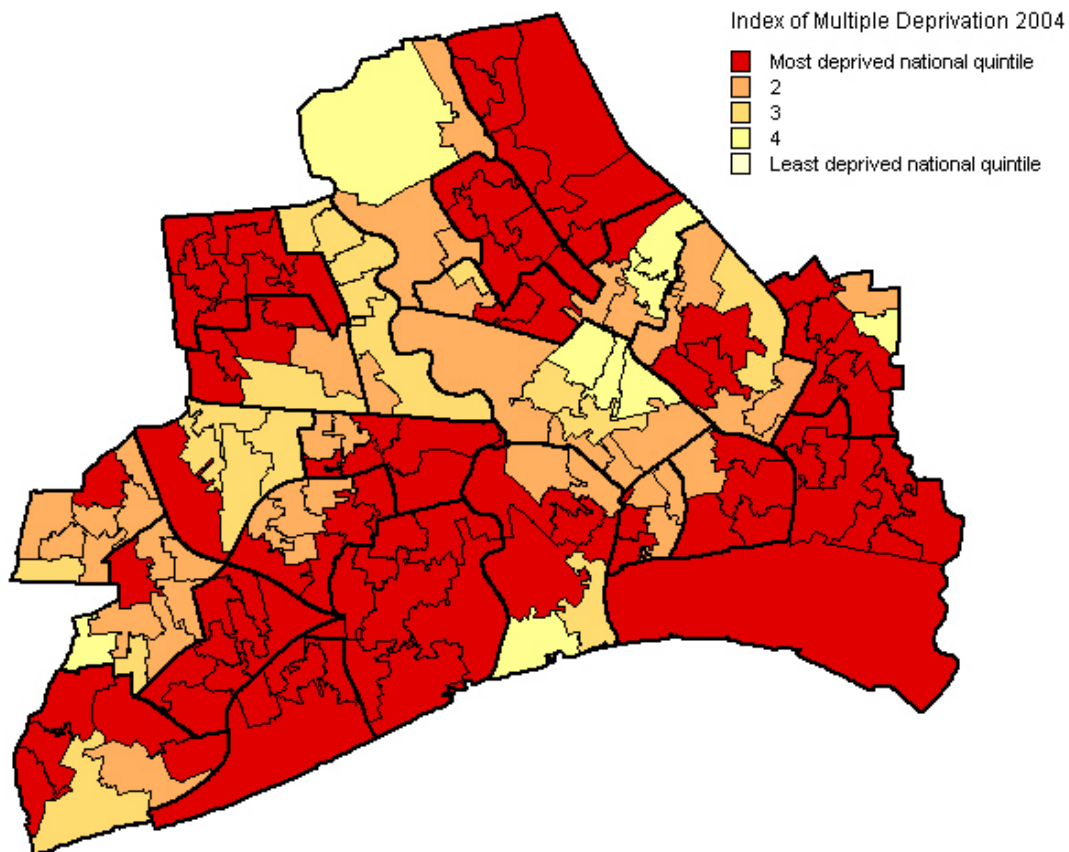


Hull's Gypsy and Traveller Health and Lifestyle Survey 2007



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Hull's Gypsy and Traveller Health and Lifestyle Survey 2007

Key points:

SMSR liaised very closely with the Gypsy and Traveller Project Co-ordinator at Hull GATE/ DOC. It was agreed that The Project Co-Coordinator along with two members of the Gypsy and Traveller community would administer the questionnaire on a face-to-face basis. A £10 high street gift voucher was provided as an incentive to participate. It is not known if the 100 Gypsy and Travellers surveyed are representative of the Gypsy and Traveller population within Hull, but will give an indication of health status, health risk factors and social capital of the local Gypsy and Traveller population. The 100 Gypsy and Traveller survey responders compared to 4,086 survey responders (representative of Hull's population in terms of age, gender, geography and employment) were more likely to (*=differences substantial):

- have poorer physical health*
- report long-term illness or disability which affects daily activities*
- be registered as disabled*
- have poorer mental health (particularly the women*)
- have fewer teeth and to have never visited a dentist*
- report they ate unhealthily*
- eat fewer portions of fruit and vegetables
- never drink alcohol (particularly the women)*
- not drink excessively nor binge drink (women only)
- be current smokers*
- not fulfil the national exercise guidelines
- be obese*
- be morbidly obese (particularly the women)*
- have no qualifications*
- be employed*
- live in households with a high number of adults*
- live in households with a higher number of children*
- not own their home*
- feel very unsafe when walking alone in their local area*
- not feel well informed about things which affected their local area*
- not be involved in local organisations*
- to have acted to solve a local problem*
- trust their neighbours
- feel that their neighbours looked out for one another*
- speak daily with family, friends and neighbours*
- have someone to turn to if ill in bed or in a crisis*

Therefore, in general, Gypsy and Travellers have poorer health and a higher prevalence of health risk factors. Whilst Gypsy and Travellers have strong social networks and support, it is likely that this is bonding social capital which could be negative and produce group isolation rather than the bridging social capital which is more positive as it strengthens links between different groups.

Hull's Gypsy and Traveller Health and Lifestyle Survey 2007

Background

One hundred of Hull's Gypsy and Travellers participated in a Health and Lifestyle survey during 2007. Two other surveys were completed at the same time: the "main" survey was undertaken in Hull involving 4,086 residents who were representative of Hull's population in terms of age, gender, geographical area of residence and employment status, and a Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) group survey involving 1,163 residents of Hull. The funding for the surveys was provided by One Hull. The Public Health Sciences team within Hull Teaching Primary Care Trust undertook all aspects of the survey with the exception of the fieldwork and data entry which were completed by SMSR. Further information on the main survey and the BME survey in separate reports on <http://www.hullpublichealth.org>

The Gypsy and Traveller survey was conducted over a three month period to ensure a good, representative sample of gypsies and travellers. Because of the target group involved, SMSR liaised very closely with the Gypsy and Traveller Project Co-ordinator at Hull GATE/ DOC. It was agreed that The Project Co-ordinator along with two members of the gypsy and traveller community would administer the questionnaire on a face-to-face basis. This was mainly to help overcome the potential literacy and language barriers and to try and counter any retention issues as the questionnaire was approximately 45 minutes in length. To ensure consistency with other national surveys with this target group a £10 high street voucher was offered as an incentive to complete a questionnaire. A letter signed by Wendy Richardson, the Director of Public Health, was also issued with each questionnaire which explained the validity and purpose of the project and included an SMSR freephone number in case anyone wanted to further check the validity. This methodology was a success, as there was very little animosity or negativity towards the consultation and just a tiny minority refused to complete a questionnaire.

The surveys collected information on general physical health, mental health, dental health, smoking, alcohol, obesity, diet, exercise, educational attainment, employment status, information about the make-up of the household and measures of social capital.

The findings from the three surveys are compared within this report.

Data considerations

Due to the small number of Gypsy and Travellers surveyed and their small population, with confidentiality issues, information has been suppressed where there are fewer than five Gypsy and Travellers answering the question (or where the numbers can be derived from other responses).

Main findings

Age and gender

The majority of the Gypsy and Travellers surveyed were female (60%) and less than 55 years of age (93%). Therefore, they were relative young in relation to the main survey responders.

As physical health and many risk factors for poor health differ among different age groups such as smoking prevalence, alcohol consumption, exercise levels and obesity, because the survey responders from the main survey tend to be older than the Gypsy and Travellers, one would expect there to be differences which could be partly explained by the differences in the age structures. In order to get a better comparison between the main survey responders and the Gypsy and Travellers (a more like-with-like comparison), then some information has been examined for main survey responders who were aged under 55 years.

Physical health

The level of disability which affected daily activities was measured on the Health Utility Index. Around 30% of Gypsy and Travellers were severely affected and a further 11% moderately affected. Taking into account that the Gypsy and Travellers were younger, suggests that their health is worse.

A much higher percentage of Gypsy and Travellers reporting fair or poor health compared to main survey responders. If just considering main survey responders aged less than 55 years, 14% of men and 17% of women report fair or poor health. This is considerably less than the Gypsy and Travellers (33% and 38% respectively), and lower than for BME survey responders (except for Chinese where 33% report fair or poor health but they tend to be older).

One-quarter of male Gypsy and Travellers report long-term (more than one month in duration) illness or disability which affects daily activities compared to 12% of main survey responders aged 55 years or less. Female Gypsy and Travellers have a much higher rate of limiting long-term illness (39% compared to 16% for main survey responders aged 55 years or less). The rates are considerably lower for the BME survey responders (who generally tend to be considerably younger than the main survey responders).

Gypsy and Travellers are much more likely to be registered disabled (13% for men and 23% for women) compared to the main survey (5% for men and 6% for women in main survey aged 55 years or less). As the Gypsy and Travellers were interviewed, it is possible that disabled people may have been more likely to complete questionnaires compared to the people in the main survey where most of the questionnaires were self-completed (although option for an interview was there).

On a scale of 0 (worst possible health) to 100 (best possible health), 60% of Gypsy and Travellers reported a score of 70 or less compared to 30% of main survey responders (and 24% of those aged 55 years or less). The percentages were also high for some of the BME survey responders, in particular, Other Asians and Africans which included a relatively high percentage of asylum seekers and failed asylum seekers (61% and 36% respectively) and Chinese (who tended to have a similar age distribution as the main survey responders).

Mental health

The Mental Health Index, a sub-scale of the SF-36 Health Index, was used to provide a measure of mental health. A low score indicates poor mental health and the tables arbitrarily divided the index into four categories. The Gypsy and Travellers tended to have poorer mental health compared to the main survey responders, particularly the women. However, a number the BME groups had worse mental health compared to the Gypsy and Travellers.

Dental health

Almost one-quarter of Gypsy and Travellers had no teeth or fewer than ten teeth which was considerably less than main survey responders aged 55 years and less (5%). The percentages were also considerably higher for the Gypsy and Travellers compared to the BME survey responders.

Gypsy and Travellers were much more likely to have never visited a dentist compared to main survey responders. Half of Gypsy and Travellers had visited a dentist within the last two years compared to two-thirds of main survey responders (and 71% of those aged 55 years or less). The time interval since the last dental visit varied dramatically for the BME survey responders with Non-British White survey responders who mainly Polish and Indian survey responders having a high percentage visiting a dentist in the last two years. Other groups such as Other Asians and Africans (which included 61% and 36% asylum seekers and failed asylum seekers respectively) has much higher percentages of survey responders who had never been to a dentist.

Diet

Very few Gypsy and Travellers did not know what a health diet was or did not know if their diet was healthy, and these percentages were slightly lower than the main survey responders and many of the BME survey responders. However, only half of men and 40% of women Gypsy and Travellers stated that they had a healthy diet compared to almost three-quarters of main survey responders (and 68% of those aged 55 years or younger). Only Non-British White and Other Asian survey responders reported lower levels of healthy eating.

Similar percentages of Gypsy and Travellers (out of those who knew what a healthy diet was) and main survey responders reported that they had tried to

eat healthier in the last year, and the percentages were slightly higher in males compared to females for Gypsy and Travellers in contrast to the main survey responders.

Seven percent of Gypsy and Travellers generally ate no portions of fruit and vegetables daily compared to 2.3% of main survey responders. Eleven percent of Gypsy and Travellers ate the recommended five or more portions daily compared to 23% of main survey responders. So fruit and vegetable consumption is generally lower in Gypsy and Travellers compared to main survey responders, but comparable to or better than most of the BME survey responders.

Alcohol consumption

Gypsy and Travellers were more likely to never drink alcohol compared to main survey responders with 45% of men and 73% of women never drinking alcohol compared to 17% of men and 25% of women in participating in the main survey (15% and 21% respectively for those aged 55 years or less).

One-third of male Gypsy and Travellers drank excessively during the week, binge drank or both, but the numbers are too small for women to examine this further. A similar percentage of men (35%) from the main survey drank excessively and/or binge drank (but this was 43% for men aged 55 years or less).

Smoking

The prevalence of smoking is very high among the Gypsy and Travellers with 59% of men and 74% of women reporting that they currently smoke. This was more than twice as high as main survey responders (34% for men and 30% for women) and higher than most of the BME survey responders (where only Other Asians and Mixed survey responders had a prevalence of smoking more than 50%).

Exercise

The frequency of at least 30 minutes of moderate or vigorous exercise five or more times a week, the national guideline for exercise, was slightly lower in the Gypsy and Travellers compared to the main survey responders. However, in contrast, a lower percentage of Gypsy and Travellers never exercised or only exercised lightly than main survey responders (but similar percentages compared to main survey responders 55 years or less: 6% never exercising and 15% exercising to a light level only).

Overweight and obesity

The prevalence of obesity was considerably higher in the Gypsy and Traveller survey responders with 33% of men and 48% of women classified as obese compared to the main survey responders (and even more so for main survey responders aged 55 years or less where 15% were obese). Furthermore, just

under half of the female Gypsy and Travellers who were obese, were classified as morbidly obese whereas in the main survey this was around 15%).

Qualifications and employment

Over 80% of Gypsy and Travellers had no qualifications compared to around one-third of main survey responders (and 19% of those aged 55 years or less) and fewer than one-third of BME survey responders.

Very few of the Gypsy and Travellers were working (over 90%) compared to around half of main survey responders. Given that a high number of main survey responders were retired, the discrepancy becomes even larger. Among main survey responders aged 55 years or younger, one-third were not working. So the employment rate for main survey responders is approximately three times higher than that for Gypsy and Travellers. The rates of not working are relatively high for Other Asians and Africans (where 61% and 36% respectively are asylum seekers or failed asylum seekers), however, the rates for these BME survey responders is considerably lower than the Gypsy and Travellers.

Two-thirds of non-working male Gypsy and Travellers were unemployed or on a government training scheme and a further 14% were not working due to long-term sickness or disability. Approximately half of non-working female Gypsy and Travellers were looking after the home or family with one-quarter unemployed or on a government training scheme and one-quarter were not working due to long-term sickness or disability. None of the Gypsy and Travellers reported that they had retired, whereas approximately half of non-working main survey responders were retired.

Household characteristics

Fewer Gypsy and Travellers survey responders lived alone compared to main survey responders (15% versus 24%), and a higher percentage lived in households with four or more other adults (14% versus 2%).

The number of children aged under 18 years living in the household was much higher for Gypsy and Travellers compared to main survey responders. Thirty percent of Gypsy and Travellers lived in household with no children aged less than 18 years, 28% with one child, 27% with two children and 15% with three or more children. This could be partly explained by the age distribution of the survey responders. For main survey responders aged 55 years or younger, 8% lived in households with three or more children, 19% with two children, 24% with one child and 50% with no children aged under 18 years in the household. So the numbers of children in the household are considerably higher for the Gypsy and Travellers compared to the main survey responders.

Seven in ten of the Gypsy and Travellers surveyed lived in homes rented from the Council and a further 14% had other tenure status (probably caravans).

Only 17% of main survey responders rented from the Council with a further 20% renting from Housing Associations of private landlords. Over 60% of main survey responders owned their own homes, but very few Gypsy and Travellers did so.

Only 11 of the 100 Gypsy and Travellers answered the question on household income compared to 60% of main survey responders. Therefore, it is not possible to examine income in more detail. Considering that so few of the Gypsy and Travellers surveyed are working, it is likely that household incomes are very low.

Safety walking alone in the local area

Gypsy and Travellers felt more unsafe walking alone in their local areas during the daytime compared to main survey responders. Among the main survey responders, safety differed with deprivation as mentioned by the geographical measure of deprivation, the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004, with people living in the most deprived areas more likely to feel unsafe. It is likely due to lower incomes and the prevalence of Council rented accommodation that the geographical areas where the Gypsy and Travellers live are more deprived compared to main survey responders. If this is the case, it could partially account for these feelings.

As with walking in their local area during the daytime, Gypsy and Travellers also felt more unsafe walking alone in their local areas after dark compared to main survey responders.

Civic engagement

The percentage of Gypsy and Travellers who felt well informed about things which affected their area was half that of main survey responders (24% versus 48%). Male Gypsy and Travellers (30%) felt more informed than the female Gypsy and Travellers (20%), whereas for the main survey responders there was little difference between men and women.

Similarly low percentage of Gypsy and Travellers in relation to the main survey felt they could influence decisions affecting their local area.

The number of Gypsy and Travellers involved in local organisations was so low (0-4 people) that it was not possible to present the information.

The percentage of Gypsy and Travellers who had acted to solve a local problem was almost twice as high the main survey responders, and higher than most of the BME survey responders.

Local problems

The percentage of Gypsy and Travellers who felt graffiti and vandalism was a problem in their local area was similar to the main survey responders.

The percentage of Gypsy and Travellers who felt verbal or physical threat or aggression was a problem in their local area was slightly lower than the main survey responders.

The percentage of Gypsy and Travellers who felt crime was a very big problem in their local area was higher than the main survey responders, but the percentage who thought it was a fairly big problem was considerably lower so a higher percentage thought that crime was not a problem or that it was only a minor problem. Therefore, it appears that there is a mixed response in relation to perception of crime among the Gypsy and Travellers.

Trust and neighbourliness

The percentage of Gypsy and Travellers who trusted most or many of people in their neighbourhood was slightly higher than main survey responders, but it was not possible to present the percentage for most and many separately due to small numbers so it is not unknown whether the majority stated most people or the majority stated many people. Nevertheless, it appears that levels of trust are relatively high among the Gypsy and Traveller population.

The percentage of Gypsy and Travellers who felt that neighbours looked out for each other in their local area was considerably higher compare to main survey responders (80% versus 61%) and even higher relative to the BME survey responders (where only Indians and Chinese reported percentages of over 50%).

Social networks

Gypsy and Travellers were more likely to speak to non-household family members on most days compared to main survey responders (89% versus 52%). They were also more likely to speak to non-household friends on most days compared to main survey responders (81% versus 49%). Three times as many Gypsy and Travellers spoke to (non-family, non-friend) neighbours on most days compared to main survey responders (76% versus 25%).

Over half of Gypsy and Travellers had five or more close relatives or friends living within a short distance of their home, and this was considerably higher than the main survey responders (21%) and all BME survey responders excluding Non-British White survey responders who were mainly Polish, who had a comparable percentage with five or more close friends or relatives living nearby.

Social support

The numbers of Gypsy and Travellers who had had no-one to help or did not know if they had anyone to help if they were ill in bed was so low (0-4) it was not possible to present the information.

More than half of Gypsy and Travellers had 15 or more people they could turn to in a crisis, which was considerably higher than the main survey responders (16%) and the BME survey responders.

Conclusions

In general compared to the main survey responders, Gypsy and Travellers have poorer physical, mental and dental health. They also have a considerably higher prevalence of smoking and obesity. Whilst fewer Gypsy and Travellers fulfilled the national exercise guidelines, fewer also never exercised or only exercised lightly. Gypsy and Travellers were more likely to never drink alcohol particularly for the women, but similar numbers of men who did drink alcohol drank excessively or undertook binge drinking compared to main survey responders. Eight in ten of Gypsy and Travellers had no qualifications and reported levels of employment were extremely low. These factors will influence quality of life and have a detrimental effect on health. Furthermore, the considerably higher prevalence of smoking and obesity, will increase the risk of poorer health and earlier mortality.

Whilst Gypsy and Travellers have strong social networks and support, it is likely that this is bonding social capital which is formed within similar groups. Whilst bonding social capital is important, it can be negative for some groups, and this could be the case for Gypsy and Travellers. Bad influences on health are more likely to become the norm, such as smoking and obesity. It is possible that levels of bridging social capital, which is social capital linking different groups, are low among the Gypsy and Travellers. Very few Gypsy and Travellers are working and have links with local organisations, and whilst they are more likely to speak to family, friends and neighbours daily compared to the main survey responders, there is no indication that this is communication with different groups of people. If bonding social capital is not combined with bridging social capital then it is possible that groups could feel very isolated.

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Demographics

Key points to note: The majority of the Gypsy and Travellers surveyed were female (60%) and less than 55 years of age (93%). Therefore, they were relative young in relation to the main survey responders.

Table 1: Percentage of respondents by age and gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	Age band (years)							Total	
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	N	%
Males	22.5	30.0	30.0	17.5				40	40.0
Females	20.0	25.0	31.7	15.0	8.3			60	60.0
All	21.0	27.0	31.0	14.0	7.0			100	100.0

Table 2: Percentage of respondents by age and gender, main survey

Gender	Age band (years)							Total	
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	N	%
Males	14.8	18.5	19.0	14.4	12.5	11.4	9.2	1,980	48.7
Females	13.0	18.1	18.1	15.4	14.6	12.0	8.9	2,082	51.3
All	13.9	18.3	18.5	14.9	13.5	11.7	9.1	4,062	100.0

Table 3: Percentage of respondents by age and BME group, BME survey

BME group	Age band (years)							Total
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	N
Non-British White	32.1	41.1	17.4	6.8	0.4	0.0	2.3	265
Mixed	37.9	20.7	24.1	6.9	3.4	0.0	6.9	29
Indian	19.0	33.3	23.8	9.5	4.8	0.0	9.5	21
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	36.7	42.9	8.2	10.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	49
Other Asian	22.1	63.8	8.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	4.1	271
Caribbean	23.8	42.9	14.3	4.8	4.8	0.0	9.5	21
African	13.8	52.0	23.0	6.3	0.6	0.9	3.4	348
Chinese	21.0	20.0	10.0	18.0	12.0	7.0	12.0	100

Health: Everyday living

Key points to note: The level of disability which affected daily activities was measured on the Health Utility Index. Around 30% of Gypsy and Travellers were severely affected and a further 11% moderately affected, which was slightly lower than the main survey responders (28% and 23% respectively). However, if only main survey responders aged under 55 years were considered then the percentages fall to 20% and 21% respectively. This suggests that the health of the Gypsy and Travellers is worse after taking into consideration their younger age.

Table 4: HUI3 multi-attribute score categorised by gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	Level of disability ¹ based on HUI3 score				Total (N)
	No disability (HUI=1)	Mild disability (HUI .89-.99)	Moderate disability (HUI .7-.88)	Severe disability (HUI<.7)	
Males	48.7	23.1		28.2	39
Females	35.0	21.7	13.3	30.0	60
All	40.4	19.2	11.1	29.3	99

Table 5: HUI3 multi-attribute score categorised by gender, main survey

Gender	Level of disability ¹ based on HUI3 score				Total (N)
	No disability (HUI=1)	Mild disability (HUI .89-.99)	Moderate disability (HUI .7-.88)	Severe disability (HUI<.7)	
Males	24.0	27.0	22.3	26.7	1,965
Females	17.8	29.7	22.9	29.6	2,081
All	20.8	28.4	22.6	28.2	4,046

Table 6: HUI3 multi-attribute score categorised by BME group, BME survey

BME group	Level of disability ¹ based on HUI3 score				Total (N)
	No disability (HUI=1)	Mild disability (HUI .89-.99)	Moderate disability (HUI .7-.88)	Severe disability (HUI<.7)	
Non-British White	51.5	24.6	13.3	10.6	264
Mixed	27.6	17.2	24.1	31.0	29
Indian	38.1	23.8	14.3	23.8	21
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	31.9	31.9	17.0	19.1	47
Other Asian	14.9	14.5	24.5	46.1	269
Caribbean	28.6	23.8	23.8	23.8	21
African	21.9	20.8	26.3	31.0	342
Chinese	14.9	12.9	17.8	54.5	101

¹ Feeny (2005)

Health: General health

Key points to note: There is a much higher percentage of Gypsy and Travellers reporting fair or poor health compared to main survey responders. If just considering main survey responders aged less than 55 years, 14% of men report fair or poor health and 3.5% and 13.2% of women report fair or poor health respectively. This is considerably less than the Gypsy and Travellers, and lower than for BME survey responders (33% of Chinese report fair or poor health but they tend to be older).

Table 7: Self-reported health status by gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	Self-reported health status (%)					Total (N)
	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	
Males	20.0		47.5	32.5		40
Females	18.3		43.3	16.7	21.7	60
All	9.0	10.0	45.0	22.0	14.0	100

Table 8: Self-reported health status by gender, main survey

Gender	Self-reported health status (%)					Total (N)
	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	
Males	12.9	31.1	34.9	14.5	4.9	1,967
Females	10.3	31.6	35.5	17.9	4.3	2,073
All	11.5	31.4	35.2	16.3	4.6	4,040

Table 9: Self-reported health status by BME group, BME survey

BME group	Self-reported health status (%)					Total (N)
	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	
Non-British White	6.8	59.3	28.9	4.2	0.8	264
Mixed	28.6	32.1	25.0	10.7	3.6	28
Indian	14.3	42.9	28.6	4.8	9.5	21
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	18.6	44.2	25.6	11.6	0.0	43
Other Asian	2.4	41.6	41.2	12.0	2.8	251
Caribbean	12.5	37.5	50.0	0.0	0.0	16
African	14.5	30.3	31.3	18.4	5.5	312
Chinese	6.9	39.2	20.6	25.5	7.8	102

Health: Illness and disability

Key points to note: One-quarter of male Gypsy and Travellers report long-term (more than one month in duration) illness or disability which affects daily activities compared to 22% of main survey responders (and 12% for those aged 55 years or less). Female Gypsy and Travellers have a much higher rate of limiting long-term illness (39% compared to 25% of main survey responders and 16% for main survey responders aged 55 years or less). The rates are considerably lower for the BME survey responders (who generally tend to be considerably younger than the main survey responders).

Table 10: Activities limited by long-term illness or disability, by gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	Activities limited by long-term illness or disability (%)		Total (N)
	Yes	No	
Males	25.0	75.0	40
Females	38.6	61.4	57
All	33.0	67.0	97

Table 11: Activities limited by long-term illness or disability, by gender, main survey

Gender	Activities limited by long-term illness or disability (%)		Total (N)
	Yes	No	
Males	21.6	78.4	1,965
Females	25.2	74.8	2,054
All	23.4	76.6	4,019

Table 12: Activities limited by long-term illness or disability, by BME group, BME survey

BME group	Activities limited by long-term illness or disability (%)		Total (N)
	Yes	No	
Non-British White	1.5	98.5	263
Mixed	3.6	96.4	28
Indian	9.5	90.5	21
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	10.6	89.4	47
Other Asian	2.6	97.4	268
Caribbean	4.8	95.2	21
African	4.3	95.7	345
Chinese	12.9	87.1	101

Key points to note: There is a much higher percentage of Gypsy and Travellers registered as disabled (12.5% for men and 23.3% for women) compared to the main survey (9% of men and women). This is also considerably higher than most BME survey responders. One would anticipate that the rates would be higher for the main survey responders as they tend to be older, and if only considering main survey responders 55 years or less, the percentages registered disabled falls to 4.7% for men and 5.7% for women. It is possible that the way the Gypsy and Travellers were approached to participate means that people with disabilities were more likely to participate. Main survey responders and most of the BME survey responders completed their own questionnaires rather than through interviews, and it is possible that people with disabilities were more likely to not participate in the survey as a result (although the option of an interview was provided most people preferred self-completion due to the length of the questionnaire).

Table 13: Registered disabled by gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	Registered disabled (%)		Total (N)
	Yes	No	
Males	12.5	87.5	40
Females	23.3	76.7	60
All	19.0	81.0	100

Table 14: Registered disabled by gender, main survey

Gender	Registered disabled (%)		Total (N)
	Yes	No	
Males	8.5	91.5	1,959
Females	8.7	91.3	2,044
All	8.6	91.4	4,003

Table 15: Registered disabled by BME group, BME survey

BME group	Registered disabled (%)		Total (N)
	Yes	No	
Non-British White	1.9	98.1	260
Mixed	0.0	100.0	28
Indian	9.5	90.5	21
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	2.1	97.9	48
Other Asian	1.5	98.5	270
Caribbean	0.0	100.0	21
African	1.7	98.3	344
Chinese	16.8	83.2	95

Health: Current Health

Key points to note: Survey responders were asked to indicate on a scale of 0 to 100 how good or bad their health was. They were told that zero represented the worst health you can imagine anyone can have and that 100 represented the best health you can imagine anyone can have. Despite the differences in the age distribution of the survey responders, Gypsy and Travellers reported worse health with around 60% reporting a score of 70 or less compared to 30% of main survey responders (and 24% of those aged 55 years or less). The percentages were also high for some of the BME survey responders, in particular, Other Asians and Africans which included a relatively high percentage of asylum seekers and failed asylum seekers (61% and 36% respectively) and Chinese (who tended to have a similar age distribution as the main survey responders).

Table 16: Current health thermometer (1-100 scale) by gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	Health thermometer categorised (%)				Total (N)
	0-70	71-80	81-90	91-100	
Males	40.0	15.0	22.5	22.5	40
Females	72.9	15.3		11.9	59
All	59.6	13.1	11.1	16.2	99

Table 17: Current health thermometer (1-100 scale) by gender, main survey

Gender	Health thermometer categorised (%)				Total (N)
	0-70	71-80	81-90	91-100	
Males	29.8	24.6	24.1	21.5	1,923
Females	29.6	25.7	23.8	20.9	1,984
All	29.7	25.1	24.0	21.2	3,907

Table 18: Current health thermometer (1-100 scale) by BME group, BME survey

BME group	Health thermometer categorised (%)				Total (N)
	0-70	71-80	81-90	91-100	
Non-British White	18.3	33.1	31.9	16.7	263
Mixed	23.8	23.8	23.8	28.6	21
Indian	19.0	23.8	23.8	33.3	21
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	26.5	22.4	26.5	24.5	49
Other Asian	66.9	14.8	12.1	6.2	257
Caribbean	19.0	23.8	38.1	19.0	21
African	47.6	15.7	18.6	18.0	338
Chinese	43.8	22.9	21.9	11.5	96

Health: Mental Health

Key points to note: The Mental Health Index, a sub-scale of the SF-36 Health Index, was used to provide a measure of mental health. A low score indicates poor mental health and the tables arbitrarily divided the index into four categories. The Gypsy and Travellers tended to have poorer mental health compared to the main survey responders, particularly the women. However, a number the BME groups had worse mental health compared to the Gypsy and Travellers. Other Asians and Africans included 61% and 36% of asylum seekers and failed asylum seekers respectively so it is not really surprising that mental health is poor for these two groups. The percentages are also high for Mixed and Chinese survey responders.

Table 19: Mental health index (0-100 scale) by gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	Mental health index categorised (%)				Total (N)
	0-60	61-75	76-85	86-100	
Males	17.5	40.0	30.0	12.5	40
Females	38.3	41.7	20.0		60
All	30.0	41.0	18.0	11.0	100

Table 20: Mental health index (0-100 scale) by gender, main survey

Gender	Mental health index categorised (%)				Total (N)
	0-60	61-75	76-85	86-100	
Males	20.8	26.3	28.5	24.4	1,959
Females	29.9	28.5	25.2	16.4	2,062
All	25.5	27.5	26.8	20.3	4,021

Table 21: Mental health index (0-100 scale) by BME group, BME survey

BME group	Mental health index categorised (%)				Total (N)
	0-60	61-75	76-85	86-100	
Non-British White	14.4	40.5	31.4	13.6	264
Mixed	41.4	13.8	27.6	17.2	29
Indian	9.5	42.9	28.6	19.0	21
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	24.5	34.7	20.4	20.4	49
Other Asian	58.3	31.0	6.3	4.4	271
Caribbean	25.0	30.0	35.0	10.0	20
African	33.0	37.7	20.0	9.3	345
Chinese	48.5	28.7	13.9	8.9	101

Health: Dental Health

Key points to note: Given their age, a much high percentage of Gypsy and Travellers had no teeth or fewer than ten teeth compared to the main survey responders who were aged 55 years or younger where 3% had no teeth and a further 2% had fewer than ten teeth. The percentages were also considerably higher for the Gypsy and Travellers compared to the BME survey responders.

Table 22: How many natural teeth do you have, by gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	Number of natural teeth (%)				Total (N)
	None	<10	10-19	20+	
Males	22.5		30.0	47.5	40
Females	23.3		33.3	43.3	60
All	9.0	14.0	32.0	45.0	100

Table 23: How many natural teeth do you have, by gender, main survey

Gender	Number of natural teeth (%)				Total (N)
	None	<10	10-19	20+	
Males	12.0	5.9	15.9	66.1	1,969
Females	15.0	4.5	13.0	67.5	2,072
All	13.5	5.2	14.5	66.8	4,041

Table 24: How many natural teeth do you have, by BME group, BME survey

BME group	Number of natural teeth (%)				Total (N)
	None	<10	10-19	20+	
Non-British White	0.8	0.8	10.4	88.1	260
Mixed	7.1	14.3	3.6	75.0	28
Indian	4.8	4.8	9.5	81.0	21
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	2.0	2.0	4.1	91.8	49
Other Asian	0.4	0.4	4.1	95.2	270
Caribbean	0.0	4.8	4.8	90.5	21
African	2.6	0.0	1.4	96.0	346
Chinese	3.0	7.9	13.9	75.2	101

Key points to note: Gypsy and Travellers were much more likely to have never visited a dentist compared to main survey responders. Half of Gypsy and Travellers had visited a dentist within the last two years compared to two-thirds of main survey responders (and 71% of those aged 55 years or less). The time interval since the last dental visit varied dramatically for the BME survey responders with Non-British White survey responders who mainly Polish and Indian survey responders having a high percentage visiting a dentist in the last two years. Other groups such as Other Asians and Africans (which included 61% and 36% asylum seekers and failed asylum seekers respectively) has much higher percentages of survey responders who had never been to a dentist.

Table 25: When did you last visit a dentist, by gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	Years since last visited a dentist (%)							Total (N)
	<1	1-2	2-3	3-5	5-10	>10	Never	
Males	37.5	12.5	20.0	15.0	15.0			40
Females	33.3	16.7	16.7	13.3	8.3		11.7	60
All	35.0	15.0	18.0	14.0	8.0		10.0	100

Table 26: When did you last visit a dentist, by gender, main survey

Gender	Years since last visited a dentist (%)							Total (N)
	<1	1-2	2-3	3-5	5-10	>10	Never	
Males	51.5	12.5	8.5	6.7	8.2	10.6	2.0	1,948
Females	58.0	11.8	6.6	6.5	7.0	8.8	1.4	2,055
All	54.8	12.2	7.5	6.6	7.6	9.7	1.6	4,003

Table 27: When did you last visit a dentist, by BME group, BME survey

BME group	Years since last visited a dentist (%)							Total (N)
	<1	1-2	2-3	3-5	5-10	>10	Never	
Non-British White	51.0	29.1	11.9	3.4	1.5	0.4	2.7	261
Mixed	37.5	12.5	4.2	12.5	8.3	12.5	12.5	24
Indian	58.8	41.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	38.3	19.1	8.5	6.4	10.6	0.0	17.0	47
Other Asian	22.3	17.8	15.5	6.4	0.4	0.4	37.1	264
Caribbean	11.1	38.9	22.2	0.0	5.6	5.6	16.7	18
African	25.0	9.8	7.2	5.8	1.4	2.2	48.6	276
Chinese	44.3	27.8	10.3	4.1	2.1	1.0	10.3	97

Risk factors: Diet

Key points to note: Very few Gypsy and Travellers did not know what a health diet was or did not know if their diet was healthy, and these percentages were slightly lower than the main survey responders and many of the BME survey responders. However, only half of men and 40% of women Gypsy and Travellers stated that they had a healthy diet compared to almost three-quarters of main survey responders (and 68% of those aged 55 years or younger). Only Non-British White and Other Asian survey responders reported lower levels of healthy eating.

Table 28: Do you think you have a healthy diet, by gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	Do you think you have a healthy diet (%)				Total (N)
	Yes	No	Don't know what one is	Don't know if have one	
Males	50.0		50.0		40
Females	40.0		60.0		60
All	44.0		56.0		100

Table 29: Do you think you have a healthy diet, by gender, main survey

Gender	Do you think you have a healthy diet (%)				Total (N)
	Yes	No	Don't know what one is	Don't know if have one	
Males	69.9	20.8	2.5	6.8	1,981
Females	79.3	15.0	1.1	4.7	2,084
All	74.7	17.8	1.8	5.7	4,065

Table 30: Do you think you have a healthy diet, by BME group, BME survey

BME group	Do you think you have a healthy diet (%)				Total (N)
	Yes	No	Don't know what one is	Don't know if have one	
Non-British White	50.6	24.2	1.1	24.2	277
Mixed	65.5	31.0	3.4	0.0	37
Indian	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	21
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	55.1	30.6	6.1	8.2	62
Other Asian	28.7	43.3	24.3	3.7	368
Caribbean	71.4	19.0	9.5	0.0	26
African	57.1	15.2	16.1	11.6	480
Chinese	52.9	9.8	5.9	31.4	115

Key points to note: Similar percentages of Gypsy and Travellers (out of those who knew what a healthy diet was) and main survey responders reported that they had tried to eat healthier in the last year, and the percentages were slightly higher in males compared to females for Gypsy and Travellers in contrast to the main survey responders.

Table 31: Have you tried to eat healthier in the last year, by gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	Tried to eat healthier in the last year (%)		Total (N)
	Yes	No	
Males	86.8	13.2	38
Females	79.3	20.7	58
All	82.3	17.7	96

Table 32: Have you tried to eat healthier in the last year, by gender, main survey

Gender	Tried to eat healthier in the last year (%)		Total (N)
	Yes	No	
Males	72.7	27.3	1,656
Females	87.4	12.6	1,831
All	80.4	19.6	3,487

Table 33: Have you tried to eat healthier in the last year, by BME group, BME survey

BME group	Tried to eat healthier in the last year (%)		Total (N)
	Yes	No	
Non-British White	66.8	33.2	184
Mixed	63.0	37.0	27
Indian	63.2	36.8	19
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	43.2	56.8	37
Other Asian	42.9	57.1	191
Caribbean	61.1	38.9	18
African	78.8	21.2	241
Chinese	61.7	38.3	60

Key points to note: Seven percent of Gypsy and Travellers generally ate no portions of fruit and vegetables daily compared to 2.3% of main survey responders. Eleven percent of Gypsy and Travellers ate the recommended five or more portions daily compared to 23% of main survey responders. So fruit and vegetable consumption is generally lower in Gypsy and Travellers compared to main survey responders, but comparable to or better than most of the BME survey responders.

Table 34: Daily portions of fruits and vegetables consumed by gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	Portions of fruits and vegetables consumed per day (%)				Total (N)
	None	One or two	Three or four	Five or more	
Males	40.0		60.0		40
Females	58.3		30.0	11.7	60
All	7.0	44.0	38.0	11.0	100

Table 35: Daily portions of fruits and vegetables consumed by gender, main survey

Gender	Portions of fruits and vegetables consumed per day (%)				Total (N)
	None	One or two	Three or four	Five or more	
Males	4.1	33.1	41.7	21.1	1,948
Females	0.6	23.7	50.9	24.8	2,039
All	2.3	28.3	46.4	23.0	3,987

Table 36: Daily portions of fruits and vegetables consumed by BME group, BME survey

BME group	Portions of fruits and vegetables consumed per day (%)				Total (N)
	None	One or two	Three or four	Five or more	
Non-British White	23.0	47.2	17.4	12.5	265
Mixed	0.0	34.5	41.4	24.1	29
Indian	28.6	33.3	38.1	0.0	21
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	10.2	49.0	26.5	14.3	49
Other Asian	3.7	43.3	43.3	9.6	270
Caribbean	9.5	23.8	38.1	28.6	21
African	6.3	33.6	43.4	16.7	348
Chinese	5.9	22.5	46.1	25.5	102

Key points to note: Gypsy and Travellers rarely ate “ready meals (microwave dinners)”. The pattern was similar to main survey responders.

Table 37: Number of ready meals eaten per week by gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	Number of ready meals eaten per week (%)					Total (N)
	Never	<1	1-2	3-4	5+	
Males	41.0	59.0				39
Females	39.0	45.8	15.3			59
All	39.8	48.0	12.2			98

Table 38: Number of ready meals eaten per week by gender, main survey

Gender	Number of ready meals eaten per week (%)					Total (N)
	Never	<1	1-2	3-4	5+	
Males	36.0	30.0	23.9	7.9	2.2	1,958
Females	43.3	35.0	17.0	4.0	0.7	2,065
All	39.7	32.6	20.4	5.9	1.5	4,023

Table 39: Number of ready meals eaten per week by BME group, BME survey

BME group	Number of ready meals eaten per week (%)					Total (N)
	Never	<1	1-2	3-4	5+	
Non-British White	20.9	24.3	18.6	31.9	4.2	263
Mixed	21.4	50.0	25.0	3.6	0.0	28
Indian	35.0	25.0	25.0	15.0	0.0	20
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	31.3	41.7	12.5	12.5	2.1	48
Other Asian	33.5	44.6	18.6	3.0	0.4	269
Caribbean	45.0	25.0	15.0	15.0	0.0	20
African	31.3	35.4	23.3	7.7	2.4	339
Chinese	36.6	33.7	22.8	4.0	3.0	101

Key points to note: Gypsy and Travellers were slightly less likely to eat “other convenience meals or take-away food such as pies, fish and chips, Indian food, Chinese food, pizza, etc.” compared to main survey responders.

Table 40: Number of takeaway or other convenience meals eaten per week by gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	Number of takeaway / other convenience meals eaten per week (%)					Total (N)
	Never	<1	1-2	3-4	5+	
Males	25.6		74.4			39
Females	30.5		57.6	11.9		59
All	28.6		60.2	11.2		98

Table 41: Number of takeaway or other convenience meals eaten per week by gender, main survey

Gender	Number of takeaway / other convenience meals eaten per week (%)					Total (N)
	Never	<1	1-2	3-4	5+	
Males	11.9	39.4	39.9	7.5	1.3	1,954
Females	13.0	52.9	31.5	2.1	0.4	2,053
All	12.5	46.3	35.6	4.7	0.9	4,007

Table 42: Number of takeaway or other convenience meals eaten per week by BME group, BME survey

BME group	Number of takeaway / other convenience meals eaten per week (%)					Total (N)
	Never	<1	1-2	3-4	5+	
Non-British White	12.1	23.0	30.6	30.2	4.2	265
Mixed	21.4	42.9	25.0	10.7	0.0	28
Indian	25.0	20.0	35.0	20.0	0.0	20
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	8.3	39.6	16.7	29.2	6.3	48
Other Asian	8.6	18.2	56.9	14.5	1.9	269
Caribbean	9.5	33.3	33.3	19.0	4.8	21
African	10.3	42.9	32.4	10.9	3.5	340
Chinese	24.7	48.5	17.5	5.2	4.1	97

Key points to note: Gypsy and Travellers were slightly more likely to eat “cooked meals using some fresh ingredients such as cooking chicken or vegetables and adding a jar of bought sauce” compared to main survey responders.

Table 43: How many cooked meals using some fresh ingredients do you eat per week by gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	Number of cooked meals with some fresh ingredients eaten per week (%)					Total (N)
	Never	<1	1-2	3-4	5+	
Males	43.6			56.4		39
Females	41.4			58.6		58
All	9.2		33.0	52.6	5.2	97

Table 44: How many cooked meals using some fresh ingredients do you eat per week by gender, main survey

Gender	Number of cooked meals with some fresh ingredients eaten per week (%)					Total (N)
	Never	<1	1-2	3-4	5+	
Males	9.2	13.7	33.3	33.2	10.6	1,939
Females	9.2	17.1	36.9	26.6	10.2	2,037
All	9.2	15.4	35.2	29.8	10.4	3,976

Table 45: How many cooked meals using some fresh ingredients do you eat per week by BME group, BME survey

BME group	Number of cooked meals with some fresh ingredients eaten per week (%)					Total (N)
	Never	<1	1-2	3-4	5+	
Non-British White	6.4	15.5	31.3	38.9	7.9	265
Mixed	3.4	24.1	17.2	20.7	34.5	29
Indian	0.0	0.0	35.0	40.0	25.0	20
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	6.3	16.7	27.1	33.3	16.7	48
Other Asian	1.5	2.2	10.4	23.3	62.6	270
Caribbean	5.0	20.0	20.0	40.0	15.0	20
African	5.0	12.1	24.0	23.4	35.5	338
Chinese	6.3	27.1	22.9	25.0	18.8	96

Key points to note: Gypsy and Travellers reported similar percentage of survey responders who ate “cooked meals which are made from scratch with fresh ingredients” compared to main survey responders.

Table 46: How many cooked meals made from scratch using fresh ingredients do you eat per week by gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	Number of cooked meals made from scratch with fresh ingredients eaten per week (%)					Total (N)
	Never	<1	1-2	3-4	5+	
Males	12.8		35.9	51.3		39
Females	15.3		27.1	42.4	15.3	59
All	8.2	6.1	30.6	43.9	11.2	98

Table 47: How many cooked meals made from scratch using fresh ingredients do you eat per week by gender, main survey

Gender	Number of cooked meals made from scratch with fresh ingredients eaten per week (%)					Total (N)
	Never	<1	1-2	3-4	5+	
Males	6.7	13.0	30.5	27.9	21.8	1,964
Females	5.3	9.5	26.3	31.1	27.7	2,078
All	6.0	11.2	28.4	29.5	24.9	4,042

Table 48: How many cooked meals made from scratch using fresh ingredients do you eat per week by BME group, BME survey

BME group	Number of cooked meals made from scratch with fresh ingredients eaten per week (%)					Total (N)
	Never	<1	1-2	3-4	5+	
Non-British White	5.3	13.7	24.0	30.9	26.0	262
Mixed	3.4	24.1	20.7	27.6	24.1	29
Indian	5.0	15.0	30.0	30.0	20.0	20
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	8.5	17.0	27.7	17.0	29.8	47
Other Asian	3.0	7.4	10.0	18.5	61.1	270
Caribbean	10.0	25.0	10.0	30.0	25.0	20
African	5.6	8.6	15.4	20.4	50.0	338
Chinese	2.1	11.6	20.0	30.5	35.8	95

Risk factors: Alcohol

Key points to note: Gypsy and Travellers were more likely to never drink alcohol compared to main survey responders with 45% of men and 73% of women never drinking alcohol compared to 17% of men and 25% of women in participating in the main survey (15% and 21% respectively for those aged 55 years or less).

Table 49: How often do you drink alcohol by gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	How often do you drink alcohol (%)						Total (N)
	Every day	4-6 days a week	1-3 days a week	1-3 days a month	<1 day a month	Never	
Males	35.0			20.0		45.0	40
Females	10.0			16.7		73.3	60
All	20.0			9.0	9.0	62.0	100

Table 50: How often do you drink alcohol by gender, main survey

Gender	How often do you drink alcohol (%)						Total (N)
	Every day	4-6 days a week	1-3 days a week	1-3 days a month	<1 day a month	Never	
Males	9.1	10.2	33.5	16.7	13.1	17.4	1,983
Females	2.3	4.7	25.7	20.4	22.2	24.7	2,083
All	5.6	7.4	29.5	18.6	17.8	21.2	4,066

Table 51: How often do you drink alcohol by BME group, BME survey

BME group	How often do you drink alcohol (%)						Total (N)
	Every day	4-6 d/wk	1-3 d/wk	1-3 d/mth	<1 d/mth	Never	
Non-British White	0.4	3.0	47.5	21.9	12.1	15.1	265
Mixed	0.0	13.8	13.8	20.7	31.0	20.7	29
Indian	4.8	9.5	33.3	14.3	4.8	33.3	21
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	2.0	2.0	14.3	6.1	0.0	75.5	49
Other Asian	4.1	1.5	34.7	15.9	4.8	39.1	271
Caribbean	4.8	0.0	47.6	14.3	0.0	33.3	21
African	0.9	1.4	12.5	9.6	6.7	69.0	345
Chinese	4.1	2.0	7.1	10.2	18.4	58.2	98

Key points to note: As the percentage of Gypsy and Travellers, particularly the women, who never drink alcohol is high, it is more difficult to examine excessive alcohol consumption (22+ weekly units for men and 15+ weekly units for women) and/or binge drinking (twice daily recommended limit at least once a week, i.e. 8+ daily units for men and 6+ daily units for women). One-third of men drank excessively during the week, binge drank or both, but the numbers are too small for women to examine this further. A similar percentage of men (35%) from the main survey drank excessively and/or binge drank (and this was 43% for men aged 55 years or less).

Table 52: Alcohol consumption, binge drinking and/or exceeding weekly unit guidelines, by gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	Weekly alcohol consumption and binge drinking (%)					Total (N)
	Never drink alcohol	Units of alcohol consumed in last 7 days				
		None/Acceptable		Excessive		
		Binge drinking		Binge drinking		
No		Yes	No	Yes		
Males	50.0	16.7	19.4	13.9		36
Females	75.9	24.1				58
All	66.0	17.0	9.6	7.4		94

Table 53: Alcohol consumption, binge drinking and/or exceeding weekly unit guidelines, by gender, main survey

Gender	Weekly alcohol consumption and binge drinking (%)					Total (N)
	Never drink alcohol	Units of alcohol consumed in last 7 days				
		None/Acceptable		Excessive		
		Binge drinking		Binge drinking		
No		Yes	No	Yes		
Males	17.9	46.7	13.4	6.0	15.9	1,928
Females	28.7	54.8	8.4	2.5	5.5	1,792
All	23.1	50.6	11.0	4.3	10.9	3,720

Table 54: Alcohol consumption, binge drinking and/or exceeding weekly unit guidelines, by BME group, BME survey

BME group	Weekly alcohol consumption and binge drinking (%)					Total (N)
	Never drink alcohol	Units of alcohol consumed in last 7 days				
		None/Acceptable		Excessive		
		Binge drinking		Binge drinking		
No		Yes	No	Yes		
Non-British White	15.3	55.9	12.6	7.3	8.8	261
Mixed	23.1	57.7	7.7	3.8	7.7	26
Indian	35.0	40.0	10.0	10.0	5.0	20
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	75.5	16.3	2.0	4.1	2.0	49
Other Asian	39.8	27.8	21.1	1.1	10.2	266
Caribbean	33.3	52.4	4.8	4.8	4.8	21
African	69.8	18.8	5.9	2.9	2.6	341
Chinese	58.8	37.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	97

Risk factors: Smoking

Key points to note: The prevalence of smoking is very high among the Gypsy and Travellers, and more than twice that of the main survey responders. Other Asians and Mixed survey responders from the BME survey also had a prevalence of smoking more than 50%.

Table 55: Smoking prevalence by gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	Smoking status (%)			Total (N)
	Current smoker	Former smoker	Never smoked	
Males	59.0	41.0		39
Females	74.1	25.9		58
All	68.0	32.0		97

Table 56: Smoking prevalence by gender, main survey

Gender	Smoking status (%)			Total (N)
	Current smoker	Former smoker	Never smoked	
Males	33.5	27.4	39.1	1,959
Females	29.9	24.2	45.8	2,059
All	31.7	25.8	42.6	4,018

Table 57: Smoking prevalence by BME group, BME survey

BME group	Smoking status (%)			Total (N)
	Current smoker	Former smoker	Never smoked	
Non-British White	38.9	9.5	51.5	262
Mixed	50.0	7.1	42.9	28
Indian	22.2	16.7	61.1	18
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	14.6	14.6	70.8	48
Other Asian	56.7	5.3	38.0	263
Caribbean	25.0	20.0	55.0	20
African ²	14.5	10.3	75.2	262
Chinese	15.8	8.4	75.8	95

² The number of survey responders who did not answer this question could influence the findings (n=86, almost a quarter of all Africans surveyed).

Risk factors: Exercise

Key points to note: The frequency of at least 30 minutes of moderate or vigorous exercise five or more times a week, the national guideline for exercise, was slightly lower in the Gypsy and Travellers compared to the main survey responders. However, in contrast, a lower percentage of Gypsy and Travellers never exercised or only exercised lightly than main survey responders (but similar percentages compared to main survey responders 55 years or less: 6% never exercising and 15% exercising to a light level only).

Table 58: Moderate or vigorous exercise lasting at least 30 minutes by gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	Frequency of moderate or vigorous exercise lasting at least 30 minutes (%)				Total (N)
	5+ times per week	<5 times per week	Light exercise only	Never exercise	
Males	28.2	51.3	20.5		39
Females	18.3	60.0	21.7		60
All	22.2	56.6	11.1	10.1	99

Table 59: Moderate or vigorous exercise lasting at least 30 minutes by gender, main survey

Gender	Frequency of moderate or vigorous exercise lasting at least 30 minutes (%)				Total (N)
	5+ times per week	<5 times per week	Light exercise only	Never exercise	
Males	28.7	41.5	20.3	9.5	1,978
Females	24.0	41.9	26.8	7.4	2,075
All	26.3	41.7	23.6	8.4	4,053

Table 60: Moderate or vigorous exercise lasting at least 30 minutes by BME group, BME survey

BME group	Frequency of moderate or vigorous exercise lasting at least 30 minutes (%)				Total (N)
	5+ times per week	<5 times per week	Light exercise only	Never exercise	
Non-British White	27.4	55.5	9.9	7.2	263
Mixed	27.6	48.3	6.9	17.2	29
Indian	28.6	57.1	14.3	0.0	21
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	47.8	37.0	8.7	6.5	46
Other Asian	15.4	43.4	6.0	35.2	267
Caribbean	38.1	42.9	4.8	14.3	21
African	34.2	48.8	13.2	3.8	342
Chinese	28.4	38.2	22.5	10.8	102

Risk factors: Body Mass Index (BMI)

Key points to note: Self-reported height and weight were adjusted in an attempt to take into account that self-reported values tend to be different than measured values and body mass index (BMI) was used to classify overweight and obesity³. The prevalence of obesity was considerably higher in the Gypsy and Traveller survey responders compared to the main survey responders (and even more so for main survey responders aged 55 years or less where 32% were overweight, 13% obese and 2% morbidly obese).

Table 61: BMI (adjusted for under-reporting of weight and over-reporting of height) categories by gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	BMI categories (%)					Total (N)
	Under weight	Healthy weight	Over weight	Obese	Morbidly obese	
Males	33.3		33.3	33.3		36
Females	18.5		33.3	25.9	22.2	54
All	6.7	17.8	33.3	25.6	16.7	90

Table 62: BMI (adjusted for under-reporting of weight and over-reporting of height) categories by gender, main survey

Gender	BMI categories (%)					Total (N)
	Under weight	Healthy weight	Over weight	Obese	Morbidly obese	
Males	2.6	30.5	48.6	16.6	1.8	1,914
Females	8.5	35.7	32.7	19.8	3.4	1,907
All	5.5	33.1	40.6	18.2	2.6	3,821

Table 63: BMI (adjusted for under-reporting of weight and over-reporting of height) categories by BME group, BME survey

BME group	BMI categories (%)					Total (N)
	Under weight	Healthy weight	Over weight	Obese	Morbidly obese	
Non-British White	3.5	45.4	43.8	6.5	0.8	260
Mixed	4.3	43.5	30.4	21.7	0.0	23
Indian	0.0	23.5	70.6	5.9	0.0	17
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	15.6	42.2	33.3	8.9	0.0	45
Other Asian	0.8	36.5	57.5	4.9	0.4	266
Caribbean	4.8	28.6	38.1	19.0	9.5	21
African	2.2	43.9	39.8	12.9	1.3	319
Chinese	15.0	43.8	20.0	7.5	13.8	60

³ Height was reduced by 1.23cm for men and 0.60cm for women, and weight was increased by 1.85kg for men and 1.40kg for women (Spencer EA, Appleby PN, Davey GK, Key TJ. Validity of self-reported height and weight in 4808 EPIC-Oxford participants. Public Health Nutrition, 2002;5:561-565). Body mass index was calculated as weight in kilograms divided by the square of height in metres, and classified into underweight (BMI<20), healthy weight (BMI 20-24.9), overweight (BMI 25-29.9), obese (BMI 30-39.9) and morbidly obese (BMI 40+).

Education

Table 64: Currently undertaking any study, by gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	Currently studying (%)		Total (N)
	Yes	No	
Males	100.0		40
Females	100.0		58
All	100.0		98

Table 65: Currently undertaking any study, by gender, main survey

Gender	Currently studying (%)		Total (N)
	Yes	No	
Males	11.5	88.5	1,890
Females	13.5	86.5	1,982
All	12.5	87.5	3,872

Table 66: Currently undertaking any study, by BME group, BME survey

BME group	Currently studying (%)		Total (N)
	Yes	No	
Non-British White	13.7	86.3	256
Mixed	40.0	60.0	25
Indian	14.3	85.7	21
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	46.8	53.2	47
Other Asian	25.6	74.4	266
Caribbean	23.8	76.2	21
African	39.7	60.3	335
Chinese	27.5	72.5	69

Key points to note: Over 80% of Gypsy and Travellers had no qualifications compared to around one-third of main survey responders (and 19% of those aged 55 years or less) and fewer than one-third of BME survey responders.

Table 67: Highest educational qualification held by gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	Highest qualification held (%)						Total (N)
	None	GCSE / CSE / O-levels	AS- / A-levels	HNC / technical	Degree / higher	Other	
Males	82.9	17.1					35
Females	85.7	14.3					56
All	84.6	7.7	7.7				91

Table 68: Highest educational qualification held by gender, main survey

Gender	Highest qualification held (%)						Total (N)
	None	GCSE / CSE / O-levels	AS- / A-levels	HNC / technical	Degree / higher	Other	
Males	31.2	47.6	20.8	13.4	18.2	21.0	1,886
Females	33.7	49.1	16.5	4.4	15.7	26.8	1,971
All	32.5	48.4	18.6	8.8	16.9	24.0	3,857

Table 69: Highest educational qualification held by BME group, BME survey

BME group	Highest qualification held (%)						Total (N)
	None	GCSE / CSE / O-levels	AS- / A-levels	HNC / technical	Degree / higher	Other	
Non-British White	21.4	37.1	10.9	8.9	18.1	3.6	248
Mixed	20.8	16.7	8.3	12.5	37.5	4.2	24
Indian	30.0	25.0	15.0	5.0	25.0	0.0	20
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	22.4	14.3	24.5	2.0	32.7	4.1	49
Other Asian	24.0	4.9	2.0	0.4	3.3	65.4	246
Caribbean	5.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	55.0	0.0	20
African	27.3	20.2	11.2	8.7	29.5	3.1	322
Chinese	32.9	22.0	8.5	3.7	24.4	8.5	82

Employment

Key points to note: Very few of the Gypsy and Travellers were working (over 90%) compared to around half of main survey responders. Given that a high number of main survey responders were retired, the discrepancy becomes even larger. Among main survey responders aged 55 years or younger, one-third were not working. So the employment rate for main survey responders is approximately three times higher than that for Gypsy and Travellers. The rates of not working are relatively high for Other Asians and Africans (where 61% and 36% respectively are asylum seekers or failed asylum seekers), however, the rates for these BME survey responders is considerably lower than the Gypsy and Travellers.

Table 70: Employment status working by gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	Employment status (%)			Total (N)
	Not working	Working for someone (employee)	Self employed	
Males	100.0			39
Females	100.0			59
All	91.8	8.2		98

Table 71: Employment status working by gender, main survey

Gender	Employment status (%)			Total (N)
	Not working	Working for someone (employee)	Self employed	
Males	43.3	48.7	8.0	1,951
Females	55.6	40.2	4.2	2,037
All	49.6	44.4	6.1	3,988

Table 72: Employment status working by BME group, BME survey

BME group	Employment status (%)			Total (N)
	Not working	Working for someone (employee)	Self employed	
Non-British White	11.4	86.7	1.9	263
Mixed	50.0	50.0	0.0	24
Indian	38.1	47.6	14.3	21
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	39.6	58.3	2.1	48
Other Asian	42.6	55.9	1.6	256
Caribbean	10.0	85.0	5.0	20
African	58.7	39.8	1.5	264
Chinese	52.1	38.5	9.4	96

Key points to note: Two-thirds of non-working male Gypsy and Travellers were unemployed or on a government training scheme and a further 14% were not working due to long-term sickness or disability. Approximately half of non-working female Gypsy and Travellers were looking after the home or family with one-quarter unemployed or on a government training scheme and one-quarter were not working due to long-term sickness or disability. None of the Gypsy and Travellers reported that they had retired, whereas approximately half of non-working main survey responders were retired.

Table 73: Reasons for not working by gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	Reasons for not working (%)						Total (N)
	Full-time study	Unemployed/ Govt. training scheme	Long term sickness / disability	Retired	Looking after home / family	Other	
Males	*	68.6	14.3	0.0	*	*	35
Females	*	26.0	24.0	0.0	46.0	*	50
All	*	43.5	20.0	0.0	28.2	*	85

* Numbers too small to present (and not combined with other categories as categories considerably different).

Table 74: Reasons for not working by gender, main survey

Gender	Reasons for not working (%)						Total (N)
	Full-time study	Unemployed/ Govt. training scheme	Long term sickness / disability	Retired	Looking after home / family	Other	
Males	5.7	18.0	16.2	54.8	3.2	2.0	801
Females	7.9	4.8	10.8	46.0	28.8	1.6	1,062
All	7.0	10.4	13.2	49.8	17.8	1.8	1,863

Table 75: Reasons for not working by BME group, BME survey

BME group	Reasons for not working (%)						Total (N)
	Full-time study	Unemployed/ Govt. training scheme	Long term sickness / disability	Retired	Looking after home / family	Other	
Non-British White	39.3	21.4	3.6	0.0	32.1	3.6	28
Mixed	25.0	33.3	8.3	16.7	0.0	16.7	12
Indian	33.3	0.0	0.0	16.7	33.3	16.7	6
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	41.2	29.4	0.0	5.9	11.8	11.8	17
Other Asian	8.2	41.1	8.2	1.4	9.6	31.5	73
Caribbean	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2
African	44.1	41.2	2.0	0.0	2.9	9.8	102
Chinese	29.8	2.1	2.1	46.8	17.0	2.1	47

Household variables: Number of adults

Key points to note: Fewer Gypsy and Travellers survey responders lived alone compared to main survey responders (15% versus 24%), and a higher percentage lived in households with four or more other adults (14% versus 2%).

Table 76: Number of adults in the household by gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	Number of adults in the household (%)					Total (N)
	1	2	3	4	5+	
Male	7.5	62.5	15.0	15.0		40
Female	20.0	50.0	16.7	13.3		60
All	15.0	55.0	16.0	14.0		100

Table 77: Number of adults in the household by gender, main survey

Gender	Number of adults in the household (%)					Total (N)
	1	2	3	4	5+	
Male	22.1	58.5	13.5	4.2	1.7	1,947
Female	26.6	53.4	12.9	5.3	1.7	2,019
All	24.4	55.9	13.2	4.7	1.7	3,966

Table 78: Number of adults in the household by BME group, BME survey

BME group	Number of adults in the household (%)					Total (N)
	1	2	3	4	5+	
Non-British White	5.8	18.3	9.7	30.0	36.2	257
Mixed	26.1	43.5	8.7	17.4	4.3	23
Indian	15.0	50.0	15.0	20.0	0.0	20
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	17.8	24.4	4.4	28.9	24.4	45
Other Asian	8.3	25.4	27.7	28.8	9.8	264
Caribbean	20.0	25.0	30.0	20.0	5.0	20
African	11.7	28.7	19.8	21.9	17.9	324
Chinese	10.6	33.0	24.5	17.0	14.9	94

Household variables: Number of children

Key points to note: The number of children aged under 18 years living in the household was much higher for Gypsy and Travellers compared to main survey responders. This could be partly explained by the age distribution of the survey responders. For main survey responders aged 55 years or younger, 8% lived in households with three or more children, 19% with two children, 24% with one child and 50% with no children aged under 18 years in the household. So the numbers of children in the household are considerably higher for the Gypsy and Travellers compared to the main survey responders.

Table 79: Number of children aged under 18 years in household, by gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	Number of children (under 18 years) in household (%)					Total (N)
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Male	26.5	26.5	47.1			34
Female	32.7	28.8	21.2	17.3		52
All	30.2	27.9	26.7	15.1		86

Table 80: Number of children aged under 18 years in household, by gender, main survey

Gender	Number of children (under 18 years) in household (%)					Total (N)
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Male	71.8	14.2	10.0	2.8	1.3	1,982
Female	59.4	18.6	15.6	4.4	2.0	2,065
All	65.5	16.4	12.8	3.6	1.6	4,047

Table 81: Number of children aged under 18 years in household, by BME group, BME survey

BME group	Number of children (under 18 years) in household (%)					Total (N)
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Non-British White	75.1	19.6	4.9	0.4	0.0	265
Mixed	65.5	6.9	13.8	6.9	6.9	29
Indian	71.4	9.5	19.0	0.0	0.0	21
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	51.0	12.2	12.2	18.4	6.1	49
Other Asian	90.8	3.0	2.6	1.5	2.2	271
Caribbean	61.9	9.5	23.8	4.8	0.0	21
African	75.6	9.8	7.8	4.0	2.9	348
Chinese	76.5	7.8	12.7	2.9	0.0	102

Household variables: Tenure

Key points to note: Seven in ten of the Gypsy and Travellers surveyed lived in homes rented from the Council and a further 14% had other tenure status (probably caravans). Only 17% of main survey responders rented from the Council with a further 20% renting from Housing Associations of private landlords. Over 60% of main survey responders owned their own homes, but very few Gypsy and Travellers did so.

Table 82: Tenure of home by gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	Tenure of home (%)						Total (N)
	Rented: Housing Association	Rented: Council	Rented: Private Landlord	Owner occupied	Other	Don't know	
Male	*	74.3	*	*	14.3	*	35
Female	*	69.8	*	*	13.2	*	53
Total	*	71.6	5.7	*	13.6	*	88

* Numbers too small to present (and not combined with other categories as categories considerably different).

Table 83: Tenure of home by gender, main survey

Gender	Tenure of home (%)						Total (N)
	Rented: Housing Association	Rented: Council	Rented: Private Landlord	Owner occupied	Other	Don't know	
Male	5.4	17.5	15.3	59.6	1.4	0.9	1,958
Female	3.4	16.7	12.5	65.3	1.5	0.6	2,055
Total	4.4	17.1	13.9	62.5	1.4	0.7	4,013

Table 84: Tenure of home by BME group, BME survey

BME group	Tenure of home (%)						Total (N)
	Rented: Housing Association	Rented: Council	Rented: Private Landlord	Owner occupied	Other	Don't know	
Non-British White	50.2	2.4	34.7	4.5	5.3	2.9	245
Mixed	14.3	10.7	46.4	28.6	0.0	0.0	28
Indian	10.0	5.0	35.0	45.0	5.0	0.0	20
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	6.8	11.4	38.6	27.3	9.1	6.8	44
Other Asian	22.2	27.4	44.4	3.0	1.5	1.5	266
Caribbean	19.0	4.8	52.4	19.0	0.0	4.8	21
African	5.6	9.4	70.3	8.5	2.9	3.2	340
Chinese	6.1	3.0	32.3	37.4	10.1	11.1	99

Household variables: Income provided

Key points to note: Only 11 of the 100 Gypsy and Travellers answered the question on income compared to 60% of main survey responders. Therefore, it is not possible to examine income in more detail. Considering that so few of the Gypsy and Travellers surveyed are working, it is likely that household incomes are very low.

Table 85: Numbers answering the income question by gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	Answered income question (%)				Total (N)
	Income provided	Don't know	Rather not say	Not answered	
Male	12.5	87.5			40
Female	10.0	26.7		63.3	60
Total	11.0	5.0	15.0	69.0	100

Table 86: Numbers answering the income question by gender, main survey

Gender	Answered income question (%)				Total (N)
	Income provided	Don't know	Rather not say	Not answered	
Male	61.9	5.8	19.4	12.8	1,994
Female	57.9	5.6	23.5	13.0	2,092
Total	59.9	5.7	21.5	12.9	4,086

Table 87: Numbers answering the income question by BME group, BME survey

BME group	Answered income question (%)				Total (N)
	Income provided	Don't know	Rather not say	Not answered	
Non-British White	80.0	5.3	12.8	1.9	265
Mixed	62.1	10.3	13.8	13.8	29
Indian	61.9	9.5	14.3	14.3	21
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	57.1	14.3	18.4	10.2	49
Other Asian	22.1	6.6	12.2	59.0	271
Caribbean	85.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	21
African	50.9	23.9	9.8	15.5	348
Chinese	37.3	16.7	18.6	27.5	102

Social capital: health services

Key points to note: Gypsy and Travellers rated the local health services similarly to main survey responders.

Table 88: Thinking generally about what you expect of your local health services how would you rate them, by gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	How would you rate local health services (%)						Total (N)
	Very good	Good	Average	Poor	Very poor	Don't know	
Males	17.5	32.5	45.0			5.0	40
Females	28.3		50.0	18.3		3.3	60
All	13.0	24.0	44.0	15.0		4.0	100

Table 89: Thinking generally about what you expect of your local health services how would you rate them, by gender, main survey

Gender	How would you rate local health services (%)						Total (N)
	Very good	Good	Average	Poor	Very poor	Don't know	
Males	10.6	40.8	36.5	5.6	1.7	4.8	1,919
Females	9.6	39.8	39.8	6.3	2.0	2.4	2,048
All	10.1	40.3	38.2	6.0	1.8	3.6	3,967

Table 90: Thinking generally about what you expect of your local health services how would you rate them, by BME group, BME survey

BME group	How would you rate local health services (%)						Total (N)
	Very good	Good	Average	Poor	Very poor	Don't know	
Non-British White	4.8	21.6	60.4	3.5	1.3	8.4	227
Mixed	11.1	44.4	44.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	27
Indian	5.0	20.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	7.0	34.9	44.2	9.3	2.3	2.3	43
Other Asian	4.5	69.6	17.0	5.3	0.0	3.6	247
Caribbean	0.0	25.0	62.5	0.0	0.0	12.5	16
African	10.8	38.4	36.8	4.8	4.8	4.4	250
Chinese	11.6	28.4	48.4	3.2	0.0	8.4	95

Social capital: Safety

Key points to note: Gypsy and Travellers felt more unsafe walking alone in their local areas during the daytime compared to main survey responders. Among the main survey responders, safety differed with deprivation as mentioned by the geographical measure of deprivation, the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004, with people living in the most deprived areas more likely to feel unsafe. It is likely due to lower incomes and the prevalence of Council rented accommodation that the geographical areas where the Gypsy and Travellers live are more deprived compared to main survey responders. If this is the case, it could partially account for these feelings.

Table 91: How safe do you feel walking alone in your area in the daytime, by gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	How safe do you feel walking alone in this area during daytime (%)					Total (N)
	Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Never goes out	
Males	20.0	57.5	22.5			40
Females	65.0		16.7	18.3		60
All	12.0	58.0	12.0	18.0		100

Table 92: How safe do you feel walking alone in your area in the daytime, by gender, main survey

Gender	How safe do you feel walking alone in this area during daytime (%)					Total (N)
	Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Never goes out	
Males	38.2	48.1	10.5	2.6	0.7	1,955
Females	29.0	54.4	12.3	2.7	1.6	2,062
All	33.4	51.3	11.4	2.6	1.2	4,017

Table 93: How safe do you feel walking alone in your area in the daytime, by BME group, BME survey

BME group	How safe do you feel walking alone in this area during daytime (%)					Total (N)
	Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Never goes out	
Non-British White	6.6	80.7	7.9	4.4	0.4	228
Mixed	18.5	55.6	25.9	0.0	0.0	27
Indian	25.0	70.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	20
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	16.3	55.8	25.6	2.3	0.0	43
Other Asian	6.4	49.4	38.2	6.0	0.0	249
Caribbean	31.3	56.3	12.5	0.0	0.0	16
African	25.2	46.2	19.9	8.6	0.0	266
Chinese	14.6	67.7	16.7	1.0	0.0	96

Key points to note: As with walking in their local area during the daytime, Gypsy and Travellers also felt more unsafe walking alone in their local areas after dark compared to main survey responders. As mentioned in relation to walking alone in the local area during daytimes, this could be associated with deprivation and the areas in which the Gypsy and Travellers live in Hull.

Table 94: How safe do you feel walking alone in your area after dark, by gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark (%)					Total (N)
	Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Never goes out	
Males	17.9	48.7	15.4	17.9		39
Females	16.7		40.0	26.7	16.7	60
All	8.1	28.3	30.3	23.2	10.1	99

Table 95: How safe do you feel walking alone in your area after dark, by gender, main survey

Gender	How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark (%)					Total (N)
	Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Never goes out	
Males	14.4	41.4	27.2	9.6	7.4	1,926
Females	3.9	29.5	34.4	17.7	14.5	2,031
All	9.0	35.3	30.9	13.7	11.1	3,957

Table 96: How safe do you feel walking alone in your area after dark, by BME group, BME survey

BME group	How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark (%)					Total (N)
	Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Never goes out	
Non-British White	2.2	56.1	30.7	6.6	4.4	228
Mixed	4.0	44.0	44.0	4.0	4.0	25
Indian	17.6	52.9	23.5	5.9	0.0	17
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	7.1	35.7	35.7	21.4	0.0	42
Other Asian	2.4	26.1	49.4	16.1	6.0	249
Caribbean	31.3	50.0	18.8	0.0	0.0	16
African	12.2	36.1	38.0	11.0	2.7	263
Chinese	6.5	17.2	40.9	8.6	26.9	93

Social capital: Civic engagement

Key points to note: The percentage of Gypsy and Travellers who felt well informed about things which affected their area was half that of main survey responders (24% versus 48%). Male Gypsy and Travellers (30%) felt more informed than the female Gypsy and Travellers (20%), whereas for the main survey responders there was little difference between men and women.

Table 97: Well informed about things which affect your area, by gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	Well informed (%)			Total (N)
	Yes	No	Don't know	
Males	30.0	70.0		40
Females	20.0	80.0		60
All	24.0	69.0	7.0	100

Table 98: Well informed about things which affect your area, by gender, main survey

Gender	Well informed (%)			Total (N)
	Yes	No	Don't know	
Males	46.8	33.3	19.9	1,951
Females	48.8	32.8	18.4	2,065
All	47.8	33.0	19.1	4,016

Table 99: Well informed about things which affect your area, by BME group, BME survey

BME group	Well informed (%)			Total (N)
	Yes	No	Don't know	
Non-British White	37.6	27.4	35.0	226
Mixed	18.5	51.9	29.6	27
Indian	50.0	30.0	20.0	20
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	30.2	46.5	23.3	43
Other Asian	8.4	18.0	73.6	239
Caribbean	37.5	12.5	50.0	16
African	17.9	49.0	33.1	263
Chinese	14.3	27.6	58.2	98

Key points to note: Similarly low percentage of Gypsy and Travellers in relation to the main survey felt they could influence decisions affecting their local area.

Table 100: Feel you can influence decisions affecting your area, by gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	Able to influence decisions (%)			Total (N)
	Yes	No	Don't know	
Males	17.5	82.5		40
Females	12.5	87.5		56
All	14.6	80.2	5.2	96

Table 101: Feel you can influence decisions affecting your area, by gender, main survey

Gender	Able to influence decisions (%)			Total (N)
	Yes	No	Don't know	
Males	18.3	54.3	27.4	1,946
Females	15.3	54.6	30.1	2,029
All	16.8	54.4	28.8	3,975

Table 102: Feel you can influence decisions affecting your area, by BME group, BME survey

BME group	Able to influence decisions (%)			Total (N)
	Yes	No	Don't know	
Non-British White	12.8	40.5	46.7	227
Mixed	25.9	55.6	18.5	27
Indian	15.0	35.0	50.0	20
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	28.6	38.1	33.3	42
Other Asian	2.5	19.4	78.1	242
Caribbean	18.8	18.8	62.5	16
African	13.4	55.6	31.0	261
Chinese	2.1	44.3	53.6	97

Key points to note: The number of Gypsy and Travellers involved in local organisations was so low (0-4 people) that it was not possible to present the information.

Table 103: Involved in any local organisations over the past 3 years, by gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	Involved in local organisations (%)		Total (N)
	Yes	No	
Males	100.0		40
Females	100.0		53
All	100.0		93

Table 104: Involved in any local organisations over the past 3 years, by gender, main survey

Gender	Involved in local organisations (%)		Total (N)
	Yes	No	
Males	6.6	93.4	1,933
Females	7.5	92.5	2,036
All	7.1	92.9	3,969

Table 105: Involved in any local organisations over the past 3 years, by BME group, BME survey

BME group	Involved in local organisations (%)		Total (N)
	Yes	No	
Non-British White	6.1	95.9	228
Mixed	0.0	100.0	25
Indian	0.0	100.0	20
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	14.3	85.7	42
Other Asian	2.9	97.1	241
Caribbean	12.5	87.5	16
African	6.2	93.8	260
Chinese	14.9	85.1	94

Key points to note: The percentage of Gypsy and Travellers who had acted to solve a local problem was almost twice as high the main survey responders, and higher than most of the BME survey responders.

Table 106: Any action taken to solve a local problem in past 3 years, by gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	Acted to solve a local problem (%)				Total (N)
	Acted	Thought about it, no action	None taken	No problem	
Males	59.0	41.0			39
Females	61.4	38.6			57
All	60.4	39.6			96

Table 107: Any action taken to solve a local problem in past 3 years, by gender, main survey

Gender	Acted to solve a local problem (%)				Total (N)
	Acted	Thought about it, no action	None taken	No problem	
Males	31.9	10.6	51.8	5.7	1,950
Females	34.9	12.9	45.9	6.3	2,017
All	33.4	11.7	48.8	6.0	3,967

Table 108: Any action taken to solve a local problem in past 3 years, by BME group, BME survey

BME group	Acted to solve a local problem (%)				Total (N)
	Acted	Thought about it, no action	None taken	No problem	
Non-British White	9.6	5.7	83.3	1.3	228
Mixed	37.0	0.0	55.6	7.4	27
Indian	10.0	10.0	75.0	5.0	20
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	46.5	9.3	39.5	4.7	43
Other Asian	6.1	0.4	92.3	1.2	246
Caribbean	25.0	12.5	62.5	0.0	16
African	15.8	14.2	63.8	6.2	260
Chinese	16.8	11.6	66.3	5.3	95

Social capital: Anti-social behaviour

Key points to note: The percentage of Gypsy and Travellers who felt graffiti and vandalism was a problem in their local area was similar to the main survey responders.

Table 109: How much of a problem is graffiti and vandalism in your area, by gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	How big a problem in your area is graffiti and vandalism (%)					Total (N)
	Very big problem	Fairly big problem	Minor problem	Not a problem	Don't know	
Males	20.5		53.8	17.9	7.7	39
Females	17.5		54.4	17.5	10.5	57
All	7.3	11.5	54.2	17.7	9.4	96

Table 110: How much of a problem is graffiti and vandalism in your area, by gender, main survey

Gender	How big a problem in your area is graffiti and vandalism (%)					Total (N)
	Very big problem	Fairly big problem	Minor problem	Not a problem	Don't know	
Males	8.9	20.1	44.4	21.0	5.7	1,914
Females	7.3	21.5	45.1	19.5	6.5	2,001
All	8.1	20.8	44.8	20.2	6.1	3,915

Table 111: How much of a problem is graffiti and vandalism in your area, by BME group, BME survey

BME group	How big a problem in your area is graffiti and vandalism (%)					Total (N)
	Very big problem	Fairly big problem	Minor problem	Not a problem	Don't know	
Non-British White	6.3	7.7	44.9	35.7	5.3	207
Mixed	19.2	15.4	38.5	15.4	11.5	26
Indian	0.0	5.6	72.2	16.7	5.6	18
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	9.5	21.4	54.8	9.5	4.8	42
Other Asian	0.4	23.0	48.4	16.9	11.3	248
Caribbean	12.5	12.5	43.8	25.0	6.3	16
African	11.1	14.5	38.9	17.6	17.9	262
Chinese	18.9	16.8	42.1	7.4	14.7	95

Key points to note: The percentage of Gypsy and Travellers who felt verbal or physical threat or aggression was a problem in their local area was slightly lower than the main survey responders.

Table 112: How much of a problem is verbal or physical threat or aggression in your area, by gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	How big a problem in your area is verbal or physical threat or aggression (%)					Total (N)
	Very big problem	Fairly big problem	Minor problem	Not a problem	Don't know	
Males	15.4		56.4	20.5	7.7	39
Females	22.8		52.6	15.8	8.8	57
All	8.3	11.5	54.2	17.7	8.3	96

Table 113: How much of a problem is verbal or physical threat or aggression in your area, by gender, main survey

Gender	How big a problem in your area is verbal or physical threat or aggression (%)					Total (N)
	Very big problem	Fairly big problem	Minor problem	Not a problem	Don't know	
Males	9.1	18.3	34.8	31.5	6.3	1,901
Females	7.2	17.5	37.7	29.3	8.3	1,980
All	8.1	17.9	36.3	30.4	7.3	3,881

Table 114: How much of a problem is verbal or physical threat or aggression in your area, by BME group, BME survey

BME group	How big a problem in your area is verbal or physical threat or aggression (%)					Total (N)
	Very big problem	Fairly big problem	Minor problem	Not a problem	Don't know	
Non-British White	8.2	10.6	36.7	33.3	11.1	207
Mixed	7.7	26.9	50.0	7.7	7.7	26
Indian	5.6	11.1	55.6	22.2	5.6	18
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	14.3	9.5	61.9	11.9	2.4	42
Other Asian	0.8	14.5	53.6	22.2	8.9	248
Caribbean	6.3	12.5	62.5	12.5	6.3	16
African	14.6	16.1	24.9	26.8	17.6	261
Chinese	15.2	28.3	33.7	6.5	16.3	92

Key points to note: The percentage of Gypsy and Travellers who felt crime was a very big problem in their local area was higher than the main survey responders, but the percentage who thought it was a fairly big problem was considerably lower so a higher percentage thought that crime was not a problem or that it was only a minor problem. Therefore, it appears that there is a mixed response in relation to perception of crime among the Gypsy and Travellers.

Table 115: How much of a problem is crime in your area, by gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	How big a problem in your area is crime (%)					Total (N)
	Very big problem	Fairly big problem	Minor problem	Not a problem	Don't know	
Males	22.5	12.5	47.5	12.5	5.0	40
Females	29.8		50.9	8.8	10.5	57
All	22.7	9.3	49.5	10.3	8.2	97

Table 116: How much of a problem is crime in your area, by gender, main survey

Gender	How big a problem in your area is crime (%)					Total (N)
	Very big problem	Fairly big problem	Minor problem	Not a problem	Don't know	
Males	14.6	27.2	40.0	10.5	7.8	1,930
Females	12.6	29.8	39.8	6.8	10.9	2,018
All	13.6	28.5	39.9	8.6	9.4	3,948

Table 117: How much of a problem is crime in your area, by BME group, BME survey

BME group	How big a problem in your area is crime (%)					Total (N)
	Very big problem	Fairly big problem	Minor problem	Not a problem	Don't know	
Non-British White	10.1	9.2	40.6	25.1	15.0	207
Mixed	18.5	22.2	40.7	7.4	11.1	27
Indian	5.6	11.1	61.1	16.7	5.6	18
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	14.0	32.6	46.5	7.0	0.0	43
Other Asian	0.8	11.7	43.3	28.3	15.8	247
Caribbean	12.5	18.8	56.3	6.3	6.3	16
African	15.6	27.5	25.6	9.9	21.4	262
Chinese	42.4	10.9	19.6	5.4	21.7	92

Social capital: Trust and neighbourliness

Key points to note: The percentage of Gypsy and Travellers who trusted most or many of people in their neighbourhood was slightly higher than main survey responders, but it was not possible to present the percentage for most and many separately due to small numbers so it is not unknown whether the majority stated most people or the majority stated many people. Nevertheless, it appears that levels of trust are relatively high among the Gypsy and Traveller population.

Table 118: How many of the people in your neighbourhood would you say you trust, by gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	How many people in your neighbourhood do you trust (%)					Total
	Most	Many	A few	None	Don't know	
Male	66.7		28.2		5.1	39
Female	66.7		28.1		5.3	57
Total	66.7		28.1		5.2	96

Table 119: How many of the people in your neighbourhood would you say you trust, by gender, main survey

Gender	How many people in your neighbourhood do you trust (%)					Total
	Most	Many	A few	None	Don't know	
Male	31.4	20.2	32.7	6.5	9.3	1,953
Female	32.6	22.9	32.5	3.3	8.7	2,039
Total	32.0	21.5	32.6	4.9	9.0	3,992

Table 120: How many of the people in your neighbourhood would you say you trust, by BME group, BME survey

BME group	How many people in your neighbourhood do you trust (%)					Total (N)
	Most	Many	A few	None	Don't know	
Non-British White	1.8	30.9	51.1	4.5	11.7	223
Mixed	19.2	11.5	34.6	23.1	11.5	26
Indian	35.0	25.0	35.0	5.0	0.0	20
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	18.6	23.3	39.5	7.0	11.6	43
Other Asian	0.4	3.8	44.6	30.8	20.4	240
Caribbean	6.3	18.8	31.3	18.8	25.0	16
African	6.6	9.7	20.1	35.5	28.2	259
Chinese	34.8	9.8	23.9	7.6	23.9	92

Key points to note: The percentage of Gypsy and Travellers who felt that neighbours looked out for each other in their local area was considerably higher compare to main survey responders (80% versus 61%) and even higher relative to the BME survey responders (where only Indians and Chinese reported percentages of over 50%).

Table 121: Is this neighbourhood a place where neighbours look out for each other, by gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	Do neighbours look out for each other (%)			Total
	Yes	No	Don't know	
Male	79.5		20.5	39
Female	91.5		8.5	59
Total	79.6	7.1	13.3	98

Table 122: Is this neighbourhood a place where neighbours look out for each other, by gender, main survey

Gender	Do neighbours look out for each other (%)			Total
	Yes	No	Don't know	
Male	57.5	23.5	18.9	1,964
Female	63.6	20.1	16.3	2,048
Total	60.6	21.8	17.6	4,012

Table 123: Is this neighbourhood a place where neighbours look out for each other, by BME group, BME survey

BME group	Do neighbours look out for each other (%)			Total
	Yes	No	Don't know	
Non-British White	46.9	12.8	40.3	226
Mixed	25.9	29.6	44.4	27
Indian	55.0	20.0	25.0	20
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	30.2	46.5	23.3	43
Other Asian	8.4	30.5	61.0	249
Caribbean	20.0	33.3	46.7	15
African	12.5	39.5	47.9	263
Chinese	52.0	10.2	37.8	98

Social capital: Social networks

Key points to note: Gypsy and Travellers were more likely to speak to non-household family members on most days compared to main survey responders (89% versus 52%).

Table 124: How often do you speak to family members (excluding the people who live with you) by gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	How often do you speak to family members (%)				Total (N)
	Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	
Males	100.0				40
Females	88.3	11.7			60
All	89.0	11.0			100

Table 125: How often do you speak to family members (excluding the people who live with you) by gender, main survey

Gender	How often do you speak to family members (%)				Total (N)
	Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	
Males	43.4	44.4	9.0	3.2	1,971
Females	60.4	33.2	4.5	1.9	2,057
All	52.1	38.7	6.7	2.6	4,028

Table 126: How often do you speak to family members (excluding the people who live with you) by BME group, BME survey

BME group	How often do you speak to family members (%)				Total (N)
	Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	
Non-British White	22.1	69.1	7.6	1.1	262
Mixed	39.3	35.7	21.4	3.6	28
Indian	33.3	42.9	23.8	0.0	21
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	51.1	29.8	19.1	0.0	47
Other Asian	10.5	25.1	49.1	15.4	267
Caribbean	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0	21
African	23.9	42.8	20.4	13.0	339
Chinese	75.2	13.9	7.9	3.0	101

Key points to note: Gypsy and Travellers were more likely to speak to non-household friends on most days compared to main survey responders (81% versus 49%).

Table 127: How often do you speak to friends (excluding the people you live with and family and neighbours) by gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	How often do you speak to friends (%)				Total (N)
	Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	
Males	87.5		12.5		40
Females	76.3		23.7		59
All	80.8	14.1		5.0	99

Table 128: How often do you speak to friends (excluding the people you live with and family and neighbours) by gender, main survey

Gender	How often do you speak to friends (%)				Total (N)
	Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	
Males	49.8	42.3	6.0	1.9	1,971
Females	48.5	42.2	7.1	2.2	2,051
All	49.1	42.2	6.6	2.0	4,022

Table 129: How often do you speak to friends (excluding the people you live with and family and neighbours) by BME group, BME survey

BME group	How often do you speak to friends (%)				Total (N)
	Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	
Non-British White	31.9	61.6	5.7	0.8	263
Mixed	50.0	28.6	14.3	7.1	28
Indian	47.6	42.9	4.8	4.8	21
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	55.3	36.2	8.5	0.0	47
Other Asian	62.2	29.6	7.8	0.4	270
Caribbean	57.1	38.1	4.8	0.0	21
African	55.4	28.4	6.7	9.4	341
Chinese	70.8	24.0	1.0	4.2	96

Key points to note: Three times as many Gypsy and Travellers spoke to (non-family, non-friend) neighbours on most days compared to main survey responders (76% versus 25%).

Table 130: How often do you speak to neighbours (excluding family members and friends) by gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	How often do you speak to neighbours (%)				Total (N)
	Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	
Males	82.5	17.5			40
Females	71.7	15.0	13.3		60
All	76.0	13.0	11.0		100

Table 131: How often do you speak to neighbours (excluding family members and friends) by gender, main survey

Gender	How often do you speak to neighbours (%)				Total (N)
	Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	
Males	25.2	53.3	15.2	6.3	1,966
Females	25.3	55.4	15.0	4.3	2,048
All	25.3	54.4	15.1	5.3	4,014

Table 132: How often do you speak to neighbours (excluding family members and friends) by BME group, BME survey

BME group	How often do you speak to neighbours (%)				Total (N)
	Most days	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	
Non-British White	21.8	64.5	8.4	5.3	262
Mixed	19.2	46.2	15.4	19.2	26
Indian	19.0	52.4	19.0	9.5	21
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	18.8	39.6	33.3	8.3	48
Other Asian	2.6	14.5	34.9	48.0	269
Caribbean	15.0	40.0	45.0	0.0	20
African	13.2	25.2	36.4	25.2	341
Chinese	39.4	34.3	12.1	14.1	99

Key points to note: Over half of Gypsy and Travellers had five or more close relatives or friends living within a short distance of their home, and this was considerably higher than the main survey responders (21%) and all BME survey responders excluding Non-British White survey responders who were mainly Polish, who had a comparable percentage with five or more close friends or relatives living nearby.

Table 133: Number of close relatives or fiends living within 15-20 minute walk or 5-10 minute drive, by gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	How many close relatives or friends live within 15-20mins walk/5-10mins drive (%)				Total (N)
	None	One or two	Three or four	Five or more	
Males	20.0		17.5	62.5	40
Females	35.0		13.3	51.7	60
All	29.0		15.0	56.0	100

Table 134: Number of close relatives or fiends living within 15-20 minute walk or 5-10 minute drive, by gender, main survey

Gender	How many close relatives or friends live within 15-20mins walk/5-10mins drive (%)				Total (N)
	None	One or two	Three or four	Five or more	
Males	17.7	37.8	24.6	19.9	1,967
Females	16.2	36.8	24.3	22.7	2,056
All	17.0	37.3	24.4	21.4	4,023

Table 135: Number of close relatives or fiends living within 15-20 minute walk or 5-10 minute drive, by BME group, BME survey

BME group	How many close relatives or friends live within 15-20mins walk/5-10mins drive (%)				Total (N)
	None	One or two	Three or four	Five or more	
Non-British White	4.2	16.4	23.7	55.7	262
Mixed	14.8	33.3	44.4	7.4	27
Indian	14.3	28.6	38.1	19.0	21
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	16.3	26.5	36.7	20.4	49
Other Asian	58.2	19.0	14.2	8.6	268
Caribbean	10.0	30.0	35.0	25.0	20
African	30.2	32.8	24.3	12.6	341
Chinese	22.0	20.0	35.0	23.0	100

Social capital: Social support

Key points to note: The numbers of Gypsy and Travellers who had had no-one to help or did not know if they had anyone to help if they were ill in bed was so low (0-4) it was not possible to present the information.

Table 136: If you were ill in bed and need help at home, could you ask anyone for help (including those who live with you), by gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	If ill in bed could you ask anyone for help (%)			Total (N)
	Yes	No	Don't know / depends	
Males	100.0			40
Females	100.0			60
All	100.0			100

Table 137: If you were ill in bed and need help at home, could you ask anyone for help (including those who live with you), by gender, main survey

Gender	If ill in bed could you ask anyone for help (%)			Total (N)
	Yes	No	Don't know / depends	
Males	85.3	4.4	10.2	1,962
Females	88.4	3.2	8.4	2,048
All	86.9	3.8	9.3	4,010

Table 138: If you were ill in bed and need help at home, could you ask anyone for help (including those who live with you), by BME group, BME survey

BME group	If ill in bed could you ask anyone for help (%)			Total (N)
	Yes	No	Don't know / depends	
Non-British White	85.6	1.2	13.2	257
Mixed	89.3	7.1	3.6	28
Indian	76.2	9.5	14.3	21
Bangladeshi/Pakistani	78.7	4.3	17.0	47
Other Asian	86.9	4.1	9.0	267
Caribbean	85.7	4.8	9.5	21
African	85.5	4.7	9.8	338
Chinese	77.3	4.1	18.6	97

Key points to note: More than half of Gypsy and Travellers had 15 or more people they could turn to in a crisis, which was considerably higher than the main survey responders (16%) and the BME survey responders.

Table 139: In general, if you had a serious crisis, how many people, if any, do you feel you could turn to for comfort and support, by gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	Number of people you could turn to in a crisis (%)					Total (N)
	None	1-4 people	5-9 people	10-14 people	15+ people	
Males	10.0		10.0	22.5	57.5	40
Females	12.1		12.1	29.3	46.6	58
All	11.2		11.2	26.5	51.0	98

Table 140: In general, if you had a serious crisis, how many people, if any, do you feel you could turn to for comfort and support, by gender, main survey

Gender	Number of people you could turn to in a crisis (%)					Total (N)
	None	1-4 people	5-9 people	10-14 people	15+ people	
Males	4.9	31.6	33.0	15.6	15.0	1,978
Females	4.1	28.7	33.0	17.2	17.1	2,069
All	4.5	30.1	33.0	16.4	16.1	4,047

Table 141: In general, if you had a serious crisis, how many people, if any, do you feel you could turn to for comfort and support, by BME group, BME survey

BME group	Number of people you could turn to in a crisis (%)					Total (N)
	None	1-4 people	5-9 people	10-14 people	15+ people	
Non-British White	2.6	30.6	47.2	16.6	3.0	265
Mixed	17.2	41.4	24.1	6.9	10.3	29
Indian	4.8	57.1	19.0	14.3	4.8	21
Bangladeshi or Pakistani	8.2	34.7	32.7	14.3	10.2	49
Other Asian	3.3	55.0	30.6	8.5	2.6	271
Caribbean	9.5	19.0	33.3	4.8	33.3	21
African	10.9	42.2	23.9	7.2	15.8	348
Chinese	10.8	52.9	21.6	4.9	9.8	102

Table 142: Extra question: Are you a , by gender, Gypsy and Traveller survey

Gender	Are you a (%)		Total (N)
	Romany Gypsy	Other Traveller	
Males	81.1	18.9	37
Females	75.0	25.0	56
All	77.4	22.6	93