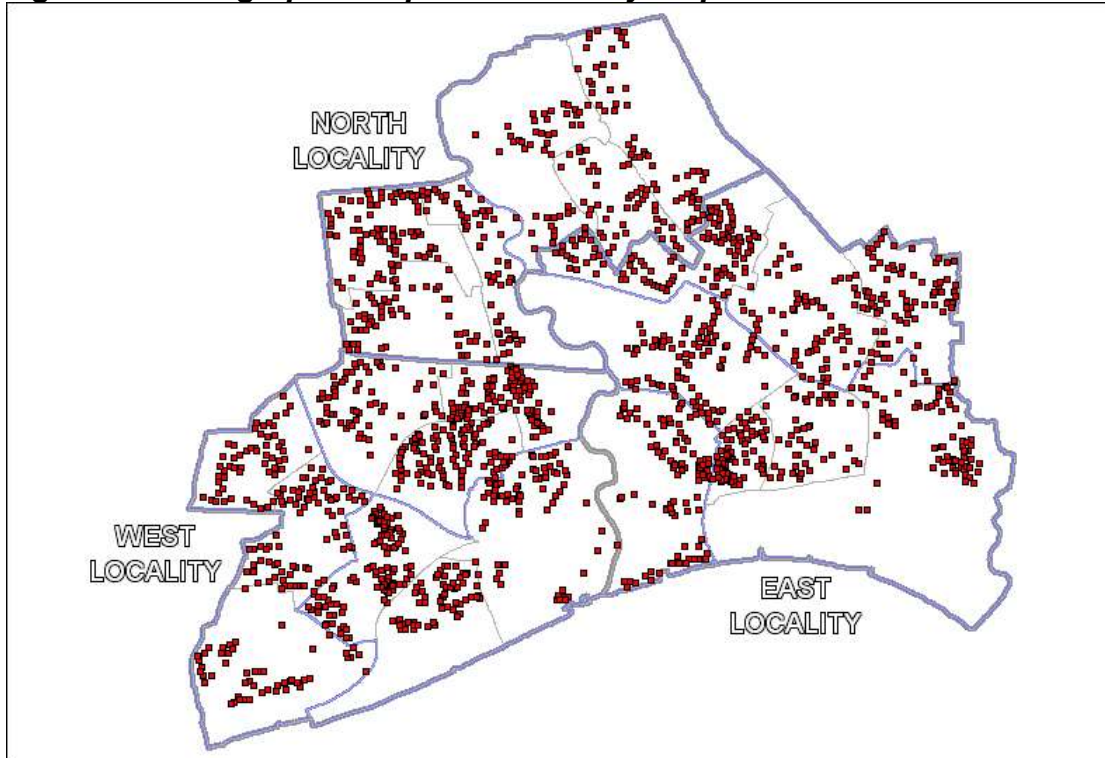


## 5.3 Geographical distribution

**Figure 5.4** illustrates the geographical spread of survey respondents. Each valid survey respondent was assigned to a ward, area committee area and locality within Hull on the basis of their postcode. Respondents were found from each ward (and hence area committee area and locality) in Hull, as expected given that geography was included in the quota. Indeed, there appears to be a reasonable distribution of survey responders across Hull. The points are plotted in relation to postcode (mid-point of the postcode area) and there may be more than one survey responder at any particular postcode.

<sup>10</sup> Hull BME Survey (2007)

**Figure 5.4: Geographical spread of survey respondents**



Looking at a breakdown by area, and comparing this with the Hull adult population (**Table 5.2**) we can see that the proportion of respondents by area was fairly similar for survey respondents and the Hull adult population. North locality was slightly under-represented (-1.1%) compared to East and West localities (+0.9% and +0.2% respectively). West area committee was most under-represented (-0.8%) and Wyke area committee the most over-represented (+1.5%).

**Table 5.2: Area committee area and locality of survey respondents and Hull adult population (October 2008)**

Area committee area/locality	Number (survey)	Proportion	
		Survey	Hull
North Carr	423	10.4	10.8
Northern	498	12.3	13.0
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>23.8</b>
East	607	15.0	14.5
Park	681	16.8	16.9
Riverside (East)	214	5.3	4.7
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,502</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>36.1</b>
Riverside (West)	552	13.6	14.0
West	520	12.8	13.6
Wyke	562	13.9	12.4
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,634</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>40.1</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,057</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

A similar comparison of local deprivation quintiles (**Table 5.3**) shows that the 2 most deprived quintiles (based on local quintiles of the IMD2007<sup>11</sup> applied to October 2008 residential population) were under-represented (17.2% and 18.2% respectively for the most deprived and second most deprived quintiles against 20.4% and 20.3% for each of these quintiles in Hull). The least deprived quintile was over-represented at 23.6% compared with 19.8%. The mid-quintile was also over-represented at 22.5% compared with 20.4%.

**Table 5.3: Deprivation quintile (Hull) of survey respondents**

Deprivation Quintile	Number	Proportion (%)	
		Survey	Hull
Most deprived	696	17.2	20.4
2	740	18.2	20.3
3	912	22.5	20.4
4	753	18.6	19.1
Least deprived	956	23.6	19.8

Whilst there are some differences between the demographic characteristics of the survey population compared to the Hull population, these are relatively minor. It is fair to say that the survey sample is therefore broadly representative of Hull's population.

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<sup>11</sup> Communities and Local Government (2007). Local quintiles used because all Hull wards are in the 2 most deprived quintiles nationally

## 6 Results

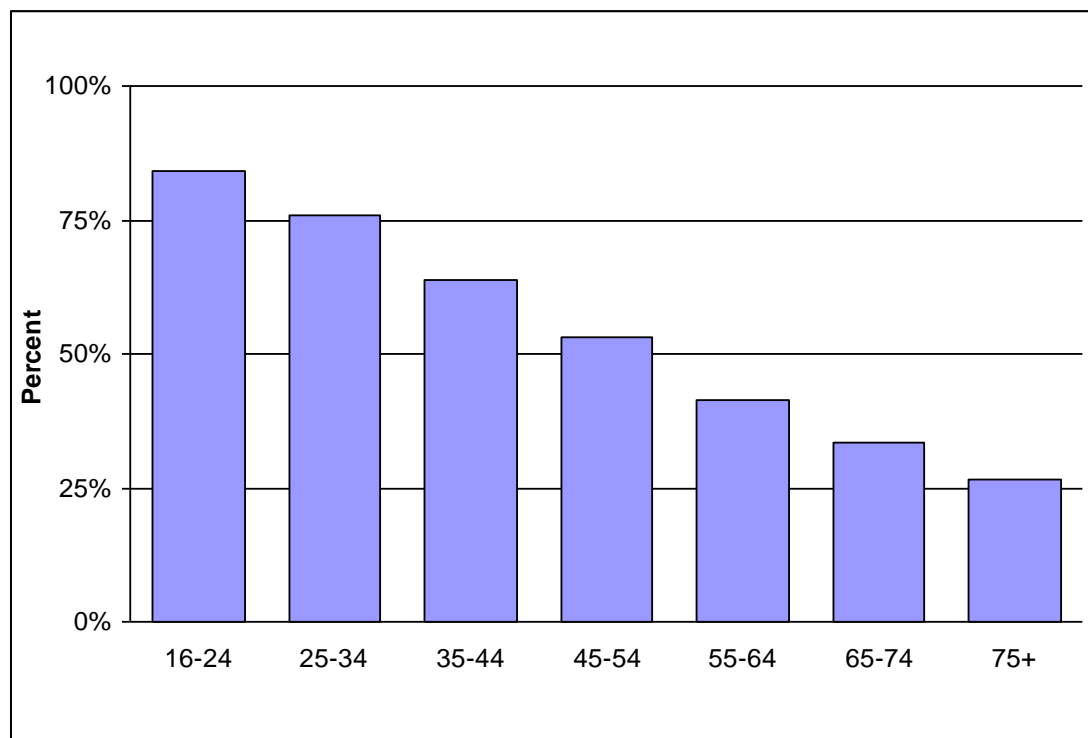
### 6.1 Health Status

#### 6.1.1 EuroQoL

The EuroQoL measures health-related quality of life. It produces a score derived from five questions rating mobility, self-care, the ability to perform usual activities, pain/discomfort and anxiety/depression. The resulting score ranges from negative values (extremely poor health-related quality of life) to the value of 1.0 (perfect health-related quality of life).

Over half of all respondents reported perfect health via the EuroQoL questions although the figure was slightly higher amongst men (61.5%) than women (54.6%). As with other measures of self-reported health in this survey, the proportion reporting excellent health decreased as age increased (see **Figure 6.1**) from 84.0% of those aged 16-24 years to 26.7% of those aged 75+.

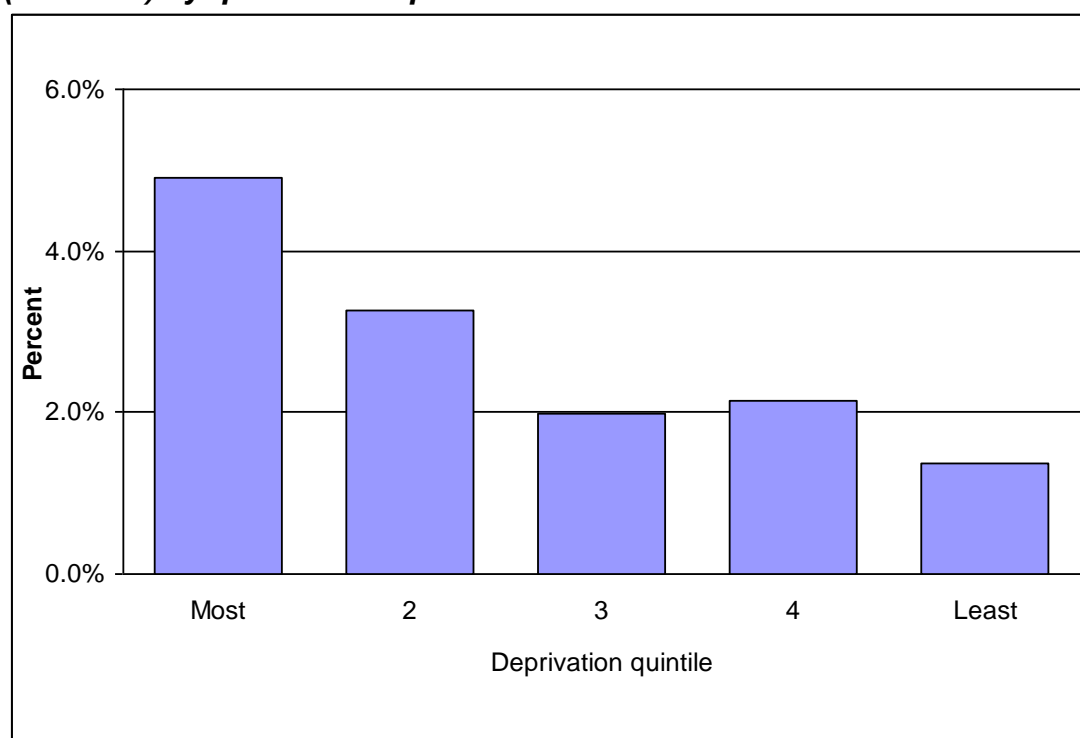
**Figure 6.1: Self-reported health status via EuroQoL questions – percentage of respondents reporting ‘perfect health’ (score 1.0) by age band**



There was little variation between localities with each locality having between 57.4%-58.6% of respondents reporting a maximum score of 1.0. Proportions across each other category were very equal.

A trend can be identified by quintile of deprivation when looking at EuroQoL scores. A greater proportion of respondents reported the lowest scores (under 0) as deprivation increases (4.9% in the most deprived quintile falling to 1.4% in the least deprived quintile – see **Figure 6.2**).

**Figure 6.2: Self-reported health status via EuroQol questions – percentage of respondents reporting lowest scores (i.e. poorest health) (score <0) by quintile of deprivation**



Tables of these data, plus those for each EuroQol attribute, broken down by gender, age, area committee area, and locality and deprivation quintile may be found in **section 10.6** starting on **page 122**.

### 6.1.2 Self-reported health status

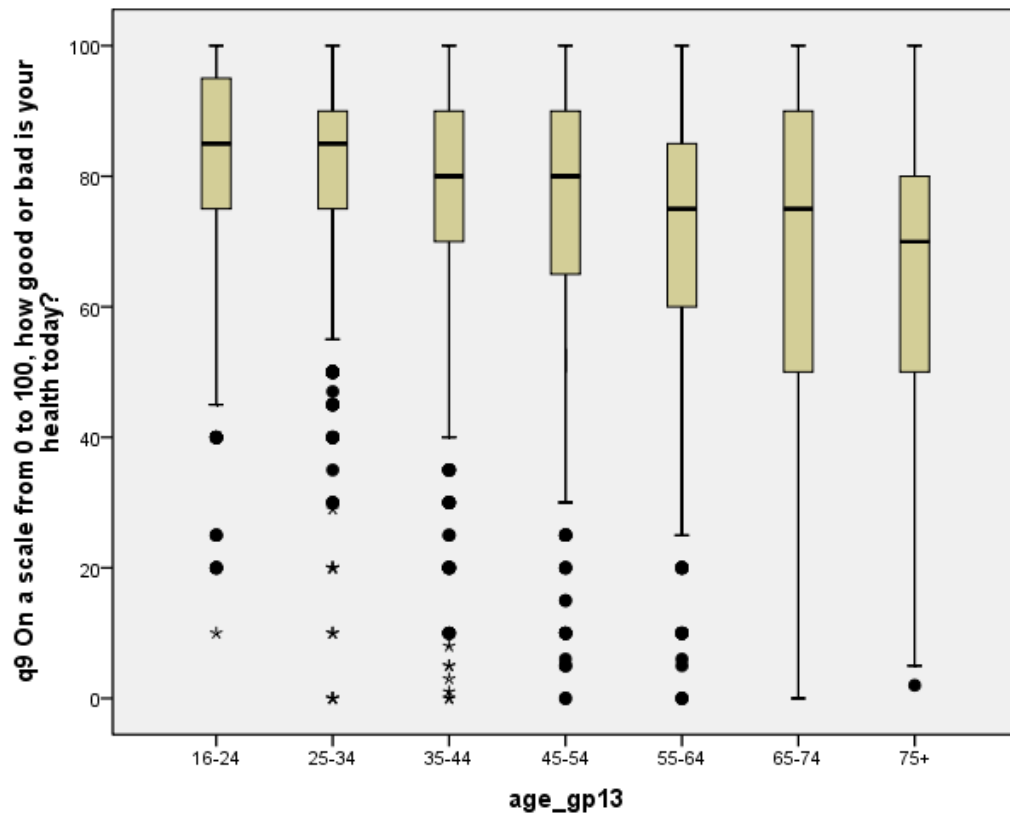
Respondents were asked two questions relating to their general health status – one which was to report on their usual health (categorised as excellent / good / fair / poor) and one which was to report on their health on the day when they were questioned using a ‘health thermometer’ where respondents rated their health on a score between 0 and 100 where 0 represents worst health and 100 represents best health.

More men than women reported excellent health (15.3% and 12.7% respectively). However on the health thermometer there were few differences by gender, with a median score of 80 reported for each.

The proportions of respondents reporting excellent or very good health decreased as age increased (see **Figure 6.4**) from 23.3% and 33.8% respectively of those aged 16-24 years to 6.0% and 22.6% respectively of those aged 75+. Accordingly, the proportions reporting fair or poor health increased with increasing age.

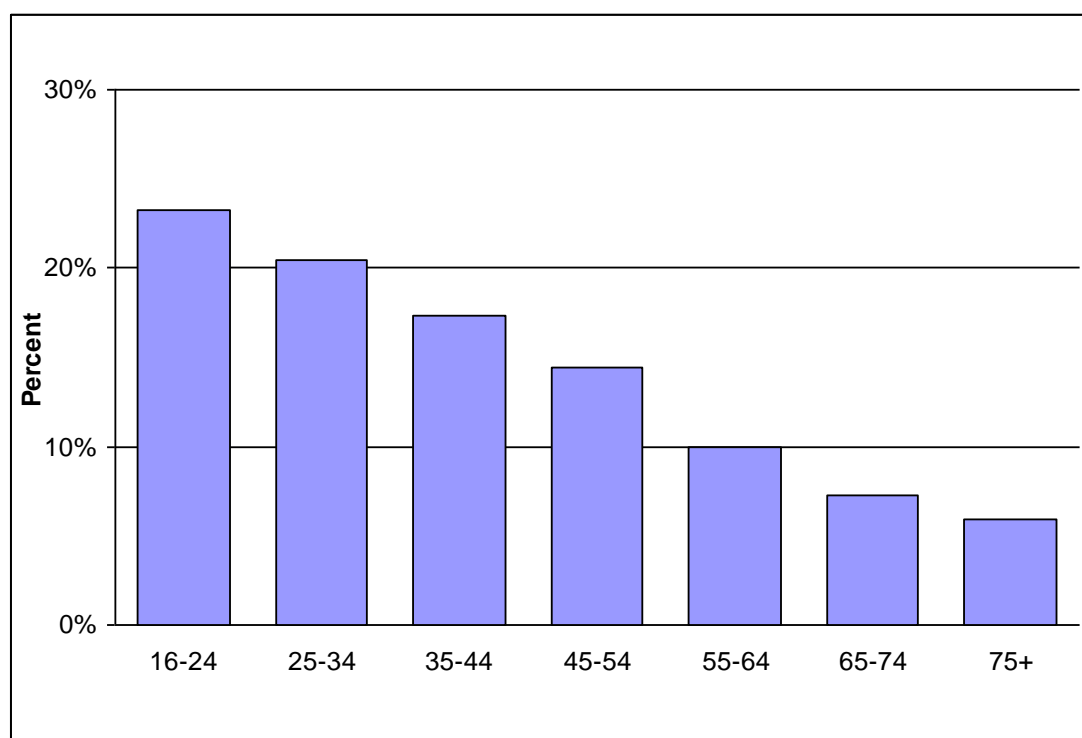
These differences by age were reflected in the health thermometer, with median score decreasing from 85 in those aged 16-24 years to 70 in those aged 75+ years – see **Figure 6.3** below.<sup>12</sup>

**Figure 6.3: Self-reported health status (via health thermometer) – spread of results by age band**



<sup>12</sup> The median divides the responders into two groups based on the value of their self-reported health status. The black line across the box denotes the median. The top and bottom of the box denote the upper and lower quartiles respectively. One quarter of people have a value equivalent or higher than the top line of the box, half of responders have a value within the box, and the remaining quarter of responders have a value equivalent to or lower than the bottom line of the box. The general spread of the responses are denoted by the “whiskers” and the circles and asterisks denote “outliers” and “extreme values” respectively.

**Figure 6.4: Self-reported health status – percentage of respondents reporting ‘excellent health’ by age band**



**Table 6.1** shows the changes in self-reported health status since the last adult health and wellbeing survey conducted in Hull in 2007. The percentage of respondents reporting excellent or very good health in 2009 was higher among both males and females than in 2003, with larger increases in males. Males also reported better health in 2009 compared to 2007 however females reported a small reduction in excellent and very good health. Concomitantly the percentage reporting fair or poor health was lower in 2007 among both genders, but again with a larger decrease in males, where the percentage of males reporting poor health nearly halved between 2003 and 2007. Proportions of respondents reporting poor health has increased from 2007 to 2009 for males and females and has increased between 2003 and 2009 for females but not for males.

**Table 6.1: Self-reported health status by gender, comparing 2009, 2007 and 2003 health and wellbeing surveys**

Gender and survey	Number of respondents	Self-reported health status (%)				
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
Males						
2003	1,440	9.7	25.5	36.0	19.7	9.2
2007	1,932	13.1	31.6	35.5	14.8	5.0
2009	1,953	15.3	30.2	30.3	15.8	8.4
Females						
2003	1,854	8.5	29.4	35.4	20.4	6.3
2007	2,067	10.3	31.7	35.6	18.0	4.4
2009	2,094	12.7	28.9	32.1	16.6	9.6

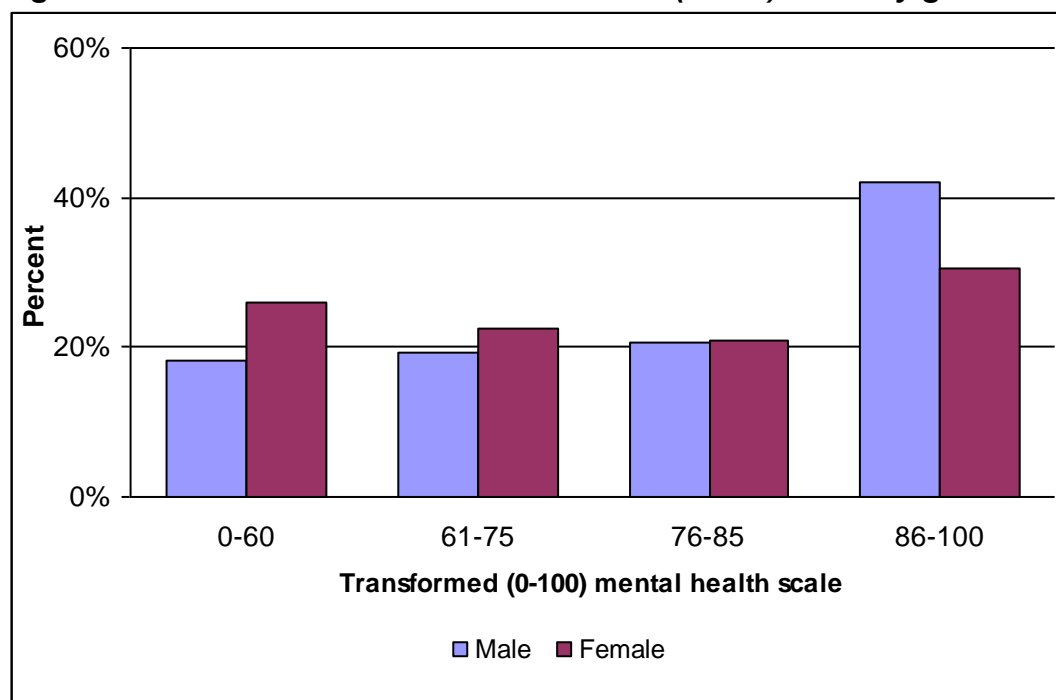
### 6.1.3 Mental Health Index

The median<sup>13</sup> mental health transformed score was 80, although higher in men (85). 42.0% of men had a score of 86-100, compared with 30.6% of women (see **Figure 6.5**). 26.0% of women scored 0-60 compared with 18.1% of men. Older respondents scored more highly than the young, with a median value of 85 in those aged 65 years and over (and with 43.7% scoring 86-100) compared with a median score of 80 in those aged below 65 years (with 36.2% of those aged 16-24 scoring 86-100).

There was no difference in median score by locality (each at 80), although residents of East locality had slightly more scoring 86-100 (37.7%), while in North locality slightly more scored 0-60 (24.9%). Three area committee areas had a different median score (85 in Park and West, with 38.9% and 44.0% scoring 86-100 respectively and 75 in Wyke with 26.3% scoring 86-100). Medians were the same (80) for each deprivation quintile with the exception of the least deprived quintile, where the median score was 85 (with 41.5% scoring 86-100).

Tables of the mental health transformed (0-100) score can be found in **section 10.2** starting on **page 117**.

**Figure 6.5: Mental health Index transformed (0-100) scale by gender**



#### Comparisons with previous surveys (2007)

A larger proportion of respondents reported better mental health in the 2009 survey compared to the 2007 survey (see **Table 6.2**) – 36.1% compared to 20.3% reporting a score of between 86-100. This trend is replicated across all subgroups with the greatest improvements amongst those aged 65-74 (+19.9)

<sup>13</sup> Half of survey responders had a value equal to or less than the median.



and those within the most deprived quintile (+19.7). To counter this there has been a decrease in those reporting scores in the middle two categories of mental health and a smaller decrease in the lowest category of self-reported mental health.

**Table 6.2: Self-reported mental health index score by percentage in each category, comparing 2009 and 2007 surveys**

Sub-group	Mental Health Index score							
	Health & lifestyle 2007				Social capital 2009			
	0-60	61-75	76-85	86-100	0-60	61-75	76-85	86-100
Males	20.8	26.3	28.5	24.4	18.1	19.4	20.5	42.0
Females	29.9	28.5	25.2	16.4	26.0	22.4	20.9	30.6
18-24	21.2	33.2	30.3	15.3	21.5	25.0	19.3	34.2
25-44	25.9	30.0	26.5	17.6	23.4	22.2	22.1	32.2
45-64	28.5	25.0	24.5	22.0	23.7	19.9	21.0	35.4
65-74	22.7	21.8	29.8	25.7	19.9	16.8	17.7	45.6
75+	24.4	23.9	25.9	25.9	18.2	19.3	20.9	41.6
Most deprived quintile	35.0	26.1	24.6	14.2	26.1	20.2	19.9	33.9
Quintile 2	31.1	30.0	24.2	14.7	27.4	21.8	19.7	31.1
Quintile 3	22.7	26.6	27.2	23.5	25.1	20.7	20.5	33.7
Quintile 4	22.6	28.4	27.8	21.3	18.7	20.7	21.4	39.2
Least deprived	20.7	27.0	29.3	23.1	15.4	21.3	21.8	41.5
North locality	26.7	28.7	25.9	18.7	24.9	22.6	18.9	33.6
East locality	24.9	28.8	26.9	19.4	21.1	20.3	20.8	37.7
West locality	25.4	25.6	27.1	21.9	21.7	20.6	21.6	36.0
<b>Hull</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>36.1</b>

#### 6.1.4 Stress and pressure

Overall, four-fifths of respondents reported that they had felt at least a small amount of stress or pressure in the past 12 months (see **Figure 6.6**), with more men (24.3%) than women (17.6%) being completely stress free in this period. Additionally a greater number of women reported feeling large amounts of stress and pressure compared to men (20.0% compared to 16.2%).

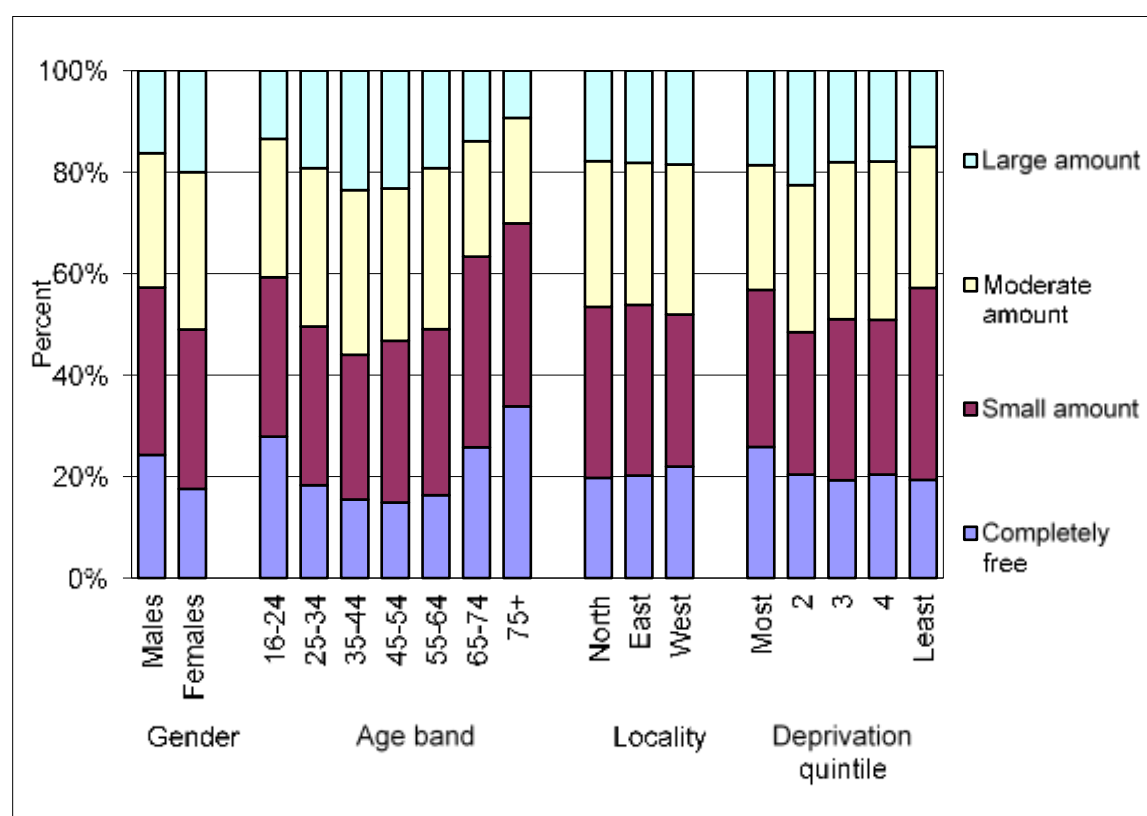
Feeling completely stress and pressure free was reported by over one quarter of respondents aged 16-24 (27.9%) and this fell by age up to those aged 65-74 and above where feeling stress and pressure free peaked within those aged 75+ (33.9%). Those reporting a large amount of stress and pressure was greatest in those aged 35-54 (23.3%) and lowest in those aged 16-24 (13.4%) and 75+ (9.3%).

Geographically the areas where large amounts of stress and pressure were reported were in the West Locality (18.5%) and in the North Carr and Wyke areas (19.9% and 19.4% respectively). As well as having the greatest proportion of respondents reporting large amounts of stress and pressure, the West Locality had the largest proportion of respondents reporting that they were completely stress and pressure free (22.0%) and the 2 areas where this was

highest (West 26.6% and Riverside West 24.7%) as well as the area where this was lowest (Wyke 15.2%).

The most deprived quintile had the greatest proportion who reported that they had been completely free of stress and pressure with just over one-quarter in this category (25.9%). Those in the second-most deprived quintile had the greatest proportion reporting large amounts of stress and pressure (22.5%). There were no clear trends within the deprivation quintiles. More details by gender, age, area committee area and locality of residence and deprivation quintile can be found in tables within **section 10.3** on **page 118**.

**Figure 6.6: Stress and pressure experienced in the past 12 months**

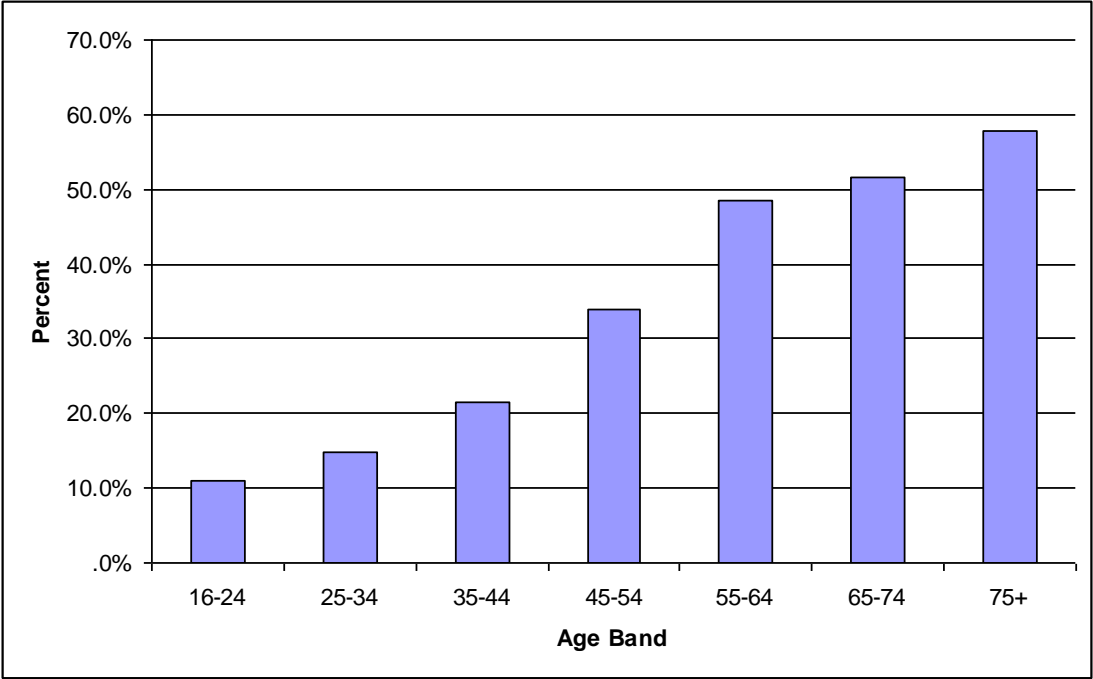


### 6.1.5 Long-term illness and disability

Nearly one-third of survey respondents reported that their daily activities were limited in some way by either long-term illness or disability, 28.9% of men and 32.3% of women. The limiting of activities due to long-term illness or disability was strongly associated with age (see **Figure 6.7**), from 10.9% of those 16-24 years rising to 57.9% of those aged 75+ years.

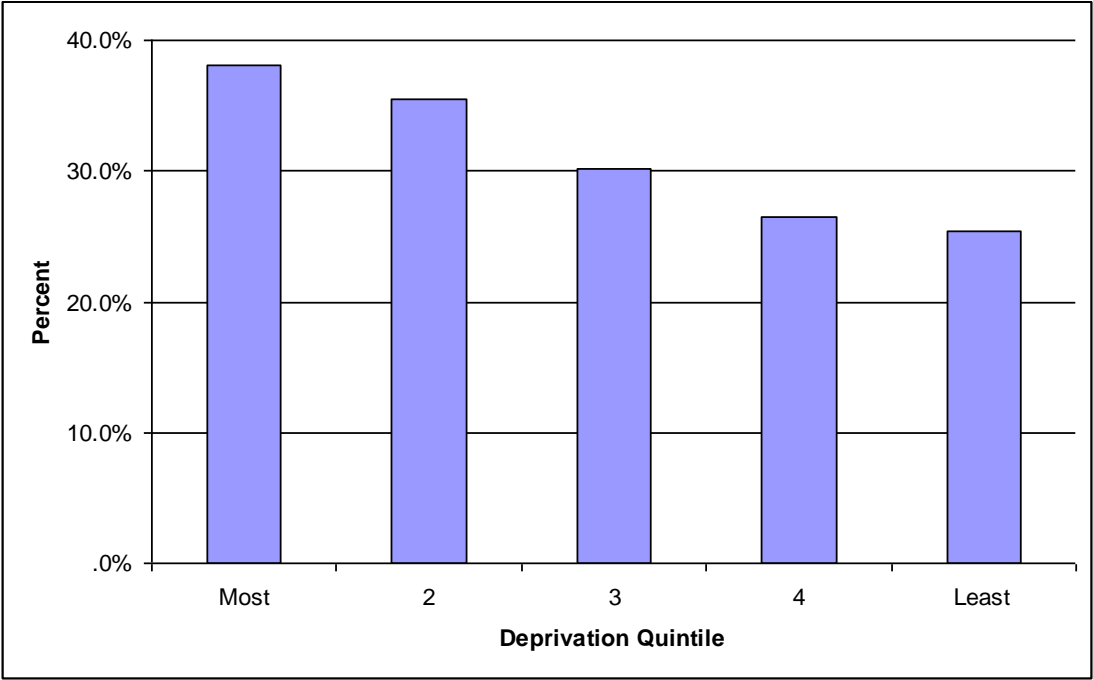
Residents of West locality were most likely to have their activities limited in some way by long-term illness or disability (32.1%) and the largest proportion by area committee was in West (Riverside West, 34.1%).

**Figure 6.7: Proportion with daily activities limited by long-term illness or disability**



Over one third of respondents in the two most deprived quintiles had some of their daily activities limited by long-term illness or disability (38.1% in the most deprived quintile and 35.5% in the second-most deprived quintile (see **Figure 6.8**). This decreased as deprivation decreased. In the least deprived quintile 25.4% reported that their daily activities were limited by long-term illness or disability. More details can be found in tables within **section 10.5** on **page 121**.

**Figure 6.8: Proportion with daily activities limited by long-term illness or disability by deprivation quintile**



**Comparison with previous surveys (2003 & 2007)**

Comparisons can be made with previous health and wellbeing surveys carried out in Hull in 2003 and 2007. Overall, there is a small reduction (2%) in the 2009 survey when compared to the 2003 survey and a large dip in the 2007 survey compared to the earliest and latest surveys. This trend is mirrored to varying extent across all subgroups. This may be due to differences in the survey method. In 2004 and 2009 the survey was carried out via interview, whereas the 2007 was self-completed, therefore more people may have answered the question differently if they felt that they did not want to disclose any long-term illness or disability that would not be visible to the interviewer.

**Table 6.3: Activities limited by long-term illness / disability – comparisons with previous surveys**

Subgroup	Activities limited by long-term illness or disability		
	2003	2007	2009
<b>Gender</b>			
Males	35.3	21.6	28.9
Females	29.5	25.2	32.3
<b>Age band</b>			
18-24	13	4.7	11.2
25-44	17.1	12.3	18.3
45-64	37.9	32.1	40.5
65-74	49.9	42.6	51.5
75+	60.3	47.2	57.9
<b>Deprivation quintile</b>			
Most deprived	38.9	32.9	38.1
Quintile 2	36	24.5	35.5
Quintile 3	35.3	20.2	30.2
Quintile 4	30.4	20.9	26.5
Least deprived	24	21.9	25.4
<b>Locality</b>			
North	32.5	27.7	31.8
East	31.3	21.8	28.5
West	33.1	22.8	32.1
<b>Hull</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>30.7</b>

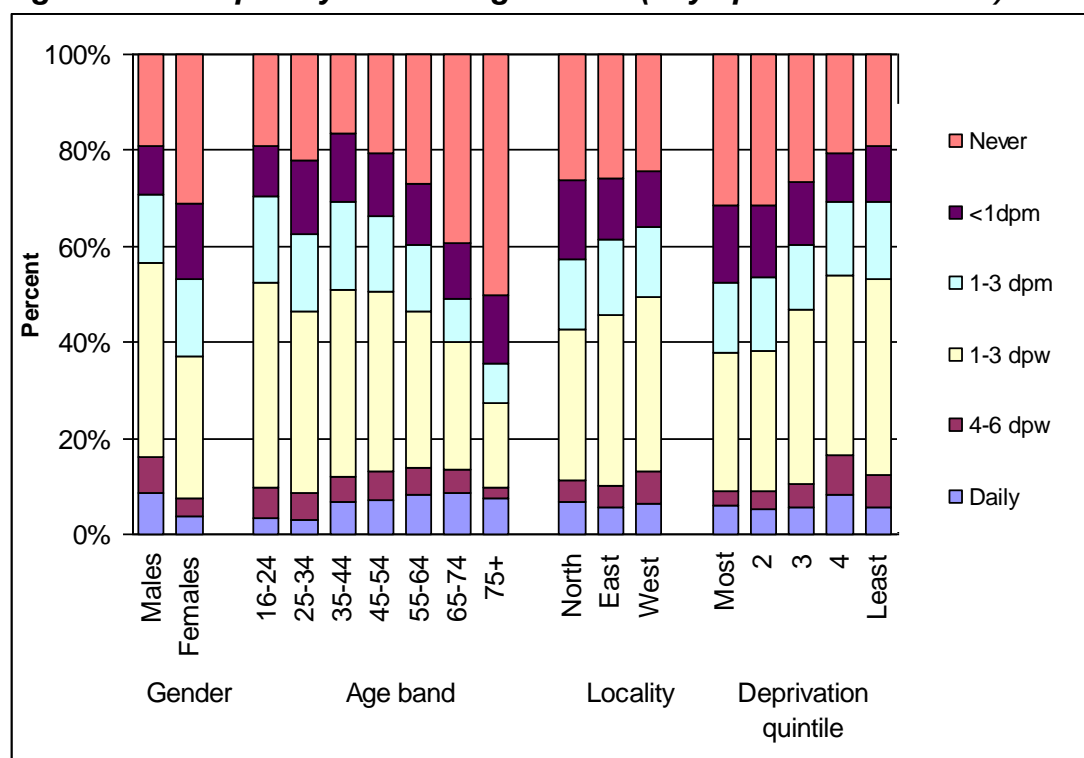
## 6.2 Prevalence of risk factors

### 6.2.1 Alcohol – frequency of consumption

One quarter of survey respondents never drink alcohol, 19.3% of men, 31% of women, while 8.7% of men and 3.8% of women drink alcohol every day, with a further 7.2% of men and 3.7% of women drinking alcohol on 4-6 days per week

**Figure 6.9** gives the frequency of drinking alcohol based on number of days per week (dpw) or number of days per month (dpm) alcohol is normally consumed. Men drank alcohol more frequently than women including on a daily or 4-6 day per week basis. Frequent alcohol consumption (i.e. daily or 4-6 dpw) was most prevalent amongst some of the older age groups (55-64 and 65-74) although the 16-24 age group had the highest frequency of drinking between 1-3 dpw. This may be an indication of income and the associated cost of drinking more regularly or an indication of different lifestyles (e.g. more likelihood of the youngest age group going out to drink on a Friday and Saturday and older age groups drinking at home more frequently). There were a slightly higher proportion of higher-frequency drinkers in the West locality (particularly in Wyke area where 15% drank either at least 4-6 days per week and where 53% drank at least 1-3 days per week, possibly due to the student population and number of pubs and bars in a residential area). The two lowest deprived quintiles had the most observed regular drinkers (i.e. at least 4-6 days per week – particularly the second least deprived quintile with 16.5% of respondents reporting that they drank at least 4-6 days per week. The most deprived quintiles had the fewest observed regular drinkers.

**Figure 6.9: Frequency of drinking alcohol (days per week / month)**



### Comparisons with previous surveys

For men, more frequent consumption has reduced since the 2007 survey with fewer respondents in the daily and 4-6 dpw categories. More respondents were found in the 1-3 dpw or never categories. For women, more respondents were drinking daily in 2009 compared to 2007 but fewer were drinking 4-6 dpw. For women, the absolute percentage reduction between 2009 and 2007 in numbers who never drank was 6.3% – see **Table 6.4**.

**Table 6.4: Frequency of alcohol consumption by gender, comparing 2009 Social Capital Survey and 2007 Health & Lifestyle Surveys**

Gender	How often do you usually (on how many days last week did you) drink alcohol? (%)					
	Everyday (7 days)	4-6 dpw (4-6days)	1-3 dpw (1-3days)	1-3 dpm	<1 dpm	Never (0)
<b>Males</b>						
Hull 2009	8.7	7.2	40.7	14.0	10.1	19.3
Hull 2007	9.1	10.2	33.5	16.7	13.1	17.4
<b>Females</b>						
Hull 2009	3.8	3.7	29.6	16.0	16.0	31.0
Hull 2007	2.3	4.7	25.7	20.4	22.2	24.7

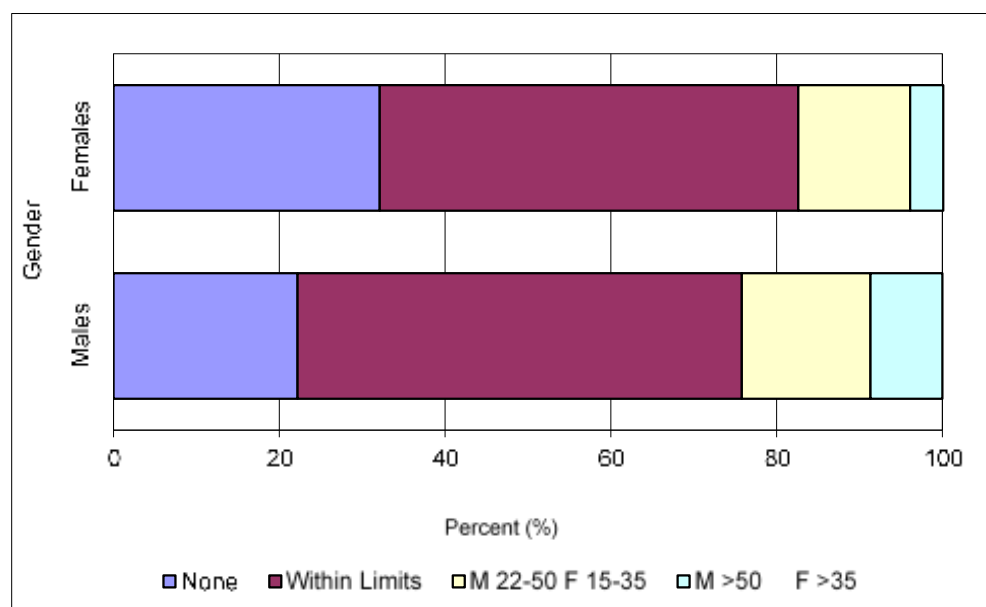
#### 6.2.2 Alcohol – units consumed

The government guidelines on sensible drinking recommend that men should not consume more than 21 units of alcohol per week, and women not more than 14 units per week. Among survey respondents who reported that they drank alcohol, 24.2% of men exceeded these guidelines in their drinking during the past 7 days, as did 17.4% of women (see **Figure 6.10**).

The median<sup>14</sup> number of units consumed by those who had drunk some alcohol over the previous 7 days was 12.0 for men and 8.9 for women.

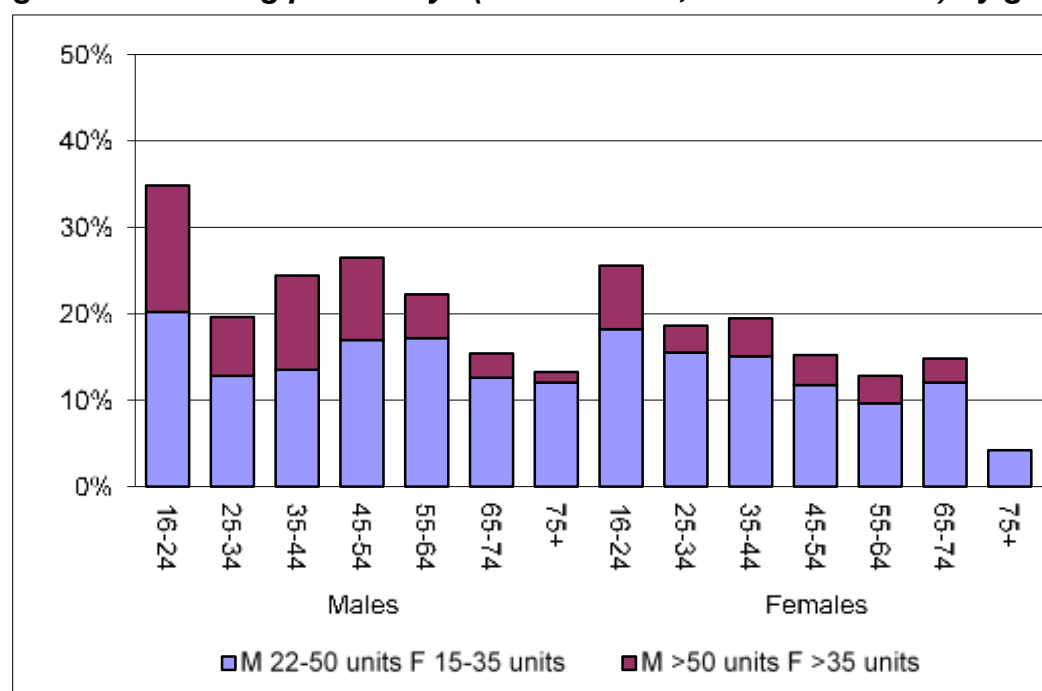
<sup>14</sup> Half of survey responders (who drink) consume alcohol units equal to or more than the median.

**Figure 6.10: Level of alcohol consumption (units) by gender during the past 7 days**



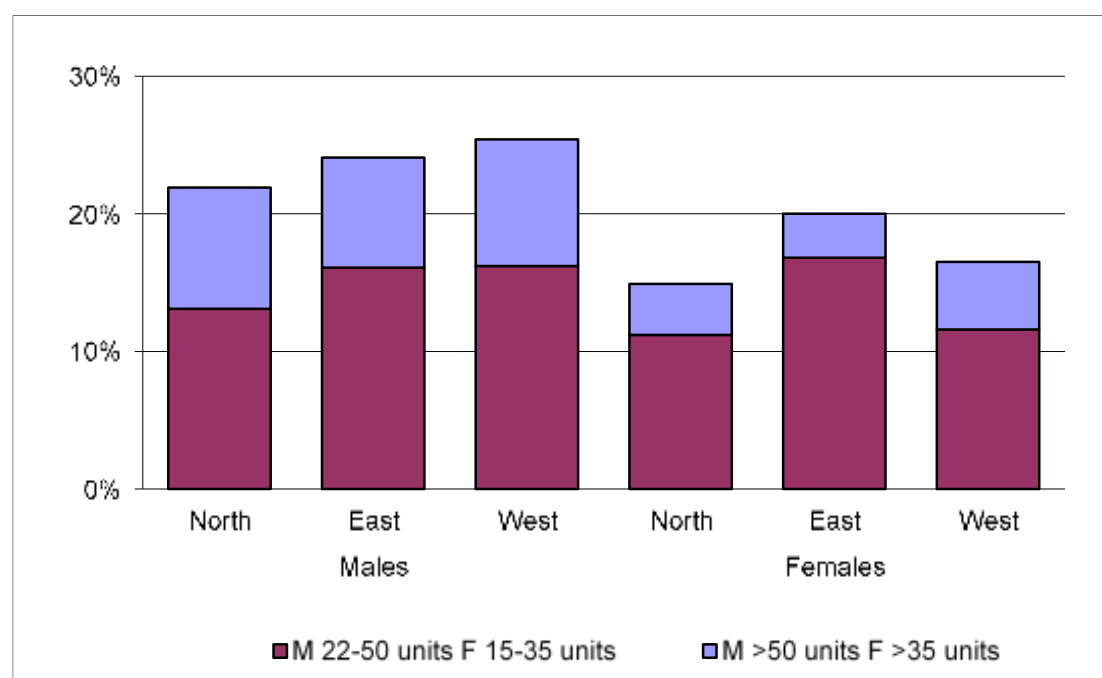
Young men and women were more likely to exceed the safe drinking recommendations than any other group, with 34.8% of men aged 16-24 years consuming more than 21 units of alcohol per week, and 25.6% of women aged 16-24 years consuming more than 14 units of alcohol per week. Although these proportions reduced in the next age band (25-34 years) there was an increase in those aged 35-44 (and 45-54 for men). – see **Figure 6.11**.

**Figure 6.11: Percentage exceeding recommended alcohol consumption guidelines during past 7 days (21 units men; 14 units women) by gender**



West locality had the greatest proportion of men exceeding the recommendations (25.4%) and East locality the greatest proportion of women exceeding the recommendations (20.0%). East locality contained the two area committees with the highest proportion of respondents drinking in excess of the recommended number of units (for men this was Riverside East 33.3% and for women this was Park 22.6%). North locality had the lowest proportion, 22.0% of men and 14.9% of women (see **Figure 6.12**).

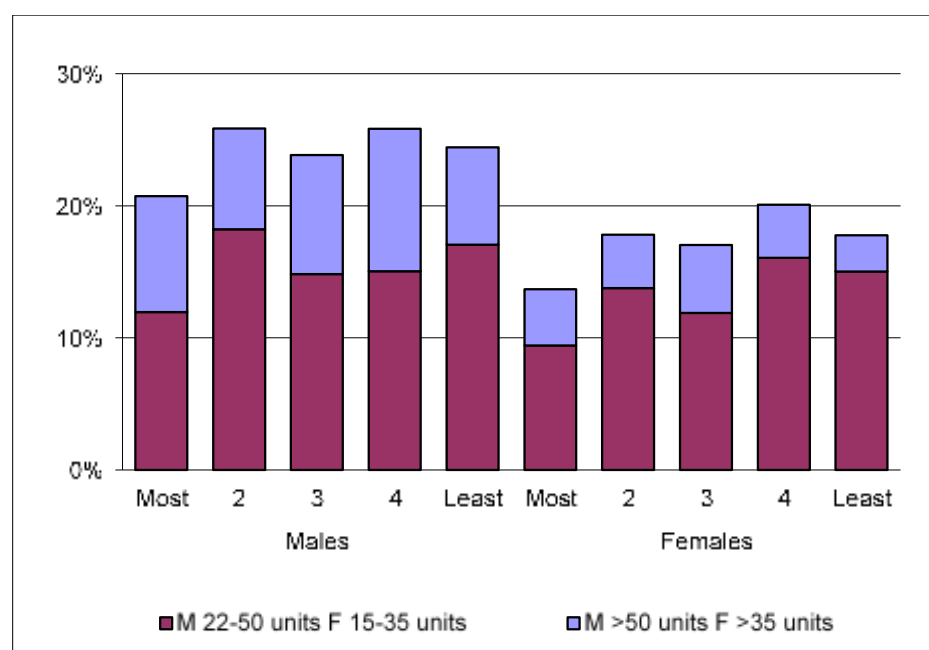
**Figure 6.12: Percentage exceeding recommended alcohol consumption guidelines during past 7 (21 units men; 14 units women) by locality**



By deprivation, the most deprived quintile had the lowest proportion exceeding the recommendations, 20.7% of men and 13.7% of women in this quintile (see **Figure 6.13**). The second least deprived quintile had the highest proportion - 25.8% of men and 20.1% of women in this quintile.



**Figure 6.13: Percentage exceeding recommended alcohol consumption guidelines during past 7 (21 units men; 14 units women) by deprivation quintile**



National data on the number of units consumed is published in the General Household Survey (GHS) 2008.<sup>15</sup> This is presented in **Table 6.5** along with data from this survey and the previous health and wellbeing survey conducted in Hull in 2007. When looking at these comparisons, it should be noted that the GHS defines adults as 16 years and over and the 2009 Social Capital survey includes those aged 16 and over, whereas the 2007 Hull survey was based on adults aged 18 years and over. The 2008 GHS reports the average weekly units consumed, whereas the Hull surveys report the units consumed in the previous 7 days. Both of these factors mean that comparisons with national data should be treated cautiously.

Among men the percentage drinking more than 50 units per week and drinking between 22 and 50 units per week increased by 3% and 1% respectively. Among women there was an increase in the proportion drinking more than 35 units per week from 1% in 2007 to 4% in 2009, the same level as for Great Britain. The number drinking 15-35 units per week doubled from 7% in 2007 to 14% in 2009, but remained lower than the British level of 15%.

<sup>15</sup> Office for National statistics (2010)

**Table 6.5: Alcohol consumption over the last 7 days by gender, comparing 2009 and 2007 health and wellbeing surveys**

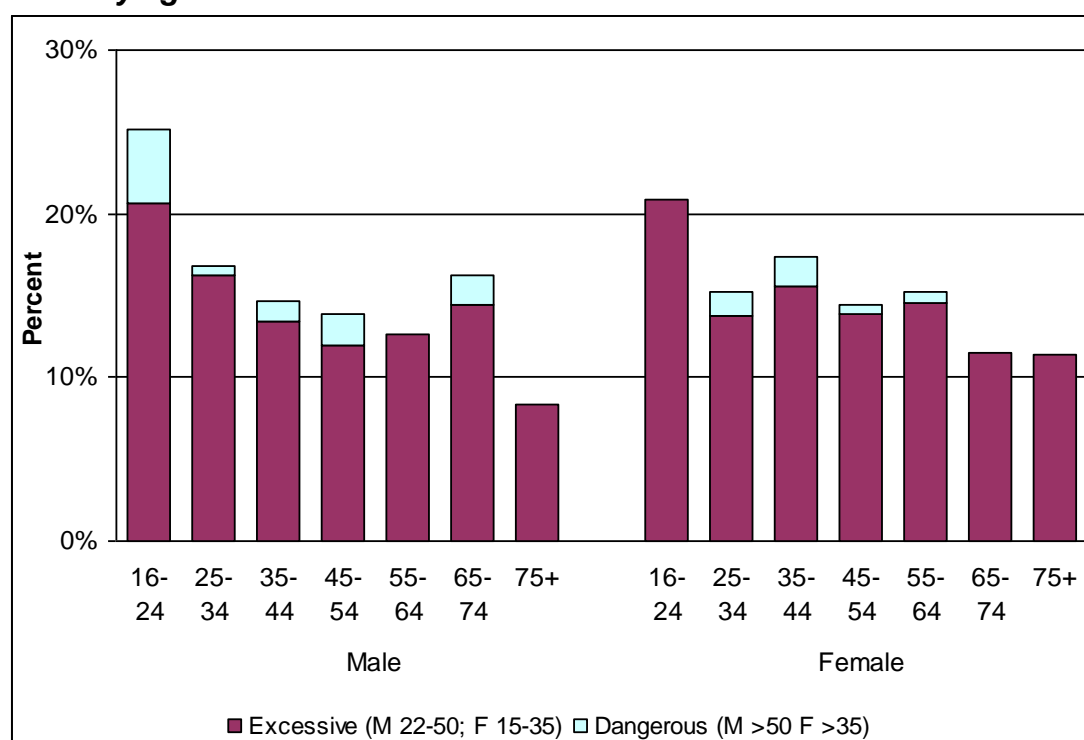
Gender	Alcohol consumption in excess of recommended units(%)	
	M: 22-50 F: 15-35	M: >50 F: >35
<b>Males</b>		
Hull 2009	16	9
Hull 2007	15	6
Great Britain 2008	20	7
<b>Females</b>		
Hull 2009	14	4
Hull 2007	7	1
Great Britain 2008	15	4

### 6.2.3 Alcohol - recommended weekly units

**Figure 6.14** shows that there is a clear trend between age and awareness. Those aged 16-24 (25% of males and 21% of females) have less awareness or knowledge of Government recommendations regarding safe alcohol consumption (i.e. number of units consumed per week) and as age increases this awareness generally improves.

This may be caused by either less interest in Government messages at a younger age or a 'worry about things when older' attitude whereby awareness may be there but is chosen to be ignored. At the most extreme of reported values were values of 450 and 250 units per week – these could be data entry errors however both respondents reported equally high daily unit values and had high actual alcoholic unit consumption values therefore may have over-estimated their alcohol consumption.

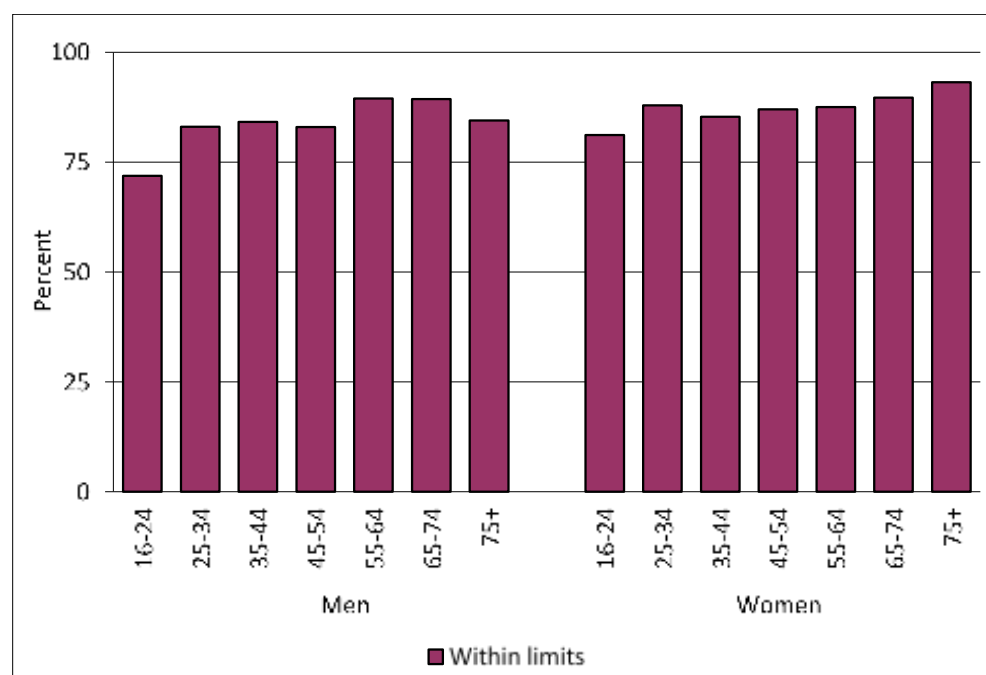
**Figure 6.14: Awareness of Government recommended weekly alcohol unit limits by age-band**



#### 6.2.4 Alcohol - recommended daily units

Similar to that reported for weekly units, **Figure 6.15** shows that there is a clear trend by age in which those aged 16-24 (28.1% of males and 18.8% of females) have less awareness / knowledge of Government recommendations regarding safe alcohol consumption (i.e. number of units consumed per day). As age increases this awareness generally improves. There is a small difference between men and women overall (83.0% of men and 86.5% of women aware of daily unit limits) and little variation between localities or deprivation quintiles.

**Figure 6.15: Awareness of Government recommended daily alcohol unit limits by age-band**



## 6.2.5 Alcohol – where consumed

Respondents who reported that they drank alcohol were asked where they consumed alcohol – in

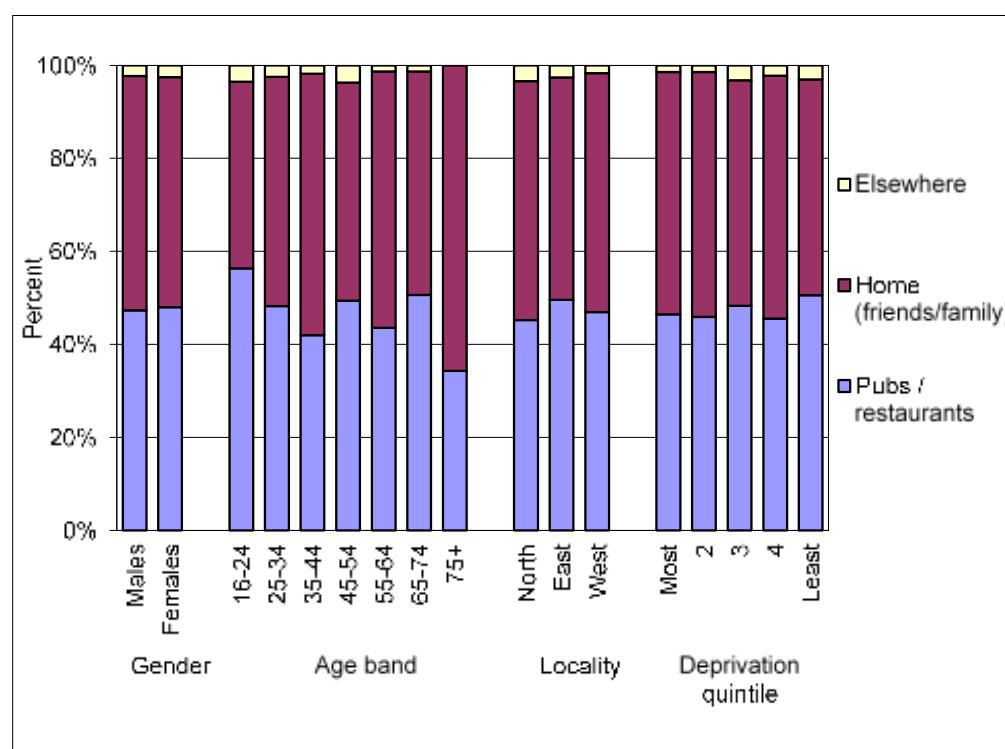
- Pubs & clubs / restaurants etc
- At home or homes of family and friends
- Elsewhere

Within the home of friends and family and in pubs and restaurants was reported as 'almost always' by around 30% of respondents (see **Figure 6.16**)

70.6% of respondents never drank in locations other than the home or pubs and restaurants with those aged 16-24 more likely to have drunk alcohol in other locations (19.3% drinking elsewhere either sometimes, often or almost always), possibly due to the fact that a small proportion of this age group would be underage and unable to drink in alcohol-serving establishments or not allowed to drink within the home. Other than this there were no clear trends in terms of location of alcohol consumption by sub-group.

More details on alcohol consumption by gender, age, area committee and locality of residence can be found within **section 11 on page 131**.

**Figure 6.16: Where alcohol is consumed**



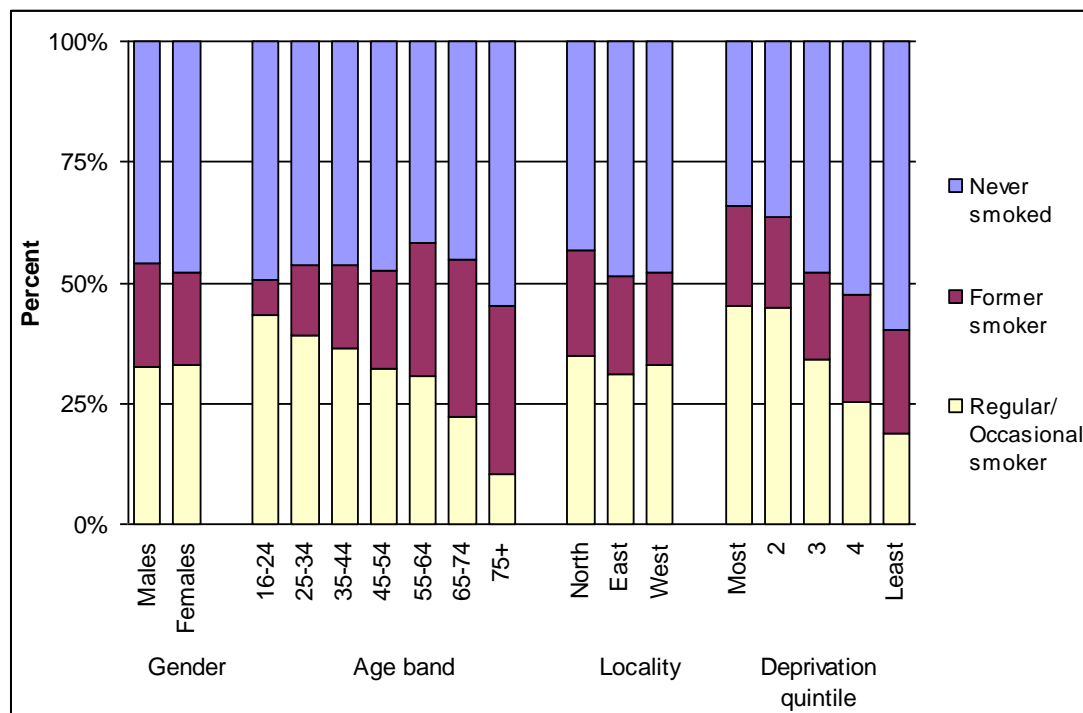
## 6.2.6 Smoking - prevalence

The prevalence of smoking among survey respondents was 32.7% and slightly higher among women (33.0%) than men (32.4%). There is a clear relationship between smoking prevalence and age, with 43.4% of those aged 16-24 years smoking compared with 10.3% of those aged 75+ years, with a steady decrease as age increases.

While smoking patterns are broadly similar for men and women, the proportion of those that have never smoked is greater among older women (particularly those aged 55 years and above).

**Figure 6.17** shows the prevalence of smoking by various sub-groups. The greatest prevalence of smoking by locality was found in North locality (34.9%) with the lowest in East locality (31.2%), which also had the highest proportion of residents who had never smoked (48.5%). The area committee area with the highest smoking prevalence was Riverside (West) at 45.3%, while the lowest was West at 22.9%, illustrating greater within locality variability than between locality variability. Smoking prevalence reduces as deprivation decreases with the lowest prevalence amongst the least deprived quintile (18.7%) and the highest prevalence within the most deprived quintile (45.3%)

**Figure 6.17: Smoking prevalence by sub-group**

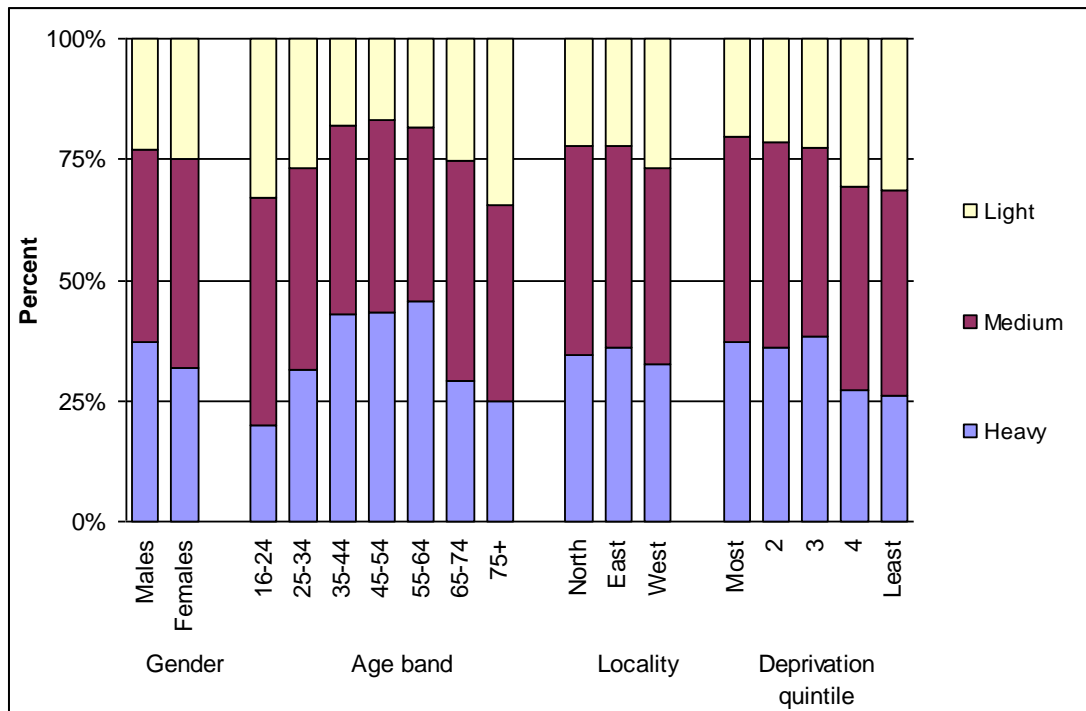


### 6.2.7 Smoking – quantity consumed

One third of survey respondents who smoked cigarettes were heavy smokers, that is they smoked on average at least 20 cigarettes per day, with slightly more men (37.2%) defined as heavy smokers than women (31.7%). The highest proportion of heavy smokers by age was found in those aged 55-64 years (45.7%). Cigarette smokers aged 16-24 years were the least likely to be heavy smokers (19.9%). The trend in heavy smoking by age rises through each age band up to the peak at 55-64 years and then begins to reduce. This may be in part due to changes in the health of smokers from the age of 65 onwards.

East locality residents who smoked were more likely to be heavy smokers (36.1%) while cigarette smokers residing in West locality were least likely to be heavy smokers (32.4%). There was greater variation at area committee area level, ranging from 27.8% of cigarette smokers in Wyke to 38.5% in Park. Heavy cigarette smokers were more common in mid-quintile of deprivation (38.2%) followed by the two most deprived quintiles. The two least deprived quintiles had the fewest number of heavy smokers, the fewest being in the least deprived quintile (25.9% of smokers).

**Figure 6.18:** Prevalence of heavy smokers as a percentage of all smokers



### Comparisons with previous surveys

Across males and females there have been some changes to smoking prevalence since the previous Health & Lifestyle Survey (2007). Prevalence has decreased by 2% for men overall (from 34% to 32%) but has increased by 3% for women overall (from 30% to 33%) with the greatest rises in those aged 16-24 (+11%) and those aged 35-44 (+7%).

Comparison to the latest England data (2008<sup>16</sup>) indicates that smoking prevalence is still substantially greater in Hull (8 percentage points greater for men and 13 percentage points greater for women) – see **Table 6.6**

**Table 6.6: Smoking prevalence by gender and age, comparison with 2007 Health & Lifestyle Survey and Health Survey For England 2008**

Gender	Smoking prevalence (%)		
	Hull		England
	2007 (18-24)	2009	2008
<b>Males</b>			
16-24	43	41	28
25-34	38	43	34
35-44	39	32	30
45-54	33	33	22
55-64	29	32	18
65-74	23	18	13
75+	18	9	6
All	34	32	24

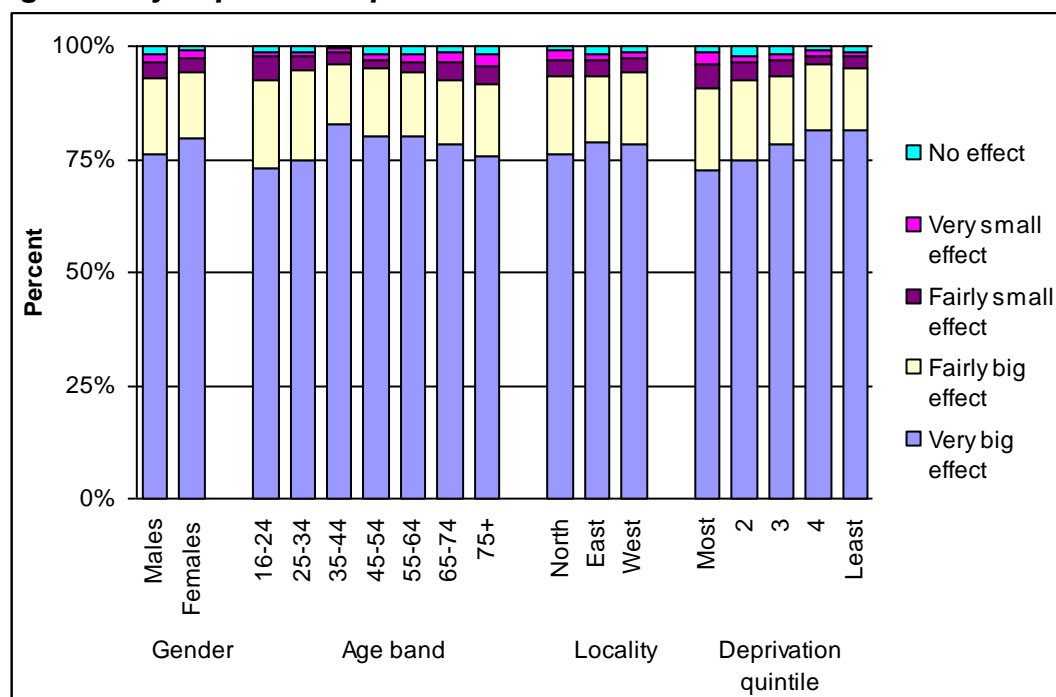
<sup>16</sup> Health Survey For England (Information Centre 2009)

Gender	Smoking prevalence (%)		
	Hull		England
	2007 (18-24)	2009	2008
<b>Females</b>			
16-24	34	45	25
25-34	37	36	25
35-44	34	41	25
45-54	32	32	20
55-64	29	30	16
65-74	22	26	13
75+	13	11	8
All	30	33	20

### 6.2.8 Smoking – impact of quitting

The health impact of stopping smoking was seen as very big by 78.1% of all survey respondents, 79.8% of women and 76.1% of men. **Figure 6.19** displays the variations in perceived health impact of stopping smoking by age, gender, locality and deprivation quintile. Those aged between 25-54 years were more likely to perceive a very big effect (between 80-82.8%) whereas those in the youngest (74.6%) and oldest (71.3%) age groups were least likely to perceive a very big effect. Very few perceived there to be no health benefit from stopping smoking (1.5% overall) but slightly more aged 75+ years (2.2%).

**Figure 6.19: Perceived health impact of stopping smoking by gender, by age and by deprivation quintile**





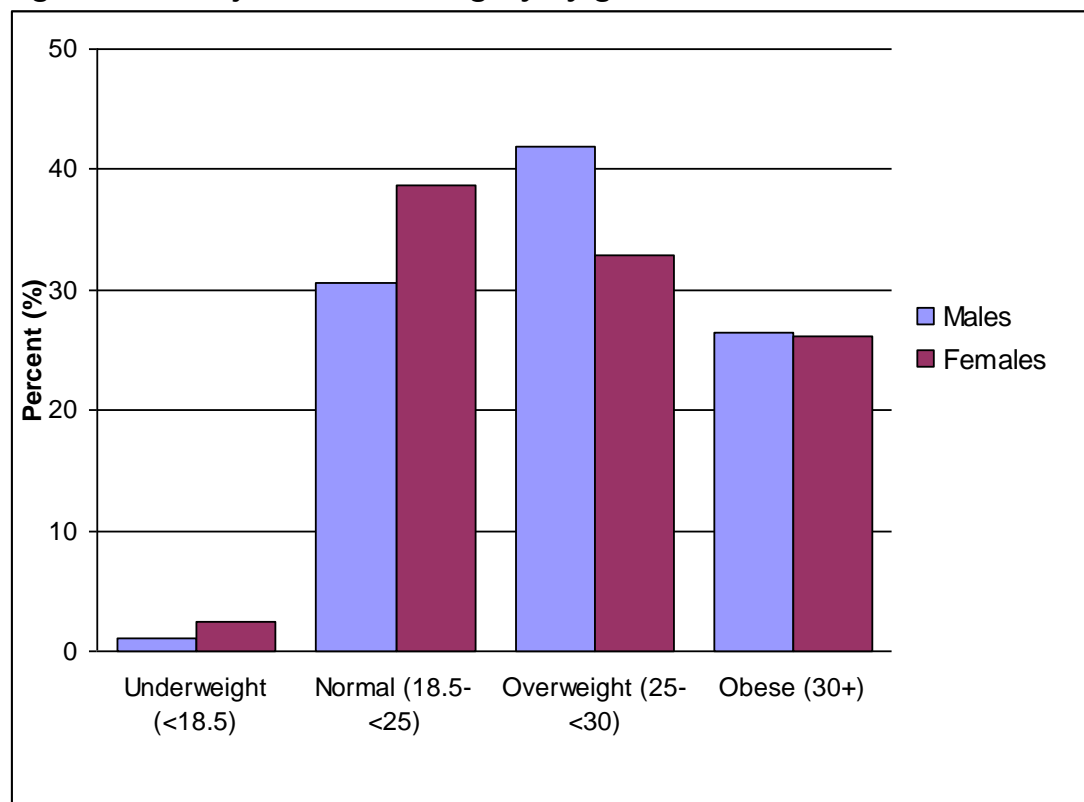
There were minor variations between the localities, but greater differences at area level, ranging from 74.0% of North Carr (Bransholme) residents perceiving a very big impact on health of stopping smoking to 84.2% of North Carr (Kings Park) residents. More respondents from the least deprived quintile perceived a very big health impact on stopping smoking (81.5%), the percentage decreasing as deprivation increased to 72.7% in the most deprived quintile.

More details on smoking prevalence by gender, age, area committee area and locality of residence and deprivation quintile can be found in tables within **section 12 on page 147**.

### 6.2.9 Obesity

For this section, body mass index (BMI), adjusted to take into account the under-estimation of weight and over-estimation of height were examined (**see paragraph 4.2.2**). 63.6% of survey respondents were overweight or obese (68.2% of men and 59.0% of women). Of those classified as overweight or obese, an equal proportion of men and women were obese - 26.4% of men and 26.1% of women (see **Figure 6.20**).

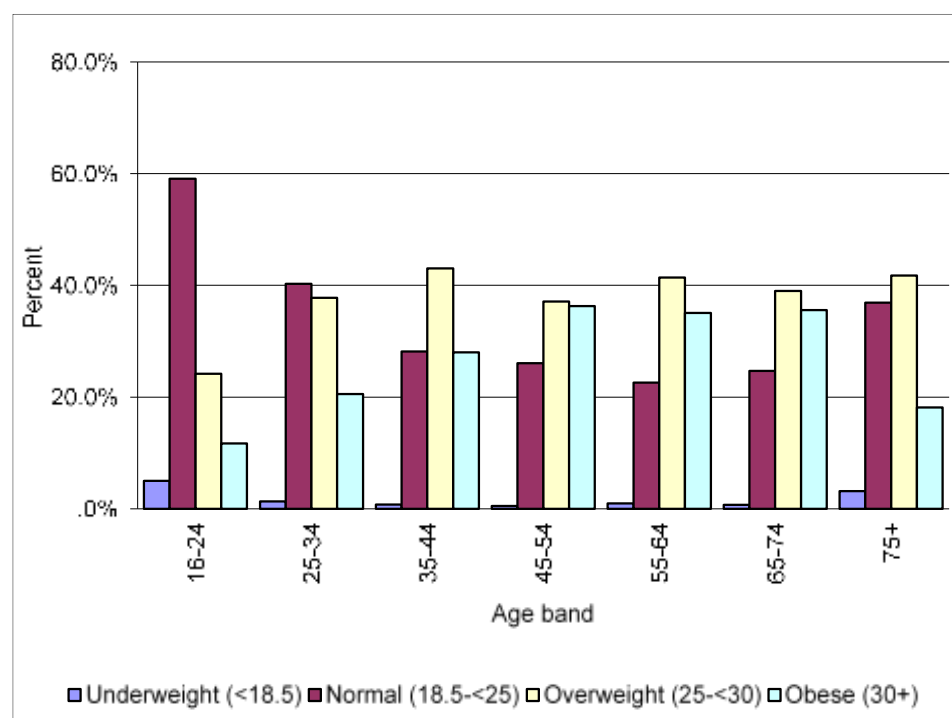
**Figure 6.20: Adjusted BMI category by gender**



A majority of respondents aged 16-24 were either underweight or a healthy weight (64%), the only age group for which this was the case (see **Figure 6.21**). As a result, this age group had the smallest proportion overweight (24%) or obese (12%). The numbers of those who were either overweight or obese rises by age band to a peak within those aged 55-64 (76%). Those

aged 65-74 have the second-highest proportion (75%). The highest proportion obese was found in those aged 45-54 (36%).

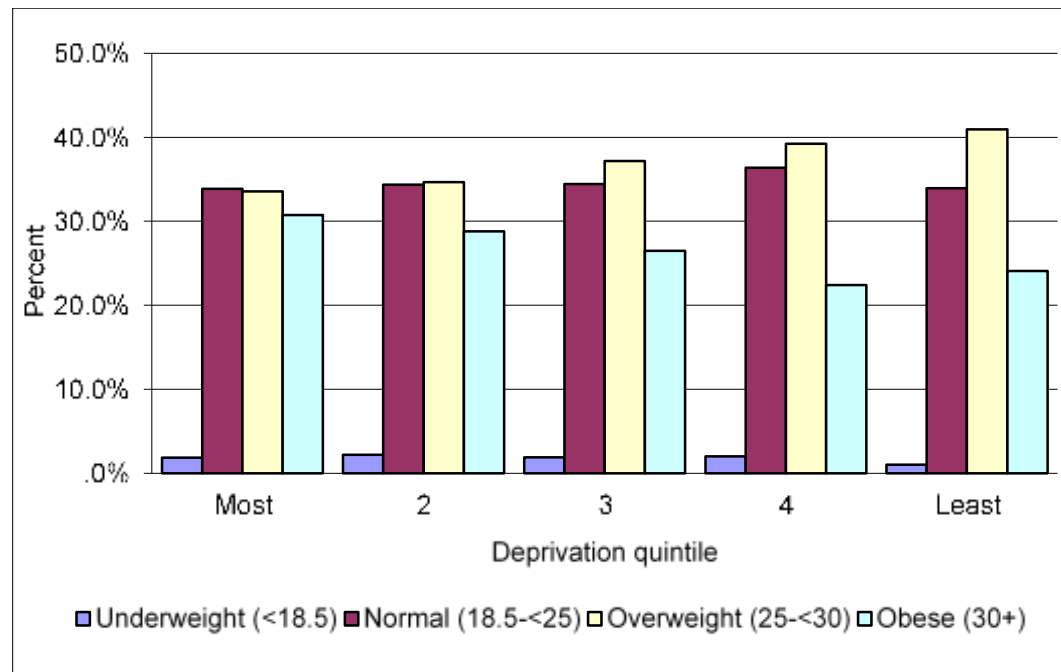
**Figure 6.21: Adjusted BMI category by age band**



Residents of Wyke area committee area were most likely to be underweight or a healthy weight (44.3%), and least likely to be overweight (33.7%) or obese (22.1%). They also had the lowest mean adjusted BMI (26.7). Residents of West area committee were most likely to be overweight (43.3%). Residents of Northern area committee were most likely to be obese (30.4%).

By deprivation quintile the highest proportion of overweight and obese was in the least deprived quintile (65%) followed by the most deprived quintile (64.3%). The lowest proportion was observed in the second-least deprived quintile (61.5%). However the highest proportions of those obese were found in the most deprived quintiles (see **Figure 6.22**).

**Figure 6.22: Adjusted BMI category by deprivation quintile**



National data on the prevalence of overweight and obese adults can be found in the Health Survey for England<sup>17</sup>, the most up-to-date being for 2008. This data, by 10-year age band and gender is presented in **Table 6.7** together with comparable data from Hull's 2009 Social Capital Survey.

**Table 6.7: Prevalence of overweight and obese adults by gender and age, comparison with 2007 Health and Wellbeing Survey and Health Survey For England 2008**

Gender	Overweight or obese (%)							Total
	Age band							
	16-24 <sup>18</sup>	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
Overweight								
Males								
England 2008	25.0	40.6	46.5	43.7	44.3	49.9	49.4	41.8
Hull 2009	27.7	42.3	50.0	41.3	42.2	47.7	45.0	41.9
Hull 2007	37.5	46.4	50.3	49.8	52.7	52.5	55.3	48.6
Females								
England 2008	20.3	26.5	31.2	35.1	37.7	38.5	39.8	32.0
Hull 2009	20.7	33.2	35.3	32.4	40.6	30.6	39.6	32.8
Hull 2007	20.1	26.5	29.3	37.2	36.8	41.5	41.7	32.7

<sup>17</sup> The Information Centre (2009)

<sup>18</sup> 18-24 for Hull 2007

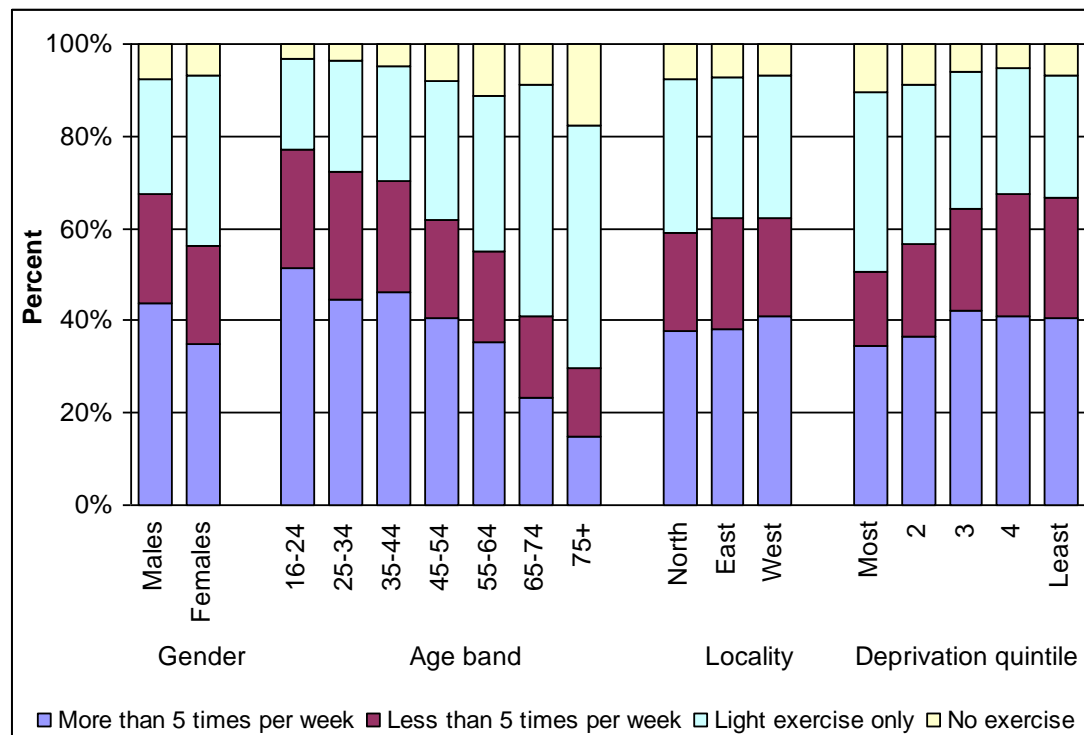
Gender	Overweight or obese (%)							Total
	Age band							
	16-24 <sup>19</sup>	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
Obese								
Males								
England 2008	7.8	17.6	26.1	30.8	33.9	33.0	22.7	24.1
Hull 2009	10.9	20.7	27.7	37.0	36.9	35.2	15.7	26.5
Hull 2007	8.4	13.4	18.1	25.6	26.6	25.1	12.9	18.3
Females								
England 2008	13.9	18.8	25.2	28.9	31.0	33.3	25.8	24.9
Hull 2009	12.5	20.5	28.4	35.6	33.2	35.9	19.8	26.2
Hull 2007	14.8	25.5	29.7	34.0	28.4	16.7	23.2	23.1
Overweight or obese								
Males								
England 2008	32.8	58.2	72.6	74.5	78.2	82.9	72.1	65.9
Hull 2009	38.6	63.0	77.7	78.3	79.1	82.9	60.7	68.4
Hull 2007	46.0	59.8	68.4	75.5	79.3	77.6	68.2	66.9
Females								
England 2008	34.2	45.3	56.4	64.0	68.7	71.8	65.6	56.9
Hull 2009	33.1	53.7	63.7	68.0	73.8	66.5	59.4	59.0
Hull 2007	41.3	54.8	66.9	70.8	69.9	58.3	55.8	55.8

### 6.2.10 Exercise

**Figure 6.23** presents the percentages taking various levels of exercise, by subgroup. Over one-third of survey respondents undertook sufficient exercise (based on the national recommendation of exercising moderately or vigorously for at least 30 minutes on at least five occasions per week). The proportion was higher in men (44.0%) than women (34.8%) although fewer men (7.8%) never exercised than women (6.8%). Over half (51.6%) of those aged 16-24 years undertook sufficient exercise, compared with 14.7% of those aged 75+ years, with a relatively clear gradient showing by age. Accordingly, a reverse gradient by age was seen in those never exercising (17.7% of those aged 75+ years and 3.2% of those aged 16-24 years falling in this category). Half of those aged 65-74 and 75+ years undertook only light exercise. The majority of survey respondents undertook some moderate or vigorous exercise (67.4% of men, 56.1% of women), except in the oldest two age groups (with 40.9% of those aged 65-74 years and 29.6% of those aged 75+ doing so).

<sup>19</sup> 18-24 for Hull 2007

**Figure 6.23: Percentage taking moderate or vigorous exercise of at least 30 minutes duration, by subgroup**



The highest proportion of respondents meeting the national recommendation were in West locality (40.9%), whilst the lowest proportion was in North locality (37.9%) which also had the highest proportion never exercising (7.8%). Looking at deprivation quintiles, the greatest proportion meeting the exercise recommendation were in the mid quintile (42.2%) while the smallest proportions were in the most and second-most deprived quintiles (34.6% and 36.5% respectively). The most deprived quintile had the biggest proportion of respondents stating that they never exercised (10.5%). A majority of respondents took some moderate or vigorous exercise lasting at least 30 minutes in each quintile although this was highest in the least deprived quintiles compared to the most deprived quintiles, ranging from 50.4% in the most deprived quintile to 67.3% in the second-least deprived quintile. Information on exercise levels broken down by gender, age band, area committee area and locality of residence and deprivation quintile may be found in the tables in **section 13.2** on **page 151**.

### Comparisons with previous surveys

Differences in how the questions were phrased in the 2009 and 2007 Hull surveys mean that the following analysis should be viewed with caution (see **paragraph 4.2.3**). It appears that, overall, men and women in Hull are taking more nationally recommended levels of exercise in 2009 compared to 2007 although this may be due to the way in which the questions were phrased in

the two surveys. Additionally men and women were also taking more exercise than the 2008 England average<sup>20</sup> (see **Table 6.8**).

Hull's rate is better than England most noticeably in men aged 16-24, 35-44 and 55 and over. The gap for women is narrower but most pronounced in Hull's favour in those aged 55-64 and 75+.

**Table 6.8: Proportion of respondents taking nationally recommended levels of exercise by gender and age, comparison with 2009 Social Capital Survey and Health Survey For England 2008**

Survey and Health Survey For England 2006

Percentage taking moderate or vigorous exercise lasting at least 30 minutes on at least 5 days per week								
Gender	Age band							Total
	16-24[1]	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
Males								
England 2008	53	49	44	41	32	20	9	39
Hull 2009	60	48	51	44	38	26	18	44
Hull 2007	47	41	35	23	17	12	5	29
Females								
England 2008	45	43	39	36	30	19	7	34
Hull 2009	43	42	41	37	33	21	13	35
Hull 2007	32	35	30	24	17	11	7	24

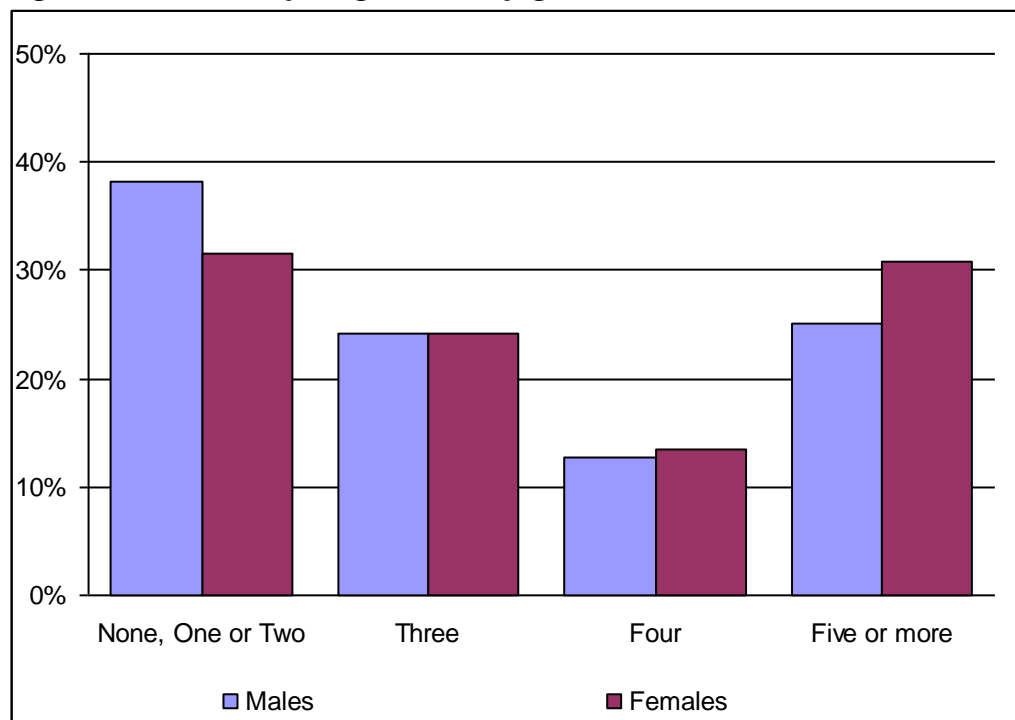
### 6.2.11 Diet

Just over one-quarter (28%) of respondents reported that they ate at least 5 portions of fruit or vegetables. This was greater amongst females than males (30.9% and 25% respectively –see **Figure 6.24**).

For both genders the category with the greatest responses was for 0-2 items of fruit and vegetables per day (38.1% of men and 31.5% of women).

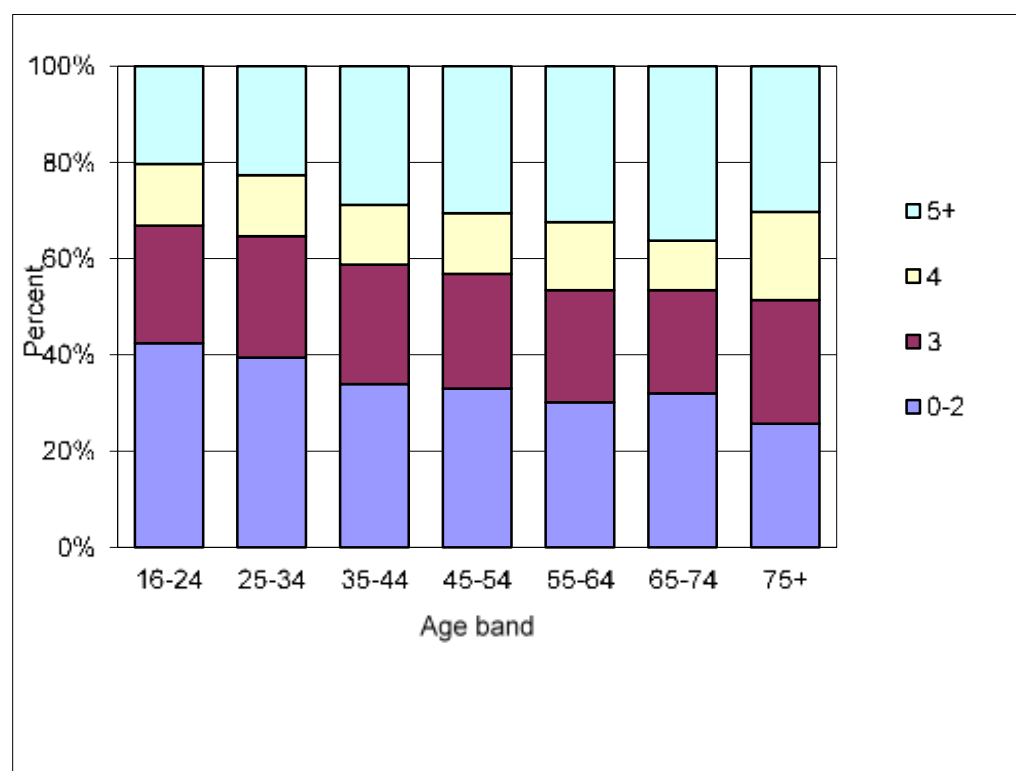
<sup>20</sup> The Information Centre (2009)

**Figure 6.24: 5-a-day target met, by gender**



**Figure 6.25** shows the levels of reported daily fruit and vegetable consumption by age-band. The lowest percentage eating five-a-day was found in those aged 16-24 years (20.3%) with the greatest found amongst those aged 65-74 (36.3%) Those aged 16-24 also reported the greatest percentage of eating 0-2 items of fruit and vegetables per day (42.4%).

**Figure 6.25: 5 A Day Consumption By Age Band**



National data on the percentage of people consuming 5 or more portions of fruits and vegetables per day is available from the Health Survey for England 2008<sup>21</sup>. This data is presented in **Table 6.9**. As can be seen, the percentage of respondents in 2009 in Hull eating the recommended portions of fruits and vegetables was equal to the England 2008 percentage for men and better than the England 2008 percentage for women. It may be possible that respondents from the 2009 Hull survey had overestimated their consumption as questions in the national survey are more in depth and focussed in the questions asked about fruit and vegetable consumption. There are some negative differences where Hull respondents had lower achievement than the England survey, particularly amongst men aged 25-34 where only 17% reported consuming 5 portions in Hull compared to 26% in England.

**Table 6.9: Portions of fruits and vegetables consumed per day by age and gender, comparisons with Health Survey for England 2008 and Hull Health & Lifestyle Survey 2007**

Gender	5 or more portions of fruits and vegetables per day (%)							
	Age band							Total
	18-24 <sup>22</sup>	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
<b>Males</b>								
England 2008	18	26	23	26	32	30	23	25
Hull 2009	20	17	25	29	27	32	30	25
Hull 2007	15	21	20	17	25	31	24	21
<b>Females</b>								
England 2008	21	28	30	33	36	29	24	29
Hull 2009	21	27	33	32	37	41	31	31
Hull 2007	14	18	24	25	36	32	31	25

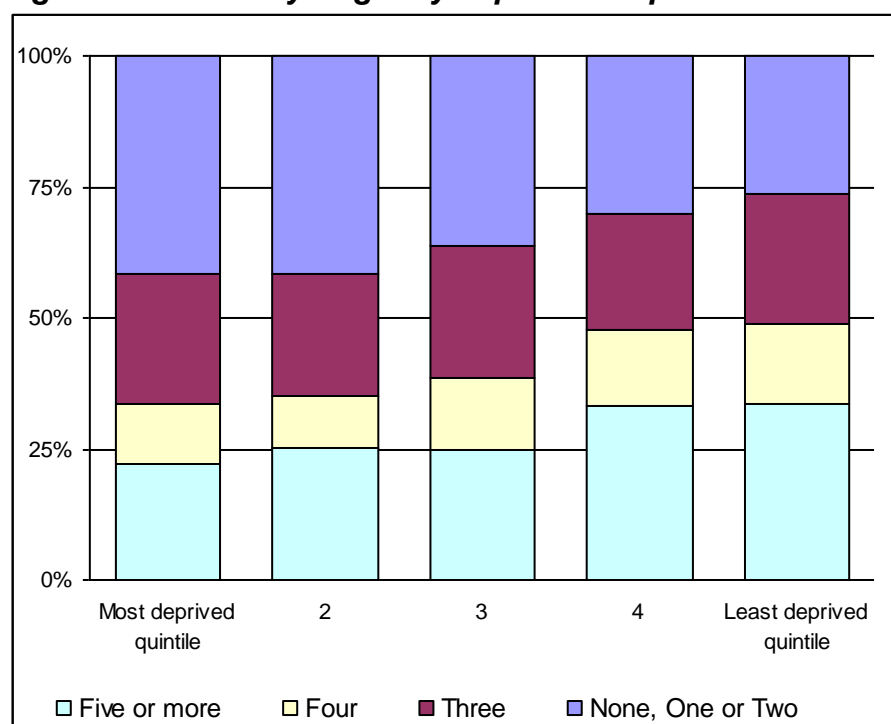
A clear gradient with deprivation was found, with 22.3% of the most deprived quintile and 33.5% of the least deprived quintile eating at least 5 portions of fruit and vegetables per day and 41.5% of the most deprived quintile and 26.3% of the least deprived quintile eating 0-2 portions of fruit and vegetables per day (see **Figure 6.26**).

<sup>21</sup> The Information Centre (2009)

<sup>22</sup> 16-24 for England



**Figure 6.26: 5-a-day target by deprivation quintile**



By locality of residence, the largest percentage that ate five-a-day was in East locality, while among area committee areas it was West (32.0%). North locality had the lowest percentage eating five-a-day (26.1%) and the area with the lowest consumption of five-a-day – North Carr with 23.3%

Differences in the percentages eating a healthy diet by the various subgroups discussed in this section may reflect some of the barriers to eating a healthy diet, for example low income, lack of availability of fresh food locally, time pressures as well as a lack of knowledge.

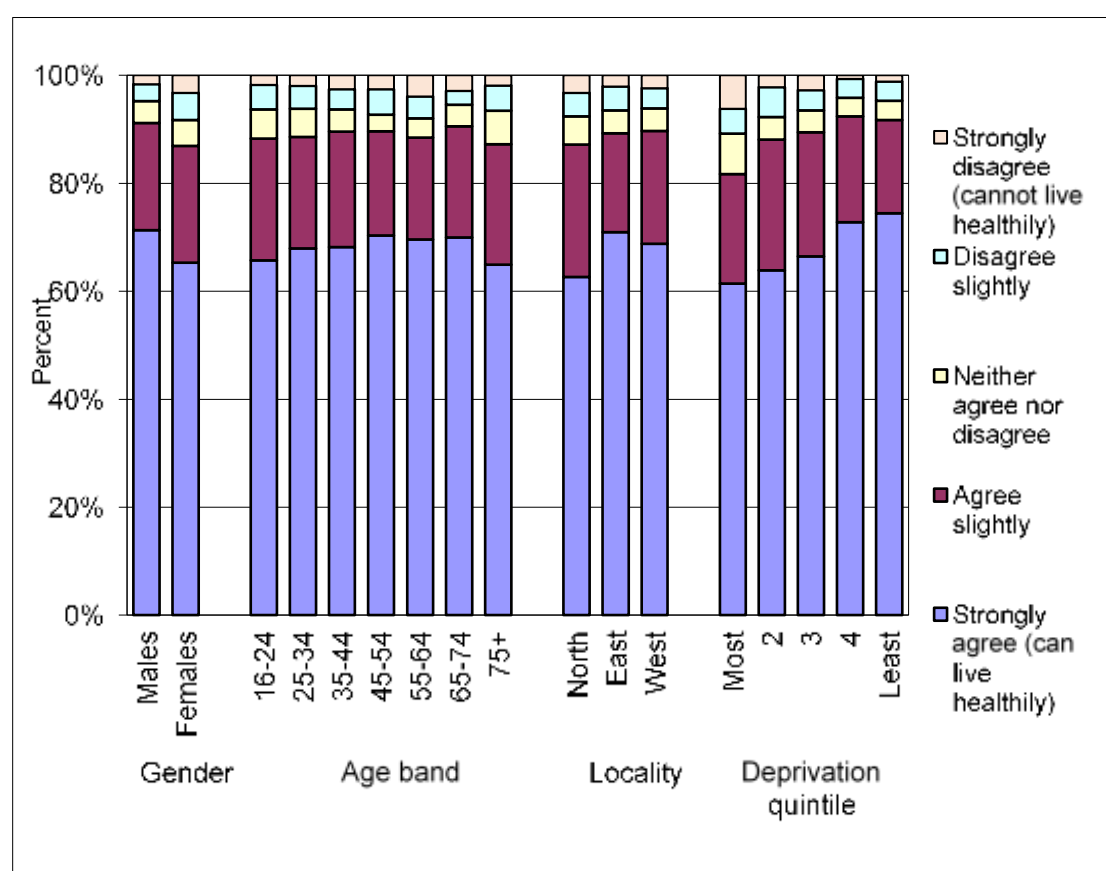
More details on diet, exercise and BMI by gender, age, area committee area and locality of residence and deprivation quintile can be found in tables within **section 13** on **page 149**.

## 6.2.12 Is it possible to live healthily in your area?

Respondents were asked whether they felt it was possible to live healthily in their area (for example, with access to fresh fruit and vegetables, gyms or exercise classes). The following chart (**Figure 6.27**) presents responses by sub-group, ranging from 'strongly agree' (that they can live healthily in their area) to 'strongly disagree'. Overall, over two-thirds of respondents strongly agreed that they could live healthily in their area (68.2%) with more men than women believing this (71.3% and 65.3% respectively). There were no clear trends by age group with a range of 64.9% (over 75s) to 70.4% (45-54 years) in strong agreement.

More noticeable differences were uncovered geographically and by deprivation quintile. In the North locality only 62.6% strongly agreed that they could live healthily in their area; this compares to 71% in the East locality. Strong agreement with the statement increased as deprivation decreased with 61.4% responding in the most deprived quintile compared to nearly three-quarters of respondents in the least deprived quintile (74.5%). More details by gender, age, area committee area and locality of residence and deprivation quintile can be found in tables within **section 14** on **page 154**.

**Figure 6.27: Perceptions of healthy living in area**

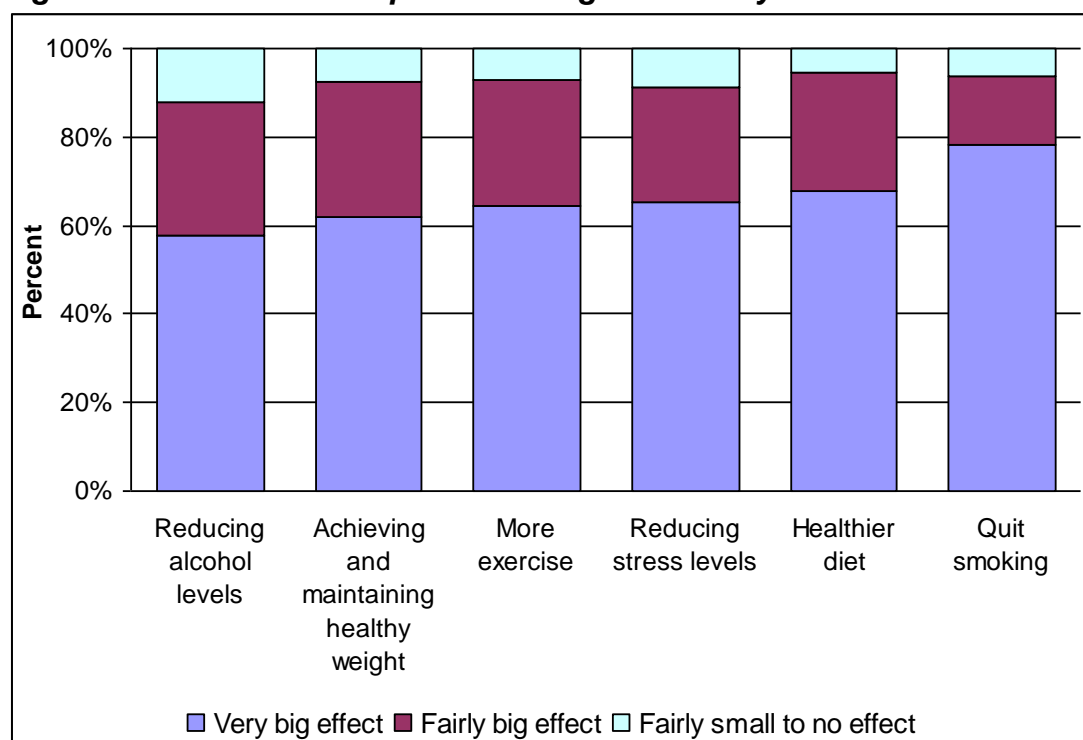


Overall, over two-thirds of respondents strongly agreed that they could live healthily in their area (68.2%) with more men than women believing this (71.3% and 65.3% respectively). There were no clear trends by age group with a range of 64.9% (over 75s) to 70.4% (45-54 years) in strong agreement. More noticeable differences were uncovered geographically and by deprivation quintile. In the North locality only 62.6% strongly agreed that they could live healthily in their area; this compares to 71% in the East locality. Strong agreement with the statement increased as deprivation decreased with 61.4% responding in the most deprived quintile compared to nearly three-quarters of respondents in the least deprived quintile (74.5%). More details by gender, age, area committee area and locality of residence and deprivation quintile can be found in tables within **section 14** on **page 154**.

### 6.2.13 Perceived impact of lifestyle changes

**Figure 6.28** presents the perceptions of respondents of the impact of changes to someone's health (not necessarily their own). Overall, a majority of respondents felt that each lifestyle change would have a very big effect on a person's health, however there was some variance noted between the responses to different lifestyle changes. The responses stating a 'very big effect' ranged from 57.9% for reducing alcohol levels to 78.1% for quitting smoking. This was mirrored in the responses stating a 'fairly small, very small or no effect' where 11.3% of respondents reported this for reducing alcohol levels. More details by gender, age, area committee area and locality of residence and deprivation quintile can be found in tables within **section 15** on **page 155**.

**Figure 6.28: Perceived impact of changes to lifestyle**

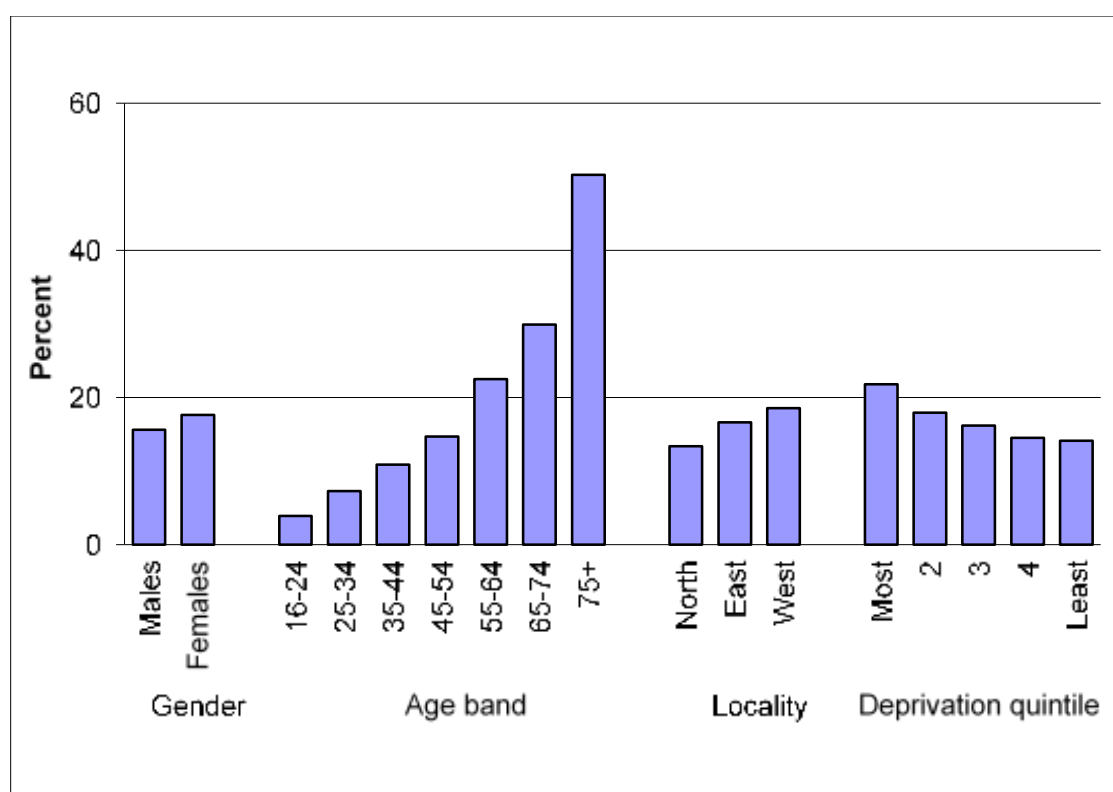


## 6.3 Household variables

### 6.3.1 Adults in household

Around one sixth (16.7%) of survey respondents reported that they lived alone (ie one adult resident with no children) which compares with 29% of households in 2009 in Great Britain being single person households as reported in Social Trends 39.<sup>23</sup>, with slightly more women than men living alone (17.7% compared to 15.7% -see **Figure 6.29**). The proportion of respondents living alone increased with age, from 3.9% of those aged 16-24 years to half of those aged 75+ years (50.3%).

**Figure 6.29: Percentage of single person households by sub groups**



Geographically, the largest proportion of single person households was found in West locality (18.6%), with the largest proportion by area committee area in Riverside (West) at 25.3%. People in the most deprived quintile were most likely to live alone (21.8%) reducing as deprivation reduces to 14.1% of those in the least deprived quintile. See **section 16.1** on **page 164** for full details of the percentage of single person households.

Three-quarters (76.2%) of survey respondents lived with at least one other adult, with more men (81.1%) than women (71.6%) reporting this. The most commonly reported number of adults within a household was 2 adults (54.4%) and was the same in all sub-groups except those aged 75+ where 1 adult was the most prevalent. Those aged 16-24 reported higher numbers of adults in a

<sup>23</sup> Office for National Statistics (2009)

household (41.5% with 3-5 adults and 3.1% with 6+ adults) which may reflect both young adults living in parental homes or young adults living in shared accommodation (likely to be privately rented shared houses or flats).

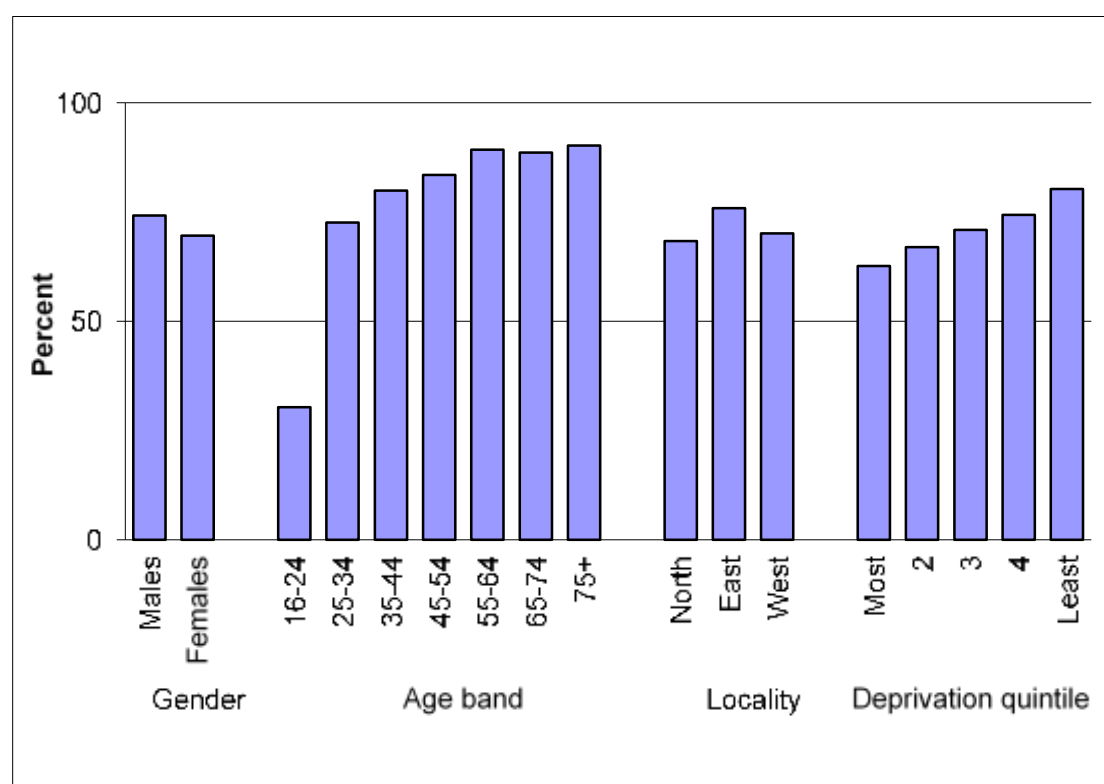
East locality had the largest proportion of 2 adult households (57.3%) and West locality the lowest proportion (50.9%). Wyke area committee had the largest number of multiple adult households (28.8% with 3-5 adults and 3.4% with 6+ adults) which may be a reflection of the housing in this area (many large Victorian properties which are privately rented and popular with students).

Respondents from the second least and least deprived quintiles were most likely to be living with one other adult (59.5% and 58.7% respectively) compared with 49.1% of the most deprived quintile, while the proportion living with at least 2 other adults was greatest in the middle quintile and least deprived quintiles (25.3% and 23.5% respectively), and the smallest proportion was in the most deprived quintile (17.9%). Full details on the percentages living with other adults can be found in **section 16.2** on **page 165**.

### 6.3.2 Adults living with partners

Of those survey respondents who did not live alone (around 83%), 71.8% reported that they lived with a partner (see **Figure 6.30**) with more men (74.2%) than women (69.6%) reporting this. This proportion increased with age from 30.4% of those aged 16-24 to 90.2% of those aged 75+.

**Figure 6.30: Adults living with a partner**



East locality had the greatest proportion of adults living with a partner (75.9%) and North locality the fewest (68.4%). Riverside East was the area committee

with the greatest proportion (79.4%) and Wyke area committee the lowest proportion (64.9%). The proportion of adults living with a partner increased as deprivation decreased rising from 62.7% in the most deprived quintile to 80.3% in the least deprived quintile. Full details on the percentages of adults living with a partner can be found in **section 16.3** on **page 166**.

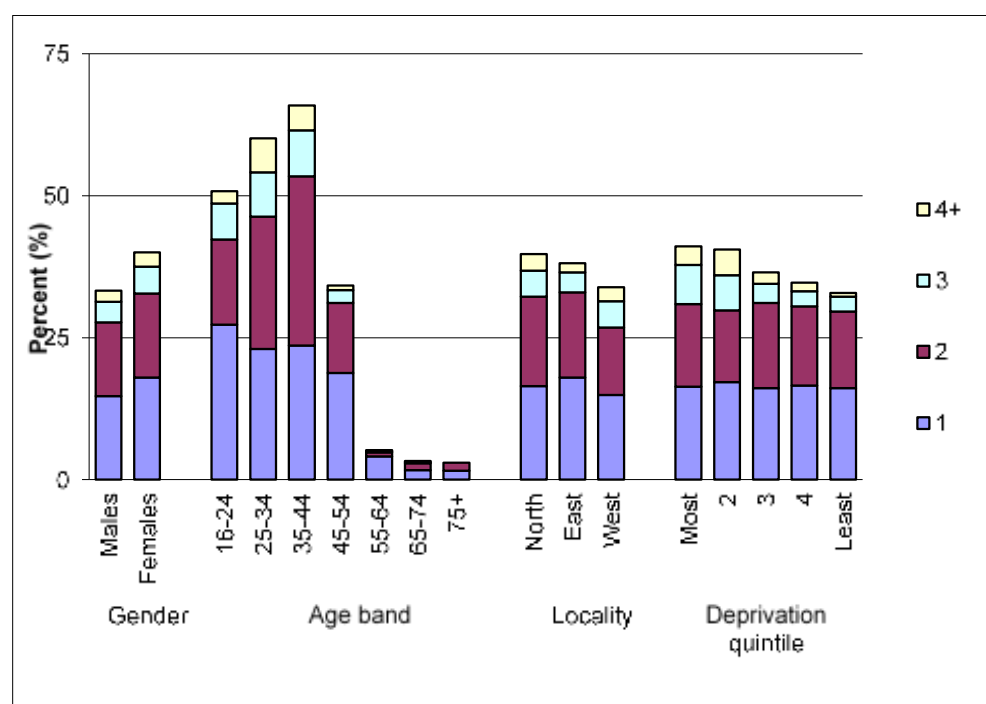
### 6.3.3 Children in household

63.2% of survey respondents live in households without children aged less than 18 years, 66.6% of men and 60.0% of women. The median number of children in households with children is 2.

60.1% of households where the respondent was aged 25-34 and 65.9% of households where the respondent was aged 35-44 had children (median number 2), 6% of those aged 25-34 lived in households with 4 or more children and 4.4% of those aged 35-44 lived in similar households. 3.1% of those aged 65-74 and 3.0% of those aged 75+ lived in households with children (see **Figure 6.31**).

The largest proportion of households without children aged under 18 years was in West locality (66.1%), highest in West area (68.8%). North Carr (35%) and Riverside West (3.4%) had the greatest proportion of 4 or more children living in a household. Respondents in the least deprived quintile were the most likely to live in households without children aged under 18 years (67.1%), and the least likely to live in a household with 3 or more children aged under 18 (3.3%). Tables of the number of children in households, broken down by the respondents' gender, age band, area committee area and locality of residence and deprivation quintile may be found in **section 16.4** on **page 168**.

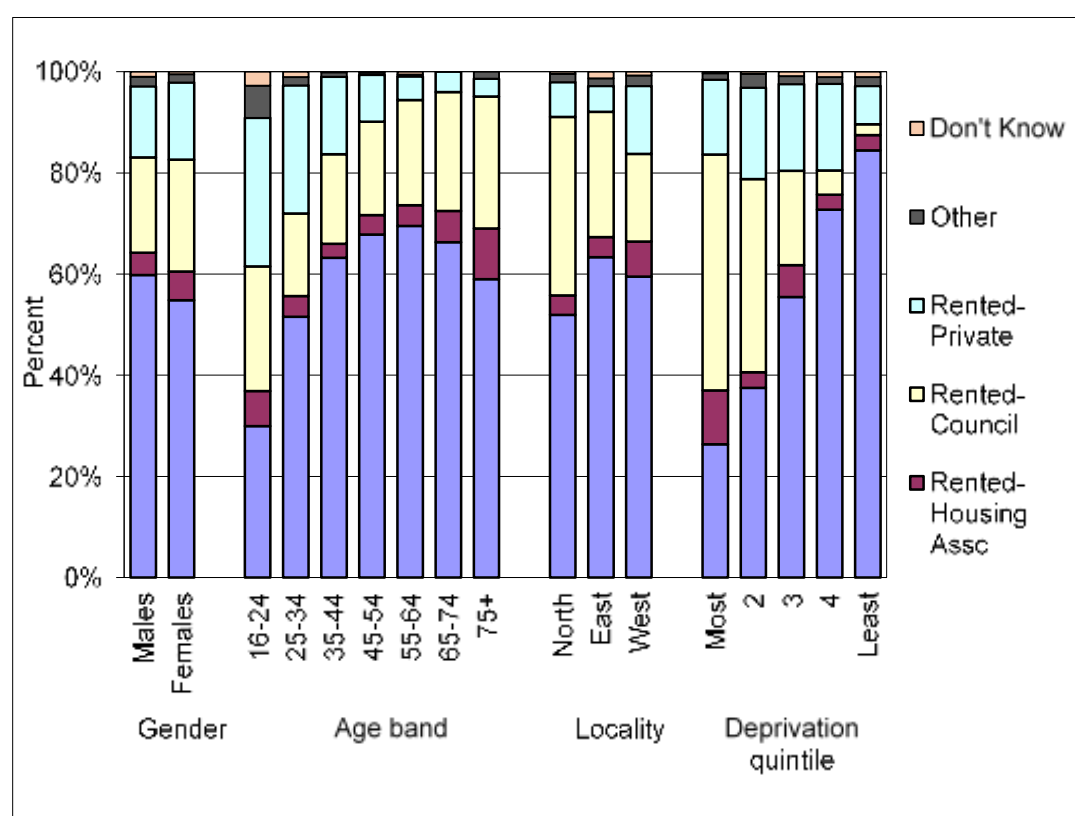
**Figure 6.31: Percentage of respondents living in households with children (<18 years) and the number of children in the household by sub groups**



### 6.3.4 Housing tenure

**Figure 6.32** shows housing tenure by sub groups. Among survey respondents 57.2% were owner occupiers (compared with the 2007 Great Britain rate of 72%<sup>24</sup>). More male respondents (59.8%) than female respondents (54.8%) lived in owner occupied houses. The proportion living in owner occupied houses increased with the age of the respondents from 30.0% of those aged 16-24 years to 69.5% of those aged 55-64 years, dropping to 59.0% of those aged 75+ years. This oldest age group were the most likely to be living in houses rented from the council (26.1%) and the least likely to be renting from privately landlords (3.5%). The youngest age group had a similar proportion to the oldest age group of respondents that were renting from the council (24.7%), and by far the largest proportion renting from private landlords (29.4%).

**Figure 6.32: Housing tenure by sub groups**



Respondents from all localities were most likely to live in owner occupied housing, but the highest percentage was for East locality (61.8%). Respondents from North locality had the highest percentage living in houses rented from the council (35.3%) and West locality had the highest percentage renting from private landlords (22.6%) which may reflect the housing mix across the city. More than half of respondents in the 3 least deprived quintiles lived in owner occupied housing (84.4% of the least deprived quintile) while around one-quarter of respondents from the most deprived quintile (26.3%)

<sup>24</sup> Social Trends 39, Office for National Statistics (2009)

did so. Respondents from the most deprived quintile were the most likely to live in houses rented from the council (46.6%) or from a Housing Association (10.6%) The full tables on housing tenure may be found in **section 16.5** on **page 173**.

### **Comparisons with previous surveys (2007)**

In comparison to the previous survey there has been a 5% reduction in the levels of owner-occupied properties with this reduction being matched by the increase in properties rented from the local authority (+4%). Whilst this may in part be due to which streets were selected for the survey by the interviewers, this may also illustrate increased difficulties in entering the privately owned property market within Hull due to costs of property and difficulties in obtaining mortgages. As mentioned in the paragraph above, Hull has a lower than national rate of owner-occupier and a greater than national rate of private and local authority rented property.

**Table 6.10: Housing tenure (excluding other and not known), comparisons with previous local surveys and Great Britain**

Housing tenure	GB (%)	Hull (%)	
	2007	2007	2009
Owner-occupied	72	64	59
Rented from:			
Local authority	11	17	21
Housing association	8	4	5
Private landlord	9	14	15

### **6.3.5 Access to the internet**

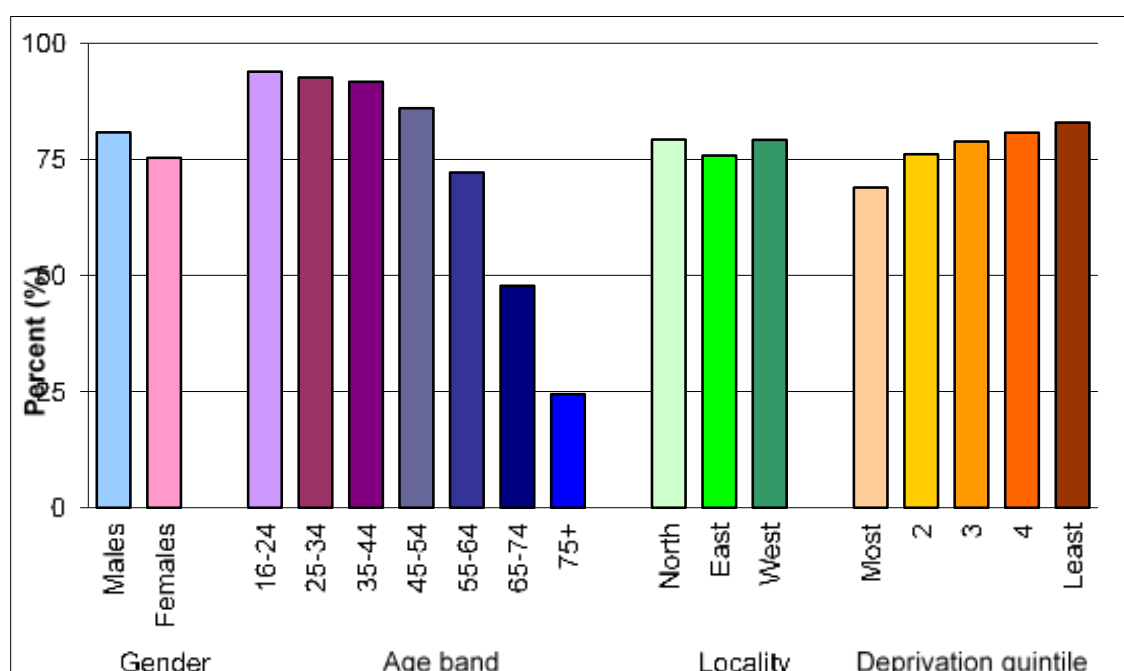
Over three-quarters (78.0%) of survey respondents (see **Figure 6.33**) reported that they had some access to the internet (either at home, work/college/school or elsewhere) with more men (80.8%) than women (75.3%) having access.

Perhaps not surprisingly access to the internet decreased as age increased with 93.9% of those aged 16-24 having access reducing to 24.5% of those aged 75+. Internet access was most prevalent in North and West localities (79.3% and 79.2% respectively) compared to East locality which has an older population (75.8%) and was most prevalent in Wyke area committee which has a large student community (85.6%) and least prevalent in Riverside West and East area committees (72.6% and 72.8% respectively).

In terms of deprivation, there is a clear gradient between deprivation and internet access with those in the most deprived quintile reporting less access to the internet (69.0%) than those in the least deprived quintile (82.9%).



**Figure 6.33: Any access to the internet by subgroup**

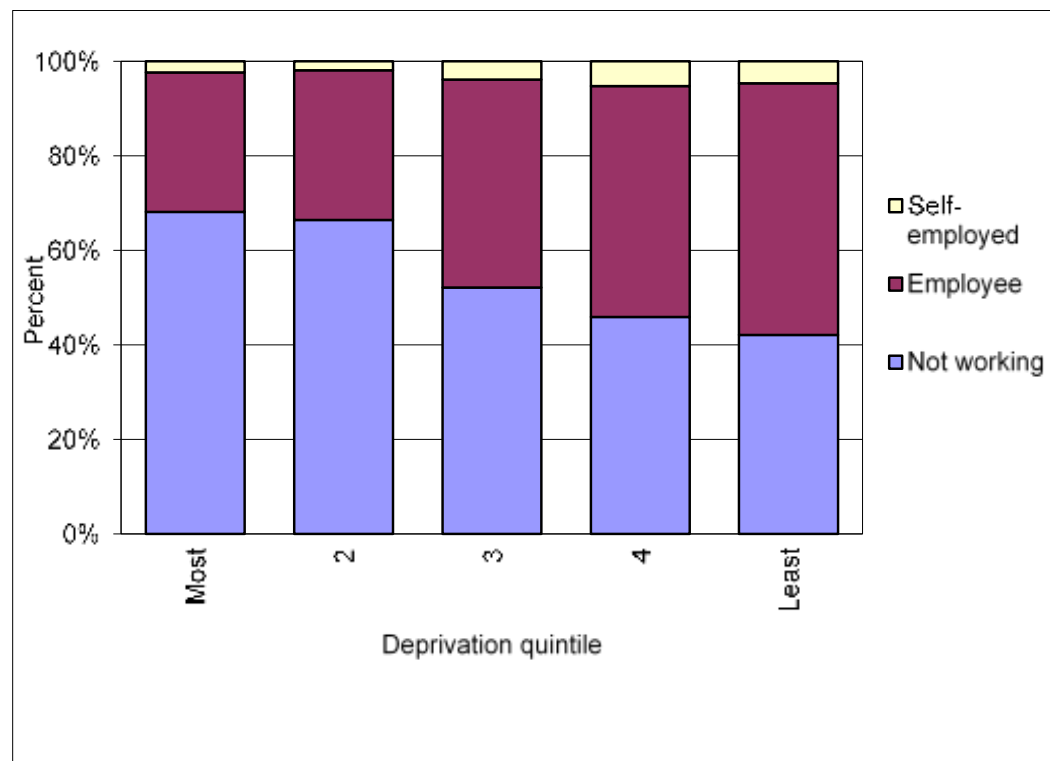


Overall, home-based access was the most common method of using the internet (67.5%) followed by work/school/college (37.3%) and other sources (31.6%). This ranking was reflected across all sub-groups except those of non-working age (65+) and those in the 2 most deprived quintiles for whom other sources of internet access became the second most common source. Percentages of those with access to the internet and source of access broken down by gender, age band, area committee area and locality of residence and deprivation quintile may be found in the tables in **section 16.6** on **page 175**.

### 6.3.6 Employment Status

Under half (46.0%) of all survey respondents were in paid employment, 50.8% of men and 41.7% of women. By age, the largest proportions in paid employment were aged between 25-54, with the greatest proportion aged 35-44 (66.5%). 5.9% of those aged 65-74 were still in paid employment. Residents of North locality were least likely to be in paid employment (42.9%), with Riverside West having the highest proportion not working by area committee area (60.2%). The most deprived quintile had the highest proportion not working (68.1%) decreasing with decreasing deprivation. The largest proportion of employees was found in the least deprived quintile (53.2%) -see **Figure 6.34**. Percentages in paid employment broken down by gender, age band, area committee area and locality of residence and deprivation quintile may be found in the tables in **section 16.7** on **page 176**.

**Figure 6.34: Percentages in paid employment by deprivation quintile**

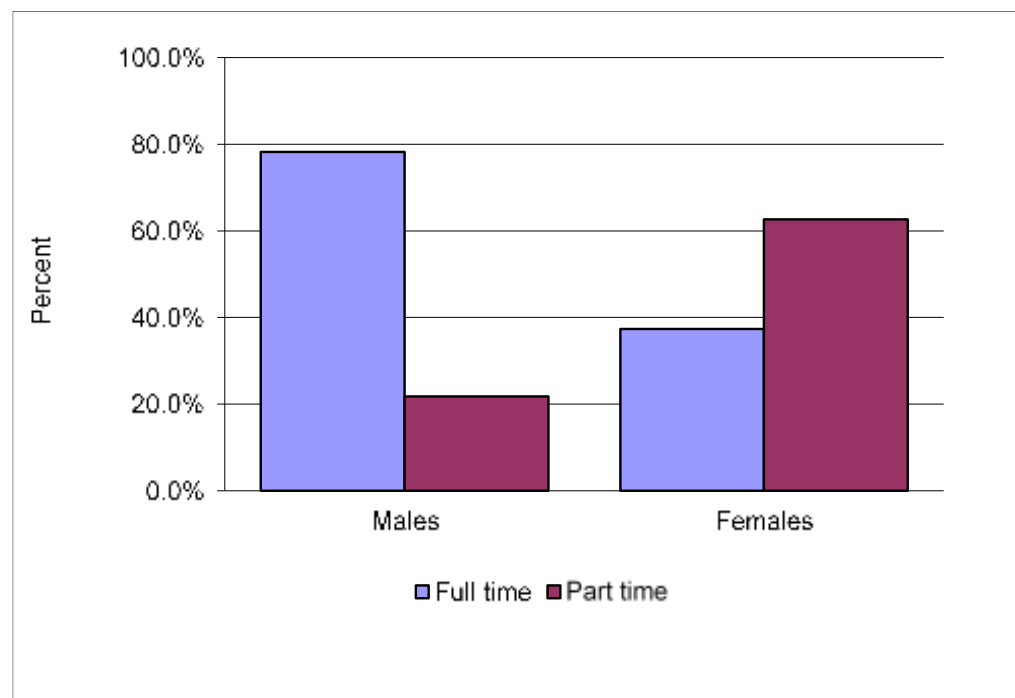


Of survey respondents in Hull that were in paid employment, three-quarters of men (78.1%) were working full-time (i.e. 35 hours or more per week), compared with one-third of women (37.4%) - see **Figure 6.35**. Amongst those of working age, those aged 25-34 years were most likely to be working full-time (66.1%), with those aged 16-24 years the least likely, at 45.1%.

A greater percentage of East locality residents were working full-time (60.7%), with the lowest percentage in North locality (57.0%). West locality had the greatest variation by area committee area, ranging from 53.7% in West to 64.7% in Riverside (West) working full-time. There was some variability by deprivation quintile, with the 3 most deprived quintiles having the smallest percentages of full-time workers (amongst those in work) ranging from 52.7% to 59.3%, compared to the 2 least deprived quintiles (60.2% to 62.1%).

Tables showing the percentages of those in paid employment working full-time and part-time are presented in **section 16.8** on **page 177**. These tables are broken down by gender, age band, area committee area and locality of residence and deprivation quintile.

**Figure 6.35: Percentage of full-time workers among those that work by gender**



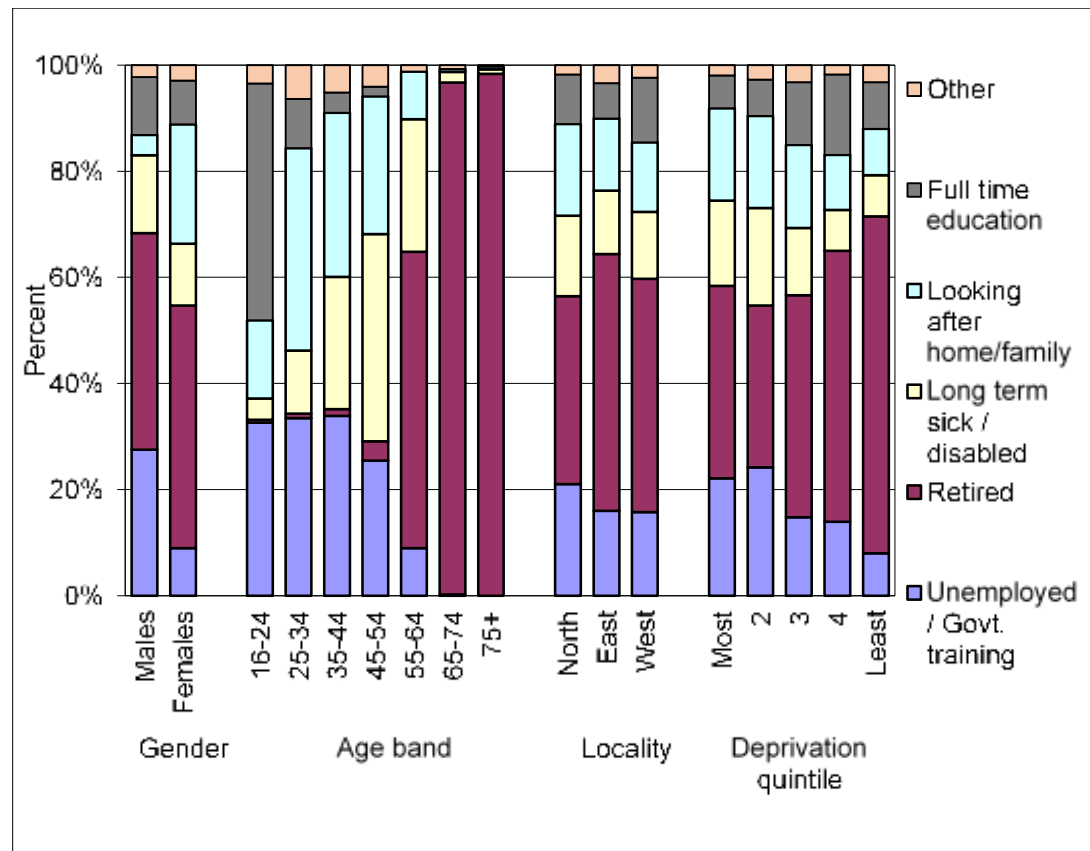
### 6.3.7 Reasons for not working

**Figure 6.36** shows the reasons for not working, by sub groups. Of those respondents not working nearly one half were retired, 40.8% of men and 45.7% of women. Women were much more likely to be looking after the home or family (22.5%) than men (3.8%), while men were much more likely to be unemployed and looking for a job or on a government training scheme (27.5%) than women (9.0%). 14.7% of men not working were long-term sick or disabled compared to 11.7% of women not working.

Just under half of those aged 16-24 and not working were in full-time education (44.7%) with a further 32.6% unemployed or on a government training scheme. Among those aged 25-34 and not working 38.1% were looking after the home or family, 33.5% were unemployed or on a government training scheme with a further 11.9% long-term sick or disabled. Those aged 35-44 followed a similar trend albeit with a greater number long-term sick or disabled (24.9%). The largest proportion of long-term sick or disabled was in those aged 45-54 years (39.1%). Over half of those aged 55-64 were retired (55.9%) and 25.0% were long-term sick or disabled.

By locality, fewer of those not working and resident in East locality were long-term sick or disabled (11.9%), while more were retired (48.4%). The largest proportions of both the long-term sick and disabled and those who are unemployed were found in North Carr at 18.7% and 23.0% respectively.

**Figure 6.36: Reasons for not working by sub groups**



For full details on the reasons for not working, broken down by the above subgroups, as well as area committee area of residence, please refer to the tables in **section 16.9** on **page 178**.

### **Comparisons with previous surveys (2007)**

National data on reasons for not working are published (amongst those defined as economically inactive – that is they are not working, nor actively seeking work) in Social Trends<sup>25</sup>, the latest issue (number 39) containing such data for 2008. This data for the United Kingdom (UK) is presented in **Table 6.11** together with comparable local data from the 2007 health and wellbeing survey (although the 2007 Hull data excludes those aged 16-17 years, which will affect the comparison)..

Overall, men of working age in Hull in 2009 were more likely to be economically inactive due to long-term sickness or disability than UK men, more likely to be looking after the home or family and more likely to be retired, but were less likely to be students if economically inactive.

Hull women of working age in Hull in 2009 were more likely to be economically inactive due to long-term sickness or disability than UK women, more women

<sup>25</sup> Office for National Statistics (2009)

were looking after the family/home compared to their UK counterparts while equal proportions of women in Hull and UK were retired.

Fewer economically inactive women in Hull were students compared to the UK.

Compared to the 2007 Hull survey, men were less to be economically inactive due to long-term sickness or disability and more likely to be a student. Women were more likely to be economically inactive due to long-term sickness or disability but less likely to be economically inactive due to looking after family/home.

**Table 6.11: Reasons for economic inactivity by age and gender, comparisons with the United Kingdom 2008 & Hull 2007**

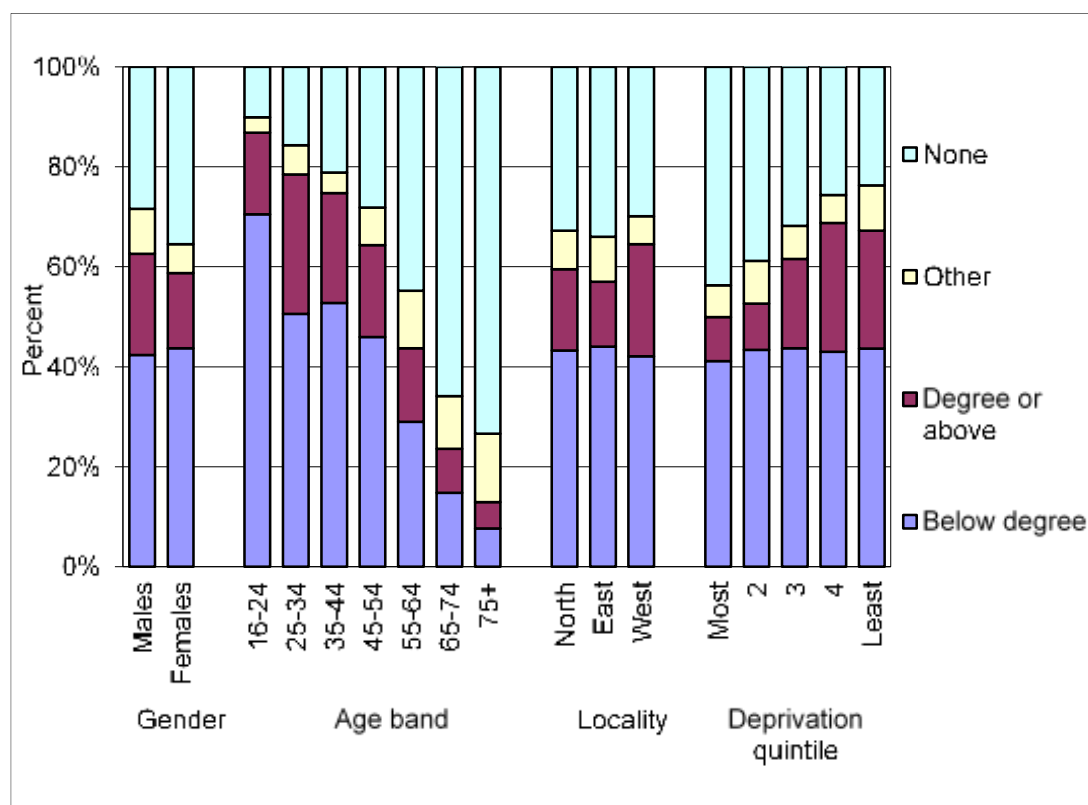
	Reasons for economic inactivity (%)					
	Males (2007 - 18-64, 2009 16-64)			Females (2007 - 18-64, 2009 16-64)		
	Hull 2009	UK 2008	Hull 2007	Hull 2009	UK 2008	Hull 2007
Long-term sick / disabled	37	34	45	24	19	20
Looking after family / home	10	6	8	49	45	55
Student	29	33	17	18	22	16
Retired	19	13	24	3	3	6
Other	6	11	6	6	9	3

### 6.3.8 Highest educational qualification

17.6% of respondents had a degree or higher qualification, 20.2% of men and 15.1% of women (see **Figure 6.37**). This compares with 23% nationally<sup>26</sup>, although the national figures relate to different age group, from age 16 to 64 in men and 59 in women. Using the same age groups from the survey population, 21.2% of survey respondents have a degree or higher qualification, slightly below the figure for Great Britain.

<sup>26</sup> Men aged 16-64, women aged 16-59 in Great Britain 2007, reported in Social Trends No 38, Office for National Statistics (2008)

**Figure 6.37: Highest education qualification by subgroup**



One third of survey respondents had no qualifications, with the proportion rising steeply with age, from 10.1% of those aged 16-24 years to 73.4% of those aged 75+ years. 30.5% of those aged 16-24 years had GCSEs or equivalents as their highest qualifications with a further 26.1% having AS- or A-levels as their highest qualifications. The proportions for both these qualification types decreased with age with a noticeable dip amongst those aged 25-34 (only 21.1% with GCSEs or equivalent).

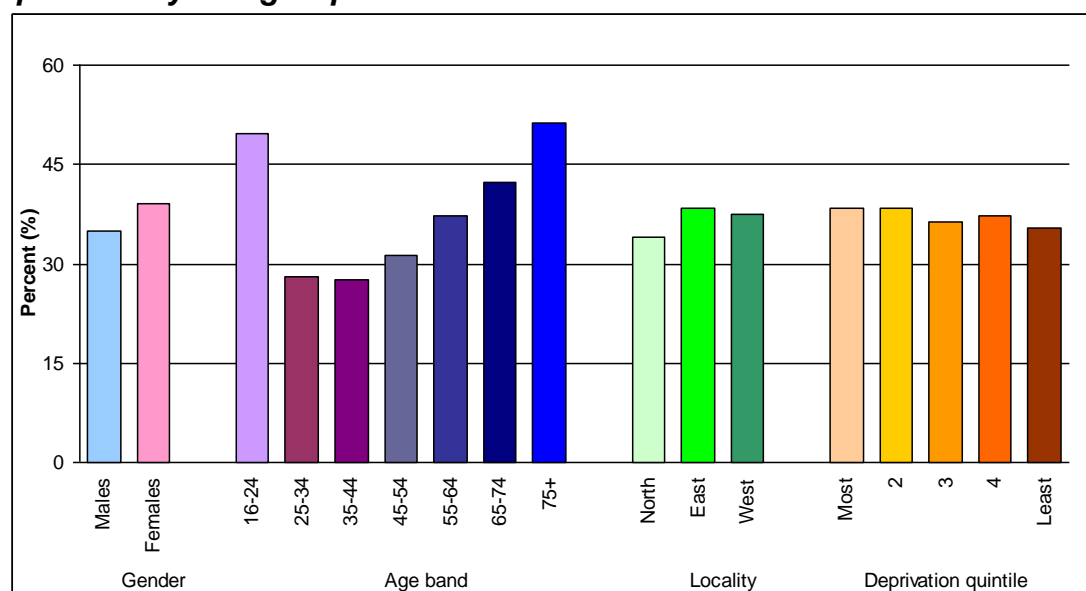
West Locality had the largest proportion of residents with a degree or higher qualification (22.5%) with Wyke (with a large student community) having the highest proportion amongst area committee areas (36.3%) and also had the highest proportion of residents with no qualifications (West 35.3% and Riverside West 36.1%). The proportions educated to degree level or above increased as deprivation decreased, from 8.8% of the most deprived quintile to 25.8% of the second least deprived quintile, then dropped to 23.6% in the least deprived quintile. Full tables of data on highest educational qualifications may be found in **section 16.10 on page 180**.

### 6.3.9 Household Income

As expected many respondents chose not to provide their household income (34.9% of men and 39.1% of women) with the highest proportions in those aged 65-74 years (42.3%) and 75+ years (51.4%). Residents of East locality were

the least likely to provide household income (38.3% compared with 34.1% of North locality residents). Variations occurred by deprivation quintile, ranging from 38.5% to 35.5%, but with no clear pattern (see **Figure 6.38**). See **section 17.1** on **page 183** for the full tables of percentages answering this question, together with reasons for not answering the question.

**Figure 6.38: Percentages of respondents who did not answer the income question by sub groups**



The remainder of this section will consider only the 63% who did provide their household income. Although the large number of missing values means that this question should be interpreted, the fact that for all but one subgroup at least 50% of respondents answered this question means we can have some confidence in the answers. The questionnaire asked for total household income, and whether this was gross or net income. This was then converted this into approximate after tax income, based on the responses to this question, and after tax income per adult, based on the answers to the 'number of adults in household' question. These two estimates will be reported on here.

65.0% of survey responders reported a household income of £20,000 or less. Household incomes in excess of £20,000 peak in the 35-44 age group with a rise and fall before and after that age band. One quarter (25.3%) of 35-44 year old respondents reported a household income in excess of £30,000 and one-tenth (9.7%) in excess of £40,000.

One quarter of those aged 16-24 reported a household income of less than £5,000 but this may be due to younger adults living with parents who were not aware of the levels of parental income. Among those aged 65 and over, over half reported household incomes of under £10,000.

37.1% of residents of East locality reported household income of £20,000 or higher, 32.5% and 34.7% in North and West localities respectively. The highest proportion by area committee area were Wyke and East at 41.2% and 37.4% respectively, while just 27.0% and 28.0% of residents of Riverside (West) and Northern area respectively had a household income of £20,000 or more. More

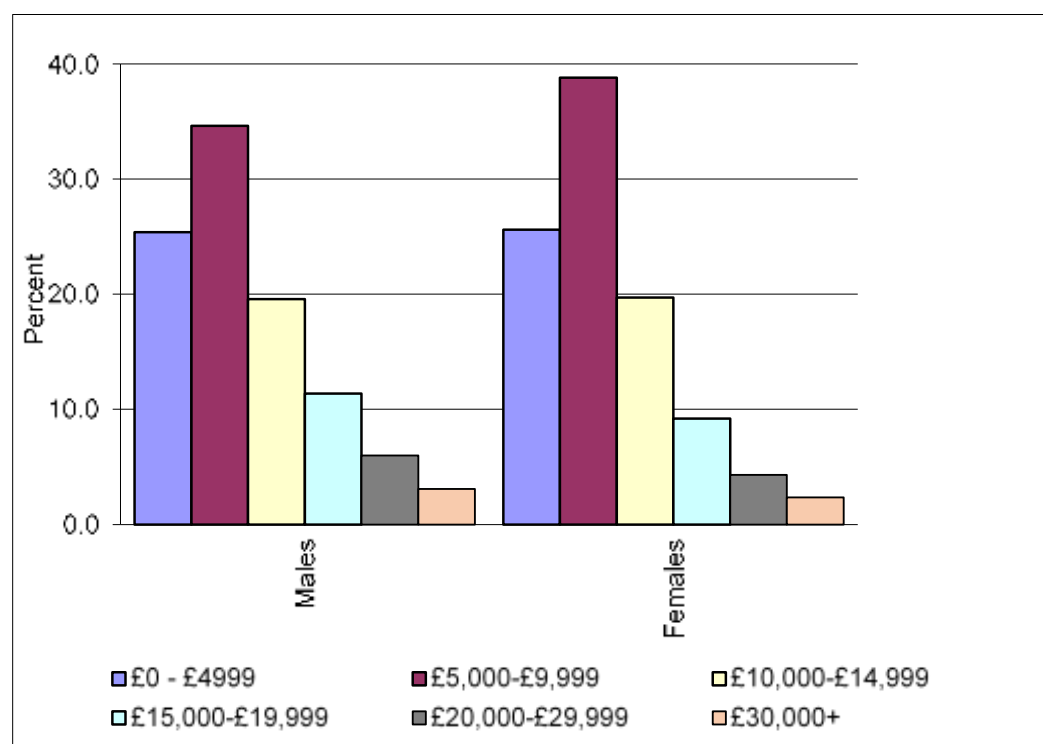
than half of respondents in the least deprived quintile (54.1%) reported household income of £20,000 or more, decreasing as deprivation increased to 13.4% of those in the most deprived quintile. The full tables of estimated household income per household may be found in **section 17.2** on **page 184**.

### 6.3.10 Individual Income

Individual income was estimated by dividing the reported household income by the reported number of adults within the household, therefore may not necessarily be the income received by the respondent.

For most adults, income after tax was within the £5-10,000 bracket, with 34.6% of male and 38.8% of female respondents lying within this category (see **Figure 6.39**).

**Figure 6.39: Estimated after tax income per adult by gender**



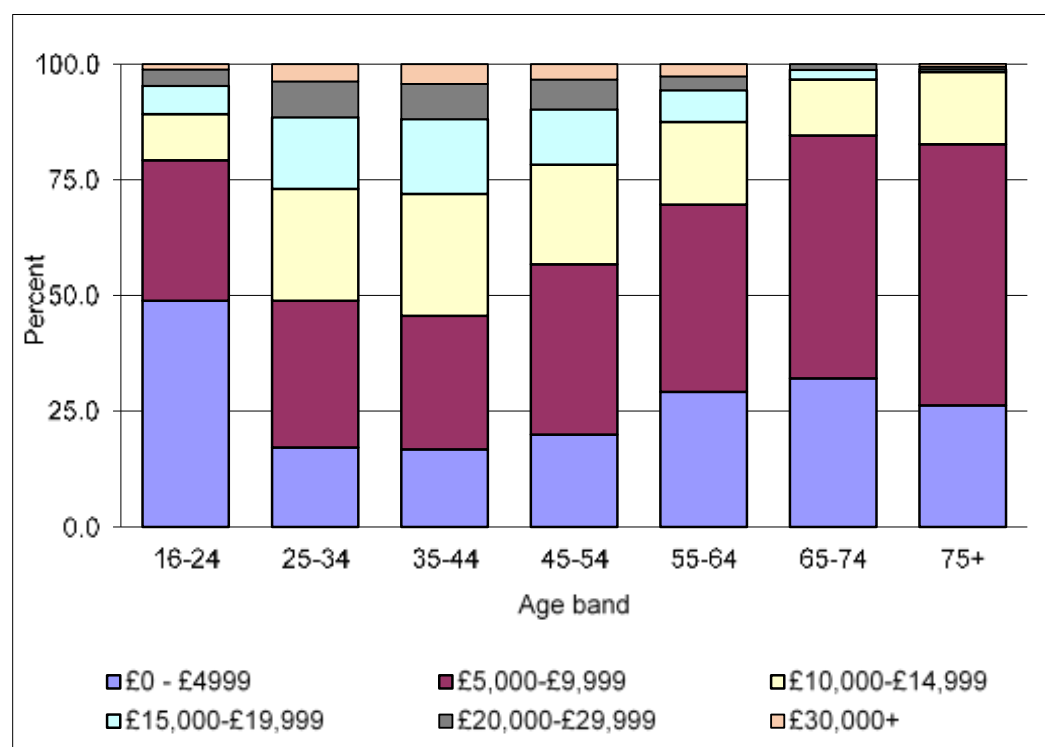
The respondents with the lowest after tax income per adult were aged 75+ years (26.3% had an income less than £5,000, 56.4.3% £5-10,000), followed by those aged 65-74 years (32.1% with income below £5,000, 52.5% £5-10,000) and the youngest age group, with 48.8% of those aged 18-24 having income below £5,000, and a further 30.4% with an income of £5-10,000. Those aged 35-44 years had the highest incomes (see **Figure 6.40**). The median income category was £10,000-£15,000 for those aged 25-34 and 35-44 but £5,000-£9,999 for all other age groups.

Median incomes per adult for each of the localities and area committee areas were again £5-10,000. The highest incomes were in East locality, with 18.7% having an income of £15,000 and over, and a higher proportion earning £20,000



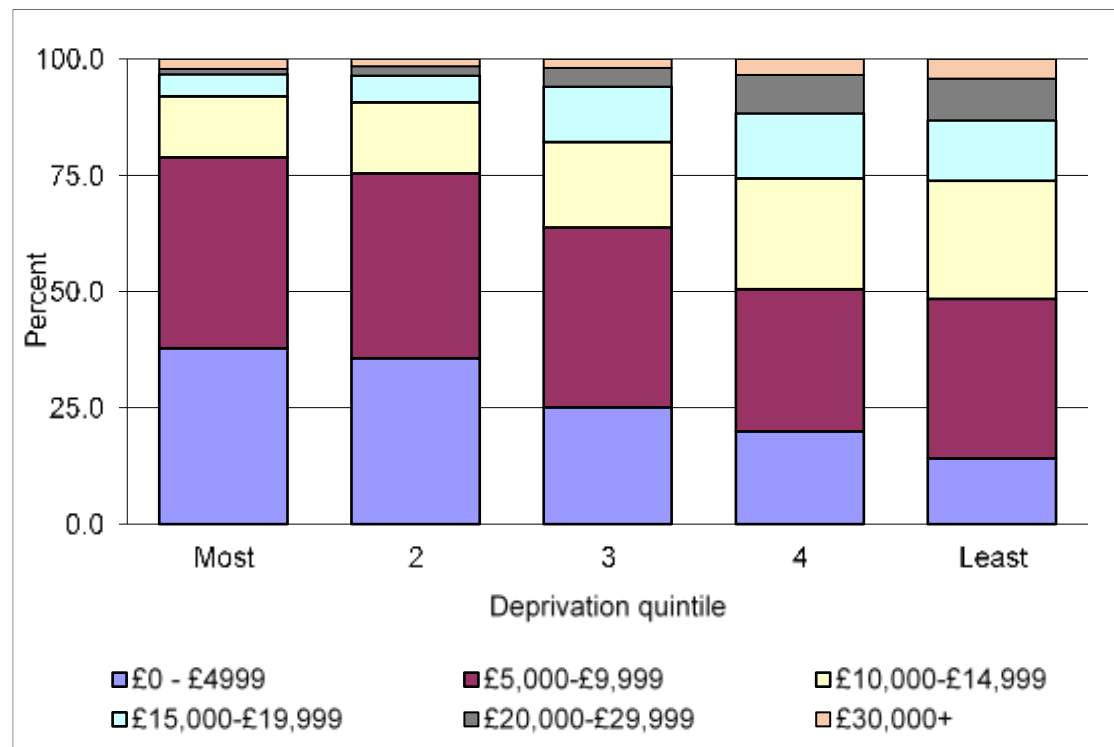
and over (8.9%) and a higher proportion earning £30,000 and over (3.1%). The area committee areas with the highest and lowest proportions with income below £5,000 were Northern (29.0%) and West (21.7%) respectively. Riverside (East) and East had the highest proportion of high adult incomes (in excess of £30,000) with 4.9% and 4.3% respectively.

**Figure 6.40: Estimated after tax income per adult by age band**



As one would expect, the proportion of respondents with income per adult less than £5,000 decreased as deprivation decreased, from 37.8% of the most deprived quintile to 14.1% of the least deprived quintile (see **Figure 6.41**). The least deprived two quintiles saw the largest proportion with income per adult in each of the income brackets above the median (i.e. £10-15,000 and above). The full tables of estimated household income per household may be found in **section 17.2** on **page 186**.

**Figure 6.41: Estimated after tax income per adult by deprivation quintile**

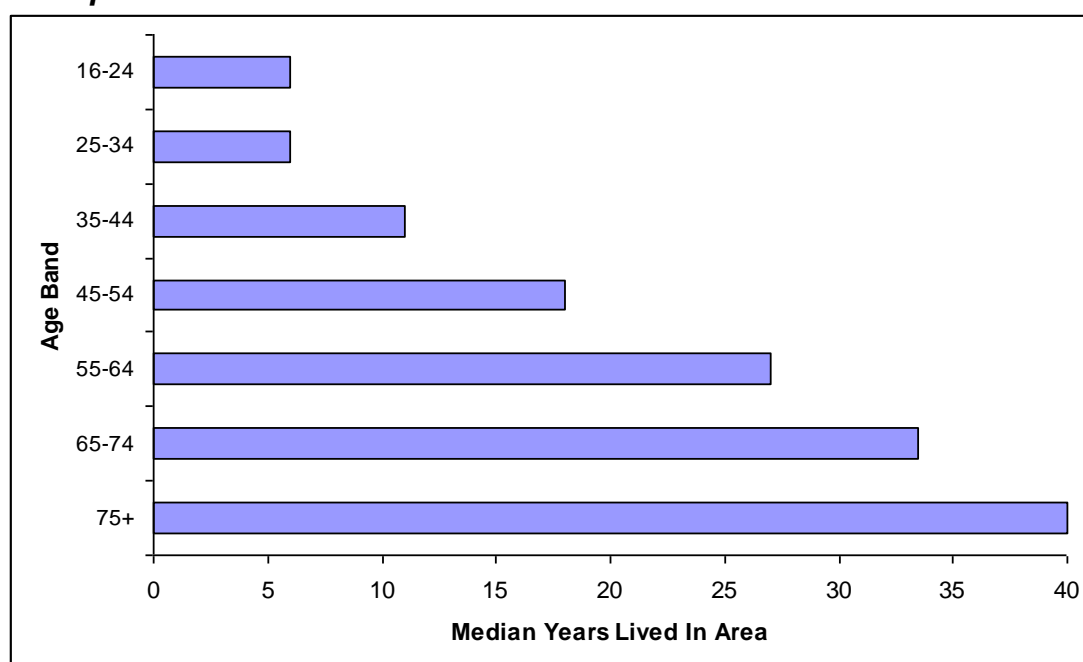


## 6.4 Social Capital

### 6.4.1 Length of residence

The median length of residence in the local area was 15 years, one year higher for women. As expected, this increased greatly with age, from 6 years in those aged 16-24 years to 40 years in those aged 75+ years. There is a clear relationship between age and longevity within an area (see **Figure 6.42**), with what appears to be a low level of geographical mobility, with most residents appearing to be settled in their area by around the age of 30.

**Figure 6.42: Median length of residence in area (years) by 10-yr age group of respondent**

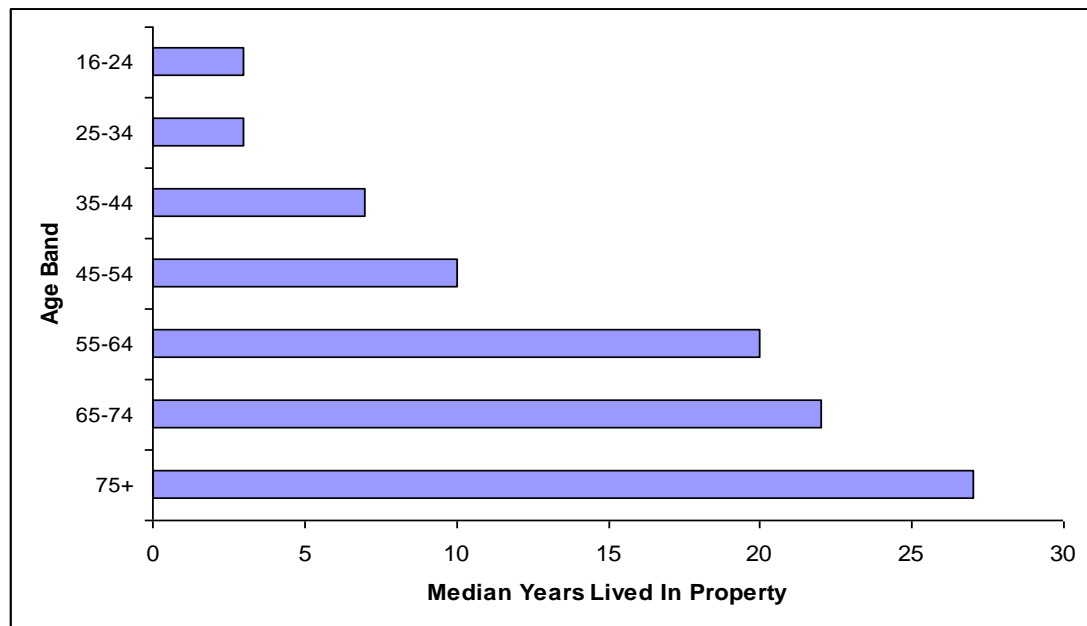


There was little difference in median length of residency across localities -East locality was slightly higher than North or West (17 years compared to 15 years and 14 years respectively). However median length of residency varied substantially when measured by area committee, where longest residencies were within East (19 years) and West (18 years). Shortest residencies were in areas of relatively new housing development (the Kings Park part of North Carr – 9 years) or student and privately rented accommodation (Wyke – 10 years).

There were no significant differences in median length of residency when measuring against deprivation with each quintile ranging between 15-16 years.

Respondents were also asked about length of residence within their current property. Overall the median length of residence in the current property was 9 years (see **Figure 6.43** below) with no difference by gender. As expected this increased greatly with age from 3 years in those aged 16-24 and 25-34 to 27 years in those aged 75+. There was little variation by locality although there was by area committee with the lowest median found in Riverside West (5 years) and the highest median found in West area committee (12 years). There were few differences by deprivation quintile. Full tables of length of residence of property and area may be found in **section 18.1 and section 18.2 on page 187**.

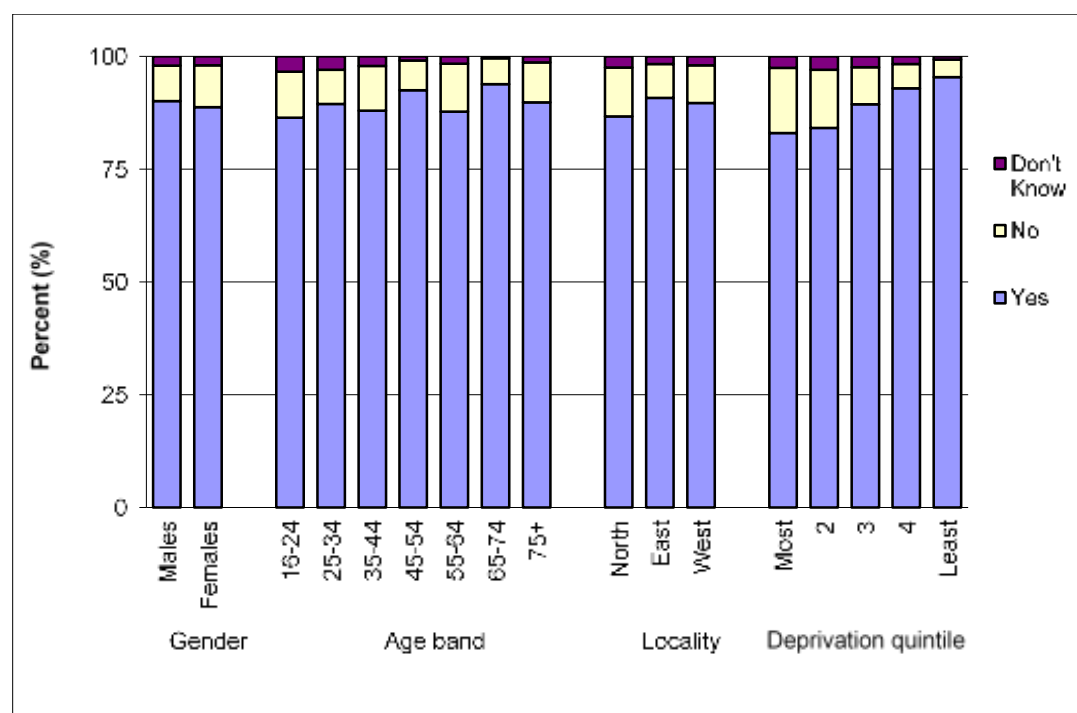
**Figure 6.43: Median length of residence in property (years) by 10-yr age group of respondent**



#### 6.4.2 Enjoyment and satisfaction with local area

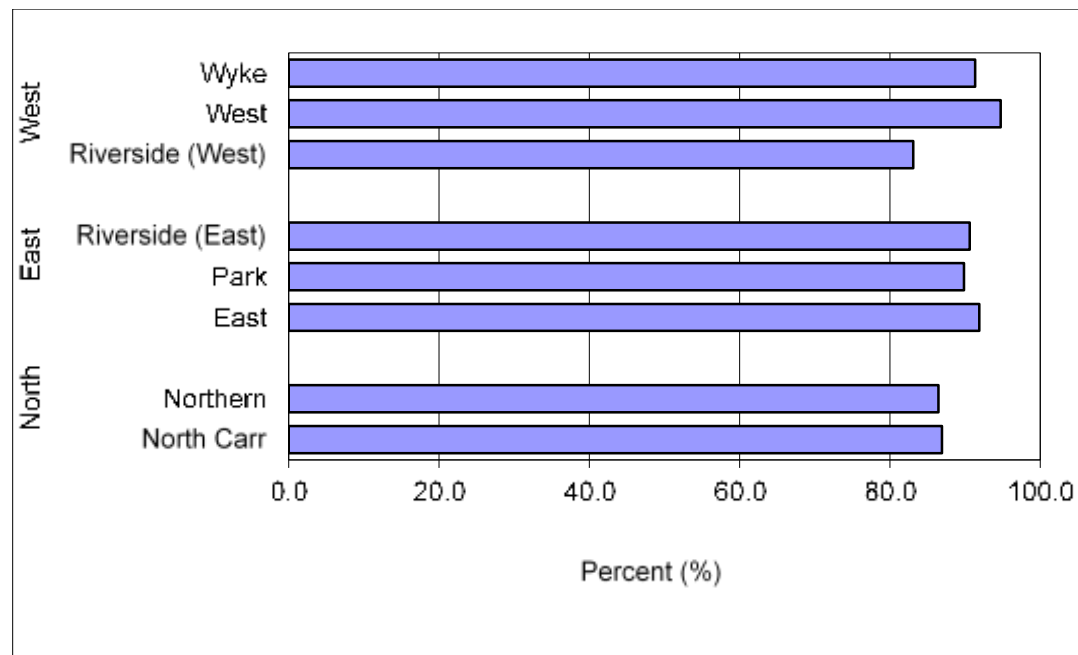
Respondents were asked whether the area in which they lived was one in which they enjoyed living. Overall, a large majority (89.4%) stated that they did enjoy living in their area with slightly more males than females responding positively (90.1% and 88.7% respectively) - see **Figure 6.44**.

**Figure 6.44: Enjoyment living in area**



There were no clear trends by age group with those aged 65-74 answering most positively (93.8%) and those aged 16-24 answering less positively (86.4%). East locality was the most positive (90.8%) followed by West (89.6%) and North (86.7%) localities. West locality had the most positive (West area committee 94.7%) and least positive (Riverside West area committee 83.1%) responses by area committee (see **Figure 6.45** below).

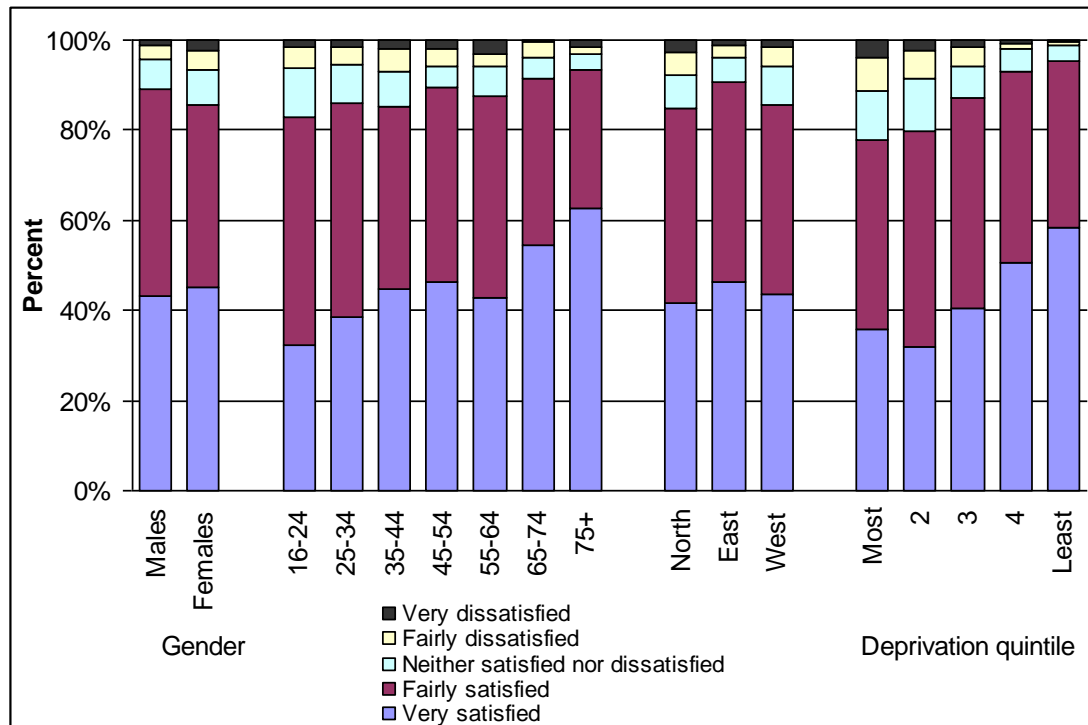
**Figure 6.45: Enjoyment living in area by locality and area committee**



There was a clear trend by deprivation quintile with the most deprived quintile having the lowest positive response (83.0%) and least deprived quintile having the most positive response (95.4%).

Respondents were asked to consider their overall satisfaction with their neighbourhood as a place to live, ranging from 'very satisfied' to 'very dissatisfied' – see **Figure 6.46**.

**Figure 6.46: Satisfaction in neighbourhood as a place to live**



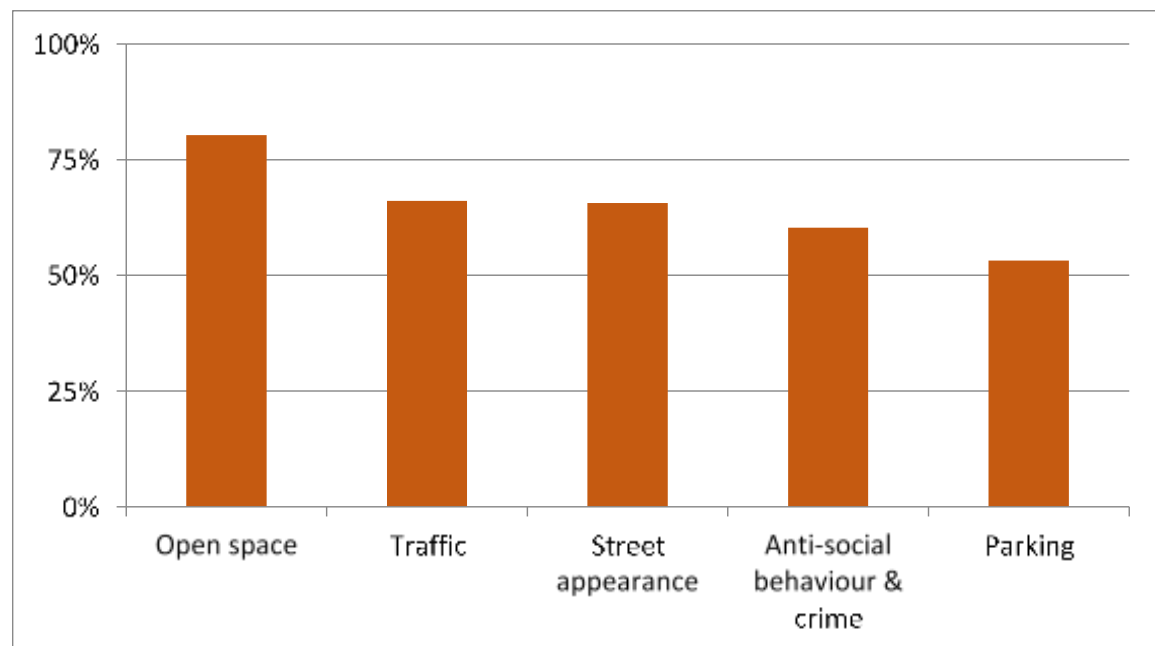
Overall, 44.2% were very satisfied in their neighbourhood as a place to live and only 1.8% were very dissatisfied. Within the different sub-groups differences can be found. Satisfaction with the local neighbourhood appears to increase with age, with only 32.3% of the youngest age band (16-24 years) reporting that they were very satisfied compared to 62.7% of those aged 75+ years. Another large difference to the overall ratings can be found by deprivation quintile with only 35.8% and 32.0% of the most deprived quintiles compared to 50.6% and 58.5% of the least deprived quintiles being 'very satisfied'. Geographically there was little difference between the three localities with East being slightly ahead in terms of satisfaction.

Respondents were also asked to rate their levels of satisfaction across five aspects of their local community:

- Open space
- Street appearance
- Traffic
- Parking
- Anti-social behaviour and crime

The chart below (**Figure 6.47**) illustrates all responses to the five different aspects; a full breakdown by age, gender, area and deprivation quintile can be found in **section 18.4** on **page 191**. Open space had the most positive responses (fairly or very satisfied) with 80.3% followed by traffic (66.1%). Parking had the fewest positive responses (53.2%) followed by anti-social behaviour & crime (60.3%) with street appearance the third most satisfactory aspect (65.7%).

**Figure 6.47: Satisfaction with aspects of local community (all responses)**



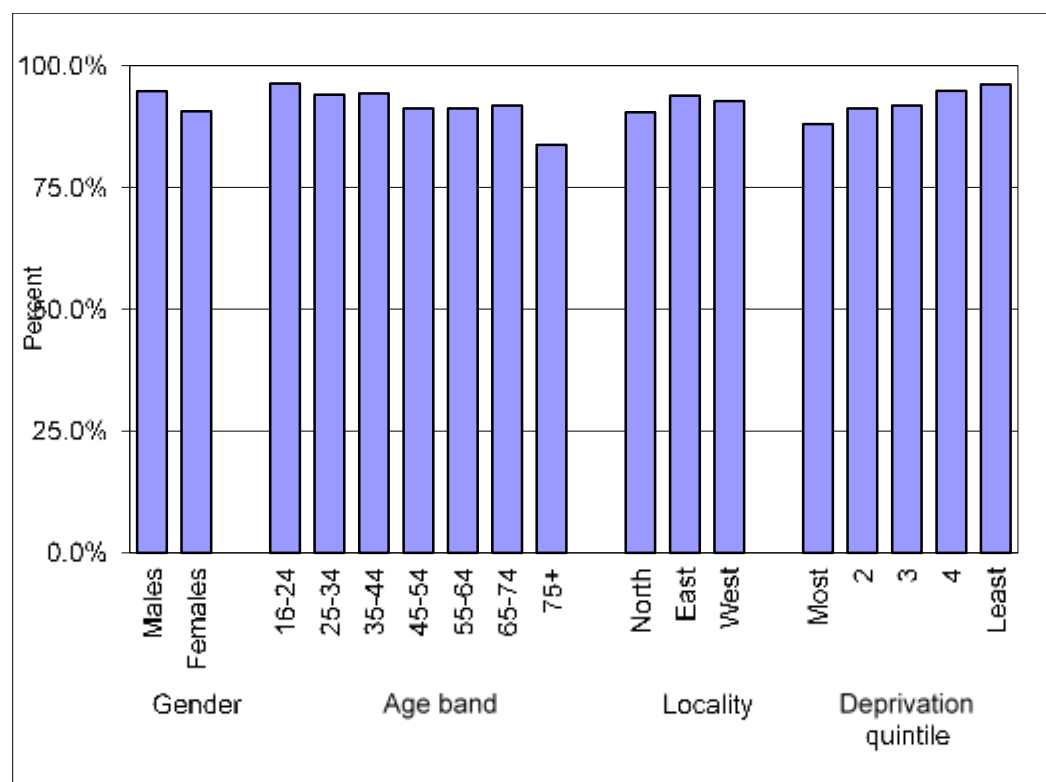
### 6.4.3 Safety

#### Walking alone at daytime

The overwhelming majority of survey respondents felt very safe or fairly safe when walking alone in their area during the daytime – overall 1.6% felt very unsafe – see **Figure 6.48**.

The greater proportions of those feeling very unsafe were found in the over 75s (2.7%), those living in North locality (2.6%) and those living in the most deprived quintile (2.6%). Deprivation quintiles presented the most range as the lowest percentage feeling unsafe during the daytime was in the least deprived quintile (0.5%). The largest proportion of respondents who never go out was found in those aged 75+ (7.4%) compared to those aged 16-24 (0.4%). The full daytime safety tables may be found in **section 18.7** on **page 201**.

**Figure 6.48: Percentage of respondents feeling very safe or fairly safe when walking alone around their local area during daytime**



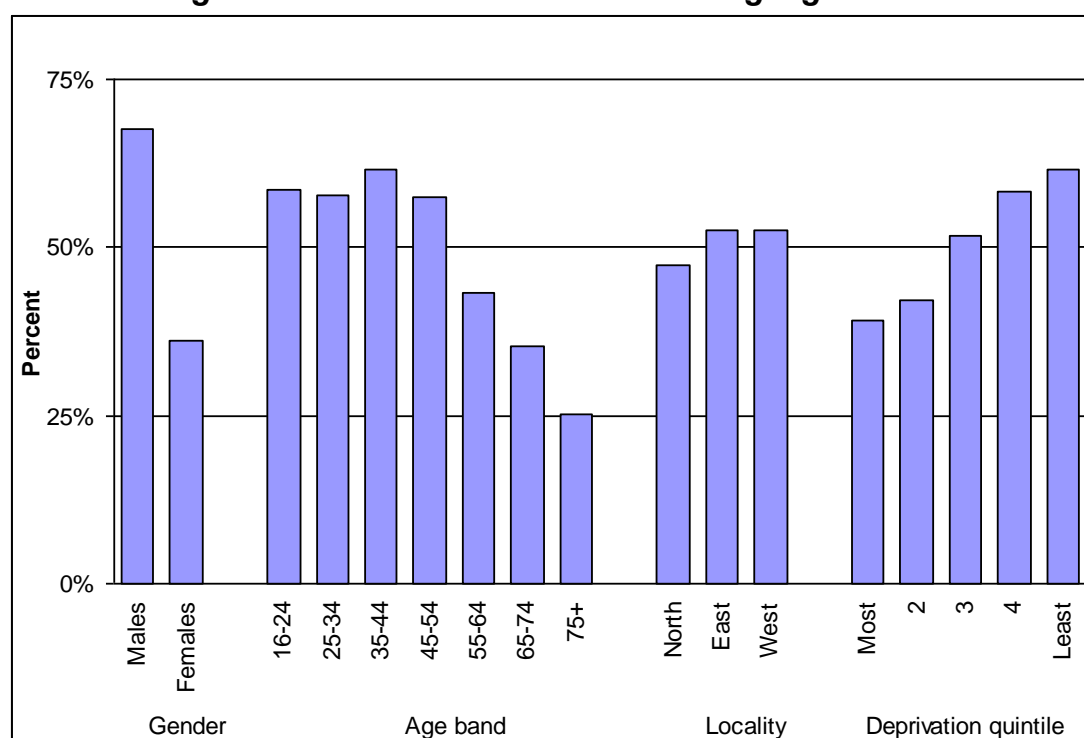
### **Walking alone at night-time**

Just over half of respondents (51.3%) felt very safe or fairly safe walking alone in their area after dark although this was made up of almost twice as many men than women (men = 67.6% women = 36.2%) – see **Figure 6.49**. Those aged under 54 years were more likely to feel very safe or fairly safe (61.7% of those aged 35-44 years, 58.7% of those aged 16-24 years) than the old (25.1% of those aged 75+ years). The young were the most likely group to feel very unsafe (11.1% aged 16-24 years) while the old were the least likely (6.3% aged 75+ years) although they were much more likely to never go out (60.2% aged 75+ years) than the young (6.3% aged 18-24 years).

Feelings of safety decrease as deprivation increases (61.5% within the least deprived quintile falling to 39.2% in the most deprived quintile). There was little variation amongst locality with all 3 localities close to the overall figure of 51.3%. The full night-time safety tables may be found in **section 18.8** on **page 203**.



**Figure 6.49: Percentage of respondents feeling very safe or fairly safe when walking alone around their local area during night-time**



### Comparisons with previous surveys (2004 & 2007)

Questions on feelings of safety when walking alone during the daytime and night-time were asked as part of the 2004 Social Capital survey and 2007 Health & Lifestyle survey.

**Table 6.12** below illustrates the changes over the 3 surveys for the daytime question. Those feeling 'very safe' during the daytime amongst men and women fell between 2004 and 2007 but rose from 2007 to 2009 to a greater level than the original. There has been a shift in 2009 to a greater percentage (around 90%) of men and women feeling either very safe or fairly safe during the daytime, compared to 2004 and 2007.

**Table 6.12: Feelings of safety walking alone at daytime – comparisons with previous surveys**

% feeling safe walking alone in local area at daytime						
Sub-group / survey		Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Never goes out
Males	2004	47.1	42.3	8.1	1.0	1.4
	2007	38.2	48.1	10.5	2.6	0.7
	2009	69.8	24.9	3.0	1.1	1.2
Females	2004	41.1	47	8.7	1.5	1.7
	2007	29.0	54.4	12.3	2.7	1.6
	2009	60.7	29.9	5.1	2.0	2.2

**Table 6.13** below illustrates the changes over the 3 surveys for the night-time question. Those feeling ‘very safe’ during the night-time amongst men and women fell between 2004 and 2007 but rose from 2007 to 2009 to a greater level than the original for men but to a lower level for women. For both men and women the percentages reporting that they never go out alone at night in their local area has increased in each survey with the women respondents reporting a big increase in 2009 (+19.0% from 2004 and +15.4% from 2007).

**Table 6.13: Feelings of safety walking alone at night-time – comparisons with previous surveys**

% feeling safe walking alone in local area at night-time						
Sub-group / survey		Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Never goes out
Males	2004	23.5	43.8	17.7	7.9	7.1
	2007	14.4	41.4	27.2	9.6	7.4
	2009	35.6	32.0	16.4	5.5	10.5
Females	2004	20.0	34.2	25.3	9.9	10.6
	2007	3.9	29.5	34.4	17.7	14.5
	2009	13.0	23.2	21.4	12.8	29.6

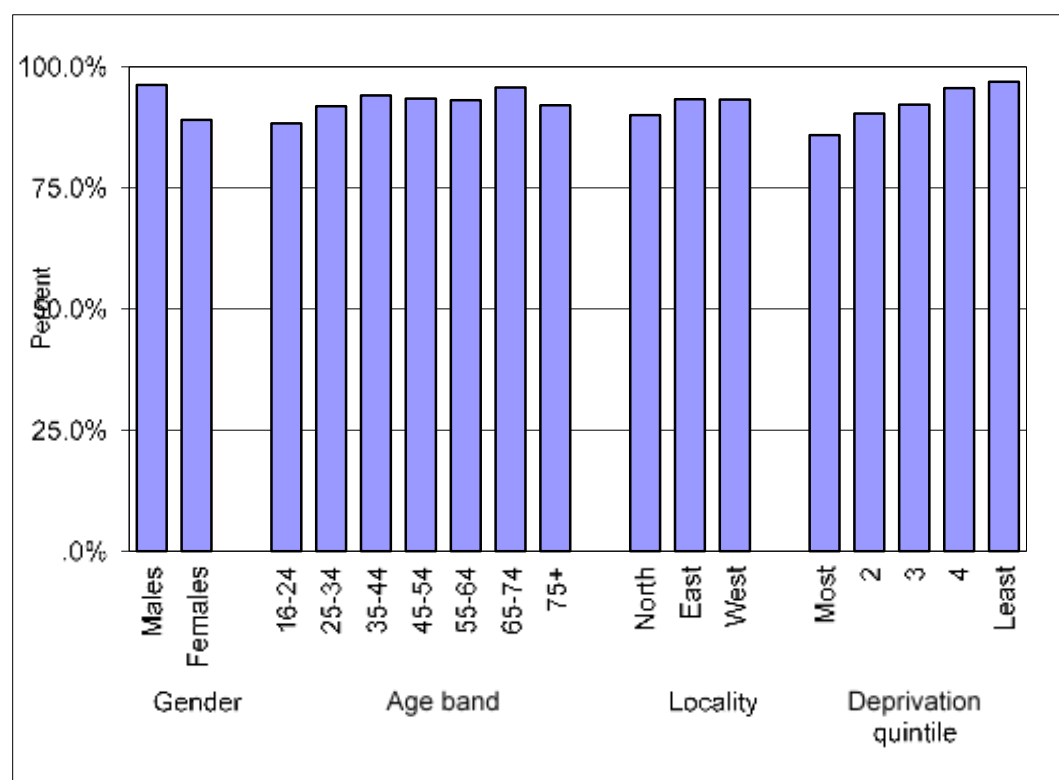
### Alone at home at night-time

The overwhelming majority of survey respondents felt very safe or fairly safe when alone at home at night-time (92.5%) – overall 2.4% felt very unsafe – see **Figure 6.50**.

More men than women felt either very safe or fairly safe (96.3% compared to 89%). There were no clear trends by age group and no major changes by locality. Feeling very safe or fairly safe increased as deprivation decreased (85.9% in the lowest quintile rising to 96.9% in the highest quintile) with a corresponding rise in feeling very unsafe as deprivation increased.<sup>27</sup>

<sup>27</sup> Respondents were given the option to answer that ‘they never went out’ for this question. As this is irrelevant to being alone within their home, 13 respondents who gave this option were excluded from the analysis.

**Figure 6.50: Percentage of respondents feeling very safe or fairly safe when alone at home at night**



The full alone at night-time safety tables may be found in **section 18.6** on **page 200**

#### 6.4.4 Social Engagement

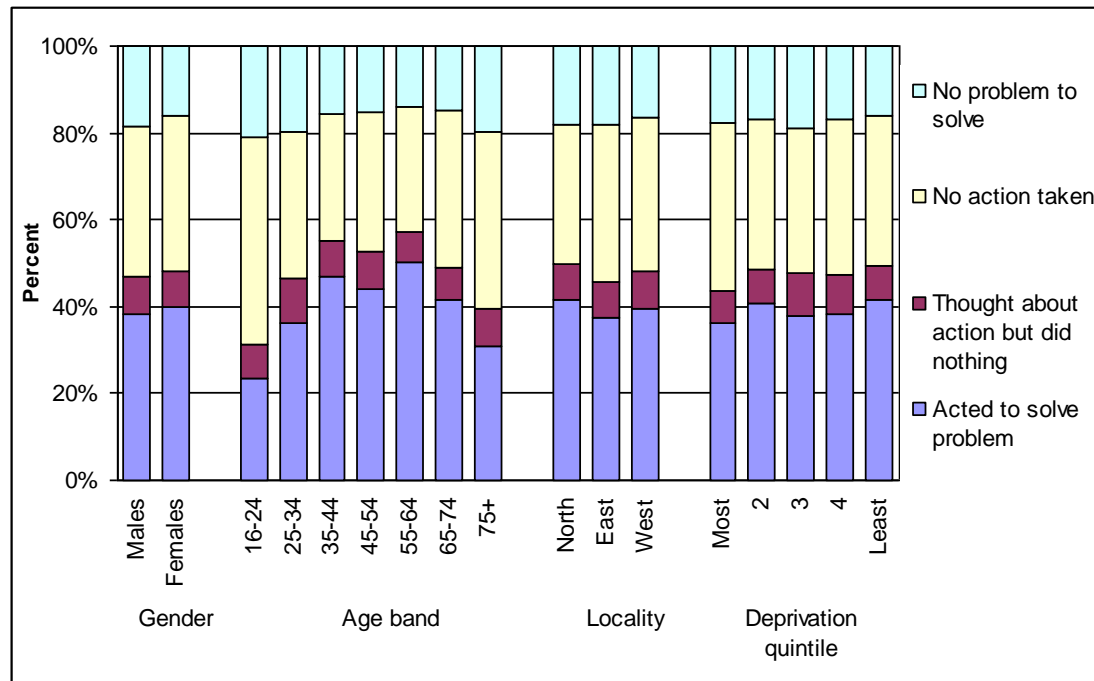
##### Why is civic engagement related to Social Capital?

This section looks at the degree to which people participate in community life, and the extent to which they feel empowered to change their society. The questions all relate to the local area in which the respondent lives. Involvement in organisations is seen as important in creating Social Capital, as it allows people to interact with others. Through this people can learn more about their community, develop their sense of efficacy and promote trust, both between similar types of people (bonding Social Capital) and diverse types of people (bridging Social Capital). By working collectively, people can make improvements to their communities and solve local problems. Civic engagement is both a community and an individual quality. Individuals differ in the degree to which they are civically minded, but the ability to which the community can work together to solve problems is a resource which people within that community can access. The measures reported here, however, refer only to the degree to which the respondent act and feel civically engaged, and are not measures of the neighbourhood they live in.

## Actions taken to solve local problems

**Figure 6.51** shows the percentage of respondents that have acted to solve a local problem in the past three years by various sub groups.

**Figure 6.51: Percentage acting to solve a local problem in the last three years by sub groups**



Over one-third of respondents had taken some action over the past 3 years to solve a local problem, 38.4% of men and 39.8% of women. A further 44% of respondents had seen there was a local problem but had not considered taking any action (43.2% of men and 44% of women). 17.3% of respondents felt there was no local problem that needed solving. The young (16-24) were the least likely to have taken any action (23.3%) with the proportion increasing with age to 50.3% of those aged 55-64 years, then declining to 31% of those aged 75+ years. The youngest and oldest age groups were the most likely to feel there were no local problems that needed solving (21.0% and 19.8% respectively), whilst those aged between 55-64 years were the most likely to feel there were local problems that needed solving.

Residents were most likely to take some action in Wyke area committee (44.8%) whilst the area whose residents were the least likely to take action was Riverside East (34.6%).

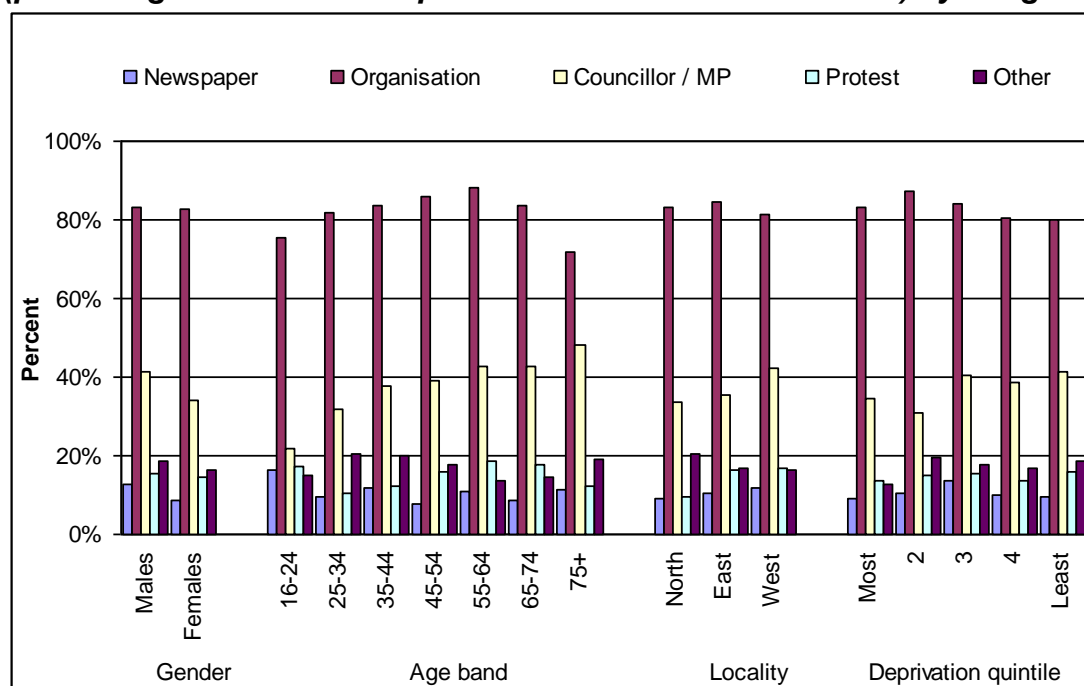
No locality had a majority saying they were aware of a local problem but did not take action to solve it although the following Areas did: Park (39.4%), Riverside West (40.0%) and West (39.8%).

A higher proportion in the least deprived quintile had taken some action in an attempt to solve a local problem (41.6%) than any other quintile (36.4% to 40.9% in the other quintiles). The most deprived quintile had the highest proportion of respondents who had seen that there was a local problem, but

had not even thought about acting to try to solve it, while the 3<sup>rd</sup> (mid)-quintile had the highest proportion who felt that there was no problem locally that needed solving (18.8%).

**Figure 6.52** shows the types of actions taken by respondents (as a percentage of all respondents that took an action) by various subgroups.

**Figure 6.52: Actions taken to solve a local problem in the past three years (percentage of all those respondents that took some action) by subgroup**



Of those that had taken action to solve a local problem, in excess of three-quarters had contacted the appropriate organisation, e.g. the local council (82.9%), while over one third had contacted a local councillor or MP (37.6%) and just over one sixth had attended a protest meeting or joined an action group (14.9%). One tenth had written to or contacted a newspaper (10.6%).

Full details of whether any action had been taken, the types of actions taken, as well as the number of different types of actions taken, by gender, by age band, by area committee area and locality of residence and by deprivation quintile may be found in **section 18.11** on **page 206**.

The proportions writing to a local newspaper were highest amongst men (12.9%), those aged 16-24 years (16.3%), residents of West locality (11.8%), and Wyke area (13.1%) and those in the mid-deprived quintile (13.6%).

The proportions contacting the appropriate organisation were highest amongst men (83.0%), those aged 55-64 years (88.2%), residents of East locality (84.4%) including East area (86.5%) and those in the second-most deprived quintile (87.5%).

The proportions contacting a local councillor or MP were highest amongst men (41.4%), those aged 75+ years (48.2%), residents of West locality

(42.1%) or Riverside (East) area (54.1%) and those in the least deprived quintile.

The highest proportions attending a protest meeting or action group were found in men (15.3%), those aged 55-64 years (18.8%), residents of West locality (16.6%) or Riverside (East) area (25.7%) and the least deprived quintile (16.1%).

Undefined other actions were most commonly taken by men (18.6%), those aged 25-34 years (20.2%), residents of North locality (20.5%) including Northern area (22.8%) and the second-most deprived quintile.

### Comparisons with previous surveys (2007)

Questions around actions taken to solve local problems were asked as part of the 2007 Health & Lifestyle survey.

**Table 6.14** below illustrates the changes over the 2 surveys.

A greater number of people in 2009 responded that they had taken some form of action. All methods of action with the exception of 'attending a protest meeting or joining an action group' saw increases in their take-up, most noticeably contacting the appropriate organisation (+10.4%) and other action (+7.8%).

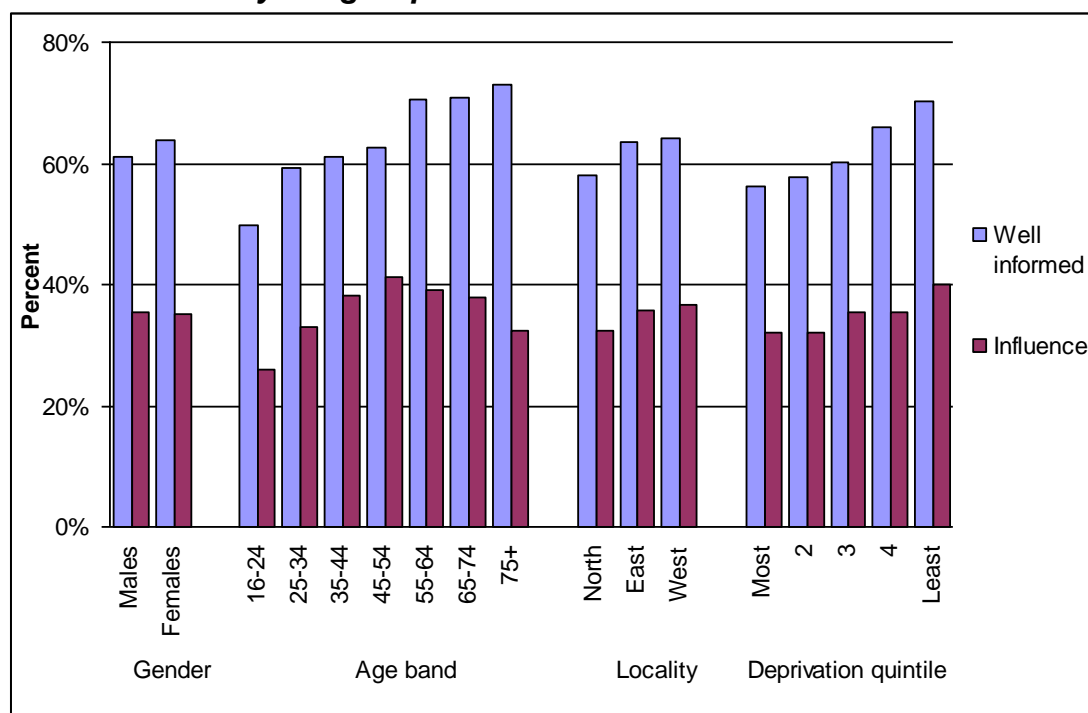
**Table 6.14: Actions taken to solve a local problem – comparisons with 2007 Hull survey**

Sub-group	Actions taken to solve a local problem (%)											
	Number answering at least 1 option		Written to local newspaper		Contacted appropriate organisation		Contacted councillor or MP		Attended protest meeting or joined action group		Other action	
	2007	2009	2007	2009	2007	2009	2007	2009	2007	2009	2007	2009
Males	622	716	12.1	12.9	73.8	83.0	37.3	41.4	21.9	15.3	11.4	18.6
Females	703	798	9.2	8.6	79.2	82.9	34.9	34.3	20.6	14.5	9.5	16.2
All	1,325	1,514	10.6	11.2	76.7	87.1	36.0	39.5	21.2	15.6	10.4	18.2
18-24	103	148	7.8	16.3	68.0	75.6	28.2	21.9	18.4	17.5	19.4	15.0
25-44	439	547	10.9	11.3	76.3	87.2	31.9	37.1	19.4	12.1	12.1	21.0
45-64	473	543	11.8	9.8	80.3	90.1	35.1	42.4	21.8	17.9	9.5	16.4
65-74	192	169	8.9	8.5	74.0	83.5	49.0	42.6	25.5	17.6	6.8	14.8
75+	113	105	9.7	11.4	75.2	71.9	39.8	48.2	22.1	12.3	5.3	19.3
Most deprived	238	240	12.6	9.1	80.7	83.0	31.9	34.4	20.6	13.4	8.0	12.6
2	165	288	10.9	10.6	73.3	87.5	36.4	31.0	23.6	14.9	9.1	19.5
3	242	340	8.7	13.6	76.0	84.1	29.8	40.5	24.4	15.6	14.0	17.6
4	341	274	9.1	10.0	78.6	80.6	40.5	38.8	17.0	13.5	12.0	17.0
Least deprived	281	372	11.0	9.5	74.4	80.2	38.8	41.5	24.2	16.1	7.5	18.8
North Locality	274	357	7.3	9.2	78.5	83.2	37.2	33.6	15.0	9.7	10.2	20.5
East Locality	476	537	10.7	10.3	76.5	84.4	34.9	35.3	21.2	16.3	8.6	16.7
West Locality	575	620	12.0	11.8	76.0	81.5	36.3	42.1	24.2	16.6	12.0	16.1
Hull	1,325	1,514	10.6	11.2	76.7	87.1	36.0	39.5	21.2	15.6	10.4	18.2

## Informed / influential

Over half of respondents said they were well informed about things affecting their area, 62.5% but slightly higher in women, while around a third of respondents felt they could influence things that affect their area, 35.4% but slightly higher in men (see **Figure 6.53**). 49.8% of those aged 16-24 years felt well informed about things affecting their area, rising with age to 72.8% of those aged 75+ years. Those in the youngest and oldest age groups were least likely to feel that they could influence decisions (26.0% and 32.4% respectively).

**Figure 6.53: Percentage of respondents who felt well informed about things affecting their local area and able to influence decisions that affect their local area by subgroups**



West locality had the largest proportion of residents feeling well informed about decisions affecting their area (64.1%, rising to 72.9% in Riverside East (East locality)). The lowest proportions were seen in North locality (58.0%) and North Carr area (51.5%). When it comes to influencing decisions affecting their area, residents of East area had the lowest proportion (31.3%) and Riverside (East) the highest (39.9%), while at locality level, West locality had the highest proportion (36.6%).

Respondents in the least deprived quintile felt the most well informed about things affecting their area (70.3%), with the proportion decreasing as deprivation increased, to 56.3% of those in the most deprived quintile. The proportion feeling they could influence decisions affecting their area increased as deprivation decreased, to 40.1% in the least deprived quintile from 32.0% in the lowest two quintiles. Tables of data on how informed respondents felt about issues affecting their area, and whether they felt they could influence decisions affecting their area may be found in **section 18.9** on **page 204**.

### Comparisons with previous surveys (2007)

The questions on feeling informed and being able to influence decisions were asked as part of the 2007 Health & Lifestyle survey. **Table 6.15 and Table 6.16** illustrate the changes over the 2 surveys.

Overall for both questions, those who answered Yes increased between 2007 and 2009 (+14.7% increase for part A and +18.6% increase for part B). Those answering 'No' to each part remained relatively the same therefore the corresponding decrease was in the 'Don't Know' category (-14.2% decrease for part A and -19.4% decrease for part B). This may in part be due to the survey method used for each survey (self-completed in 2007 and interview in 2009) but also to improvements in engagement methods such as targeted social marketing campaigns, newsletters and membership.

**Table 6.15: Informed about things which affect your area – comparisons with previous surveys**

Sub-group	Part A: Are you well informed about things which affect your area? (%)					
	2007			2009		
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
Males	46.8	33.3	19.9	61.1	34.0	4.9
Females	48.8	32.8	18.4	63.8	31.3	5.0
18-24	31.8	36.8	31.4	52.2	39.9	8.0
25-44	43.5	33.6	22.8	60.2	34.1	5.7
45-64	51.4	35.1	13.5	66.1	31.1	2.8
65-74	58.7	31.0	10.3	70.9	26.7	2.4
75+	64.6	22.4	13.0	72.8	23.6	3.5
Most deprived quintile	45.6	37.7	16.7	56.3	38.6	5.2
Quintile 2	38.0	38.9	23.1	57.6	38.4	4.1
Quintile 3	44.2	33.2	22.6	60.2	34.5	5.3
Quintile 4	52.4	31.0	16.6	65.8	28.5	5.7
Least deprived quintile	54.3	27.5	18.2	70.3	25.2	4.5
North locality	<b>44.3</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>
East locality	<b>49.5</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>
West locality	<b>48.0</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>



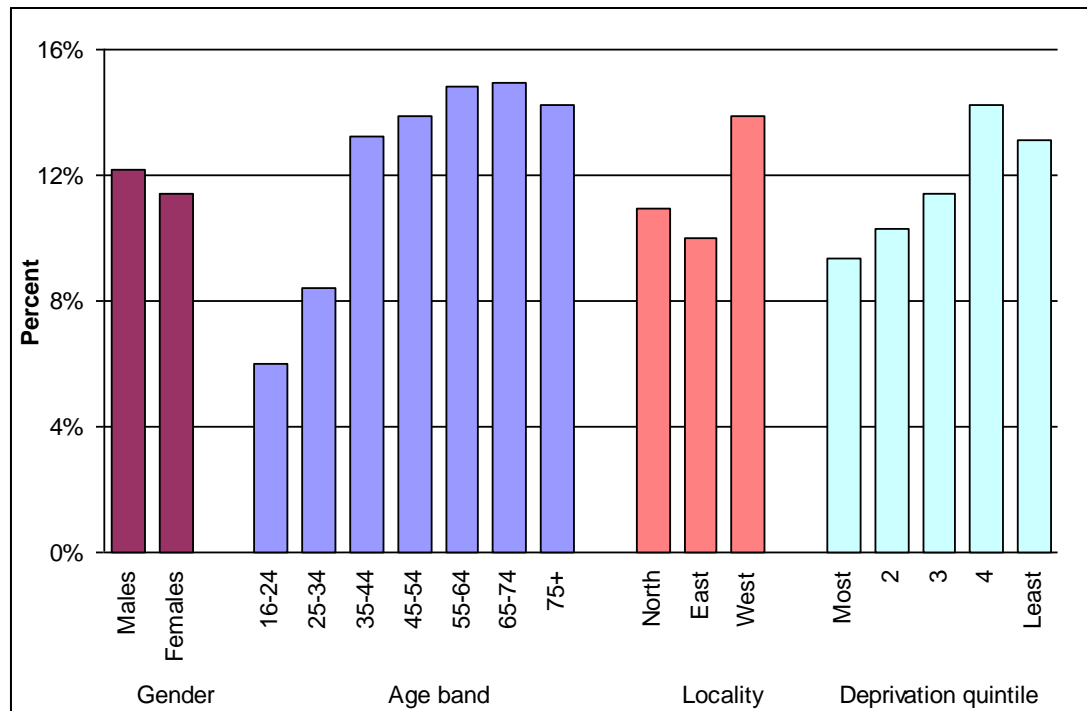
**Table 6.16: Able to influence decisions that affect your area – comparisons with previous surveys**

Sub-group	Part B: Do you feel you can influence decisions that affect your area? (%)					
	2007			2009		
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
Males	18.3	54.3	27.4	35.5	55.5	9.0
Females	15.3	54.6	30.1	35.2	55.1	9.7
18-24	13.0	52.5	34.5	25.8	63.3	10.9
25-44	18.4	49.4	32.2	35.6	53.2	11.2
45-64	18.1	56.5	25.4	40.3	52.3	7.4
65-74	14.9	64.6	20.4	37.9	56.9	5.2
75+	14.2	59.5	26.2	32.4	59.4	8.2
Most deprived quintile	15.0	55.9	29.2	32.0	58.7	9.2
Quintile 2	17.0	51.1	32.0	32.0	59.1	8.9
Quintile 3	16.8	54.8	28.5	35.6	55.7	8.8
Quintile 4	16.7	55.1	28.1	35.4	54.6	10.0
Least deprived quintile	17.6	54.5	27.9	40.1	49.9	9.9
North locality	<b>15.3</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>9.9</b>
East locality	<b>15.8</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>8.7</b>
West locality	<b>18.4</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>9.7</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>9.4</b>

## Involvement in local organisations

**Figure 6.54** shows the percentage of respondents that had been involved in local organisations over the past 3 years by various sub-groups.

**Figure 6.54: Percentage of respondents that had been involved in local organisations over the past 3 years by sub-groups**



11.8% of respondents had been involved in a local organisation over the past 3 years with an equal split in numbers between men and women. The older age groups were more likely to be involved with local organisations (15.0% of those aged 65-74 years and 14.2% of those aged 75+ years) than the young (6.0% of those aged 16-24 years).

More West locality residents had been involved in local organisations over the past 3 years (13.9%) including 18.5% of Wyke area residents. There was some pattern with deprivation, with the lowest proportion involved with local organisations in the most deprived quintile (9.4%) and the highest proportion in the second-least deprived quintile (14.2%). The tables on involvement with local organisations may be found in **section 18.10** on **page 205**.

### Comparisons with previous surveys (2004 & 2007)

The question on involvement with local organisations was asked as part of the 2004 Social Capital survey and as part of the 2007 Health & Lifestyle survey. **Table 6.17** illustrates the changes over the 3 surveys. In all but one category involvement reduced between 2004 and 2007 and rose again during 2009 with percentage involvement in 2009 being overall greater than 2004 (11.8% in 2009 compared to 9.9% in 2004). The greatest increase from 2004 to 2009 was seen in the least deprived quintile (+5.6%) and the biggest reduction between 2004 and 2009 was seen in the most deprived quintile (-3.7%).

**Table 6.17: Involvement in local organisations in past 3 years – comparisons with previous surveys**

Sub-group	Involved in local organisations in past 3 years		
	Social capital 2004	Health & lifestyle 2007	Social capital 2009
Males	9.6	6.6	12.2
Females	10.1	7.5	11.4
18-24	7.2	2.7	5.8
25-44	9.2	5.5	10.9
45-64	11.8	9.4	14.3
65-74	11.1	10.1	15.0
75+	10.3	9.4	14.2
Most deprived quintile	13.1	5.5	9.4
Quintile 2	11.5	7.0	10.3
Quintile 3	8.1	8.9	11.4
Quintile 4	9.0	7.2	14.2
Least deprived quintile	7.5	6.5	13.1
North locality	7.4	6.1	11.0
East locality	10.5	5.5	10.0
West locality	10.7	9.1	13.9
<b>Hull</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>11.8</b>

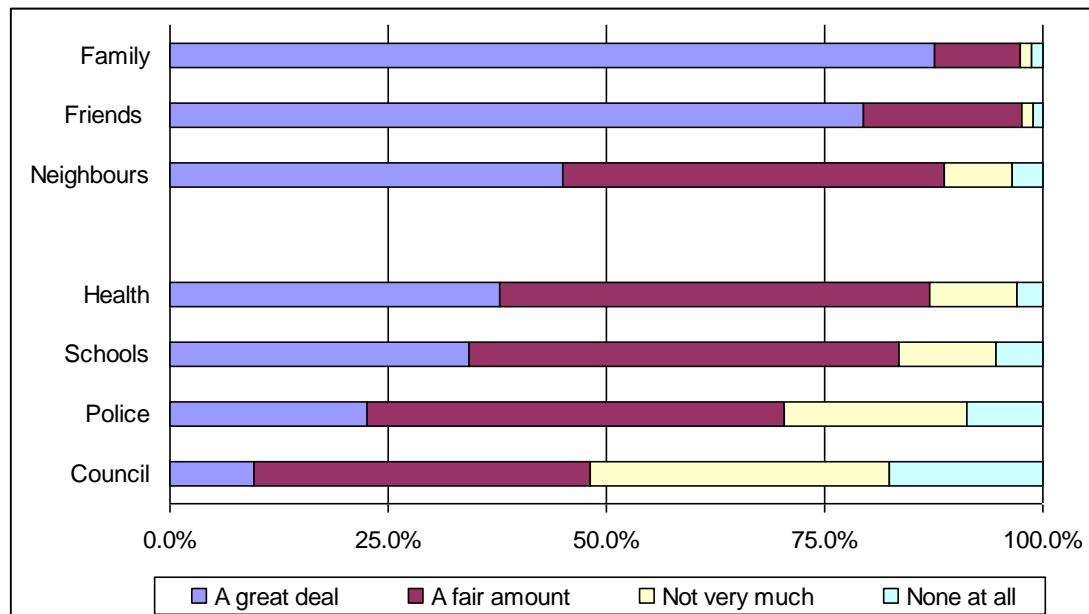
#### 6.4.5 Trust in groups and organisations

**Figure 6.55** shows the different levels of trust that respondents had in their local services and social networks.

There are differences in the proportions of respondents who had a great deal / a fair amount of trust in their local services. In particular the percentages who trusted the local council either a great deal (9.6%) or a fair amount (38.6%) were much lower than the proportions trusting the local health services and schools either a great deal or a fair amount (87.1% and 83.6% respectively).

There are differences in the proportions of respondents who had a great deal of trust in their relationships with family being the most trusted (87.6%) followed by friends (79.5%) and then neighbours (44.9%).

**Figure 6.55: Levels of trust across different social and organisational categories**

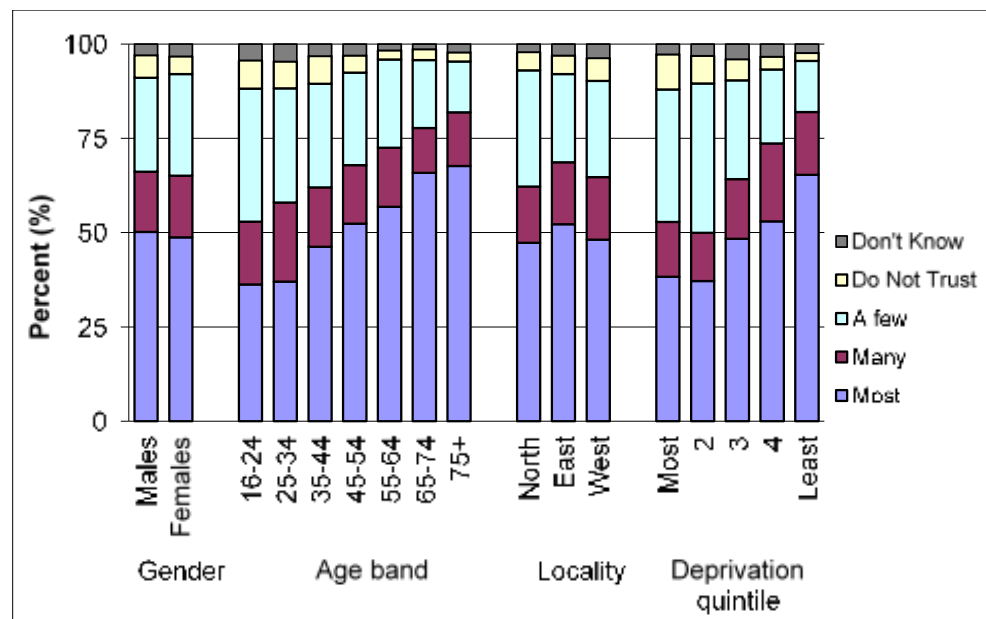


#### 6.4.6 Neighbourhood trust

**Figure 6.56** shows the percentage of respondents trusting the people in their neighbourhood by various subgroups. Half of all respondents (49.5%) trusted most people in their neighbourhoods, while a further 16.1% trusted many people, with just 5.3% saying they trust no one in their neighbourhood. Men were slightly more trusting than women. The proportion trusting most people in their neighbourhood increased greatly with age, from 36.3% of those aged 16-24 years to 67.7% of those aged 75+ years. Only 2.5% of this oldest age group trusted no one in their neighbourhood, rising as age decrease to 7.4% of those aged 16-24 years.

Those in the least deprived quintile were the most trusting of their neighbours (65.3% trusting most, 16.6% trusting many). These proportions decreased as deprivation increased, where in the two most deprived quintiles only 38.3% and 37.2% trusted many, and almost 1 in ten trusted none of their neighbours (9.4%) in the most deprived quintile.

**Figure 6.56: Percentage of respondents trusting the people in their neighbourhood by subgroups**

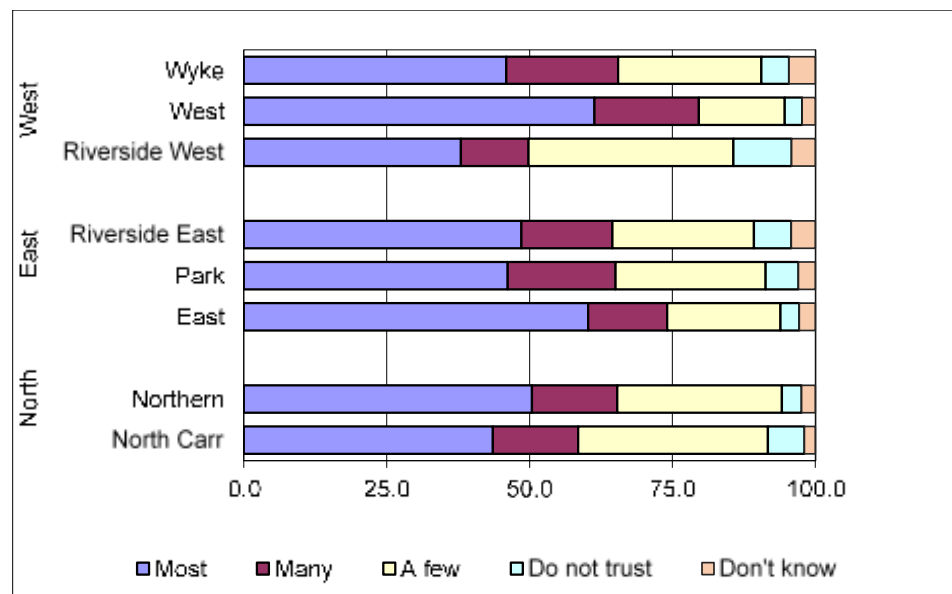


There was little variation by locality although residents of East locality had the most trust in their neighbours (52.2% trusting most, 16.4% trusting many) and West locality had the greatest proportion that trusted nobody (6.1%).

More variation was apparent at area committee level, where West area committee was the most trusting (61.3% most and 18.3% many) and Riverside West the least trusting (38.0% most and 11.8% many). Riverside West also had the greatest proportion that trusted nobody (10.2%) – see

**Figure 6.57**

**Figure 6.57: Percentage of respondents trusting the people living in their neighbourhood by area committee area of residence**



For the full tables of how much respondents trusted the people living in their neighbourhoods please refer to **section 18.14** starting on **page 219**.

**Table 6.18** presents comparisons with the 2004 and 2007 surveys of the percentages trusting their neighbours with 'Don't Know' responses excluded. Overall, numbers of respondents trusting many neighbours increased between 2004 and 2007 and again between 2007 and 2009 effectively more than doubling the 2004 rate (49.5% in 2009 compared to 20.9% in 2004). The percentage of respondents trusting most of their neighbours increased in all subgroups between 2004 and 2009.

The overall percentage that trusted none of their neighbours decreased by more than half overall between 2004 and 2007 and fell slightly (-0.1%) between 2007 and 2009. A number of subgroups saw increases between 2007 and 2009 notably females (+1.0%), those aged 75+ (+1.9%) and those in East locality (+1.5%).

**Table 6.18: Percentage trusting the people living in their neighbourhood by subgroups, comparisons with 2004 social capital survey and 2007 health and wellbeing survey**

	How many of your neighbours do you trust?											
	Most			Many			A few			None		
	2004	2007	2009	2004	2007	2009	2004	2007	2009	2004	2007	2009
Males	18.9	34.6	50.2	20.4	22.2	15.9	45.6	36.0	24.9	15.1	7.2	6.0
Females	23.0	35.7	48.8	23.2	25.0	16.3	42.4	35.6	26.9	11.4	3.7	4.7
18-24 yrs	16.7	15.6	36.3	15.7	19.4	16.6	45.6	54.1	35.3	22.0	10.9	7.4
25-44 yrs	20.5	26.6	43.5	23.8	25.7	19.0	42.6	40.8	30.0	13.2	6.9	7.5
45-64 yrs	23.8	38.7	55.7	20.7	24.3	16.0	45.5	32.9	24.6	9.9	4.2	3.7
65-74 yrs	23.2	51.9	65.9	27.6	23.3	11.8	40.7	23.1	18.0	8.5	1.8	2.8
75+ yrs	19.1	61.4	67.7	20.8	18.6	14.2	47.1	19.5	13.4	13.0	0.6	2.5
Most deprived	26.0	24.5	38.3	17.0	15.3	14.5	43.3	49.9	35.1	13.8	10.3	9.4
Quintile 2	23.7	19.4	37.2	17.0	23.1	12.8	45.2	48.3	39.6	14.0	9.3	7.3
Quintile 3	17.1	30.9	48.4	19.7	23.7	15.8	46.2	39.0	26.2	10.9	6.4	5.6
Quintile 4	18.1	40.4	53.0	27.6	26.1	20.6	46.6	30.5	19.6	15.6	2.9	3.5
Least deprived	21.8	50.2	65.3	21.2	27.2	16.6	39.6	20.7	13.5	11.0	1.9	2.1
North locality	21.3	32.5	47.3	17.1	21.7	14.9	42.3	39.0	30.8	19.3	6.8	4.8
East locality	23.1	40.3	52.2	20.4	25.2	16.4	45.5	31.2	23.4	11.0	3.4	4.9
West locality	19.5	31.8	48.2	24.4	23.3	16.5	44.3	38.5	25.5	11.8	6.5	6.1
<b>Hull</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>

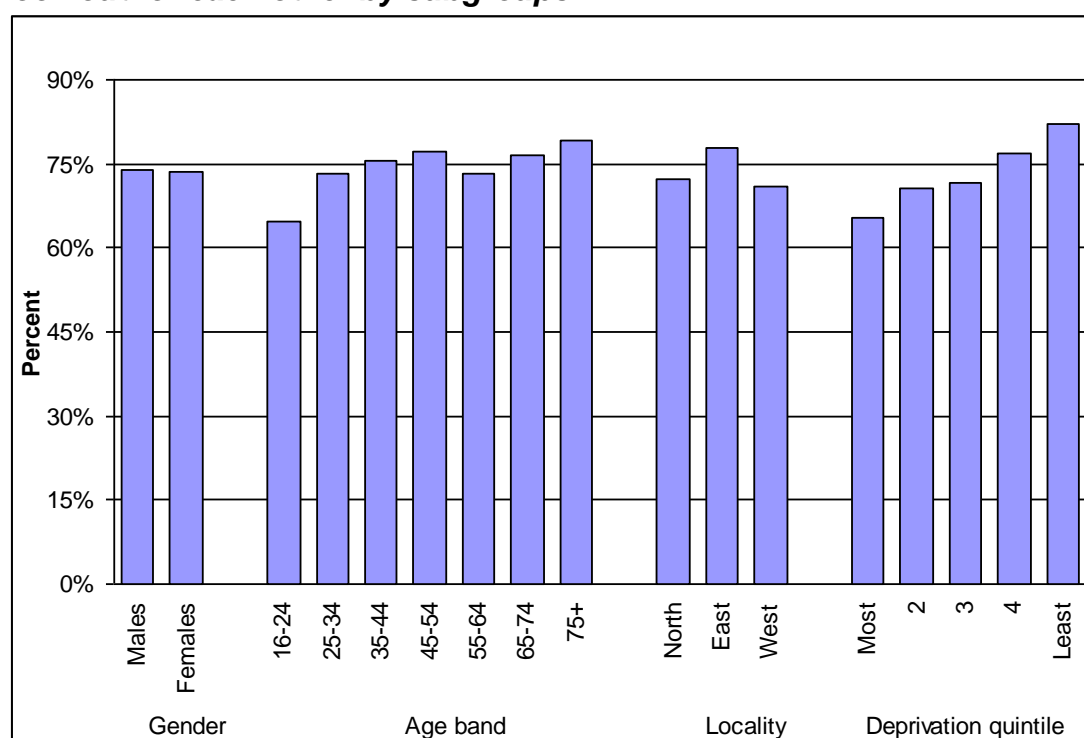
The percentages of respondents feeling that neighbours looked out for each other in their neighbourhood were higher than the percentages that trusted their neighbours 'a great deal'. Overall 74.0% of men and 73.6% of women felt that neighbours looked out for each other (see **Figure 6.58**), with the proportions increasing with age from 64.8% of those aged 16-24 years to 79.3% of those aged 75+ years.

More East locality residents felt that their neighbours looked out for each other (77.7%) with the lowest proportion in West locality (71.0%), although there were greater variations within North and West localities – ranging from 66.1% (North Carr Bransholme) to 78.4% (North Carr Kings Park) in North locality and ranging from 65.3% of Riverside (West) residents to 79.4% of West residents (the highest by area committee area).

Neighbourliness increased as deprivation decreased with 65.3% of respondents in the most deprived quintile reporting that their neighbours looked out for each other, rising as deprivation decreased to more than four-fifths in the least deprived quintile (82.2%). The full tables of whether

respondents felt that their neighbours looked out for each other may be found in **section 18.15** on **page 220**.

**Figure 6.58: Percentage of respondents who feel that their neighbours look out for each other by subgroups**



### Comparisons with previous surveys (2004 & 2007)

The question on whether it was perceived that neighbours look out for each other within the neighbourhood was asked as part of the 2004 Social Capital survey and also as part of the 2007 Health & Lifestyle survey. **Table 6.19** illustrates the changes over the 3 surveys. There is an interesting increase in neighbourliness in the older age groups (65-74 and 75+) across all reporting periods, particularly the over 75s which shows an increase of 10% between 2004 (69.6%) and 2009 (79.3%). In addition, men appear to have responded more positively to this question over the 3 surveys from 2004 to 2009 (+12.9%).

**Table 6.19: Neighbours looking out for each other – comparisons with previous surveys**

Sub-group	Neighbours look out for each other (% answering Yes)		
	Social capital 2004	Health & lifestyle 2007	Social capital 2009
Males	61.1	57.5	74.0
Females	67.1	63.6	73.6
18-24	47.1	42.3	63.3
25-44	64.1	58.6	74.6
45-64	70.0	62.5	75.4

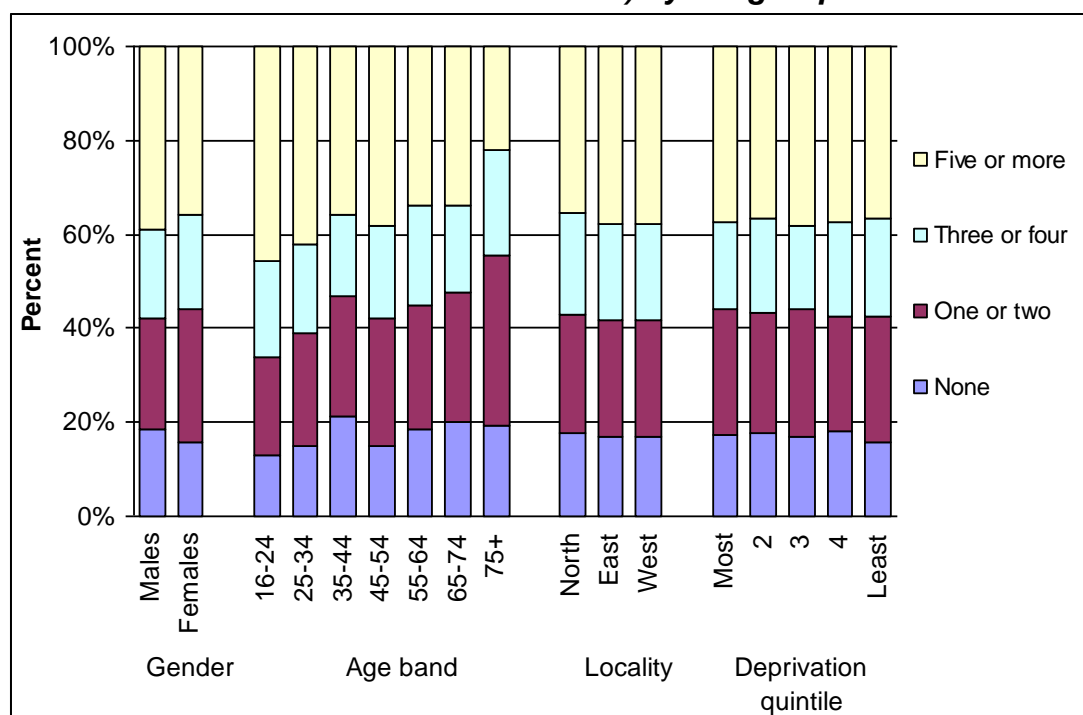


Sub-group	Neighbours look out for each other (% answering Yes)		
	Social capital 2004	Health & lifestyle 2007	Social capital 2009
65-74	71.4	73.5	76.6
75+	69.6	74.5	79.3
Most deprived quintile	64.2	50.1	65.3
Quintile 2	61.9	52.0	70.6
Quintile 3	64.7	57.7	71.5
Quintile 4	60.2	66.6	76.8
Least deprived quintile	71.5	69.4	82.2
North locality	60.4	60.7	72.3
East locality	65.9	64.8	77.7
West locality	65.0	56.7	71.0
<b>Hull</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>73.8</b>

#### 6.4.7 Proximity of friends and relatives

**Figure 6.59** shows the number of close friends or relatives living close by (within 15-20 minutes drive or 5-10 minutes walk) by various subgroups. More than one in three respondents had 5 or more close relatives or friends living within a short drive or walk from their home, with a further 20% having 3 or 4 living close by. Only around one in six respondents had no close friends or family living within a 15-20 minute walk or 5-10 minute drive.

**Figure 6.59: Number of close friends or relatives living close by (within 15-20 minutes walk or 5-10 minutes drive) by subgroups**



Younger respondents had a greater proportion of 5 or more close friends or relatives living nearby (45.8% of those aged 16-24 and 42.3% of those aged 25-34), decreasing as age increased to 21.9% of those aged 75+ years. East and West localities had the greatest proportion of respondents with at least 5 close friends or family living nearby (both at 37.9%), including Park and Wyke area committees (25.3% and 28.0% respectively). North locality had the highest proportion of residents with no close friends or family living nearby (17.6%). There were no clear patterns by deprivation quintile. The full tables of how many close friends or relatives respondents had that lived within a 5-10 minute drive or 15-20 minute walk may be found in section **18.16 on page 222**.

### **Comparisons with previous surveys (2004 & 2007)**

The question on whether respondents had relatives or friends living nearby was asked as part of the 2004 Social Capital survey and also as part of the 2007 Health & Lifestyle survey.

The table below illustrates the changes over the 3 surveys for the uppermost category (5 or more). There has, overall, been a large change in the proportion of respondents with 5 or more close relatives / friends living nearby from just under 1 in 5 respondents in 2004 to over 1 in 3 respondents in 2009. This rise is seen across all categories with only those aged 75+ having the smallest increase.

**Table 6.20: Proximity of friends and relatives – comparisons with previous surveys**

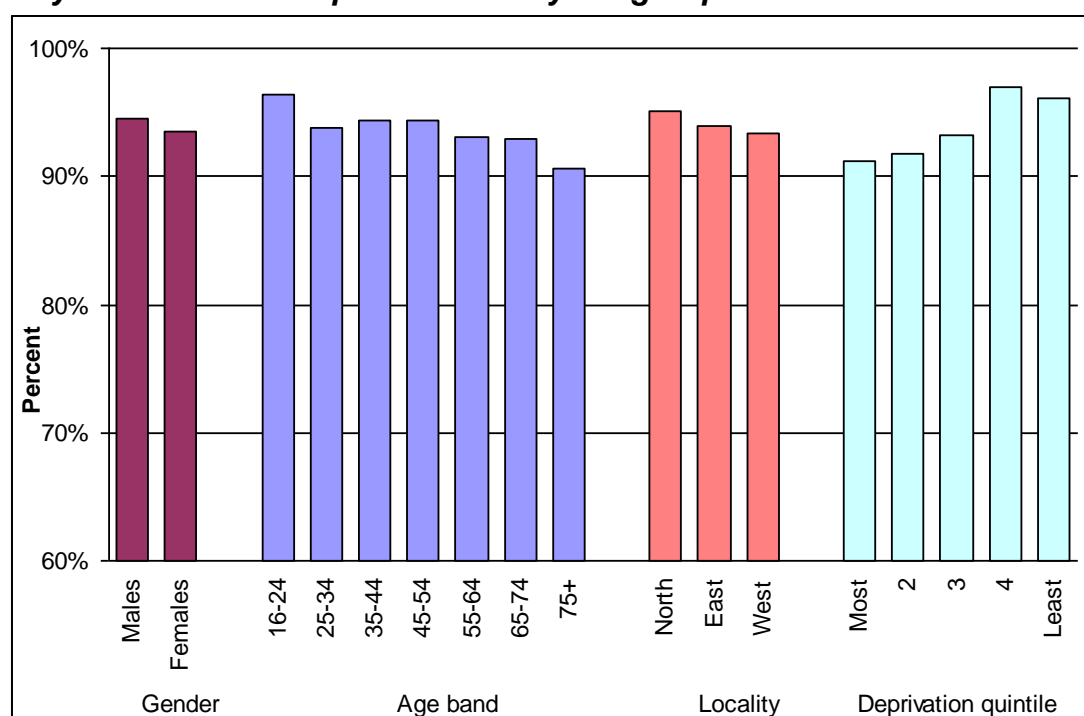
	Number of close relatives & friends living within a 15-20mins walk or a 5-10mins drive? (%)											
	None			1 or 2			3 or 4			5 or more		
	2004	2007	2009	2004	2007	2009	2004	2007	2009	2004	2007	2009
Males	15.6	17.7	18.4	38.6	37.8	23.7	28.6	24.6	19.0	17.2	19.9	38.9
Females	12.8	16.2	15.9	34.3	36.8	28.3	33.0	24.3	20.0	19.9	22.7	35.8
18-24	10.9	14.6	13.1	33.1	27.5	20.9	32.6	23.0	20.1	23.4	34.9	45.8
25-44	13.6	15.4	18.1	37.0	37.7	25.0	31.1	26.2	18.0	18.4	20.7	38.9
45-64	14.4	17.1	16.5	34.0	38.5	26.8	31.7	24.5	20.4	19.8	19.9	36.3
65-74	18.0	18.2	20.1	43.4	41.6	27.4	25.4	23.0	18.4	13.1	17.2	34.0
75+	19.2	24.2	19.5	41.1	41.8	36.2	28.8	21.4	22.5	11.0	12.5	21.9
Most deprived	14.3	17.7	17.3	33.9	38.1	26.7	31.1	24.7	18.7	20.7	19.6	37.3
Quintile 2	14.1	11.6	17.7	33.4	41.3	25.5	30.3	27.8	20.0	22.0	19.4	36.8
Quintile 3	15.5	19.0	17.0	36.5	36.6	26.9	29.9	23.1	17.8	18.1	21.3	38.2
Quintile 4	10.0	16.0	18.1	36.4	34.8	24.2	34.0	24.8	20.2	19.6	24.4	37.4
Least deprived	13.9	18.8	15.8	38.3	36.9	26.7	31.8	23.5	20.8	15.9	20.8	36.7
North Locality	18.5	16.0	17.6	36.2	39.8	25.4	28.7	26.3	21.8	16.6	18.0	35.3
East Locality	11.4	15.4	16.9	34.1	34.9	24.9	36.3	27.5	20.3	18.3	22.2	37.9
West Locality	13.0	19.0	16.9	37.0	38.2	24.9	28.2	20.6	20.3	21.8	22.2	37.9
<b>Hull</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>37.3</b>

#### 6.4.8 Social networks

Questions were asked about social networks in terms of the number of people respondents could ask for help if they were ill in bed or needed support in a serious crisis. Additional questions were asked about the frequency of respondent's contacts with various categories of people (eg friends, neighbours etc).

**Figure 6.60** shows the percentage of respondents who had at least one person they could ask for help if ill in bed by various subgroups.

**Figure 6.60: Percentage of respondents who had at least one person they could ask for help if ill in bed by subgroups**



No category had a proportion saying they could ask someone for help if ill in bed below 90%. Marginally more men than women reported having someone they could ask and the greatest proportion by age was within those aged between 16-24 (96.3%). The lowest proportion was within those aged 75 years or more (90.7%). North locality reported the highest proportion (95.1%) but this was only 1.8% more than the lowest locality (West).

There were some small differences by deprivation. The 2 least deprived quintiles had the highest proportion that could ask someone for help if ill in bed (both more than 96%) compared with 91.2% - 93.2% of those in the 3 most deprived quintiles. Full tables on percentage of respondents with at least one person they could ask for help if ill in bed may be found in **section 18.21** on **page 228, along with a breakdown of whom respondents would ask for help from, on page 230.**

### **Comparisons with previous surveys (2004 & 2007)**

The question on whether respondents had at least one person that they could ask for help if ill in bed was asked as part of the 2004 Social Capital survey and as part of the 2007 Health & Lifestyle survey. **Table 6.21** illustrates the changes over the 3 surveys. Overall the percentage of respondents answering positively to this question fell between 2004 and 2007 (94.0% to 86.9%) and reverted back to the 2004 level in 2009 (94.0%), a trend mirrored across all categories. This may in part be due to the different survey methods used (interview in 2004 and 2009 and self-completed in 2007). Most noticeably the bottom 2 deprived quintiles have seen proportionally large decreases when comparing 2009 to 2004 (-5.0% in the lowest quintile and -3.6% in the 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest quintile).

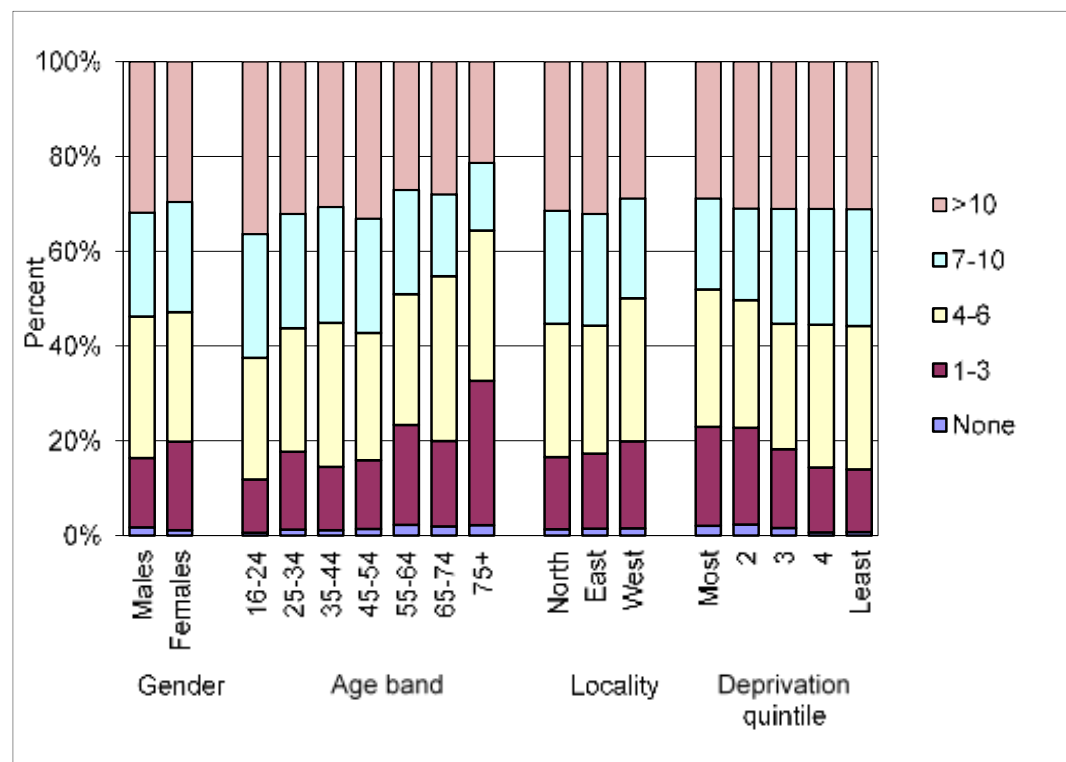
**Table 6.21: Help if ill in bed – comparisons with previous surveys**

Sub-group	At least one person to ask for help if ill in bed (% answering Yes)		
	Social capital 2004	Health & lifestyle 2007	Social capital 2009
Males	93.0	85.3	94.5
Females	95.0	88.4	93.5
18-24	95.0	82.6	95.8
25-44	93.9	86.7	94.1
45-64	95.5	89.2	93.8
65-74	91.0	90.5	92.9
75+	90.4	82.5	90.7
Most deprived quintile	96.2	84.1	91.2
Quintile 2	95.3	83.2	91.7
Quintile 3	91.7	83.5	93.2
Quintile 4	94.2	88.8	96.9
Least deprived quintile	95.5	91.2	96.1
North locality	96.3	88.3	95.1
East locality	95.8	88.1	94.0
West locality	92.4	85.1	93.3
<b>Hull</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>94.0</b>

**Figure 6.61** shows the number of people that respondents could turn to for comfort and support in the event of a serious crisis by various subgroups. More than 98% of survey respondents had at least one person they could turn to for comfort and support in the event of a serious crisis, with four-fifths having at least four people they could turn to and nearly one-third having more than ten people they could turn to.

The youngest respondents (aged 16-24 years) had the highest proportion that could turn to more than ten people for comfort and support in the event of a serious crisis (36.4%) and those aged 55-64 and 75+ had the highest proportions of respondents with no-one to turn to (2.2%).

**Figure 6.61: Number of people that respondents could turn to for comfort and support in the event of a serious crisis by subgroups**



Residents of East locality had the highest proportion able to turn to more than ten people for comfort and support in the event of a serious crisis (32.1%), Riverside East had the smallest proportion of respondents with no-one to turn to (0.5%) and West area had the lowest proportion of respondents with ten or more people to turn to. The most deprived two quintiles had the greatest proportion of respondents who had no one they could turn to for comfort and support in the event of a serious crisis (2.0%-2.3%) together with the lowest proportions with 7-10 people (19.2%-19.4%) compared with 24.7% of the least deprived quintile) or more than ten people they could turn to (28.9% - 31.0% compared with 31.1% of the least deprived three quintiles). Full tables of the number of people that respondents could turn to in a serious may be found in **section 18.22 on page 232**

### Comparisons with previous surveys (2007)

The question on whether respondents had people to turn to in a crisis was asked as part of the 2007 Health & Lifestyle survey. **Table 6.22** illustrates the changes over the 2 surveys. Overall the percentage of respondents replying with a figure of greater than 10 rose between 2007-2009 from 19.2% to 30.7% whilst those with no-one to turn to fell from 4.5% in 2007 to 1.4% in 2009. These trends were visible across all sub-groups. This may in part be due to the different survey methods used (interview in 2009 and self-completed in 2007).

**Table 6.22: Help in a crisis - comparison with previous surveys**

Sub-group	How many people could you turn to in a crisis? (%)			
	Health & lifestyle 2007	Social capital 2009	Health & lifestyle 2007	Social capital 2009
	None		>10	
Males	4.9	1.7	18.3	31.9
Females	4.1	1.1	20.1	29.6
18-24	5.0	0.2	26.7	34.4
25-44	3.6	1.2	22.1	31.4
45-64	4.2	1.8	17.7	30.4
65-74	4.9	1.9	13.6	28.0
75+	8.1	2.2	7.8	21.4
Most deprived quintile	6.6	2.0	15.3	28.9
Quintile 2	5.1	2.3	15.9	31.0
Quintile 3	3.7	1.5	19.2	31.1
Quintile 4	3.7	0.7	21.3	31.1
Least deprived quintile	4.3	0.7	21.8	31.1
North locality	4.3	1.3	13.7	31.5
East locality	4.5	1.4	24.5	32.1
West locality	4.6	1.5	17.0	28.9
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>30.7</b>

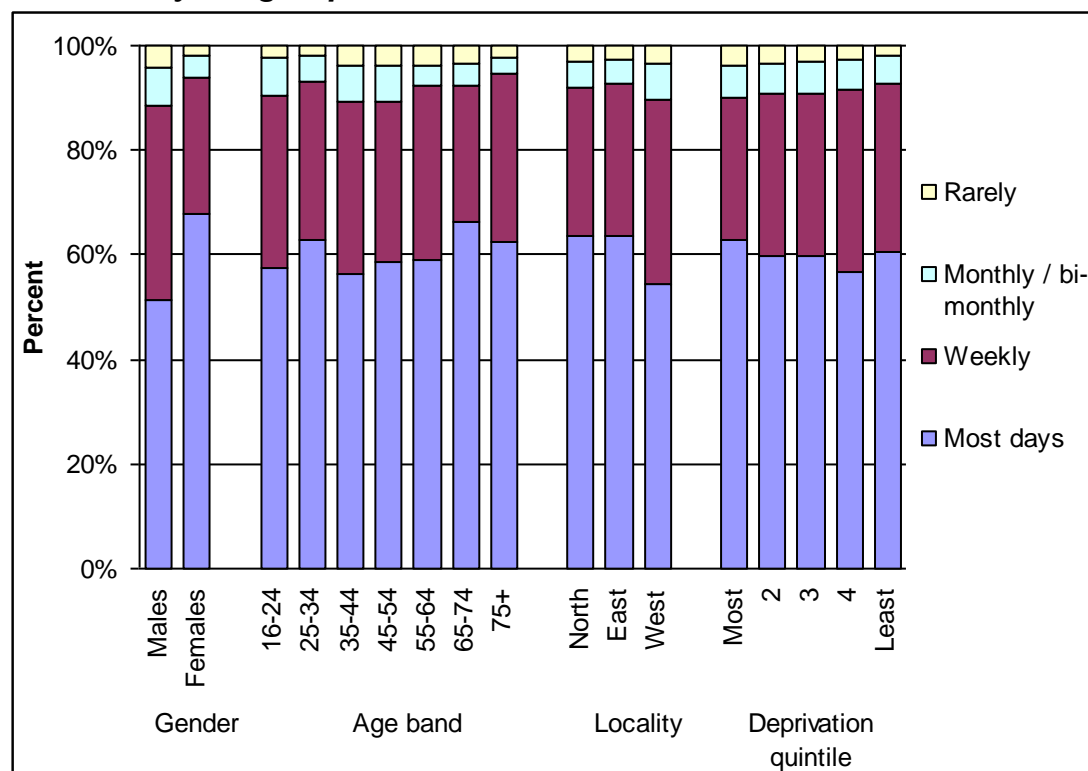
### Frequency of contact with non-household family members

**Figure 6.62** shows the frequency of contact with non-household family members by various subgroups. Over half of survey respondents spoke to family members (other than those they lived with) on most days, with many more women (68.0%) than men (51.4%) doing so, while less than one in ten respondents spoke to family members monthly or less often. The majority of each age group spoke to non-household family members on most days, with those aged 35-44 speaking less frequently (56.3% most days) compared to those aged 65-74 (66.4% most days).

West locality residents spoke least frequently to non-household family members (54.6% speaking most days) compared to North and East localities (63%).

A majority of respondents from each deprivation quintile spoke to non-household family members on most days (ranging from 56.6% in the second-least deprived quintile to 63.0% in the most deprived quintile). Those speaking monthly or less frequently were greater among the two most deprived quintiles (9.8%-9.2%) than the least deprived quintile (7.1%). Full tables of the frequency of contacts with non-household family members may be found in **section 18.17 on page 222**.

**Figure 6.62: Frequency<sup>28</sup> of contacts with non-household family members by subgroups**



### Comparisons with previous surveys (2004 & 2007)

The question on how often respondents spoke to non-household family members was asked as part of the 2004 Social Capital survey and also as part of the 2007 Health & Lifestyle survey. **Table 6.23** illustrates the changes over the 3 surveys. Overall, there has been a shift in the proportion of respondents speaking to non-household friends from most other categories to 'most days' with a 17.1% rise since the 2004 survey.

<sup>28</sup> Most days=daily or on 4-6 days per week;  
Weekly=1-4 days per week;  
Monthly=1-2 times per month or bi-monthly;  
Rarely=1-2 times per year or less



**Table 6.23: Contact with non-household family members – comparison with previous surveys**

	Frequency of contact with non-household family members (%)											
	Most days			Weekly			Monthly			Rarely		
	2004	2007	2009	2004	2007	2009	2004	2007	2009	2004	2007	2009
Males	33.0	43.4	51.4	48.6	44.4	37.2	16.3	9.0	7.3	2.1	3.2	4.1
Females	46.0	60.4	68.0	44.3	33.2	25.8	8.8	4.5	4.2	0.9	1.9	2.0
18-24 years	34.7	50.7	57.5	42.6	38.3	32.9	22.2	8.1	7.5	0.5	2.9	2.2
25-44 years	39.0	54.1	62.9	47.9	37.3	30.1	11.9	6.4	5.0	1.2	2.1	2.1
45-64 years	36.1	50.0	56.3	50.3	39.6	33.1	11.4	7.2	6.8	2.2	3.2	3.8
65-74 years	53.0	54.1	58.7	38.8	37.7	30.5	6.2	6.0	7.1	2.1	2.2	3.6
75+ years	46.8	50.3	59.2	43.0	43.0	33.0	8.2	4.7	4.1	2.0	2.0	3.7
Most deprived	45.1	52.8	63.0	41.6	35.7	27.2	11.8	7.2	5.9	1.5	4.2	3.9
Quintile 2	39.0	53.2	59.9	45.0	35.0	30.9	14.6	8.2	5.8	1.4	3.6	3.4
Quintile 3	36.6	50.1	59.9	48.7	40.3	30.7	12.6	6.9	6.1	2.1	2.7	3.2
Quintile 4	38.6	53.3	56.6	46.3	39.1	34.9	13.4	6.2	5.7	1.7	1.4	2.8
Least deprived	37.1	51.3	60.6	51.2	41.0	32.3	11.1	6.0	5.0	0.6	1.7	2.1
North Locality	43.6	50.1	63.7	46.0	40.4	28.3	9.6	6.4	5.1	0.9	3.1	2.9
East Locality	39.4	57.9	63.6	45.4	34.3	29.1	13.8	5.5	4.7	1.4	2.3	2.5
West Locality	37.2	47.6	48.7	47.6	41.8	37.9	13.3	8.0	9.3	1.9	2.6	4.1
<b>Hull</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>

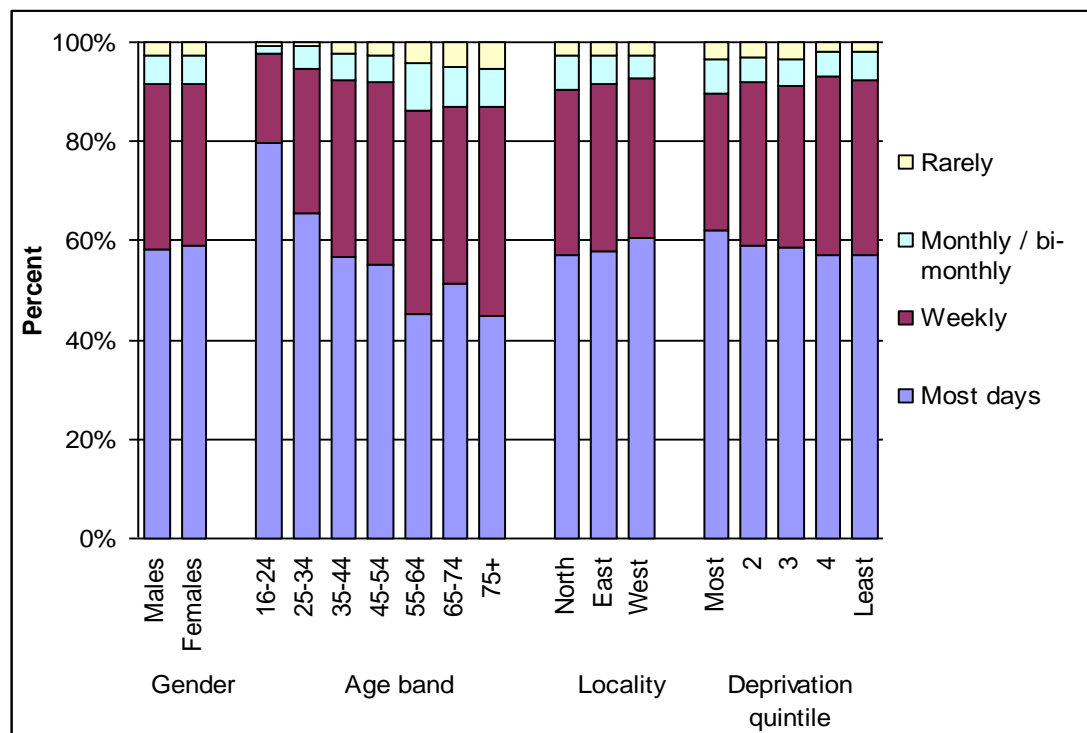
### Frequency of contact with non-household friends

**Figure 6.63** shows the frequency of contact with non-household friends by various subgroups. Over half of survey respondents spoke to friends (other than those they lived with) on most days, with marginally more women (59.0%) than men (58.2%) doing so, while less than one in ten respondents spoke to friends monthly or less often.

Differences by subgroup in frequency of speaking to non-household friends was identified with only 44.7% of those aged 75+ doing so compared to 79.7% of those aged 16-24. West locality residents spoke most frequently to non-household friends (60.4% speaking most days) compared to North and East localities (57%).

A majority of respondents from each deprivation quintile spoke to non-household friends on most days (ranging from 56.9% in the second-least deprived quintile to 62.2% in the most deprived quintile). Those speaking monthly or less frequently were greatest amongst the most deprived quintile (9.9%) than the second least deprived quintile (7.0%).

**Figure 6.63: Frequency of contacts with non-household friends by subgroups**



Full tables of the frequency of contacts with non-household friends may be found in **section 18.18 on page 224**.

### Comparisons with previous surveys (2004 & 2007)

The question on how often respondents spoke to non-household friends was asked as part of the 2004 Social Capital survey and also as part of the 2007 Health & Lifestyle survey. **Table 6.24** illustrates the changes over the 3 surveys. Overall, there has been a shift in the proportion of respondents speaking to non-household friends from most other categories to 'most days' with a 26.6% rise since the 2004 survey.

**Table 6.24: Contact with non-household friends – comparison with previous surveys**

	Frequency of contact with non-household friends (%)											
	Most days			Weekly			Monthly			Rarely		
	2004	2007	2009	2004	2007	2009	2004	2007	2009	2004	2007	2009
Males	33.5	49.8	58.2	48.2	42.3	33.6	15.0	6.0	5.7	3.2	1.9	2.5
Females	34.1	48.5	59.0	49.8	42.2	32.6	14.3	7.1	5.6	1.7	2.2	2.8
18-24 years	58.7	69.0	79.7	38.5	27.2	18.0	2.8	3.1	1.8	0.0	0.7	0.6
25-44 years	36.7	53.7	65.4	52.6	39.7	29.2	9.3	5.2	4.5	0.6	1.4	0.9
45-64 years	23.6	42.6	56.8	50.6	45.2	35.6	24.0	9.6	5.3	3.8	2.6	2.3

	Frequency of contact with non-household friends (%)											
	Most days			Weekly			Monthly			Rarely		
	2004	2007	2009	2004	2007	2009	2004	2007	2009	2004	2007	2009
65-74 years	23.7	36.4	55.2	51.0	54.3	36.8	17.5	6.9	5.3	7.7	2.4	2.7
75+ years	17.9	36.3	45.2	44.3	51.2	40.9	31.3	7.8	9.7	6.5	4.7	4.3
Most deprived	36.0	47.1	62.2	44.6	43.0	27.5	16.2	6.4	6.6	3.2	3.5	3.6
Quintile 2	37.4	55.9	58.9	43.8	36.5	32.9	16.1	6.1	5.0	2.7	1.5	3.1
Quintile 3	33.6	54.0	58.6	49.6	39.4	32.6	14.3	5.3	5.6	2.5	1.3	3.3
Quintile 4	30.3	46.7	56.9	49.7	44.1	36.0	17.4	7.4	5.3	2.6	1.8	1.7
Least deprived	33.5	45.2	57.1	54.0	44.8	35.4	11.4	7.9	5.8	1.1	2.2	1.8
North Locality	34.0	46.1	57.0	47.2	44.2	33.5	17.2	7.4	6.7	1.6	2.3	2.8
East Locality	33.1	51.4	57.7	47.2	40.3	33.8	17.0	6.3	5.8	2.7	2.0	2.7
West Locality	35.1	48.5	58.6	49.9	43.0	33.6	12.3	6.5	4.8	2.6	1.9	3.0
<b>Hull</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>

### Frequency of contact with neighbours

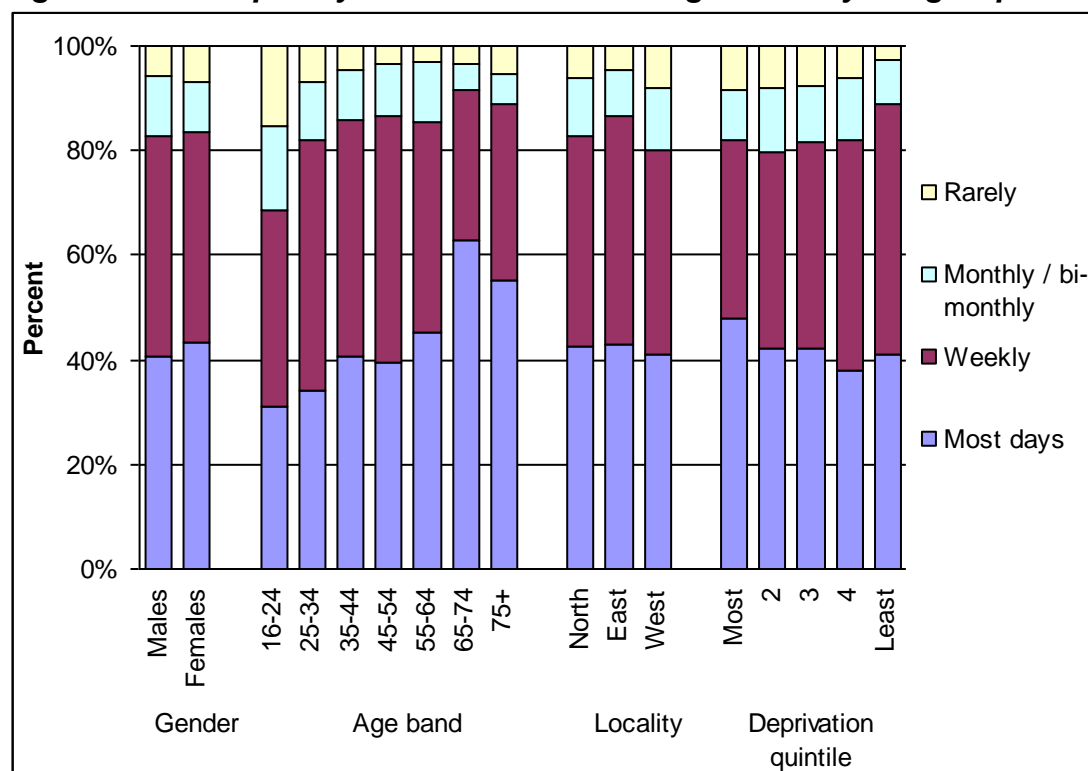
**Figure 6.64** shows the frequency of contact with neighbours by various subgroups. 42% of respondents spoke to neighbours on most days and 41.1% of respondents spoke to neighbours weekly with little difference between genders.

In general the older age groups spoke to neighbours more frequently (62.9% and 55.2% of those aged 65-74 and 75+ compared to 31.1% and 34.2% of those aged 16-24 and 25-34). Additionally 15.2% of the youngest age band spoke to neighbours rarely.

West locality residents spoke less frequently to neighbours (40.9% speaking most days and 8.1% speaking rarely) compared to North and East localities (42% most days in North and East and 4.5% rarely in East).

Less than half of respondents from each deprivation quintile spoke to neighbours on most days (ranging from 37.8% in the second-least deprived quintile to 48.0% in the most deprived quintile). Full tables of the frequency of contacts with neighbours may be found in **section 18.19 on page 226**.

**Figure 6.64: Frequency<sup>29</sup> of contacts with neighbours by subgroups**



### Comparisons with previous surveys (2004 & 2007)

The question on how often respondents spoke to neighbours was asked as part of the 2004 Social Capital survey and also as part of the 2007 Health & Lifestyle survey. **Table 6.25** illustrates the changes over the 3 surveys. Overall, there has been a shift since 2004 towards the 2 more extreme responses (ie 'most days' +15% increase and 'rarely' +4.7% increase). The increase in frequent contact with neighbours between 2007 and 2009 could in part be due to the impact of the 2007 floods prompting greater neighbourliness.

**Table 6.25: Contact with neighbours – comparison with previous surveys**

	Frequency of contact with neighbours (%)											
	Most days			Weekly			Monthly			Rarely		
	2004	2007	2009	2004	2007	2009	2004	2007	2009	2004	2007	2009
Males	23.0	25.2	40.7	60.7	53.3	42.1	12.5	15.2	11.5	3.8	6.3	5.8
Females	28.8	25.3	43.3	59.9	55.4	40.3	8.3	15.0	9.6	3.0	4.3	6.8
18-24 years	19.6	17.0	31.1	51.1	46.9	37.5	21.8	21.6	16.1	7.5	14.5	15.2
25-44 years	25.5	21.8	34.2	61.6	54.9	47.7	10.0	17.6	11.2	2.9	5.6	7.0
45-64 years	25.0	26.1	40.7	65.9	55.8	44.9	7.2	14.9	9.7	1.8	3.1	4.6
65-74 years	35.2	34.4	39.4	55.8	58.9	47.0	5.4	6.0	10.0	3.6	0.6	3.5

<sup>29</sup> Most days=daily or on 4-6 days per week;  
Weekly=1-4 days per week;  
Monthly=1-2 times per month or bi-monthly;  
Rarely=1-2 times per year or less

	Frequency of contact with neighbours (%)											
	Most days			Weekly			Monthly			Rarely		
	2004	2007	2009	2004	2007	2009	2004	2007	2009	2004	2007	2009
75+ years	32.2	36.8	45.1	59.2	53.2	40.2	5.8	7.5	11.5	2.7	2.5	3.2
Most deprived	30.7	31.1	48.0	59.2	50.1	34.1	7.1	12.9	9.5	2.9	5.9	8.4
Quintile 2	30.2	27.0	42.0	57.3	52.4	37.6	8.4	15.5	12.4	4.1	5.2	8.0
Quintile 3	24.5	23.4	42.2	59.1	51.5	39.5	13.0	17.3	10.7	3.4	7.8	7.6
Quintile 4	21.9	23.5	37.8	63.6	57.5	44.2	12.2	14.7	11.9	2.3	4.3	6.1
Least deprived	22.4	23.4	40.9	62.5	57.5	48.0	10.6	15.5	8.6	4.5	3.7	2.5
North Locality	30.4	25.9	42.6	57.7	57.0	40.3	8.8	13.7	10.9	3.1	3.3	6.2
East Locality	28.4	29.1	42.9	61.1	54.0	43.5	8.1	13.1	9.0	2.3	3.7	4.5
West Locality	21.2	21.3	31.9	61.1	53.4	43.7	13.2	17.7	14.2	4.5	7.7	10.2
<b>Hull</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>8.1</b>

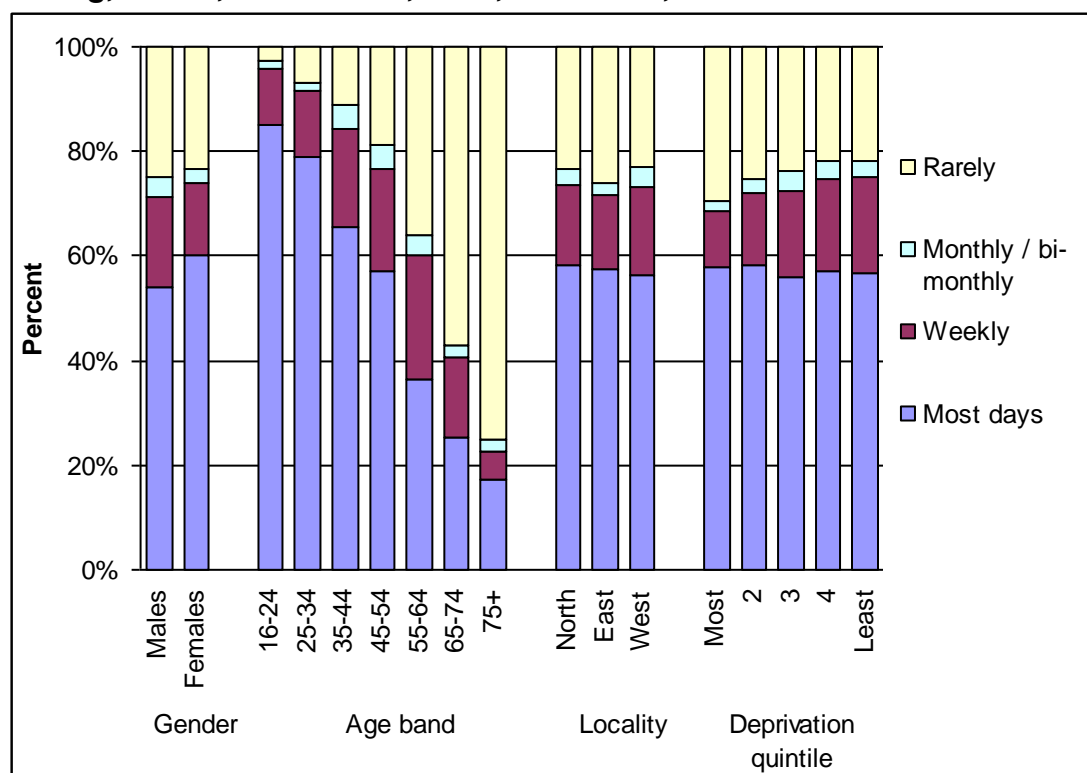
### Frequency of contact with family, friends or other people through texting, e-mail, chat rooms, MSN, Facebook, Bebo etc

**Figure 6.65** shows the frequency of contact with others via computers or telephone by various subgroups. Over half of survey respondents communicated via computers or telephone on most days, with more women (60.1%) than men (54.0%) doing so, while just over one-quarter of respondents communicated via computers or telephone monthly or less often (27.3%).

Differences in frequency of contacting via computers or telephone by age-band was identified with only 17.2% of those aged 75+ doing so compared to 85.1% of those aged 16-24. Little variation was identified by locality.

Less frequent (ie rare) use of computers or telephones was found to be most frequent amongst the most deprived quintile (29.4%) reducing to 21.7% in the second-least and least deprived quintiles.

**Figure 6.65: Frequency<sup>30</sup> of contact with family, friends or others through texting, e-mail, chat rooms, MSN, Facebook, Bebo etc**



Full tables of the frequency of contacts via computers or telephone may be found in **section 18.20 on page 227**.

<sup>30</sup> Most days=daily or on 4-6 days per week;  
Weekly=1-4 days per week;  
Monthly=1-2 times per month or bi-monthly;  
Rarely=1-2 times per year or less

## 6.5 Social Capital & Health

### 6.5.1 Introduction

Examining Social Capital in relation to health is complex:

- there are many inter-relationships which may mean that an association is observed but only through another factor, for example, involvement with a local organisation might be associated with worse health, but this may only be because older people are more likely to be involved with a local organisation and also more likely to have worse health, therefore analysing factors singly may not tell the whole story;
- the statistical analyses become more complicated and therefore more difficult to explain;
- the numbers of people within a particular group become small the more groups that are considered;
- if an association is found to exist it cannot be assumed to be causal;
- the difference in health status, for example, on the Visual Analogue Scale / Health Thermometer scale may be small relative to the range of the score, but it is not known how small a difference on this scale is important, for example, what difference would have a noticeable effect on people's health, involve more GP consultations, increase the risk of a disease or medical condition, etc

### 6.5.2 Analysis

Linear regression analysis was performed on combined survey data from the 2004 Social Capital Survey, 2007 Health & Lifestyle Survey and 2009 Social Capital Survey using variables that were contained within all 3 surveys. This resulted in a total of 10,459 observations. The aim of the analysis was to identify to what extent a respondent's health (as measured on the Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) – see **paragraph 6.1.2** for the results of the 2009 survey) could be predicted by various social capital and lifestyle variables.

The model<sup>31</sup> (see **Table 7.1** below) was able to account for 28% of the variance in healthscale score (i.e. the various social capital and lifestyle variables account for 28% of the variance in healthscale score).

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<sup>31</sup>  $F(26, 10432) = 156.82$ , adjusted R-squared = 0.279, Prob > F = 0, therefore the model is statistically significant (i.e. the model explains variation in healthscale more than would be expected by chance)

**Table 6.26: Regression analysis**

Variable	2009 Survey Question	Coefficient	P Value	Explanation/Description
Gender	1	0.208	0.541	Women have a healthscale 0.208 greater than men
Age group	2	-0.721	0.000	Healthscale -0.721 lower for each increase in 5 year age band
Smoking status	12	-2.127	0.000	Former and current smokers have a healthscale -2.127 lower than non-smokers
Safe during daytime	23	-2.074	0.000	Those feeling less safe have a healthscale -2.074 lower for each category of feeling safe than those feeling very safe (Those who never go out would have a score 5x-2.074 lower than those feeling very safe)
Safe during nighttime		-1.335	0.000	Those feeling less safe have a healthscale -1.335 lower for each category of feeling safe than those feeling very safe (Those who never go out would have a score 5x-1.335 lower than those feeling very safe)
Unable to influence decisions	24	-0.630	0.103	Those who felt unable to influence decisions have a healthscale -0.63 lower than those who felt they can influence decisions
Don't know if able to influence decisions		0.120	0.809	Those who don't know if they can influence local decisions have a score 0.12 higher than others
Trust some people in their neighbourhood	27	-0.095	0.902	Those who only trust some people in their neighbourhood have lower healthscale than others
Trust no-one in their neighbourhood		3.084	0.014	Those who trust no-one in their neighbourhood have greater healthscale than others
Trust some people in their neighbourhood and age	2 & 27	-0.337	0.000	Those who trust some people and are older or trust no-one and are older have lower healthscale
Trust no-one in their neighbourhood and age		-0.854	0.000	
Do not look out for each other in neighbourhood	29	0.027	0.953	Those who do not look out for each other or do not know if they look out for each other in their neighbourhood have a better healthscale score than others
Don't know if look out for each other in neighbourhood		1.643	0.003	



Variable	2009 Survey Question	Coefficient	P Value	Explanation/Description
Speak to family monthly / bi-monthly	32	-0.866	0.137	Those who speak to non-household family members less than weekly have lower healthscale; this is increasingly lower as frequency of communication decreases
Speak to family bi-annually / rarely		-2.815	0.01	
Speak to friends	33	-1.875	0.000	Those who speak to friends less frequently have lower healthscale
Speak to neighbours	34	-1.213	0.000	Those who speak to neighbours less frequently have lower healthscale
Help if ill in bed	37	-2.974	0.000	Those who do not or do not know if they have someone to ask for help have a healthscale - 2.974 lower than those who do
Support in a crisis	39	0.136	0.000	Those with fewer people to support them in a crisis have a lower healthscale. Those with 15 people or more have a healthscale 15x0.136 greater
Employment = Student / Training / Volunteer	43	-1.035	0.154	Students, trainees and volunteers have a lower healthscale than those in work
Employment = retired		-5.760	0.000	Retired people have a lower healthscale than those in work
Employment = looking after home or family		-2.265	0.000	People looking after the home or family have a lower healthscale than those in work
Employment = unemployed		-4.671	0.000	Unemployed people have a lower healthscale than those in work
Employment = not working due to illness or disability	43	-23.018	0.000	People unable to work due to illness or disability have a much lower healthscale than those in work
Deprivation quintile (IMD2007)	n/a	0.595	0.000	Those in the most deprived quintiles have lower scores. Those in the least deprived quintile have a health score 5x0.595 greater than the most deprived quintile
Year of survey	n/a	-2.565	0.000	Those participating in the 2009 survey have a health score 3x-2.565 lower than those participating in the 2004 survey

## 7 Tables – Local Area

**Table 7.1: Enjoy living in the area (Q4c) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Would you say this is an area you enjoy living in? (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't Know
Males	1,934	90.1	7.9	2.1
Females	2,088	88.7	9.2	2.0
All	4,022	89.4	8.6	2.0

**Table 7.2: Enjoy living in the area (Q4c) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Would you say this is an area you enjoy living in? (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't Know
16-24	676	86.4	10.2	3.4
25-34	660	89.4	7.6	3.0
35-44	706	88.0	9.9	2.1
45-54	653	92.5	6.6	0.9
55-64	539	87.8	10.6	1.7
65-74	420	93.8	5.7	0.5
75+	363	89.8	8.8	1.4

**Table 7.3: Enjoy living in the area (Q4c) by area committee and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Would you say this is an area you enjoy living in? (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't Know
North Carr	421	86.9	10.5	2.6
Northern	629	86.5	11.1	2.4
<b>North Locality</b>	916	86.7	10.8	2.5
East	604	91.9	6.5	1.7
Park	670	89.9	8.5	1.6
Riverside (East)	213	90.6	7.0	2.3
<b>East Locality</b>	1,487	90.8	7.5	1.7

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Would you say this is an area you enjoy living in? (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't Know
Riverside (West)	551	83.1	14.3	2.5
West	514	94.7	4.3	1.0
Wyke	554	91.3	6.1	2.5
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,619</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,022</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>

**Table 7.4: Enjoy living in the area (Q4c) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Would you say this is an area you enjoy living in? (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't Know
Most deprived	693	83.0	14.4	2.6
2	731	84.1	12.9	3.0
3	904	89.4	8.2	2.4
4	745	92.9	5.4	1.7
Least deprived	949	95.4	3.9	0.7

**Table 7.5: Satisfaction with open space in local community (Q5a) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with open space (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Males	1,956	36.9	44.0	8.2	7.5	3.4
Females	2,100	39.0	40.8	6.8	9.1	4.3
All	4,056	37.9	42.4	7.5	8.4	3.8

**Table 7.6: Satisfaction with open space in local community (Q5a) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with open space (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
16-24	685	31.4	46.4	10.5	8.3	3.4
25-34	665	32.6	44.5	8.0	10.1	4.8
35-44	712	35.7	41.2	9.0	9.7	4.5
45-54	659	39.3	42.6	6.7	7.6	3.8
55-64	539	36.7	43.8	5.6	8.5	5.4
65-74	423	47.8	37.6	6.1	7.1	1.4
75+	368	52.4	35.9	4.1	5.4	2.2

**Table 7.7: Satisfaction with open space in local community (Q5a) by area committee and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with open space (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
North Carr	423	33.1	46.6	8.7	7.8	3.8
Northern	498	34.7	42.8	7.2	9.6	5.6
<b>North L.</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>
East	607	39.5	42.8	8.2	7.1	2.3
Park	680	42.9	38.5	6.5	8.2	3.8
Riverside E	214	39.3	40.2	8.9	7.9	3.7
<b>East L.</b>	<b>1,501</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Riverside W	552	32.1	40.0	10.5	11.4	6.0
West	520	43.1	41.5	4.8	7.9	2.7
Wyke	562	37.2	46.8	6.2	6.8	3.0
<b>West L.</b>	<b>1,634</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,056</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>

**Table 7.8: Satisfaction with open space in local community (Q5a) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with open space (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Most dep.	696	33.9	41.2	8.2	10.5	6.2
2	740	27.8	44.1	11.6	11.2	5.3
3	912	37.3	42.1	7.0	9.3	4.3
4	752	37.5	46.4	6.5	7.3	2.3
Least dep.	956	49.7	38.9	5.0	4.5	1.9

**Table 7.9: Satisfaction with street appearance in local community (Q5b) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with street appearance (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Males	1,954	23.6	43.4	12.0	14.5	6.4
Females	2,100	22.4	42.0	10.4	16.9	8.3
All	4,054	23.0	42.7	11.2	15.7	7.4

**Table 7.10: Satisfaction with street appearance in local community (Q5b) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with street appearance (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
16-24	685	22.3	40.3	14.0	18.2	5.1
25-34	665	20.2	45.1	14.0	14.7	6.0
35-44	712	22.1	45.1	11.7	15.0	6.2
45-54	659	19.9	45.8	8.5	16.4	9.4
55-64	539	21.7	40.3	8.5	18.2	11.3
65-74	422	27.7	40.0	8.3	15.2	8.8
75+	367	33.2	39.0	12.3	10.1	5.4

**Table 7.11: Satisfaction with street appearance in local community (Q5b)  
by area committee and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with street appearance (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
North Carr	423	18.9	50.1	9.7	13.5	7.8
Northern	498	19.3	42.8	11.6	15.7	10.6
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>
East	606	23.9	44.6	11.7	13.9	5.9
Park	680	22.2	43.8	11.6	15.9	6.5
Riverside (East)	214	24.8	43.0	8.9	16.4	7.0
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>6.3</b>
Riverside (West)	552	21.9	37.9	13.4	17.0	9.8
West	520	32.5	40.8	9.0	14.2	3.5
Wyke	561	20.7	40.1	11.6	19.3	8.4
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,633</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,054</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>7.4</b>

**Table 7.12: Satisfaction with street appearance in local community (Q5b) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with street appearance (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Most dep.	696	20.5	37.4	12.8	17.5	11.8
2	740	13.0	42.8	12.3	22.0	9.9
3	912	20.2	42.4	10.5	18.3	8.6
4	751	24.6	47.0	11.6	11.9	4.9
Least dep.	955	33.8	43.4	9.5	10.2	3.1

**Table 7.13: Satisfaction with traffic in local community (Q5c) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with traffic (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Males	1,951	26.3	40.8	12.4	13.2	7.3
Females	2,098	25.3	39.8	12.3	14.8	7.7
All	4,049	25.8	40.3	12.3	14.0	7.5

**Table 7.14: Satisfaction with traffic in local community (Q5c) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with traffic (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
16-24	683	27.8	39.8	17.7	10.8	3.8
25-34	664	25.2	42.6	12.7	14.3	5.3
35-44	712	21.9	39.9	12.4	16.6	9.3
45-54	659	24.0	40.8	11.7	15.0	8.5
55-64	539	25.0	39.5	10.8	14.3	10.4
65-74	421	27.1	37.1	10.5	15.4	10.0
75+	366	33.6	41.5	7.7	10.9	6.3

**Table 7.15: Satisfaction with traffic in local community (Q5c) by area committee and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with traffic (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
North Carr	422	22.5	46.9	13.3	11.6	5.7
Northern	498	27.9	46.2	11.6	9.0	5.2
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>5.4</b>
East	606	28.9	41.4	10.4	10.9	8.4
Park	679	26.5	41.7	9.4	13.7	8.7
Riverside E	214	22.4	35.0	14.0	19.6	8.9
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,499</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>8.6</b>
Riverside W	551	25.6	35.6	15.8	15.8	7.3
West	519	29.3	36.0	8.9	18.3	7.5
Wyke	560	20.4	37.9	17.1	16.3	8.4
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>7.7</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,049</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>

**Table 7.16: Satisfaction with traffic in local community (Q5c) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with traffic (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Most deprived	694	27.5	40.5	13.7	12.1	6.2
2	739	16.9	41.4	14.5	17.3	9.9
3	910	23.5	40.9	12.9	14.6	8.1
4	750	24.8	40.4	12.9	14.0	7.9
Least deprived	956	34.3	38.7	8.8	12.3	5.9



**Table 7.17: Satisfaction with parking in local community (Q5d) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with parking (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Males	1,950	29.4	26.6	15.7	15.5	12.7
Females	2,099	25.8	24.9	16.8	15.7	16.9
All	4,049	27.5	25.7	16.3	15.6	14.9

**Table 7.18: Satisfaction with parking in local community (Q5d) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with parking (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
16-24	684	26.0	27.9	17.8	15.1	13.2
25-34	665	25.4	25.1	18.8	16.1	14.6
35-44	712	26.4	24.9	14.5	18.8	15.4
45-54	656	27.3	26.4	13.6	16.3	16.5
55-64	538	28.4	26.0	11.7	14.1	19.7
65-74	422	29.9	25.6	16.1	14.2	14.2
75+	367	32.7	23.2	24.3	11.7	8.2

**Table 7.19: Satisfaction with parking in local community (Q5d) by area committee and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with parking (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
North Carr	422	34.8	28.7	14.7	12.8	9.0
Northern	498	29.1	33.1	17.3	12.2	8.2
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>8.6</b>
East	607	30.6	26.2	14.2	14.2	14.8
Park	678	28.0	23.6	14.7	17.0	16.7
Riverside (East)	214	29.4	27.1	16.8	14.0	12.6

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with parking (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,499</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>15.3</b>
Riverside (West)	552	28.3	25.2	18.7	13.4	14.5
West	519	24.7	21.4	12.7	19.5	21.8
Wyke	559	17.7	22.9	21.6	19.9	17.9
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>18.0</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,049</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>14.9</b>

**Table 7.20: Satisfaction with parking in local community (Q5d) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with parking (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Most deprived	696	32.0	29.0	18.7	10.2	10.1
2	740	19.5	25.8	19.9	18.0	16.9
3	909	24.1	28.9	17.8	14.4	14.7
4	751	23.3	22.5	13.2	19.4	21.6
Least deprived	953	37.0	22.7	12.8	15.8	11.6

**Table 7.21: Satisfaction with anti-social behaviour in local community (Q5e) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with anti-social behaviour (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Males	1,950	23.2	38.6	15.5	13.1	9.6
Females	2,097	22.4	36.6	14.5	13.5	13.0
All	4,047	22.8	37.6	15.0	13.3	11.4

**Table 7.22: Satisfaction with anti-social behaviour in local community (Q5e) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with anti-social behaviour (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
16-24	682	22.3	30.4	16.3	18.5	12.6
25-34	665	21.8	36.8	17.0	14.0	10.4
35-44	711	21.4	35.3	18.4	13.6	11.3
45-54	658	19.8	40.1	14.4	12.3	13.4
55-64	538	19.7	40.3	12.1	13.6	14.3
65-74	422	26.5	42.4	11.8	9.7	9.5
75+	366	33.9	42.6	10.4	7.7	5.5

**Table 7.23: Satisfaction with anti-social behaviour in local community (Q5e) by area committee and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with anti-social behaviour (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
North Carr	423	21.7	33.6	14.7	15.4	14.7
Northern	497	17.9	34.2	15.5	16.9	15.5
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>15.1</b>
East	606	27.7	37.3	13.5	10.9	10.6
Park	678	24.3	40.9	13.0	10.2	11.7
Riverside E	214	20.1	36.9	20.6	11.7	10.7
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,498</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>11.1</b>
Riverside W	551	19.8	32.3	18.0	15.8	14.2
West	519	29.1	40.1	13.9	11.0	6.0
Wyke	559	18.8	42.9	14.7	15.4	8.2
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,629</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>9.5</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,047</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>11.4</b>

**Table 7.24: Satisfaction with anti-social behaviour in local community (Q5e) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Satisfaction with anti-social behaviour (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Most deprived	695	17.8	30.6	17.4	16.0	18.1
2	739	14.5	33.4	17.6	16.2	18.3
3	910	20.9	38.2	14.5	14.6	11.8
4	749	25.0	42.1	13.9	12.1	6.9
Least deprived	954	32.9	41.6	12.5	8.8	4.2

## 8 Tables – General Health

### 8.1 Self-reported health status

**Table 8.1: Self-reported health status (Q6) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Self-reported health status				
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
Males	1,953	15.3	30.2	30.3	15.8	8.4
Females	2,094	12.7	28.9	32.1	16.6	9.6
All	4,047	13.9	29.6	31.2	16.2	9.1

**Table 8.2: Self-reported health status (Q6) by age group**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Self-reported health status				
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
16-24	683	23.3	33.8	29.1	11.1	2.6
25-34	665	20.5	33.8	31.5	10.6	3.5
35-44	709	17.3	34.7	31.3	11.1	5.6
45-54	658	14.4	32.0	30.2	14.6	8.9
55-64	539	9.9	25.8	31.3	20.3	12.6
65-74	422	7.3	23.2	31.9	23.6	13.9
75+	366	6.0	22.6	32.7	23.5	15.2

**Table 8.3: Self-reported health status (Q6) by area committee area and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Self-reported health status				
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
North Carr	423	14.4	23.4	29.3	22.0	10.9
Northern	496	13.5	28.6	30.8	17.3	9.7

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Self-reported health status				
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>10.2</b>
East	605	11.6	28.8	32.1	15.0	12.6
Park	679	16.1	29.2	32.5	16.2	6.0
Riverside (East)	213	17.4	28.6	29.1	16.0	8.9
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,497</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>9.1</b>
Riverside (West)	550	10.9	28.0	35.3	15.6	10.2
West	519	14.5	37.6	27.2	13.3	7.5
Wyke	562	15.1	30.8	31.1	15.5	7.5
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,631</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>8.4</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,047</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>9.1</b>

**Table 8.4: Self-reported health status (Q6) by deprivation quintile**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Self-reported health status				
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
Most deprived	694	8.9	27.8	30.5	18.4	14.3
2	738	10.2	23.3	32.2	22.2	12.1
3	909	14.6	29.0	32.9	15.0	8.5
4	752	15.3	33.6	30.3	14.9	5.9
Least deprived	954	18.8	32.9	30.1	12.2	6.1

## 8.2 Mental Health Index (0-100)

**Table 8.5: Mental Health Index (0-100) (Q10) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	SF-36 (%)				
		0-60	61-75	76-85	86-100	Median
Males	1,956	18.1	19.4	20.5	42.0	85.0
Females	2,099	26.0	22.4	20.9	30.6	80.0
All	4,055	22.2	21.0	20.7	36.1	80.0

**Table 8.6: Mental Health Index (0-100) (Q10) by age group**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	SF-36 (%)				
		0-60	61-75	76-85	86-100	Median
16-24	685	20.7	23.8	19.3	36.2	80.0
25-34	665	22.7	20.9	25.4	31.0	80.0
35-44	711	24.1	23.5	19.0	33.5	80.0
45-54	659	22.6	21.2	22.2	34.0	80.0
55-64	539	25.0	18.2	19.7	37.1	80.0
65-74	423	19.9	16.8	17.7	45.6	85.0
75+	368	18.2	19.3	20.9	41.6	85.0

**Table 8.7: Mental Health Index (0-100) (Q10) by area committee area and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	SF-36 (%)				
		0-60	61-75	76-85	86-100	Median
North Carr	422	27.0	20.6	20.4	32.0	80.0
Northern	498	23.1	24.3	17.7	34.9	80.0
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>80.0</b>
East	607	20.9	20.4	19.6	39.0	80.0
Park	681	21.3	19.1	20.7	38.9	85.0
Riverside (East)	214	21.0	23.8	24.8	30.4	80.0
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,502</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>80.0</b>
Riverside (West)	551	22.5	17.4	21.8	38.3	80.0
West	520	17.5	18.5	20.0	44.0	85.0
Wyke	562	24.9	25.8	23.0	26.3	75.0
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,633</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>80.0</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,055</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>80.0</b>

**Table 8.8: Mental Health Index (0-100) (Q10) by deprivation quintile**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	SF-36 (%)				
		0-60	61-75	76-85	86-100	Median
Most deprived	694	26.1	20.2	19.9	33.9	80.0
2	740	27.4	21.8	19.7	31.1	80.0
3	912	25.1	20.7	20.5	33.7	80.0
4	753	18.7	20.7	21.4	39.2	80.0
Least deprived	956	15.4	21.3	21.8	41.5	85.0

### 8.3 Stress and pressure

**Table 8.9: How much stress or pressure have you experienced in the past 12 months (Q11) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	How much stress or pressure did you experience in the past 12 months (%)			
		Completely free	Small amount	Moderate amount	Large amount
Males	1,944	24.3	33.0	26.5	16.2
Females	2,086	17.6	31.4	31.0	20.0
All	4,030	20.8	32.2	28.8	18.2

**Table 8.10: How much stress or pressure have you experienced in the past 12 months (Q11) by age**

Gender	Number of respondents	How much stress or pressure did you experience in the past 12 months (%)			
		Completely free	Small amount	Moderate amount	Large amount
16-24	681	27.9	31.4	27.3	13.4
25-34	661	18.3	31.3	31.2	19.2
35-44	711	15.5	28.6	32.5	23.5
45-54	656	14.9	31.9	30.0	23.2
55-64	532	16.4	32.7	31.8	19.2
65-74	418	25.8	37.6	22.7	13.9
75+	366	33.9	36.1	20.8	9.3

**Table 8.11: How much stress or pressure have you experienced in the past 12 months (Q11) by area committee and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	How much stress or pressure did you experience in the past 12 months (%)			
		Completely free	Small amount	Moderate amount	Large amount
North Carr	417	18.2	33.1	28.8	19.9
Northern	493	21.1	34.3	28.6	16.0
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>17.8</b>
East	606	18.2	35.1	28.1	18.6
Park	676	22.5	32.2	26.9	18.3
Riverside E	212	18.9	33.5	31.6	16.0
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,494</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>18.1</b>
Riverside W	546	24.7	29.5	27.5	18.3
West	519	26.6	29.1	26.8	17.5
Wyke	561	15.2	31.2	34.2	19.4
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,626</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>18.5</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,030</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>18.2</b>

**Table 8.12: How much stress or pressure have you experienced in the past 12 months (Q11) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How much stress or pressure did you experience in the past 12 months (%)			
		Completely free	Small amount	Moderate amount	Large amount
Most deprived	688	25.9	31.0	24.6	18.6
2	732	20.4	28.1	29.0	22.5
3	907	19.3	31.8	31.0	18.0
4	750	20.4	30.5	31.2	17.9
Least deprived	953	19.4	37.8	27.8	15.0

#### 8.4 Self-reported health (0-100 scale)

**Table 8.13: Current health scale (0-100) (Q9) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Health scale (0-100) (%)				
		0-70	71-80	81-90	91-100	Median
Males	1,952	29.9	26.0	26.2	18.0	80
Females	2,094	33.7	26.2	21.8	18.3	80
All	4,046	31.9	26.1	23.9	18.1	80

**Table 8.14: Current health scale (0-100) (Q9) by age group**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Health scale (0-100) (%)				
		0-70	71-80	81-90	91-100	Median
16-24	682	23.2	21.8	27.1	27.9	85
25-34	664	21.5	26.2	27.6	24.7	85
35-44	708	25.4	26.7	28.7	19.2	80
45-54	658	31.0	29.0	23.6	16.4	80
55-64	539	42.3	26.7	20.0	10.9	75
65-74	422	43.4	25.6	18.5	12.6	75
75+	368	52.2	26.6	15.2	6.0	70

**Table 8.15: Current health scale (0-100) (Q9) by area committee area and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Health scale (0-100) (%)				
		0-70	71-80	81-90	91-100	Median
North Carr	420	37.1	27.9	15.7	19.3	80
Northern	497	33.6	22.7	26.8	16.9	80
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>80</b>



Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Health scale (0-100) (%)				
		0-70	71-80	81-90	91-100	Median
East	608	34.0	24.2	21.7	20.1	80
Park	678	28.9	26.8	26.0	18.3	80
Riverside (East)	214	32.2	25.7	27.1	15.0	80
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>80</b>
Riverside (West)	549	31.3	31.0	19.7	18.0	80
West	519	29.9	25.8	26.2	18.1	80
Wyke	561	29.8	24.4	28.3	17.5	80
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,629</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,046</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>80</b>

**Table 8.16: Current health scale (0-100) (Q9) by deprivation quintile**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Health scale (0-100) (%)				
		0-70	71-80	81-90	91-100	Median
Most deprived	694	38.9	22.3	19.0	19.7	80
2	736	37.5	27.9	17.9	16.7	80
3	910	32.0	25.5	24.8	17.7	80
4	751	27.8	26.9	28.1	17.2	80
Least deprived	955	25.4	27.3	28.0	19.3	80

## 8.5 Limiting long-term illness or disabilities

**Table 8.17: Proportion with activities limited by long-term illness or disabilities (Q7) by gender**

Gender	Activities limited by long term illness or disability (%)		
	Number of respondents	Yes	No
Males	1,953	28.9	71.1
Females	2,100	32.3	67.7
All	4,053	30.7	69.3

**Table 8.18: Proportion with activities limited by long-term illness or disabilities (Q7) by age group**

Age (years)	Activities limited by long term illness or disability (%)		
	Number of respondents	Yes	No
16-24	685	10.9	89.1
25-34	664	14.9	85.1
35-44	711	21.5	78.5
45-54	658	34.0	66.0
55-64	539	48.4	51.6
65-74	423	51.5	48.5

75+	368	57.9	42.1
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**Table 8.19: Proportion with activities limited by long-term illness or disabilities (Q7) by area committee area and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Activities limited by long term illness or disability (%)		
	Number of respondents	Yes	No
North Carr	423	34.0	66.0
Northern	498	29.9	70.1
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>68.2</b>
East	607	32.5	67.5
Park	679	24.0	76.0
Riverside (East)	214	31.3	68.7
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>71.5</b>
Riverside (West)	551	34.1	65.9
West	520	30.4	69.6
Wyke	561	31.	68.3
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,632</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>67.9</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,053</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>69.3</b>

**Table 8.20: Proportion with activities limited by long-term illness or disabilities (Q7) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Activities limited by long term illness or disability (%)		
	Number of respondents	Yes	No
Most deprived	695	38.1	61.9
2	738	35.5	64.5
3	912	30.2	69.8
4	752	26.5	73.5
Least deprived	956	25.4	74.6

## 8.6 EuroQoL

**Table 8.21: EuroQoL (Q8) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	EuroQoL score (0-1)				
		1	0.5-0.99	0-0.49	<0	Median
Males	1,945	61.5	30.8	5.2	2.5	1.0
Females	2,092	54.6	35.2	7.5	2.7	1.0
All	4,037	57.9	33.1	6.4	2.6	1.0

**Table 8.22: EuroQoL (Q8) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	EuroQoL score (0-1)				
		1	0.5-0.99	0-0.49	<0	Median
16-24	680	84.0	14.1	1.8	0.1	1.0
25-34	665	75.8	20.8	2.6	0.9	1.0
35-44	708	63.8	30.1	4.4	1.7	1.0
45-54	658	53.0	36.5	7.4	3.0	1.0

55-64	536	41.4	42.7	11.8	4.1	0.8
65-74	422	33.4	51.4	9.5	5.7	0.8
75+	363	26.7	55.6	12.1	5.5	0.7

**Table 8.23: EuroQoL (Q8) by area committee area and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	EuroQoL score (0-1)				
		1	0.5-0.99	0-0.49	<0	Median
North Carr	420	54.8	35.5	7.4	2.4	1.0
Northern	495	60.2	30.3	6.7	2.8	1.0
<b>North Locality</b>	915	57.7	32.7	7.0	2.6	<b>1.0</b>
East	606	54.0	35.0	7.4	3.6	1.0
Park	674	61.0	31.0	5.9	2.1	1.0
Riverside (East)	214	55.6	38.8	4.2	1.4	1.0
<b>East Locality</b>	1,494	57.4	33.7	6.3	2.6	<b>1.0</b>
Riverside (West)	550	57.8	31.6	6.7	3.8	1.0
West	521	61.6	29.0	7.1	2.3	1.0
Wyke	557	56.6	37.2	4.7	1.6	1.0
<b>West Locality</b>	1,628	58.6	32.7	6.1	2.6	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Hull</b>	4,037	57.4	33.7	6.3	2.6	<b>1.0</b>

**Table 8.24: EuroQoL (Q8) by deprivation quintile**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	EuroQoL score (0-1)				
		1	0.5-0.99	0-0.49	<0	Median
Most deprived	693	54.4	32.5	8.2	4.9	1.0
2	737	50.3	38.3	8.1	3.3	1.0
3	908	55.8	35.5	6.7	2.0	1.0
4	749	64.4	29.0	4.5	2.1	1.0
Least deprived	950	63.4	30.4	4.8	1.4	1.0

**Table 8.25: EuroQoL – mobility (Q8a) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Which of these describes your usual state? (%)		
		No problems with walking about	Some problems with walking about	Unable to walk about
Males	1,951	81.1	17.7	1.2
Females	2,098	78.0	20.4	1.5
All	4,049	79.5	19.1	1.4

**Table 8.26: EuroQoL – mobility (Q8a) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Which of these describes your usual state? (%)		
		No problems with walking about	Some problems with walking about	Unable to walk about
16-24	683	97.2	2.6	0.1
25-34	665	93.5	6.5	0.0
35-44	710	88.7	11.0	0.3
45-54	658	79.2	20.2	0.6
55-64	538	66.0	32.2	1.9
65-74	423	59.8	35.7	4.5
75+	367	46.6	48.2	5.2

**Table 8.27: EuroQoL – mobility (Q8a) by area committee area and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Which of these describes your usual state? (%)		
		No problems with walking about	Some problems with walking about	Unable to walk about
North Carr	423	78.0	21.0	0.9
Northern	498	80.5	17.5	2.0
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>
East	1,499	79.7	19.3	1.0
Park	679	82.6	16.8	0.6
Riverside (East)	214	79.9	19.6	0.5
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,499</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Riverside (West)	551	76.6	21.4	2.0
West	520	80.6	17.9	1.5
Wyke	558	81.4	17.4	1.3
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,629</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,049</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>

**Table 8.28: EuroQoL – mobility (Q8a) by deprivation quintile**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Which of these describes your usual state? (%)		
		No problems with walking about	Some problems with walking about	Unable to walk about
Most deprived	696	72.4	25.3	2.3
2	740	75.8	23.0	1.2
3	912	79.5	19.2	1.3
4	752	83.4	15.3	1.3
Least deprived	956	84.7	14.5	0.8

**Table 8.29: EuroQoL – self care (Q8b) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Which of these describes your usual state? (%)		
		No problems with self care	Some problems with self care	Unable to wash/dress themselves
Males	1,950	94.3	5.4	0.3
Females	2,099	93.3	6.4	0.3
All	4,049	93.8	5.9	0.3

**Table 8.30: EuroQoL – self care (Q8b) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Which of these describes your usual state? (%)		
		No problems with self care	Some problems with self care	Unable to wash/dress themselves
16-24	682	98.8	1.0	0.1
25-34	665	97.6	2.4	0.0
35-44	710	96.3	3.4	0.3
45-54	658	93.6	6.1	0.3
55-64	539	90.5	9.1	0.4
65-74	423	87.5	11.6	0.9
75+	367	85.0	14.7	0.3

**Table 8.31: EuroQoL – self care (Q8b) by area committee area and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Which of these describes your usual state? (%)		
		I have no problems with self care	I have some problems with washing or dressing myself	I am unable to wash or dress myself
North Carr	423	90.3	9.5	0.2
Northern	497	94.4	5.4	0.2
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>
East	1,500	94.0	5.8	0.2
Park	679	95.1	4.7	0.1
Riverside (East)	214	93.0	7.0	0.0
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Riverside (West)	551	93.3	6.2	0.5
West	520	94.0	5.8	0.2
Wyke	558	95.5	3.9	0.5
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,629</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,049</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>

**Table 8.32: EuroQoL – self care (Q8b) by deprivation quintile**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Which of these describes your usual state? (%)		
		I have no problems with self care	I have some problems with washing or dressing myself	I am unable to wash or dress myself
Most deprived	696	91.4	8.2	0.4
52	740	91.5	8.2	0.3
3	912	94.2	5.5	0.3
4	752	95.5	4.3	0.3
Least deprived	956	95.6	4.2	0.2

**Table 8.33: EuroQoL –usual activities (Q8c) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Which of these describes your usual state? (%)		
		No problems with self care	Some problems with self care	Unable to wash/dress themselves
Males	1,950	86.4	12.2	1.5
Females	2,097	83.0	15.6	1.4
All	4,047	84.6	13.9	1.4

**Table 8.34: EuroQoL –usual activities (Q8c) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Which of these describes your usual state? (%)		
		No problems with self care	Some problems with self care	Unable to wash/dress themselves
16-24	681	96.0	3.8	0.1
25-34	665	94.3	5.6	0.2
35-44	710	89.3	9.6	1.1
45-54	658	82.4	16.3	1.4
55-64	539	75.1	22.6	2.2
65-74	423	74.9	22.2	2.8
75+	366	66.1	29.8	4.1

**Table 8.35: EuroQoL – usual activities (Q8c) by area committee area and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Which of these describes your usual state? (%)		
		I have no problems with self care	I have some problems with washing or dressing myself	I am unable to wash or dress myself
North Carr	423	80.6	16.8	2.6
Northern	496	86.5	12.1	1.4
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>
East	1,500	85.5	13.5	1.1
Park	679	89.0	10.3	0.7
Riverside (East)	214	83.6	15.9	0.5
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Which of these describes your usual state? (%)		
		I have no problems with self care	I have some problems with washing or dressing myself	I am unable to wash or dress myself
Riverside (West)	551	82.6	16.0	1.5
West	520	86.5	11.5	1.9
Wyke	557	84.0	14.9	1.1
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,628</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,047</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>

**Table 8.36: EuroQoL –usual activities (Q8c) by deprivation quintile**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Which of these describes your usual state? (%)		
		I have no problems with self care	I have some problems with washing or dressing myself	I am unable to wash or dress myself
Most deprived	696	78.8	19.0	2.2
52	740	79.5	18.5	2.0
3	912	85.8	13.1	1.1
4	752	87.5	11.3	1.2
Least deprived	956	89.5	9.5	0.9

**Table 8.37: EuroQoL – pain & discomfort (Q8d) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Which of these describes your usual state? (%)		
		No pain or discomfort	Some pain or discomfort	Extreme pain or discomfort
Males	1,947	69.8	24.4	5.8
Females	2,097	63.9	28.9	7.1
All	4,044	66.8	26.8	6.5



**Table 8.38: EuroQoL – pain & discomfort (Q8d) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Which of these describes your usual state? (%)		
		No pain or discomfort	Some pain or discomfort	Extreme pain or discomfort
16-24	681	90.9	8.5	0.6
25-34	665	83.3	14.1	2.6
35-44	708	73.7	22.9	3.4
45-54	658	60.5	31.8	7.8
55-64	539	49.7	37.7	12.6
65-74	422	44.3	43.6	12.1
75+	366	40.4	46.7	12.8

**Table 8.39: EuroQoL – pain & discomfort (Q8d) by area committee area and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Which of these describes your usual state? (%)		
		No pain or discomfort	Some pain or discomfort	Extreme pain or discomfort
North Carr	421	64.1	28.5	7.4
Northern	496	66.3	26.8	6.9
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>7.1</b>
East	1,498	67.0	26.6	6.4
Park	677	70.3	23.8	5.9
Riverside (East)	214	65.0	31.3	3.7
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,498</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>6.4</b>
Riverside (West)	551	65.9	26.3	7.8
West	520	68.8	23.7	7.5
Wyke	558	67.4	29.2	3.4
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,629</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>6.2</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,044</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>6.5</b>

**Table 8.40: EuroQoL – pain & discomfort (Q8d) by deprivation quintile**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Which of these describes your usual state? (%)		
		No pain or discomfort	Some pain or discomfort	Extreme pain or discomfort
Most deprived	696	62.7	27.1	10.2
2	740	61.8	30.2	8.0
3	912	66.1	28.1	5.8

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Which of these describes your usual state? (%)		
		No pain or discomfort	Some pain or discomfort	Extreme pain or discomfort
4	752	71.5	24.1	4.4
Least deprived	956	70.5	24.7	4.8

**Table 8.41: EuroQoL –anxiety & depression (Q8e) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Which of these describes your usual state? (%)		
		Not anxious or depressed	Moderately anxious or depressed	Extremely anxious or depressed
Males	1,950	84.0	14.0	2.0
Females	2,099	78.2	18.5	3.3
All	4,049	81.0	16.3	2.7

**Table 8.42: EuroQoL –anxiety & depression (Q8e) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Which of these describes your usual state? (%)		
		Not anxious or depressed	Moderately anxious or depressed	Extremely anxious or depressed
16-24	683	91.2	7.6	1.2
25-34	665	86.5	11.9	1.7
35-44	710	79.4	16.6	3.9
45-54	658	78.0	18.5	3.5
55-64	537	73.9	22.7	3.4
65-74	423	75.4	22.2	2.4
75+	368	77.7	20.1	2.2

**Table 8.43: EuroQoL –anxiety & depression (Q8e) by area committee area and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Which of these describes your usual state? (%)		
		Not anxious or depressed	Moderately anxious or depressed	Extremely anxious or depressed
North Carr	422	79.4	18.0	2.6
Northern	497	81.3	16.3	2.4
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>
East	1,500	81.1	16.1	2.8
Park	679	81.0	16.3	2.7

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Which of these describes your usual state? (%)		
		Not anxious or depressed	Moderately anxious or depressed	Extremely anxious or depressed
Riverside (East)	214	79.4	18.7	1.9
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Riverside (West)	551	80.8	15.4	3.8
West	520	85.2	13.3	1.5
Wyke	559	78.0	19.5	2.5
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,049</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>

**Table 8.44: EuroQoL –anxiety & depression (Q8e) by deprivation quintile**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Which of these describes your usual state? (%)		
		Not anxious or depressed	Moderately anxious or depressed	Extremely anxious or depressed
Most deprived	696	78.0	17.7	4.3
2	740	74.3	21.8	3.9
3	912	80.8	16.6	2.6
4	752	84.3	13.8	1.9
Least deprived	956	86.1	12.8	1.2

## 9 Tables - Alcohol

### 9.1 Frequency of alcohol consumption

**Table 9.1: Frequency of alcohol consumption (Q15) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	How often do you drink alcohol (%)					
		Every day	4 - 6 days a week	1 - 3 days a week	1 - 3 days a month	Less than once a month	Never
Males	1,956	8.7	7.2	40.7	14.0	10.1	19.3
Females	2,100	3.8	3.7	29.6	16.0	16.0	31.0
All	4,056	6.2	5.4	35.0	15.0	13.1	25.4

**Table 9.2: Frequency of alcohol consumption (Q15) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How often do you drink alcohol (%)					
		Every day	4 - 6 days a week	1 - 3 days a week	1 - 3 days a month	Less than once a month	Never
16-24	686	3.2	6.7	42.4	18.1	10.5	19.1
25-34	665	2.9	5.9	37.9	16.1	15.0	22.3
35-44	711	6.9	5.1	39.0	18.3	14.2	16.6
45-54	659	7.1	5.9	37.3	15.8	13.2	20.6
55-64	539	8.3	5.6	32.7	13.7	12.8	26.9
65-74	423	8.7	4.7	26.5	9.2	11.3	39.5
75+	368	7.6	2.2	17.7	8.2	14.4	50.0

**Table 9.3: Frequency of alcohol consumption (Q15) by area committee and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	How often do you drink alcohol (%)					
		Every day	4 - 6 days a week	1 - 3 days a week	1 - 3 days a month	Less than once a month	Never
North Carr	423	7.3	3.1	32.2	16.1	15.8	25.5
Northern	497	6.0	5.6	31.2	13.3	16.9	27.0
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>26.3</b>
East	607	5.6	4.9	34.8	14.3	15.0	25.4
Park	681	4.8	4.8	35.7	17.2	11.6	25.8
Riverside (East)	214	7.5	2.8	37.9	14.0	10.7	27.1
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,502</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>25.8</b>
Riverside (West)	552	6.3	5.8	33.0	15.2	12.9	26.8
West	520	6.0	6.5	37.3	15.0	10.2	25.0
Wyke	562	7.1	7.5	38.6	13.9	11.4	21.5
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,634</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>24.4</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,056</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>25.4</b>

**Table 9.4: Frequency of alcohol consumption (Q15) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How often do you drink alcohol (%)					
		Every day	4 - 6 days a week	1 - 3 days a week	1 - 3 days a month	Less than once a month	Never
Most deprived	696	5.9	3.2	28.6	14.7	16.4	31.3
2	740	5.3	3.8	29.3	15.0	15.0	31.6
3	911	5.7	4.8	36.3	13.5	13.2	26.5
4	753	8.4	8.1	37.5	15.4	10.1	20.6
Least deprived	956	5.8	6.6	40.8	16.3	11.6	18.9

## 9.2 Quantity of alcohol consumed

**Table 9.5: Quantity of alcohol units consumed in last 7 days (Q17) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents who stated that they drank alcohol	Total units consumed in last 7 days (%)			
		None	Within guidelines (M <21 F<14)	Above guidelines (M 22-50 F 15-35)	Above guidelines (M>50 F>35)
Males	1,530	22.2	53.6	15.5	8.7
Females	1,410	32.1	50.5	13.5	4.0
All	2,940	27.0	52.1	14.5	6.4

**Table 9.6: Quantity of alcohol units consumed in last 7 days (Q17) by age**

Age	Number of respondents who stated that they drank alcohol	Total units consumed in last 7 days (%)			
		None	Within guidelines (M <21 F<14)	Above guidelines (M 22-50 F 15-35)	Above guidelines (M>50 F>35)
16-24	525	27.0	42.7	19.2	11.0
25-34	508	28.7	52.2	14.2	4.9
35-44	575	27.7	50.3	14.3	7.8
45-54	513	21.6	56.9	14.6	6.8
55-64	385	25.2	57.1	13.5	4.2
65-74	251	27.5	57.4	12.4	2.8
75+	178	37.1	54.5	7.9	0.6

**Table 9.7: Quantity of alcohol units consumed in last 7 days (Q17) by area committee and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents who stated that they drank alcohol	Total units consumed in last 7 days (%)			
		None	Within guidelines (M <21 F<14)	Above guidelines (M 22-50 F 15-35)	Above guidelines (M>50 F>35)
North Carr	296	31.1	50.3	10.1	8.4
Northern	354	32.2	49.4	13.8	4.5
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>
East	437	25.4	53.8	14.2	6.6
Park	495	25.7	52.5	17.8	4.0
Riverside East	156	30.1	43.6	18.6	7.7
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,088</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>
Riverside West	390	30.3	49.7	12.6	7.4
West	378	23.0	58.5	12.4	6.1
Wyke	434	22.1	53.0	16.8	8.1
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,202</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>2,940</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>

**Table 9.8: Quantity of alcohol units consumed in last 7 days (Q17) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents who stated that they drank alcohol	Total units consumed in last 7 days (%)			
		None	Within guidelines (M <21 F<14)	Above guidelines (M 22-50 F 15-35)	Above guidelines (M>50 F>35)
Most deprived	463	34.3	48.2	10.8	6.7
2	483	35.2	43.1	15.9	5.8
3	655	26.9	52.5	13.4	7.2
4	580	18.4	58.4	15.5	7.6
Least deprived	759	23.7	55.1	16.1	5.1

### 9.3 Type of alcohol consumed

**Table 9.9: Type of alcohol consumed (Q17) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Type of alcohol consumed (percentage of all alcohol units consumed)											
		Ordinary beer, lager or cider (pint/500ml bottle or can)	Ordinary beer, lager or cider (440ml can)	Ordinary beer, lager or cider (330ml can/bottle)	Strong beer, lager or cider (pint/500ml bottle or can)	Strong beer, lager or cider (440ml can)	Strong beer, lager or cider (330ml can/bottle)	Wine (pub measure glass)	Wine (large glass)	Wine (bottle)	Spirits (pub measure glass)	Spirits (home measure)	Alcopops
Males	1,190	54.2	12.0	3.6	9.9	1.9	0.7	1.4	2.4	6.0	3.7	2.6	1.5
Females	959	22.8	7.1	2.8	4.9	2.5	0.6	7.9	10.3	20.8	7.8	7.9	4.7
All	2,149	44.7	10.5	3.4	8.4	2.1	0.6	3.4	4.8	10.5	4.9	4.2	2.5

**Table 9.10: Type of alcohol consumed (Q17) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Type of alcohol consumed (percentage of all alcohol units consumed)											
		Ordinary beer, lager or cider (pint/500ml bottle or can)	Ordinary beer, lager or cider (440ml can)	Ordinary beer, lager or cider (330ml can/bottle)	Strong beer, lager or cider (pint/500ml bottle or can)	Strong beer, lager or cider (440ml can)	Strong beer, lager or cider (330ml can/bottle)	Wine (pub measure glass)	Wine (large glass)	Wine (bottle)	Spirits (pub measure glass)	Spirits (home measure)	Alcopops
16-24	383	39.3	12.5	2.1	13.9	3.6	0.4	1.6	1.9	6.3	8.1	3.1	7.1
25-34	362	50.6	8.3	4.4	5.7	2.2	0.3	3.1	4.9	8.5	6.3	3.5	2.2
35-44	417	42.8	11.8	5.4	8.6	0.9	1.2	3.6	4.6	14.3	3.5	2.2	1.1
45-54	402	50.5	10.9	2.0	7.2	1.3	0.7	2.9	3.9	12.5	2.5	5.0	0.5
55-64	288	46.2	8.2	4.6	6.0	0.5	1.0	5.3	8.0	12.1	3.8	4.0	0.3
65-74	182	38.6	9.8	2.4	3.2	0.0	0.4	7.7	11.0	13.5	3.7	9.4	0.4
75+	112	40.8	4.5	1.0	4.6	1.2	0.0	7.9	11.7	5.3	4.8	17.3	0.9



**Table 9.11: Type of alcohol consumed (Q17) by area committee and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Type of alcohol consumed (percentage of all alcohol units consumed)											
		Ordinary beer, lager or cider (pint/500ml bottle or can)	Ordinary beer, lager or cider (440ml can)	Ordinary beer, lager or cider (330ml can/bottle)	Strong beer, lager or cider (pint/500ml bottle or can)	Strong beer, lager or cider (440ml can)	Strong beer, lager or cider (330ml can/bottle)	Wine (pub measure glass)	Wine (large glass)	Wine (bottle)	Spirits (pub measure glass)	Spirits (home measure)	Alcopops
North Carr	204	37.5	18.1	2.1	4.4	0.4	0.6	4.9	3.7	13.0	6.9	5.1	3.3
Northern	241	45.0	7.7	5.2	11.4	1.1	0.3	3.3	5.9	9.7	4.7	2.3	3.3
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>
East	326	51.9	9.8	3.2	7.0	4.6	0.4	3.1	3.9	6.6	5.2	3.4	1.0
Park	368	48.6	13.2	2.9	7.5	0.7	1.0	2.8	3.8	8.9	4.4	3.2	2.8
Riverside (East)	109	46.9	7.4	1.0	6.2	4.2	1.5	3.7	3.1	10.3	8.5	5.5	1.6
<b>East locality</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Riverside (West)	272	46.4	10.8	5.3	7.1	4.0	0.5	2.1	4.1	10.0	2.7	5.9	1.0
West	291	40.3	10.0	2.6	7.2	1.0	0.4	4.5	5.0	14.9	4.0	4.9	5.1
Wyke	338	38.6	7.4	3.6	13.6	1.0	0.7	3.6	7.4	12.1	5.3	4.4	2.3
<b>West locality</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>2,149</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>

**Table 9.12: Type of alcohol consumed (Q17) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Type of alcohol consumed (percentage of all alcohol units consumed)											
		Ordinary beer, lager or cider (pint/500ml bottle or can)	Ordinary beer, lager or cider (440ml can)	Ordinary beer, lager or cider (330ml can/bottle)	Strong beer, lager or cider (pint/500ml bottle or can)	Strong beer, lager or cider (440ml can)	Strong beer, lager or cider (330ml can/bottle)	Wine (pub measure glass)	Wine (large glass)	Wine (bottle)	Spirits (pub measure glass)	Spirits (home measure)	Alcopops
Most deprived	304	50.4	14.0	3.8	7.0	2.8	0.4	2.4	2.3	6.8	5.4	3.3	1.4
2	313	50.4	11.2	2.3	6.5	2.8	1.7	2.9	4.2	9.1	3.1	3.4	2.4
3	480	46.5	9.6	2.5	10.6	2.8	0.2	2.2	3.5	11.3	5.2	4.3	1.5
4	473	39.6	10.5	4.5	5.9	1.1	0.4	5.9	6.5	10.9	4.8	6.2	3.7
Least deprived	579	39.9	9.0	3.8	10.5	1.5	0.7	3.4	6.5	12.4	5.8	3.5	3.1

#### 9.4 Where alcohol is consumed

**Table 9.13: Alcohol consumption in pubs, clubs and restaurants (Q16a) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Usually drink alcohol in pubs/clubs/restaurants (%)				
		Almost always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
Males	1,558	27.9	15.3	24.1	20.2	12.5
Females	1,428	28.1	11.2	25.4	20.7	14.6
All	2,986	28.0	13.4	24.7	20.4	13.5

**Table 9.14: Alcohol consumption in pubs, clubs and restaurants (Q16a) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Usually drink alcohol in pubs/clubs/restaurants (%)				
		Almost always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
16-24	545	35.0	21.1	20.9	13.6	9.4
25-34	511	26.4	17.8	27.6	18.2	10.0
35-44	585	23.6	13.0	27.0	24.8	11.6
45-54	516	31.0	10.9	24.4	22.1	11.6
55-64	391	25.1	7.9	27.1	22.8	17.1
65-74	253	30.8	5.9	22.9	21.7	18.6
75+	180	19.4	8.3	19.4	21.7	31.1

**Table 9.15: Alcohol consumption in pubs, clubs and restaurants (Q16a) by area committee and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Usually drink alcohol in pubs/clubs/restaurants (%)				
		Almost always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
North Carr	312	21.2	10.6	29.2	26.0	13.1
Northern	356	26.7	12.4	26.4	19.9	14.6
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>13.9</b>
East	443	35.9	11.1	21.4	19.6	12.0
Park	501	27.9	12.8	26.5	19.6	13.2
Riverside East	156	24.4	16.0	32.1	21.2	6.4
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>11.7</b>
Riverside West	398	28.9	12.3	19.1	20.9	18.8
West	380	31.8	14.5	22.9	15.5	15.3
Wyke	440	23.2	18.2	25.5	22.3	10.9
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,218</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>14.9</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>2,986</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>13.5</b>

**Table 9.16: Alcohol consumption in pubs, clubs and restaurants (Q16a) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Usually drink alcohol in pubs/clubs/restaurants (%)				
		Almost always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
Most deprived	469	27.9	10.4	21.1	19.6	20.9
2	501	25.5	8.8	29.1	22.8	13.8
3	667	29.5	13.6	24.1	19.9	12.7
4	587	27.9	16.2	24.0	20.4	11.4
Least deprived	762	28.3	15.7	25.1	19.8	11.0

**Table 9.17: Alcohol consumption in own home or home of family / friends (Q16b) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Usually drink alcohol in home (%)				
		Almost always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
Males	1,561	29.8	19.6	23.6	15.5	11.7
Females	1,426	29.0	14.6	26.2	16.2	13.9
All	2,987	29.4	17.2	24.8	15.8	12.7

**Table 9.18: Alcohol consumption in own home or home of family / friends (Q16b) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Usually drink alcohol in home (%)				
		Almost always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
16-24	545	25.0	19.8	27.7	15.6	11.9
25-34	512	27.0	19.8	28.0	16.4	9.0
35-44	586	31.6	18.1	25.8	13.8	10.8
45-54	518	29.5	18.4	24.6	13.6	14.3
55-64	391	31.7	14.3	23.5	18.2	12.3
65-74	250	29.2	12.3	17.4	17.4	22.5
75+	180	37.2	10.0	18.3	20.6	13.9

**Table 9.19: Alcohol consumption in own home or home of family / friends (Q16b) by area committee and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Usually drink alcohol in home (%)				
		Almost always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
North Carr	311	28.5	17.6	27.9	16.3	9.3
Northern	355	26.4	17.4	26.7	15.7	13.5
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>11.5</b>
East	445	30.9	16.5	20.5	16.9	15.6
Park	503	29.7	15.4	26.9	14.4	14.0

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Usually drink alcohol in home (%)				
		Almost always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
Riverside (East)	156	25.0	15.4	30.1	19.2	10.3
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,104</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>14.1</b>
Riverside (West)	399	31.7	16.1	20.1	17.1	15.3
West	378	29.5	19.7	22.1	13.9	14.2
Wyke	440	30.0	19.3	28.0	15.2	7.5
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>12.2</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>2,987</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>12.7</b>

**Table 9.20: Alcohol consumption in own home or home of family / friends (Q16b) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Usually drink alcohol in home (%)				
		Almost always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
Most deprived	467	31.3	13.2	23.9	15.6	15.6
2	504	29.3	13.0	26.3	18.6	13.4
3	667	29.7	17.2	24.4	15.3	13.3
4	589	32.0	18.7	24.0	15.0	10.6
Least deprived	760	26.0	21.4	25.5	15.2	11.7

**Table 9.21: Alcohol consumption elsewhere (Q16c) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Usually drink alcohol elsewhere (%)				
		Almost always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
Males	1,509	1.3	2.6	9.1	13.4	70.5
Females	1,395	1.5	2.2	9.4	13.9	70.8
All	2,904	1.4	2.4	9.2	13.6	70.6

**Table 9.22: Alcohol consumption elsewhere (Q16c) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Usually drink alcohol elsewhere (%)				
		Almost always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
16-24	533	2.2	5.5	11.6	15.2	63.3
25-34	494	1.4	2.7	8.0	15.7	68.9
35-44	566	1.0	2.6	9.2	12.8	71.1
45-54	501	2.3	0.8	9.5	10.9	73.6
55-64	384	0.8	1.5	7.9	14.8	73.1
65-74	246	0.8	0.8	7.5	13.0	75.1
75+	175	0.0	0.6	10.0	11.7	75.0

**Table 9.23: Alcohol consumption elsewhere (Q16c) by area committee and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Usually drink alcohol elsewhere (%)				
		Almost always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
North Carr	304	1.9	1.0	6.1	12.5	76.0
Northern	347	1.7	3.4	11.0	10.1	71.3
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>73.5</b>
East	426	2.9	2.3	7.4	12.2	71.3
Park	489	0.8	2.2	8.2	14.0	72.5
Riverside (East)	155	0.6	1.9	9.6	20.5	66.7
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>71.2</b>
Riverside (West)	388	0.0	2.0	7.0	11.1	77.4
West	361	2.1	2.4	7.6	13.7	69.2
Wyke	434	0.9	3.6	16.1	18.0	60.0
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>68.6</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>2,904</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>70.6</b>

**Table 9.24: Alcohol consumption elsewhere (Q16c) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Usually drink alcohol elsewhere (%)				
		Almost always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
Most deprived	455	0.9	2.6	6.2	10.4	77.0
2	491	0.8	1.8	8.0	13.8	73.7
3	658	1.9	2.1	12.1	14.5	67.9
4	564	1.4	3.4	9.7	15.3	66.3
Least deprived	736	1.7	2.2	8.9	13.3	70.5

## 9.5 Understanding of weekly alcohol limits

**Table 9.25: Understanding of weekly alcohol limits (Q18) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Number of units per week that are safe to drink	
		Within limits (M <21 F <14)	Above limits (M > 21 F > 14)
Males	1,146	83.8	16.2
Females	1,098	84.0	16.0
All	2,244	83.9	16.1

**Table 9.26: Understanding of weekly alcohol limits (Q18) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Number of units per week that are safe to drink	
		Within limits (M <21 F <14)	Above limits (M > 21 F > 14)
16-24	391	77.0	23.0
25-34	370	84.1	15.9
35-44	470	84.0	16.0
45-54	411	85.9	14.1
55-64	303	86.1	13.9
65-74	207	86.0	14.0
75+	92	90.2	9.8

**Table 9.27: Understanding of weekly alcohol limits (Q18) by area committee and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Number of units per week that are safe to drink	
		Within limits (M <21 F <14)	Above limits (M > 21 F > 14)
North Carr	266	86.1	13.9
Northern	272	85.7	14.3
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>14.1</b>
East	331	86.4	13.6
Park	360	83.1	16.9
Riverside (East)	116	88.8	11.2
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>14.7</b>

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Number of units per week that are safe to drink	
		Within limits (M <21 F <14)	Above limits (M > 21 F > 14)
Riverside (West)	267	84.3	15.7
West	288	80.9	19.1
Wyke	345	79.7	20.3
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>18.6</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>2,245</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>16.1</b>

**Table 9.28: Understanding of weekly alcohol limits (Q18) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Number of units per week that are safe to drink	
		Within limits (M <21 F <14)	Above limits (M > 21 F > 14)
Most deprived	318	84.9	15.1
2	385	87.3	12.7
3	512	81.4	18.6
4	465	83.0	17.0
Least deprived	565	83.9	16.1



## 9.6 Understanding of daily alcohol limits

**Table 9.29: Understanding of daily alcohol limits (Q18) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Number of units per day that are safe to drink	
		Within limits (M <4 F <3)	Above limits (M >4 F >3)
Males	1,174	83.0	17.0
Females	1,148	86.5	13.5
All	2,322	84.7	15.3

**Table 9.30: Understanding of daily alcohol limits (Q18) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Number of units per week that are safe to drink	
		Within limits (M <4 F <3)	Above limits (M >4 F >3)
16-24	400	76.5	23.5
25-34	376	85.6	14.4
35-44	466	84.8	15.2
45-54	419	85.0	15.0
55-64	315	88.6	11.4
65-74	229	89.5	10.5
75+	117	88.9	11.1

**Table 9.31: Understanding of daily alcohol limits (Q18) by area committee and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Number of units per week that are safe to drink	
		Within limits (M <4 F <3)	Above limits (M >4 F >3)
North Carr	275	82.2	17.8
Northern	278	89.6	10.4
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>14.1</b>
East	337	84.0	16.0
Park	362	82.0	18.0
Riverside East	118	91.5	8.5
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>15.8</b>
Riverside West	275	89.1	10.9
West	308	80.5	19.5

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Number of units per week that are safe to drink	
		Within limits (M <4 F <3)	Above limits (M >4 F >3)
Wyke	659	83.9	16.1
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>15.1</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>2,323</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>15.3</b>

**Table 9.32: Understanding of daily alcohol limits (Q18) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Number of units per week that are safe to drink	
		Within limits (M <4 F <3)	Above limits (M >4 F >3)
Most deprived	324	84.3	15.7
2	394	84.8	15.2
3	544	84.0	16.0
4	481	85.9	14.1
Least deprived	580	84.7	15.3

# 10 Tables - Smoking

## 10.1 Smoking prevalence

**Table 10.1: Smoking status (Q12) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	What is your smoking status? (%)		
		Current	Former	Never
Males	1,952	32.4	21.5	46.1
Females	2,100	33.0	19.0	48.0
All	4,052	32.7	20.2	47.1

**Table 10.2: Smoking status (Q12) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	What is your smoking status? (%)		
		Current	Former	Never
16-24	685	43.4	7.3	49.3
25-34	664	39.0	14.5	46.5
35-44	710	36.3	17.5	46.2
45-54	659	32.3	20.2	47.5
55-64	539	30.8	27.3	41.9
65-74	422	22.0	32.7	45.3
75+	368	10.3	35.1	54.6

**Table 10.3: Smoking status (Q12) by area committee area and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	What is your smoking status? (%)		
		Current	Former	Never
North Carr	423	39.2	22.2	38.5
Northern	497	31.2	21.5	47.3
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>43.3</b>
East	606	31.4	21.1	47.5
Park	680	30.6	19.6	49.9
Riverside (East)	214	32.7	20.1	47.2
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>48.5</b>
Riverside (West)	551	45.2	18.5	36.3
West	521	23.0	18.0	58.9
Wyke	560	30.0	20.9	49.1
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,632</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>47.9</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,052</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>47.1</b>

**Table 10.4: Smoking status (Q12) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	What is your smoking status? (%)		
		Current	Former	Never
Most dep.	696	45.3	20.5	34.2
2	738	44.7	19.0	36.3
3	911	34.2	17.9	47.9
4	751	25.3	22.1	52.6
Least dep.	956	18.7	21.5	59.7

## 10.2 Number of cigarettes smoked per day

**Table 10.5: Number of cigarettes smoked per day by all current cigarette smokers (Q13) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Cigarette consumption		
		Light (1-9)	Medium (10-19)	Heavy (20+)
Males	605	21.0	35.7	43.3
Females	678	23.9	41.9	34.2
All	1,283	22.5	39.0	38.5

**Table 10.6: Number of cigarettes smoked per day by all current cigarette smokers (Q13) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Cigarette consumption		
		Light (1-9)	Medium (10-19)	Heavy (20+)
16-24	289	31.5	46.7	21.8
25-34	249	25.3	39.4	35.3
35-44	251	16.3	37.1	46.6
45-54	210	15.7	35.7	48.6
55-64	160	16.9	31.9	51.3
65-74	89	24.7	40.4	34.8
75+	33	33.3	36.4	30.3

**Table 10.7: Number of cigarettes smoked per day by all current cigarette smokers (Q13) by area committee area and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Cigarette consumption		
		Light (1-9)	Medium (10-19)	Heavy (20+)
North Carr	162	18.5	39.5	42.0
Northern	149	24.2	39.6	36.2
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>39.2</b>
East	178	21.9	42.1	36.0
Park	199	18.6	37.2	44.2
Riverside (East)	70	25.7	38.6	35.7
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>39.6</b>
Riverside (West)	246	19.5	39.4	41.1
West	117	28.2	36.8	35.0
Wyke	162	29.6	37.7	32.7
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>37.1</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>1,283</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>38.5</b>

**Table 10.8: Number of cigarettes smoked per day by all current cigarette smokers (Q13) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Cigarette consumption		
		Light (1-9)	Medium (10-19)	Heavy (20+)
Most dep.	307	18.9	39.1	42.0
2	326	19.3	39.6	41.1
3	304	21.1	36.8	42.1
4	178	29.8	38.8	31.5
Least dep.	168	30.4	41.7	28.0

## 11 Tables – Diet, Exercise & BMI

### 11.1 Adjusted BMI

**Table 11.1: Body mass index by gender, adjusted to take into account under-estimation of weight, and over-estimation of height**

Age	Number of respondents	Under weight (<18.5)	Normal (18.5-<25)	Overweight (25-<30)	Obese (30+)	Mean BMI
Males	1,877	1.1	30.6	41.8	26.4	27.6
Females	1,876	2.4	38.6	32.8	26.1	27.2
All	3,753	1.8	34.6	37.3	26.3	27.4

**Table 11.2: Body mass index by age, adjusted to take into account under-estimation of weight, and over-estimation of height**

Age	Number of respondents	Under weight (<18.5)	Normal (18.5-<25)	Overweight (25-<30)	Obese (30+)	Mean BMI
16-24	616	5.0	59.1	24.2	11.7	24.5
25-34	598	1.3	40.3	37.8	20.6	26.6
35-44	668	0.7	28.3	43.0	28.0	28.1
45-54	608	0.5	26.3	37.0	36.2	28.9
55-64	505	1.0	22.6	41.4	35.0	28.8
65-74	405	0.7	24.7	39.0	35.6	28.7
75+	348	3.2	37.1	41.7	18.1	26.2

**Table 11.3: Body mass index by area committee area and locality, adjusted to take into account under-estimation of weight, and over-estimation of height**

Age	Number of respondents	Under weight (<18.5)	Normal (18.5-<25)	Overweight (25-<30)	Obese (30+)	Mean BMI
North Carr	398	1.5	32.9	39.7	25.9	27.3
Northern	457	3.1	32.6	33.9	30.4	27.6
<b>North Locality</b>	855	2.3	32.7	36.6	28.3	27.5
East	578	1.2	33.9	36.5	28.4	27.6
Park	632	2.1	34.5	37.2	26.3	27.4
Riverside (East)	196	2.0	32.7	39.3	26.0	27.3
<b>East Locality</b>	1,406	1.7	34.0	37.2	27.1	27.5
Riverside (West)	499	1.4	34.5	37.1	27.1	27.6
West	476	0.4	32.4	43.3	23.9	27.4
Wyke	517	2.5	41.8	33.7	22.1	26.7
<b>West Locality</b>	1,492	1.5	36.3	37.9	24.3	27.2
<b>Hull</b>	3,753	1.8	34.6	37.3	26.3	27.4

**Table 11.4: Body mass index by deprivation quintile (Hull), adjusted to take into account under-estimation of weight, and over-estimation of height**

Age	Number of respondents	Under weight (<18.5)	Normal (18.5-<25)	Overweight (25-<30)	Obese (30+)	Mean BMI
Most dep.	644	1.9	33.9	33.5	30.7	27.8
2	683	2.2	34.6	34.6	28.7	27.8
3	839	1.9	34.4	37.2	26.5	27.5
4	702	2.0	36.5	39.2	22.4	26.8
Least dep.	885	1.0	34.0	40.9	24.1	27.2

## 11.2 Exercise

**Table 11.5: Frequency of exercise per week (Q19) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Frequency of exercise (%)			
		Vigorous or moderate ≥5 times per week	Vigorous or moderate <5 times per week	Light exercise only	Never exercises
Males	1,956	44.0	23.4	24.9	7.8
Females	2,101	34.8	21.3	37.0	6.8
All	4,057	39.2	22.3	31.2	7.3

**Table 11.6: Frequency of exercise per week (Q19) by age**

Age	Number of respondents	Frequency of exercise (%)			
		Vigorous or moderate ≥5 times per week	Vigorous or moderate <5 times per week	Light exercise only	Never exercises
16-24	686	51.6	25.5	19.7	3.2
25-34	665	44.5	27.7	24.4	3.5
35-44	712	46.1	24.2	25.0	4.8
45-54	659	40.7	21.2	30.0	8.0
55-64	539	35.4	19.5	34.0	11.1
65-74	423	23.4	17.5	50.4	8.7
75+	368	14.7	14.9	52.7	17.7

**Table 11.7: Frequency of exercise per week (Q19) by area committee and locality**

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Frequency of exercise (%)			
		Vigorous or moderate ≥5 times per week	Vigorous or moderate <5 times per week	Light exercise only	Never exercises
North Carr	423	33.6	22.7	35.9	7.8
Northern	498	41.6	20.1	30.5	7.8
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>7.8</b>
East	607	32.9	21.9	35.1	10.0
Park	681	42.4	25.1	26.0	6.5
Riverside (East)	214	40.2	25.2	32.7	1.9
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,502</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Frequency of exercise (%)			
		Vigorous or moderate ≥5 times per week	Vigorous or moderate <5 times per week	Light exercise only	Never exercises
Riverside (West)	552	41.3	16.1	34.1	8.5
West	520	37.5	21.5	34.4	6.5
Wyke	562	43.6	26.7	23.8	5.9
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,634</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>7.0</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,057</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>

**Table 11.8: Frequency of exercise per week (Q19) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Frequency of exercise (%)			
		Vigorous or moderate ≥5 times per week	Vigorous or moderate <5 times per week	Light exercise only	Never exercises
Most deprived	696	34.6	15.8	39.1	10.5
2	740	36.5	20.0	34.7	8.8
3	912	42.2	21.9	29.8	6.0
4	753	41.0	26.3	27.6	5.0
Least deprived	956	40.5	26.0	26.8	6.7

### 11.3 5-A-DAY

**Table 11.9: Portions of fruit and vegetables consumed per day (Q14) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Daily portions of fruit & vegetables (%)			
		0-2	3	4	5+
Males	1,947	38.1	24.2	12.7	25.0
Females	2,091	31.5	24.1	13.5	30.9
All	4,038	34.7	24.1	13.1	28.1



**Table 11.10: Portions of fruit and vegetables consumed per day (Q14) by age**

Age	Number of respondents	Daily portions of fruit & vegetables (%)			
		0-2	3	4	5+
16-24	684	42.4	24.4	12.9	20.3
25-34	662	39.4	25.2	12.7	22.7
35-44	710	33.9	24.8	12.4	28.9
45-54	655	33.0	23.8	12.7	30.5
55-64	537	30.2	23.3	14.2	32.4
65-74	419	32.0	21.5	10.3	36.3
75+	366	25.7	25.7	18.3	30.3

**Table 11.11: Portions of fruit and vegetables consumed per day (Q14) by area committee and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Daily portions of fruit & vegetables (%)			
		0-2	3	4	5+
North Carr	421	43.5	22.6	10.7	23.3
Northern	38.1	38.1	20.2	13.2	28.5
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>26.1</b>
East	34.9	34.9	23.7	11.6	29.8
Park	35.5	35.5	23.7	10.9	29.8
Riverside East	34.6	34.6	29.0	12.6	23.8
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>28.9</b>
Riverside West	35.2	35.2	26.6	10.9	27.3
Wyke	29.3	29.3	22.8	15.8	32.0
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>25.9</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>28.3</b>

**Table 11.12: Portions of fruit and vegetables consumed per day (Q14) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Daily portions of fruit & vegetables (%)			
		0-2	3	4	5+
Most deprived	691	41.5	25.0	11.1	22.3
2	736	41.7	23.1	9.9	25.3
3	909	36.4	25.1	13.6	24.9
4	750	30.0	22.4	14.5	33.1
Least deprived	952	26.3	24.8	15.4	33.5

## 12 Tables - Ability to live healthy in local area

**Table 12.1: Possible to live healthy in your area (Q31) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Healthy life (%)				
		Strongly agree	Agree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree slightly	Strongly disagree
Males	1,955	71.3	19.8	4.1	3.1	1.6
Females	2,097	65.3	21.6	4.8	5.1	3.2
All	4,052	68.2	20.8	4.4	4.1	2.5

**Table 12.2: Possible to live healthy in your area (Q31) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Healthy life (%)				
		Strongly agree	Agree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree slightly	Strongly disagree
16-24	683	65.7	22.5	5.4	4.5	1.8
25-34	665	68.0	20.6	5.3	4.2	2.0
35-44	711	68.2	21.4	4.1	3.8	2.5
45-54	658	70.4	19.3	3.0	4.7	2.6
55-64	539	69.6	18.9	3.5	4.1	3.9
65-74	423	70.0	20.6	4.0	2.6	2.8
75+	368	64.9	22.3	6.3	4.6	1.9

**Table 12.3: Possible to live healthy in your area (Q31) by area committee area and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Healthy life (%)				
		Strongly agree	Agree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree slightly	Strongly disagree
North Carr	423	62.4	26.7	4.7	3.8	2.4
Northern	498	62.9	22.7	5.6	4.8	4.0
<b>N Locality</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>
East	607	68.4	19.8	4.3	4.6	3.0
Park	680	71.6	17.5	4.7	4.4	1.8
Riverside (E)	214	76.2	16.8	2.8	3.7	0.5
<b>E Locality</b>	<b>1,501</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Riverside (W)	551	72.6	16.7	4.4	2.9	3.4
West	520	63.1	21.3	5.6	6.5	3.5
Wyke	559	70.3	24.7	2.7	2.0	0.4
<b>W Locality</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,052</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>

**Table 12.4: Possible to live healthy in your area (Q31) by deprivation quintile**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Healthy life (%)				
		Strongly agree	Agree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree slightly	Strongly disagree
Most deprived	695	61.4	20.3	7.5	4.6	6.2
2	739	63.9	24.2	4.2	5.5	2.2
3	912	66.4	23.0	4.1	3.7	2.7
4	750	72.8	19.6	3.5	3.5	0.7
Least deprived	956	74.5	17.3	3.6	3.6	1.2

## 13 Tables – Impact of Lifestyle Changes

**Table 13.1: Impact of giving up smoking (Q22a) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Impact of giving up smoking (%)				
		Very big effect	Fairly big effect	Fairly small effect	Very small effect	No effect
Males	1,941	76.1	16.9	3.5	1.6	1.9
Females	2,084	79.8	14.5	3.2	1.3	1.1
All	4,025	78.1	15.7	3.3	1.5	1.5

**Table 13.2: Impact of giving up smoking (Q22a) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Impact of giving up smoking (%)				
		Very big effect	Fairly big effect	Fairly small effect	Very small effect	No effect
16-24	685	74.6	19.7	3.5	0.7	1.5
25-34	656	82.8	13.1	2.7	0.9	0.5
35-44	706	80.2	14.9	2.0	1.1	1.8
45-54	656	80.0	14.0	2.4	1.8	1.7
55-64	534	78.5	14.0	4.1	2.2	1.1
65-74	420	75.5	16.2	4.0	2.4	1.9
75+	363	71.3	18.2	6.3	1.9	2.2

**Table 13.3: Impact of giving up smoking (Q22a) by area committee and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Impact of giving up smoking (%)				
		Very big effect	Fairly big effect	Fairly small effect	Very small effect	No effect
North Carr	422	77.3	16.8	2.8	1.7	1.4
Northern	498	75.5	17.1	4.2	2.6	0.6
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>
East	603	79.6	12.4	4.5	0.5	3.0
Park	674	78.2	16.3	3.0	1.5	1.0
Riverside (East)	214	77.6	15.0	3.7	2.8	0.9
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,491</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Riverside (West)	538	76.2	16.0	3.7	1.5	2.6
West	516	79.7	16.3	1.7	1.4	1.0
Wyke	560	79.6	15.5	3.0	1.1	0.7
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,614</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,025</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>

**Table 13.4: Impact of giving up smoking (Q22a) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Impact of giving up smoking (%)				
		Very big effect	Fairly big effect	Fairly small effect	Very small effect	No effect
Most deprived	685	72.7	17.8	5.4	2.8	1.3
2	734	74.9	17.7	3.8	1.5	2.0
3	907	78.4	15.1	3.4	1.2	1.9
4	747	81.3	14.9	1.9	1.1	0.9
Least deprived	952	81.5	13.7	2.5	1.2	1.2

**Table 13.5: Impact of eating a healthier diet on someone's health (Q22b) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Impact of eating a healthier diet (%)				
		Very big effect	Fairly big effect	Fairly small effect	Very small effect	No effect
Males	1,942	63.6	29.5	4.7	1.1	1.0
Females	2,087	71.4	25.0	1.9	0.8	1.1
All	4,029	67.7	27.2	3.3	1.0	1.1

**Table 13.6: Impact of eating a healthier diet on someone's health (Q22b) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Impact of eating a healthier diet (%)				
		Very big effect	Fairly big effect	Fairly small effect	Very small effect	No effect
16-24	685	63.5	32.0	2.8	1.3	0.4
25-34	658	68.6	27.4	2.9	0.6	0.8
35-44	707	68.6	26.1	2.7	0.6	2.3
45-54	656	66.8	27.9	3.5	0.9	0.9
55-64	535	70.2	23.8	4.5	1.1	0.6
65-74	420	70.2	25.0	3.3	0.7	0.7
75+	363	66.9	25.6	3.6	1.9	1.9

**Table 13.7: Impact of eating a healthier diet on someone's health (Q22b) by area committee and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Impact of eating a healthier diet (%)				
		Very big effect	Fairly big effect	Fairly small effect	Very small effect	No effect
North Carr	422	62.8	31.0	3.6	0.7	1.9
Northern	498	71.1	22.7	3.6	1.8	0.8
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>
East	603	68.7	25.7	4.1	0.5	1.0
Park	675	68.7	26.7	2.7	1.2	0.9
Riverside (East)	214	65.0	30.8	3.7	0.0	0.5
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,492</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Riverside (West)	541	67.8	27.1	2.4	0.9	2.2
West	517	70.7	24.6	3.5	0.6	0.8
Wyke	559	63.9	31.3	2.9	1.4	0.4
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,617</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,029</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>

**Table 13.8: Impact of eating a healthier diet on someone's health (Q22b) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Impact of eating a healthier diet (%)				
		Very big effect	Fairly big effect	Fairly small effect	Very small effect	No effect
Most deprived	686	64.8	28.2	4.1	1.5	1.6
2	734	63.1	30.5	4.0	0.8	1.6
3	909	68.6	26.5	2.4	1.4	1.3
4	748	69.2	26.5	2.8	0.8	0.8
Least deprived	952	71.1	25.0	3.3	0.4	0.2

**Table 13.9: Impact of reducing alcohol levels on someone's health (Q22c) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Impact of reducing alcohol levels (%)				
		Very big effect	Fairly big effect	Fairly small effect	Very small effect	No effect
Males	1,940	52.2	33.2	9.2	2.6	2.8
Females	2,084	63.2	27.3	5.1	1.8	2.5
All	4,024	57.9	30.2	7.1	2.2	2.7

**Table 13.10: Impact of reducing alcohol levels on someone's health (Q22c) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Impact of reducing alcohol levels (%)				
		Very big effect	Fairly big effect	Fairly small effect	Very small effect	No effect
16-24	685	54.3	32.6	8.6	2.5	2.0
25-34	658	59.3	31.4	5.8	1.7	2.1
35-44	706	56.4	32.2	7.2	1.8	2.4
45-54	656	58.2	30.2	6.9	1.8	2.9
55-64	534	58.6	30.3	6.6	2.4	2.1
65-74	417	60.5	25.5	7.1	2.4	3.8
75+	363	60.9	24.2	7.4	3.3	4.1

**Table 13.11: Impact of reducing alcohol levels on someone's health (Q22c) by area committee and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Impact of reducing alcohol levels (%)				
		Very big effect	Fairly big effect	Fairly small effect	Very small effect	No effect
North Carr	422	57.6	32.9	5.5	1.9	2.1

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Impact of reducing alcohol levels (%)				
		Very big effect	Fairly big effect	Fairly small effect	Very small effect	No effect
Northern	498	61.4	25.3	8.2	2.4	2.6
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>
East	602	58.4	26.9	9.1	2.0	3.5
Park	673	58.0	31.0	5.3	3.0	2.5
Riverside (East)	213	58.4	36.0	3.3	0.5	1.4
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,488</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Riverside (West)	541	62.6	25.5	6.9	1.7	3.9
West	516	57.9	30.6	7.2	2.3	1.9
Wyke	559	49.5	36.8	8.8	2.5	2.3
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,616</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,024</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>

**Table 13.12: Impact of reducing alcohol levels on someone's health (Q22c) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Impact of reducing alcohol levels (%)				
		Very big effect	Fairly big effect	Fairly small effect	Very small effect	No effect
Most deprived	686	62.2	24.8	8.0	2.0	3.1
2	733	59.5	29.7	5.3	2.0	3.3
3	908	58.5	28.6	8.4	1.8	2.9
4	747	54.5	34.3	6.7	2.3	2.3
Least deprived	950	55.6	32.7	6.8	2.7	2.0

**Table 13.13: Impact of doing more exercise on someone's health (Q22d) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Impact of doing more exercise (%)				
		Very big effect	Fairly big effect	Fairly small effect	Very small effect	No effect
Males	1,940	63.0	28.5	5.7	1.7	1.1
Females	2,084	66.1	28.1	3.6	1.2	1.0
All	4,024	64.6	28.3	4.6	1.4	1.0

**Table 13.14: Impact of doing more exercise on someone's health (Q22d) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Impact of doing more exercise (%)				
		Very big effect	Fairly big effect	Fairly small effect	Very small effect	No effect
16-24	685	65.5	28.0	3.8	1.6	1.0
25-34	657	67.5	27.1	3.8	1.2	0.5
35-44	707	65.4	28.3	3.5	1.7	1.1
45-54	655	63.1	30.6	4.4	0.8	0.9
55-64	536	63.1	29.0	5.4	1.9	0.9
65-74	418	65.0	26.7	5.2	1.4	1.2
75+	361	60.3	27.5	8.3	1.4	1.9

**Table 13.15: Impact of doing more exercise on someone's health (Q22d) by area committee and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Impact of doing more exercise (%)				
		Very big effect	Fairly big effect	Fairly small effect	Very small effect	No effect
North Carr	423	63.3	30.6	3.6	1.7	1.2
Northern	498	66.1	26.9	5.2	1.2	0.6
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>
East	600	64.0	27.0	5.5	1.8	1.2
Park	673	65.7	27.3	4.3	1.3	1.2
Riverside (East)	214	69.2	25.7	4.7	0.5	0.0
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Riverside (West)	540	64.7	27.9	3.9	2.2	1.7
West	517	64.5	28.3	4.5	1.6	1.4
Wyke	559	61.6	32.0	5.2	0.7	0.4
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,616</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,024</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>

**Table 13.16: Impact of doing more exercise on someone's health (Q22d) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Impact of doing more exercise (%)				
		Very big effect	Fairly big effect	Fairly small effect	Very small effect	No effect
Most deprived	685	65.8	27.4	3.5	2.0	1.2
2	731	64.2	27.7	5.0	1.5	1.2
3	908	64.3	28.0	5.2	1.4	1.2



Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Impact of doing more exercise (%)				
		Very big effect	Fairly big effect	Fairly small effect	Very small effect	No effect
4	749	66.1	28.4	3.6	1.1	1.1
Least deprived	951	63.0	29.7	5.4	1.3	0.5

**Table 13.17: Impact of achieving and maintaining a healthy weight on someone's health (Q22e) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Impact of achieving & maintaining a healthy weight (%)				
		Very big effect	Fairly big effect	Fairly small effect	Very small effect	No effect
Males	1,943	57.9	32.0	7.0	1.8	1.4
Females	2,086	66.2	28.9	2.7	1.2	1.0
All	4,029	62.2	30.4	4.8	1.5	1.2

**Table 13.18: Impact of achieving and maintaining a healthy weight on someone's health (Q22e) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Impact of achieving & maintaining a healthy weight (%)				
		Very big effect	Fairly big effect	Fairly small effect	Very small effect	No effect
16-24	685	59.4	32.1	5.7	1.9	0.9
25-34	658	63.1	28.5	5.5	1.7	1.5
35-44	707	60.8	31.4	5.0	1.1	1.8
45-54	655	63.0	30.8	4.3	1.2	0.6
55-64	536	62.2	33.0	3.2	1.1	0.9
65-74	420	65.2	26.9	5.7	1.4	0.7
75+	363	63.9	28.7	3.6	1.9	1.9

**Table 13.19: Impact of achieving and maintaining a healthy weight on someone's health (Q22e) by area committee and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Impact of achieving & maintaining a healthy weight (%)				
		Very big effect	Fairly big effect	Fairly small effect	Very small effect	No effect
North Carr	423	60.9	32.2	5.0	1.7	0.5
Northern	498	63.3	29.7	4.4	2.0	0.6
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>
East	602	65.2	26.5	4.8	1.8	1.5

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Impact of achieving & maintaining a healthy weight (%)				
		Very big effect	Fairly big effect	Fairly small effect	Very small effect	No effect
Park	675	63.2	29.8	4.3	1.5	1.3
Riverside (East)	214	58.9	35.5	3.7	1.4	0.5
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,491</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Riverside (West)	541	63.0	29.7	4.5	0.6	2.8
West	517	64.3	27.7	4.8	2.3	1.0
Wyke	559	56.3	35.9	6.3	0.7	0.7
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,617</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,029</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>

**Table 13.20: Impact of achieving and maintaining a healthy weight on someone's health (Q22e) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Impact of achieving & maintaining a healthy weight (%)				
		Very big effect	Fairly big effect	Fairly small effect	Very small effect	No effect
Most deprived	686	63.8	28.5	5.4	1.0	1.5
2	734	61.9	31.2	4.4	1.6	1.0
3	909	61.5	30.4	5.1	1.8	1.4
4	749	61.2	31.5	5.0	1.3	1.3
Least deprived	951	62.7	30.5	4.3	1.6	0.8

**Table 13.21: Impact of reducing stress levels on someone's health (Q22f) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Impact of reducing stress levels (%)				
		Very big effect	Fairly big effect	Fairly small effect	Very small effect	No effect
Males	1,941	60.8	27.6	7.0	2.5	2.1
Females	2,087	69.8	24.2	3.5	1.4	1.2
All	4,028	65.5	25.8	5.2	1.9	1.6

**Table 13.22: Impact of reducing stress levels on someone's health (Q22f) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Impact of reducing stress levels (%)				
		Very big effect	Fairly big effect	Fairly small effect	Very small effect	No effect
16-24	685	60.7	30.1	5.5	2.2	1.5
25-34	658	66.0	26.2	5.2	1.5	1.4
35-44	707	66.6	25.5	4.4	1.6	2.1
45-54	655	67.7	25.0	4.4	1.2	1.5
55-64	536	66.9	24.3	5.2	2.2	1.7
65-74	419	69.0	21.9	5.5	2.9	0.5
75+	363	61.4	26.2	6.6	2.8	3.0

**Table 13.23: Table 13.24: Impact of reducing stress levels on someone's health (Q22f) by area committee and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Impact of reducing stress levels (%)				
		Very big effect	Fairly big effect	Fairly small effect	Very small effect	No effect
North Carr	423	66.4	26.1	4.3	1.9	1.7
Northern	498	65.7	26.3	4.2	1.6	2.2
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>
East	602	66.0	24.4	6.0	1.8	1.7
Park	675	65.9	24.3	5.9	2.7	1.3
Riverside (East)	214	65.4	26.6	5.1	2.8	0.0
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,491</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Riverside (West)	540	69.3	22.9	3.7	1.3	3.2
West	517	65.1	26.6	5.6	1.4	1.6
Wyke	559	60.4	30.5	5.9	2.3	0.7
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,616</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,028</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>

**Table 13.25: Table 13.26: Impact of reducing stress levels on someone's health (Q22f) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Impact of reducing stress levels (%)				
		Very big effect	Fairly big effect	Fairly small effect	Very small effect	No effect
Most deprived	685	71.1	20.9	4.7	0.9	2.5
2	734	64.3	26.6	4.2	2.3	2.6
3	908	63.9	27.9	4.6	1.9	1.8

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Impact of reducing stress levels (%)				
		Very big effect	Fairly big effect	Fairly small effect	Very small effect	No effect
4	749	62.7	26.6	7.5	2.8	0.7
Least deprived	952	66.1	26.3	4.9	1.8	0.9

## 14 Tables – Household Variables

### 14.1 Single person households

**Table 14.1: Adults living alone (Q46a) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Live alone (%)	
		Yes	No
Male	1,929	15.7	84.3
Female	2,073	17.7	82.3
All	4,002	16.7	83.3

**Table 14.2: Adults living alone (Q46a) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Live alone (%)	
		Yes	No
16-24	682	12.9	87.1
25-34	665	20.0	80.0
35-44	711	21.2	78.8
45-54	658	20.1	79.9
55-64	536	23.9	76.1
65-74	423	31.9	68.1
75+	368	53.5	46.5

**Table 14.3: Adults living alone (Q46a) by area committee area and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Live alone (%)	
		Yes	No
North Carr	414	11.1	88.9
Northern	496	15.3	84.7
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>86.6</b>
East	597	17.8	82.2
Park	667	15.1	84.9
Riverside (East)	214	18.2	81.8
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,478</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>83.4</b>
Riverside (West)	546	25.3	74.7
West	510	16.1	83.9
Wyke	558	14.3	85.7
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,614</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>81.4</b>

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Live alone (%)	
		Yes	No
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,002</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>83.3</b>

**Table 14.4: Adults living alone (Q46a) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Live alone (%)	
		Yes	No
Most deprived	692	21.8	78.2
2	719	17.9	82.1
3	901	16.2	83.8
4	743	14.5	85.5
Least deprived	947	14.1	85.9

#### **14.2 Number of adults per household**

**Table 14.5: Number of adults in household (Q46b) plus median (Med) number in households by gender of respondent**

Gender	Number of respondents	Number of adults per household (%)				
		1	2	3-5	6+	Med
Males	1,950	18.9	56.5	23.5	1.1	2
Females	2,098	28.4	52.5	18.4	0.7	2
All	4,048	23.8	54.4	20.9	0.9	2

**Table 14.6: Number of adults in household (Q46b) plus median (Med) number in households by age of respondent**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Number of adults per household (%)				
		1	2	3-5	6+	Med
16-24	682	12.9	42.5	41.5	3.1	2
25-34	665	20.0	65.0	14.1	0.9	2
35-44	711	21.2	62.3	15.9	0.6	2
45-54	658	20.1	47.1	32.7	0.2	2
55-64	536	23.9	60.1	15.7	0.4	2
65-74	423	31.9	59.3	8.5	0.2	2
75+	368	53.5	41.0	5.2	0.3	1

**Table 14.7: Number of adults in household (Q46b) plus median (Med) number in households by area committee and locality of respondent**

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Number of adults per household (%)				
		1	2	3-5	6+	Med
North Carr	423	19.1	57.0	23.6	0.2	2
Northern	498	22.1	55.0	22.3	0.6	2
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2</b>

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Number of adults per household (%)				
		1	2	3-5	6+	Med
East	606	24.6	57.6	17.5	0.3	2
Park	677	22.7	56.0	20.5	0.7	2
Riverside E	214	25.2	60.7	13.6	0.5	2
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,497</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2</b>
Riverside W	548	34.7	46.7	18.1	0.5	2
West	520	22.1	58.5	19.0	0.4	2
Wyke	562	19.8	48.0	28.8	3.4	2
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,048</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2</b>

**Table 14.8: Number of adults in household (Q46b) plus median (Med) number in households by deprivation quintile (Hull) of respondent**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Number of adults per household (%)				
		1	2	3-5	6+	Med
Most deprived	696	32.9	49.1	17.8	0.1	2
2	736	28.0	52.6	18.5	1.0	2
3	910	23.3	51.3	23.7	1.6	2
4	753	19.5	59.5	20.1	0.9	2
Least deprived	953	17.8	58.7	22.9	0.6	2

### 14.3 Adults living with partners (derived from Q45 & Q46)

**Table 14.9: Adults living with partners (derived from Q45 & Q46) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Live with partner (%)	
		Yes	No
Males	1,621	74.2	25.8
Females	1,703	69.6	30.4
All	3,324	71.8	28.2

**Table 14.10: Adults living with partners (derived from Q45 & Q46) by age**

Ageband	Number of respondents	Live with partner (%)	
		Yes	No
16-24	655	30.4	69.6
25-34	605	72.6	27.4
35-44	626	79.9	20.1
45-54	556	83.5	16.5
55-64	413	89.3	10.7

Ageband	Number of respondents	Live with partner (%)	
		Yes	No
65-74	290	88.6	11.4
75+	174	90.2	9.8

**Table 14.11: Adults living with partners (derived from Q45 & Q46) by area committee and locality**

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Live with partner (%)	
		Yes	No
North Carr	367	68.1	31.9
Northern	419	68.7	31.3
<b>North Locality</b>	786	68.4	31.6
East	491	76.6	23.4
Park	565	74.2	25.8
Riverside East	175	79.4	20.6
<b>East Locality</b>	1,231	75.9	24.1
Riverside West	403	68.0	32.0
West	426	77.9	22.1
Wyke	478	64.9	35.1
<b>West Locality</b>	1,307	70.1	29.9
<b>Hull</b>	3,324	71.8	28.2

**Table 14.12: Adults living with partners (derived from Q45 & Q46) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Live with partner (%)	
		Yes	No
Most deprived	536	62.7	37.3
2	588	67.0	33.0
3	755	70.9	29.1
4	632	74.4	25.6
Least deprived	813	80.3	19.7

#### 14.4 Number of children per household

**Table 14.13: Number of children aged under 18 years in household (Q46b) by gender of respondent**

Gender	Number of respondents	Number of children aged under 18 (%)				
		0	1	2	3	4+
Males	1,956	66.6	14.7	13	3.6	2
Females	2,101	60	18	14.8	4.7	2.5
All	4,057	63.2	16.4	13.9	4.2	2.3

**Table 14.14: Number of children aged under 18 years in household (Q46b) by age of respondent**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Number of children aged under 18 (%)				
		0	1	2	3	4+
16-24	686	49.3	27.3	15.0	6.3	2.2
25-34	665	39.8	23.0	23.3	7.8	6.0
35-44	712	34.1	23.6	29.8	8.1	4.4
45-54	659	65.9	18.8	12.3	2.3	0.8
55-64	539	94.8	4.1	0.7	0.2	0.2
65-74	423	96.9	1.7	1.2	0.2	0.0
75+	368	97.0	1.6	1.4	0.0	0.0

**Table 14.15: Number of children aged under 18 years in household (Q46b) by area committee and locality of respondent**

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Number of children aged under 18 (%)				
		0	1	2	3	4+
North Carr	423	59.6	17.5	14.9	4.5	3.5
Northern	498	60.8	15.7	16.5	4.6	2.4
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>
East	607	64.6	15.5	16.1	3.0	0.8
Park	681	59.2	20.0	14.0	4.3	2.6
Riverside (East)	214	62.1	19.2	15.4	2.8	0.5
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,502</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Riverside (West)	552	63.8	13.8	13.0	6.0	3.4
West	520	68.8	15.2	12.1	2.9	1.0
Wyke	562	65.8	15.8	10.5	4.8	3.0
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,634</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,057</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>



**Table 14.16: Number of children aged under 18 years in household (Q46b) by deprivation quintile (Hull) of respondent**

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Number of children aged under 18 (%)				
		0	1	2	3	4+
Most deprived	696	58.9	16.4	14.5	6.9	3.3
2	740	59.6	17.2	12.6	6.2	4.5
3	912	63.5	16.1	15.0	3.4	2.0
4	753	65.3	16.6	13.9	2.7	1.5
Least deprived	956	67.1	16.1	13.5	2.6	0.7

**Table 14.17: Children aged under 5 in household (Q46b) by gender of respondent**

Gender	Number of respondents	Number of children aged under 5 (%)				
		0	1	2	3	4+
Males	1,956	87.3	9.7	2.6	0.3	0.2
Females	2,101	83.8	12.6	3.0	0.4	0.2
All	4,057	85.5	11.2	2.8	0.3	0.2

**Table 14.18: Children aged under 5 in household (Q46b) by age of respondent**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Number of children aged under 5 (%)				
		0	1	2	3	4+
16-24	686	78.4	16.5	4.5	0.3	0.3
25-34	665	57.9	32.0	8.0	1.2	0.9
35-44	712	82.2	14.0	3.4	0.4	0.0
45-54	659	96.2	3.3	0.3	0.2	0.0
55-64	539	98.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2
65-74	423	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75+	368	98.9	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0

**Table 14.19: Children aged under 5 in household (Q46b) by area committee and locality of respondent**

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Number of children aged under 5 (%)				
		0	1	2	3	4+
North Carr	423	75.9	14.2	6.1	2.1	1.7
Northern	498	77.3	12.7	7.8	1.4	0.8
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>
East	607	78.9	14.2	5.9	0.8	0.2
Park	681	76.2	13.8	8.4	1.0	0.6

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Number of children aged under 5 (%)				
		0	1	2	3	4+
Riverside (East)	214	74.3	19.6	5.1	0.5	0.5
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,502</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Riverside (West)	552	76.1	12.3	8.5	2.4	0.7
West	520	79.8	14.2	5.0	1.0	0.0
Wyke	562	77.2	14.6	6.2	2.0	0.0
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,634</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,057</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>

**Table 14.20: Children aged under 5 in household (Q46b) by deprivation quintile (Hull) of respondent**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Number of children aged under 5 (%)				
		0	1	2	3	4+
Most deprived	696	74.0	15.4	7.3	2.4	0.9
2	740	73.0	14.5	9.5	1.8	1.4
3	912	78.9	13.2	6.6	1.2	0.1
4	753	79.4	13.9	5.0	1.3	0.3
Least deprived	956	79.4	13.6	6.1	0.7	0.2

**Table 14.21: Children aged between 5 & 14 in household (Q46b) by gender of respondent**

Gender	Number of respondents	Number of children aged 5-14 (%)				
		0	1	2	3	4+
Males	1,956	79.3	12.8	6.2	1.2	0.5
Females	2,101	75.2	15.2	7.4	1.6	0.5
All	4,057	77.2	14.0	6.8	1.4	0.5

**Table 14.22: Children aged between 5 & 14 in household (Q46b) by age of respondent**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Number of children aged 5-14 (%)				
		0	1	2	3	4+
16-24	686	79.2	15.6	3.2	1.2	0.9
25-34	665	61.1	21.5	13.8	2.6	1.1
35-44	712	52.2	25.4	17.3	4.1	1.0
45-54	659	76.8	17.3	5.3	0.5	0.2
55-64	539	97.0	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.0
65-74	423	97.6	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.0
75+	368	98.9	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0

**Table 14.23: Children aged between 5 & 14 in household (Q46b) by area committee and locality of respondent**

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Number of children aged 5-14 (%)				
		0	1	2	3	4+
North Carr	423	75.9	14.2	6.1	2.1	1.7
Northern	498	77.3	12.7	7.8	1.4	0.8
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>
East	607	78.9	14.2	5.9	0.8	0.2
Park	681	76.2	13.8	8.4	1.0	0.6
Riverside (East)	214	74.3	19.6	5.1	0.5	0.5
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,502</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Riverside (West)	552	76.1	12.3	8.5	2.4	0.7
West	520	79.8	14.2	5.0	1.0	0.0
Wyke	562	77.2	14.6	6.2	2.0	0.0
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,634</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,057</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>

**Table 14.24: Children aged between 5 & 14 in household (Q46b) by deprivation quintile (Hull) of respondent**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Number of children aged 5-14 (%)				
		0	1	2	3	4+
Most deprived	696	74.0	15.4	7.3	2.4	0.9
2	740	73.0	14.5	9.5	1.8	1.4
3	912	78.9	13.2	6.6	1.2	0.1
4	753	79.4	13.9	5.0	1.3	0.3
Least deprived	956	79.4	13.6	6.1	0.7	0.2

**Table 14.25: Children aged between 15 & 17 in household (Q46b) by gender of respondent**

Gender	Number of respondents	Number of children aged 15-17 (%)				
		0	1	2	3	4+
Males	1,956	88.1	10.5	1.3	0.1	0.1
Females	2,101	87.3	10.4	1.9	0.3	0.0
All	4,057	87.7	10.5	1.6	0.2	0.0

**Table 14.26: Children aged between 15 & 17 in household (Q46b) by age of respondent**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Number of children aged 15-17 (%)				
		0	1	2	3	4+
16-24	686	74.3	21.9	3.1	0.7	0.0
25-34	665	96.8	2.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
35-44	712	76.3	19.7	3.8	0.3	0.0

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Number of children aged 15-17 (%)				
		0	1	2	3	4+
45-54	659	82.7	15.3	2.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	539	98.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65-74	423	98.8	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0
75+	368	99.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0

**Table 14.27: Children aged between 15 & 17 in household (Q46b) by area committee and locality of respondent**

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Number of children aged 15-17 (%)				
		0	1	2	3	4+
North Carr	423	75.9	14.2	6.1	2.1	1.7
Northern	498	77.3	12.7	7.8	1.4	0.8
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>
East	607	78.9	14.2	5.9	0.8	0.2
Park	681	76.2	13.8	8.4	1.0	0.6
Riverside (East)	214	74.3	19.6	5.1	0.5	0.5
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,502</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Riverside (West)	552	76.1	12.3	8.5	2.4	0.7
West	520	79.8	14.2	5.0	1.0	0.0
Wyke	562	77.2	14.6	6.2	2.0	0.0
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,634</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,057</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>

**Table 14.28: Children aged between 15 & 17 in household (Q46b) by deprivation quintile (Hull) of respondent**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Number of children aged 15-17 (%)				
		0	1	2	3	4+
Most deprived	696	74.0	15.4	7.3	2.4	0.9
2	740	73.0	14.5	9.5	1.8	1.4
3	912	78.9	13.2	6.6	1.2	0.1
4	753	79.4	13.9	5.0	1.3	0.3
Least deprived	956	79.4	13.6	6.1	0.7	0.2

## 14.5 Housing tenure

**Table 14.29: Housing tenure (Q44) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Tenure of home (%)					
		Owner Occupier	Rented			Other	Don't Know
			Housing Association	Council	Private		
Males	1,947	59.8	4.4	18.8	14.1	1.8	1.0
Females	2,097	54.8	5.7	22.1	15.2	1.6	0.5
All	4,044	57.2	5.1	20.5	14.7	1.7	0.8

**Table 14.30: Housing tenure (Q44) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Tenure of home (%)					
		Owner Occupier	Rented			Other	Don't Know
			Housing Association	Council	Private		
16-24	681	30.0	6.9	24.7	29.4	6.3	2.8
25-34	663	51.6	4.1	16.3	25.3	1.7	1.1
35-44	712	63.2	2.8	17.7	15.3	0.8	0.1
45-54	656	67.8	3.8	18.4	9.3	0.5	0.2
55-64	538	69.5	4.1	20.8	4.6	0.4	0.6
65-74	421	66.3	6.2	23.5	4.0	0.0	0.0
75+	368	59.0	10.1	26.1	3.5	1.4	0.0

**Table 14.31: Housing tenure (Q44) by area committee and locality**

Area Committee / Locality	Number of respondents	Tenure of home (%)					
		Owner Occupier	Rented			Other	Don't Know
			Housing Association	Council	Private		
North Carr	421	52.7	1.4	36.6	6.4	2.4	0.5
Northern	497	51.3	5.8	34.2	7.2	1.0	0.4
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>
East	606	63.4	4.0	24.8	5.1	1.5	1.3
Park	676	59.5	7.0	17.3	13.5	2.1	0.7
Riverside (East)	214	64.5	4.2	11.7	18.2	0.5	0.9
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,496</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Riverside (West)	551	41.6	6.4	23.2	26.5	2.2	0.2
West	518	71.4	0.8	11.8	14.1	1.4	0.6
Wyke	561	56.0	9.1	4.6	26.7	2.1	1.4
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,044</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>

**Table 14.32: Housing tenure (Q44) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Tenure of home (%)					
		Owner Occupier	Rented			Other	Don't Know
			Housing Association	Council	Private		
Most deprived	695	26.3	10.6	46.6	14.8	1.3	0.3
2	736	37.5	3.1	38.2	18.1	2.7	0.4
3	910	55.5	6.3	18.7	17.1	1.5	0.9
4	752	72.7	2.9	4.8	17.2	1.3	1.1
Least deprived	951	84.4	3.0	2.1	7.6	1.8	1.1

## 14.6 Internet Access

**Table 14.33: Internet access (Q47) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Access to internet? (%)			
		Any access	At Home	At work school or college	At Other
Males	1,956	80.8	69.8	39.7	35.1
Females	2,101	75.3	65.3	35.1	28.3
All	4,057	78.0	67.5	37.3	31.6

**Table 14.34: Internet access (Q47) by age**

Age	Number of respondents	Access to internet? (%)			
		Any access	At Home	At work school or college	At Other
16-24	686	93.9	78.6	56.3	51.7
25-34	665	92.6	80.3	50.2	43.9
35-44	712	91.7	83.3	48.0	34.8
45-54	659	86.0	75.4	44.9	28.2
55-64	539	72.2	62.9	23.2	19.1
65-74	423	47.8	39.2	5.4	15.6
75+	368	24.5	18.5	1.6	8.7

**Table 14.35: Internet access (Q47) by area committee and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Access to internet? (%)			
		Any access	At Home	At work school or college	At Other
North Carr	423	83.0	68.6	36.9	39.0
Northern	498	76.1	87.1	57.3	32.9
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>35.7</b>
East	607	72.8	88.0	50.4	27.5
Park	681	78.0	85.5	53.5	32.2
Riverside East	214	77.6	83.7	53.2	25.2
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,502</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>29.3</b>
Riverside West	552	72.6	80.0	52.0	32.6
West	520	79.2	91.3	54.8	26.2
Wyke	562	85.6	91.3	64.2	35.1
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,634</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>31.4</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,057</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>31.6</b>

**Table 14.36: Internet access (Q47) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Access to internet? (%)			
		Any access	At Home	At work school or college	At Other
Most deprived	696	69.0	55.3	22.1	33.6
2	740	76.1	58.2	28.1	34.7
3	912	78.8	69.1	36.7	29.5
4	753	80.7	74.5	47.7	30.0
Least deprived	956	82.9	76.5	47.8	31.0

#### 14.7 Paid employment

**Table 14.37: Are you currently in paid employment (Q47) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Currently in paid employment (%)		
		Not working	Employee	Self-employed
Males	1,946	49.2	45.3	5.5
Females	2,098	58.3	39.6	2.1
All	4,044	54.0	42.3	3.7

**Table 14.38: Are you currently in paid employment (Q42) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Currently in paid employment (%)		
		Not working	Employee	Self-employed
16-24	685	55.3	42.9	1.8
25-34	663	37.3	59.0	3.8
35-44	710	33.5	61.3	5.2
45-54	658	34.5	58.5	7.0
55-64	537	60.9	34.5	4.7
65-74	421	94.1	5.0	1.0
75+	365	100.0	0.0	0.0

**Table 14.39: Are you currently in paid employment (Q42) by area committee area and locality**

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Currently in paid employment (%)		
		Not working	Employee	Self-employed
North Carr	423	56.0	40.4	3.5
Northern	497	57.9	39.4	2.6
<b>North Locality</b>	920	57.1	39.9	3.0
East	605	54.4	42.8	2.8
Park	680	54.3	42.4	3.4
Riverside E	214	50.0	46.3	3.7
<b>East Locality</b>	1,499	53.7	43.1	3.2
Riverside W	548	60.2	35.9	3.8



Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Currently in paid employment (%)		
		Not working	Employee	Self-employed
West	517	48.2	48.5	3.3
Wyke	560	48.8	44.6	6.6
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,044</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>

**Table 14.40: Are you currently in paid employment (Q42) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Currently in paid employment (%)		
		Not working	Employee	Self-employed
Most deprived	695	68.1	29.5	2.4
2	739	66.4	31.7	1.9
3	909	52.1	44.0	3.9
4	748	45.9	48.8	5.3
Least deprived	953	42.1	53.2	4.7

#### **14.8 Full-time employment<sup>32</sup>**

**Table 14.41: Full- or part- time working, those in paid employment only, where working hours are given, by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Full-time or part-time work	
		Full-time	Part-time
Males	988	78.1	21.9
Females	874	37.4	62.6
All	1,862	59.0	41.0

**Table 14.42: Full- or part- time working, those in paid employment only, where working hours are given, by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Full-time or part-time work	
		Full-time	Part-time
16-24	306	45.1	54.9
25-34	416	66.1	33.9
35-44	472	61.7	38.3
45-54	431	65.0	35.0
55-64	210	52.4	47.6
65-74	25	16.0	84.0
75+	0	0.0	0.0

**Table 14.43 Full- or part- time working, those in paid employment only, where working hours are given, by area committee area and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Full-time or part-time work	
		Full-time	Part-time
North Carr	186	58.1	41.9

<sup>32</sup> Full-time = 35 hours or more per week

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Full-time or part-time work	
		Full-time	Part-time
Northern	209	56.0	44.0
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>43.0</b>
East	276	59.4	40.6
Park	311	62.7	37.3
Riverside (East)	107	57.9	42.1
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>39.3</b>
Riverside (West)	218	64.7	35.3
West	268	53.7	46.3
Wyke	287	58.5	41.5
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>41.4</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>1,862</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>41.0</b>

**Table 14.44: Full- or part- time working, those in paid employment only, where working hours are given, by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Full-time or part-time work	
		Full-time	Part-time
Most deprived	222	52.7	47.3
2	248	59.3	40.7
3	435	57.0	43.0
4	405	60.2	39.8
Least deprived	552	62.1	37.9

#### **14.9 Reasons for not working in those not in paid employment**

**Table 14.45: Reasons for not working in those not in paid employment (Q43) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Reasons for not working, if not in paid employment (%)						
		Full time education	Govt. training scheme	Unemployed and looking for a job	Long-term sick/disabled	Retired	Looking after home/ family	Other
Males	941	10.9	1.7	25.8	14.7	40.8	3.8	2.2
Females	1,207	8.3	0.7	8.3	11.7	45.7	22.5	2.9
All	2,148	9.5	1.1	16.0	13.0	43.6	14.3	2.6

**Table 14.46: Reasons for not working in those not in paid employment (Q43) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Reasons for not working, if not in paid employment (%)						
		Full time education	Govt. training scheme	Unemployed and looking for a job	Long-term sick/disabled	Retired	Looking after home/ family	Other
16-24	374	44.7	3.2	29.4	4.0	0.5	14.7	3.5
25-34	236	9.3	1.7	31.8	11.9	0.8	38.1	6.4
35-44	233	3.9	2.6	31.3	24.9	1.3	30.9	5.2
45-54	220	1.8	0.5	25.0	39.1	3.6	25.9	4.1
55-64	324	0.0	0.3	8.6	25.0	55.9	9.0	1.2
65-74	396	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.0	96.5	0.5	0.8
75+	362	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	98.3	0.6	0.0

**Table 14.47: Reasons for not working in those not in paid employment (Q43) by area committee area and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Reasons for not working, if not in paid employment (%)						
		Full time education	Govt. training scheme	Unemployed and looking for a job	Long-term sick/disabled	Retired	Looking after home/ family	Other
North Carr	230	7.0	0.9	23.0	18.7	31.3	18.3	0.9
Northern	284	11.3	1.1	17.6	12.3	38.7	16.5	2.5
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>
East	326	6.7	0.3	12.0	12.6	54.0	11.7	2.8
Park	362	8.0	0.8	16.6	12.4	41.7	16.6	3.9
Riverside (East)	107	1.9	1.9	20.6	8.4	54.2	9.3	3.7
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Riverside (West)	323	7.1	2.5	20.7	15.2	35.6	16.4	2.5
West	245	7.3	0.4	9.0	9.8	63.3	9.8	0.4
Wyke	271	22.5	1.5	11.1	12.2	36.5	12.2	4.1
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>2,148</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>

**Table 14.48: Reasons for not working in those not in paid employment (Q43) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Reasons for not working, if not in paid employment (%)						
		Full time education	Govt. training scheme	Unemployed and looking for a job	Long-term sick/disabled	Retired	Looking after home/ family	Other
Most deprived	466	6.2	2.4	19.7	16.1	36.3	17.4	1.9
2	479	6.9	1.0	23.2	18.4	30.5	17.3	2.7
3	466	11.8	0.9	13.9	12.7	41.8	15.7	3.2
4	337	15.1	0.9	13.1	7.7	51.0	10.4	1.8
Least deprived	400	8.8	0.3	7.8	7.8	63.5	8.8	3.3

#### 14.10 Highest qualification

**Table 14.49: Highest qualification (Q41) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	What is your highest qualification or skill? (%)							
		NVQ1 - GCSE/CSE (grades D-G)	NVQ2 - GCSE/CSE/O levels (grades A-C)	NVQ3 - A levels, BTEC national, ONS, OND, GNVQ advanced level	NVQ4 - first degree, HNC, HND, higher BTEC etc	NVQ5 - higher degree etc	Skills but no formal qualifications	Other qualifications not mentioned above	None of the above
Males	1,942	7.0	19.3	16.1	12.0	8.2	18.7	9.0	9.7
Females	2,092	6.9	22.5	14.3	9.0	6.0	25.4	5.8	10.1
All	4,034	6.9	20.9	15.2	10.5	7.1	22.2	7.3	9.9

**Table 14.50: Highest qualification (Q41) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	What is your highest qualification or skill? (%)							
		NVQ1 - GCSE/CSE (grades D-G)	NVQ2 - GCSE/CSE/O levels (grades A-C)	NVQ3 - A levels, BTEC national, ONS, OND, GNVQ advanced level	NVQ4 - first degree, HNC, HND, higher BTEC etc	NVQ5 - higher degree etc	Skills but no formal qualifications	Other qualifications not mentioned above	None of the above
16-24	682	13.9	30.5	26.1	11.4	4.8	5.9	3.1	4.3
25-34	664	8.9	21.1	20.6	14.9	13.0	11.7	5.9	3.9
35-44	709	7.6	28.6	16.5	12.7	9.3	14.8	4.1	6.3
45-54	653	7.2	24.2	14.5	10.7	7.7	20.2	7.5	8.0
55-64	538	3.3	16.7	8.9	9.5	5.2	32.7	11.5	12.1
65-74	419	0.7	7.9	6.2	5.0	3.8	45.6	10.5	20.3
75+	364	1.1	3.6	3.0	3.6	1.6	47.0	13.7	26.4

**Table 14.51: Highest qualification (Q41) by area committee and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	What is your highest qualification or skill? (%)							
		NVQ1 - GCSE/CSE (grades D-G)	NVQ2 - GCSE/CSE/O levels (grades A-C)	NVQ3 - A levels, BTEC national, ONS, OND, GNVQ advanced level	NVQ4 - first degree, HNC, HND, higher BTEC etc	NVQ5 - higher degree etc	Skills but no formal qualifications	Other qualifications not mentioned above	None of the above
North Carr	421	7.8	23.8	15.7	7.1	3.8	25.9	9.7	6.2
Northern	495	6.1	19.6	14.1	12.7	8.1	22.0	6.1	11.3
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>9.0</b>
East	605	6.3	24.0	11.1	9.4	4.0	23.0	11.4	10.9
Park	675	9.0	22.1	15.4	7.3	4.3	21.2	8.1	12.6
Riverside East	213	5.2	24.4	14.1	10.3	6.1	23.5	4.7	11.7

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	What is your highest qualification or skill? (%)							
		NVQ1 - GCSE/CSE (grades D-G)	NVQ2 - GCSE/CSE/O levels (grades A-C)	NVQ3 - A levels, BTEC national, ONS, OND, GNVQ advanced level	NVQ4 - first degree, HNC, HND, higher BTEC etc	NVQ5 - higher degree etc	Skills but no formal qualifications	Other qualifications not mentioned above	None of the above
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,493</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>11.8</b>
Riverside West	548	6.8	21.4	15.1	8.2	5.5	24.8	6.9	11.3
West	515	6.2	20.4	17.1	10.5	6.2	26.6	4.3	8.7
Wyke	562	6.8	14.2	18.5	18.3	18.0	12.8	5.3	6.0
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>8.7</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,034</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>9.9</b>

**Table 14.52: Highest qualification (Q41) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	What is your highest qualification or skill? (%)							
		NVQ1 - GCSE/CSE (grades D-G)	NVQ2 - GCSE/CSE/O levels (grades A-C)	NVQ3 - A levels, BTEC national, ONS, OND, GNVQ advanced level	NVQ4 - first degree, HNC, HND, higher BTEC etc	NVQ5 - higher degree etc	Skills but no formal qualifications	Other qualifications not mentioned above	None of the above
Most deprived	693	7.9	20.8	12.4	5.6	3.2	30.9	6.3	12.8
2	737	9.6	21.0	12.8	6.4	2.8	26.5	8.5	12.3
3	906	8.6	20.3	14.8	9.9	7.9	22.0	6.6	9.8
4	749	4.7	21.2	17.1	13.9	11.9	18.0	5.6	7.6
Least deprived	949	4.3	21.4	17.9	15.1	8.5	16.0	9.1	7.7

## 15.1 Numbers answering income question

**Table 15.1: Numbers providing answers to the income question (Q48) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Answered income question (%)			
		Income provided	Don't know	Rather not say	Not answered
Males	1,956	65.1	16.2	18.1	0.5
Females	2,101	60.9	17.9	20.8	0.3
All	4,057	63.0	17.1	19.5	0.4

**Table 15.2: Numbers providing answers to the income question (Q48) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Answered income question (%)			
		Income provided	Don't know	Rather not say	Not answered
16-24	686	50.3	35.9	13.1	0.7
25-34	665	72.0	15.8	11.9	0.3
35-44	712	72.3	10.8	16.6	0.3
45-54	659	68.7	10.8	20.3	0.2
55-64	539	62.7	13.2	23.7	0.4
65-74	423	57.7	12.5	29.1	0.7
75+	368	48.6	18.8	32.1	0.5

**Table 15.3: Numbers providing answers to the income question (Q48) by area committee area and locality**

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Answered income question (%)			
		Income provided	Don't know	Rather not say	Not answered
North Carr	423	70.9	15.8	13.0	0.2
Northern	498	61.6	17.9	20.3	0.2
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>921</b>	65.9	16.9	16.9	0.2
East	607	61.9	15.2	22.6	0.3
Park	681	59.6	19.4	20.1	0.9
Riverside (East)	214	67.3	11.2	21.5	0.0
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,502</b>	61.7	16.5	21.3	0.5
Riverside (West)	551	61.3	22.9	15.2	0.5
West	521	59.9	13.2	26.3	0.6
Wyke	562	66.0	16.7	17.1	0.2
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,634</b>	62.5	17.7	19.4	0.4
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,057</b>	63.0	17.1	19.5	0.4

**Table 15.4: Numbers providing answers to the income question (Q48) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Answered income question (%)			
		Income provided	Don't know	Rather not say	Not answered
Most deprived	696	61.5	21.7	16.4	0.4
2	740	61.6	18.6	19.2	0.5
3	912	63.6	19.6	16.6	0.2
4	753	62.8	15.8	21.2	0.1
Least deprived	956	64.5	11.1	23.6	0.7

## 15.2 Estimated household income (after tax)

**Table 15.5: Estimated after tax income per household (derived from Q48) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Estimated after tax income per household (%)						
		£0 - £4,999	£5,000-£9,999	£10,000-£14,999	£15,000-£19,999	£20,000-£29,999	£30,000-£39,999	£40,000+
Males	1,270	8.8	18.3	20.6	13.1	19.9	11.3	8.0
Females	1,276	9.2	27.3	20.9	11.7	17.2	8.2	5.5
All	2,546	9.0	22.8	20.8	12.4	18.6	9.7	6.8

**Table 15.6: Estimated after tax income per household (derived from Q48) by age**

Age	Number of respondents	Estimated after tax income per household (%)						
		£0 - £4,999	£5,000-£9,999	£10,000-£14,999	£15,000-£19,999	£20,000-£29,999	£30,000-£39,999	£40,000+
16-24	344	24.1	22.7	18.6	8.4	12.2	8.7	5.2
25-34	479	6.1	13.6	18.6	15.9	24.4	12.3	9.2
35-44	513	6.6	13.3	17.2	13.1	24.6	15.6	9.7
45-54	452	6.9	15.5	16.2	15.0	24.6	12.8	9.1
55-64	338	7.7	28.7	23.7	13.3	16.3	5.3	5.0
65-74	240	5.8	45.0	34.2	8.3	5.8	0.4	0.4
75+	179	7.3	52.0	29.6	5.6	4.5	0.6	0.6



**Table 15.7: Estimated after tax income per household (derived from Q48) by area committee and locality**

Area committee / locality	Number of respondents	Estimated after tax income per household (%)						
		£0 - £4,999	£5,000- £9,999	£10,000- £14,999	£15,000- £19,999	£20,000- £29,999	£30,000- £39,999	£40,000+
North Carr	300	7.3	27.0	19.0	9.7	16.7	12.7	7.7
Northern	307	9.1	27.4	22.8	12.7	15.6	8.5	3.9
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>5.8</b>
East	374	8.3	23.3	19.8	11.2	20.1	7.2	10.2
Park	404	8.7	21.3	20.8	12.4	20.3	10.6	5.9
Riverside East	144	8.3	18.8	23.6	12.5	20.1	6.9	9.7
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>8.2</b>
Riverside West	337	11.0	26.1	24.9	11.0	16.3	8.6	2.1
West	309	7.8	22.3	16.8	17.8	19.7	10.0	5.5
Wyke	371	11.1	15.6	19.9	12.1	19.7	11.6	10.0
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>2,546</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>6.8</b>

**Table 15.8: Estimated after tax income per household (derived from Q48) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Estimated after tax income per household (%)						
		£0 - £4,999	£5,000- £9,999	£10,000- £14,999	£15,000- £19,999	£20,000- £29,999	£30,000- £39,999	£40,000+
Most deprived	426	12.2	37.1	27.0	10.3	7.3	3.8	2.3
2	455	14.1	30.5	24.4	10.5	13.4	4.6	2.4
3	578	10.2	21.1	20.8	14.4	17.1	9.9	6.6
4	471	6.2	16.1	18.3	13.8	22.7	13.8	9.1
Least deprived	616	4.2	13.8	15.7	12.2	28.4	14.3	11.4

### 15.3 Estimated income per adult (after tax)

**Table 15.9: Estimated after tax income per adult (derived from Q48 & Q46a) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	After tax income per adult (rough estimate as various assumptions)					
		£0 - £4,999	£5,000- £9,999	£10,000- £14,999	£15,000- £19,999	£20,000- £29,999	£30,000+
Males	1,268	25.4	34.6	19.6	11.4	6.0	3.1
Females	1,273	25.6	38.8	19.7	9.2	4.3	2.4
All	2,541	25.5	36.7	19.6	10.3	5.2	2.7

**Table 15.10: Estimated after tax income per adult (derived from Q48 & Q46a) by age**

Age	Number of respondents	After tax income per adult (rough estimate as various assumptions)					
		£0 - £4,999	£5,000- £9,999	£10,000- £14,999	£15,000- £19,999	£20,000- £29,999	£30,000+
16-24	342	48.8	30.4	9.9	6.1	3.5	1.2
25-34	479	17.1	31.7	24.2	15.4	7.7	3.8
35-44	513	16.8	28.8	26.3	16.2	7.6	4.3
45-54	451	20.0	36.8	21.5	12.0	6.4	3.3
55-64	336	29.2	40.5	17.9	6.8	3.0	2.7
65-74	240	32.1	52.5	12.1	2.1	1.3	0.0
75+	179	26.3	56.4	15.6	0.6	0.6	0.6

**Table 15.11: Estimated after tax income per adult (derived from Q48 & Q46a) by area committee & locality**

Area committee / locality	Number of respondents	After tax income per adult (rough estimate as various assumptions)					
		£0 - £4,999	£5,000- £9,999	£10,000- £14,999	£15,000- £19,999	£20,000- £29,999	£30,000+
North Carr	300	27.3	36.0	16.7	11.3	5.7	3.0
Northern	307	29.0	42.3	14.3	8.1	4.2	2.0
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>
East	374	24.9	35.8	19.5	9.1	6.4	4.3
Park	403	24.8	35.2	22.6	10.7	5.2	1.5

Area committee / locality	Number of respondents	After tax income per adult (rough estimate as various assumptions)					
		£0 - £4999	£5,000-£9,999	£10,000-£14,999	£15,000-£19,999	£20,000-£29,999	£30,000+
Riverside East	144	22.9	36.1	21.5	9.0	5.6	4.9
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Riverside West	333	25.8	39.6	20.7	8.7	2.7	2.4
West	309	21.7	38.8	20.4	12.3	5.8	1.0
Wyke	371	26.4	31.0	21.0	12.1	5.7	3.8
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>2,541</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>

**Table 15.12: Estimated after tax income per adult (derived from Q48 & Q46a) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	After tax income per adult (rough estimate as various assumptions)					
		£0 - £4999	£5,000-£9,999	£10,000-£14,999	£15,000-£19,999	£20,000-£29,999	£30,000+
Most deprived	426	37.8	41.1	13.1	4.7	1.2	2.1
2	452	35.6	39.8	15.3	5.8	2.0	1.5
3	577	25.1	38.6	18.4	12.0	4.0	1.9
4	471	20.0	30.6	23.8	14.0	8.3	3.4
Least deprived	615	14.1	34.3	25.4	13.0	8.9	4.2

## 16 Tables - Social Capital

### 16.1 Length of residence in area

**Table 16.1: How long have you lived in this area (Q4a) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Years resident in this area (%)					
		<1	1-4	5-9	10-24	25+	Median
Males	1,950	2.0	20.2	15.3	30.1	32.4	15.0
Females	2,094	1.6	18.2	15.7	29.3	35.1	16.0
All	4,044	1.8	19.2	15.5	29.7	33.8	15.0

**Table 16.2: How long have you lived in this area (Q4a) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Years resident in this area (%)					
		<1	1-4	5-9	10-24	25+	Median
16-24	683	4.8	35.7	16.3	42.9	0.3	6.0
25-34	663	2.9	34.8	23.2	16.0	23.1	6.0
35-44	711	1.3	17.2	23.8	35.2	22.6	11.0
45-54	655	0.5	13.9	14.5	38.2	33.0	18.0
55-64	539	0.9	8.7	7.6	27.5	55.3	27.0
65-74	422	0.7	6.6	10.2	18.7	63.7	33.5
75+	367	0.3	3.5	4.1	19.9	72.2	40.0

**Table 16.3: How long have you lived in this area (Q4a) by area committee area and locality**

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Years resident in this area (%)					
		<1	1-4	5-9	10-24	25+	Median
North Carr	422	0.9	17.5	20.4	32.2	28.9	14.0
Northern	497	1.4	18.5	15.1	28.6	36.4	17.0
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>
East	605	1.2	11.7	17.2	30.9	39.0	19.0
Park	677	2.5	16.0	14.0	29.5	38.0	17.0
Riverside E	214	1.9	18.7	15.4	34.1	29.9	15.0
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,496</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>17.0</b>
Riverside W	549	2.4	26.8	16.2	23.7	31.0	11.0
West	518	1.2	14.9	13.5	34.9	35.5	18.0
Wyke	562	2.7	29.7	13.5	26.9	27.2	10.0
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,629</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>14.0</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,044</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>15.0</b>

**Table 16.4: How long have you lived in this area (Q4a) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Years resident in this area (%)					
		<1	1-4	5-9	10-24	25+	Median
Most dep.	693	2.0	21.9	14.7	25.3	36.1	15.0
2	738	1.8	17.8	15.6	32.7	32.2	16.0
3	911	2.5	21.6	15.1	28.8	31.9	15.0
4	752	1.6	20.1	16.1	28.2	34.0	15.5
Least dep.	950	1.2	15.3	16.0	32.6	34.9	16.0

## 16.2 Length of residence in current property

**Table 16.5: How long have you lived in this property (Q4b) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Years resident in current property (%)					
		<1	1-4	5-9	10-24	25+	Median
Males	1,946	3.5	29.8	19.0	30.5	17.3	9.0
Females	2,091	3.8	29.1	20.2	28.3	18.7	9.0
All	4,037	3.6	29.4	19.6	29.4	18.0	9.0

**Table 16.6: How long have you lived in this property (Q4b) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Years resident in current property (%)					
		<1	1-4	5-9	10-24	25+	Median
16-24	680	9.0	45.9	16.9	28.2	0.0	3.0
25-34	661	5.9	55.5	25.1	10.0	3.5	3.0
35-44	709	2.7	30.3	32.6	31.9	2.5	7.0
45-54	656	1.5	22.9	21.3	41.9	12.3	10.0
55-64	539	1.9	13.7	10.9	35.4	38.0	20.0
65-74	423	1.4	11.6	13.0	27.7	46.3	22.0
75+	365	0.5	5.5	6.8	32.3	54.8	27.0

**Table 16.7: How long have you lived in this property (Q4b) by area committee area and locality**

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Years resident in current property (%)					
		<1	1-4	5-9	10-24	25+	Median
North Carr	422	2.4	28.7	24.9	28.9	15.2	8.0
Northern	496	2.4	26.8	21.2	30.0	19.6	9.0
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>9.0</b>
East	604	2.8	20.7	21.5	35.8	19.2	10.0
Park	677	3.5	28.8	19.4	31.0	17.3	9.0
Riverside E	213	8.0	30.5	18.8	31.5	11.3	7.0
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,494</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>10.0</b>
Riverside W	547	4.4	39.7	17.4	21.2	17.4	5.0
West	518	1.7	22.6	17.4	34.9	23.4	12.0
Wyke	560	6.1	38.2	17.0	22.3	16.4	6.0
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,037</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>

**Table 16.8: How long have you lived in this property (Q4b) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Years resident in current property (%)					
		<1	1-4	5-9	10-24	25+	Median
Most dep.	691	4.6	33.1	18.1	24.3	19.8	8.0
2	738	3.7	32.0	20.9	27.6	15.9	8.0
3	910	5.2	31.9	19.7	25.5	17.8	7.0
4	750	2.5	29.6	20.0	28.9	18.9	9.0

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Years resident in current property (%)					
		<1	1-4	5-9	10-24	25+	Median
Least dep.	948	2.3	22.2	19.3	38.5	17.7	10.0

### 16.3 Enjoy Living In The Area

**Table 16.9: Would you say that this is an area you enjoy living in (Q4c) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Enjoy living in area (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't Know
Males	1,934	90.1	7.9	2.1
Females	2,088	88.7	9.2	2.0
All	4,022	89.4	8.6	2.0

**Table 16.10: Would you say that this is an area you enjoy living in (Q4c) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Enjoy living in area (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't Know
16-24	676	86.4	10.2	3.4
25-34	660	89.4	7.6	3.0
35-44	706	88.0	9.9	2.1
45-54	653	92.5	6.6	0.9
55-64	539	87.8	10.6	1.7
65-74	420	93.8	5.7	0.5
75+	363	89.8	8.8	1.4

**Table 16.11: Would you say that this is an area you enjoy living in (Q4c) by area committee area and locality**

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Enjoy living in area (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't Know
North Carr	421	86.9	10.5	2.6
Northern	629	86.5	11.1	2.4
<b>North Locality</b>	916	86.7	10.8	2.5
East	604	91.9	6.5	1.7
Park	670	89.9	8.5	1.6
Riverside E	213	90.6	7.0	2.3
<b>East Locality</b>	1,487	90.8	7.5	1.7
Riverside W	551	83.1	14.3	2.5
West	514	94.7	4.3	1.0
Wyke	554	91.3	6.1	2.5
<b>West Locality</b>	1,619	89.6	8.3	2.0
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,022</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>

**Table 16.12: Would you say that this is an area you enjoy living in (Q4c) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Enjoy living in area (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't Know
Most deprived	693	83.0	14.4	2.6
2	731	84.1	12.9	3.0
3	904	89.4	8.2	2.4
4	745	92.9	5.4	1.7
Least deprived	949	95.4	3.9	0.7

#### 16.4 Satisfaction with neighbourhood as a place to live

**Table 16.13: Proportion who, when taking everything into account, are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live (Q30) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Satisfied with neighbourhood (%)				
		Strongly agree	Agree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree slightly	Strongly disagree
Males	1,950	43.1	45.8	6.9	2.9	1.3
Females	2,098	45.3	40.5	7.5	4.5	2.2
All	4,048	44.2	43.0	7.2	3.8	1.8

**Table 16.14: Proportion who, when taking everything into account, are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live (Q30) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Satisfied with neighbourhood (%)				
		Strongly agree	Agree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree slightly	Strongly disagree
16-24	684	32.3	50.4	11.1	4.7	1.5
25-34	664	38.7	47.3	8.7	3.6	1.7
35-44	708	44.6	40.5	7.9	4.9	2.0
45-54	659	46.1	43.2	4.7	3.9	2.0
55-64	538	42.9	44.6	6.7	2.8	3.0
65-74	423	54.4	36.9	5.0	3.3	0.5
75+	367	62.7	30.8	3.5	1.6	1.4

**Table 16.15: Proportion who, when taking everything into account, are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live (Q30) by area committee area and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Satisfied with neighbourhood (%)				
		Strongly agree	Agree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree slightly	Strongly disagree
North Carr	422	39.8	44.8	8.8	5.0	1.7
Northern	498	43.4	41.4	6.6	4.8	3.8

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Satisfied with neighbourhood (%)				
		Strongly agree	Agree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree slightly	Strongly disagree
<b>North Locality</b>	920	41.7	42.9	7.6	4.9	2.8
East	607	46.8	46.1	4.1	2.1	0.8
Park	678	46.6	43.2	5.5	3.1	1.6
Riverside East	214	45.3	42.1	8.4	3.3	0.9
<b>East Locality</b>	1,499	46.5	44.2	5.3	2.7	1.2
Riverside West	549	34.1	41.9	14.4	6.6	3.1
West	520	53.5	39.6	4.0	2.1	0.8
Wyke	560	43.8	44.3	7.5	3.4	1.1
<b>West Locality</b>	1,629	43.6	42.0	8.7	4.1	1.7
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,048</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>

**Table 16.16: Proportion who, when taking everything into account, are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live (Q30) by deprivation quintile**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Satisfied with neighbourhood (%)				
		Strongly agree	Agree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree slightly	Strongly disagree
Most deprived	695	35.8	42.2	10.8	7.2	4.0
2	737	32.0	47.8	11.8	6.0	2.4
3	909	40.4	47.0	6.7	4.3	1.7
4	751	50.6	42.3	4.9	1.5	0.7
Least deprived	956	58.5	36.8	3.3	0.8	0.5

### 16.5 Satisfaction with aspects of local community – open space

**Table 16.17: Satisfaction with open space in local community (Q5a) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Satisfied with open space (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Males	1,956	36.9	44.0	8.2	7.5	3.4
Females	2,100	39.0	40.8	6.8	9.1	4.3
All	4,056	37.9	42.4	7.5	8.4	3.8



**Table 16.18: Satisfaction with open space in local community (Q5a) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Satisfied with open space (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
16-24	685	31.4	46.4	10.5	8.3	3.4
25-34	665	32.6	44.5	8.0	10.1	4.8
35-44	712	35.7	41.2	9.0	9.7	4.5
45-54	659	39.3	42.6	6.7	7.6	3.8
55-64	539	36.7	43.8	5.6	8.5	5.4
65-74	423	47.8	37.6	6.1	7.1	1.4
75+	368	52.4	35.9	4.1	5.4	2.2

**Table 16.19: Satisfaction with open space in local community (Q5a) by area committee area and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Satisfied with open space (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
North Carr	423	33.1	46.6	8.7	7.8	3.8
Northern	498	34.7	42.8	7.2	9.6	5.6
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>
East	607	39.5	42.8	8.2	7.1	2.3
Park	680	42.9	38.5	6.5	8.2	3.8
Riverside East	214	39.3	40.2	8.9	7.9	3.7
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,501</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Riverside West	552	32.1	40.0	10.5	11.4	6.0
West	520	43.1	41.5	4.8	7.9	2.7
Wyke	562	37.2	46.8	6.2	6.8	3.0
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,634</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,056</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>

**Table 16.20: Satisfaction with open space in local community (Q5a) by deprivation quintile**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Satisfied with open space (%)				
		Strongly agree	Agree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree slightly	Strongly disagree
Most deprived	696	33.9	41.2	8.2	10.5	6.2
2	740	27.8	44.1	11.6	11.2	5.3
3	912	37.3	42.1	7.0	9.3	4.3

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Satisfied with open space (%)				
		Strongly agree	Agree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree slightly	Strongly disagree
4	752	37.5	46.4	6.5	7.3	2.3
Least deprived	956	49.7	38.9	5.0	4.5	1.9

**Table 16.21: Satisfaction with street appearance in local community (Q5b) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Satisfied with street appearance (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Males	1,954	23.6	43.4	12.0	14.5	6.4
Females	2,100	22.4	42.0	10.4	16.9	8.3
All	4,054	23.0	42.7	11.2	15.7	7.4

**Table 16.22: Satisfaction with street appearance in local community (Q5b) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Satisfied with street appearance (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
16-24	685	22.3	40.3	14.0	18.2	5.1
25-34	665	20.2	45.1	14.0	14.7	6.0
35-44	712	22.1	45.1	11.7	15.0	6.2
45-54	659	19.9	45.8	8.5	16.4	9.4
55-64	539	21.7	40.3	8.5	18.2	11.3
65-74	422	27.7	40.0	8.3	15.2	8.8
75+	367	33.2	39.0	12.3	10.1	5.4

**Table 16.23: Satisfaction with street appearance in local community (Q5b) by area committee area and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Satisfied with street appearance (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
North Carr	423	18.9	50.1	9.7	13.5	7.8
Northern	498	19.3	42.8	11.6	15.7	10.6
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>
East	606	23.9	44.6	11.7	13.9	5.9
Park	680	22.2	43.8	11.6	15.9	6.5
Riverside East	214	24.8	43.0	8.9	16.4	7.0
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>6.3</b>
Riverside West	552	21.9	37.9	13.4	17.0	9.8
West	520	32.5	40.8	9.0	14.2	3.5
Wyke	561	20.7	40.1	11.6	19.3	8.4
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,633</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,054</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>7.4</b>

**Table 16.24: Satisfaction with street appearance in local community (Q5b) by deprivation quintile**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Satisfied with street appearance (%)				
		Strongly agree	Agree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree slightly	Strongly disagree
Most deprived	696	20.5	37.4	12.8	17.5	11.8
2	740	13.0	42.8	12.3	22.0	9.9
3	912	20.2	42.4	10.5	18.3	8.6
4	751	24.6	47.0	11.6	11.9	4.9
Least deprived	955	33.8	43.4	9.5	10.2	3.1

**Table 16.25: Satisfaction with traffic in local community (Q5c) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Satisfied with traffic (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Males	1,951	26.3	40.8	12.4	13.2	7.3
Females	2,098	25.3	39.8	12.3	14.8	7.7
All	4,049	25.8	40.3	12.3	14.0	7.5

**Table 16.26: Satisfaction with traffic in local community (Q5c) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Satisfied with traffic (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
16-24	683	27.8	39.8	17.7	10.8	3.8
25-34	664	25.2	42.6	12.7	14.3	5.3
35-44	712	21.9	39.9	12.4	16.6	9.3
45-54	659	24.0	40.8	11.7	15.0	8.5
55-64	539	25.0	39.5	10.8	14.3	10.4
65-74	421	27.1	37.1	10.5	15.4	10.0
75+	366	33.6	41.5	7.7	10.9	6.3

**Table 16.27: Satisfaction with traffic in local community (Q5c) by area committee area and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Satisfied with traffic (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
North Carr	422	22.5	46.9	13.3	11.6	5.7
Northern	498	27.9	46.2	11.6	9.0	5.2
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>5.4</b>
East	606	28.9	41.4	10.4	10.9	8.4
Park	679	26.5	41.7	9.4	13.7	8.7
Riverside East	214	22.4	35.0	14.0	19.6	8.9
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,499</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>8.6</b>
Riverside West	551	25.6	35.6	15.8	15.8	7.3
West	519	29.3	36.0	8.9	18.3	7.5
Wyke	560	20.4	37.9	17.1	16.3	8.4
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>7.7</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>

**Table 16.28: Satisfaction with traffic in local community (Q5c) by deprivation quintile**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Satisfied with traffic (%)				
		Strongly agree	Agree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree slightly	Strongly disagree
Most deprived	694	27.5	40.5	13.7	12.1	6.2
2	739	16.9	41.4	14.5	17.3	9.9
3	910	23.5	40.9	12.9	14.6	8.1

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Satisfied with traffic (%)				
		Strongly agree	Agree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree slightly	Strongly disagree
4	750	24.8	40.4	12.9	14.0	7.9
Least deprived	956	34.3	38.7	8.8	12.3	5.9

**Table 16.29: Satisfaction with parking in local community (Q5d) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Satisfied with parking (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Males	1,950	29.4	26.6	15.7	15.5	12.7
Females	2,099	25.8	24.9	16.8	15.7	16.9
All	4,049	27.5	25.7	16.3	15.6	14.9

**Table 16.30: Satisfaction with parking in local community (Q5d) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Satisfied with parking (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
16-24	684	26.0	27.9	17.8	15.1	13.2
25-34	665	25.4	25.1	18.8	16.1	14.6
35-44	712	26.4	24.9	14.5	18.8	15.4
45-54	656	27.3	26.4	13.6	16.3	16.5
55-64	538	28.4	26.0	11.7	14.1	19.7
65-74	422	29.9	25.6	16.1	14.2	14.2
75+	367	32.7	23.2	24.3	11.7	8.2

**Table 16.31: Satisfaction with parking in local community (Q5d) by area committee area and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Satisfied with parking (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
North Carr	422	34.8	28.7	14.7	12.8	9.0
Northern	498	29.1	33.1	17.3	12.2	8.2

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Satisfied with parking (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>8.6</b>
East	607	30.6	26.2	14.2	14.2	14.8
Park	678	28.0	23.6	14.7	17.0	16.7
Riverside East	214	29.4	27.1	16.8	14.0	12.6
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,499</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>15.3</b>
Riverside West	552	28.3	25.2	18.7	13.4	14.5
West	519	24.7	21.4	12.7	19.5	21.8
Wyke	559	17.7	22.9	21.6	19.9	17.9
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>18.0</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,049</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>14.9</b>

**Table 16.32: Satisfaction with parking in local community (Q5d) by deprivation quintile**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Satisfied with parking (%)				
		Strongly agree	Agree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree slightly	Strongly disagree
Most deprived	696	32.0	29.0	18.7	10.2	10.1
2	740	19.5	25.8	19.9	18.0	16.9
3	909	24.1	28.9	17.8	14.4	14.7
4	751	23.3	22.5	13.2	19.4	21.6
Least deprived	953	37.0	22.7	12.8	15.8	11.6

**Table 16.33: Satisfaction with anti-social behaviour and crime in local community (Q5e) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Satisfied with anti-social behaviour and crime (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Males	1,950	23.2	38.6	15.5	13.1	9.6
Females	2,097	22.4	36.6	14.5	13.5	13.0
All	4,047	22.8	37.6	15.0	13.3	11.4

**Table 16.34: Satisfaction with anti-social behaviour and crime in local community (Q5e) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Satisfied with anti-social behaviour and crime (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
16-24	682	22.3	30.4	16.3	18.5	12.6
25-34	665	21.8	36.8	17.0	14.0	10.4
35-44	711	21.4	35.3	18.4	13.6	11.3
45-54	658	19.8	40.1	14.4	12.3	13.4
55-64	538	19.7	40.3	12.1	13.6	14.3
65-74	422	26.5	42.4	11.8	9.7	9.5
75+	366	33.9	42.6	10.4	7.7	5.5

**Table 16.35: Satisfaction with anti-social behaviour and crime in local community (Q5e) by area committee area and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Satisfied with anti-social behaviour and crime (%)				
		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
North Carr	423	21.7	33.6	14.7	15.4	14.7
Northern	497	17.9	34.2	15.5	16.9	15.5
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>15.1</b>
East	606	27.7	37.3	13.5	10.9	10.6
Park	678	24.3	40.9	13.0	10.2	11.7
Riverside East	214	20.1	36.9	20.6	11.7	10.7
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,498</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>11.1</b>
Riverside West	551	19.8	32.3	18.0	15.8	14.2
West	519	29.1	40.1	13.9	11.0	6.0
Wyke	559	18.8	42.9	14.7	15.4	8.2
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,629</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>9.5</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,047</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>11.4</b>

**Table 16.36: Satisfaction with anti-social behaviour and crime in local community (Q5e) by deprivation quintile**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Satisfied with anti-social behaviour and crime (%)				
		Strongly agree	Agree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree slightly	Strongly disagree
Most deprived	695	17.8	30.6	17.4	16.0	18.1
2	739	14.5	33.4	17.6	16.2	18.3
3	910	20.9	38.2	14.5	14.6	11.8
4	749	25.0	42.1	13.9	12.1	6.9
Least deprived	954	32.9	41.6	12.5	8.8	4.2

## 16.6 Safety at home at night

**Table 16.37: How safe do you feel when you are alone in your home at night (Q23a) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	How safe do you feel alone in your home at night? (%)			
		Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe
Males	1,950	73.1	23.1	3.1	0.6
Females	2,090	57.8	31.2	6.9	4.1
All	4,040	65.2	27.3	5.1	2.4

**Table 16.38: How safe do you feel when you are alone in your home at night (Q23a) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How safe do you feel alone in your home at night? (%)			
		Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe
16-24	683	60.0	28.3	7.8	4.0
25-34	664	62.5	29.4	5.0	3.2
35-44	712	71.5	22.6	3.9	2.0
45-54	655	68.1	25.3	4.6	2.0
55-64	536	64.6	28.5	5.2	1.7
65-74	421	63.9	31.8	3.1	1.2
75+	364	64.3	27.7	5.8	2.2



**Table 16.39: How safe do you feel when you are alone in your home at night (Q23a) by area committee and locality**

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	How safe do you feel alone in your home at night? (%)			
		Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe
North Carr	420	63.6	27.1	7.1	2.1
Northern	498	60.2	29.1	6.2	4.4
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>
East	606	65.5	27.4	5.1	2.0
Park	678	69.5	23.7	4.3	2.5
Riverside East	213	73.2	21.1	4.2	1.4
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,497</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Riverside West	546	61.9	28.4	6.6	3.1
West	518	72.8	23.2	2.7	1.4
Wyke	561	58.3	35.3	4.6	1.8
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,040</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>

**Table 16.40: How safe do you feel when you are alone in your home at night (Q23a) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How safe do you feel alone in your home at night? (%)			
		Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe
Most deprived	693	56.0	29.9	8.8	5.3
2	736	61.1	29.2	6.9	2.7
3	907	65.4	26.8	5.3	2.5
4	748	68.3	27.3	2.9	1.5
Least deprived	956	72.3	24.6	2.5	0.6

## 16.7 Daytime safety

**Table 16.41: How safe do you feel walking alone in this area during daytime (Q23b) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	How safe do you feel walking alone in this area during daytime? (%)				
		Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Never goes out
Males	1,953	69.8	24.9	3.0	1.1	1.2
Females	2,099	60.7	29.9	5.1	2.0	2.2
All	4,052	65.1	27.5	4.1	1.6	1.7

**Table 16.42: How safe do you feel walking alone in this area during daytime (Q23b) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How safe do you feel walking alone in this area during daytime? (%)				
		Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Never goes out
16-24	685	68.9	27.4	2.3	0.9	0.4
25-34	664	67.8	26.2	4.2	1.4	0.5
35-44	712	69.2	25.1	3.1	1.0	1.5
45-54	658	66.0	25.2	5.2	2.3	1.4
55-64	538	58.9	33.3	4.5	1.7	1.7
65-74	423	62.2	29.6	4.5	1.9	1.9
75+	367	55.9	27.8	6.3	2.7	7.4

**Table 16.43: How safe do you feel walking alone in this area during daytime (Q23b) by area committee area and locality**

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	How safe do you feel walking alone in this area during daytime? (%)				
		Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Never goes out
North Carr	422	62.1	28.7	5.0	2.4	1.9
Northern	498	59.6	30.3	5.0	2.8	2.2
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>
East	606	65.7	27.2	3.6	1.5	2.0
Park	681	68.4	26.0	3.5	1.2	0.9
Riverside East	214	72.0	22.9	3.3	1.4	0.5
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,501</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Riverside West	551	59.7	31.2	5.1	1.5	2.5
West	519	73.8	21.6	1.3	1.0	2.3
Wyke	561	62.0	29.9	5.7	1.2	1.1
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,631</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,052</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>

**Table 16.44: How safe do you feel walking alone in this area during daytime (Q23b) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How safe do you feel walking alone in this area during daytime? (%)				
		Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Never goes out
Most deprived	696	56.2	31.8	6.0	2.6	3.4
2	739	57.1	34.1	5.4	1.9	1.5
3	910	64.4	27.4	4.9	2.0	1.3
4	751	69.4	25.4	2.8	1.2	1.2
Least deprived	956	75.0	21.1	1.9	0.5	1.5

## 16.8 Night-time safety

**Table 16.45: How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark (Q23c) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark? (%)				
		Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Never goes out
Males	1,954	35.6	32.0	16.4	5.5	10.5
Females	2,099	13.0	23.2	21.4	12.8	29.6
All	4,053	23.9	27.5	19.0	9.3	20.4

**Table 16.46: How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark (Q23c) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark? (%)				
		Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Never goes out
16-24	685	28.2	30.5	23.9	11.1	6.3
25-34	664	24.8	33.0	22.4	9.0	10.7
35-44	712	30.9	30.8	17.8	9.1	11.4
45-54	658	27.8	29.8	19.1	9.0	14.3
55-64	539	19.1	24.1	17.8	11.1	27.8
65-74	423	14.2	21.0	18.0	7.8	39.0
75+	367	11.4	13.6	8.4	6.3	60.2

**Table 16.47: How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark (Q23c) by area committee area and locality**

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark? (%)				
		Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Never goes out
North Carr	423	24.6	23.9	20.1	10.2	21.3
Northern	498	19.1	27.1	18.9	10.6	24.3
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>22.9</b>
East	606	25.1	25.7	15.3	8.1	25.7
Park	681	25.3	28.3	19.4	8.8	18.2
Riverside East.	214	23.8	29.9	21.0	9.3	15.9
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,501</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>20.9</b>
Riverside West	551	23.8	21.6	21.4	9.8	23.4
West	519	27.6	29.3	14.6	6.9	21.6
Wyke	561	21.2	34.6	22.5	10.9	10.9
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,631</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>18.5</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,053</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>20.4</b>

**Table 16.48: How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark (Q23c) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark? (%)				
		Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Never goes out
Most deprived	696	19.1	20.1	20.1	12.4	28.3
2	739	20.6	21.5	22.2	12.9	22.9
3	910	24.8	26.9	19.5	10.2	18.6
4	752	26.1	32.2	16.9	7.2	17.7
Least deprived	956	27.2	34.3	16.8	5.0	16.6

## 16.9 Well informed / able to influence local decisions

**Table 16.49: Proportion who feel that they are well informed / can influence local decisions (Q24) by gender**

Gender	Well informed (Q24a)		Influence (Q24b)	
	Number of respondents	Yes (%)	Number of respondents	Yes (%)
Males	1,954	61.1	1,950	35.5
Females	2,100	63.8	2,098	35.2
All	4,054	62.5	4,048	35.3

**Table 16.50: Proportion who feel that they are well informed / can influence local decisions (Q24) by age group**

Age (years)	Well informed (Q24a)		Influence (Q24b)	
	Number of respondents	Yes (%)	Number of respondents	Yes (%)
16-24	685	49.8	684	26.0
25-34	665	59.2	665	32.9
35-44	710	61.1	709	38.1
45-54	659	62.5	658	41.2
55-64	539	70.5	538	39.2
65-74	423	70.9	422	37.9
75+	368	72.8	367	32.4

**Table 16.51: Proportion who feel that they are well informed / can influence local decisions (Q24) by area committee area and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Well informed (Q24a)		Influence (Q24b)	
	Number of respondents	Yes (%)	Number of respondents	Yes (%)
North Carr	423	51.5	423	32.2
Northern	498	63.5	497	32.8
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>32.5</b>
East	607	58	607	31.3

Area committee area / locality	Well informed (Q24a)		Influence (Q24b)	
	Number of respondents	Yes (%)	Number of respondents	Yes (%)
Park	681	65.2	678	38.3
Riverside (East)	214	72.9	213	39.9
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,502</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>1,502</b>	<b>35.7</b>
Riverside (West)	551	63.2	550	36
West	519	64	519	35.5
Wyke	561	65.2	561	38.3
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,631</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>1,631</b>	<b>36.6</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,054</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>4,054</b>	<b>35.4</b>

**Table 16.52: Proportion who feel that they are well informed / can influence local decisions (Q24) by deprivation quintile**

Deprivation quintile	Well informed (Q24a)		Influence (Q24b)	
	Number of respondents	Yes (%)	Number of respondents	Yes (%)
Most deprived	695	56.3	693	32.0
2	740	57.6	738	32.0
3	912	60.2	911	35.6
4	752	65.8	751	35.4
Least deprived	955	70.3	955	40.1

### 16.10 Involvement in local organisations

**Table 16.53: Involvement in local organisations within the past 3 years (Q25) by gender**

Gender	Involvement in local organisations (%)		
	Number of respondents	Yes	No
Males	1,952	12.2	87.8
Females	2,096	11.4	88.6
All	4,048	11.8	88.2

**Table 16.54: Involvement in local organisations within the past 3 years (Q25) by age group**

Age (years)	Involvement in local organisations (%)		
	Number of respondents	Yes	No
16-24	686	6.0	94.0
25-34	665	8.4	91.6
35-44	710	13.2	86.8
45-54	656	13.9	86.1
55-64	539	14.8	85.2
65-74	421	15.0	85.0

75+	366	14.2	85.8
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**Table 16.55: Involvement in local organisations within the past 3 years (Q25) by area committee area and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Involvement in local organisations (%)		
	Number of respondents	Yes	No
North Carr	423	10.2	89.8
Northern	498	11.6	88.4
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>89.0</b>
East	604	8.8	91.2
Park	679	10.2	89.8
Riverside (East)	214	13.1	86.9
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,497</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>90.0</b>
Riverside (West)	550	10.5	89.5
West	518	12.4	87.6
Wyke	562	18.5	81.5
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>86.1</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,048</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>88.2</b>

**Table 16.56: Involvement in local organisations within the past 3 years (Q25) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Involvement in local organisations (%)		
	Number of respondents	Yes	No
Most deprived	694	9.4	90.6
2	737	10.3	89.7
3	912	11.4	88.6
4	752	14.2	85.8
Least deprived	953	13.1	86.9

### 16.11 Action taken to solve local problems

**Table 16.57: Any action taken or needed to be taken (Q26) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Level of action taken to solve a local problem (%)			
		Acted to solve problem	Thought about action but none taken	No action taken	No problem to solve
Males	1,956	38.4	8.3	34.9	18.4
Females	2,101	39.8	8.4	35.6	16.2
All	4,057	39.2	8.4	35.2	17.3

**Table 16.58: Any action taken or needed to be taken (Q26) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Level of action taken to solve a local problem (%)			
		Acted to solve problem	Thought about action but none taken	No action taken	No problem to solve
16-24	686	23.3	7.9	47.8	21.0
25-34	665	36.4	10.1	33.7	19.8
35-44	712	46.8	8.6	29.2	15.4
45-54	659	44.2	8.6	31.9	15.3
55-64	539	50.3	6.9	28.8	14.1
65-74	423	41.6	7.3	36.4	14.7
75+	368	31.0	8.7	40.5	19.8

**Table 16.59: Any action taken or needed to be taken (Q26) by area committee and locality**

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Level of action taken to solve a local problem (%)			
		Acted to solve problem	Thought about action but none taken	No action taken	No problem to solve
North Carr	423	41.4	8.7	27.7	22.2
Northern	498	41.4	8.2	36.1	14.3
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>17.9</b>
East	607	41.4	7.6	34.8	16.3
Park	681	35.1	8.2	39.4	17.3
Riverside East	214	34.6	8.9	32.2	24.3
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,502</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>17.9</b>
Riverside West	552	35.9	7.1	40.0	17.0
West	520	37.3	10.0	39.8	12.9
Wyke	562	44.8	8.7	27.8	18.7
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,634</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>16.3</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,057</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>17.3</b>

**Table 16.60: Any action taken or needed to be taken (Q26) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Level of action taken to solve a local problem (%)			
		Acted to solve problem	Thought about action but none taken	No action taken	No problem to solve
Most deprived	696	36.4	7.3	38.8	17.5
2	740	40.9	7.4	34.6	17.0
3	912	37.9	9.8	33.6	18.8
4	753	38.4	9.0	35.6	17.0
Least deprived	956	41.6	7.9	34.4	16.0

**Table 16.61: Action taken to solve a local problem (Q26) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents who took at least 1 form of action	%age of respondents who took at least 1 form of action	Any action taken (%)				
			Newspaper	Organisation	Councillor / MP	Protest	Other
Males	752	38.4	12.9	83.0	41.4	15.3	18.6
Females	837	39.8	8.6	82.9	34.3	14.5	16.2
All	1,589	39.2	10.6	82.9	37.6	14.9	17.4

**Table 16.62: Action taken to solve a local problem (Q26) by age**

Age	Number of respondents who took at least 1 form of action	%age of respondents who took at least 1 form of action	Any action taken (%)				
			Newspaper	Organisation	Councillor / MP	Protest	Other
16-24	160	23.3	16.3	75.6	21.9	17.5	15.0
25-34	242	36.4	9.5	81.8	31.8	10.3	20.2
35-44	333	46.8	11.7	83.8	37.8	12.3	19.8
45-54	291	44.2	7.9	85.9	39.2	15.8	17.9
55-64	271	50.3	11.1	88.2	42.8	18.8	13.7
65-74	176	41.6	8.5	83.5	42.6	17.6	14.8
75+	114	31.0	11.4	71.9	48.2	12.3	19.3



**Table 16.63: Action taken to solve a local problem (Q26) by area committee and locality**

Area committee / locality	Number of respondents who took at least 1 form of action	%age of respondents who took at least 1 form of action	Any action taken (%)				
			Newspaper	Organisation	Councillor / MP	Protest	Other
North Carr	175	41.4	10.9	84.0	27.4	7.4	17.7
Northern	206	41.4	7.8	82.5	38.8	11.7	22.8
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>20.5</b>
East	251	41.4	10.8	86.5	31.1	14.7	12.4
Park	239	35.1	9.2	82.4	33.9	15.1	20.1
Riverside East	74	34.6	12.2	83.8	54.1	25.7	20.3
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>16.7</b>
Riverside West	198	35.9	12.1	83.8	38.9	17.2	15.2
West	194	37.3	9.8	80.4	41.8	11.9	11.3
Wyke	252	44.8	13.1	80.6	44.8	19.8	20.6
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>16.1</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>1,589</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>17.4</b>

**Table 16.64: Action taken to solve a local problem (Q26) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents who took at least 1 form of action	%age of respondents who took at least 1 form of action	Any action taken (%)				
			Newspaper	Organisation	Councillor / MP	Protest	Other
Most deprived	253	36.4	9.1	83.0	34.4	13.4	12.6
2	303	40.9	10.6	87.5	31.0	14.9	19.5
3	346	37.9	13.6	84.1	40.5	15.6	17.6
4	289	38.4	10.0	80.6	38.8	13.5	17.0
Least deprived	398	41.6	9.5	80.2	41.5	16.1	18.8

## 16.12 Trust in local services

**Table 16.65: Level of trust in local police (Q28a) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Level of trust in local police (%)			
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all
Males	1,899	20.3	45.6	23.3	10.8
Females	2,039	24.9	49.5	18.8	6.8
All	3,938	22.7	47.6	20.9	8.7

**Table 16.66: Level of trust in local police (Q28a) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Level of trust in local police (%)			
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all
16-24	675	19.1	46.2	23.3	11.4
25-34	640	21.4	51.9	17.8	8.9
35-44	695	23.2	47.8	19.6	9.5
45-54	641	21.2	46.3	24.6	7.8
55-64	523	22.0	47.4	22.9	7.6
65-74	409	26.2	47.2	19.1	7.6
75+	350	30.9	45.7	17.1	6.3

**Table 16.67: Level of trust in local police (Q28a) by area committee and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Level of trust in local police (%)			
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all
North Carr	417	19.2	45.8	22.5	12.5
Northern	485	19.8	49.9	23.1	7.2
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>9.6</b>
East	594	20.9	49.2	22.4	7.6
Park	660	20.9	49.1	20.3	9.7
Riverside East	210	20.0	51.9	21.9	6.2
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,464</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>8.3</b>
Riverside West	528	23.9	44.1	20.1	11.9
West	500	29.4	44.0	21.6	5.0
Wyke	544	25.7	48.7	16.9	8.6
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,572</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>8.6</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>3,938</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>8.7</b>

**Table 16.68: Level of trust in local police (Q28a) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Level of trust in local police (%)			
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all
Most deprived	671	20.9	42.2	23.8	13.1
2	719	17.0	46.9	26.4	9.7
3	880	23.2	46.5	20.2	10.1
4	734	26.6	48.4	18.3	6.8
Least deprived	934	24.8	52.7	17.5	5.0

**Table 16.69: Level of trust in local health service (Q28b) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Level of trust in local health service (%)			
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all
Males	1,902	38.9	49.6	8.7	2.8
Females	2,063	36.7	49.2	11.0	3.2
All	3,965	37.7	49.4	9.9	3.0

**Table 16.70: Level of trust in local health service (Q28b) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Level of trust in local health service (%)			
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all
16-24	676	34.6	53.3	8.7	3.4
25-34	647	32.8	53.0	11.9	2.3
35-44	698	35.2	50.7	10.0	4.0
45-54	638	35.1	50.3	11.6	3.0
55-64	526	38.8	48.7	10.3	2.3
65-74	415	48.4	41.4	7.0	3.1
75+	360	48.3	40.8	8.3	2.5

**Table 16.71: Level of trust in local health service (Q28b) by area committee and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Level of trust in local health service (%)			
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all
North Carr	416	28.1	53.4	14.4	4.1
Northern	494	38.7	49.6	8.9	2.8
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>
East	598	38.6	49.7	9.5	2.2
Park	663	38.9	50.1	8.7	2.3
Riverside East	213	40.8	49.3	7.5	2.3
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,474</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Riverside West	520	39.6	46.5	10.0	3.8
West	511	41.7	47.0	9.0	2.3
Wyke	550	35.1	49.8	10.9	4.2
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,581</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>3,965</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>

**Table 16.72: Level of trust in local health service (Q28b) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Level of trust in local health service (%)			
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all
Most deprived	670	40.1	46.3	9.3	4.3
2	730	33.7	52.6	11.2	2.5
3	877	35.8	48.8	11.2	4.2
4	743	39.4	48.5	9.3	2.8
Least deprived	945	39.6	50.3	8.7	1.5

**Table 16.73: Level of trust in local schools (Q28c) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Level of trust in local schools (%)			
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all
Males	1,299	33.1	50.5	10.0	6.4
Females	1,472	35.3	48.3	12.0	4.4
All	2,771	34.2	49.3	11.1	5.3

**Table 16.74: Level of trust in local schools (Q28c) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Level of trust in local schools (%)			
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all
16-24	539	31.0	51.2	12.2	5.6
25-34	514	36.8	48.6	10.9	3.7
35-44	585	37.9	46.5	10.6	5.0
45-54	450	32.7	49.6	11.8	6.0
55-64	313	29.1	56.5	8.9	5.4
65-74	227	33.0	50.7	8.8	7.5
75+	140	40.0	37.9	15.7	6.4

**Table 16.75: Level of trust in local schools (Q28c) by area committee and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Level of trust in local schools (%)			
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all
North Carr	337	20.8	51.9	17.8	9.5
Northern	350	29.7	52.6	14.3	3.4
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>
East	401	37.2	50.9	8.2	3.7
Park	474	38.4	45.6	9.7	6.3
Riverside (East)	135	43.7	43.7	6.7	5.9
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,010</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Riverside (West)	355	34.9	45.1	14.1	5.9
West	333	41.7	47.1	7.8	3.3
Wyke	386	31.6	54.9	8.5	4.9
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,074</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>2,771</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>5.3</b>

**Table 16.76: Level of trust in local schools (Q28c) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Level of trust in local schools (%)			
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all
Most deprived	467	28.3	51.2	14.6	6.0
2	500	30.8	46.8	13.2	9.2
3	607	35.9	46.5	11.5	6.1
4	543	36.3	51.4	9.2	3.1
Least deprived	654	37.9	50.9	8.1	3.1

**Table 16.77: Level of trust in local council (Q28d) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Level of trust in local council (%)			
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all
Males	1,815	8.7	37.6	33.7	20.0
Females	1,919	10.4	39.4	34.9	15.3
All	3,734	9.6	38.6	34.3	17.6

**Table 16.78: Level of trust in local council (Q28d) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Level of trust in local council (%)			
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all
16-24	620	10.8	40.5	31.8	16.9
25-34	605	10.7	37.4	34.2	17.7
35-44	665	6.2	38.3	37.3	18.2
45-54	619	7.3	35.9	38.4	18.4
55-64	500	9.0	39.0	36.6	15.4
65-74	402	12.9	38.6	27.9	20.6
75+	318	13.2	42.5	28.9	15.4

**Table 16.79: Level of trust in local council (Q28d) by area committee and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Level of trust in local council (%)			
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all
North Carr	402	8.0	33.3	36.8	21.9
Northern	465	7.1	43.7	31.6	17.6
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>19.6</b>
East	558	7.2	37.8	38.9	16.1
Park	615	10.4	37.9	33.0	18.7
Riverside (East)	202	10.9	37.1	38.1	13.9
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,375</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>16.9</b>
Riverside (West)	508	12.6	38.6	29.5	19.3
West	472	11.0	37.5	35.2	16.3
Wyke	512	9.8	41.2	33.6	15.4
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,492</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>17.0</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>3,734</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>17.6</b>

**Table 16.80: Level of trust in local council (Q28d) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Level of trust in local council (%)			
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all
Most deprived	641	9.5	41.2	28.4	20.9
2	690	8.0	33.9	38.3	19.9
3	842	9.4	39.7	32.8	18.2
4	688	10.6	38.2	35.0	16.1
Least deprived	873	10.2	39.5	36.3	14.0

### 16.13 Trust in friends, neighbours and family

**Table 16.81: Level of trust in your neighbours (Q28e) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Level of trust in neighbours (%)			
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all
Males	1,897	44.1	44.2	7.7	3.9
Females	2,033	45.6	43.2	8.1	3.0
All	3,930	44.9	43.7	7.9	3.5

**Table 16.82: Level of trust in your neighbours (Q28e) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Level of trust in neighbours (%)			
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all
16-24	656	33.7	46.3	14.2	5.8
25-34	630	39.2	47.0	8.7	5.1
35-44	693	38.8	49.1	6.5	5.6
45-54	649	45.1	44.5	8.8	1.5
55-64	523	50.3	42.6	6.1	1.0
65-74	414	59.7	34.3	4.1	1.9
75+	360	61.7	34.2	3.3	0.8

**Table 16.83: Level of trust in your neighbours (Q28e) by area committee and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Level of trust in neighbours (%)			
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all
North Carr	418	39.5	45.0	10.8	4.8
Northern	487	44.4	43.5	9.9	2.3
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>
East	603	49.8	42.8	5.8	1.7
Park	655	45.6	43.5	7.9	2.9
Riverside (East)	209	45.5	43.5	8.6	2.4
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,467</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Riverside (West)	520	41.2	41.3	9.6	7.9
West	503	53.5	39.8	4.6	2.2
Wyke	535	38.7	50.3	7.5	3.6
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,558</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>3,930</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>

**Table 16.84: Level of trust in your neighbours (Q28e) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Level of trust in neighbours (%)			
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all
Most deprived	671	38.0	45.6	10.9	5.5
2	713	36.5	45.7	12.3	5.5
3	881	44.0	43.7	8.2	4.1
4	730	48.4	44.2	5.3	2.1
Least deprived	935	54.4	40.4	4.2	1.0

**Table 16.85: Level of trust in your friends (Q28f) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Level of trust in friends (%)			
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all
Males	1,923	78.6	18.7	1.3	1.4
Females	2,058	80.4	17.3	1.5	0.8
All	3,981	79.5	18.0	1.4	1.1



**Table 16.86: Level of trust in your friends (Q28f) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Level of trust in friends (%)			
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all
16-24	681	80.5	18.1	0.7	0.7
25-34	656	78.0	19.1	2.0	0.9
35-44	699	76.7	19.3	2.0	2.0
45-54	653	79.0	18.4	1.7	0.9
55-64	526	78.1	20.3	0.8	0.8
65-74	410	82.7	15.1	0.7	1.5
75+	351	85.5	12.5	1.4	0.6

**Table 16.87: Level of trust in your friends (Q28f) by area committee and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Level of trust in friends (%)			
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all
North Carr	417	73.4	23.3	2.4	1.0
Northern	490	82.7	15.7	0.8	0.8
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>
East	598	80.4	17.7	1.2	0.7
Park	667	81.0	16.9	1.2	0.9
Riverside (East)	209	83.3	15.8	1.0	0.0
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,474</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Riverside (West)	534	72.5	22.8	3.0	1.7
West	514	82.1	16.7	0.4	0.8
Wyke	552	81.7	15.0	1.1	2.2
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>3,981</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>

**Table 16.88: Level of trust in your friends (Q28f) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Level of trust in friends (%)			
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all
Most deprived	678	74.3	21.8	2.5	1.3
2	722	72.7	23.8	1.9	1.5
3	888	79.6	16.6	1.9	1.9
4	747	83.3	16.1	0.3	0.4
Least deprived	946	85.4	13.7	0.5	0.3

**Table 16.89: Level of trust in your family (Q28g) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Level of trust in your family (%)			
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all
Males	1,924	86.6	10.8	1.3	1.4
Females	2,076	88.4	8.9	1.3	1.4
All	4,000	87.6	9.8	1.3	1.4

**Table 16.90: Level of trust in your family (Q28g) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Level of trust in your family (%)			
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all
16-24	683	88.7	9.1	1.0	1.2
25-34	654	85.8	11.0	0.9	2.3
35-44	701	85.4	10.8	1.9	1.9
45-54	652	85.7	11.5	2.3	0.5
55-64	528	86.2	11.6	0.9	1.3
65-74	419	91.6	6.9	0.5	1.0
75+	358	93.3	4.5	0.8	1.4

**Table 16.91: Level of trust in your family (Q28g) by area committee and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Level of trust in your family (%)			
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all
North Carr	419	83.8	12.2	1.7	2.4
Northern	492	90.9	7.3	0.8	1.0
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>
East	605	86.9	11.2	1.2	0.7
Park	674	88.6	9.5	1.0	0.9
Riverside (East)	211	93.4	5.7	0.0	0.9
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,490</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Riverside (West)	535	83.2	12.5	1.7	2.6
West	516	88.8	9.1	0.6	1.6
Wyke	548	87.8	8.6	2.6	1.1
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,599</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>

**Table 16.92: Level of trust in your family (Q28g) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Level of trust in your family (%)			
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all
Most deprived	684	84.9	11.3	1.5	2.3
2	728	83.4	12.0	2.2	2.5
3	897	86.7	9.7	2.2	1.3
4	742	89.8	9.3	0.3	0.7
Least deprived	949	91.7	7.6	0.3	0.4

#### 16.14 How many people do you trust in your neighbourhood

**Table 16.93: How many people in your neighbourhood would you say that you trust (Q27) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	How many people do you trust in your neighbourhood? (%)				
		Most	Many	A few	None	Don't Know
Males	1,950	50.2	15.9	24.9	6.0	3.0
Females	2,098	48.8	16.3	26.9	4.7	3.3
All	4,048	49.5	16.1	25.9	5.3	3.1

**Table 16.94: How many people in your neighbourhood would you say that you trust (Q27) by age**

Ageband		How many people do you trust in your neighbourhood? (%)				
		Most	Many	A few	None	Don't Know
16-24	686	36.3	16.6	35.3	7.4	4.4
25-34	664	37.0	20.9	30.3	7.1	4.7
35-44	711	46.3	15.8	27.4	7.3	3.2
45-54	657	52.4	15.5	24.5	4.6	3.0
55-64	538	56.9	15.6	23.4	2.4	1.7
65-74	422	65.9	11.8	18.0	2.8	1.4
75+	365	67.7	14.2	13.4	2.5	2.2

**Table 16.95: How many people in your neighbourhood would you say that you trust (Q27) by area committee area and locality**

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	How many people do you trust in your neighbourhood? (%)				
		Most	Many	A few	None	Don't Know
North Carr	422	43.6	14.9	33.2	6.4	1.9
Northern	496	50.4	14.9	28.8	3.4	2.4
<b>North Locality</b>	918	47.3	14.9	30.8	4.8	2.2
East	606	60.2	13.9	19.8	3.3	2.8
Park	678	46.2	18.9	26.3	5.8	2.9
Riverside East	214	48.6	15.9	24.8	6.5	4.2
<b>East Locality</b>	1,498	52.2	16.4	23.4	4.9	3.1
Riverside West	550	38.0	11.8	35.8	10.2	4.2
West	520	61.3	18.3	15.0	3.1	2.3
Wyke	562	45.9	19.6	25.1	4.8	4.6
<b>West Locality</b>	1,632	48.2	16.5	25.5	6.1	3.7
<b>Hull</b>	4,048	49.5	16.1	25.9	5.3	3.1

**Table 16.96: How many people in your neighbourhood would you say that you trust (Q27) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How many people do you trust in your neighbourhood? (%)				
		Most	Many	A few	None	Don't Know
Most deprived	695	38.3	14.5	35.1	9.4	2.7
2	737	37.2	12.8	39.6	7.3	3.1
3	910	48.4	15.8	26.2	5.6	4.1
4	751	53.0	20.6	19.6	3.5	3.3
Least deprived	955	65.3	16.6	13.5	2.1	2.4

### 16.15 Do neighbours look out for each other

**Table 16.97: Would you say this neighbourhood is a place where neighbours look out for each other (Q29) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Do neighbours look out for each other in your neighbourhood? (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't know
Males	1,955	74.0	19.1	6.9
Females	2,099	73.6	19.4	7.0
All	4,054	73.8	19.3	6.9

**Table 16.98: Would you say this neighbourhood is a place where neighbours look out for each other (Q29) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Do neighbours look out for each other in your neighbourhood? (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't know
16-24	685	64.8	26.3	8.9
25-34	665	73.4	17.4	9.2
35-44	711	75.7	17.9	6.5
45-54	659	77.2	17.0	5.8
55-64	539	73.1	21.0	5.9
65-74	423	76.6	17.3	6.1
75+	367	79.3	16.3	4.4

**Table 16.99: Would you say this neighbourhood is a place where neighbours look out for each other (Q29) by area committee area and locality**

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Do neighbours look out for each other in your neighbourhood? (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't know
North Carr	423	70.0	24.6	5.4
Northern	498	74.3	18.9	6.8
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>6.2</b>
East	607	79.2	15.8	4.9
Park	680	77.5	15.1	7.4
Riverside (East)	214	74.3	19.2	6.5
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,501</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>
Riverside (West)	550	65.3	26.2	8.5
West	520	79.4	14.4	6.2
Wyke	562	68.7	22.2	9.1
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,632</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>8.0</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,054</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>6.9</b>

**Table 16.100: Would you say this neighbourhood is a place where neighbours look out for each other (Q29) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Do neighbours look out for each other in your neighbourhood? (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't know
Most deprived	695	65.3	26.8	7.9
2	739	70.6	22.7	6.6
3	911	71.5	19.9	8.7
4	753	76.8	17.4	5.8
Least deprived	956	82.2	12.1	5.6

## 16.16 Proximity of family and friends

**Table 16.101: Thinking of your relatives and friends that you feel close to, how many live within a 15-20 minute walk or a 5-10 minute drive (Q36) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	How many close relatives & friends live within 15-20mins walk/5-10mins drive? (%)			
		None	1 or 2	3 or 4	5 or more
Males	1,951	18.4	23.7	19.0	38.9
Females	2,097	15.9	28.3	20.0	35.8
All	4,048	17.1	26.1	19.5	37.3

**Table 16.102: Thinking of your relatives and friends that you feel close to, how many live within a 15-20 minute walk or a 5-10 minute drive (Q36) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How many close relatives & friends live within 15-20mins walk/5-10mins drive? (%)			
		None	1 or 2	3 or 4	5 or more
16-24	685	13.1	20.9	20.1	45.8
25-34	664	14.9	24.1	18.7	42.3
35-44	710	21.1	25.8	17.5	35.6
45-54	657	14.9	27.1	19.8	38.2
55-64	539	18.4	26.5	21.2	34.0
65-74	423	20.1	27.4	18.4	34.0
75+	365	19.5	36.2	22.5	21.9

**Table 16.103: Thinking of your relatives and friends that you feel close to, how many live within a 15-20 minute walk or a 5-10 minute drive (Q36) by area committee area and locality**

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	How many close relatives & friends live within 15-20mins walk/5-10mins drive? (%)			
		None	1 or 2	3 or 4	5 or more
North Carr	423	21.5	26.7	19.6	32.2
Northern	496	14.3	24.2	23.6	37.9
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>35.3</b>
East	605	17.9	27.4	19.8	34.9
Park	681	15.3	23.9	19.4	41.4
Riverside E	214	19.6	20.6	24.3	35.5
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>37.9</b>
Riverside W	550	18.5	28.5	17.3	35.6
West	518	15.6	29.0	18.0	37.5
Wyke	561	16.8	25.3	17.5	40.5
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,629</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>37.9</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,048</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>37.3</b>

**Table 16.104: Thinking of your relatives and friends that you feel close to, how many live within a 15-20 minute walk or a 5-10 minute drive (Q36) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How many close relatives & friends live within 15-20mins walk/5-10mins drive? (%)			
		None	1 or 2	3 or 4	5 or more
Most deprived	694	17.3	26.7	18.7	37.3
2	740	17.7	25.5	20.0	36.8
3	910	17.0	26.9	17.8	38.2
4	751	18.1	24.2	20.2	37.4
Least deprived	953	15.8	26.7	20.8	36.7

### 16.17 How often do you speak to family members

**Table 16.105: Not counting the people you live with, how often do you speak to family members (Q32) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to family members? (%) <sup>33</sup>			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
Males	1,950	51.4	37.2	7.3	4.1
Females	2,099	68.0	25.8	4.2	2.0
All	4,049	60.0	31.3	5.7	3.0

**Table 16.106: Not counting the people you live with, how often do you speak to family members (Q32) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to family members? (%)			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
16-24	684	57.5	32.9	7.5	2.2
25-34	665	62.9	30.1	5.0	2.1
35-44	710	56.3	33.1	6.8	3.8
45-54	658	58.7	30.5	7.1	3.6
55-64	539	59.2	33.0	4.1	3.7
65-74	422	66.4	25.8	4.5	3.3
75+	366	62.6	32.2	3.0	2.2

<sup>33</sup> Most days=daily or 4-6 days per week; Weekly=1-4 days per week; Monthly=1-2 times per month or bi-monthly; Rarely=1-2 times per year or less

**Table 16.107: Not counting the people you live with, how often do you speak to family members (Q32) by area committee area and locality**

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to family members? (%)			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
North Carr	422	64.9	26.3	4.5	4.3
Northern	498	62.7	29.9	5.6	1.8
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>
East	607	66.2	25.7	5.4	2.6
Park	679	63.3	29.3	4.9	2.5
Riverside (East)	214	57.0	38.3	2.3	2.3
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Riverside (West)	551	55.5	34.5	6.7	3.3
West	519	59.9	32.4	4.6	3.1
Wyke	559	48.7	37.9	9.3	4.1
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,629</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,049</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>

**Table 16.108: Not counting the people you live with, how often do you speak to family members (Q32) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to family members? (%)			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
Most deprived	694	63.0	27.2	5.9	3.9
2	738	59.9	30.9	5.8	3.4
3	911	59.9	30.7	6.1	3.2
4	751	56.6	34.9	5.7	2.8
Least deprived	955	60.6	32.3	5.0	2.1

### 16.18 How often do you speak to friends

**Table 16.109: How often do you speak to friends (Q33) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to friends? (%) <sup>34</sup>			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
Males	1,954	58.2	33.6	5.7	2.5
Females	2,097	59.0	32.6	5.6	2.8
All	4,051	58.6	33.1	5.7	2.7

<sup>34</sup> Most days=daily or 4-6 days per week; Weekly=1-4 days per week; Monthly=1-2 times per month or bi-monthly; Rarely=1-2 times per year or less



**Table 16.110: How often do you speak to friends (Q33) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to friends? (%)			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
16-24	684	79.7	18.0	1.8	0.6
25-34	665	65.4	29.2	4.5	0.9
35-44	711	56.8	35.6	5.3	2.3
45-54	658	55.2	36.8	5.3	2.7
55-64	538	45.2	40.9	9.7	4.3
65-74	423	51.3	35.7	8.0	5.0
75+	367	44.7	42.2	7.6	5.4

**Table 16.111: How often do you speak to friends (Q33) by area committee area and locality**

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to friends? (%)			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
North Carr	423	55.6	35.0	7.1	2.4
Northern	497	58.1	32.2	6.4	3.2
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>
East	607	54.0	37.2	6.1	2.6
Park	679	61.3	30.5	5.6	2.7
Riverside (East)	214	56.5	34.6	5.6	3.3
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Riverside (West)	551	62.8	29.8	5.3	2.2
West	520	59.8	33.3	4.6	2.3
Wyke	560	58.6	33.6	4.8	3.0
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,631</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,051</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>

**Table 16.112: How often do you speak to friends (Q33) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to friends? (%)			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
Most deprived	694	62.2	27.5	6.6	3.6
2	738	58.9	32.9	5.0	3.1
3	912	58.6	32.6	5.6	3.3
4	752	56.9	36.0	5.3	1.7
Least deprived	955	57.1	35.4	5.8	1.8

## 16.19 How often do you speak to neighbours?

**Table 16.113: How often do you speak to neighbours (Q34) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to neighbours? (%) <sup>35</sup>			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
Males	1,947	40.7	42.1	11.5	5.8
Females	2,094	43.3	40.3	9.6	6.8
All	4,041	42.0	41.1	10.5	6.3

**Table 16.114: How often do you speak to neighbours (Q34) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to neighbours? (%)			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
16-24	682	31.1	37.5	16.1	15.2
25-34	661	34.2	47.7	11.2	7.0
35-44	710	40.7	44.9	9.7	4.6
45-54	657	39.4	47.0	10.0	3.5
55-64	537	45.1	40.2	11.5	3.2
65-74	423	62.9	28.8	5.0	3.3
75+	366	55.2	33.6	6.0	5.2

**Table 16.115: How often do you speak to neighbours (Q34) by area committee area and locality**

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to neighbours? (%)			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
North Carr	422	39.8	41.7	10.9	7.6
Northern	498	45.0	39.2	10.8	5.0
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>6.2</b>
East	605	47.1	41.0	8.8	3.1
Park	676	41.6	44.2	8.6	5.6
Riverside (East)	214	35.0	48.6	11.2	5.1
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,495</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Riverside (West)	549	45.2	33.5	12.2	9.1
West	519	46.1	40.8	8.5	4.6
Wyke	558	31.9	43.7	14.2	10.2
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,626</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>8.1</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,041</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>

<sup>35</sup> Most days=daily or 4-6 days per week; Weekly=1-4 days per week; Monthly=1-2 times per month or bi-monthly; Rarely=1-2 times per year or less

**Table 16.116: How often do you speak to neighbours (Q34) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How often do you speak to neighbours? (%)			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
Most deprived	694	48.0	34.1	9.5	8.4
2	736	42.0	37.6	12.4	8.0
3	908	42.2	39.5	10.7	7.6
4	749	37.8	44.2	11.9	6.1
Least deprived	954	40.9	48.0	8.6	2.5

## 16.20 How often do you communicate via computer / telephone?

**Table 16.117: How often do you communicate via computer/ telephone (Q35) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	How often do you communicate via computer/telephone? (%) <sup>36</sup>			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
Males	1,954	54.0	17.3	3.7	25.0
Females	2,098	60.1	14.0	2.5	23.4
All	4,052	57.2	15.6	3.1	24.2

**Table 16.118: How often do you communicate via computer/telephone (Q35) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How often do you communicate via computer/telephone? (%)			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
16-24	685	85.1	10.5	1.6	2.8
25-34	665	79.1	12.5	1.5	6.9
35-44	711	65.5	18.7	4.8	11.0
45-54	658	57.0	19.8	4.6	18.7
55-64	539	36.4	23.7	3.9	36.0
65-74	422	25.1	15.4	2.4	57.1
75+	367	17.2	5.4	2.2	75.2

<sup>36</sup> Most days=daily or 4-6 days per week; Weekly=1-4 days per week; Monthly=1-2 times per month or bi-monthly; Rarely=1-2 times per year or less

**Table 16.119: How often do you communicate via computer/telephone (Q35) by area committee area and locality**

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	How often do you communicate via computer/telephone? (%)			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
North Carr	422	59.7	14.0	3.3	23.0
Northern	498	57.0	16.5	2.8	23.7
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>23.4</b>
East	607	54.2	15.0	2.0	28.8
Park	680	59.1	14.7	2.2	24.0
Riverside (East)	214	61.2	11.2	3.7	23.8
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,501</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>25.9</b>
Riverside (West)	551	57.4	11.8	4.5	26.3
West	520	55.0	18.1	2.5	24.4
Wyke	560	56.4	20.9	4.1	18.6
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,631</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>23.1</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,052</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>24.2</b>

**Table 16.120: How often do you communicate via computer/telephone (Q35) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How often do you communicate via computer/telephone? (%)			
		Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely
Most deprived	695	58.0	10.5	2.2	29.4
2	739	58.2	13.8	2.6	25.4
3	912	55.9	16.6	3.6	23.9
4	751	57.3	17.6	3.5	21.7
Least deprived	955	56.9	18.2	3.2	21.7

### 16.21 Ill In Bed

**Table 16.121: If you were ill in bed and need help at home, could you ask anyone for help (including those who live with you) (Q37) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	If ill in bed, could you ask anyone for help? (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't know/depends
Males	1,947	94.5	4.4	1.1
Females	2,097	93.5	5.7	0.9
All	1,947	94.5	4.4	1.1

**Table 16.122: If you were ill in bed and need help at home, could you ask anyone for help (including those who live with you) (Q37) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	If ill in bed, could you ask anyone for help? (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't know/depends
16-24	682	96.3	3.1	0.6
25-34	664	93.8	5.3	0.9
35-44	710	94.4	4.6	1.0
45-54	657	94.4	4.7	0.9
55-64	538	93.1	5.4	1.5
65-74	423	92.9	6.4	0.7
75+	365	90.7	7.9	1.4

**Table 16.123: If you were ill in bed and need help at home, could you ask anyone for help (including those who live with you) (Q37) by area committee area and locality**

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	If ill in bed, could you ask anyone for help? (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't know/depends
North Carr	422	95.0	4.0	0.9
Northern	496	95.2	4.4	0.4
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>
East	603	94.5	4.0	1.5
Park	681	93.0	6.3	0.7
Riverside E	214	95.8	4.2	0.0
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,498</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Riverside W	549	90.5	8.0	1.5
West	518	96.9	2.5	0.6
Wyke	561	92.7	5.9	1.4
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,628</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,044</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>

**Table 16.124: If you were ill in bed and need help at home, could you ask anyone for help (including those who live with you) (Q37) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	If ill in bed, could you ask anyone for help? (%)		
		Yes	No	Don't know/depends
Most deprived	694	91.2	7.9	0.9
2	737	91.7	6.2	2.0
3	910	93.2	6.4	0.4
4	751	96.9	2.0	1.1
Least deprived	952	96.1	3.3	0.6

**Table 16.125: If you were ill in bed and need help at home, who would you ask for help (including those who live with you) (Q38) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	Who you would ask for help if ill (%)							
		Partner	Other household member	Relative	Friend	Neighbour	Community or voluntary organisation	Other	Prefer not to ask anyone
Males	1,790	70.3	46.4	81.5	77.2	56.1	16.4	7.7	32.5
Females	1,894	63.4	44.1	86.8	80.5	56.2	15.4	7.2	28.6
All	3,684	66.8	45.2	84.2	78.9	56.2	15.9	7.4	30.5

**Table 16.126: If you were ill in bed and need help at home, who would you ask for help (including those who live with you) (Q38) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Who you would ask for help if ill (%)							
		Partner	Other household member	Relative	Friend	Neighbour	Community or voluntary organisation	Other	Prefer not to ask anyone
16-24	632	46.4	72.0	82.8	85.9	42.2	9.8	7.1	26.3
25-34	607	75.9	38.4	81.5	86.3	46.1	11.5	7.7	29.2
35-44	648	77.2	54.6	82.9	80.4	56.2	11.1	6.2	29.6
45-54	607	75.6	57.7	84.3	76.6	59.1	15.5	8.6	34.9
55-64	486	72.0	31.1	84.2	75.9	65.0	21.6	8.2	33.5
65-74	381	65.9	21.8	90.8	72.4	69.0	20.2	6.3	32.8
75+	319	44.5	11.9	87.1	64.6	68.3	32.3	7.8	27.3

**Table 16.127: If you were ill in bed and need help at home, who would you ask for help (including those who live with you) (Q38) by area committee and locality**

Area committee area / locality	Number of respondents	Who you would ask for help if ill (%)							
		Partner	Other household member	Relative	Friend	Neighbour	Community or voluntary organisation	Other	Prefer not to ask anyone
North Carr	386	67.9	50.8	83.9	75.4	58.0	17.4	10.9	22.8
Northern	459	68.0	52.3	85.8	81.7	56.4	19.4	9.6	30.5
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>27.0</b>
East	550	66.4	37.1	89.8	76.5	60.4	18.0	5.5	30.5
Park	612	69.9	45.4	88.9	78.6	58.7	13.2	7.8	33.7
Riverside E.	202	67.3	35.1	85.1	79.7	52.5	12.9	4.5	38.6
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,364</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>33.1</b>
Riverside W.	481	60.3	44.5	80.9	77.5	53.2	16.2	7.3	33.5
West	486	70.2	41.2	87.4	79.2	60.9	12.3	3.9	26.7
Wyke	508	64.2	51.8	71.1	82.3	46.7	16.5	9.1	30.1
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,475</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>30.1</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>3684</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>30.5</b>

**Table 16.128: If you were ill in bed and need help at home, who would you ask for help (including those who live with you) (Q38) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	Who you would ask for help if ill (%)							
		Partner	Other household member	Relative	Friend	Neighbour	Community or voluntary organisation	Other	Prefer not to ask anyone
Most deprived	608	60.4	48.2	84.2	76.8	55.1	16.8	5.6	28.6
2	659	62.4	46.1	84.2	78.3	54.6	14.4	7.9	30.2
3	829	64.5	46.8	83.4	76.7	55.1	17.6	7.7	31.2
4	705	68.4	41.4	80.9	81.7	55.5	14.2	6.7	30.8
Least deprived	883	75.3	44.1	87.8	80.4	59.6	16.0	8.6	31.1

## 16.22 Support in a serious crisis

**Table 16.129: In general, if you had a serious crisis, how many people, if any, do you feel you could turn to for comfort and support (Q39) by gender**

Gender	Number of respondents	How many people could you turn to in a crisis? (%)				
		None	1-3	4-6	7-10	>10
Males	1,946	1.7	14.6	29.9	21.9	31.9
Females	2,096	1.1	18.7	27.3	23.3	29.6
All	4,042	1.4	16.7	28.6	22.6	30.7

**Table 16.130: In general, if you had a serious crisis, how many people, if any, do you feel you could turn to for comfort and support (Q39) by age**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	How many people could you turn to in a crisis? (%)				
		None	1-3	4-6	7-10	>10
16-24	685	0.6	11.2	25.7	26.1	36.4
25-34	663	1.2	16.4	26.1	24.1	32.1
35-44	711	1.1	13.4	30.4	24.5	30.7
45-54	655	1.4	14.5	26.9	24.1	33.1
55-64	536	2.2	21.1	27.6	22.0	27.1
65-74	422	1.9	18.0	34.8	17.3	28.0
75+	365	2.2	30.4	31.8	14.2	21.4

**Table 16.131: In general, if you had a serious crisis, how many people, if any, do you feel you could turn to for comfort and support (Q39) by area committee area and locality**

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	How many people could you turn to in a crisis? (%)				
		None	1-3	4-6	7-10	>10
North Carr	423	1.7	18.4	26.2	25.1	28.6
Northern	495	1.0	12.5	29.7	22.8	33.9
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>31.5</b>
East	604	1.7	17.2	26.3	22.7	32.1
Park	679	1.5	14.9	24.7	25.3	33.6
Riverside E	214	0.5	15.0	36.4	20.6	27.6
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,497</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>32.1</b>
Riverside W	550	1.8	23.1	28.9	16.0	30.2
West	517	1.2	16.6	30.9	23.8	27.5
Wyke	560	1.4	15.4	30.7	23.6	28.9
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,627</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>28.9</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,042</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>30.7</b>



**Table 16.132 In general, if you had a serious crisis, how many people, if any, do you feel you could turn to for comfort and support (Q39) by deprivation quintile (Hull)**

Deprivation quintile	Number of respondents	How many people could you turn to in a crisis? (%)				
		None	1-3	4-6	7-10	>10
Most	693	2.0	20.9	29.0	19.2	28.9
2	739	2.3	20.4	26.9	19.4	31.0
3	911	1.5	16.7	26.5	24.3	31.1
4	747	0.7	13.7	30.1	24.5	31.1
Least	952	0.7	13.2	30.3	24.7	31.1

## 17 Tables: Ethnicity

### 17.1 Ethnic group

**Table 17.1: Ethnic group (Q40)**

Ethnic group	Number	Proportion
White: British	3,795	93.5%
White: Irish	16	0.4%
White: Other	91	2.2%
Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	5	0.1%
Mixed: White and Black African	3	0.1%
Mixed: White and Asian	9	0.2%
Mixed: Other	11	0.3%
Asian or Asian British: Indian	21	0.5%
Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi	13	0.3%
Asian or Asian British: Pakistani	11	0.3%
Asian or Asian British: Other	13	0.3%
Black or Black British: Caribbean	0	0.0%
Black or Black British: African	26	0.6%
Black or Black British: Other	3	0.1%
Chinese or other: Chinese	9	0.2%
Chinese or other: Other	7	0.2%
Don't know / Did not respond	24	0.6%

### 17.2 Broad ethnic group

**Table 17.2: Ethnic group (broad categories) by gender (derived from Q40)**

Gender	Number of respondents	Broad ethnic category (%)					
		White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese / Other	Don't know
Males	1,956	95.2	0.9	2.0	0.7	0.4	0.8
Females	2,101	97.1	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.4
All	4,057	96.2	0.7	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.6

**Table 17.3: Ethnic group (broad categories) by age (derived from Q40)**

Age (years)	Number of respondents	Broad ethnic category (%)					
		White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese / Other	Don't know
16-24	686	94.5	1.2	2.6	0.3	0.6	0.9
25-34	665	90.8	1.1	3.6	2.7	1.4	0.5
35-44	712	96.3	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.4
45-54	659	97.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.6
55-64	539	98.5	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4
65-74	423	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
75+	368	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8

**Table 17.4: Ethnic group (broad categories) by area committee area and locality (derived from Q40)**

Area committee area/locality	Number of respondents	Broad ethnic category (%)					
		White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese / Other	Don't know
North Carr	423	99.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.2
Northern	498	95.6	1.6	1.2	0.2	1.0	0.4
<b>North Locality</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>
East	607	99.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Park	681	99.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3
Riverside E	214	96.3	0.5	1.9	0.9	0.5	0.0
<b>East Locality</b>	<b>1,502</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Riverside W	552	92.6	1.8	3.1	1.8	0.2	0.5
West	520	98.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.8
Wyke	562	89.5	1.4	5.0	1.8	1.2	1.1
<b>West Locality</b>	<b>1,634</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Hull</b>	<b>4,057</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>

**Table 17.5: Ethnic group (broad categories) by deprivation quintile (Hull) (derived from Q40)**

Deprivation Quintile	Number of respondents	Broad ethnic category (%)					
		White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese / Other	Don't know
Most deprived	696	95.4	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.3	0.4
2	740	95.9	0.4	1.5	1.1	0.4	0.7
3	912	95.6	0.5	2.2	0.8	0.5	0.3
4	753	95.8	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.8
Least deprived	956	97.8	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.7

## 18 Further Information

For further information on this survey and other surveys, and more information about Hull and health inequalities, as well as other publications and documents produced by the Public Health Intelligence team at Hull City Council (who were at Hull Teaching Primary Care Trust / NHS Hull at the time of this research) are available at [www.hulljsna.com](http://www.hulljsna.com).

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## 20 Appendix A: Quota

**Table 20.1: Survey Quota**

Area Committee	Males								
	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
North Carr (Bransholme)	7	22	26	28	20	18	12	6	140
North Carr (King's Park)	2	7	13	16	12	9	3	2	64
Northern	9	45	45	46	40	32	23	16	256
East	11	34	44	51	50	44	28	26	288
Park	14	45	55	64	59	45	28	21	330
Riverside (East)	2	10	20	21	18	15	8	5	99
Riverside (West)	9	42	72	62	49	37	23	15	310
West	10	29	43	52	48	37	28	24	271
Wyke	6	43	63	55	40	31	16	13	267
Total	71	277	381	395	336	267	169	128	2,024
Area Committee	Females								
	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
North Carr (Bransholme)	7	23	25	26	20	19	14	10	143
North Carr (King's Park)	2	8	14	14	11	8	4	3	64
Northern	10	50	40	42	38	31	25	23	259
East	9	34	41	49	48	43	32	41	298
Park	12	43	54	59	56	43	30	35	332
Riverside (East)	3	11	19	17	15	13	8	9	94
Riverside (West)	9	40	51	43	39	28	21	24	254
West	9	29	43	49	46	38	32	37	283
Wyke	6	48	51	41	33	27	17	23	247
Total	67	286	339	339	308	251	182	205	1,976

**Table 20.2: Final Survey Response (Filtered For Use in Report)**

Area Committee	Males									
	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Not Given	Total
North Carr (Bransholme)	6	25	17	22	21	18	14	5	0	128
North Carr (King's Park)	4	7	12	18	12	13	4	2	0	72
Northern	9	37	30	38	44	32	28	16	1	235
East	8	26	38	54	41	47	35	27	0	276
Park	15	44	53	59	63	44	32	23	0	333
Riverside (East)	2	11	23	21	17	12	10	5	0	101
Riverside (West)	9	35	49	53	57	30	31	17	1	282
West	10	20	22	38	46	32	32	31	1	232
Wyke	8	58	70	59	38	31	17	16	0	297
Total	71	263	314	362	339	259	203	142	3	1,956
Area Committee	Females									
	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Not Given	Total
North Carr (Bransholme)	7	27	23	32	23	23	13	13	0	161
North Carr (King's Park)	1	6	17	11	12	5	5	5	0	62
Northern	12	42	43	40	40	34	28	24	0	263
East	12	36	46	49	50	51	41	45	1	331
Park	10	45	57	62	57	45	34	37	1	348
Riverside (East)	0	12	22	18	16	15	13	17	0	113
Riverside (West)	7	41	51	46	41	35	23	26	0	270
West	8	30	42	48	45	39	40	36	0	288
Wyke	5	51	50	44	36	33	23	23	0	265
Total	62	290	351	350	320	280	220	226	2	2,101

**Table 20.3: Quota v Final Response Differences**

Area Committee	Males									
	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Not Given	Total
North Carr (Bransholme)	-1	3	-9	-6	1	0	2	-1	0	-12
North Carr (King's Park)	2	0	-1	2	0	4	1	0	0	8
Northern	0	-8	-15	-8	4	0	5	0	1	-21
East	-3	-8	-6	3	-9	3	7	1	0	-12
Park	1	-1	-2	-5	4	-1	4	2	0	3
Riverside (East)	0	1	3	0	-1	-3	2	0	0	2
Riverside (West)	0	-7	-23	-9	8	-7	8	2	1	-28
West	0	-9	-21	-14	-2	-5	4	7	1	-39
Wyke	2	15	7	4	-2	0	1	3	0	30
Total	0	-14	-67	-33	3	-8	34	14	3	-68
Area Committee	Females									
	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Not Given	Total
North Carr (Bransholme)	0	4	-2	6	3	4	-1	3	0	18
North Carr (King's Park)	-1	-2	3	-3	1	-3	1	2	0	-2
Northern	2	-8	3	-2	2	3	3	1	0	4
East	3	2	5	0	2	8	9	4	1	33
Park	-2	2	3	3	1	2	4	2	1	16
Riverside (East)	-3	1	3	1	1	2	5	8	0	19
Riverside (West)	-2	1	0	3	2	7	2	2	0	16
West	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	8	-1	0	5
Wyke	-1	3	-1	3	3	6	6	0	0	18
Total	-5	4	12	11	12	29	38	21	2	125

## 21 Appendix B: Social Capital Survey 2009 Questionnaire

<b>Interviewer initials</b>  <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<b>Date of interview</b> Day <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> / Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> / Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<b>Reference</b>  <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
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Good morning/afternoon my name is .....from Information by Design and we are carrying out a survey on behalf of the NHS Hull. All your answers will be treated with the strictest confidence.

<b>1. Are you male or female?</b> (Please mark only one box)	Male <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Female <input type="checkbox"/> 2
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<b>2. How old are you?</b> (Please write number in years in box)	<input type="text"/> years
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<b>3. What is the postcode of your home?</b>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
(Please write it in the boxes)		

<b>4. Now I would like to ask you some initial questions about your local area</b> (By area I mean within a 15 – 20 minute walk or a 5 – 10 minute drive from your home)			
a How many years have you lived in this area?	<input type="text"/>	years	
b How many years have you lived in this property?	<input type="text"/>	years	
c Would you say this is an area you enjoy living in?	No <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> 3

<b>5. Please say whether you are satisfied or dissatisfied with these aspects of the local community.</b> (Please mark one box for each line)					
<b>Show card A</b>					
	Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
a <b>Open space:</b> trees, grass, parks, play areas	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
b <b>Street appearance:</b> pavements, front gardens, walls, fences, litter	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
c <b>Traffic:</b> noise, pollution, safety	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
d <b>Parking</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
e <b>Anti-social behaviour and crime</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5



Now I am going to ask a number of questions about your health.

**6. Overall, how would you rate your usual health: excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?**  
(Please mark only one box)

Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Very good <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Good <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Fair <input type="checkbox"/> 4	Poor <input type="checkbox"/> 5	Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> 6 (DNRO)
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**7. Do you suffer from any long standing illness, health problem or disability which limits your daily activities?**

(Please mark only one box)

Yes ☐  
1

No ☐  
2

*With these next questions it is important, if the respondent states that one category does not describe the full situation, they choose the one which is nearest to their current state.*

*Please ask each question in order to confirm the current state of health even if answered "no" to Question 7.*

8a

**Which of these describes your usual state Mobility** (Mark one box only)

I have no problems with walking about	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
I have some problems with walking about	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2
I can't walk about	<input type="checkbox"/> 3

8b

**Which of these describes your usual state Self Care** (Mark one box only)

I have no problems with self care	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
I have some problems with washing or dressing myself	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2
I am unable to wash or dress myself	<input type="checkbox"/> 3

8c

**Which of these describes your usual state Usual activities** (Mark one box only)  
(i.e. work, study, housework, family or leisure activities)

I have no problems with performing my usual activities	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
I have some problems with performing my usual activities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2
I am unable to perform my usual activities	<input type="checkbox"/> 3

8d

**Which of these describes your usual state Pain/Discomfort** (Mark one box only)

I have no pain or discomfort	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
I have some pain or discomfort	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2
I have extreme pain or discomfort	<input type="checkbox"/> 3

8e

**Which of these describes your usual state Anxiety/Depression** (Mark one box only)

- I am not anxious or depressed ☐ 1
- I am moderately anxious or depressed ☐ 2
- I am extremely anxious or depressed ☐ 3

**9. To help people say how good or bad a health state is, we have drawn a scale on which the best state you can imagine is 100 and the worst state you can imagine is marked 0. Please say how good or bad your health is today on this scale in your opinion.**

Indicated number

--	--	--

(Please write the number in the boxes)

**10. These questions are about how you feel and how things have been with you during the past four weeks. For each question, please indicate the one answer that comes closest to the way you have been feeling.**

(Please mark one box for each line)

**Show card B**

	All of the time	Most of the time	Some of the time	A little of the time	None of the time
a Have you been nervous?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
b Have you felt so down in the dumps that nothing could cheer you up?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
c Have you felt calm and peaceful?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
d Have you felt downhearted and low?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
e Have you been happy?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5

**11. Which of these sentences best describes the amount of stress or pressure you experienced in the past 12 months?**

(Please mark one box only)

**Show card C**

- I have been completely free of stress or pressure ☐ 1
- I have experienced a small amount of stress or pressure ☐ 2
- I have experienced a moderate amount of stress or pressure ☐ 3
- I have experienced a large amount of stress or pressure ☐ 4
- Don't know ☐ 5

**Next are a few questions about your lifestyle.**

**12. Which statement do you think best describes your smoking behaviour?**

(Read out all responses and please mark one box only)

- I have never smoked ☐ 1
- I used to smoke ☐ 2
- I now smoke occasionally ☐ 3
- I now smoke daily ☐ 4

If smokes 'occasionally' or 'daily', continue with question 13. Otherwise go to question 14.

**13. CURRENT SMOKERS: In a day, how many cigarettes or ounces of tobacco do you usually smoke?** *(Please write in how many in each box; enter zero if none)*

Cigarettes

in a day

**AND**

Ounces of tobacco

in a day

**14. In general, how many portions of fruit or vegetables do you eat each day (excluding potatoes)?** *(One portion is one medium sized piece of fruit, 2-3 plums, a handful of grapes, three heaped tablespoons of vegetables, or half a larger fruit or vegetable such as a pepper or grapefruit, a glass of pure fruit juice counts as one portion regardless of amount per day)*

Number of portions

*(Please write the number in the box, enter 0 if none)*

**15. How often do you drink alcohol?** *(Please mark one box only)*

Everyday

☐ 1

1 – 3 days a month

☐ 4

4 – 6 days a week

☐ 2

Less than once a month

☐ 5

1 – 3 days a week

☐ 3

Never

☐ 6

*If 'never' drinks alcohol, go to question 18. Otherwise continue with question 16.*

**16. When you drink alcohol, is it usually in pubs or restaurants, at home or elsewhere?** *(Please mark one box for each line)*

	Almost always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
a Pubs, clubs, restaurants, etc	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
b At home or homes of family/friends	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
c Elsewhere	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5

**17. How much alcohol did you drink in the last 7 days?** *(enter number; zero if none)*

	Pints (586ml) or large bottle/cans (500ml)	Standard can (440ml)	Small cans/bottles (330ml)
Ordinary beer, lager or cider <i>(e.g. Riding Bitter, Heineken Lager)</i>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Strong beer, lager or cider <i>(e.g. Stella Artois, Tenants Extra)</i>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Wine	Pub measure glass <input type="text"/>	Large glass <input type="text"/>	Bottles <input type="text"/>
Whisky, gin, sherry, etc	Pub measure glass <input type="text"/>	Home glass <input type="text"/>	
Alcopops <i>(e.g. Bacardi Breezers, Vodka Ice)</i>	Standard bottles <input type="text"/>		
None in last week (tick box)	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**18. How many units of alcohol do you think you/a man/a women can safely drink in one week without damaging your health? And what about in one day?** (Please write in the number of units in both boxes. If person never drinks, please ask as 'a man'/'a women'.)

I can safely drink about  units of alcohol in one WEEK

**Enter 999 if don't know**

I can safely drink about  units of alcohol in one DAY

**19. In a usual week, how many times do you do:**

(Read out including examples, please write the number in the box, enter 0 if none/never)

Number of times  
per week

**...Vigorous Exercise lasting at least 30 minutes**

(e.g. running, jogging, squash, swimming lengths, aerobics, fast cycling, football)

**...Moderate Exercise lasting at least 30 minutes**

(e.g. fast walking, dancing, gentle swimming, golf, heavy housework, heavy gardening/digging)

**...Light Exercise lasting at least 30 minutes**

(e.g. walking at average pace, table tennis, light housework, light gardening/weeding)

**20. How tall are you?** (Please answer in feet and inches to the nearest inch or in metres to the nearest centimetre)

feet and  inches **OR**  •  metres

**21. How much do you weigh?** (Please answer in stones and pounds to the nearest pound or in kilograms to the nearest 0.1kg)

stones and  pounds **OR**  •  kilograms

**22. In general, how big an impact do you think the following would have on someone's health?** (Read out each statement, and please mark only one box per line)

**Show card D**

	Very big effect	Fairly big effect	Fairly small effect	Very small effect	No effect
Giving up smoking	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Eating a healthier diet	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Reducing alcohol levels	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Doing more exercise	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Achieving and maintaining a healthy weight	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Reducing stress levels	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5

Now I'd like to ask you a few questions about the local area in which you live. This is as before, the area within a 15 – 20 minute walk or a 5 – 10 minute drive from your home.

**23. How safe do you feel...**

(Please mark one box for each line)

**Show card E**

	Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Never goes out
a ...when you are alone in your home at night?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
b ...walking alone in this area during daytime?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
c ...walking alone in this area after dark?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5

**24. Thinking of the same local area**

(Please mark one box for each line)

a Would you say that you are well informed about things which affect your area?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1	No <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> 3
b Do you feel you can influence decisions that affect your area?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1	No <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> 3

**25. Have you been involved in any local organisation over the past 3 years?**

(Please mark only one box)

If yes, please say what organisation(s) (Please write in box)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1	No <input type="checkbox"/> 2
--	--------------------------------	-------------------------------

The emphasis in this next question is taking action about a local issue. For example, 'contacted a local councillor or MP' would include writing to an MP about a local issue such as plans to close the accident and emergency unit of the local hospital, but excludes writing to an MP about a national issue.

**26. In the past 3 years have you taken any of the following actions in an attempt to solve a local problem? (Please mark one box for each line)**

	Yes	No
a Written to a local newspaper	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
b Contacted the appropriate organisation to deal with the problem, e.g. the council	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
c Contacted a local councillor or MP	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
d Attended a protest meeting or joined an action group	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
e Thought about it, but did not do anything about it	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
f Other action	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
g There was no local problem that required a solution	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2

**27. Would you say that you trust....**

- Most of the people in your neighbourhood ☐ 1
- Many of the people in your neighbourhood ☐ 2
- A few of the people in your neighbourhood ☐ 3
- You do not trust people in your neighbourhood ☐ 4
- Don't know (do not read out) ☐ 5 (Please mark one box only)

**28. How much trust would you say you have in the following groups and organisations?**  
(Please mark one box for each line)

<b>Show card F</b>		A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know
a	Local police	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
b	Local health services	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
c	Local schools	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
d	Local council	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
e	Neighbours	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
f	Friends	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
g	Family	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5

**29. Would you say this neighbourhood is a place where neighbours look out for each other?**

(Please mark one box only) Yes ☐ 1 No ☐ 2 Don't know ☐ 3

**30. Taking everything into account to what extent are you satisfied or dissatisfied with your neighbourhood as a place to live? (Please mark one box only)**

**Show card A**

Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5

**31. Is it possible to live healthily in your area? For example, access to fresh fruit and vegetables, gyms or exercise classes, and other beneficial influences on health. Do you agree or disagree that you can live healthily in your area? (Please mark one box only)**

Strongly agree (can live healthily)	Agree slightly	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree slightly	Strongly disagree (cannot live healthily)
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5

The next three questions are about how often you see or speak on the telephone or mobile to your relatives and friends, and separate question about communication through texting and using the internet.

*These questions are about relatives or friends living outside the respondent's household. Interviewers may need to probe to ensure that respondents are not counting the same people twice; someone may be a friend and a neighbour but should only be coded once.*

**32. Not counting the people you live with, how often do you speak to family members?**

*(Please mark one box only – use show card G if difficulties)*

- |                      |                          |   |                                  |                          |   |
|----------------------|--------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Everyday             | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 | Once or twice a month            | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 |
| 5 or 6 days a week   | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 | Once every couple of months      | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 |
| 3 or 4 days a week   | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 | Once or twice a year             | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 |
| Once or twice a week | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 | Not at all in the last 12 months | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 |

**33. Not counting the people you live with, how often do you speak to friends who are not family or neighbours?**

*(Please mark one box only – use show card G if difficulties)*

- |                      |                          |   |                                  |                          |   |
|----------------------|--------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Everyday             | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 | Once or twice a month            | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 |
| 5 or 6 days a week   | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 | Once every couple of months      | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 |
| 3 or 4 days a week   | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 | Once or twice a year             | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 |
| Once or twice a week | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 | Not at all in the last 12 months | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 |

**34. How often do you speak to neighbours who are not family members or friends?**

*(Please mark one box only – use show card G if difficulties)*

- |                      |                          |   |                                  |                          |   |
|----------------------|--------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Everyday             | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 | Once or twice a month            | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 |
| 5 or 6 days a week   | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 | Once every couple of months      | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 |
| 3 or 4 days a week   | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 | Once or twice a year             | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 |
| Once or twice a week | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 | Not at all in the last 12 months | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 |

**35. How often do you communicate with family, friends or other people through texting, email, chat rooms, MSN, Facebook, Bebo, etc?**

*(Please mark one box only – use show card G if difficulties)*

- |                      |                          |   |                                  |                          |   |
|----------------------|--------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Everyday             | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 | Once or twice a month            | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 |
| 5 or 6 days a week   | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 | Once every couple of months      | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 |
| 3 or 4 days a week   | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 | Once or twice a year             | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 |
| Once or twice a week | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 | Not at all in the last 12 months | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 |

**36. How many relatives or friends that you feel close to live within a 15 – 20 minute walk or 5 – 10 minute drive, if any? Don't include people who live in the same house.**

*(Please mark one box only)*

- |               |                          |   |
|---------------|--------------------------|---|
| None          | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 |
| One or two    | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 |
| Three or four | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 |
| Five or more  | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 |

**37. You are ill in bed and need help at home. Could you ask anyone for help? Including those you live with.**

*(Please mark one box only)*

Yes ☐ 1      No ☐ 2      Don't know/depends ☐ 3

*If 'yes', please continue with question 38. Otherwise go to question 39.*

**38. ...can you tell me who you would ask for help if ill in bed?**

*(Please mark one box per row)*

	Yes	No
a Husband/wife/partner	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
b Other household member	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
c Relative (outside the house)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
d Friend	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
e Neighbour	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
f Community, Voluntary or other organisation	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
g Other	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
h Would prefer not to ask for help	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2

*This question needs to be dealt with sensitively, as it can be upsetting for people who are socially isolated. Examples included bereavement, or a partner leaving. If respondents have difficulty in giving a number for this, the interviewer should ask them to give an estimate.*

**39. In general, if you had a serious crisis, how many people, if any, do you feel you could turn to for comfort and support?**

Number of people

*(Please write the number in the box, enter 0 if none and 15 if 15 or more)*



**Now a few more final things about you and your household.**

*If asked: We are asking people about their ethnicity and employment status, as Hull now has a lot of residents from different backgrounds and we want to make sure that we include all types of people in our research. This information is also related to social capital and health.*

<b>40. What is your ethnic group?</b>			
<i>(Please mark one box only and write in details if <u>any</u> of the 'other' categories apply)</i>			
<b>Show card H</b>			
<b>White</b>	British	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Irish	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Any other White background	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
			If other White, specify:
<b>Mixed</b>	White & Black Caribbean	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	White & Black African	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	White & Asian	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	Any other Mixed background	<input type="checkbox"/>	7
			If other Mixed, specify:
<b>Asian or Asian British</b>	Indian	<input type="checkbox"/>	8
	Bangladeshi	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
	Pakistani	<input type="checkbox"/>	10
	Any other Asian background	<input type="checkbox"/>	11
			If other Asian, specify:
<b>Black or Black British</b>	Caribbean	<input type="checkbox"/>	12
	African	<input type="checkbox"/>	13
	Any other Black background	<input type="checkbox"/>	14
			If other Black, specify:
<b>Chinese or other ethnic group</b>	Chinese	<input type="checkbox"/>	15
	Other ethnic group	<input type="checkbox"/>	16
			If other ethnic group, specify:
<b>Don't know</b>	Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>	17

<b>41. What is your highest qualification or skill? (or equivalent; if difficulties use show card J)</b>	
<i>(Please mark one box only)</i>	
NVQ1 – GCSE/CSE (grades D-G)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
NVQ2 – GCSE/CSE/'O' levels (grades A-C)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
NVQ3 – 'A' levels, BTEC national, ONS, OND, GNVQ advanced level, etc	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
NVQ4 – first degree, HNC, HND, higher BTEC, etc	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
NVQ5 – higher degree, etc	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Skills but no formal qualifications (e.g. childcare, gardening, cooking, knitting, DIY, typing, car maintenance, using a computer, etc)	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
Other qualifications not mentioned above (specify below)	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
None of the above	<input type="checkbox"/> 8
<b>If 'other' please specify:</b>	
<hr/>	

**42. Are you currently in paid employment, either working for someone or self-employed?**  
**If working, how many hours per week?**

Not working ☐ 1  
 Working for someone (employee) ☐ 2  
 Self-employed ☐ 3 } I usually work:  hours per week

If 'working', go to question 44. If 'not working' continue with question 43.

**43. If you are not working, how would you describe your employment situation?**

(Read out all responses and please mark one box only)

At school or in other full time education (and not working)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Unable to work because of long term sickness or disability	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
On a government training scheme	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Retired	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
Unemployed and looking for a job	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Looking after the home or family	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Other	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<b>If 'other', please specify:</b>	

**44. Is the house/flat in which you live?**

(Please mark one box only)

Rented from Housing Association	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Owned outright (no mortgage)	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Rented from Council	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Owned with mortgage	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
Rented from private landlord	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Other	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<b>If 'other', please specify:</b>	

**45. Do you live with a partner?**

(Please mark only one box)

Yes ☐ 1

No ☐ 2

**46a. How many people live in your household?**

(Write in number and 00 if none)

Adults (18+)

Children

Total

**46b. If any children live in the household, how many are there in each of the following age groups?**

(Write in number and 00 if none)

0 – 4 years

5 – 14 years

15 – 17 years

**47. Do you have access to the internet at home, at work, college or school, or somewhere else?** (Please mark one box per row)

	Yes	No
a At home	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
b At work, college, school, etc	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
c Somewhere else	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2

*This is a sensitive question and some people may not wish to answer. Therefore, please fully explain why we'd like the information before asking the survey responder the question with the intention of improving the number of survey responders who provide an estimate income figure.*

**We'd like to ask you about the total income for your household now. The reason we'd like to know this information is that household income is related to health, and we'd like to look at the link more closely. Remember any information you give us is totally anonymous and confidential. If you do not know exactly, we'd be grateful if you could provide your best guess. You can just tell us the letter on the showcard if you prefer.**

**48. What is the total income for your household?**  
(Please mark only one box)

**Show card K**

Yearly	Monthly	Weekly			
£0 to £4,999	£0 to £417	£0 to £96	A	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
£5,000 to £9,999	£418 to £833	£97 to £192	B	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
£10,000 to £14,999	£834 to £1,250	£193 to £288	C	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
£15,000 to £19,999	£1,251 to £1,667	£289 to £385	D	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
£20,000 to £29,999	£1,668 to £2,500	£386 to £577	E	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
£30,000 to £39,999	£2,501 to £3,333	£578 to £769	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
£40,000 to £49,999	£3,334 to £4,167	£770 to £962	G	<input type="checkbox"/>	7
£50,000 to £69,999	£4,168 to £5,833	£963 to £1,346	H	<input type="checkbox"/>	8
£70,000 to £99,999	£5,834 to £8,333	£1,347 to £1,923	I	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
More than £100,000	More than £8,333	More than £1,923	J	<input type="checkbox"/>	10
Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	K	<input type="checkbox"/>	11
Rather not say	Rather not say	Rather not say	L	<input type="checkbox"/>	12

**49. Is this your income before taxes (the amount that might be written on your payslip) or is it after taxes (the amount of money you have to spend)?** (Please mark one box only)

After tax	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Before tax	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Rather not say	<input type="checkbox"/> 4

**Thank you very much for helping us  
by taking part in this survey.**

## Show Cards

Please indicate the number which corresponds to your answer.

<b>Show Card A</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Very satisfied</li> <li>2. Fairly satisfied</li> <li>3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied</li> <li>4. Fairly dissatisfied</li> <li>5. Very dissatisfied</li> </ol>	<b>Show Card B</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All of the time</li> <li>2. Most of the time</li> <li>3. Some of the time</li> <li>4. A little of the time</li> <li>5. None of the time</li> </ol>
<b>Show Card C</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. I have been completely free of stress or pressure</li> <li>2. I have experienced a small amount of stress or pressure</li> <li>3. I have experienced a moderate amount of stress or pressure</li> <li>4. I have experienced a large amount of stress or pressure</li> </ol>	
<b>Show Card D</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Very big effect</li> <li>2. Fairly big effect</li> <li>3. Fairly small effect</li> <li>4. Very small effect</li> <li>5. No effect</li> </ol>	<b>Show Card E</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Very safe</li> <li>2. Fairly safe</li> <li>3. A bit unsafe</li> <li>4. Very unsafe</li> <li>5. Never goes out</li> </ol>
<b>Show Card F</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A great deal</li> <li>2. A fair amount</li> <li>3. Not very much</li> <li>4. None at all</li> </ol>	<b>Show Card G</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Everyday</li> <li>2. 5 or 6 days a week</li> <li>3. 3 or 4 days a week</li> <li>4. Once or twice a week</li> <li>5. Once or twice a month</li> <li>6. Once every couple of months</li> <li>7. Once or twice a year</li> <li>8. Not in the last 12 months</li> </ol>

## Show Card H

Please indicate the number which corresponds to your answer.

<b>White</b>	British	1
	Irish	2
	Any other White background	3
<b>Mixed</b>	White & Black Caribbean	4
	White & Black African	5
	White & Asian	6
	Any other Mixed background	7
<b>Asian or Asian British</b>	Indian	8
	Bangladeshi	9
	Pakistani	10
	Any other Asian background	11
<b>Black or Black British</b>	Caribbean	12
	African	13
	Any other Black background	14
<b>Chinese or other ethnic group</b>	Chinese	15
	Other ethnic group	16
<b>Don't know</b>	Don't know	17

## Show Card J

Please indicate the number which corresponds to your answer.

<b>1.</b>	<b>NVQ1</b>	CSE Ungraded GSCE D – G
<b>2.</b>	<b>NVQ2</b>	City and Guilds GSCE, CSE or 'O' levels at A-C level BTEC General Diploma RSA Diploma Basic Apprenticeship Qualification GNVQ – Intermediate level
<b>3.</b>	<b>NVQ3</b>	'A' levels Advanced Apprenticeship Qualification BTEC National, ONC, OND, etc GNVQ – Advanced level
<b>4.</b>	<b>NVQ4</b>	First degree HNC, HND, higher BTEC Teaching qualification Nursing qualification Other equivalent level professional qualification
<b>5.</b>	<b>NVQ5</b>	Higher degree Postgraduate qualification
<b>6.</b>	<b>Skills</b>	No formal qualifications but skills such as childcare, gardening, cooking, knitting, DIY, typing, car maintenance, using a computer, etc
<b>7.</b>	<b>Other</b>	Other qualifications not mentioned above
<b>8.</b>	<b>None</b>	None of the above

## Show Card K

Please indicate the letter which corresponds to your household income. Provide your best guess if you do not know exactly. All information provided is strictly confidential and anonymous.

	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	
<b>A</b>	£0 to £96	£0 to £417	£0 to £4,999	<b>A</b>
<b>B</b>	£97 to £192	£418 to £833	£5,000 to £9,999	<b>B</b>
<b>C</b>	£193 to £288	£834 to £1,250	£10,000 to £14,999	<b>C</b>
<b>D</b>	£289 to £385	£1,251 to £1,667	£15,000 to £19,999	<b>D</b>
<b>E</b>	£386 to £577	£1,668 to £2,500	£20,000 to £29,999	<b>E</b>
<b>F</b>	£578 to £769	£2,501 to £3,333	£30,000 to £39,999	<b>F</b>
<b>G</b>	£770 to £962	£3,334 to £4,167	£40,000 to £49,999	<b>G</b>
<b>H</b>	£963 to £1,346	£4,168 to £5,833	£50,000 to £69,999	<b>H</b>
<b>I</b>	£1,347 to £1,923	£5,834 to £8,333	£70,000 to £99,999	<b>I</b>
<b>J</b>	More than £1,923	More than £8,333	More than £100,000	<b>J</b>
<b>K</b>	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	<b>K</b>
<b>L</b>	Rather not say	Rather not say	Rather not say	<b>L</b>

## 22 Appendix C: Household Income Methodology

Information was collected on household income and whether the figure provided was before or after tax (or “don’t know” or “rather not say”). Therefore, producing the number of people within each income band on the original categories is not really comparing like with like as some people stated their after tax income whereas others quoted their before tax income. An attempt was made to estimate the after tax income, but it was recognised that it could only be approximate as exact salary, and exact income tax and national insurance contributions were not known. Furthermore, some people did not specify whether the figure quoted was after tax or before tax.

For each £1,000 salary band, the total income tax and National Insurance was estimated<sup>37</sup> using the mid-point income for the band. For those specifying that their income quoted was after tax, their estimated ‘after income’ category remained the same as the income category on the questionnaire. For those specifying they did not know whether their income quoted was before or after tax or they were not prepared to say, were randomly assigned to the ‘after tax’ category’ or the ‘before tax’ category for their specified income category based on the distribution of those who did answer that question. For instance, in the £10,000 to £14,999 total household income category, 63% of those who answered the question stated that their quote income was after tax, whereas it was 26% for those in the £40,000 to £49,999 total household income category. Whether or not the income category (from original income question in questionnaire) would be reduced was considered for each £1,000 salary band within that range. For instance, in the £10,999 to £14,999 original income category, based on estimated income tax and National Insurance contributions it is likely that those in the two income ranges £10,000-£10,999 and £11,000-£11,999 would have an after tax income of below £10,000 and so their income category would fall to the next lower category (i.e. £5,000 to £9,999). However, the three income ranges £12,000-£12,999, £13,000-£13,999 and £14,000-£14,999 would all remain in the £10,000-£14,999 income range even after estimated tax was deducted. Therefore, assuming that income is evenly distributed over the £10,000 to £14,999 category<sup>38</sup>, it is estimated that two-fifths of people would have their after tax income moved down one category and three-fifths would be in the same income category. This same method was applied for each of the original income categories.

This method provides a very rough estimate of ‘after tax’ income as there are a number of assumptions made in the calculation.

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<sup>37</sup> Income tax was estimated based on a rate of 0% for income £0 to £4,895, 10% on income between £4,896 to £6,985, 22% on income between £6,986 to £34,491, and 40% on incomes of £34,491 or more. National Insurance contributions were estimated to be 0% for income less than £4,888, 11% for income between £4,888 and £32,760, and an additional 1% for income over £32,760. National Insurance for self-employed people earning between £4,888 and £32,760 is 8%. However, income tax and National Insurance contributions can differ, and may not be exactly the same for everyone.

<sup>38</sup> This is unlikely to be the case, but it would be difficult to model the distribution.



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