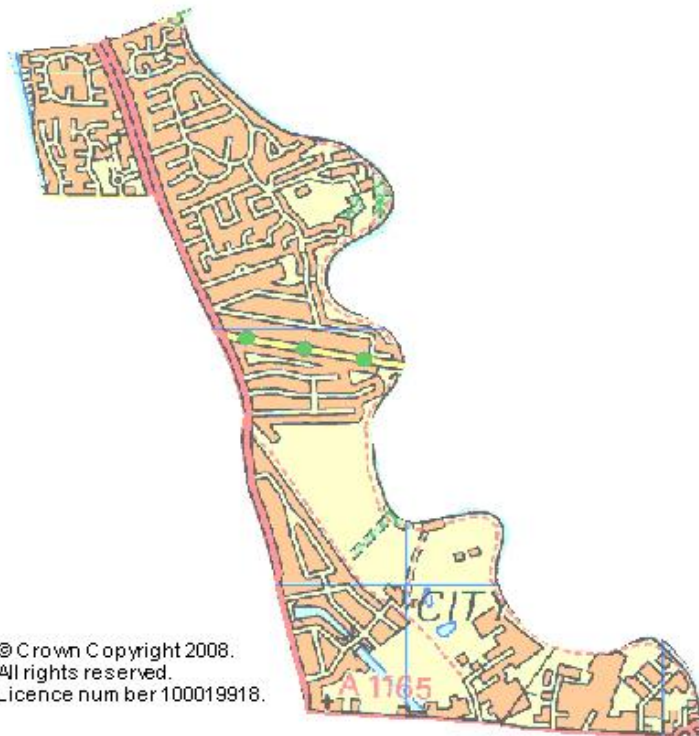# Hull Public Health Profiles 2015: Beverley Ward

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About this profile

This public health profile presents the most up to date information on a range of topics, to help us understand who lives in each area of Hull, and what their needs might be. We have also included comparisons with the Hull average, the Yorkshire and Humber average and the England average where data were available

The sources of the information, as well some explanatory notes, are provided in the Data Sources section towards the end of the report.

We hope you find this profile useful. If you have questions or feedback, please use the contact details at the end of this profile.

Please do explore the rest of the www.hullpublichealth.org website, which has a wealth of information on health, lifestyles and attitudes to these, of Hull residents. The website includes the following:

- Hull's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment and supporting information (see the last page of this report for further information).

- Director of Public Health Annual Reports for Hull.

- In-depth survey reports from both adult surveys conducted across Hull (Health and Lifestyle surveys in 2003, 2007 and 2011-12, Social Capital surveys in 2004 and 2009, Prevalence surveys in 2009 and 2014) and from surveys of the health and lifestyle of young people, conducted in secondary schools across Hull.

- 41 In-depth Public Health Profiles for Hull exploring individual disease areas, population groups and lifestyle behaviours and many more (available to download from www.hullpublichealth.org/jsnatoolkit.html).

- Also available are ward profiles (2009, 2011, 2013 and 2015) and GP practice profiles (2011)

- Equity Audits which examine how fairly services or other resources are distributed in relation to health 'needs' of different groups and areas, and assesses the success of programmes which aim to improve any inequities that are found.

- Public Health Outcomes Framework, which are a range of indicators used to assess whether public health is improving or not. A series of analyses using both the national datasets as well as locally derived data are provided to examine Hull in some detail for each of these indicators. Each of these reports may be downloaded from, www.hullpublichealth.org/phof.html.

- Short Summary Public Health Profiles For Hull

- Hull atlas, which enable differences between wards in Hull to be examined visually on a map (www.hullpublichealth.org/hullatlas.html). Further information is given towards the end of this report.
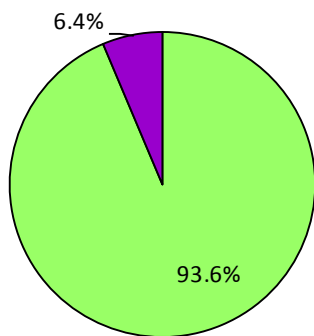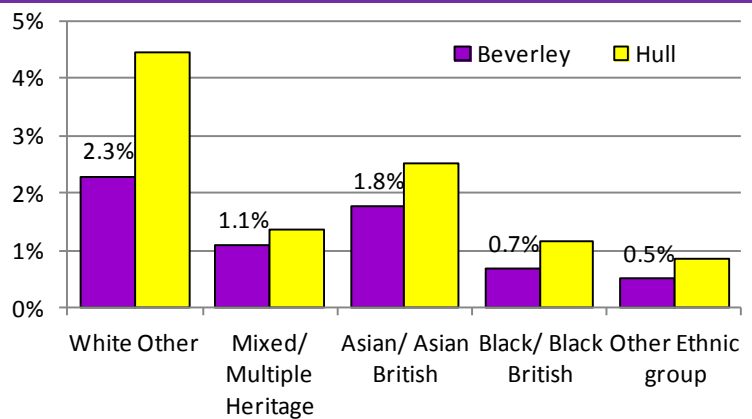
Population structure (2013)[1]

Males Females

Hull
Beverley

500 400 300 200 100 0 100 200 300 400 500
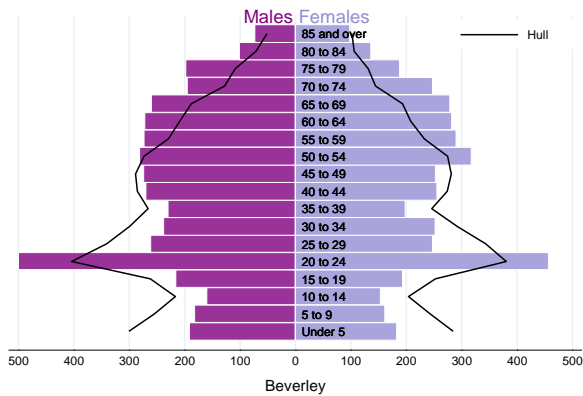
2013 mid-year population estimates from the Office for National Statistics

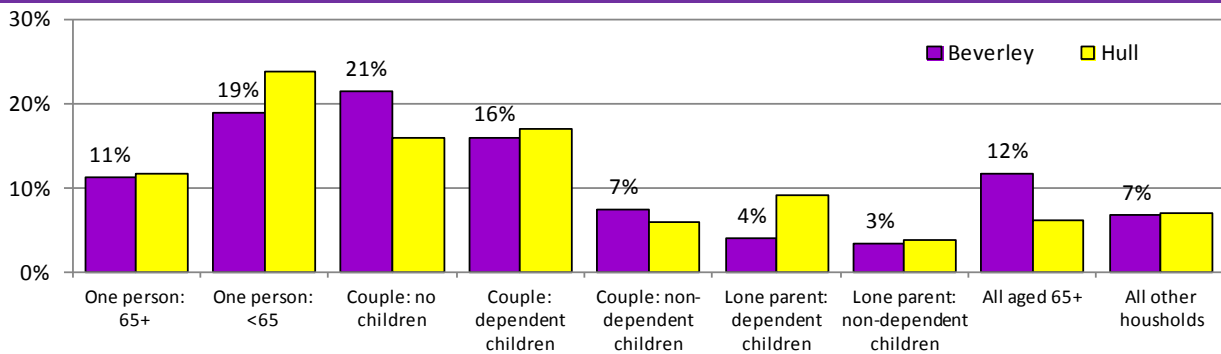| Age (yrs)	Males	Females	Total
Under 10	373	345	**718**
10-19	376	348	**724**
20-29	761	705	**1,466**
30-39	468	450	**918**
40-49	544	509	**1,053**
50-59	554	609	**1,163**
60-69	532	562	**1,094**
70-79	393	437	**830**
80+	174	235	**409**
Total	**4,175**	**4,200**	**8,375**

Ethnicity (from 2011 census)[2]

6.4%

93.6%

☐ White British ☐ BME community

■ Beverley ■ Hull

	White Other	Mixed/ Multiple Heritage	Asian/ Asian British	Black/ Black British	Other Ethnic group
Beverley	2.3%	1.1%	1.8%	0.7%	0.5%

Household composition (2011 census)[3]

■ Beverley ■ Hull

One person: 65+	One person: <65	Couple: no children	Couple: dependent children	Couple: non-dependent children	Lone parent: dependent children	Lone parent: non-dependent children	All aged 65+	All other housholds
11%	19%	21%	16%	7%	4%	3%	12%	7%

Household tenure (from 2011 census)[4]

■ Beverley ■ Hull

Owned outright	Owned with mortgage	Shared ownership	Rented from council	Other social rented	Private rented	Living rent-free
40.6%	40.1%	0.2%	0.4%	2.1%	16.2%	0.4%
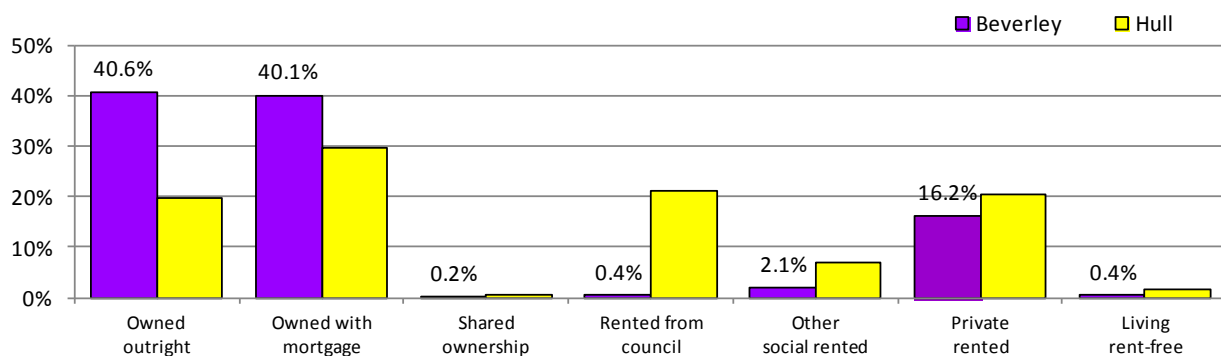
National quintiles of IMD 2010 [5]

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010: national quintile
(at lower layer super output area level)

- ■ Most deprived (85)
- ■ 2 (31)
- ■ 3 (33)
- ■ 4 (9)
- □ Least deprived (5)

Source: ONS, Super Output Area Boundaries. Crown
copyright 2004. Crown copyright material is reproduced
with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.

■ Most ■ 2 ■ 3 ■ 4 □ Least

Fuel Poverty 2012 [6]

Beverley 8.4%
Hull 11.1%
Yorkshire and the Humber 10.8%
England 10.4%
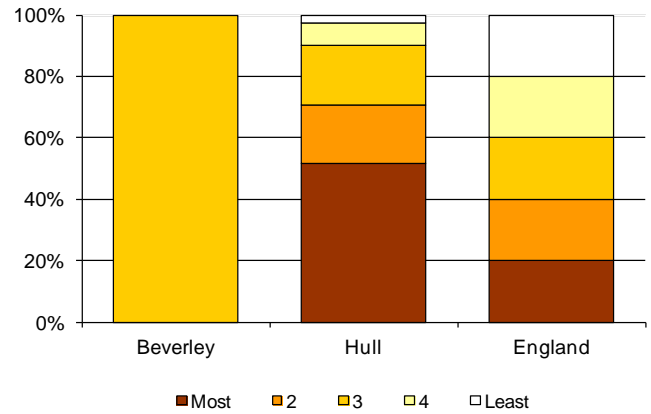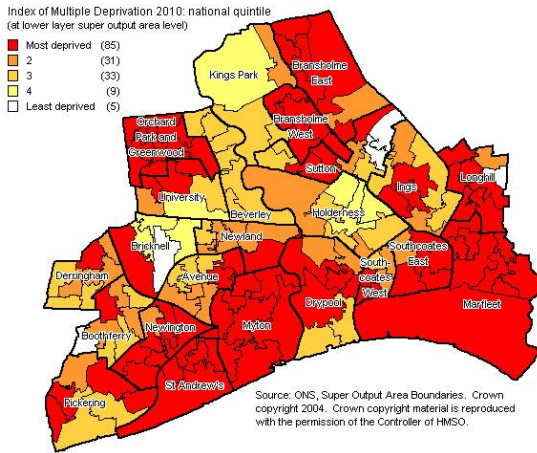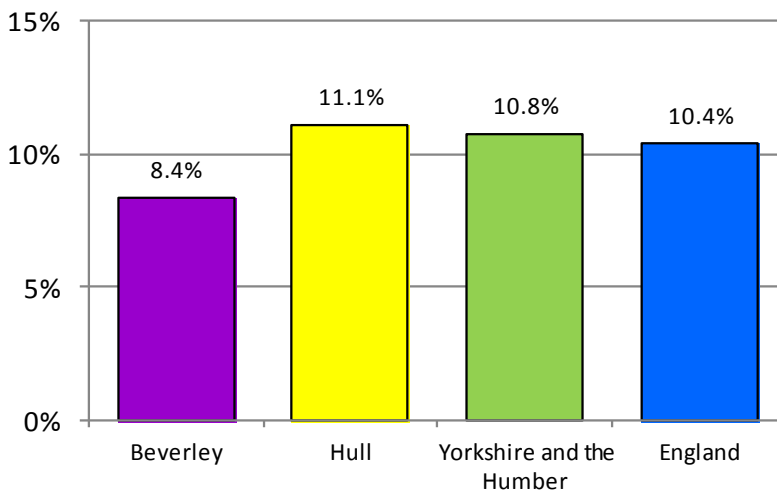
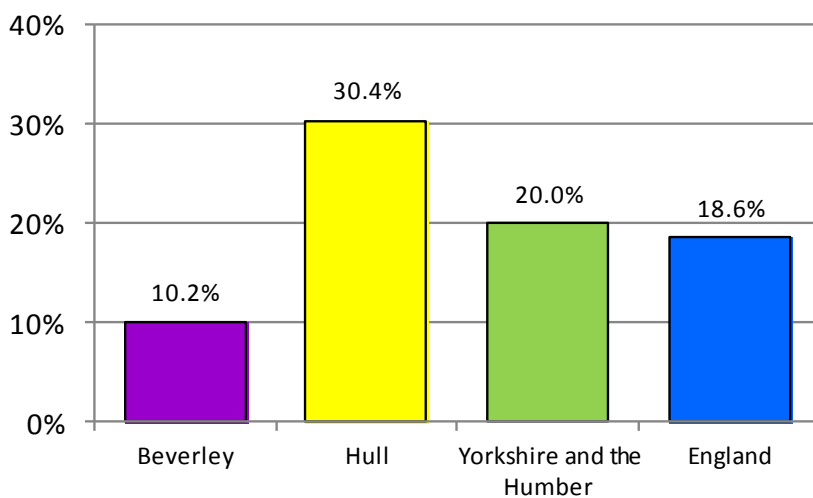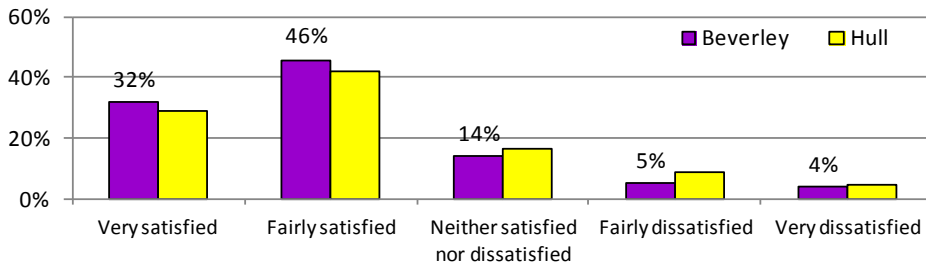**A household is said to be fuel poor if it needs to spend more than 10% of its income on fuel in order to maintain an adequate standard of warmth.**

Child Poverty 2012 [7]

Beverley 10.2%
Hull 30.4%
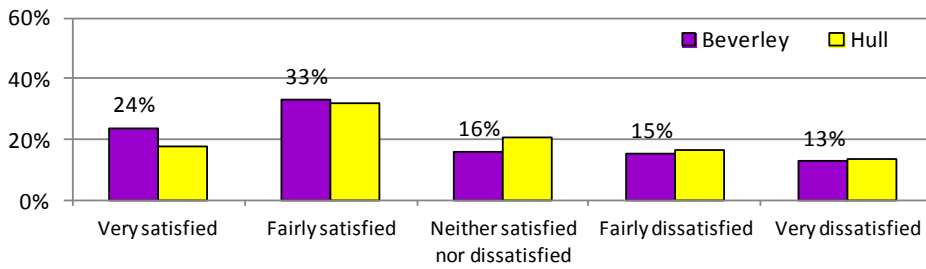Yorkshire and the Humber 20.0%
England 18.6%

The proportion of dependent children under 20 years living in families in receipt of CTC whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or are in receipt of IS or (Income-Based) JSA.
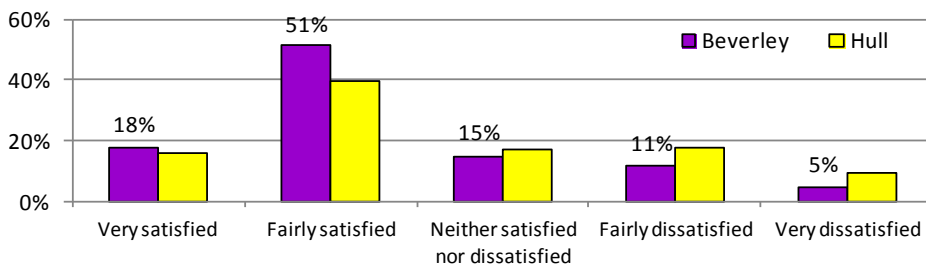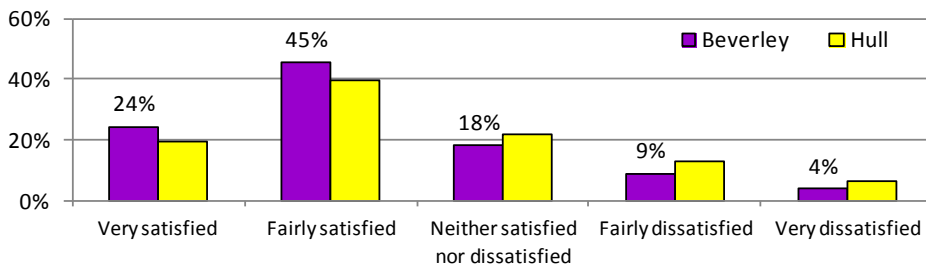
Satisfaction with aspects of the local area[8]

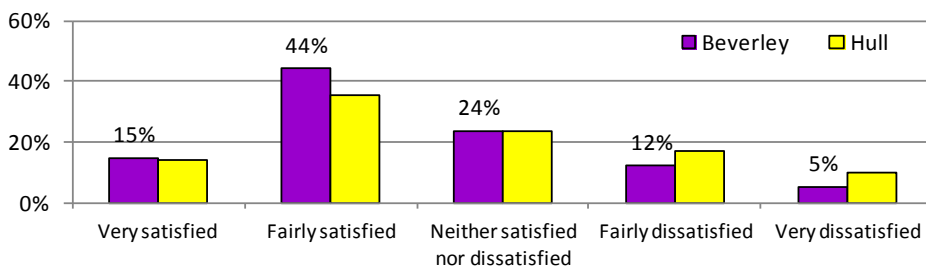

Satisfaction with open spaces in the local area

Beverley / Hull

- Very satisfied: 32%
- Fairly satisfied: 46%
- Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied: 14%
- Fairly dissatisfied: 5%
- Very dissatisfied: 4%

Satisfaction with parking in the local area

Beverley / Hull

- Very satisfied: 24%
- Fairly satisfied: 33%
- Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied: 16%
- Fairly dissatisfied: 15%
- Very dissatisfied: 13%

Satisfaction with the street appearance in the local area

Beverley / Hull

- Very satisfied: 18%
- Fairly satisfied: 51%
- Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied: 15%
- Fairly dissatisfied: 11%
- Very dissatisfied: 5%

Satisfaction with traffic in the local area

Beverley / Hull

- Very satisfied: 24%
- Fairly satisfied: 45%
- Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied: 18%
- Fairly dissatisfied: 9%
- Very dissatisfied: 4%

Satisfaction with level of anti-social behaviour and crime in the local area

Beverley / Hull

- Very satisfied: 15%
- Fairly satisfied: 44%
- Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied: 24%
- Fairly dissatisfied: 12%
- Very dissatisfied: 5%
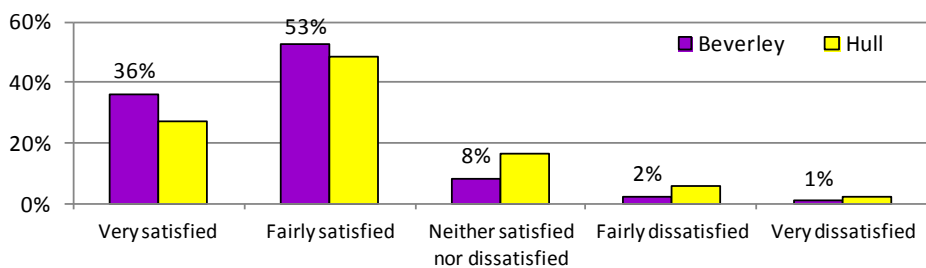
Satisfied with neighbourhood as a place to live

Beverley / Hull

- Very satisfied: 36%
- Fairly satisfied: 53%
- Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied: 8%
- Fairly dissatisfied: 2%
- Very dissatisfied: 1%

Neighbours look out for one another[9]
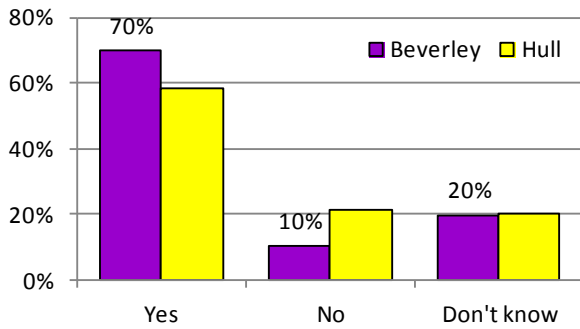
Is this a neigbourhood where neighbours look out for each other?

Trust in neighbours[10]
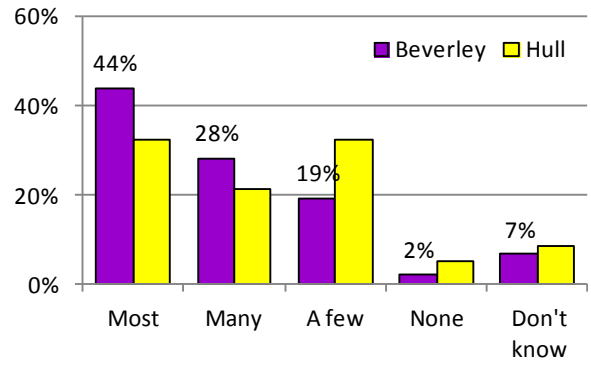
How many people in your neighbourhood do you trust?
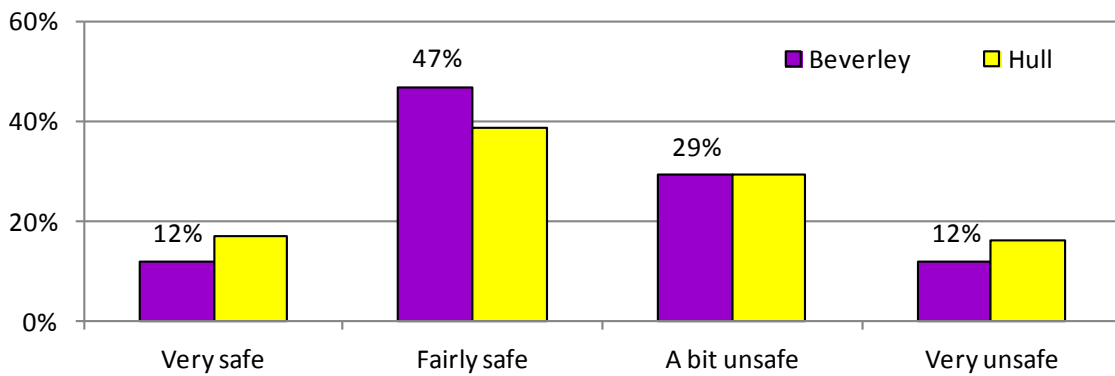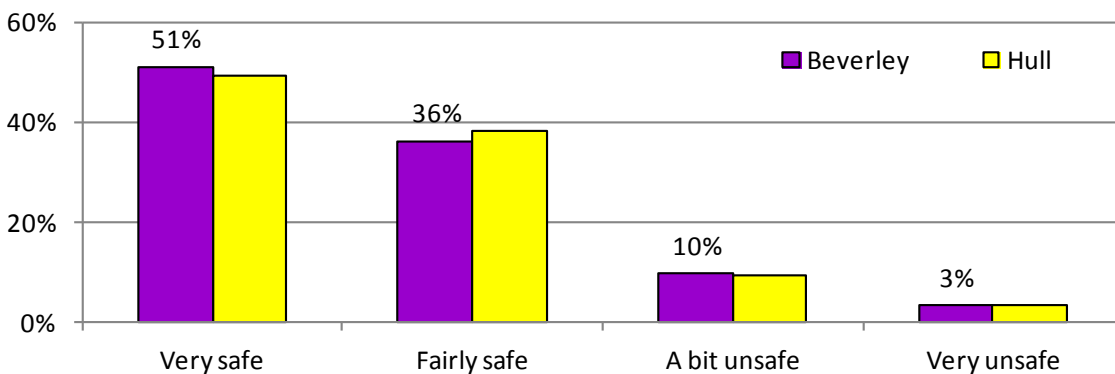
Feelings of safety when . . . .[11]

. . . . walking alone in area during the daytime
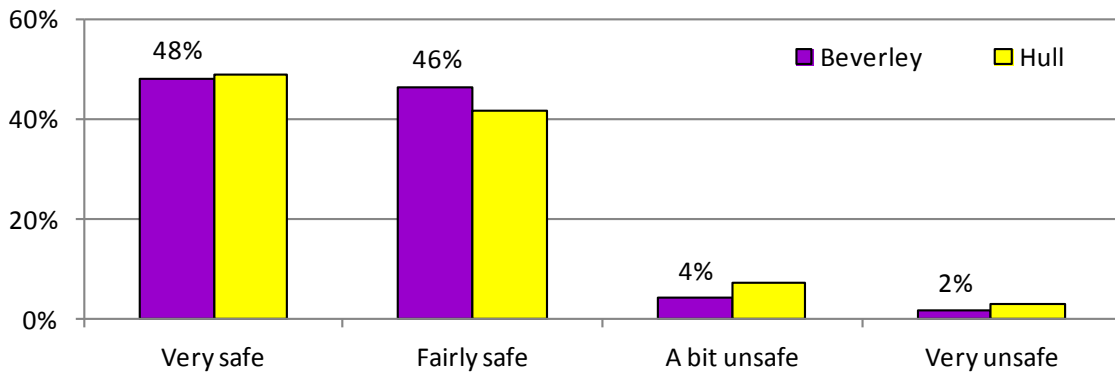
. . . . walking alone in area after dark

. . . . alone in own home at night

Unemployment[12]

Job Seekers Allowance claimants April 2015 (%)

Legend: Beverley, Hull, Yorkshire and the Humber, England

Y-axis: JSA claimants April 2015 (%), from 0% to 7%

Males:
- Beverley: 2.5%
- Hull: 6.2%
- Yorkshire and the Humber: 4.1%
- England: 2.4%

Females:
- Beverley: 1.0%
- Hull: 3.2%
- Yorkshire and the Humber: 2.4%
- England: 1.7%

All:
- Beverley: 1.7%
- Hull: 4.7%
- Yorkshire and the Humber: 3.3%
- England: 2.2%
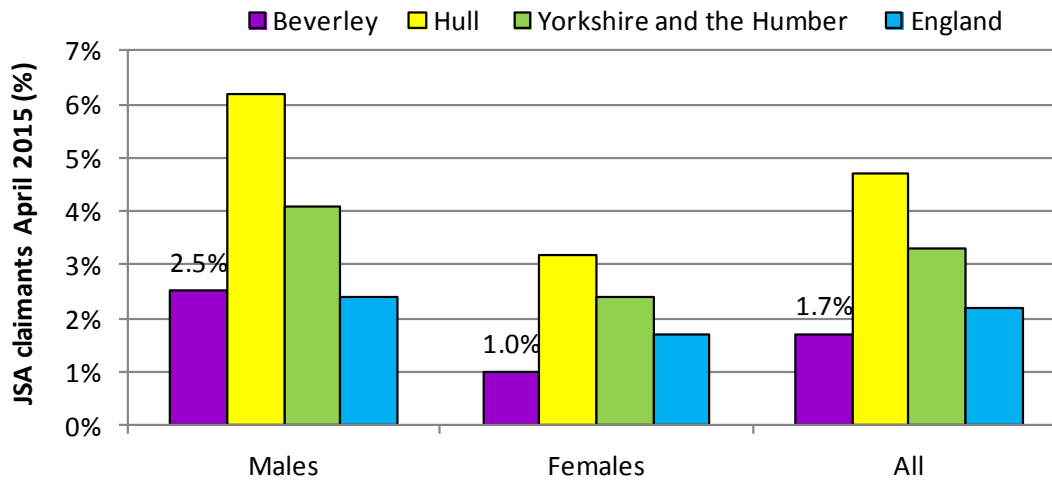
Job Seekers Allowance claimants, by age of claimant, April 2015 (percentage of all JSA claimants)

Y-axis: Percentage of all JSA claimants, from 0% to 100%

Categories: 18-24, 25-49, 50+

- Beverley
- Hull
- Yorkshire and the Humber
- England
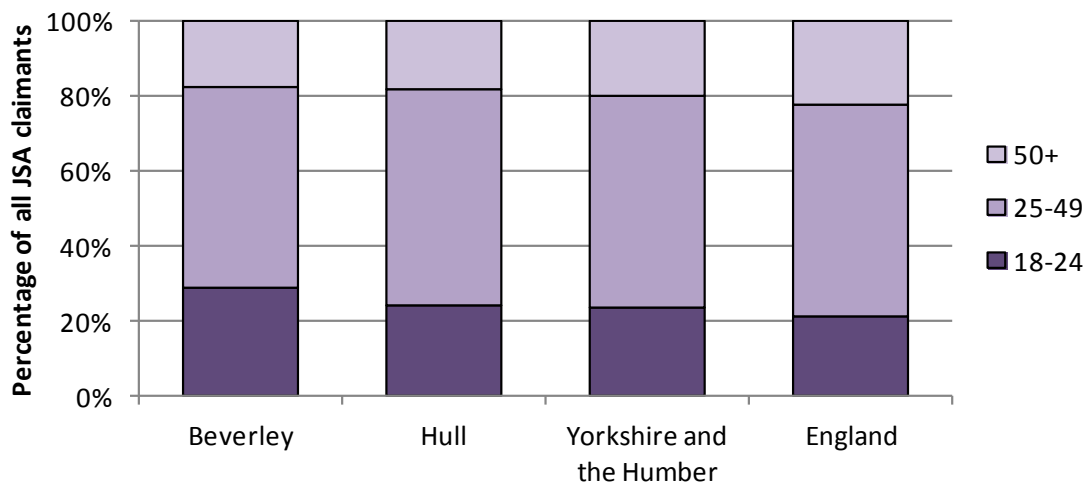
Job Seekers Allowance claimants, by length of claim, April 2015 (percentage of all JSA claimants)

Y-axis: Percentage of all JSA claimants, from 0% to 100%

Categories: Up to 6 months, 6 months up to 12 months, 12 months or more

- Beverley
- Hull
- Yorkshire and the Humber
- England
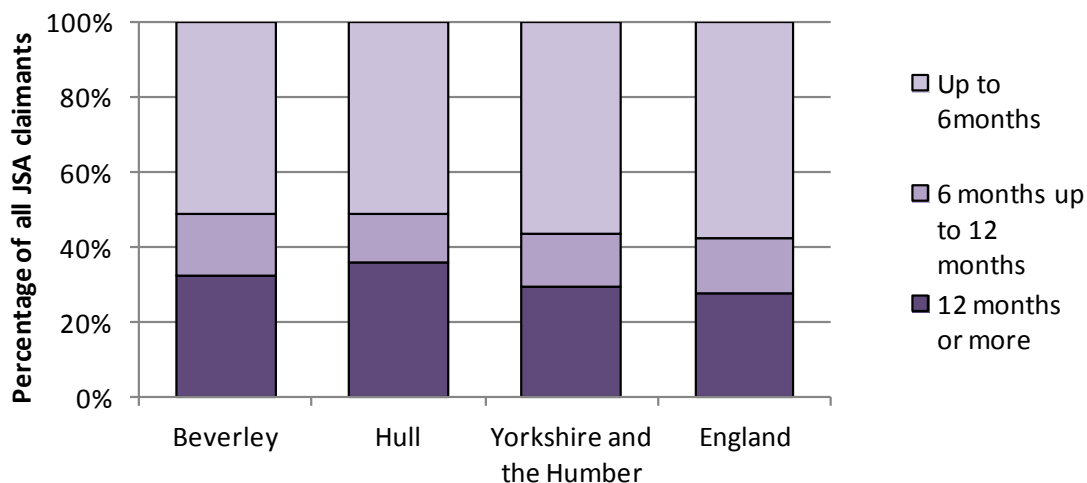
Life expectancy at birth (years)[13]

Trends in life expectancy at birth: Beverley Ward
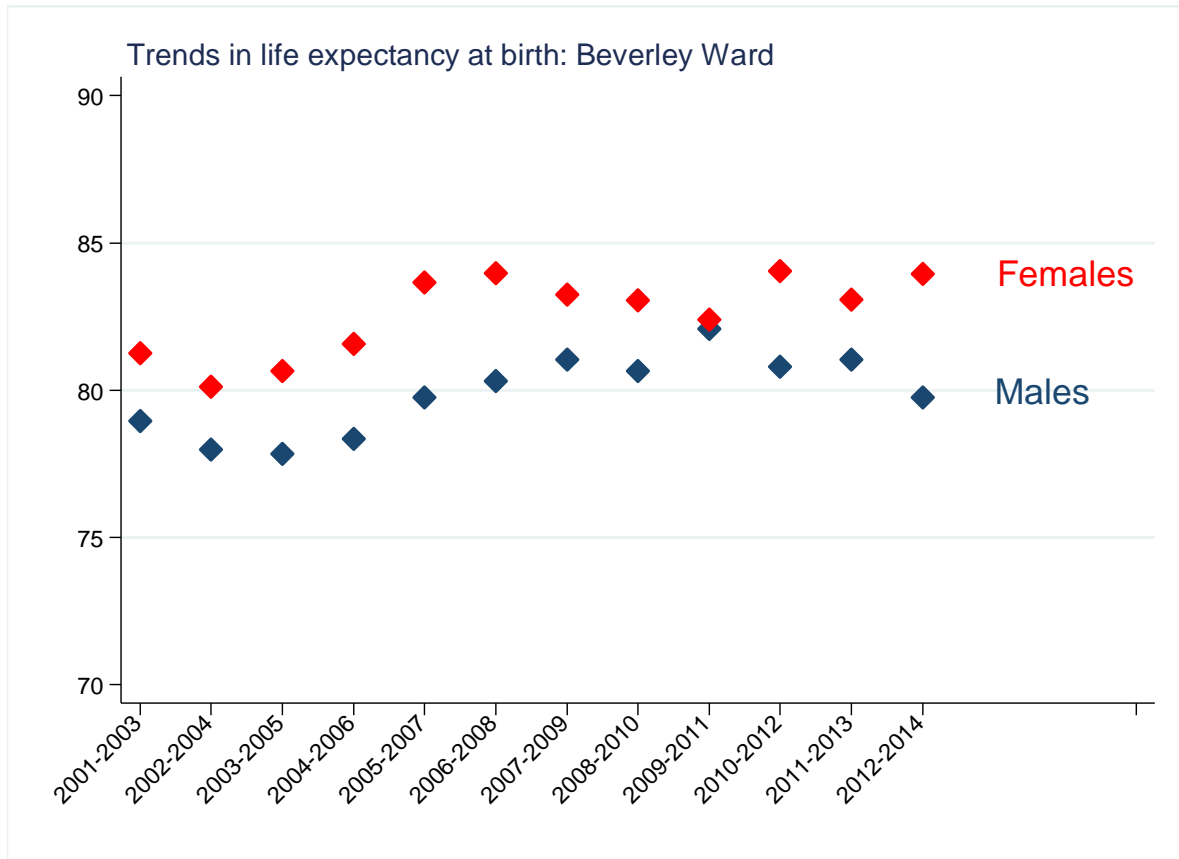
Life expectancy at age 65 (years)[14]

Trends in Life expectancy at age 65: Beverley Ward
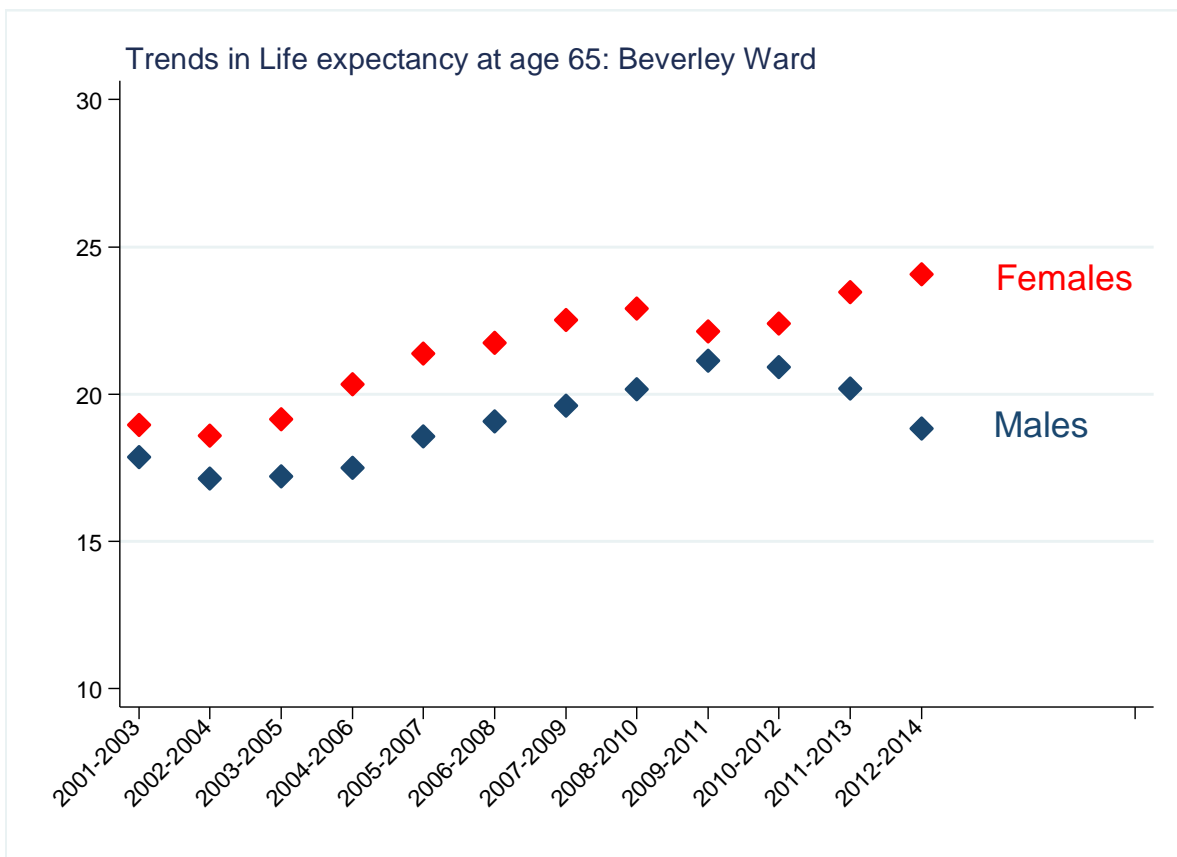
Under 75 Standardised Mortality Ratios 2012-2014[15]

Under 75 SMRs* 2012-2014: Beverley Ward

× Hull   ◆ Ward (with 95% confidence interval**)

Cause	deaths
All deaths: men	60 deaths
All cancers: men	25 deaths
Lung cancer: men	.
All respiratory disease: men	8 deaths
All circulatory disease: men	12 deaths
Coronary heart disease: men	5 deaths
Stroke: men	.
All deaths: women	35 deaths
All cancers: women	17 deaths
Breast cancer: women	.
Lung cancer: women	.
All respiratory disease: women	.
All circulatory disease: women	7 deaths
Coronary heart disease: women	6 deaths
Stroke: women	.

England=100***

x-axis: 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 500

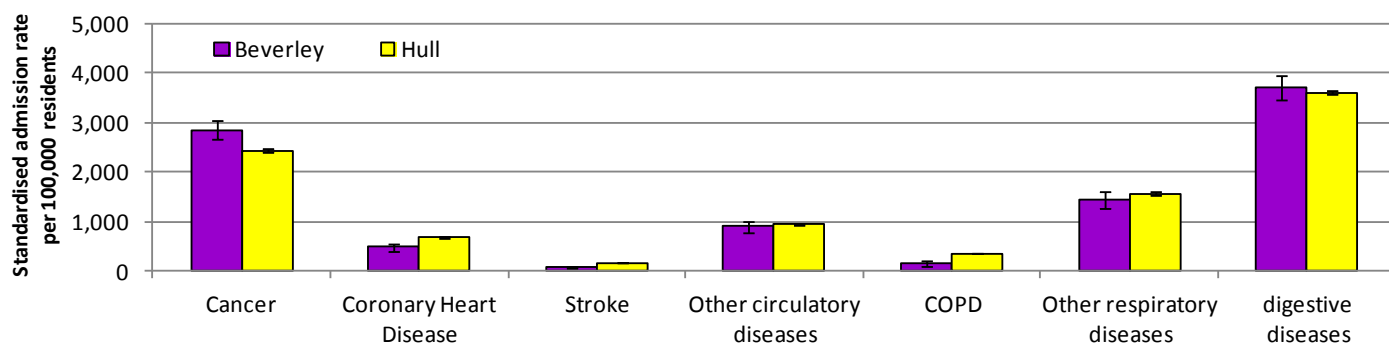*Standardised Mortality Ratios, not produced if fewer than 5 deaths during 2012-2014.   **Upper confidence limit truncated at 500.
***England 2011-2013.

Most common causes of death 2012-2014[16]

Percentage of deaths (y-axis: 0% to 40%)

■ Beverley (224 deaths) ■ Hull ■ England

Cause	Beverley
Lung cancer	6%
Other cancers	25%
Coronary heart disease	13%
Stroke	5%
Other circulatory disease	8%
Respiratory diseases	17%
Other causes of death	26%
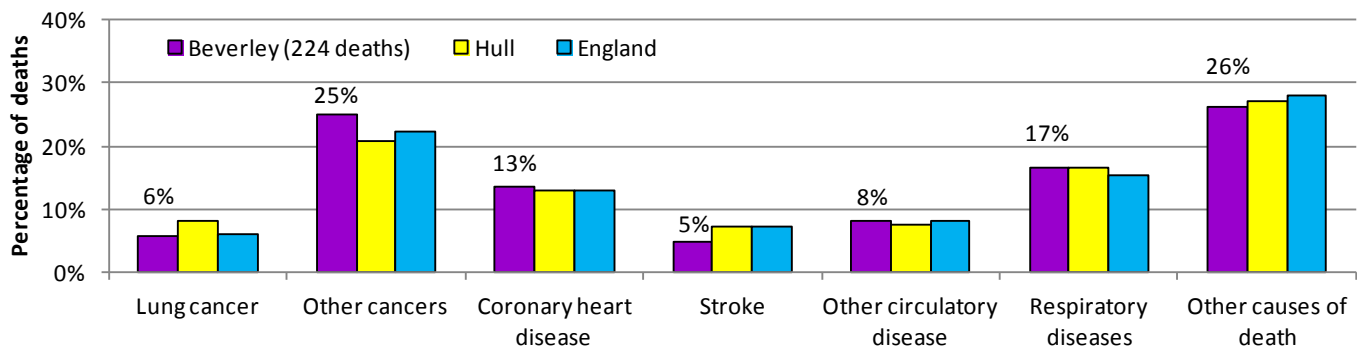
Common causes of hospital admissions 2010-2012[17]

Standardised admission rate per 100,000 residents (y-axis: 0 to 5,000)

■ Beverley ■ Hull

Categories: Cancer, Coronary Heart Disease, Stroke, Other circulatory diseases, COPD, Other respiratory diseases, digestive diseases

Hull 2014 Prevalence Survey: Beverley Ward

■ Hull   ◆ Ward (with 95% confidence interval)

Category	Value
Not working: retired	48/163
Not working: looking after home/family	4/163
Not working: long-term sick/disabled	1/163
Not working: unemployed	3/163
Working	89/163
Student (any current studying)	30/154
Socially isolated (potentially)	12/174
Wellbeing - high anxiety score (6-10)	45/176
Wellbeing - low happiness score (0-4)	24/176
Wellbeing - low worthwhile score (0-4)	8/177
Wellbeing - low satisfaction score (0-4)	11/177
Feels very unsafe walking alone in area after dark	21/175
Excellent or very good health	89/177
Poor mental health (MHI 0-60)	48/174
Activities limited by long-term illness/disability	41/175
No moderate or vigorous exercise in past week	61/159
Overweight	66/160
Obese	43/160
Eats 5-A-DAY fruit and vegetables	47/174
Lacks healthy diet knowledge	8/175
More than 21 units (M) 14 units(F) alcohol last week	17/169
Binge drinking	46/169
Current smoker	25/175

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%

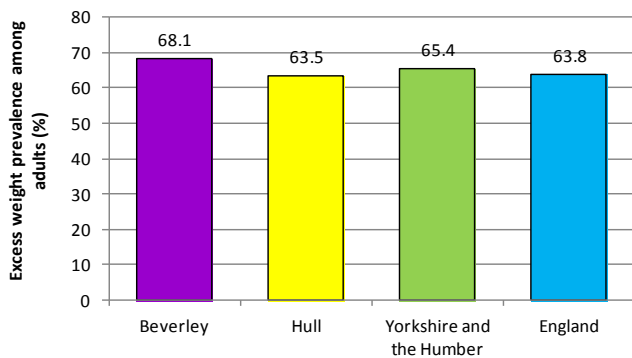| Risk factor	Men (N=3,597)	Women (N=3,671)	All (N=7,268)
Smokes	500	500	1,000
Binge drinks	1,000	1,000	2,000
Excessive weekly alcohol	300	400	700
Problem drinking	1,100	1,100	2,100
Does not eat 5-A-DAY	2,900	2,500	5,300
Overweight	1,600	1,400	3,000
Obese	1,000	900	1,900
Overweight or obese	2,600	2,400	4,900
Insufficient exercise	1,900	2,600	4,500
No moderate/vigorous exercise in last week	1,400	1,400	2,800
Activities limited by long-term illness or disability	600	1,000	1,700
Poor mental health (SF36 0-60)	700	1,300	2,000
Feels very unsafe walking alone in area after dark	100	800	900
Wellbeing - low satisfaction score (0-4)	300	100	500
Wellbeing - low worthwhile score (0-4)	300	100	400
Wellbeing - low happiness score (0-4)	500	500	1,000
Wellbeing - high anxiety score (6-10)	800	1,100	1,900
Socially isolated (potentially)	200	300	600

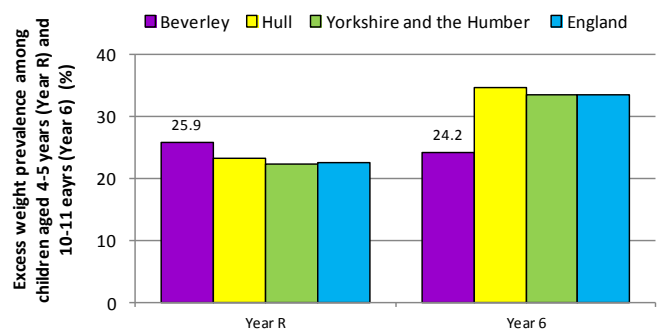# Multiple risk factors (smoking, drinking excessive amounts of alcohol or binge drinking, obesity, insufficient exercise) from 2014 prevalence survey[20]

Number of adults with risk factors

Percentage of adults with risk factors

Wellbeing among adults[21]
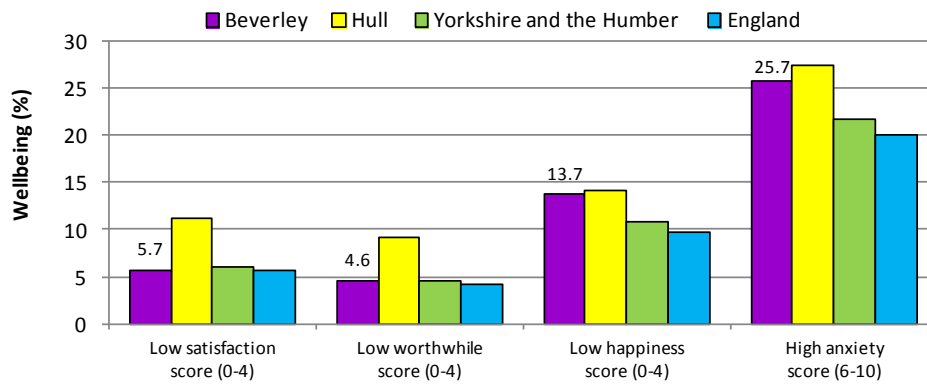
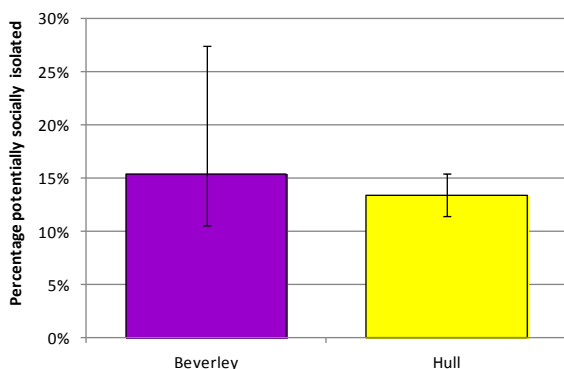## Smoking prevalence among adults[22]
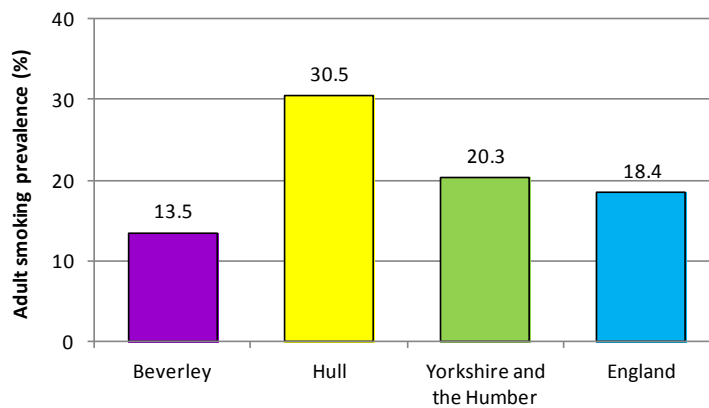
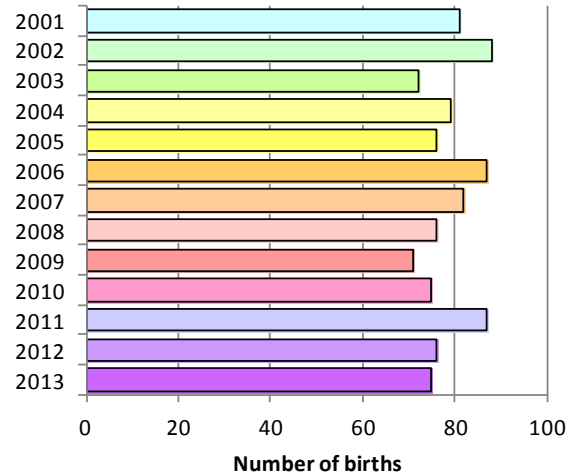## Excess weight among adults[23]

Excess weight among children[24]

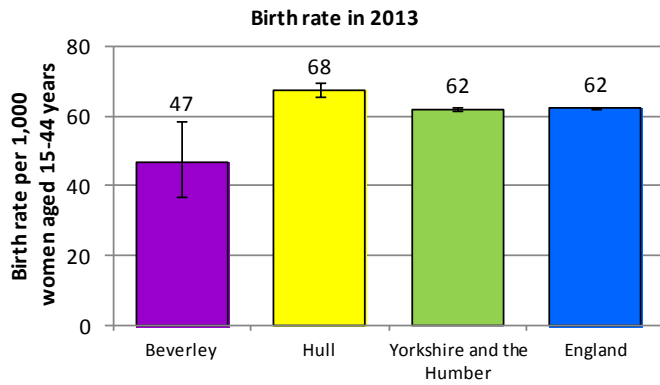## Potential social isolation among residents aged 65+ years[25]

	Percentage (95% CI)	Estimated number (range)
Beverley	15.4 (7.2, 29.7)	129 to 529
Hull	13.4 (11.5, 15.5)	4,323 to 5,856

Births[26]

Birth rate in 2013

Bar chart — Birth rate per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years:
Beverley 47, Hull 68, Yorkshire and the Humber 62, England 62

Number of births by year (2001–2013)

Population projections to 2035[27]

Population projections by age group (<20 years, 20-39 years, 40-64 years, 65+ years) showing 2013 population, 2020 projected population, 2025 projected population, 2030 projected population, 2035 projected population
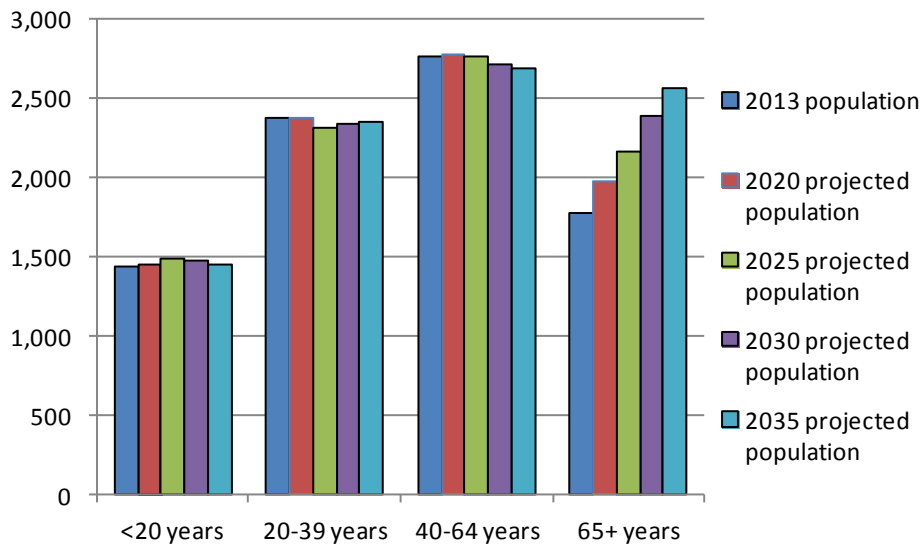
Percentage of population registered to each GP practice, 2015[28]

N=7,993

Pie chart:
- Faith House Surgery — 30%
- Dr Cook — 19%
- Haxby Group Hull — 7%
- Clifton House Medical Centre — 7%
- Dr Lorenz & Partners — 6%
- Dr Awan & Partners — 5%
- Dr Nayar & Partner — 4%
- Dr Westrop & Partners — 4%
- Kingston Medical Group — 3%
- The Bridge Group Practice — 3%
- Other — 12%
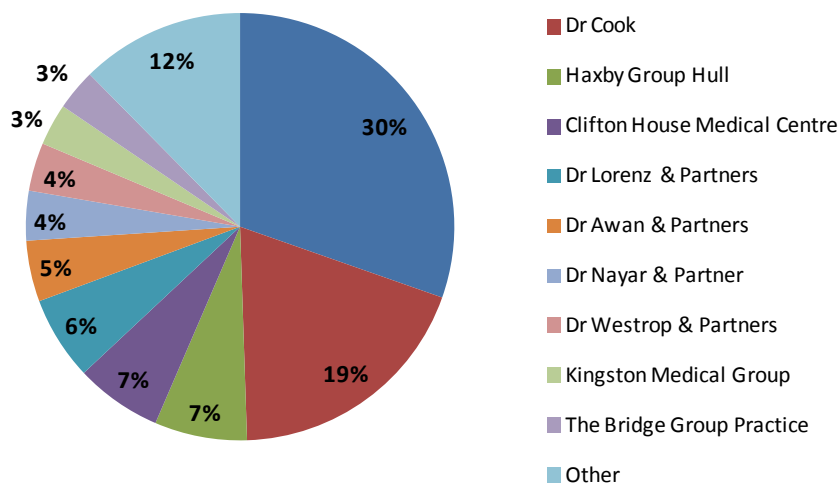
Data sources

|	
1	Population data from Office for National Statistics (ONS) mid-year population estimates for 2013 (www.ons,gov.uk).
2,3,4	Data from the 2011 census (http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/index.html).
5	IMD 2010 is produced by the Department for Communities and Local Government (https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2010). IMD 2015 is in production but is not due to be released until September 2015. The map also uses boundary files supplied by ONS.
6	Fuel poverty data is produced by the Department for Energy and Climate Change (https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/2012-sub-regional-fuel-poverty-data-low-income-high-costs-indicator). The latest data release is for 2012. This is also indicator 1.17 in the Public Health outcomes Framework (www.phoutcomes.info).
7	Child Poverty data is produced by HM Revenue and Customs (https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/personal-tax-credits-children-in-low-income-families-local-measure-2012-snapshot-as-at-31-august-2012). Data is for 2012, and was last updated in December 2014. This is also indicator 1.01i in the Public Health outcomes Framework (www.phoutcomes.info).
8,9,10	Data are taken from Hull's 2011-12 Adult Health and Lifestyle Survey of more than 13,500 adults in Hull aged 16 years and over (http://www.hullpublichealth.org/adults.html#ad2011).
11	Feelings of safety figures are derived from Hull's 2014 Adult Prevalence Survey of more than 5,000 adults in Hull aged 16 years and over (full survey results will be published at http://www.hullpublichealth.org/adults.html once finalised). Respondents were asked about feelings of safety when walking alone in their local area during the daytime and after dark, as well as when alone at home at night. Response choices were 'Very safe', 'Fairly safe', 'A bit unsafe', 'Very unsafe' and 'Never goes out' /'Never alone at home at night'. If the respondent chose the last answer they were further asked how they would feel if they did go out alone / were at home alone at night, with just four response choices 'Very safe', 'Fairly safe', 'A bit unsafe' and 'Very unsafe'. Data from these supplementary questions was then combined with the initial questions.
12	Unemployment data is taken from NOMIS (http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/ward2011/contents.aspx) which is a services provided by ONS for detailed up-to dater labour market statistics. Data are for April 2015.
13,14	Life expectancy was produced using mortality data from the Public Health Mortality File (PHMF), supplied by ONS, and mid-year population estimates, rebased after the 2011 census, also supplied by ONS. Life expectancy at birth and at age 65 is also indicator 0.1ii in the Public Health outcomes Framework (www.phoutcomes.info).
15	Under 75 SMRs indicate whether local premature mortality rates are higher or lower than would be expected if national (England) rates applied to the local population. Death data are from the PHMF, supplied by ONS, and the population data are from ONS mid-year estimates, rebased after the 2011 census. National mortality rates were extracted from data available from the Health and Social Care Information Centre (https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/).
16	Death data are taken from the PHMF.
17	Hospital admission data is taken from Hospital Episode Statistics (HES). Rates were produced using HES data and population data (taken from GP registered populations, supplied through the Primary Care Information System).
18,19,20	Data from the 2014 Prevalence Survey of Adults in Hull aged 16 years and over was conducted among more than 5,000 Hull residents. Full survey results will be published at http://www.hullpublichealth.org/adults.html once finalised. Population data were the 2013 mid-year estimated population produced by ONS. Estimated numbers are rounded to the nearest 100.
21,22,23	Local data is taken from Hull's 2014 Prevalence Survey of Adults aged 16 years of more than 5,000 Hull residents. Full survey results will be published at http://www.hullpublichealth.org/adults.html once finalised. Regional and national data are taken from the Public Health Outcomes Framework (www.phoutcomes.info) of which these are indicators 2.12 (excess weight), 2.14 (smoking prevalence) and 2.23 (wellbeing).
24	Local data is taken from Hull's extract of the National Child Measurement Programmes. Regional and national data, also derived from the National Child Measurement Programme, are taken from the Public Health Outcomes Framework (www.phoutcomes.info) of which this is indicator 2.06.
25	The definition of potentially socially isolated is an adult is the only adult living in the household, and does not speak to at least ne of family, friends or neighbours each day. Data are from Hull's 2014 Prevalence Survey of Adults aged 16 years of more than 5,000 Hull residents. Full survey results will be published at http://www.hullpublichealth.org/adults.html once finalised. Population data are from the 2013 ONS mid-year population estimates.
26	The number of births is from the Public Health Births File (PHBF). The birth rate per 1,000 is produced using the PHBF and populations from the ONS mid-year population estimates for 2013. Regional and national birth rates were extracted from data available from the Health and Social Care Information Centre (https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/).
27	Population projections were produced by applying the ONS projected population changes by single year of age to the 2013 ONS mid-year estimated populations, thence aggregating the results by broad age band.
28	Figure is produced from the April 2015 GP populations by lower layer super output area published by the Health and Social Care Information Centre (www.hscic.gov.uk). The number of residents quoted in the figure is higher than in the population table, as it comes from the GP registration file which historically tends to be higher than the mid-year population estimates presented in the population table

Hull Atlas

There are seven sets of data currently presented in the JSNA Interactive Atlas at ward level:

  i.   Life expectancy and Standardised Mortality Ratios
  ii.   Information from the 2011 census
  iii. Indicators from the Public Health Outcomes Framework
  iv.   Health status and behavioural risk factors form surveys conducted in Hull
  v.   Social Capital measures from surveys conducted in Hull
  vi.   Hospita admissions
  vii. Deprivation and crime

The first indicator is automatically presented for each page. To change the indicator, click on "Data" (above the map) and select from the list. You can click on Hull, an Area or deprivation in the "Comparison Table" box to show the comparison information on the charts for the chosen area.

Example: Male Life Expectancy at Birth, by Ward

This page displays a "Time Series Chart" box which gives the trends over time (1999-2001 to 2010-2012 at the time of publication). The 95% confidence interval for the selected year is given in the bar chart. If the number of deaths is less than 3 for a ward, it is not included for data confidentiality reasons. For men and women separately, life expectancy at birth and SMRs for those aged under 75 years for all causes, respiratory disease, circulatory disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), coronary heart disease (CHD), stroke, all cancers and lung cancer can be selected.
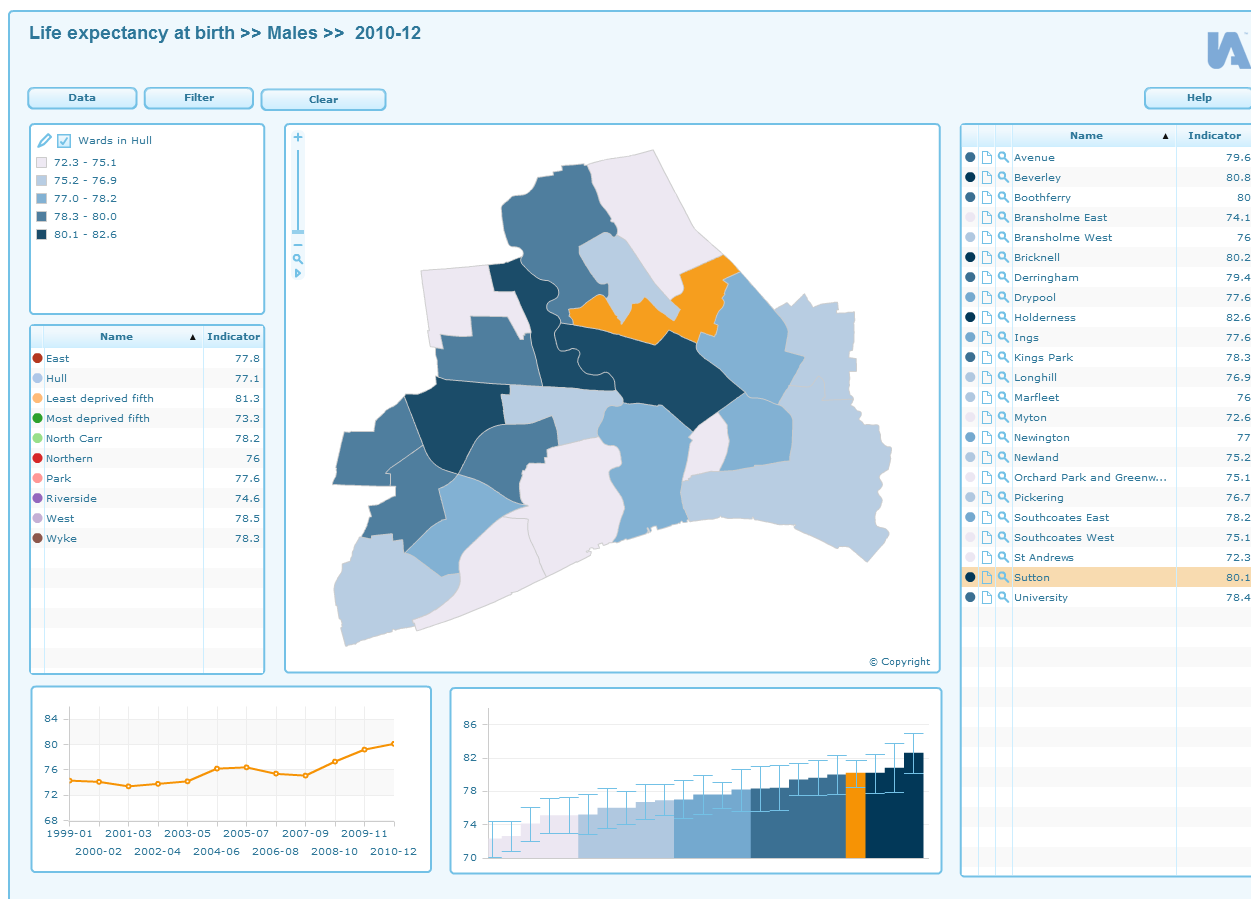
Hull's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)

What is a JSNA?

The JSNA assess the current and future health, care and well-being needs of the people of Hull.

- **J**oint - The JSNA is carried out jointly by NHS Hull and Hull City Council. It is the joint responsibility of the Director of Public Health, Director of Children's Services and the Director of Adult Social Services.

- **S**trategic - Intended to give the information that allows decision makers to make sound strategic decisions.

- **N**eeds **A**ssessment - Gives a scientifically robust understanding of the health and wellbeing needs of a local population for more focused commissioning and service delivery.

What will you do with the JSNA?

The JSNA will be used to inform the way in which services are organised and delivered in Hull to meet the needs of the local population. Available for strategic planning, but also micro-implementation.

What is different about the Hull JSNA?

- The JSNA is regularly updated and is a living and interactive web based resource for all the people of Hull, the Voluntary Sector, the Council, all the NHS Organisations and Trusts, the Police and Fire Service.

- The JSNA draws on information gained through local surveys, allowing for 'real' trends to be analysed based on Hull's epidemiological profile as opposed to synthetic or modelled data from national sources.

For further information, please contact:

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