Health in summary
The health of people in Kingston upon Hull is generally worse than the England average. Deprivation is higher than average and about 32.6% (16,100) children live in poverty. Life expectancy for both men and women is lower than the England average.

Living longer
Life expectancy is 11.9 years lower for men and 8.6 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Kingston upon Hull than in the least deprived areas.

Child health
In Year 6, 21.3% (504) of children are classified as obese, worse than the average for England. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 was 59.1*, worse than the average for England. This represents 32 stays per year. Levels of teenage pregnancy, GCSE attainment, breastfeeding and smoking at time of delivery are worse than the England average.

Adult health
In 2012, 28.4% of adults are classified as obese, worse than the average for England. The rate of alcohol related harm hospital stays was 837*, worse than the average for England. This represents 1,998 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays was 274.3*, worse than the average for England. This represents 761 stays per year. The rate of smoking related deaths was 454*, worse than the average for England. This represents 530 deaths per year. Estimated levels of adult smoking and physical activity are worse than the England average. The rate of people killed and seriously injured on roads is worse than average.

Local priorities
Priorities in Kingston upon Hull include smoking, obesity and alcohol. For more information see the Health and Wellbeing Strategy and Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) at www.hullcc.gov.uk

* rate per 100,000 population

Population: 257,000
Mid-2012 population estimate. Source: Office for National Statistics.

This profile gives a picture of people’s health in Kingston upon Hull. It is designed to help local government and health services understand their community’s needs, so that they can work to improve people’s health and reduce health inequalities.

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Deprivation: a national view

The map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on national quintiles (fifths) of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 by Lower Super Output Area. The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived areas in England.

Life Expectancy: inequalities in this local authority

The charts below show life expectancy for men and women in this local authority for 2010-2012. Each chart is divided into deciles (tenths) by deprivation, from the most deprived decile on the left of the chart to the least deprived decile on the right. The steepness of the slope represents the inequality in life expectancy that is related to deprivation in this local area. If there were no inequality in life expectancy as a result of deprivation, the line would be horizontal.

Life Expectancy Gap for Men: 11.9 years

Life Expectancy Gap for Women: 8.6 years
Health inequalities: changes over time

These charts provide a comparison of the changes in early death rates (in people under 75) between this area and all of England. Early deaths from all causes also show the differences between the most and least deprived quintile in this area. (Data points are the midpoints of 3 year averages of annual rates, for example 2005 represents the period 2004 to 2006).

Early deaths from all causes:
- MEN
- WOMEN

Early deaths from heart disease and stroke

Early deaths from cancer

Health inequalities: ethnicity

Percentage of hospital admissions that were emergencies, by ethnic group

This chart shows the percentage of hospital admissions in 2012/13 that were emergencies for each ethnic group in this area. A high percentage of emergency admissions may reflect some patients not accessing or receiving the care most suited to managing their conditions. By comparing the percentage in each ethnic group in this area with that of the whole population of England (represented by the horizontal line) possible inequalities can be identified.

Figures based on small numbers of admissions have been suppressed to avoid any potential disclosure of information about individuals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emergency admissions: age-standardised percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All ethnic groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Local number of emergency admissions

Local value

England value
Health Summary for Kingston upon Hull

The chart below shows how the health of people in this area compares with the rest of England. This area’s result for each indicator is shown as a circle. The average rate for England is shown by the black line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in England is shown as a grey bar. A red circle means that this area is significantly worse than England for that indicator; however, a green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.

**Domain**

- Our communities
- Children’s and young people’s health
- Adults’ health and lifestyle
- Disease and poor health
- Life expectancy and causes of death

**Indicator Notes**

- Significantly worse than England average
- Not significantly different from England average
- Significantly better than England average

**Indicator**

- 1 Deprivation
- 2 Children in poverty (under 16s)
- 3 Statutory homelessness
- 4 GCSE achieved (SA*-C inc. Eng & Maths)
- 5 Violent crime (violence offences)
- 6 Long term unemployment
- 7 Smoking status at time of delivery
- 8 Breastfeeding initiation
- 9 Obese children (Year 6)
- 10 Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)
- 11 Under 18 conceptions
- 12 Smoking prevalence
- 13 Percentage of physically active adults
- 14 Obese adults
- 15 Excess weight in adults
- 16 Incidence of malignant melanoma
- 17 Hospital stays for self-harm
- 18 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm
- 19 Drug misuse
- 20 Recorded diabetes
- 21 Incidence of TB
- 22 Acute sexually transmitted infections
- 23 Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over
- 24 Excess winter deaths (three year)
- 25 Life expectancy at birth (Male)
- 26 Life expectancy at birth (Female)
- 27 Infant mortality
- 28 Smoking related deaths
- 29 Suicide rate
- 30 Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular
- 31 Under 75 mortality rate: cancer
- 32 Killed and seriously injured on roads

**Regional average**

- England Worst
- Local No Per Year
- Local value
- England
- Eng value
- Eng worst
- 25th Percentile
- 75th Percentile
- England Range
- England Best

**England Average**

- n/a

**England Range**

- Low
- High

**England Best**

- Best

**Percentile**

- 25th
- 75th

**Local**

- Local
- No Year

**Value**

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15
- 16
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- 28
- 29
- 30
- 31
- 32

**Value/Per Year**

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15
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