

Brief overview of health and risk factors in the city of Hull

The city of Hull has a resident population of approximately 265,000 (based on GP registrations in June 2011). However, the population registered with Hull GP practices is approximately 290,000 (with the excess mainly living in East Riding of Yorkshire).

Hull is the 10th most deprived local authority in England based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, which is a worsening of 1 place since 2007. Over half of Hull's lower layer super output areas (LLSOAs; which are geographical areas used in deprivation calculation with average of 1,500 residents) are in the most deprived 20% nationally with a further fifth in the second most deprived 20%. Only 6% are in the second least deprived 20% nationally and just 3% of Hull's LLSOAs are in the least deprived 20% nationally.

In recent years to 2002, the birth rate had been falling (to a total period fertility rate of 1.56), but since 2002 the birth rate has been increasing with 2008 having the highest birth rate in the last eight years (total period fertility rate of 1.83). However, with a growth in the most elderly population, the demographic profile of the city has been changing. The population of Hull increased dramatically during the late 1800s and early 1900s but gradually decreased from the 1930s. However, Hull's population is projected to increase by 21% to 2030 with an increasing population aged 60 years or more.

LOCAL HEALTH NEEDS

The absolute gap between England and Hull for mortality from early circulatory disease is reducing, but the absolute gap between England and Hull is increasing for a number of indicators such as life expectancy at birth and all age all cause mortality rate. Hull is characterised by (2007-2009):

- lower than average life expectancy at birth (men: 75.2 years compared to England 78.3 years; women: 80.0 years compared to England 82.3 years)
- higher than national average all age all cause standardised mortality rates (Hull 718 compared to England 567 deaths per 100,000 persons)
- early deaths rates from cancer higher than the national average (under 75s standardised mortality ratios (SMRs): men 131; women 129, i.e. 31% higher and 29% higher than England based on what would be expected from age-gender population structure)
- early deaths rates from coronary heart disease higher than the national average particularly for women (under 75s SMRs: men 146; women 174, i.e. 46% and 74% higher than England)
- teenage pregnancy rates third highest in England (64.0 under 18 conceptions per 1,000 female population aged 15-17 years in 2009 compared to 38.2 for England)
- above average incidence of poor mental health (3.1% (range 1%-8% across wards) of working age population on Incapacity Benefit or

Severe Disablement Allowance where the main reason for the claim was mental health, May 2006)

- high levels of ill health and disability (rates of limiting long-term illness 10-25% higher than England depending on age group, 2001 Census)

There are also significant differences in the health status across the city. The under 75s age standardised mortality ratio (SMR) from all causes for 2007-2009 ranges from 75 (25% lower than the national average) to 213 (113% higher than the national average) over the 23 wards in Hull.

Lifestyle factors impacting on the health of the population of Hull include:

- Smoking
- Alcohol and substance misuse
- Poor educational attainment
- Lack of employment opportunities and low incomes

A much more complete analysis of the health needs of the Hull Population can be found at: - www.hullpublichealth.org including full reports from the local surveys, and Hull's Health Atlas which provides survey, life expectancy and mortality information at ward level.