POPULATION

What’s the issue?

In order to improve health and reduce inequalities, it is important to understand the make-up of the local population. People at different ages and stages of their lives have different health needs. Furthermore, people from different backgrounds defined on the basis of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) group, socio-economic group, gender, age, sexuality, religion and other factors may seek professional medical help to a lesser or greater degree than the general population reflected by access to health care. Certain geographical areas will have higher proportions of specific populations such as couples with young families, older people, students, and other groups and this will influence the health needs for different geographical areas. Understanding the population is an essential tool in determining current and future health needs.

What’s our situation?

Based on mid-year resident population estimates from the Office for National Statistics [13], the population of Hull was 260,240 in 2015, a increase of increase of 1,245 since 2015 and 2,530 since 2014. To mid-year 2016, there were 3,552 births and 2,490 deaths in the year. Each five year age band from 0-4 to 60-64 contains between 5% and 7% (between 12,900 and 17,900 people in each five age group) of the overall population with the exception of those aged 20-24 years (8.6%), 25-29 years (8.9%) and 30-34 years (7.4%) partly due to the student population. Overall, there were 34,460 residents aged 0-9 years, 28,415 aged 10-19, 45,607 aged 20-29, 35,055 aged 30-39, 32,721 aged 40-49, 32,603 aged 50-59, 25,446 aged 60-69, 15,823 aged 70-79, 8,556 aged 80-89, and 1,554 aged 90+ years. Around one-fifth of the population was aged 0-16 years, another fifth aged 17-28 years, another fifth aged 29-43 years, another fifth aged 44-59 years, and the final fifth aged 60+ years.

Based on the GP registration file for January 2017, the estimate of the resident population is slightly higher at 271,658 residents with 295,374 patients registered with General Practices in Hull [14].

For more detailed information, see the JSNA Toolkit: Demography and Demographics report.

What are the strategic needs?

At different life-stages, people have very different needs. For instance, among areas with a high percentage of families, maternal health, breastfeeding, vaccinations and immunisations, and a good start in life are important issues. Students and young people may need advice and support in relation to lifestyle and behavioural factors such as alcohol and smoking, mental health, and sexually transmitted infections. People of working age may have needs in relation to employment, mental health, and lifestyle and behavioural risk factors, such as smoking and diet. Older people
will tend to have more long-term conditions, and needs in relation to falls and hip fractures, dementia, and mental health including social isolation.

Because of the 30,000 “extra” people registered with Hull GPs, but residing in East Riding of Yorkshire, if services are delivered through Primary Care, account needs to be taken of these non-Hull residents on the lists of Hull General Practices.

REFERENCES