

Hull's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment: Analysis of Public Health Outcomes Framework Data – Hull's Performance Measures

A summary of the data for each of the Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) indicators are provided for Hull. For each indicator, there is a description of the indicator at the top of the page, and information about the time period of the baseline and latest data, the source of the data and other relevant information about the data at the bottom right hand corner of the page. This document contains a subgroup of the indicators which are Health and Wellbeing Board measures.

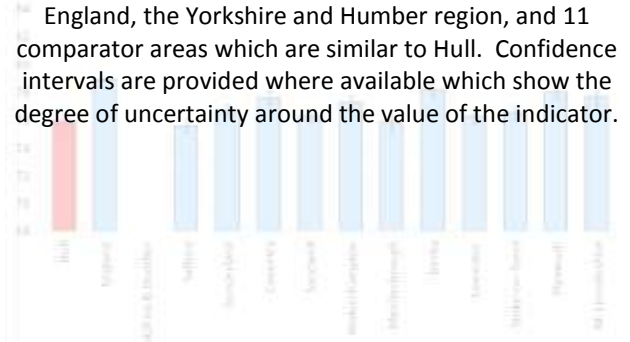
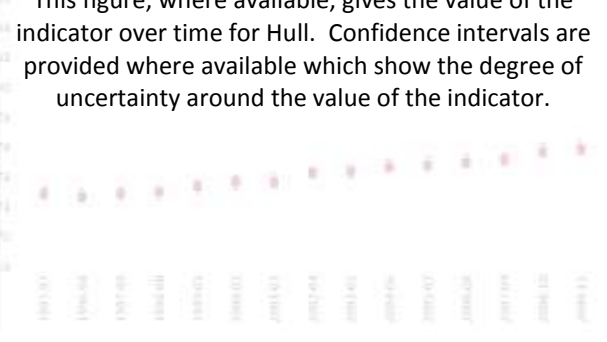
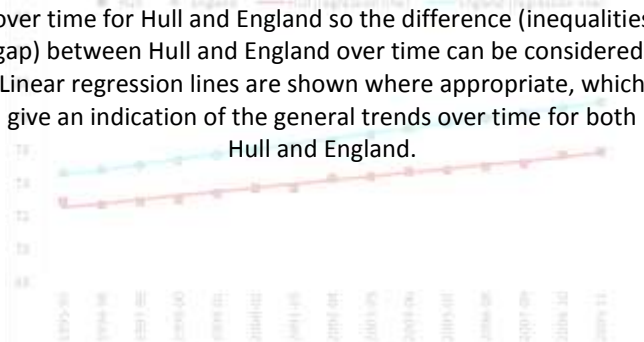
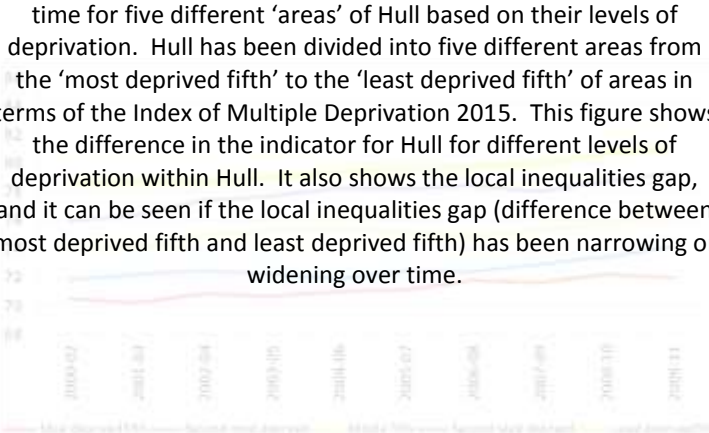
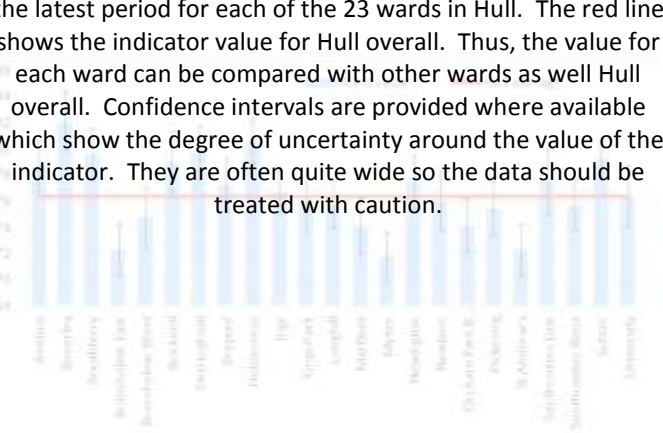
Where data is available, five graphs give: (1) the latest figures for Hull and its comparators; (2) trends over time for Hull; (3) comparison trends over time for Hull relative to England (together with regression lines if appropriate); (4) differences among the five local deprivation quintiles/fifths (based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015) over time; and (5) latest data for the 23 wards in Hull. The latest data for Hull and its comparators comes from the PHOF data releases. The trend data for Hull (and England) generally comes from this source as well, but if there are more than two or three years of data, trend data comes from elsewhere or is locally derived in the case of data for Hull. The trends over time among the local deprivation quintiles and the latest data for the wards occasionally comes from nationally generated datasets, but in general comes from locally derived data. For local analyses involving Hospital Episode Statistics, the local HES file and GP registration files have been used to derive estimates by deprivation quintile (IMD 2010 used) and across the wards, and this may differ very slightly from the national HES dataset used (partly because the HES files may differ slightly, but mainly because the population estimates differ). Data can also be derived on the basis of a different geographical definition across the deprivation quintiles and across the wards for some of these indicators. For instance, pupil absence (PHOF 1.03) uses deprivation score and location (postcode) of the school to derive these two graphs, and recorded diabetes (PHOF 2.17) uses deprivation score and location of the GP practice to derive these two figures. Most of the other graphs use deprivation and ward based on the location of the resident or patient.

The key points summarise Hull's baseline and latest values of the indicator, the change in the inequalities gap between Hull and England, and between the most and least deprived local deprivation quintiles, and differences across the wards. The ranking and 'tartan rug' colour section gives the information on Hull's latest ranking among its comparators, and provided there are three or more years' of data, states the direction of travel of change, and the changes in the national and local inequalities gap for Hull (latter among the deprivation quintiles). The national figures for the PHOF indicators have been presented as a 'tartan rug' with different colours denoting if the local authority is statistically significantly higher (pale blue), statistically significantly lower (dark blue) or similar (amber) compared to England. As desired direction of travel is not considered in relation to the tartan rug colours, in that a significantly higher value can be better or worse than England depending on which indicator is being considered, within this summary, whether the value of the indicator for Hull is worse, better or identical to England's has been noted. Although recent "tartan rug" profiles have included red and green as significantly worse and better respectively. Within this report, the tartan rug colours have been calculated based on overlapping or non-overlapping 95% confidence intervals, which may not be exactly the same method used to determine the tartan rug colours nationally. Thus it is possible that the colours differ for one or two of the indicators within this report. If confidence intervals are not provided, the tartan rug 'colour' has not been calculated and is left white.

Confidence intervals are provided for most indicators, which illustrate the degree of uncertainty around the value of the indicator. Wide confidence intervals denote a large degree of uncertainty around the true value of the indicator, and results should be treated cautiously. Confidence intervals are wider for smaller geographical areas as there are fewer events (deaths, hospital admissions, survey responders, etc) on which to base the results, i.e. the confidence intervals for Hull are wider than those for England, and the confidence intervals for Hull's wards are wider than those for Hull overall. Confidence intervals are not shown for the local deprivation quintiles/fifths, but if the confidence intervals are wide for the wards, they will be not quite as wide but relatively wide for the deprivation quintiles, and results should therefore be treated with caution.

Indicator number and title of indicator

More detailed description of indicator.

Hull relative to comparators	Trends over time	Inequalities gap relative to England			
<p>This figure gives the latest value of the indicator for Hull, England, the Yorkshire and Humber region, and 11 comparator areas which are similar to Hull. Confidence intervals are provided where available which show the degree of uncertainty around the value of the indicator.</p> 	<p>This figure, where available, gives the value of the indicator over time for Hull. Confidence intervals are provided where available which show the degree of uncertainty around the value of the indicator.</p> 	<p>This figure, where available, gives the values of the indicator over time for Hull and England so the difference (inequalities gap) between Hull and England over time can be considered. Linear regression lines are shown where appropriate, which give an indication of the general trends over time for both Hull and England.</p> 			
Local inequalities gap	Latest ward data	Ranking and tartan rug colour			
<p>This figure, where available, gives the value of the indicator over time for five different 'areas' of Hull based on their levels of deprivation. Hull has been divided into five different areas from the 'most deprived fifth' to the 'least deprived fifth' of areas in terms of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015. This figure shows the difference in the indicator for Hull for different levels of deprivation within Hull. It also shows the local inequalities gap, and it can be seen if the local inequalities gap (difference between most deprived fifth and least deprived fifth) has been narrowing or widening over time.</p> 	<p>This figure, where available, gives the value of the indicator for the latest period for each of the 23 wards in Hull. The red line shows the indicator value for Hull overall. Thus, the value for each ward can be compared with other wards as well Hull overall. Confidence intervals are provided where available which show the degree of uncertainty around the value of the indicator. They are often quite wide so the data should be treated with caution.</p> 	<p>The comparator ranking (generally out of 12 – Hull and the 11 comparators) is given. A rank of 1 denotes the best and a rank of 12 denotes the worst position for Hull.</p> <p>This section gives the 'tartan' colour denoting if the value of the indicator for Hull is significantly lower or higher than England's value.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1597 946 2125 1034"> <tr> <td style="background-color: #1f4e79; color: white;">significantly lower</td> <td style="background-color: #e69d00;">no significant difference</td> <td style="background-color: #4699b6; color: white;">significantly higher</td> </tr> </table> <p>This section summarises, whether the trend over time in Hull has improved or not, whether the national inequalities gap has narrowed or widened and whether the local inequalities gap has narrowed or widened.</p>	significantly lower	no significant difference	significantly higher
significantly lower	no significant difference	significantly higher			

Key points

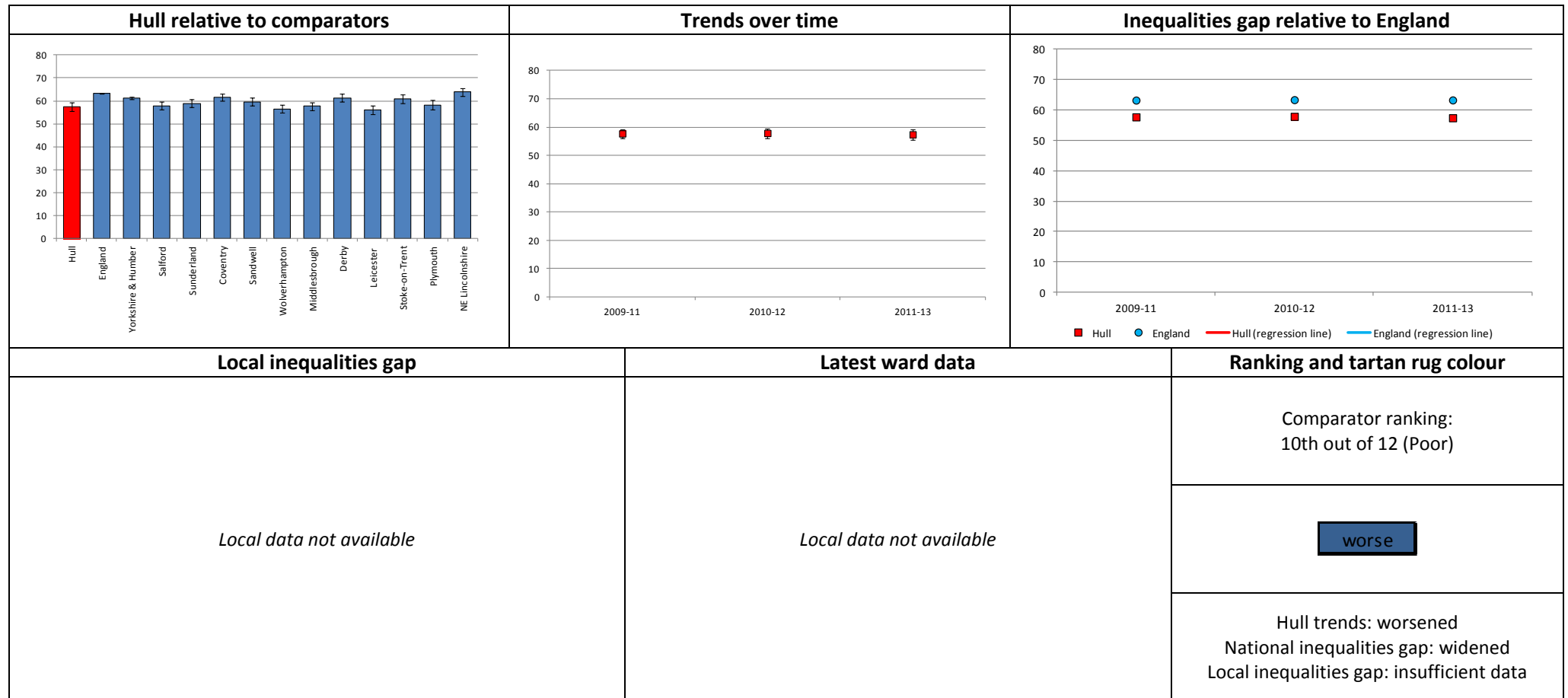
This section summarises the baseline and latest values of the indicator for Hull, change over time, national inequalities gap, local inequalities gap and difference among the wards. Data is not necessarily available for all of these points.

Data points:

This section gives data source, time periods of data, other key points about data, and when the page was last updated.

0.1i Male healthy life expectancy

A measure of the average number of years a person would expect to live in good health based on contemporary mortality rates and prevalence of self-reported good health (in response to the question "How is your health in general; would you say it was..." with responses "Very good", "Good", "Fair", "Bad" or "Very bad").



Key points

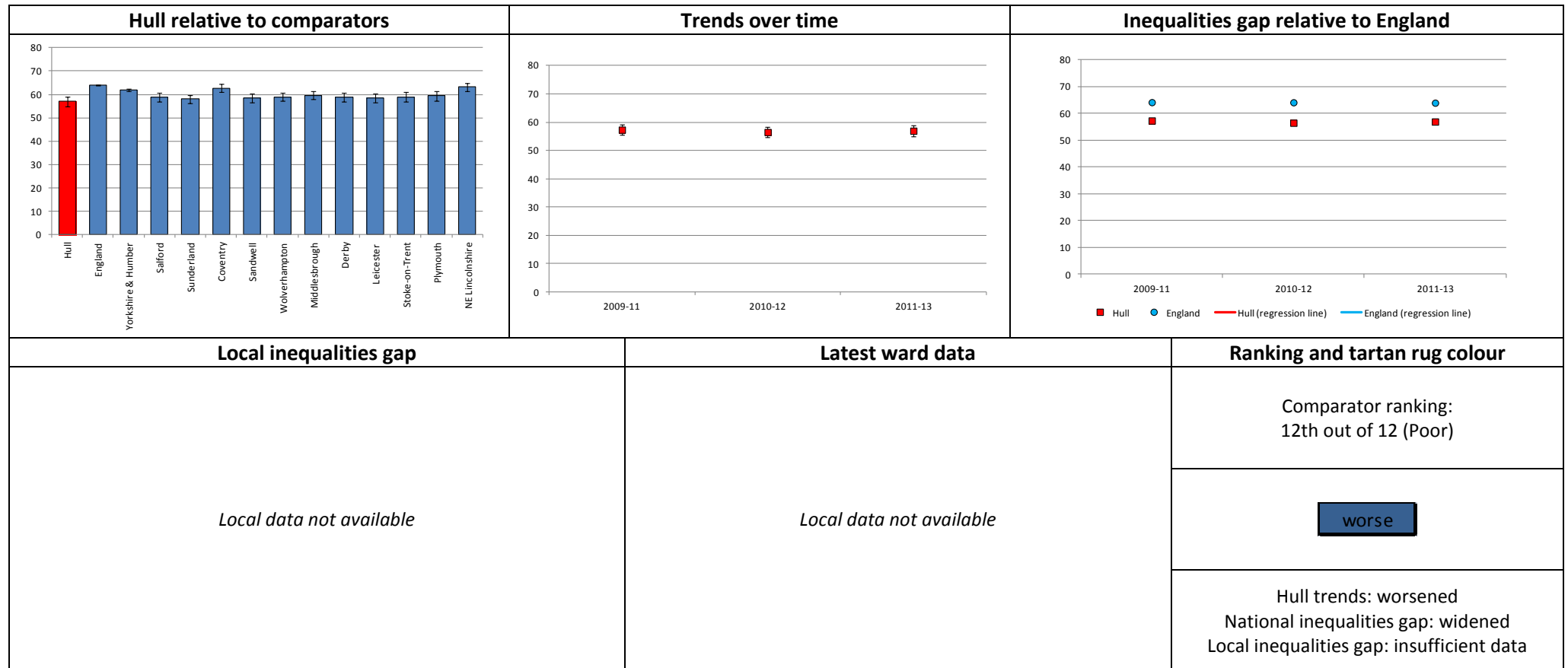
- The baseline male healthy life expectancy in Hull is 57.7 years (95% confidence interval: 56.1 to 59.2 years)
- The latest male healthy life expectancy in Hull is 57.4 years (95% confidence interval: 55.6 to 59.2 years)
- Male healthy life expectancy has worsened from 57.7 years in 2009-11 to 57.4 years in 2011-13
- The national inequalities gap (England minus Hull) has widened from 5.5 years in 2009-11 to 5.9 years in 2011-13

Data points:

Source: Office for National Statistics. Baseline period: 2009-11. Latest data: 2011-13.
The page was last updated on 06/05/2015

0.1i Female healthy life expectancy

A measure of the average number of years a person would expect to live in good health based on contemporary mortality rates and prevalence of self-reported good health (in response to the question "How is your health in general; would you say it was..." with responses "Very good", "Good", "Fair", "Bad" or "Very bad").



Key points:

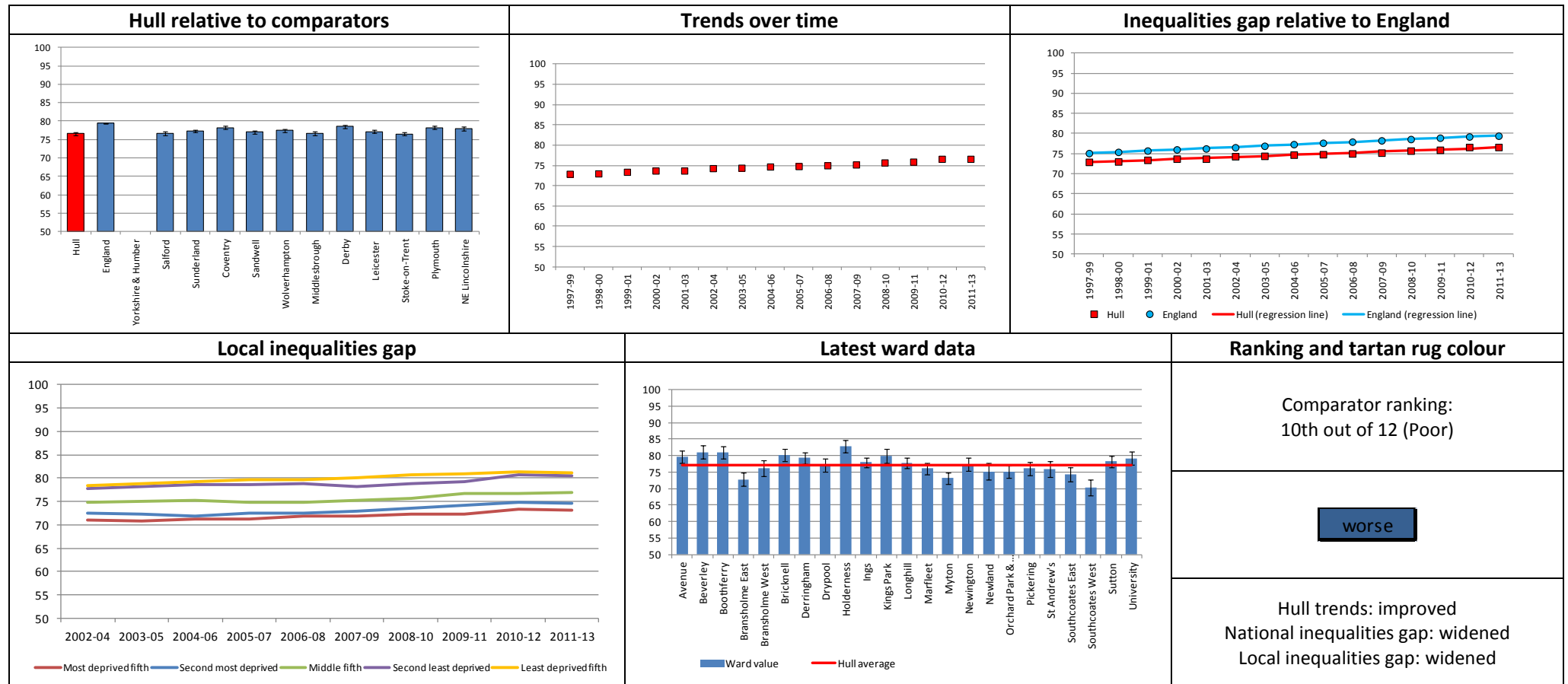
- The baseline female healthy life expectancy in Hull is 57.3 years (95% confidence interval: 55.5 to 59.1 years)
- The latest female healthy life expectancy in Hull is 56.9 years (95% confidence interval: 54.9 to 59.0 years)
- Female healthy life expectancy has worsened from 57.3 years in 2009-11 to 56.9 years in 2011-13
- The national inequalities gap (England minus Hull) has widened from 6.9 years in 2009-11 to 7.0 years in 2011-13

Data points:

Source: Office for National Statistics. Baseline period: 2009-11. Latest data: 2011-13.
The page was last updated on 06/05/2015

0.1ii Male life expectancy at birth

Life expectancy at birth measures the expected duration of a newborn life assuming that current death rates continue throughout their lifetime. It is commonly used as a method of assessing health, improvements in health over time, and differences in health between different groups.



Key points

- The baseline male life expectancy at birth in Hull is 75.9 years (95% confidence interval: 75.5 to 76.4 years)
- The latest male life expectancy at birth in Hull is 76.6 years (95% confidence interval: 76.1 to 77.0 years)
- Male life expectancy at birth has improved from 72.9 years in 1997-99 to 76.6 years in 2011-13
- The national inequalities gap (England minus Hull) has widened from 2.2 years in 1997-99 to 2.8 years in 2011-13
- The local inequalities gap (least minus most deprived fifths) has widened from 7.5 years in 2002-04 to 8.1 years in 2011-13
- Male life expectancy at birth ranges from 70.3 years in Southcoates West to 82.8 years in Holderness, a difference of 12.5 years

Data points:

Source: Office for National Statistics. Baseline period: 2009-11. Latest data: 2011-13. Analysis of local wards and local deprivation fifths involves using local population file so estimates differ slightly from national statistics. The page was last updated on 19/03/2015

0.1ii Female life expectancy at birth

Life expectancy at birth measures the expected duration of a newborn life assuming that current death rates continue throughout their lifetime. It is commonly used as a method of assessing health, improvements in health over time, and differences in health between different groups.



Key points:

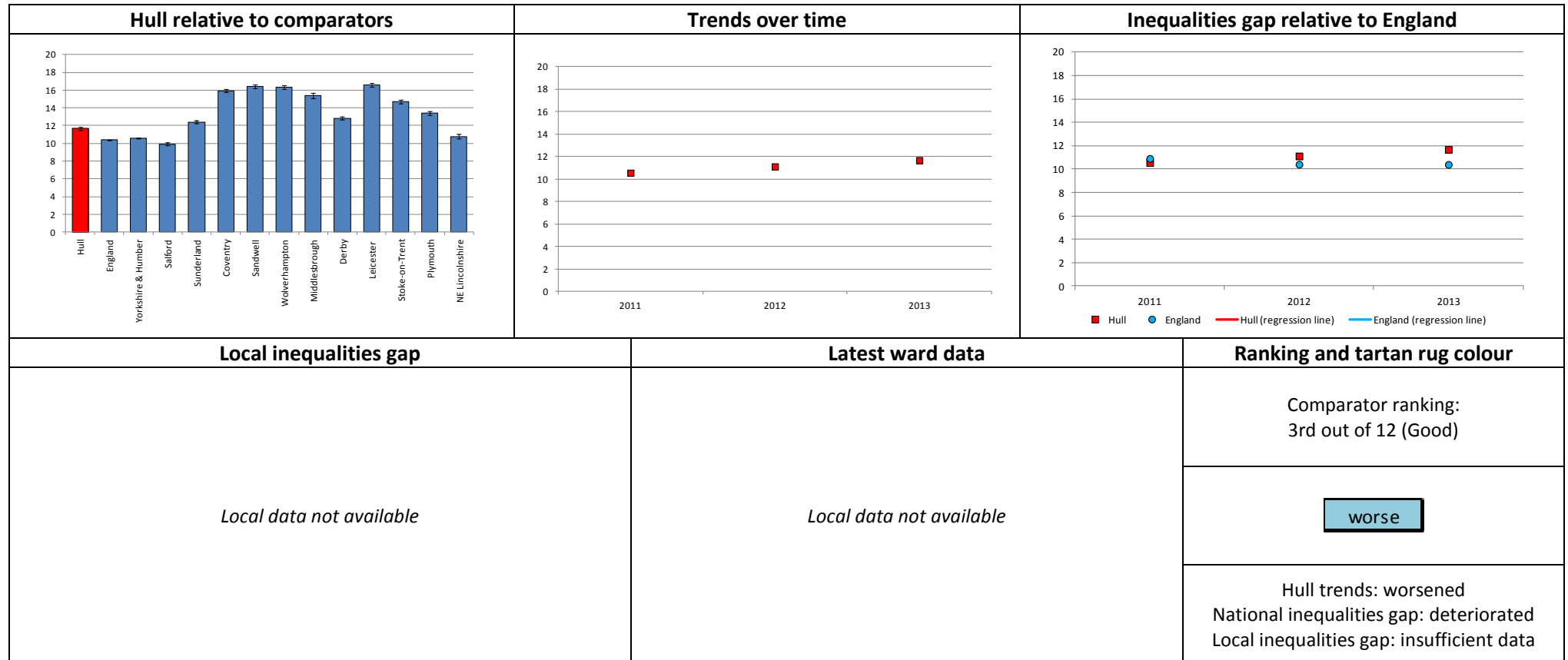
- The baseline female life expectancy at birth in Hull is 80.4 years (95% confidence interval: 80.0 to 80.8 years)
- The latest female life expectancy at birth in Hull is 80.7 years (95% confidence interval: 80.3 to 81.1 years)
- Female life expectancy at birth has improved from 78.4 years in 1997-99 to 80.7 years in 2011-13
- The national inequalities gap (England minus Hull) has widened from 1.6 years in 1997-99 to 2.4 years in 2011-13
- The local inequalities gap (least minus most deprived fifths) has widened from 4.6 years in 2002-04 to 6.2 years in 2011-13
- Female life expectancy at birth ranges from 76.9 years in Bransholme East to 86.5 years in Boothferry, a difference of 9.6 years

Data points:

Source: Office for National Statistics. Baseline period: 2009-11. Latest data: 2011-13. Analysis of local wards and local deprivation fifths involves using local population file so estimates differ slightly from national statistics. The page was last updated on 19/03/2015

1.17 Fuel poverty

The percentage of households in an area that experience fuel poverty based on the "low income, high cost" methodology. Under the "low income, high cost" measure, households are considered to be fuel poor where: they have required fuel costs that are above average (the national median level) were they to spend that amount, they would be left with a residual income below the official fuel poverty line. The key elements in determining whether a household is fuel poor or not are: income; fuel prices; and fuel consumption (which is dependent on the dwelling characteristics and the lifestyle of the household).



Key points:

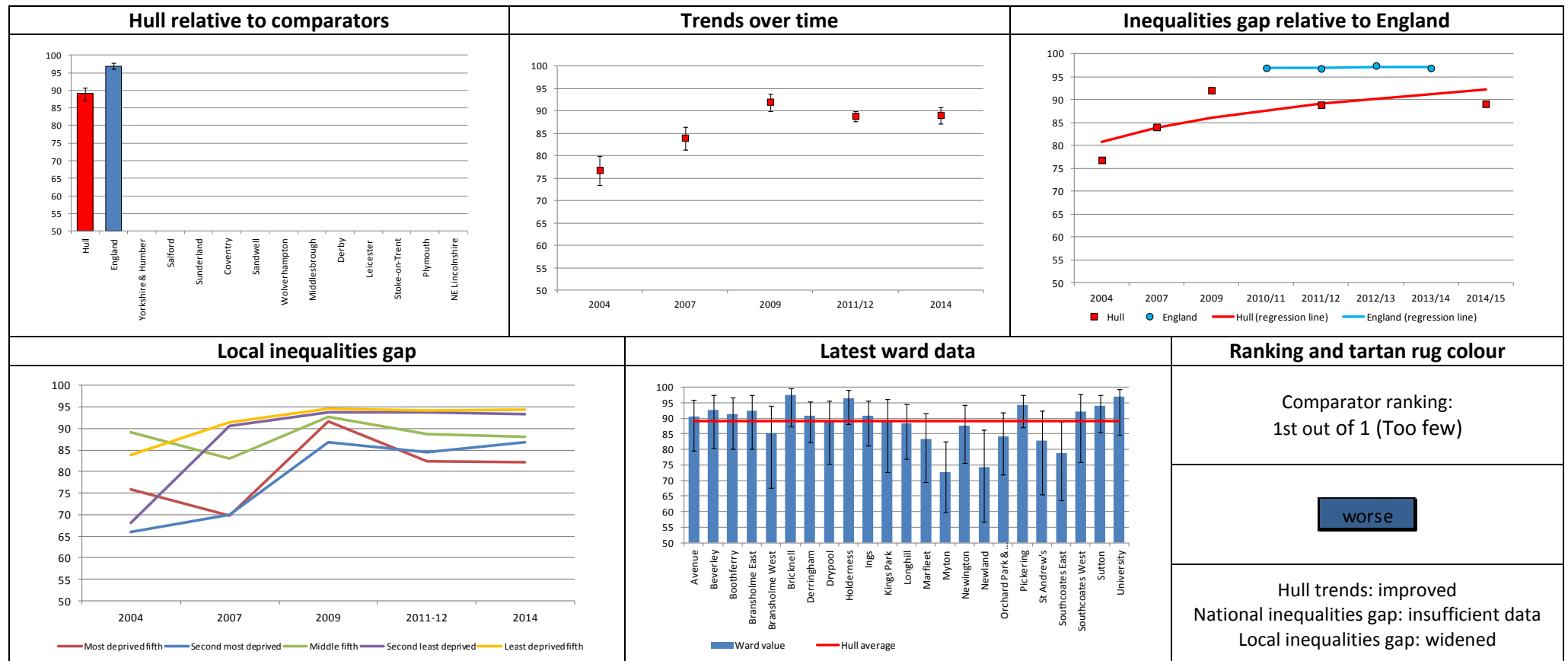
- The baseline percentage in fuel poverty in Hull is 10.6% (95% confidence interval: 10.4% to 10.7%)
- The latest percentage in fuel poverty in Hull is 11.7% (95% confidence interval: 11.5% to 11.9%)
- The percentage in fuel poverty has worsened from 10.6% in 2011 to 11.7% in 2013
- The national inequalities gap (Hull minus England) has deteriorated from -0.4 percentage points in 2011 to 1.3 percentage points in 2013

Data points:

Source: Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC). Baseline period: 2011. Latest data: 2013.
The page was last updated on 18/08/2015

1.19i Older people's perception of community safety - safe in local area during the day

The percent of adults aged 65 and over who felt very safe or fairly safe walking alone in their local area during the day.



Key points:

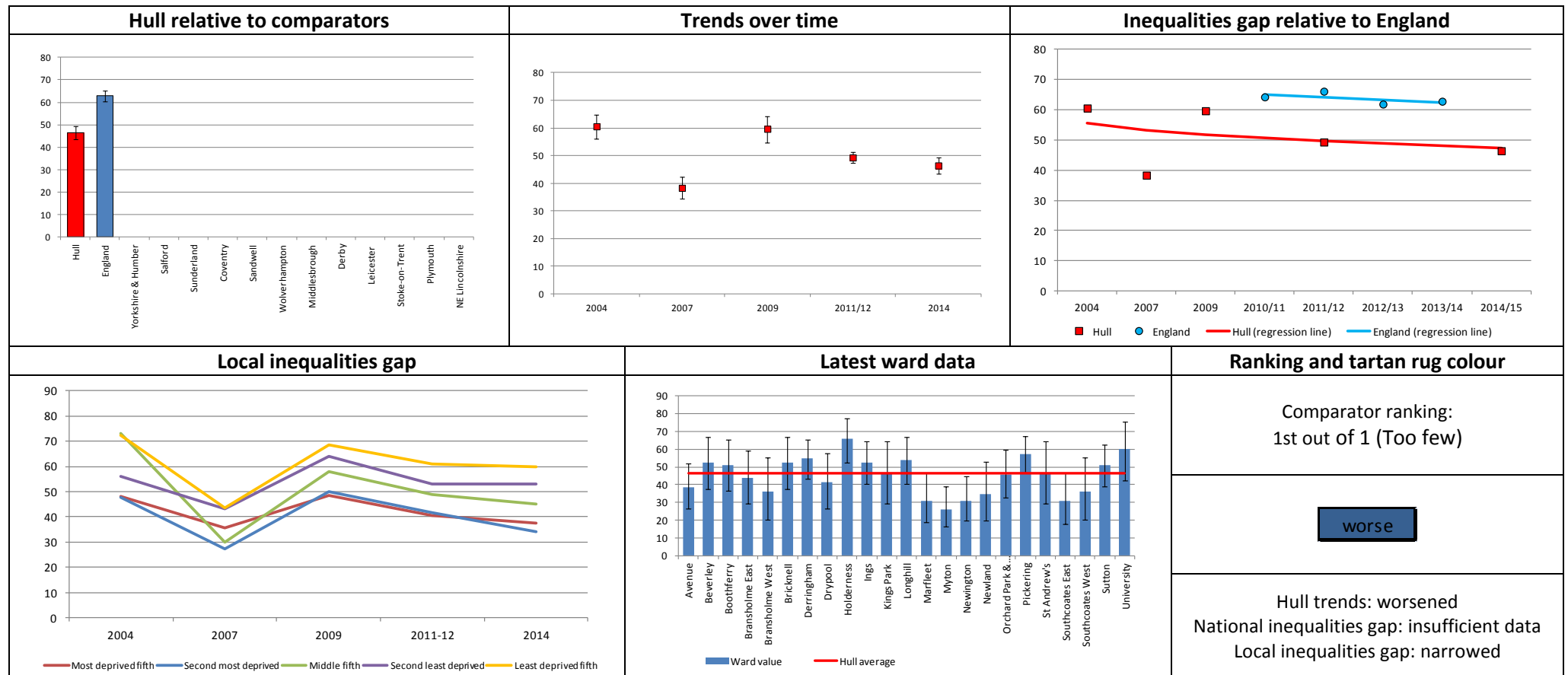
- The baseline percentage of adults 65+ feeling safe in local area during the day in Hull is 88.9% (95% confidence interval: 87.6% to 90.0%)
- The latest percentage of adults 65+ feeling safe in local area during the day in Hull is 89.1% (95% confidence interval: 87.1% to 90.8%)
- The percentage of 65+ feeling safe during the day has improved from 76.8% in 2004 to 89.1% in 2014
- The national inequalities gap (England minus Hull) was 8.0 percentage points in 2011/12
- The local inequalities gap (least minus most deprived fifths) has widened from 8.1 percentage points in 2004 to 12.2 percentage points in 2014
- The percentage of 65+ feeling safe during the day ranges from 72.7% in Myton to 97.6% in Bricknell, a difference of 24.8 percentage points

Data points:

Source: Crime Survey for England and Wales - Office for National Statistics (ONS). Baseline period: 2010/11. Latest data: 2013/14. Local analysis adjusted slightly as response options differed. Baseline data for Hull is from 2011-12 survey. Latest data for Hull is from 2014 survey. The page was last updated on 28/07/2015

1.19ii Older people's perception of community safety - safe in local area after dark

The percent of adults aged 65 and over who felt very safe or fairly safe walking alone in their local area after dark.



Key points:

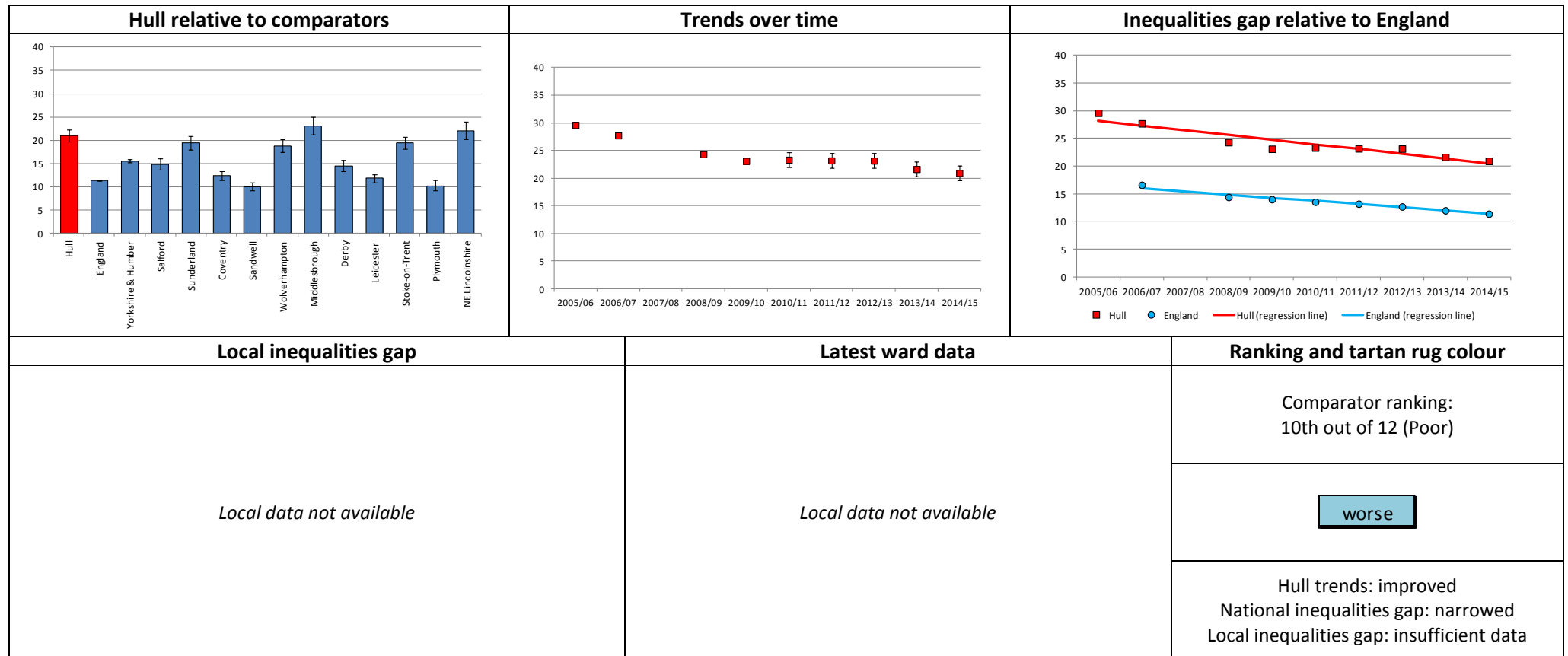
- The baseline percentage of adults 65+ feeling safe in local area after dark in Hull is 49.3% (95% confidence interval: 47.3% to 51.2%)
- The latest percentage of adults 65+ feeling safe in local area after dark in Hull is 46.4% (95% confidence interval: 43.4% to 49.5%)
- The percentage of 65+ feeling safe after dark has worsened from 60.5% in 2004 to 46.4% in 2014
- The national inequalities gap (England minus Hull) was 16.8 percentage points in 2011/12
- The local inequalities gap (least minus most deprived fifths) has narrowed from 24.4 percentage points in 2004 to 22.3 percentage points in 2014
- The percentage of 65+ feeling safe after dark ranges from 25.9% in Myton to 66.0% in Holderness, a difference of 40.1 percentage points

Data points:

Source: Crime Survey for England and Wales - Office for National Statistics (ONS). Baseline period: 2010/11. Latest data: 2013/14. Local analysis adjusted slightly as response options differed. Baseline data for Hull is from 2011-12 survey. Latest data for Hull is from 2014 survey. The page was last updated on 28/07/2015

2.03 Smoking status at time of delivery

Number of women who currently smoke at time of delivery.



Key points:

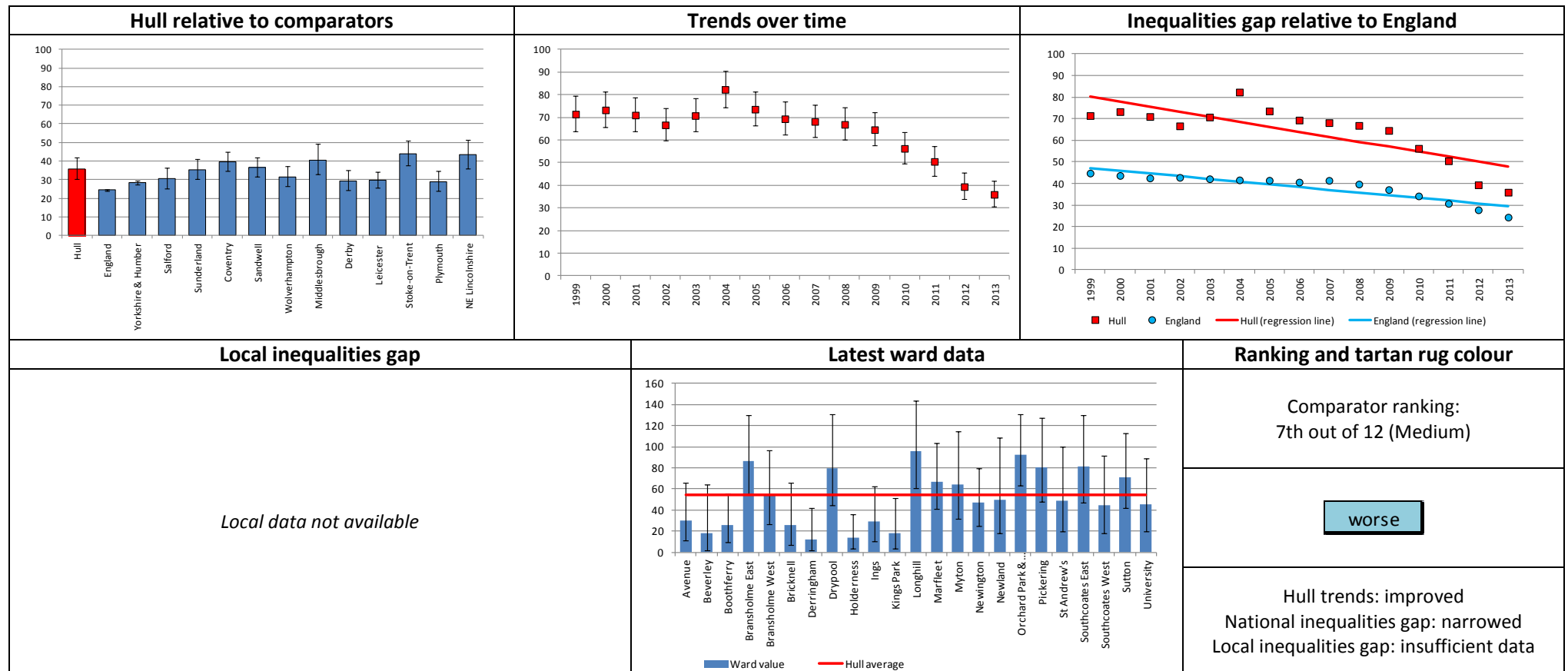
The baseline percentage of smokers at time of delivery in Hull is 23.3% (95% confidence interval: 22.0% to 24.7%)
 The latest percentage of smokers at time of delivery in Hull is 20.9% (95% confidence interval: 19.6% to 22.3%)
 The percentage of smokers at time of delivery has improved from 27.7% in 2006/07 to 20.9% in 2014/15
 The national inequalities gap (Hull minus England) has narrowed from 11.1 percentage points in 2006/07 to 9.5 percentage points in 2014/15

Data points:

Source: Calculated by Eastern Region Public Health Observatory from the Health and Social Care Information Centre's return on Smoking Status At Time of delivery. Baseline period: 2010/11. Latest data: 2014/15. The page was last updated on 03/11/2015

2.04 Under 18 conceptions

Conceptions in women aged under 18 per 1,000 females aged 15-17 years.



Key points:

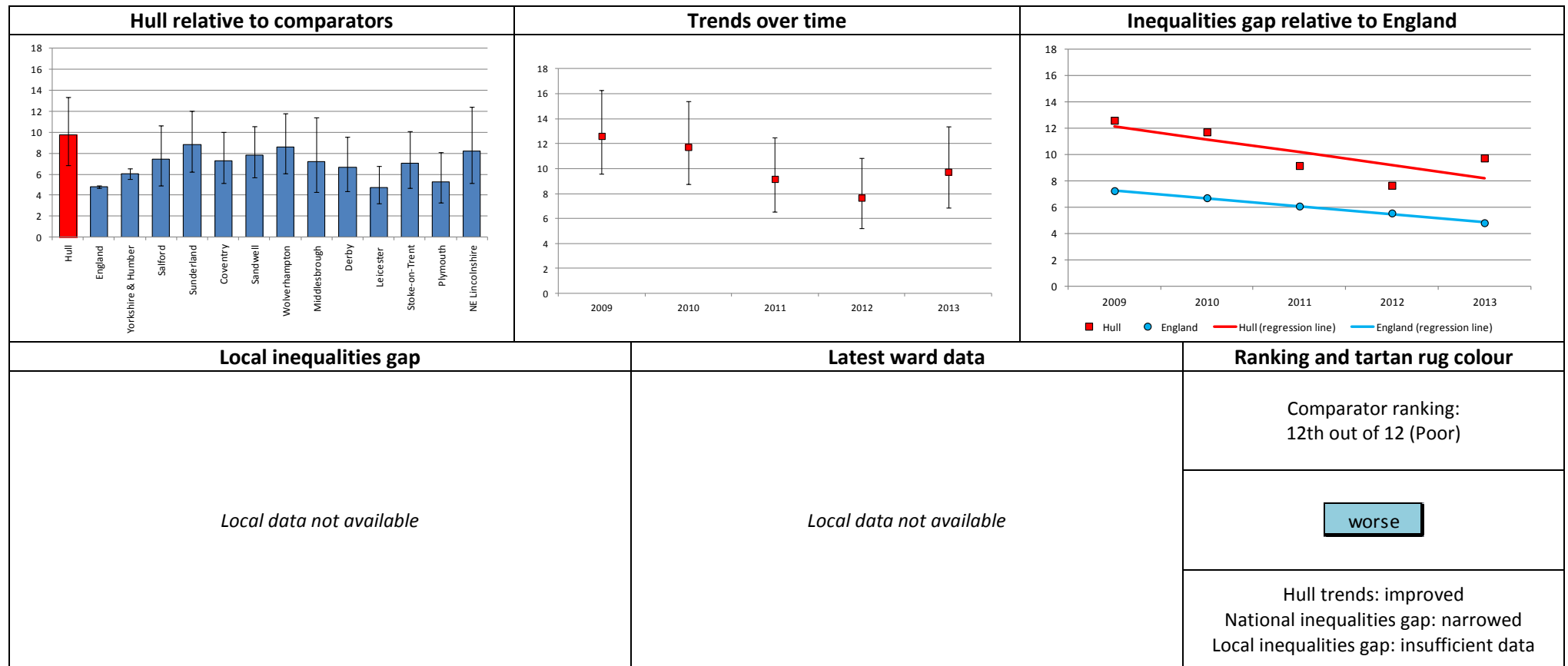
- The baseline under 18 conception rate in Hull is 56.2 rate per 1,000 (95% confidence interval: 49.6 to 63.5 rate per 1,000)
- The latest under 18 conception rate in Hull is 35.9 rate per 1,000 (95% confidence interval: 30.5 to 42.0 rate per 1,000)
- The under 18 conception rate has improved from 71.4 rate per 1,000 in 1999 to 35.9 rate per 1,000 in 2013
- The national inequalities gap (Hull minus England) has narrowed from 26.6 rate per 1,000 in 1999 to 11.6 rate per 1,000 in 2013
- The under 18 conception rate ranges from 11.6 rate per 1,000 in Derringham to 95.4 rate per 1,000 in Longhill, a difference of 83.8 rate per 1,000

Data points:

Source: Office for National Statistics. Baseline period: 2010. Latest data: 2013. The ward based data is for 2010 with the overall Hull estimate differing slightly from the national estimate as it was locally calculated. The page was last updated on 06/05/2015

2.04 Under 18 conceptions: conceptions in those aged under 16

Conceptions in women aged under 16 per 1,000 females aged 13-15 years.



Key points:

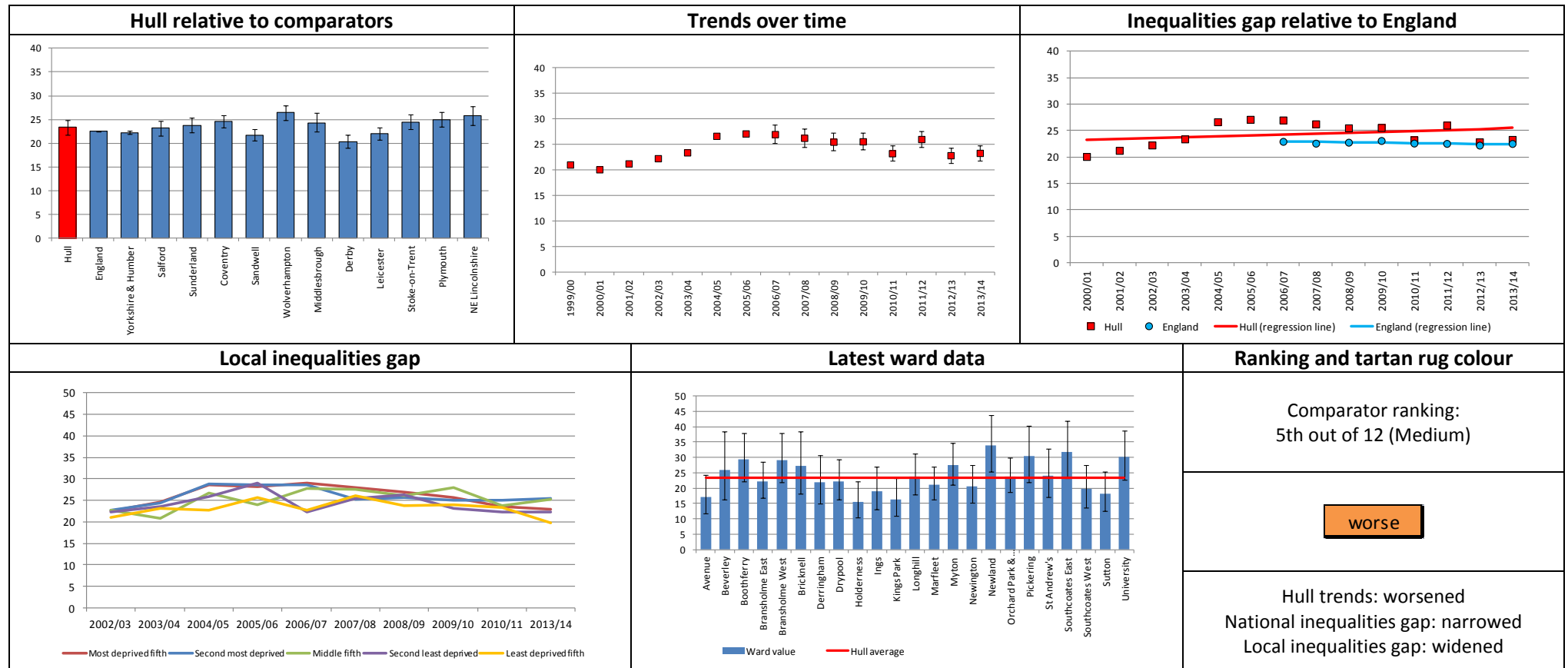
- The baseline under 16 conception rate in Hull is 11.7 rate per 1,000 (95% confidence interval: 8.8 to 15.4 rate per 1,000)
- The latest under 16 conception rate in Hull is 9.7 rate per 1,000 (95% confidence interval: 6.9 to 13.4 rate per 1,000)
- The under 16 conception rate has improved from 12.6 rate per 1,000 in 2009 to 9.7 rate per 1,000 in 2013
- The national inequalities gap (Hull minus England) has narrowed from 5.4 rate per 1,000 in 2009 to 4.9 rate per 1,000 in 2013

Data points:

Source: Office for National Statistics. Baseline period: 2010. Latest data: 2013.
The page was last updated on 06/05/2015

2.06i Excess weight in 4-5 and 10-11 year olds - 4-5 year olds

Proportion of children aged 4-5 classified as overweight or obese. Children are classified as overweight (including obese) if their BMI is on or above the 85th centile of the British 1990 growth reference (UK90) according to age and sex.



Key points:

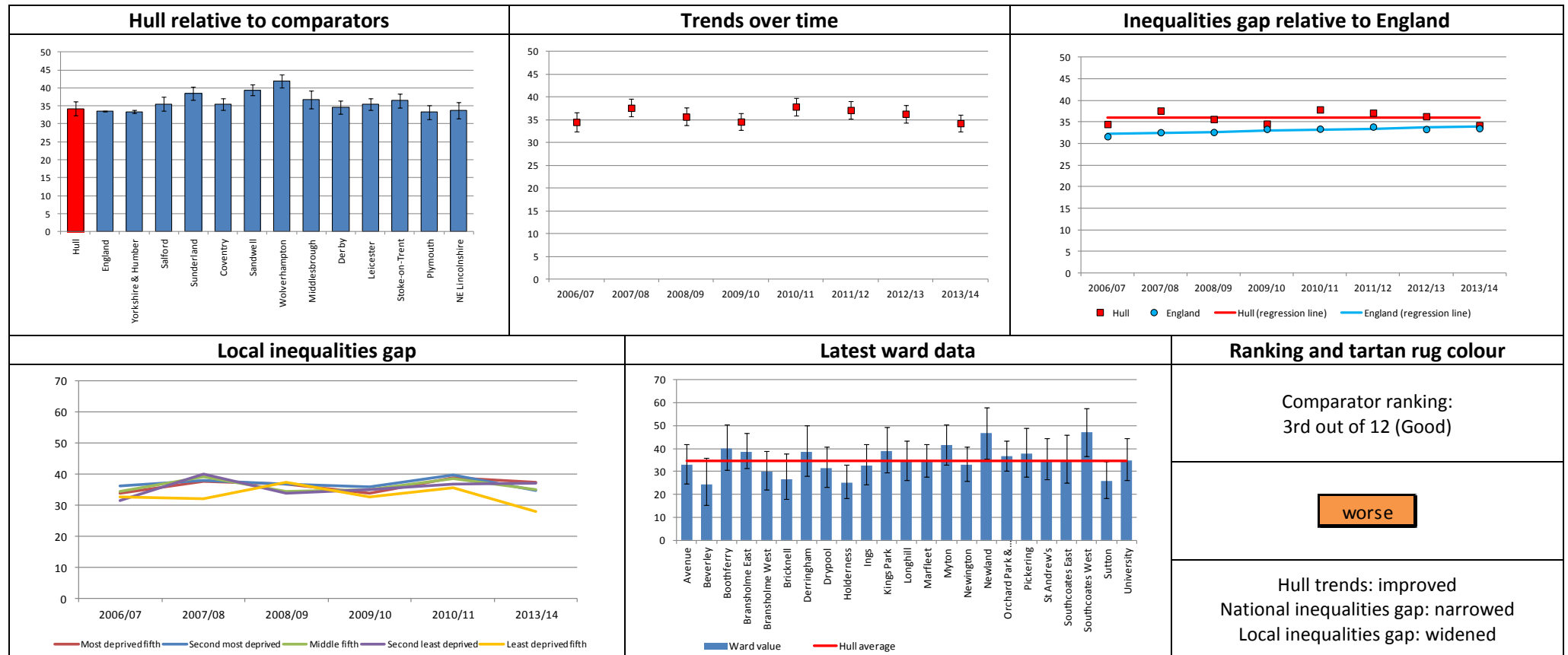
- The baseline percentage of overweight 4-5 year olds in Hull is 23.2% (95% confidence interval: 21.7% to 24.8%)
- The latest percentage of overweight 4-5 year olds in Hull is 23.3% (95% confidence interval: 21.8% to 24.8%)
- The percentage of overweight 4-5 year olds has worsened from 21.0% in 1999/00 to 23.3% in 2013/14
- The national inequalities gap (Hull minus England) has narrowed from 4.0 percentage points in 2006/07 to 0.8 percentage points in 2013/14
- The percentage of overweight 4-5 year olds ranges from 15.4% in Holderness to 34.0% in Newland, a difference of 18.6 percentage points
- The local inequalities gap (most minus least deprived fifths) has widened from 1.5 percentage points in 2002/03 to 3.1 percentage points in 2013/14

Data points:

Source: Health and Social Care Information Centre. Baseline period: 2010/11. Latest data: 2013/14. The results of the local analyses (and trends over time prior to 2006/07) differ slightly as due to slightly different methodology and definitions, mainly as local analysis includes children living Hull not attending Hull schools. Ward and deprivation analysis use latest data 2010/11. The page was last updated on 24/03/2015

2.06ii Excess weight in 4-5 and 10-11 year olds - 10-11 year olds

Proportion of children aged 10-11 classified as overweight or obese. Children are classified as overweight (including obese) if their BMI is on or above the 85th centile of the British 1990 growth reference (UK90) according to age and sex.



Key points:

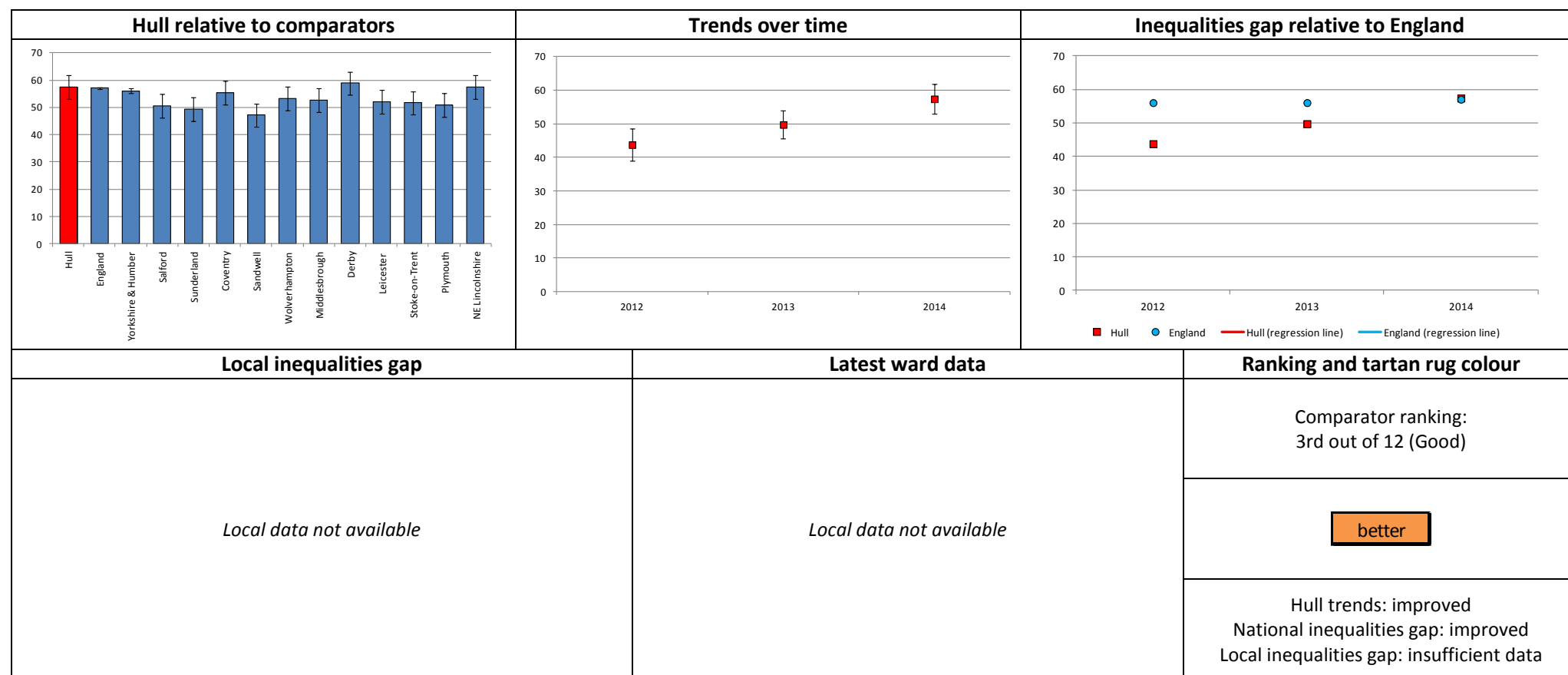
- The baseline percentage of overweight 10-11 year olds in Hull is 37.9% (95% confidence interval: 35.9% to 39.8%)
- The latest percentage of overweight 10-11 year olds in Hull is 34.2% (95% confidence interval: 32.4% to 36.1%)
- The percentage of overweight 10-11 year olds has improved from 35.8% in 2005/06 to 34.2% in 2013/14
- The national inequalities gap (Hull minus England) has narrowed from 2.8 percentage points in 2006/07 to 0.7 percentage points in 2013/14
- The percentage of overweight 10-11 year olds ranges from 24.2% in Beverley to 47.1% in Southcoates West, a difference of 22.8 percentage points
- The local inequalities gap (most minus least deprived fifths) has widened from 4.9 percentage points in 2005/06 to 9.5 percentage points in 2013/14

Data points:

Source: Health and Social Care Information Centre. Baseline period: 2010/11. Latest data: 2013/14. The results of the local analyses (and trends over time prior to 2006/07) differ slightly as due to slightly different methodology and definitions, mainly as local analysis includes children living Hull not attending Hull schools. Ward and deprivation analysis use latest data 2010/11. The page was last updated on 24/03/2015

2.13i Percentage of physically active and inactive adults - active adults

The number of respondents aged 16 and over, with valid responses to questions on physical activity, doing at least 150 “equivalent” minutes of at least moderate intensity physical activity per week in bouts of 10 minutes or more in the previous 28 days expressed as a percentage of the total number of respondents aged 16.



Key points:

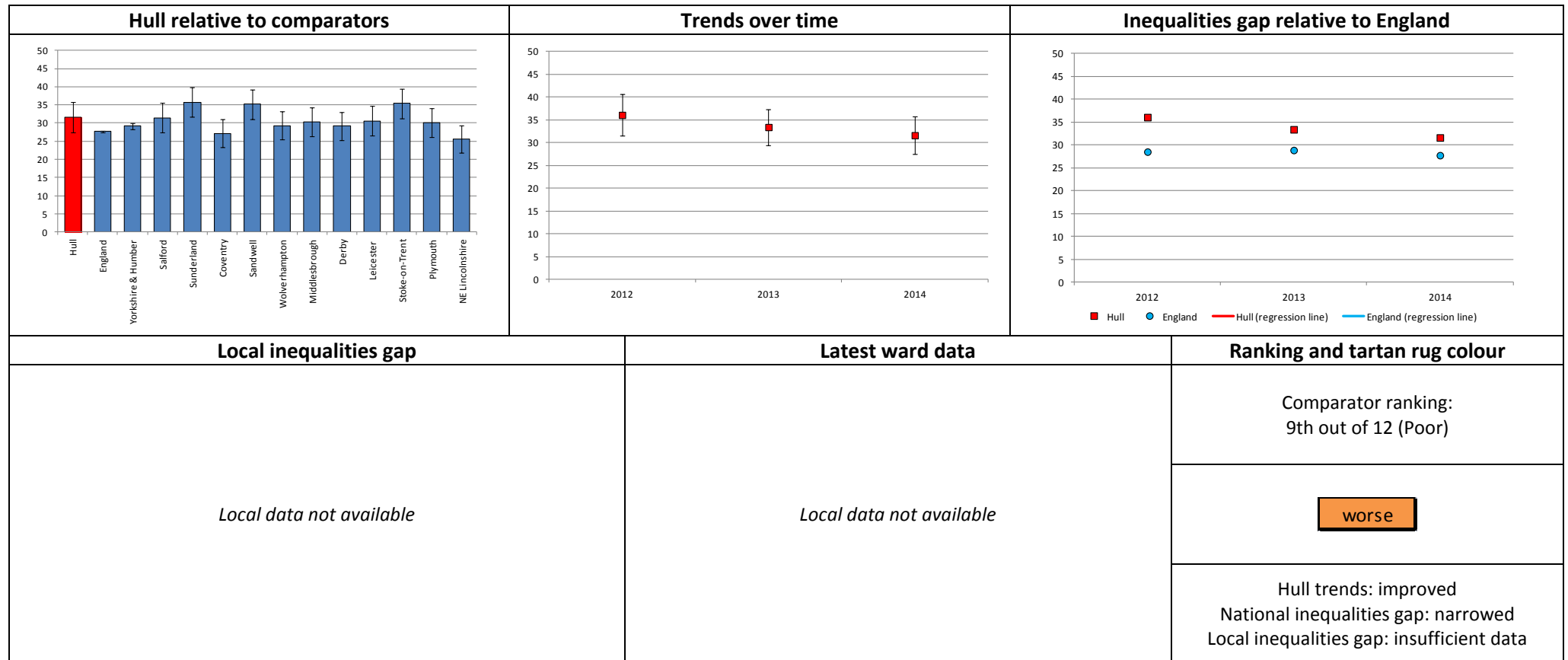
- The baseline percentage of physically active adults in Hull is 43.8% (95% confidence interval: 39.1% to 48.5%)
- The latest percentage of physically active adults in Hull is 57.4% (95% confidence interval: 53.0% to 61.8%)
- The percentage of physically active adults has improved from 43.8% in 2012 to 57.4% in 2014
- The national inequalities gap (England minus Hull) has improved from 12.3 percentage points in 2012 to -0.4 percentage points in 2014
- The local inequalities gap (least minus most deprived fifths) was 13.5 percentage points in 2014
- The percentage of physically active adults ranges from 35.3% in St Andrew's to 59.5% in Southcoates West, a difference of 24.2 percentage points

Data points:

Source: Active People Survey, Sport England. Baseline period: 2012. Latest data: 2014. Local deprivation and ward data comes from the 2014 Prevalence Survey (survey methods differ so values differ from national data for Hull).
The page was last updated on 18/08/2015

2.13ii Percentage of active and inactive adults - inactive adults

The number of respondents aged 16 and over, with valid responses to questions on physical activity, doing less than 30 “equivalent” minutes of at least moderate intensity physical activity per week in bouts of 10 minutes or more in the previous 28 days expressed as a percentage of the total number of respondents aged 16.



Key points:

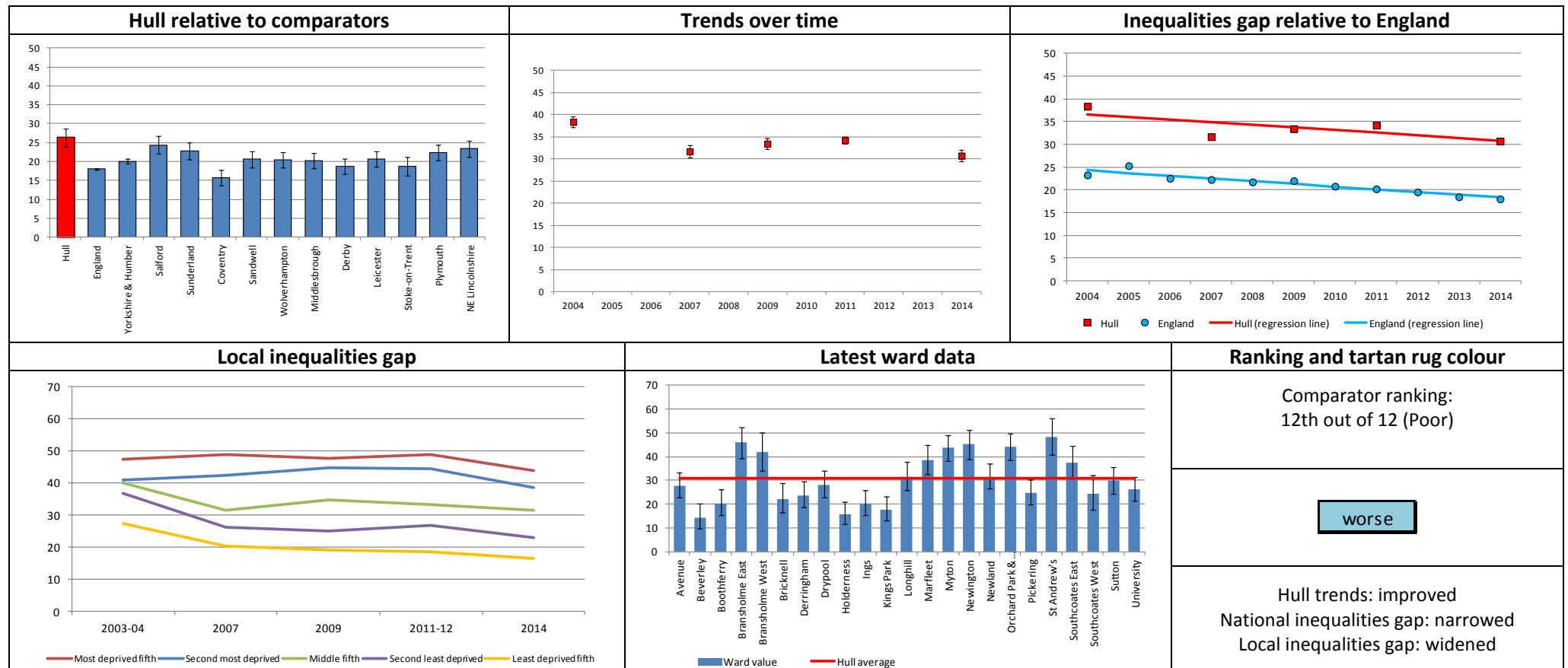
- The baseline percentage of physically inactive adults in Hull is 36.1% (95% confidence interval: 31.5% to 40.6%)
- The latest percentage of physically inactive adults in Hull is 31.6% (95% confidence interval: 27.5% to 35.7%)
- The percentage of physically inactive adults has improved from 36.1% in 2012 to 31.6% in 2014
- The national inequalities gap (Hull minus England) has narrowed from 7.6 percentage points in 2012 to 3.9 percentage points in 2014
- The local inequalities gap (most minus least deprived fifths) was 17.2 percentage points in 2014
- The percentage of physically inactive adults ranges from 30.1% in University to 56.6% in St Andrew's, a difference of 26.5 percentage points

Data points:

Source: Active People Survey, Sport England. Baseline period: 2012. Latest data: 2014. Local deprivation and ward data comes from the 2014 Prevalence Survey (survey methods differ so values differ from national data for Hull).
The page was last updated on 18/08/2015

2.14 Smoking prevalence of adults (over 18s)

Prevalence of smoking among persons aged 18 years and over.



Key points:

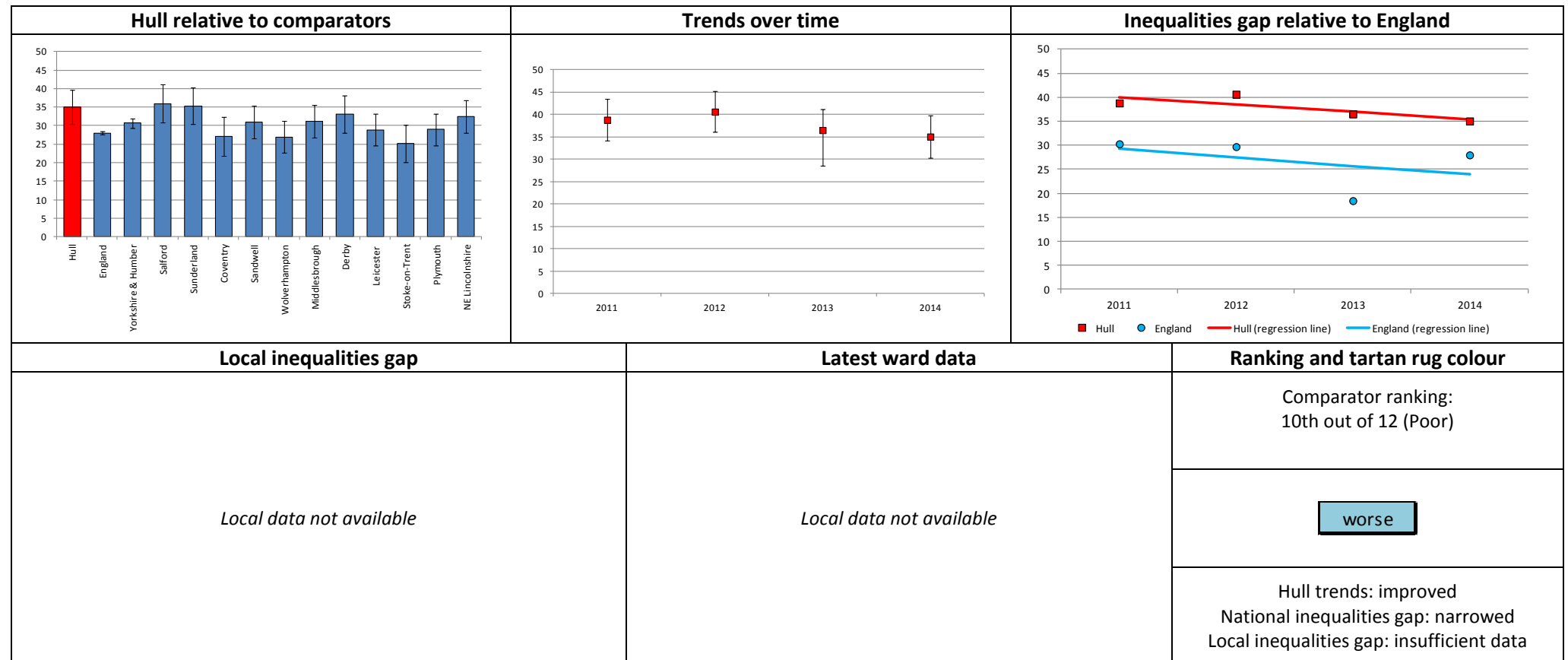
- The baseline nationally estimated smoking prevalence among adults in Hull is 27.3% (95% confidence interval: 25.2% to 29.3%)
- The latest nationally estimated smoking prevalence among adults in Hull is 26.4% (95% confidence interval: 23.9% to 28.8%)
- The more accurate locally estimated smoking prevalence among adults has improved from 38.4% in 2004 to 30.7% in 2014
- The national inequalities gap (Hull minus England) has narrowed from 15.1 percentage points in 2004 to 12.7 percentage points in 2014
- The local inequalities gap (most minus least deprived fifths) has widened from 20.1 percentage points in 2003-04 to 27.3 percentage points in 2014
- The more accurate locally estimated smoking prevalence among adults ranges from 14.3% in Beverley to 48.4% in St Andrew's, a difference of 34.1 percentage points

Data points:

Source: Integrated Household Survey. Analysed by Department of Health and published by London Health Observatory. Baseline period: 2010. Latest data: 2014. National estimates differ widely from local Health and Lifestyle Surveys, the latter being much more consistent and therefore accurate. Some of the local surveys have been combined. The page was last updated on 03/11/2015

2.14 Smoking prevalence - routine & manual

Prevalence of smoking among persons aged 18 years and over in the routine and manual group.



Key points:

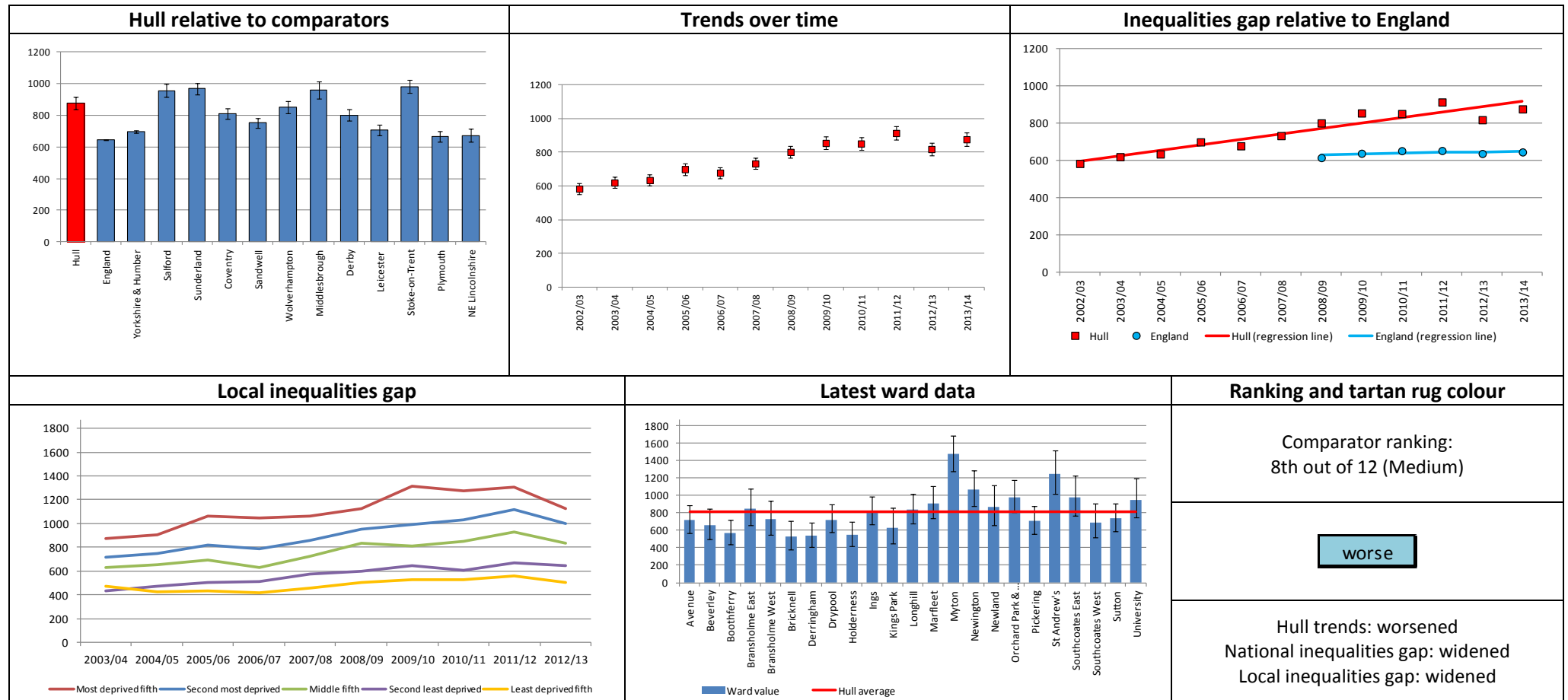
- The baseline smoking prevalence among routine and manual group in Hull is 38.8% (95% confidence interval: 34.1% to 43.5%)
- The latest smoking prevalence among routine and manual group in Hull is 35.0% (95% confidence interval: 30.3% to 39.8%)
- The smoking prevalence among routine and manual group has improved from 38.8% in 2011 to 35.0% in 2014
- The national inequalities gap (Hull minus England) has narrowed from 8.5 percentage points in 2011 to 7.1 percentage points in 2014

Data points:

Source: Integrated Household Survey. Analysed by Department of Health and published by London Health Observatory. Baseline period: 2011. Latest data: 2014. The page was last updated on 03/11/2015

2.18 Alcohol related admissions to hospital

The number of admissions involving an alcohol-related primary diagnosis or an alcohol-related external cause per 100,000 population (age standardised).



Key points:

- The baseline alcohol related admission rate in Hull is 888 per 100,000 (95% confidence interval: 850 to 927 per 100,000)
- The latest alcohol related admission rate in Hull is 877 per 100,000 (95% confidence interval: 839 to 916 per 100,000)
- The alcohol related admission rate has worsened from 583 per 100,000 in 2002/03 to 877 per 100,000 in 2013/14
- The national inequalities gap (Hull minus England) has widened from 187 per 100,000 in 2008/09 to 232 per 100,000 in 2013/14
- The local inequalities gap (most minus least deprived fifths) has widened from 402 per 100,000 in 2003/04 to 616 per 100,000 in 2012/13
- The alcohol related admission rate ranges from 528 per 100,000 in Bricknell to 1474 per 100,000 in Myton, a difference of 946 per 100,000

Data points:

Source: Calculated by Public Health England: Knowledge and Intelligence Team (North West) from Hospital Episode Statistics and Office for National Statistics data. Baseline period: 2010/11. Latest data: 2013/14. Analysis of local trend, wards and local deprivation fifths involves using local population file so estimates differ slightly from national statistics.

The page was last updated on 18/08/2015

2.18 Alcohol related admissions to hospital (males)

The number of admissions among men involving an alcohol-related primary diagnosis or an alcohol-related external cause per 100,000 population (age standardised).



Key points:

- The baseline alcohol related admission rate for males in Hull is 1141 per 100,000 (95% confidence interval: 1079 to 1206 per 100,000)
- The latest alcohol related admission rate for males in Hull is 1125 per 100,000 (95% confidence interval: 1063 to 1190 per 100,000)
- The alcohol related admission rate for males has worsened from 989 per 100,000 in 2008/09 to 1125 per 100,000 in 2013/14
- The national inequalities gap (Hull minus England) has widened from 183 per 100,000 in 2008/09 to 290 per 100,000 in 2013/14

Data points:

Source: Calculated by Public Health England: Knowledge and Intelligence Team (North West) from Hospital Episode Statistics and Office for National Statistics data. Baseline period: 2010/11. Latest data: 2013/14. Analysis of local trend, wards and local deprivation fifths involves using local population file so estimates differ slightly from national statistics.
The page was last updated on 18/08/2015

2.18 Alcohol related admissions to hospital (females)

The number of admissions among women involving an alcohol-related primary diagnosis or an alcohol-related external cause per 100,000 population (age standardised).



Key points:

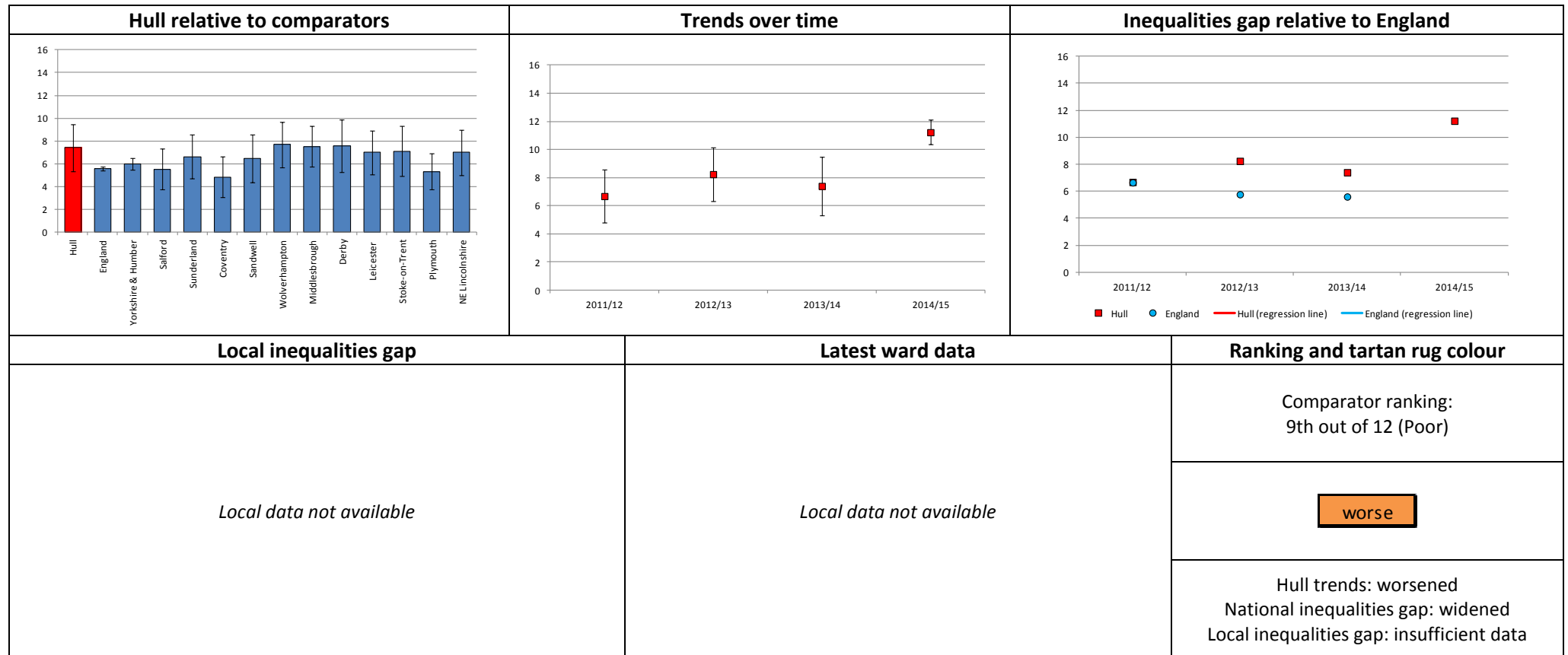
- The baseline alcohol related admission rate for females in Hull is 650 per 100,000 (95% confidence interval: 605 to 697 per 100,000)
- The latest alcohol related admission rate for females in Hull is 642 per 100,000 (95% confidence interval: 597 to 689 per 100,000)
- The alcohol related admission rate for females has worsened from 539 per 100,000 in 2008/09 to 642 per 100,000 in 2013/14
- The national inequalities gap (Hull minus England) has widened from 93 per 100,000 in 2008/09 to 167 per 100,000 in 2013/14

Data points:

Source: Calculated by Public Health England: Knowledge and Intelligence Team (North West) from Hospital Episode Statistics and Office for National Statistics data. Baseline period: 2010/11. Latest data: 2013/14. Analysis of local trend, wards and local deprivation fifths involves using local population file so estimates differ slightly from national statistics.
The page was last updated on 18/08/2015

2.23i Self-reported well-being - people with a low satisfaction score

The percentage of respondents scoring 0-4 to the question "Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays" on a scale of 0-10 (0="not at all satisfied" and 10 is "completely satisfied").



Key points:

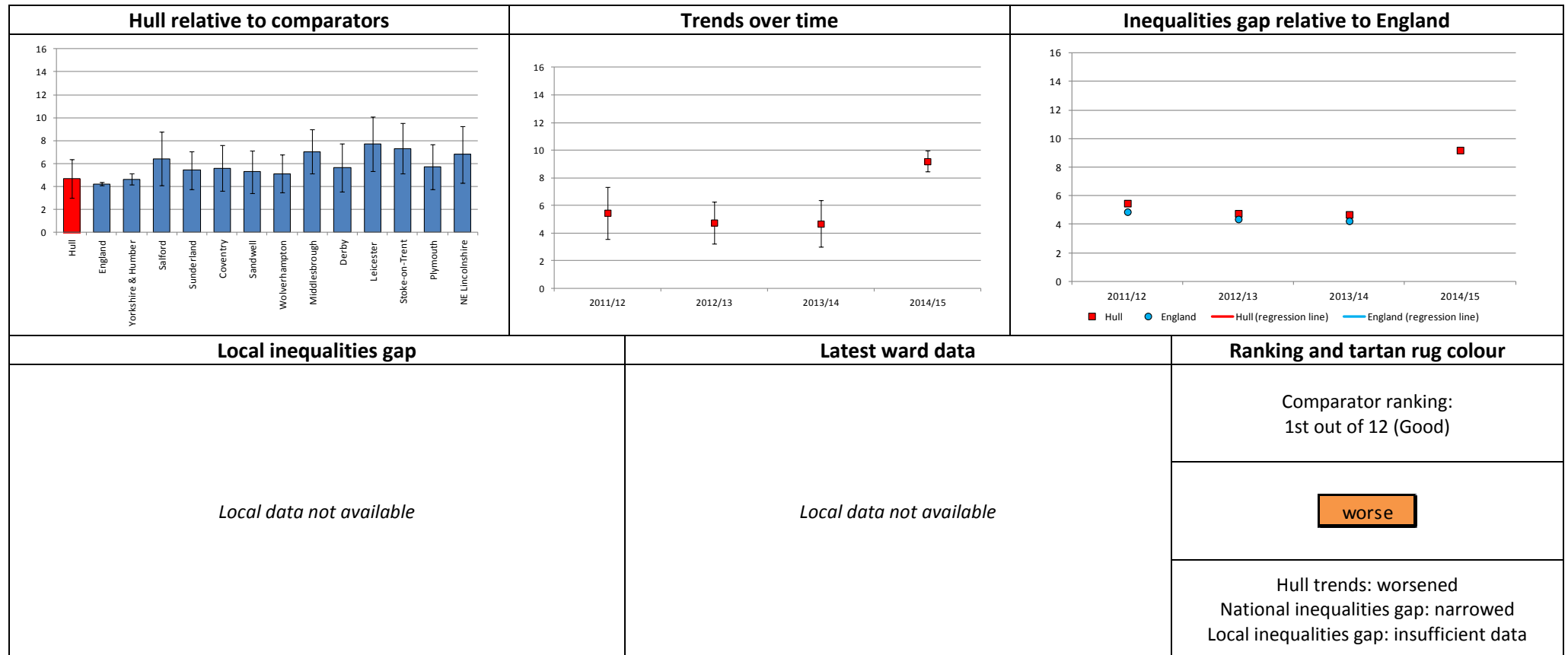
- The baseline percentage with low satisfaction score in Hull is 6.7% (95% confidence interval: 4.8% to 8.6%)
- The latest percentage with low satisfaction score in Hull is 7.4% (95% confidence interval: 5.3% to 9.5%)
- The percentage with low satisfaction score has worsened from 6.7% in 2011/12 to 11.2% in 2014/15
- The national inequalities gap (Hull minus England) has widened from 0.0 percentage points in 2011/12 to 1.8 percentage points in 2013/14
- The local inequalities gap (most minus least deprived fifths) was 10.1 percentage points in 2014/15
- The percentage with low satisfaction score ranges from 3.4% in Kings Park to 18.0% in Myton, a difference of 14.6 percentage points

Data points:

Source: Annual Population Survey (APS), Office for National Statistics. Baseline period: 2011/12. Latest data: 2013/14. Data for Hull for 2014/15 is from 2014 Prevalence Survey (as different survey and survey methodology results differ from national data for Hull)
The page was last updated on 06/07/2015

2.23ii Self-reported well-being - people with a low worthwhile score

The percentage of respondents scoring 0-4 to the question "Overall, to what extent do you feel the things you do in your life are worthwhile?" on a scale of 0-10 (0="not at all worthwhile" and 10 is "completely worthwhile").



Key points:

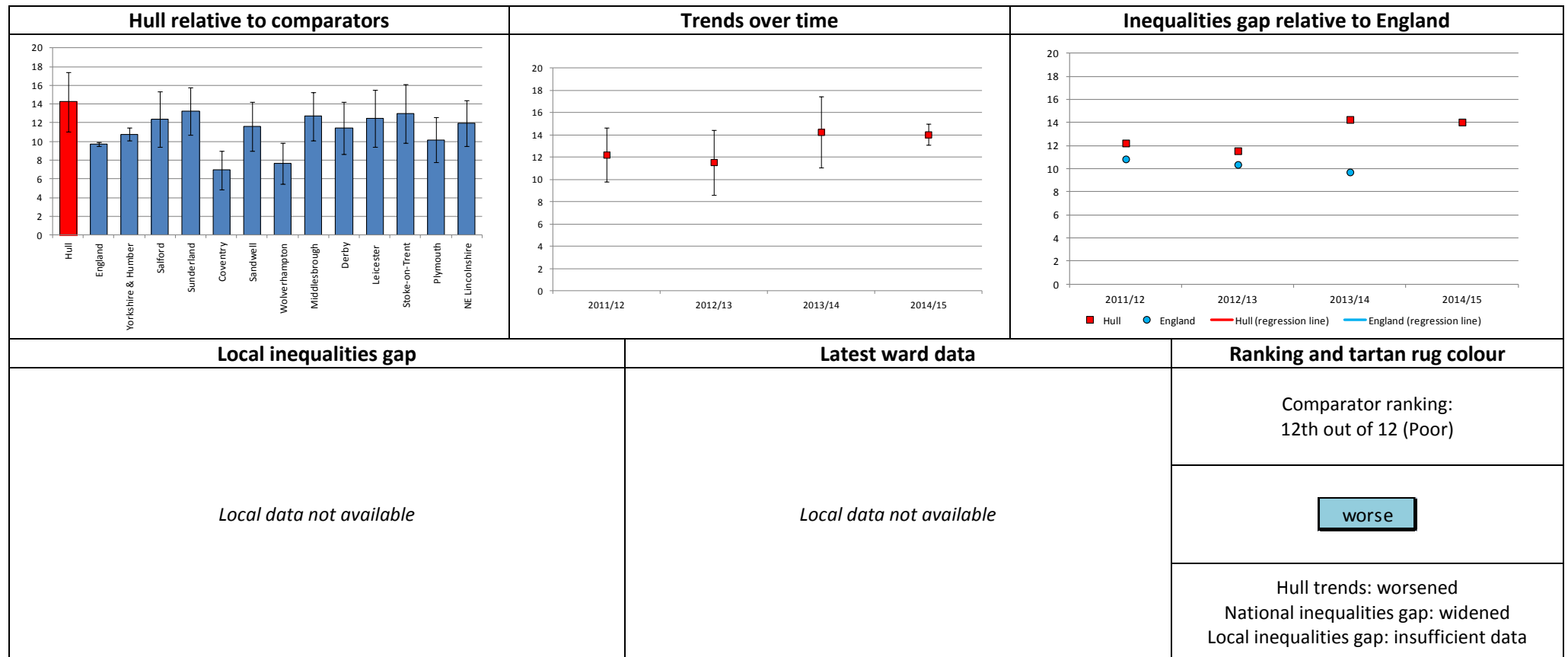
- The baseline percentage with low worthwhile score in Hull is 5.5% (95% confidence interval: 3.6% to 7.4%)
- The latest percentage with low worthwhile score in Hull is 4.8% (95% confidence interval: 3.3% to 6.3%)
- The percentage with low worthwhile score has worsened from 5.5% in 2011/12 to 9.2% in 2014/15
- The national inequalities gap (Hull minus England) has narrowed from 0.6 percentage points in 2011/12 to 0.4 percentage points in 2013/14
- The local inequalities gap (most minus least deprived fifths) was 8.1 percentage points in 2014/15
- The percentage with low worthwhile score ranges from 0.8% in Southcoates West to 16.0% in Myton, a difference of 15.3 percentage points

Data points:

Source: Annual Population Survey (APS), Office for National Statistics. Baseline period: 2011/12. Latest data: 2013/14. Data for Hull for 2014/15 is from 2014 Prevalence Survey (as different survey and survey methodology results differ from national data for Hull)
The page was last updated on 06/07/2015

2.23iii Self-reported well-being - people with a low happiness score

The percentage of respondents scoring 0-4 to the question "Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday?" on a scale of 0-10 (0="not at all happy" and 10 is "completely happy").



Key points:

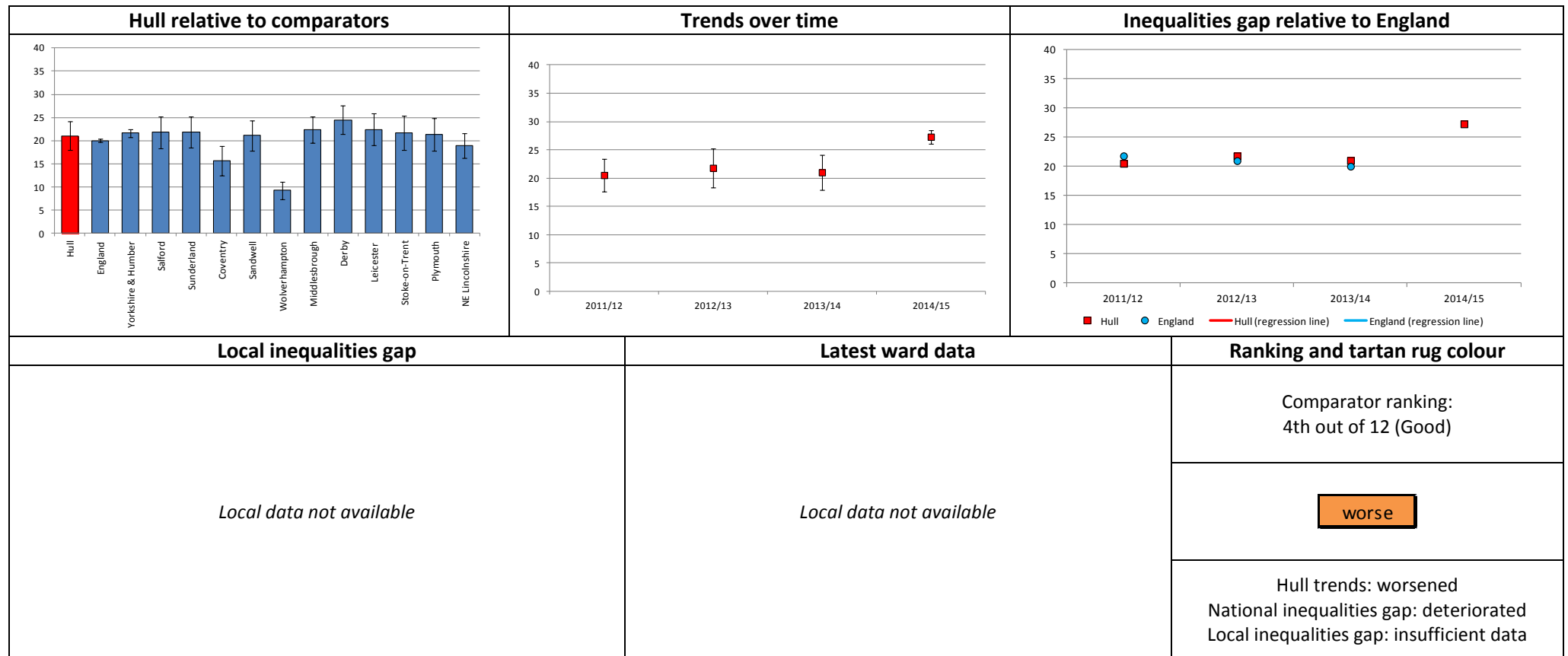
- The baseline percentage with low happiness score in Hull is 12.2% (95% confidence interval: 9.8% to 14.6%)
- The latest percentage with low happiness score in Hull is 14.3% (95% confidence interval: 11.1% to 17.4%)
- The percentage with low happiness score has worsened from 12.2% in 2011/12 to 14.0% in 2014/15
- The national inequalities gap (Hull minus England) has widened from 1.4 percentage points in 2011/12 to 4.6 percentage points in 2013/14
- The local inequalities gap (most minus least deprived fifths) was 9.6 percentage points in 2014/15
- The percentage with low happiness score ranges from 3.4% in Kings Park to 20.4% in Bransholme West, a difference of 17.0 percentage points

Data points:

Source: Annual Population Survey (APS), Office for National Statistics. Baseline period: 2011/12. Latest data: 2013/14. Data for Hull for 2014/15 is from 2014 Prevalence Survey (as different survey and survey methodology results differ from national data for Hull)
The page was last updated on 06/07/2015

2.23iv Self-reported well-being - people with a high anxiety score

The percentage of respondents scoring 6-10 to the question "Overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday?" on a scale of 0-10 (0="not at all anxious" and 10 is "completely anxious").



Key points:

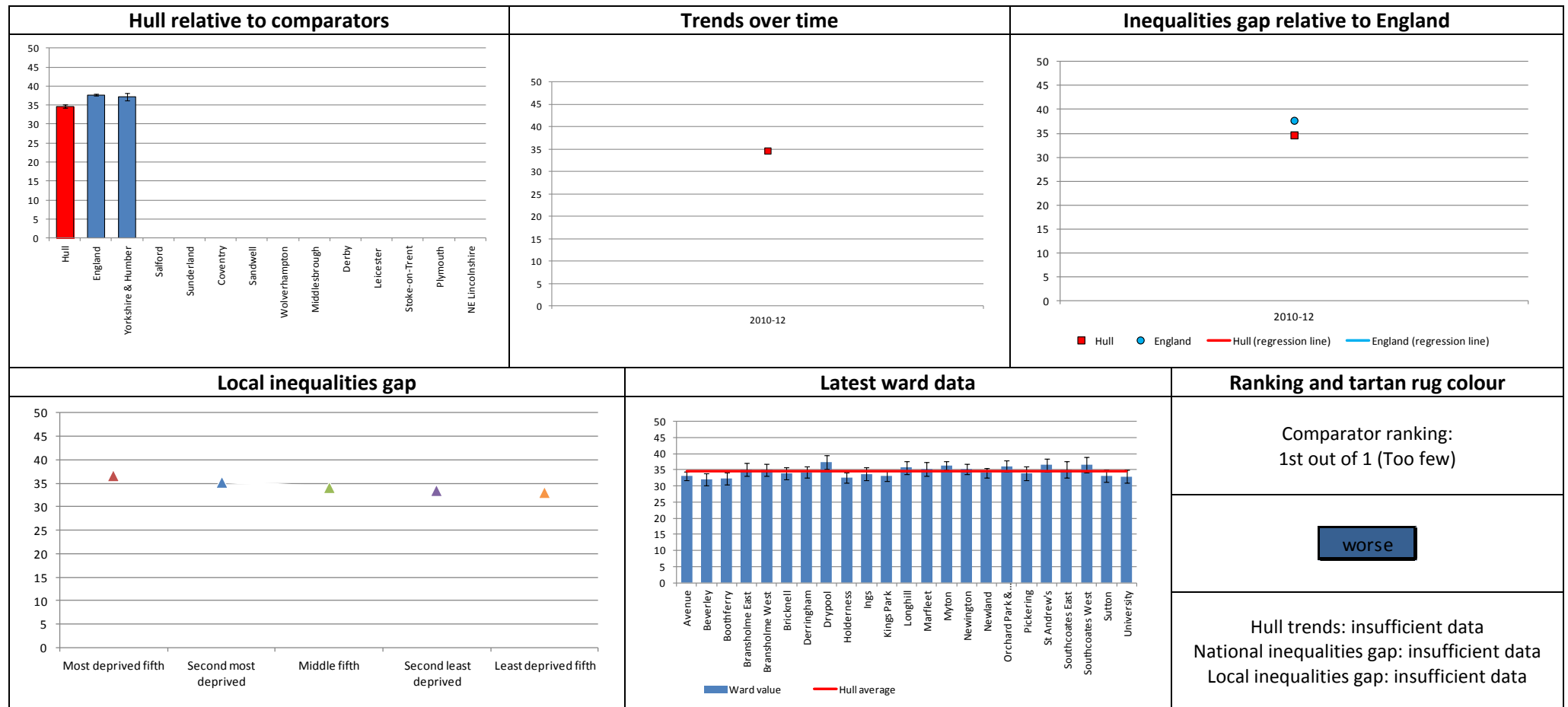
- The baseline percentage with high anxiety score in Hull is 20.5% (95% confidence interval: 17.7% to 23.4%)
- The latest percentage with high anxiety score in Hull is 21.0% (95% confidence interval: 17.9% to 24.1%)
- The percentage with high anxiety score has worsened from 20.5% in 2011/12 to 27.3% in 2014/15
- The national inequalities gap (Hull minus England) has deteriorated from -1.3 percentage points in 2011/12 to 1.0 percentage points in 2013/14
- The local inequalities gap (most minus least deprived fifths) was 5.0 percentage points in 2014/15
- The percentage with high anxiety score ranges from 22.2% in Newland to 34.6% in Marfleet, a difference of 12.4 percentage points

Data points:

Source: Annual Population Survey (APS), Office for National Statistics. Baseline period: 2011/12. Latest data: 2013/14. Data for Hull for 2014/15 is from 2014 Prevalence Survey (as different survey and survey methodology results differ from national data for Hull)
The page was last updated on 06/07/2015

2.23v Average Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-Being Scale (WEMWBS) score

Average Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-Being Scale (WEMWBS) score for adults aged 16+ years.



Key points:

The baseline average WEMWBS score in Hull is 34.7 (95% confidence interval: 34.3 to 35.0)

The latest average WEMWBS score in Hull is 34.7 (95% confidence interval: 34.3 to 35.0)

The national inequalities gap (England minus Hull) was 3.0 in 2010-12

The local inequalities gap (least minus most deprived fifths) was -3.7 in 2010-12

The average WEMWBS score ranges from 32.0 in Beverley to 37.4 in Drypool, a difference of 5.4

Data points:

Source: Health Survey for England (HSE). Baseline period: 2010-12. Latest data: 2010-12. Local data is from local survey conducted 2011-12.

The page was last updated on 08/12/2014

2.24i Injuries due to falls in people aged 65 and over - all people

Emergency hospital admissions for falls injuries in persons aged 65 and over, directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000 population (primary diagnosis codes S00-T98 and secondary cause W00-W19). Standardised to the European Standard Population 2013.



Key points:

- The baseline emergency admissions for falls among persons aged 65+ in Hull is 2292 per 100,000 (95% confidence interval: 2133 to 2458 per 100,000)
- The latest emergency admissions for falls among persons aged 65+ in Hull is 2820 per 100,000 (95% confidence interval: 2647 to 3002 per 100,000)
- The emergency admissions for falls among persons aged 65+ has worsened from 1877 per 100,000 in 2002/03 to 2820 per 100,000 in 2013/14
- The national inequalities gap (Hull minus England) has widened from 262 per 100,000 in 2010/11 to 756 per 100,000 in 2013/14
- The local inequalities gap (most minus least deprived fifths) has widened from 956 per 100,000 in 2003/04 to 1276 per 100,000 in 2012/13
- The emergency admissions for falls among persons aged 65+ ranges from 1740 per 100,000 in Holderness to 4078 per 100,000 in Myton, a difference of 2338 per 100,000

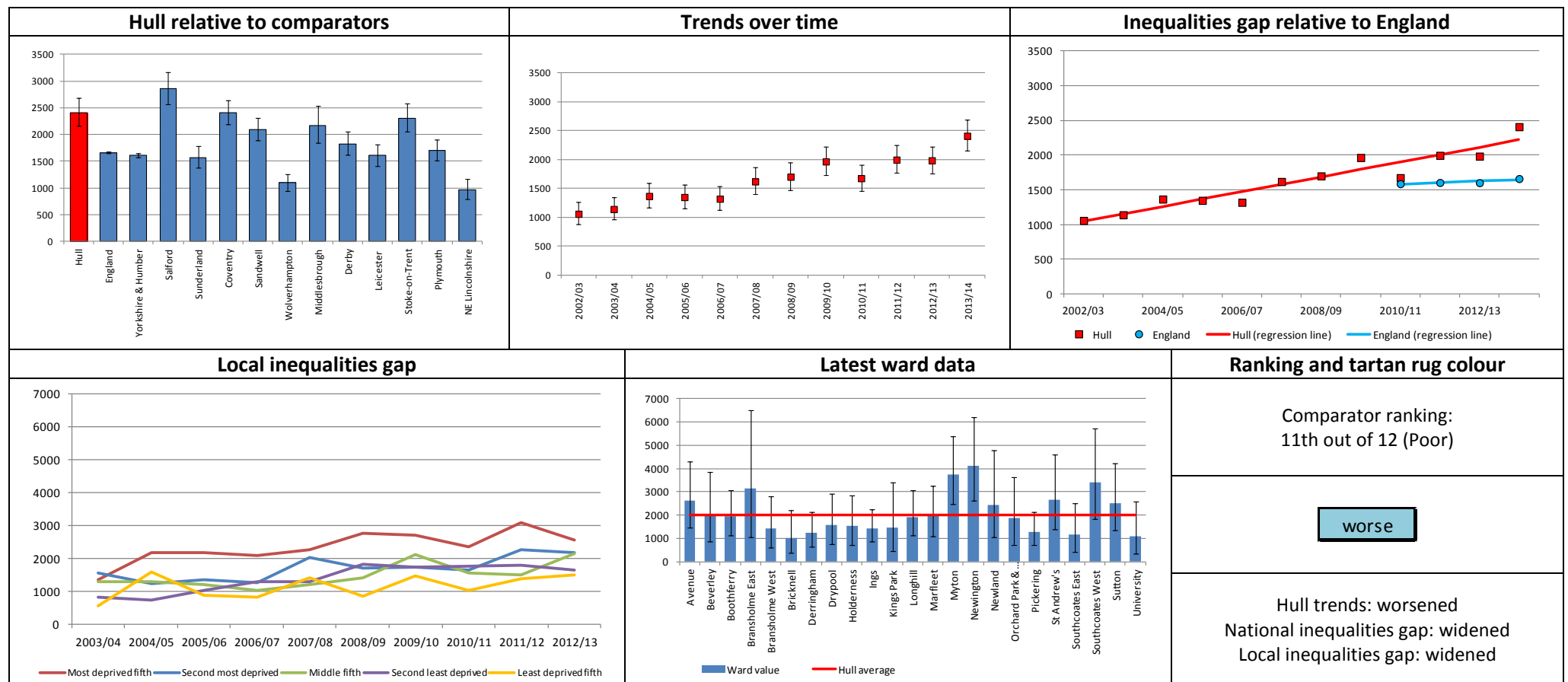
Data points:

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics and population from Office for National Statistics. Calculated by West Midlands Knowledge and Intelligence Team. Baseline period: 2010/11. Latest data: 2013/14. Analysis of local trends, deprivation fifths and wards uses slightly different population estimates so differ slightly from the nationally derived estimates and latest data is 2012/13.

The page was last updated on 07/05/2015

2.24i Injuries due to falls in people aged 65 and over - males

Emergency hospital admissions for falls injuries in males aged 65 and over, directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000. Standardised to the European Standard Population 2013.



Key points:

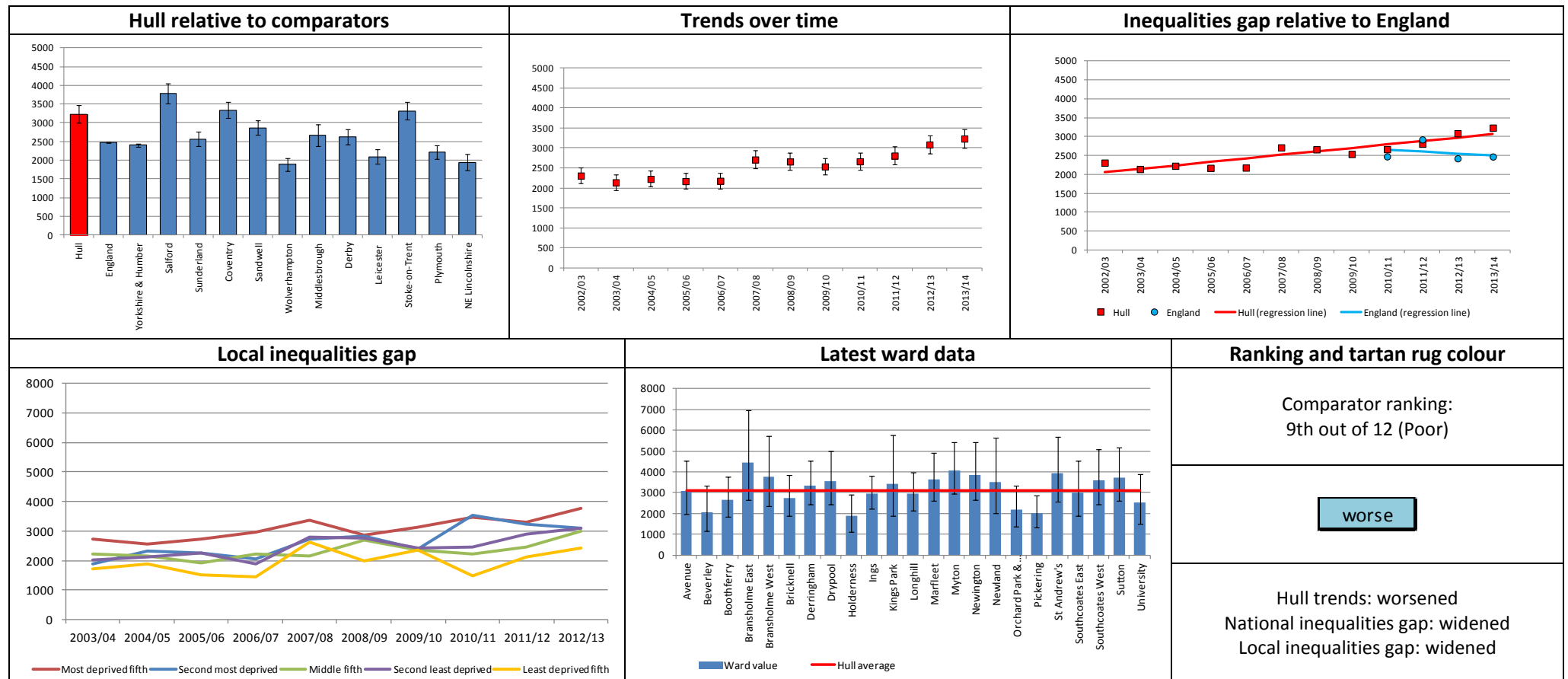
- The baseline emergency admissions for falls among males aged 65+ in Hull is 1757 per 100,000 (95% confidence interval: 1533 to 2004 per 100,000)
- The latest emergency admissions for falls among males aged 65+ in Hull is 2409 per 100,000 (95% confidence interval: 2155 to 2683 per 100,000)
- The emergency admissions for falls among males aged 65+ has worsened from 1058 per 100,000 in 2002/03 to 2409 per 100,000 in 2013/14
- The national inequalities gap (Hull minus England) has widened from 87 per 100,000 in 2010/11 to 747 per 100,000 in 2013/14
- The local inequalities gap (most minus least deprived fifths) has widened from 786 per 100,000 in 2003/04 to 1058 per 100,000 in 2012/13
- The emergency admissions for falls among males aged 65+ ranges from 1011 per 100,000 in Bricknell to 4124 per 100,000 in Newington, a difference of 3113 per 100,000

Data points:

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics and population from Office for National Statistics. Calculated by West Midlands Knowledge and Intelligence Team. Baseline period: 2010/11. Latest data: 2013/14. Analysis of local trends, deprivation fifths and wards uses slightly different population estimates so differ slightly from the nationally derived estimates and latest data is 2012/13. The page was last updated on 07/05/2015

2.24i Injuries due to falls in people aged 65 and over - females

Emergency hospital admissions for falls injuries in females aged 65 and over, directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000. Standardised to the European Standard Population 2013.



Key points:

The baseline emergency admissions for falls among females aged 65+ in Hull is 2826 per 100,000 (95% confidence interval: 2605 to 3060 per 100,000)

The latest emergency admissions for falls among females aged 65+ in Hull is 3232 per 100,000 (95% confidence interval: 3000 to 3478 per 100,000)

The emergency admissions for falls among females aged 65+ has worsened from 2306 per 100,000 in 2002/03 to 3232 per 100,000 in 2013/14

The national inequalities gap (Hull minus England) has widened from 191 per 100,000 in 2010/11 to 765 per 100,000 in 2013/14

The local inequalities gap (most minus least deprived fifths) has widened from 1009 per 100,000 in 2003/04 to 1336 per 100,000 in 2012/13

The emergency admissions for falls among females aged 65+ ranges from 1877 per 100,000 in Holderness to 4461 per 100,000 in Bransholme East, a difference of 2584 per 100,000

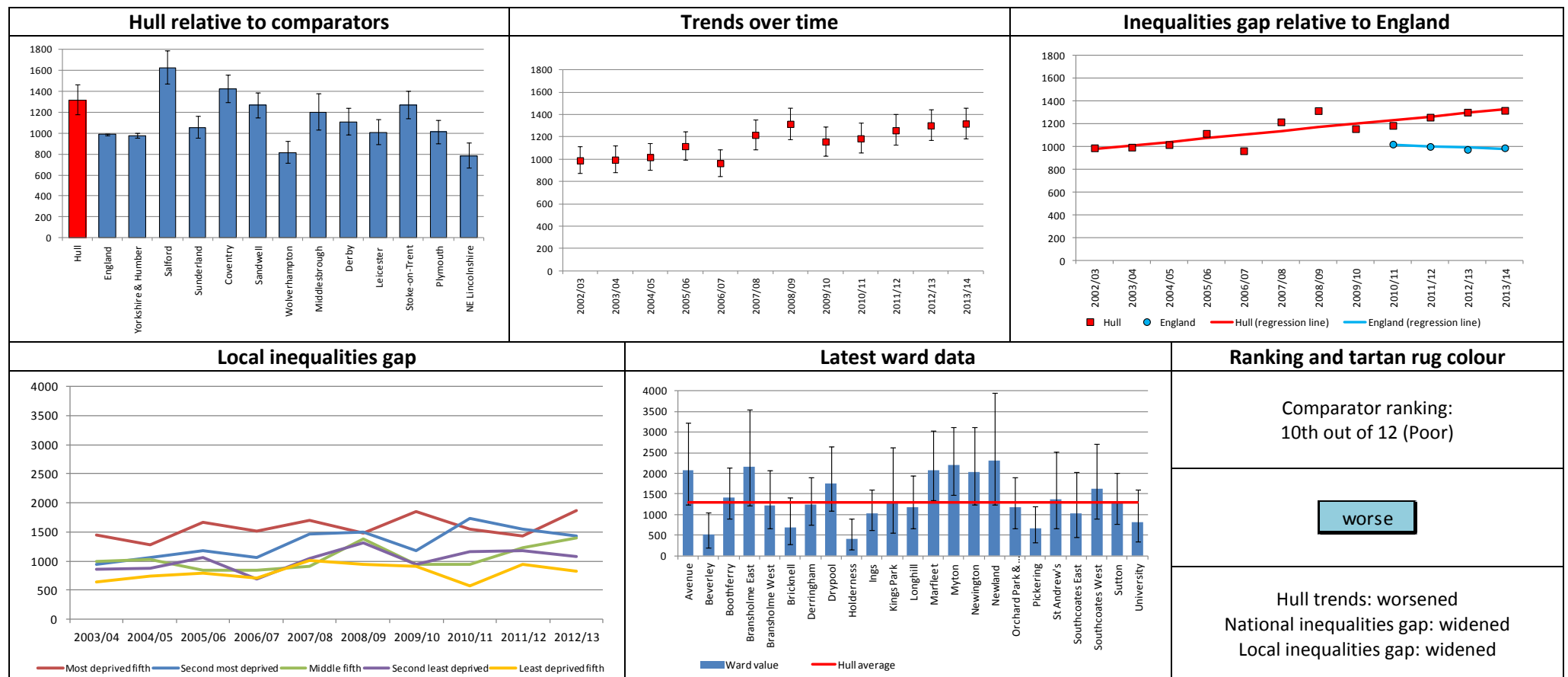
Data points:

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics and population from Office for National Statistics. Calculated by West Midlands Knowledge and Intelligence Team. Baseline period: 2010/11. Latest data: 2013/14. Analysis of local trends, deprivation fifths and wards uses slightly different population estimates so differ slightly from the nationally derived estimates and latest data is 2012/13.

The page was last updated on 07/05/2015

2.24ii Injuries due to falls in people aged 65 and over - aged 65-79

Emergency hospital admissions for falls injuries in persons aged 65-79, directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000. Standardised to the European Standard Population 2013.



Key points:

The baseline emergency admissions for falls among persons aged 65-79 in Hull is 1205 per 100,000 (95% confidence interval: 1075 to 1345 per 100,000)

The latest emergency admissions for falls among persons aged 65-79 in Hull is 1318 per 100,000 (95% confidence interval: 1184 to 1463 per 100,000)

The emergency admissions for falls among persons aged 65-79 has worsened from 989 per 100,000 in 2002/03 to 1318 per 100,000 in 2013/14

The national inequalities gap (Hull minus England) has widened from 164 per 100,000 in 2010/11 to 328 per 100,000 in 2013/14

The local inequalities gap (most minus least deprived fifths) has widened from 806 per 100,000 in 2003/04 to 1044 per 100,000 in 2012/13

The emergency admissions for falls among persons aged 65-79 ranges from 412 per 100,000 in Holderness to 2313 per 100,000 in Newland, a difference of 1901 per 100,000

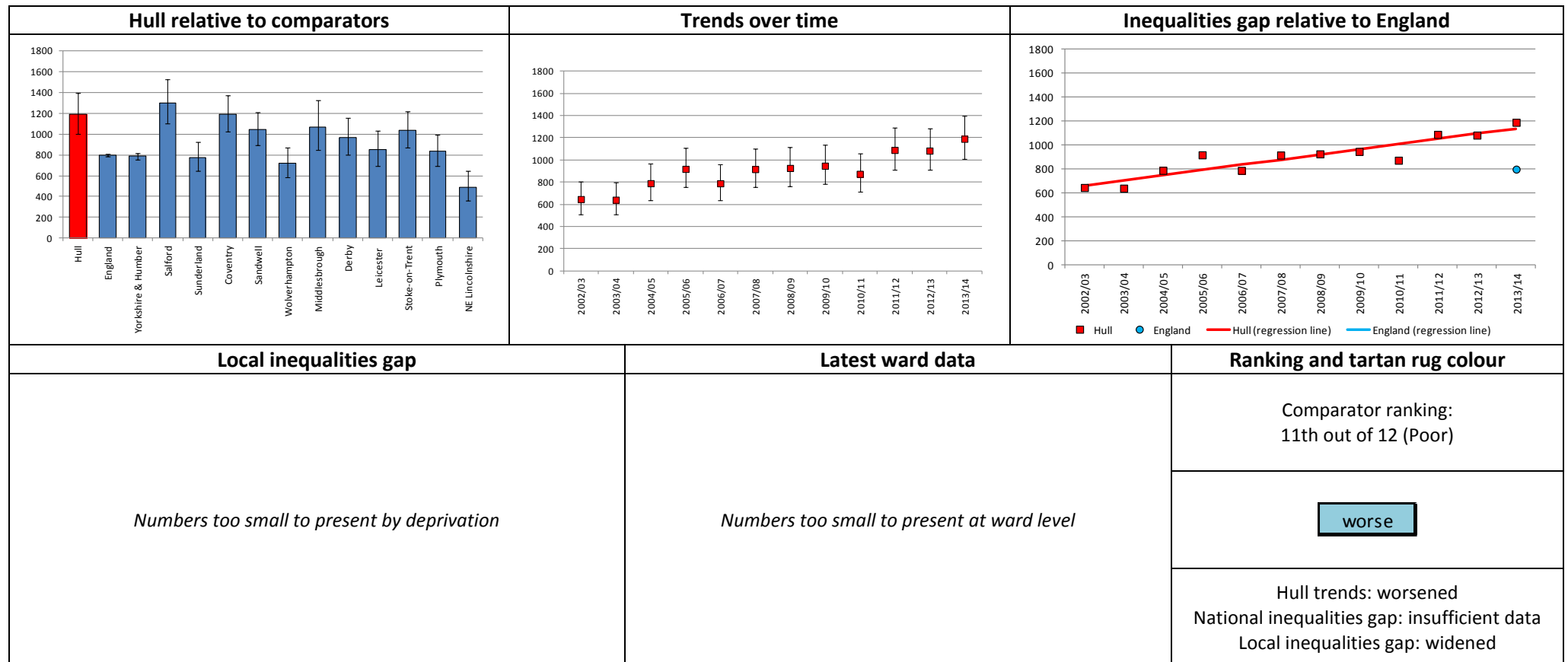
Data points:

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics and population from Office for National Statistics. Calculated by West Midlands Knowledge and Intelligence Team. Baseline period: 2010/11. Latest data: 2013/14. Analysis of local trends, deprivation fifths and wards uses slightly different population estimates so differ slightly from the nationally derived estimates and latest data is 2012/13.

The page was last updated on 07/05/2015

2.24ii Injuries due to falls in people aged 65 and over - aged 65-79 - males

Emergency hospital admissions for falls injuries in males aged 65-79, directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000. Standardised to the European Standard Population 2013.



Key points:

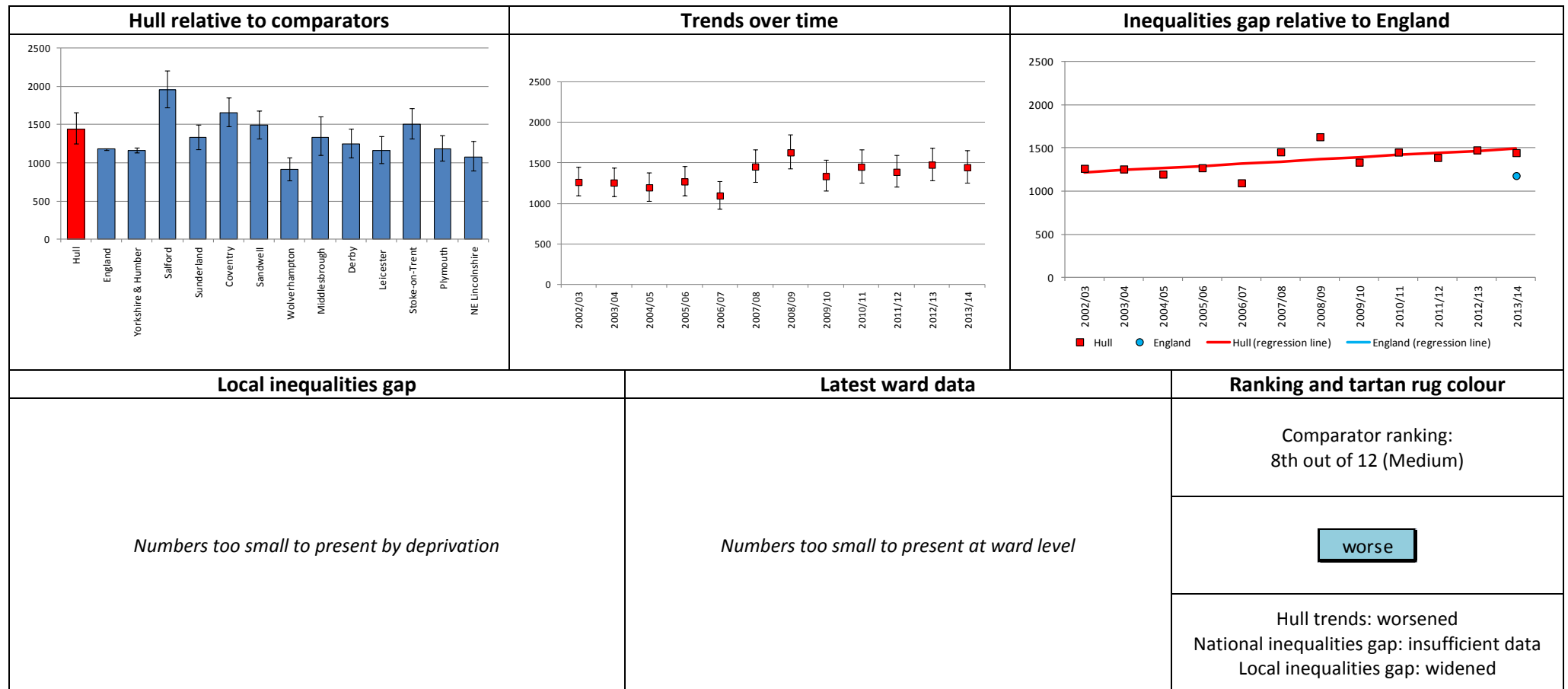
- The baseline emergency admissions for falls among males aged 65-79 in Hull is 1190 per 100,000 (95% confidence interval: 1006 to 1397 per 100,000)
- The latest emergency admissions for falls among males aged 65-79 in Hull is 1190 per 100,000 (95% confidence interval: 1006 to 1397 per 100,000)
- The emergency admissions for falls among males aged 65-79 has worsened from 646 per 100,000 in 2002/03 to 1190 per 100,000 in 2013/14
- The national inequalities gap (Hull minus England) was 391 per 100,000 in 2013/14

Data points:

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics and population from Office for National Statistics. Calculated by West Midlands Knowledge and Intelligence Team. Baseline period: 2013/14. Latest data: 2013/14.
The page was last updated on 07/05/2015

2.24ii Injuries due to falls in people aged 65 and over - aged 65-79 - females

Emergency hospital admissions for falls injuries in persons aged 65-79, directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000. Standardised to the European Standard Population 2013.



Key points:

The baseline emergency admissions for falls among females aged 65-79 in Hull is 1446 per 100,000 (95% confidence interval: 1255 to 1657 per 100,000)

The latest emergency admissions for falls among females aged 65-79 in Hull is 1446 per 100,000 (95% confidence interval: 1255 to 1657 per 100,000)

The emergency admissions for falls among females aged 65-79 has worsened from 1263 per 100,000 in 2002/03 to 1446 per 100,000 in 2013/14

The national inequalities gap (Hull minus England) was 266 per 100,000 in 2013/14

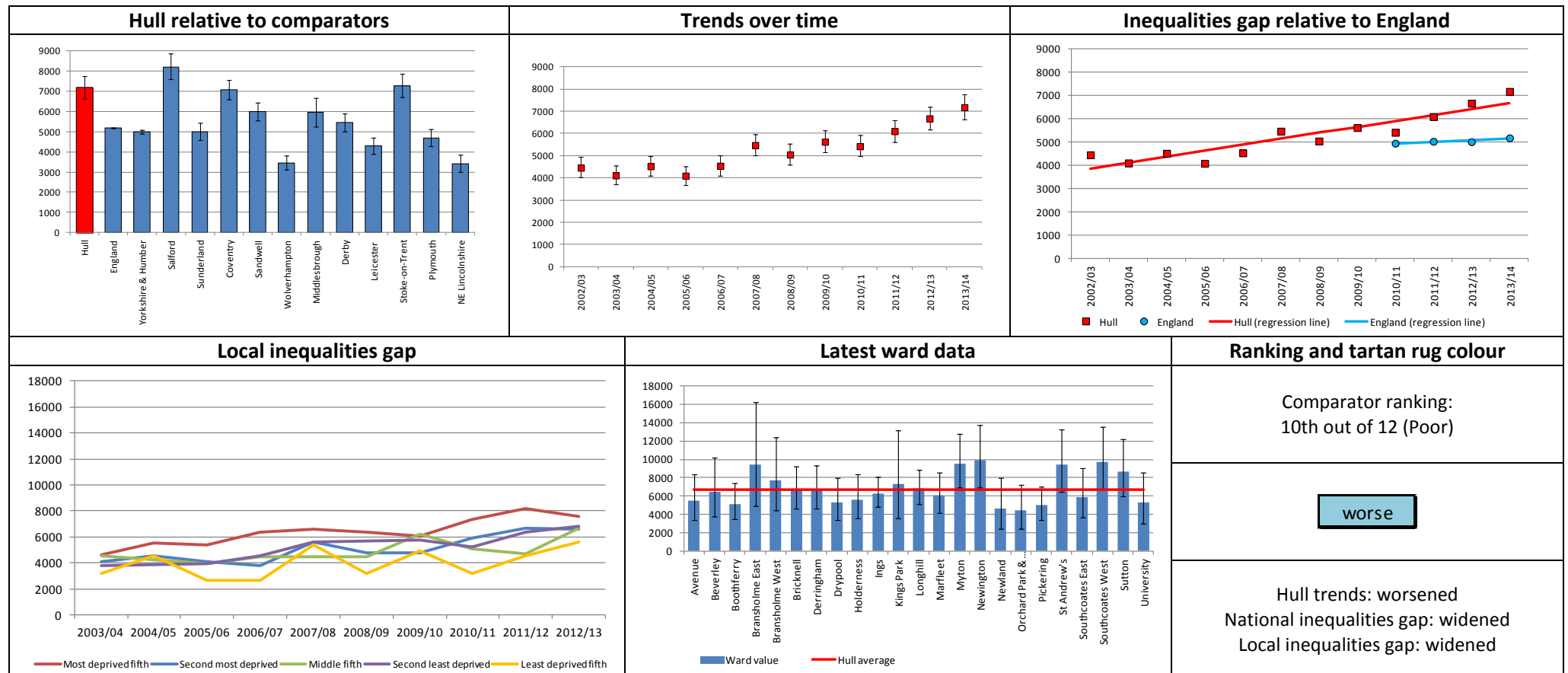
Data points:

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics and population from Office for National Statistics. Calculated by West Midlands Knowledge and Intelligence Team. Baseline period: 2013/14. Latest data: 2013/14.

The page was last updated on 07/05/2015

2.24iii Injuries due to falls in people aged 65 and over - aged 80+

Emergency hospital admissions for falls injuries in persons aged 80+, directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000. Standardised to the European Standard Population 2013.



Key points:

The baseline emergency admissions for falls among persons aged 80+ in Hull is 5444 per 100,000 (95% confidence interval: 4956 to 5964 per 100,000)

The latest emergency admissions for falls among persons aged 80+ in Hull is 7178 per 100,000 (95% confidence interval: 6630 to 7758 per 100,000)

The emergency admissions for falls among persons aged 80+ has worsened from 4454 per 100,000 in 2002/03 to 7178 per 100,000 in 2013/14

The national inequalities gap (Hull minus England) has widened from 468 per 100,000 in 2010/11 to 1997 per 100,000 in 2013/14

The local inequalities gap (most minus least deprived fifths) has widened from 1391 per 100,000 in 2003/04 to 1949 per 100,000 in 2012/13

The emergency admissions for falls among persons aged 80+ ranges from 4403 per 100,000 in Orchard Park & Greenwood to 9888 per 100,000 in Newington, a difference of 5485 per 100,000

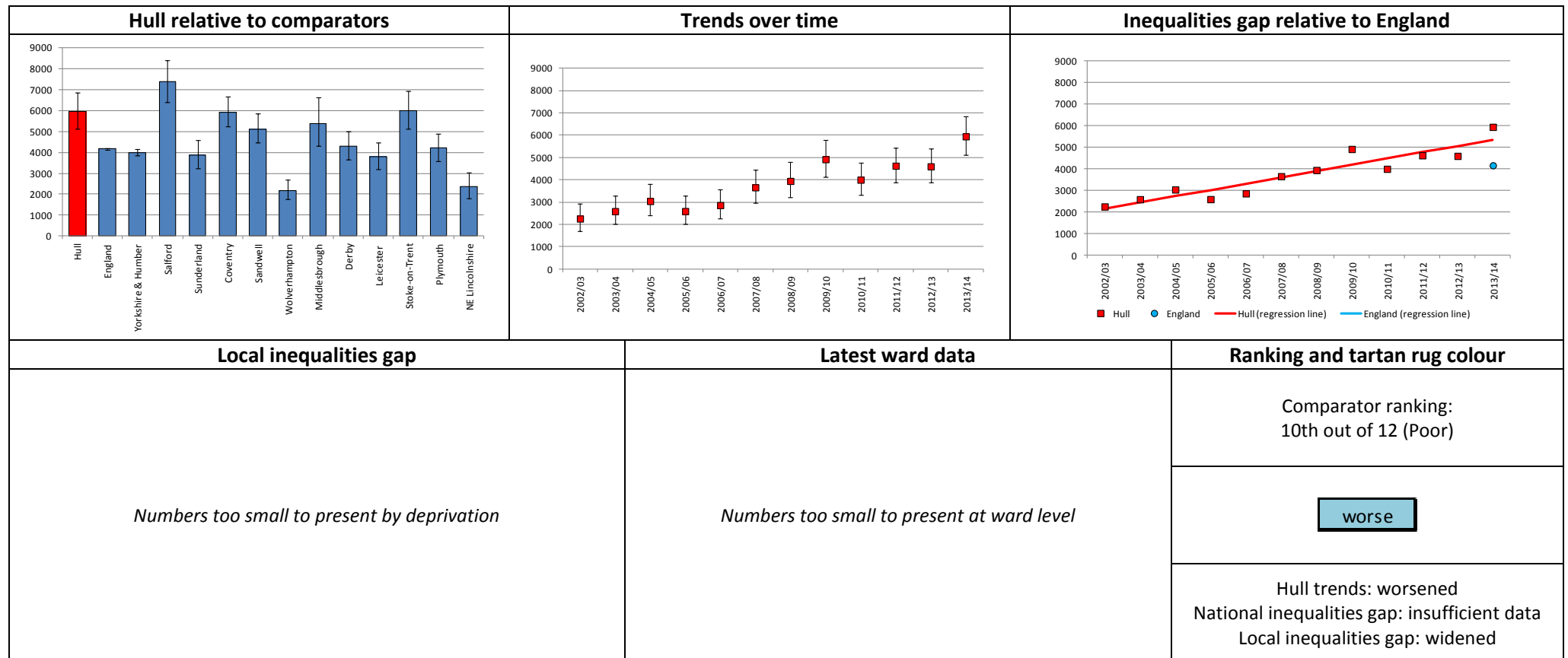
Data points:

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics and population from Office for National Statistics. Calculated by West Midlands Knowledge and Intelligence Team. Baseline period: 2010/11. Latest data: 2013/14. Analysis of local trends, deprivation fifths and wards uses slightly different population estimates so differ slightly from the nationally derived estimates and latest data is 2012/13.

The page was last updated on 07/05/2015

2.24iii Injuries due to falls in people aged 65 and over - aged 80+ - males

Emergency hospital admissions for falls injuries in persons aged 80+, directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000. Standardised to the European Standard Population 2013.



Key points:

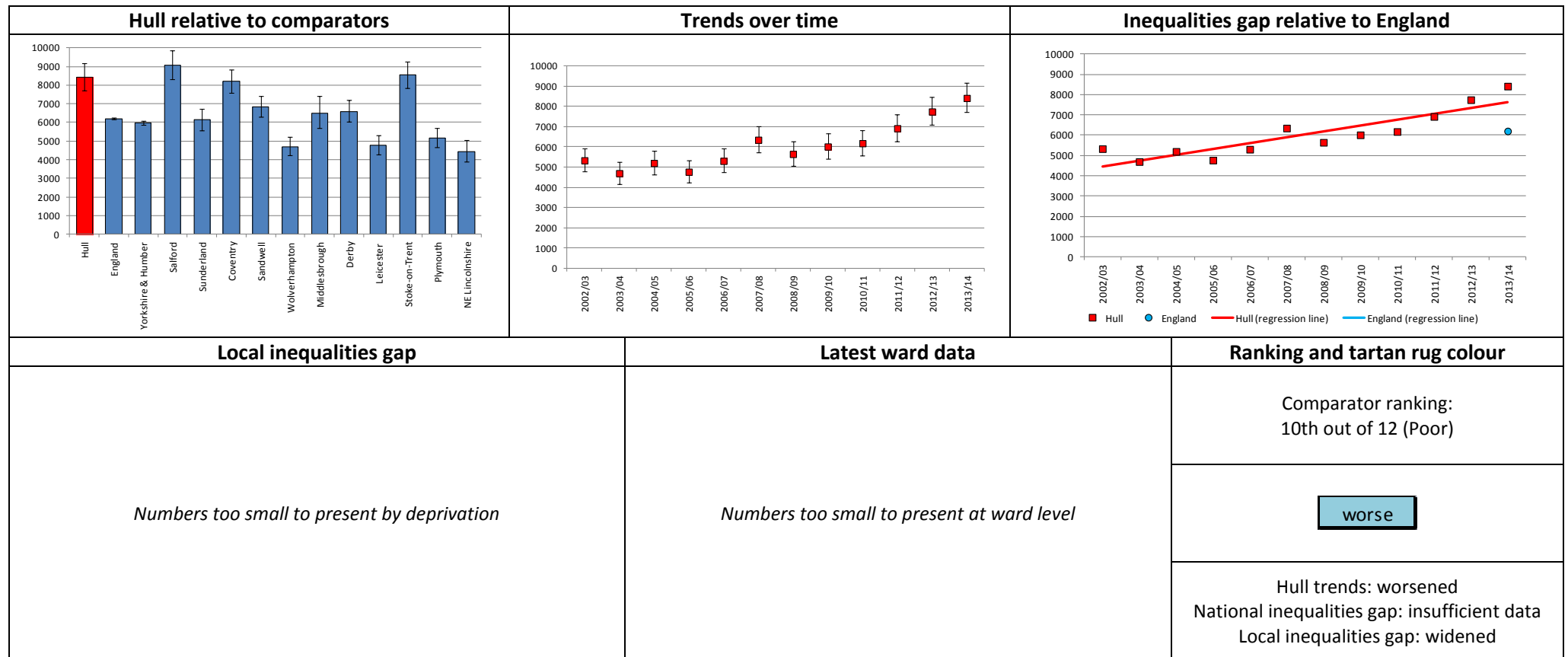
- The baseline emergency admissions for falls among males aged 80+ in Hull is 5944 per 100,000 (95% confidence interval: 5122 to 6856 per 100,000)
- The latest emergency admissions for falls among males aged 80+ in Hull is 5944 per 100,000 (95% confidence interval: 5122 to 6856 per 100,000)
- The emergency admissions for falls among males aged 80+ has worsened from 2254 per 100,000 in 2002/03 to 5944 per 100,000 in 2013/14
- The national inequalities gap (Hull minus England) was 1781 per 100,000 in 2013/14

Data points:

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics and population from Office for National Statistics. Calculated by West Midlands Knowledge and Intelligence Team. Baseline period: 2013/14. Latest data: 2013/14.
The page was last updated on 07/05/2015

2.24iii Injuries due to falls in people aged 65 and over - aged 80+ - females

Emergency hospital admissions for falls injuries in persons aged 80+, directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000. Standardised to the European Standard Population 2013.



Key points:

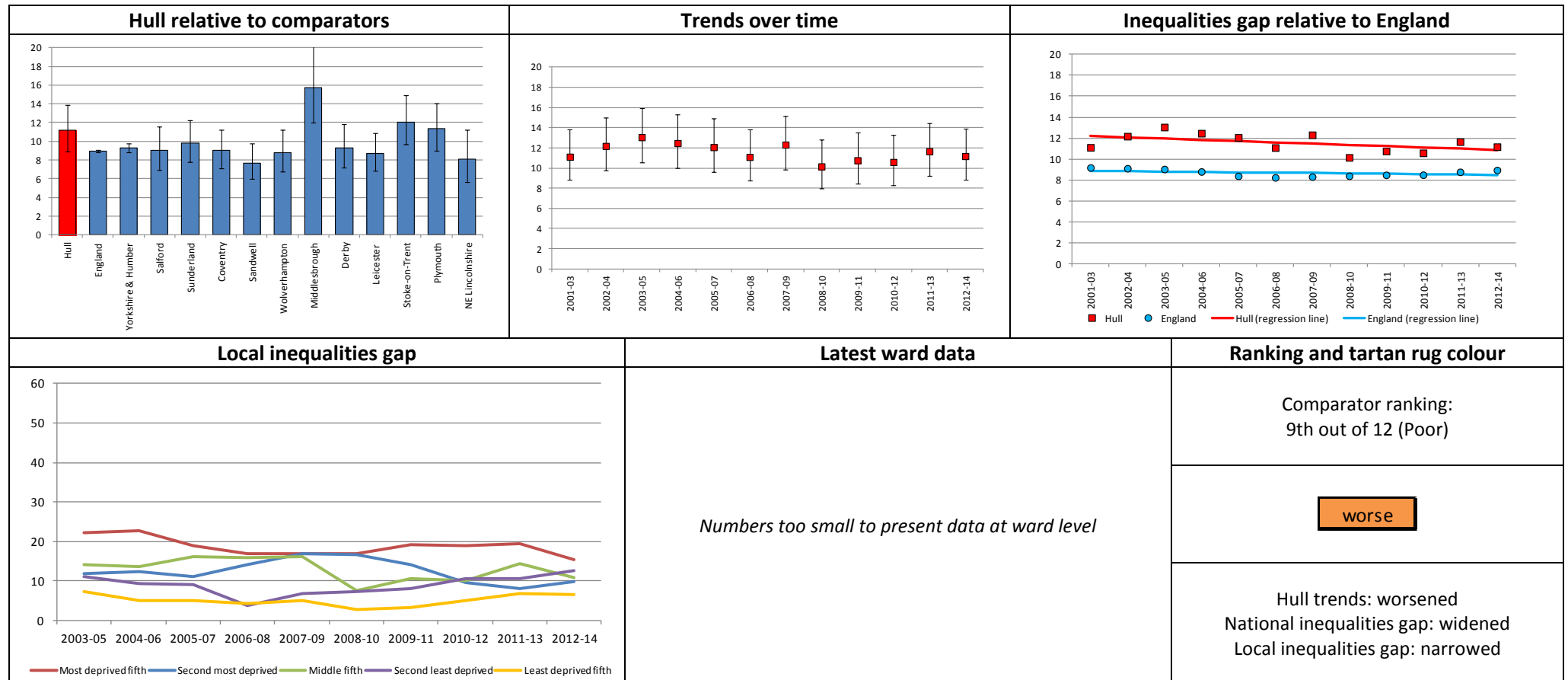
- The baseline emergency admissions for falls among females aged 80+ in Hull is 8413 per 100,000 (95% confidence interval: 7705 to 9168 per 100,000)
- The latest emergency admissions for falls among females aged 80+ in Hull is 8413 per 100,000 (95% confidence interval: 7705 to 9168 per 100,000)
- The emergency admissions for falls among females aged 80+ has worsened from 5329 per 100,000 in 2002/03 to 8413 per 100,000 in 2013/14
- The national inequalities gap (Hull minus England) was 2212 per 100,000 in 2013/14

Data points:

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics and population from Office for National Statistics. Calculated by West Midlands Knowledge and Intelligence Team. Baseline period: 2013/14. Latest data: 2013/14.
The page was last updated on 07/05/2015

4.10 Suicide rate

Age-standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 population. Directly standardised rate using 2013 European Standard Population. ICD 10 coding of deaths: X60-X84 (all ages) and Y10-Y34 (ages 15+ only).



Key points:

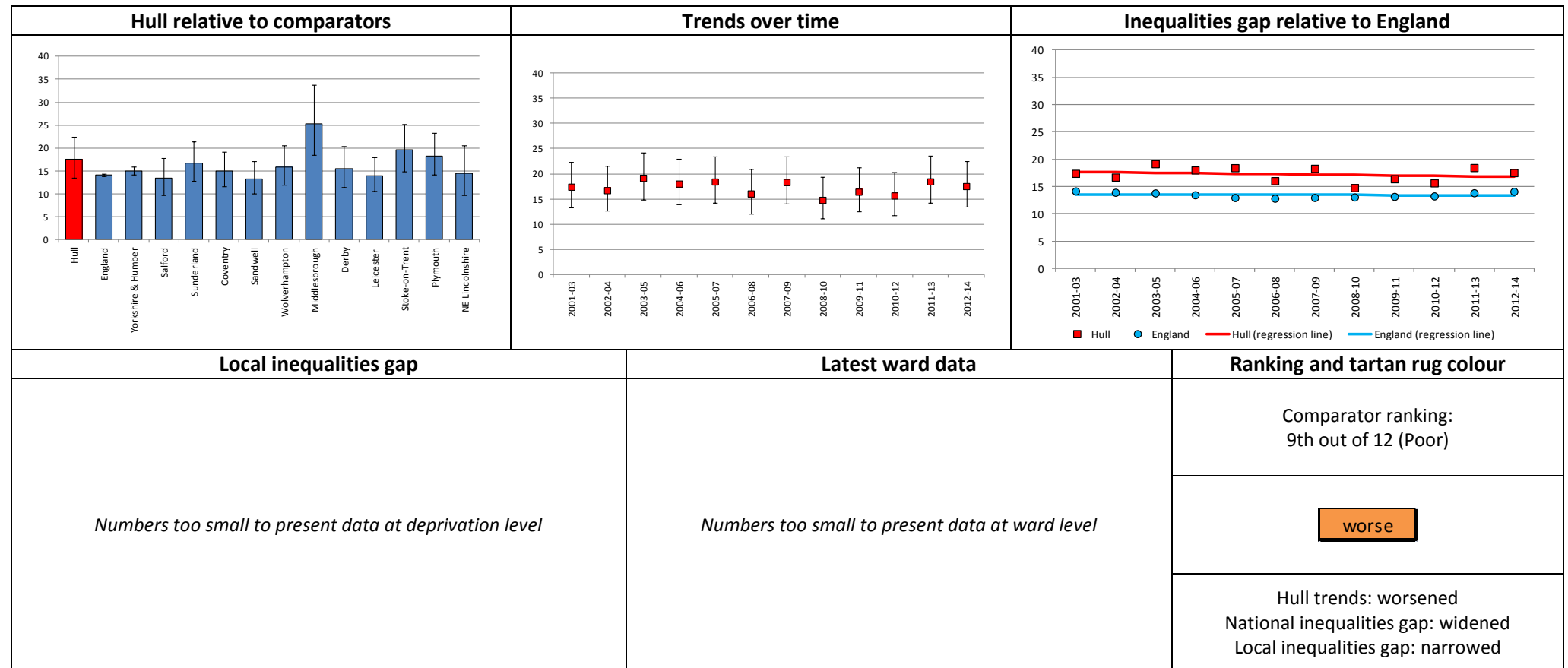
- The baseline mortality rate in Hull is 10.8 per 100,000 (95% confidence interval: 8.5 to 13.5 per 100,000)
- The latest mortality rate in Hull is 11.2 per 100,000 (95% confidence interval: 8.9 to 13.9 per 100,000)
- The mortality rate has worsened from 11.1 per 100,000 in 2001-03 to 11.2 per 100,000 in 2012-14
- The national inequalities gap (Hull minus England) has widened from 1.9 per 100,000 in 2001-03 to 2.2 per 100,000 in 2012-14
- The local inequalities gap (most minus least deprived fifths) has narrowed from 15.0 per 100,000 in 2003-05 to 8.7 per 100,000 in 2012-14

Data points:

Source: East Midlands Public Health Observatory (based on Office for National Statistics source data). Baseline period: 2009-11. Latest data: 2012-14. Analysis of local deprivation fifths involves using local population file so estimates differ slightly from national statistics. The page was last updated on 04/11/2015

4.10 Suicide rate (males)

Age-standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 male population. Directly standardised rate using 2013 European Standard Population. ICD 10 coding of deaths: X60-X84 (all ages) and Y10-Y34 (ages 15+ only).



Key points:

- The baseline mortality rate among men in Hull is 16.4 per 100,000 (95% confidence interval: 12.5 to 21.2 per 100,000)
- The latest mortality rate among men in Hull is 17.5 per 100,000 (95% confidence interval: 13.5 to 22.4 per 100,000)
- The mortality rate among men has worsened from 17.4 per 100,000 in 2001-03 to 17.5 per 100,000 in 2012-14
- The national inequalities gap (Hull minus England) has widened from 3.2 per 100,000 in 2001-03 to 3.4 per 100,000 in 2012-14
- The local inequalities gap (most minus least deprived fifths) has narrowed from 27.1 per 100,000 in 2003-05 to 17.8 per 100,000 in 2012-14

Data points:

Source: East Midlands Public Health Observatory (based on Office for National Statistics source data). Baseline period: 2009-11. Latest data: 2012-14. Analysis of local deprivation fifths involves using local population file so estimates differ slightly from national statistics. The page was last updated on 04/11/2015