



Kirklees CLiK Survey 2021

Summary of Key Findings



m.e.l
research



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Introduction

- ❖ This summary report presents the key findings from the Current Living in Kirklees (CLiK) Survey 2021. The study follows on from five previous CLiK Surveys, conducted in 2001, 2005, 2008, 2012 and 2016.
- ❖ Fieldwork took place between 1st November and 17th December 2021.
- ❖ The overall aim of the survey was to gather comprehensive data on the health and wellbeing of Kirklees residents aged 16+ across a range of measures, including lifestyle choices, quality of life and quality of place. The survey content was substantially revised for 2021, although some continuity was retained for key metrics.
- ❖ Further objectives of the research included:
 - ❖ Providing the Council with Kirklees-level, ward-level and other geographical-level data;
 - ❖ Enabling further analysis by specific population groups and communities of identity; and
 - ❖ Refreshing outcome indicators for key programmes
- ❖ The data will also enable updates to be made to key strategic documents as well as helping to improve commissioning and service provision.

Methodology

- ❖ Responses were derived from a paper and online survey of 6,208 Kirklees residents.
- ❖ Responses were achieved via:
 - ❖ A random sample of 43,000 Kirklees residential addresses, stratified by deprivation quintile. Response rates from the 2016 survey and more recent response rate intelligence were used to determine the overall sampling volume. All sampled households received an initial survey invitation by post to complete the survey online, plus a reminder. In all of the reminder communications, a full paper questionnaire was provided to ensure that participation was not reliant on internet access/digital competence.
 - ❖ An open access online survey link for non-sampled households. This link was promoted by Kirklees Council and partner organisations.
 - ❖ Local promotion of the survey by Community Champions to aid engagement among minority communities.
- ❖ Multiple completes were possible per household and this was encouraged.
- ❖ The combined data is weighted by age, gender and ethnicity within ward to account for non-response bias, and balanced by ward size to account for the population distribution across Kirklees. The weighting is based on mid-year 2020 population estimates.
- ❖ More information on the methodology is available in an accompanying Technical Report.

Technical Notes

- ❖ Where figures do not add up to 100%, this is the result of computer rounding or multiple response options. Similarly, values which are combined may be higher as a result of rounding.
- ❖ The combined data is weighted by age, gender and ethnicity within ward to account for non-response bias, and balanced by ward size to account for the population distribution across Kirklees. The weighting is based on 2020mid-year population estimates.
- ❖ Please treat answers with a base size of less than 100 with caution.
- ❖ Results are based on all responses (including any 'Don't know' options, but excluding those who do not answer the question).
- ❖ Further CLiK-related products, including a set of top-line results, executive summary and technical report, are available at: www.kirklees.gov.uk/CLiK2021.
- ❖ More information on the methodology is available in an accompanying Technical Report.



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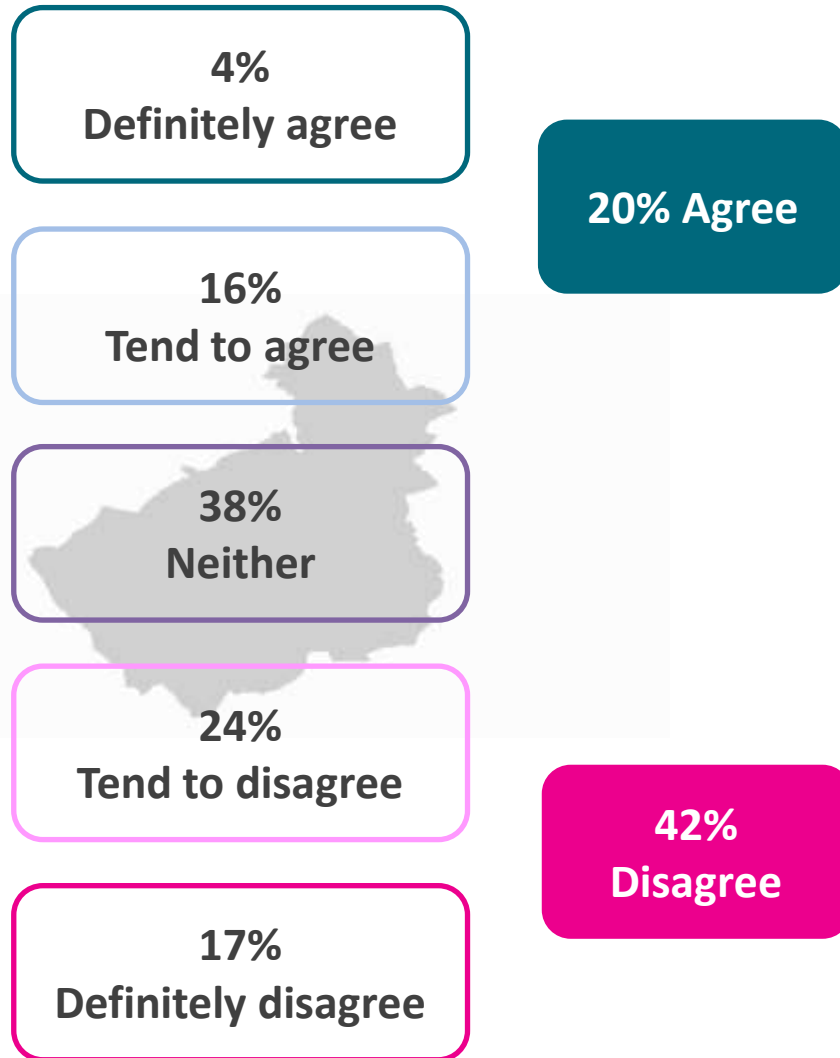
Shaped by people



Headlines – Shaped by People

- ❖ Twice as many Kirklees residents disagree (42%) rather than agree (20%) that they can personally influence decisions affecting their local area. Approaching two in five (38%) give a neutral response on this issue.
- ❖ The perception that people in the local area pull together to improve the local area has strengthened since 2016. More than two in five (44%) agree this is the case compared to 39% in 2016. However, this still represents a minority (33% gave a neutral response and 23% disagreed).
- ❖ 55% of residents agree that their local area is a place where people trust each other. This represents a marginal increase (+2 % points) since 2016.
- ❖ The proportion of residents who said that they did not get involved in their community during the last 12 months is highest among those at either end of the age spectrum, i.e. those aged 18-24 (46%) and those aged 75+ (51%). In total, 42% of those who said that they got involved in their community during the last 12 months felt that something positive came out of it.

Influence decisions in the local area



- ❖ Twice as many Kirklees residents disagree (42%) rather than agree (20%) that they can personally influence decisions affecting their local area. Approaching two in five (38%) give a neutral response on this issue.
- ❖ This negative balance of opinion on their personal influence is found among all age groups.
- ❖ Analysis by ethnicity shows that White and Mixed ethnicities most commonly disagree that they can influence local decisions (44% and 45% respectively disagree).

Pulling together to make a difference

10%
Definitely agree

33%
Tend to agree

33%
Neither

14%
Tend to disagree

9%
Definitely disagree

44% Agree

Up 5% points from 39% in
2016

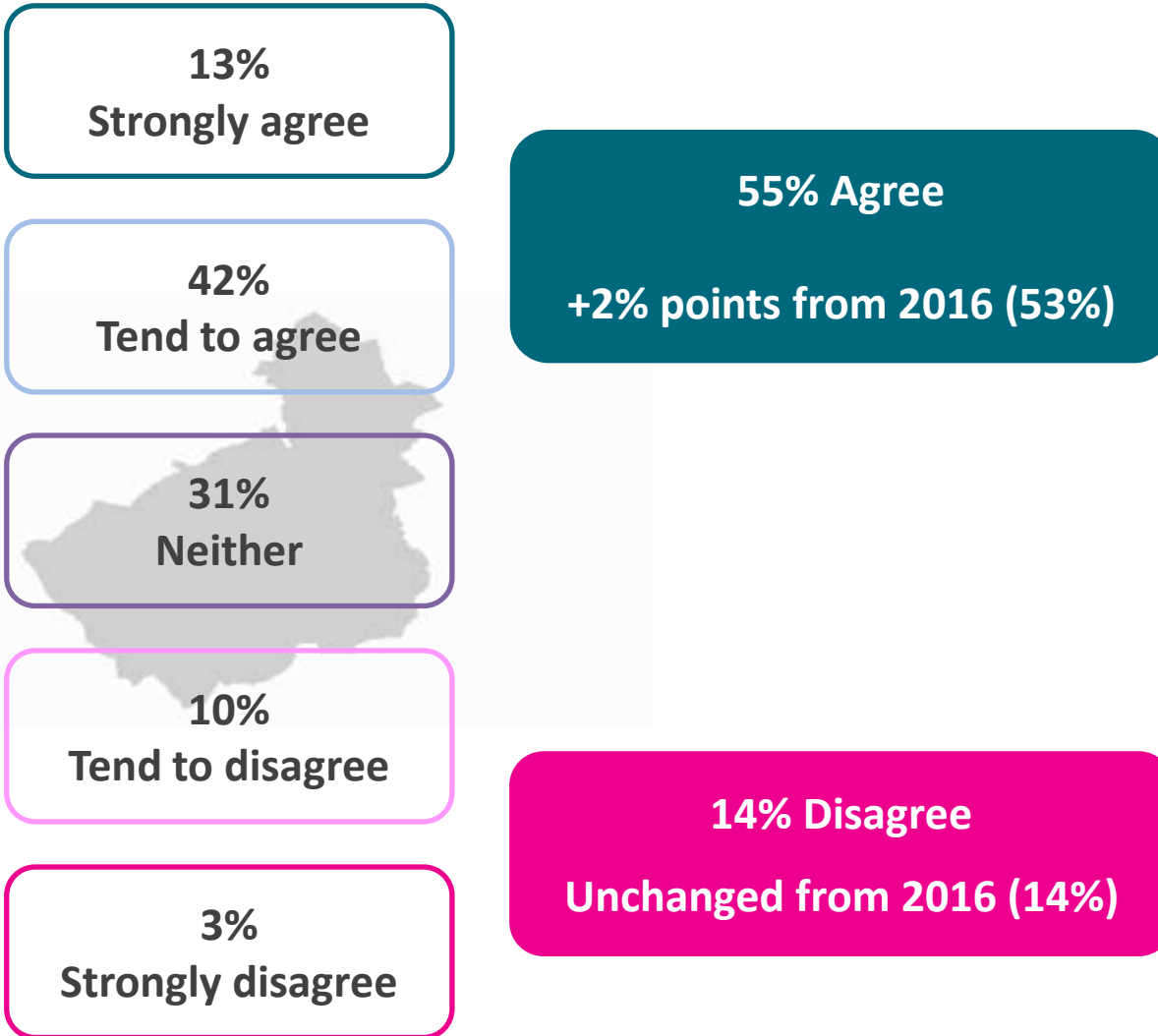
23% Disagree

Up 1% point from 22% in 2016

1% of respondents said
nothing needs improving

- ❖ The perception that people in the local area pull together to improve the local area has strengthened since 2016.
- ❖ More than two in five (44%) agree this is the case compared to 39% in 2016. The proportion who disagree people in the area act in this way is essentially unchanged (23%).
- ❖ Residents in the least deprived areas (Quintiles 4 and 5) most commonly agree people locally pull together to improve the local area (60% and 68% of residents respectively in each quintile agree).

Community Trust



- ❖ 55% of residents agree that their local area is a place where people trust each other. This represents a marginal increase since 2016 (+2 % points).
- ❖ This sense of trust strengthens with age. While 47% of those aged 18-24 agree this is the case, among those aged 75+ the proportion who agree is 20% points higher at 67%.
- ❖ A sense of trust in the local community is significantly higher among White residents (56%).
- ❖ Spatially, this agreement is higher in quintiles 4 (73%) and 5 (77%), i.e. the quintiles where there is also a heightened sense that the community pulls together (see previous slide for further information).

Positive outcomes from community involvement



In total, **42%** of those who said that they got involved in their community during the last 12 months felt that something positive came out of it.

This equates to **24%** of the total Kirklees sample.



The proportion of residents who said that they did not get involved in their community during the last 12 months is highest among those at either end of the age spectrum, i.e. those aged 18-24 (46%) and those aged 75+ (51%).



Analysis by deprivation level shows residents in Quintiles 1-3 (most deprived quintiles) were those least likely to have got involved (43-44% did not get involved in their community) compared to 39% of those in Quintile 4 and 34% of those in Quintile 5 (least deprived quintile).

Best Start



Headlines – Best Start

- ❖ Single parents (21%) are less likely to report that they don't face any challenges being a parent/guardian than those who aren't single parents (34%).
- ❖ For single parents, the key challenges being faced are lack of sleep (41%) and not enough things to do or places to go in the local area (27%). They are also significantly more likely than those who aren't single parents to say they can't afford to buy essential items for their children (24% vs. 4%).
- ❖ For non single parents, the key challenges are a lack of sleep (34%) and getting their children to eat healthily (24%).
- ❖ Parents of children aged 12-17 are most likely to say they don't face any challenges being a parent/guardian (39%). The key challenge facing this group is supporting their children to do well at school (25%), while for parents of children aged 4 and under, it is lack of sleep (55%).

Key parental challenges – by single/not single parent

Alongside a lack of sleep, the key challenges identified by parents are a lack of places to go and things to do, healthy eating and supporting schooling. Affording essentials is a particular concern of single parents.

Do you face any challenges being a parent/guardian?



Challenges being a parent/guardian	Single parent	Not a single parent
Lack of sleep	41% ↑	34%
Not enough places to go/things to do in the local area	27%	22%
Supporting my child(ren) to do well at school	24%	19%
Can't afford to buy essential items for my child(ren)	24% ↑	4%
Getting my child(ren) to eat healthily	23%	24%
Controlling my child(ren)'s behaviour	20%	16%
Lack of a support network to help me with my child(ren)	17% ↑	10%
Something else	13% ↑	8%
Lack of confidence in how to raise my child(ren)	12% ↑	7%
Don't know where to go for advice/formal support	8%	6%
Strain on my relationship with my partner	6%	13% ↑
I don't face any challenges being a parent/guardian	21%	34% ↑

Single parents were significantly more likely to face challenges such as lack of sleep, affording essentials, a lack of support network and lack of confidence compared to non single parents.

Key parental challenges – By age of children

Lack of sleep is the main challenge for those with children 4 and under (55%), and with children aged 5 to 11 (33%). Respondents with children aged 12 to 17 more likely to say they don't face any challenges being a parent/guardian

Do you face any challenges being a parent/guardian?

Challenges being a parent/guardian	Children aged 4 and under	Children aged 5 to 11	Children aged 12 to 17
Lack of sleep	55%	33%	21%
Not enough places to go/things to do in the local area	25%	23%	19%
Getting my child(ren) to eat healthily	25%	26%	23%
Controlling my child(ren)'s behaviour	16%	21%	17%
Supporting my child(ren) to do well at school	14%	25%	25%
Lack of a support network to help me with my child(ren)	13%	9%	8%
Strain on my relationship with my partner	13%	12%	11%
Something else	11%	9%	8%
Lack of confidence in how to raise my child(ren)	8%	9%	5%
Can't afford to buy essential items for my child(ren)	8%	8%	7%
Don't know where to go for advice/formal support	6%	5%	8%
I don't face any challenges being a parent/guardian	19%	33%	39%





Well

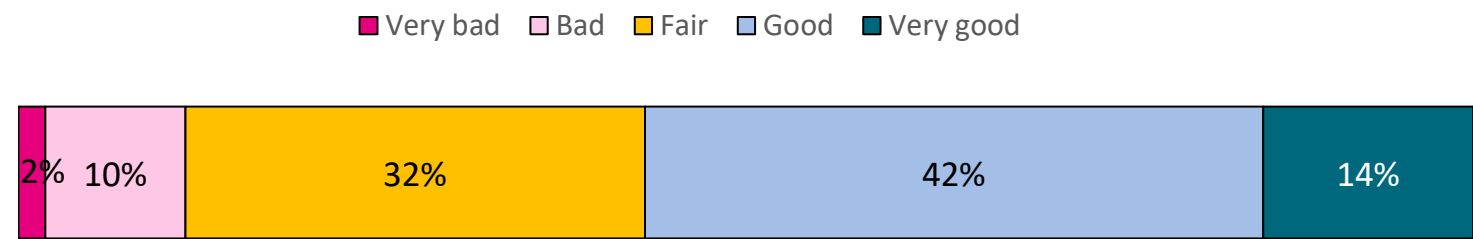


Headlines – Wellbeing

- ❖ 57% of Kirklees residents rate their physical health as good, while 56% say the same about their mental health. Respondents from the most deprived quintile are most likely to report bad physical (17%) and mental (16%) health. A clear relationship between deprivation and poorer health/wellbeing is evident throughout the data set.
- ❖ 79% state that they have a long-term health condition or illness, with anxiety (33%), depression (24%), musculoskeletal / rheumatological problems (17%) and high blood pressure (17%) most common.
- ❖ There is clear evidence in the data that anxiety and depression are more common among younger residents. Two in five of those with anxiety or depression indicate that this affects their day-to-day life a lot.
- ❖ Most Kirklees residents (91%) state that they are confident in managing their own health, marginally up from 87% in 2016. However, among those already experiencing poor physical or mental health, this confidence is notably lower.
- ❖ Around half (51%) of adults aged 19+ are meeting the recommended 150 minutes of activity per week, with residents living in the least deprived quintile (65%) most likely to be achieving this.
- ❖ 67% state they are likely to eat 5 or more portions of fruit and vegetables in an average day, a small rise from 66% in 2016. However, the proportion eating a takeaway 1-4 times a week has risen from 18% to 23%.
- ❖ The incidence of regular smoking has decreased in the last 5 years from 12% to 9%, however e-cigarette use has grown slightly from 3% to 5%. The age profile of e-cigarette daily users is younger than that of conventional cigarettes.

Overall physical health

57% of residents rate their overall physical health as good, including 14% who feel it is very good. 10% of residents rate their overall physical health as bad and 2% rate it as very bad. Poor health is more common in the most deprived areas (quintile 1) and among those aged 75+.



12% Bad

57% Good

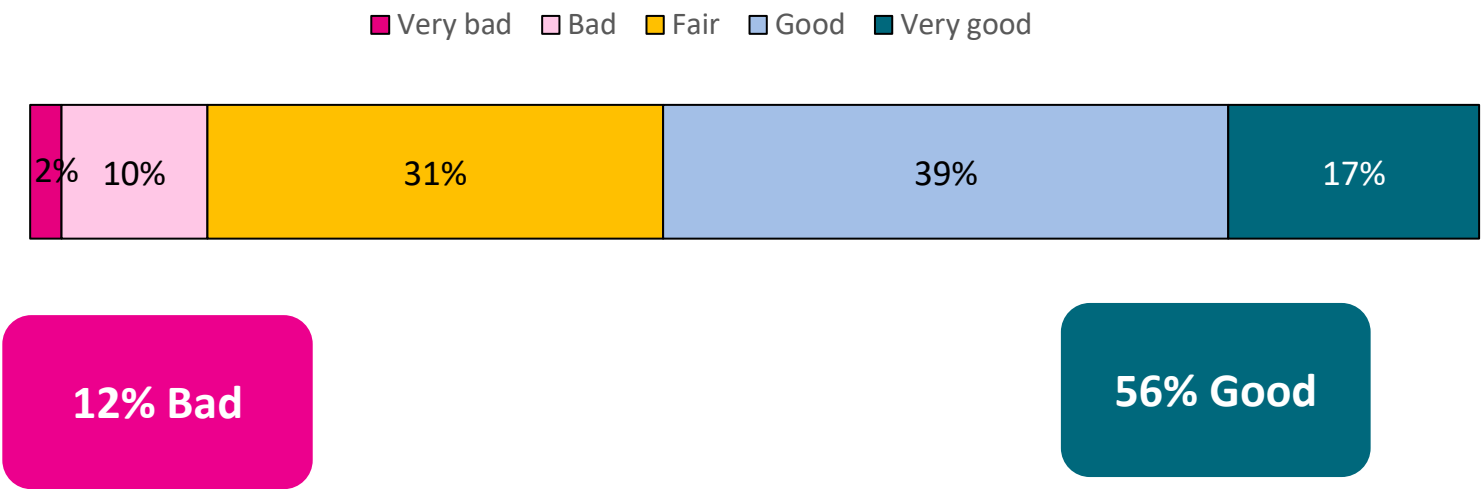
% bad peaks at 17% among residents in quintile 1 - a significant difference to all other deprivation quintiles.

By age, residents aged 75+ most commonly describe their physical health as bad (15%).

Among residents with any form of long-term physical or mental condition, 22% describe their physical health as bad.

Overall mental health

When asked to comment on their mental health, the views given are consistent with those given in relation to physical health. 56% of residents describe their overall mental health as good, while 12% describe it as bad.



% bad peaks at 16% among those in deprivation quintile 1 - a significant difference to all other deprivation quintiles

By age poor mental health is more commonly identified by younger residents i.e. those aged 18-24 (29%)

Among those with any form of long-term physical or mental condition 21% describe their overall mental health as bad

ONS wellbeing scores

Overall, how **satisfied** are you with your life nowadays?

Overall, to what extent do you feel the things you do in your life are **worthwhile**?

Kirklees

National Benchmark



Kirklees

National Benchmark



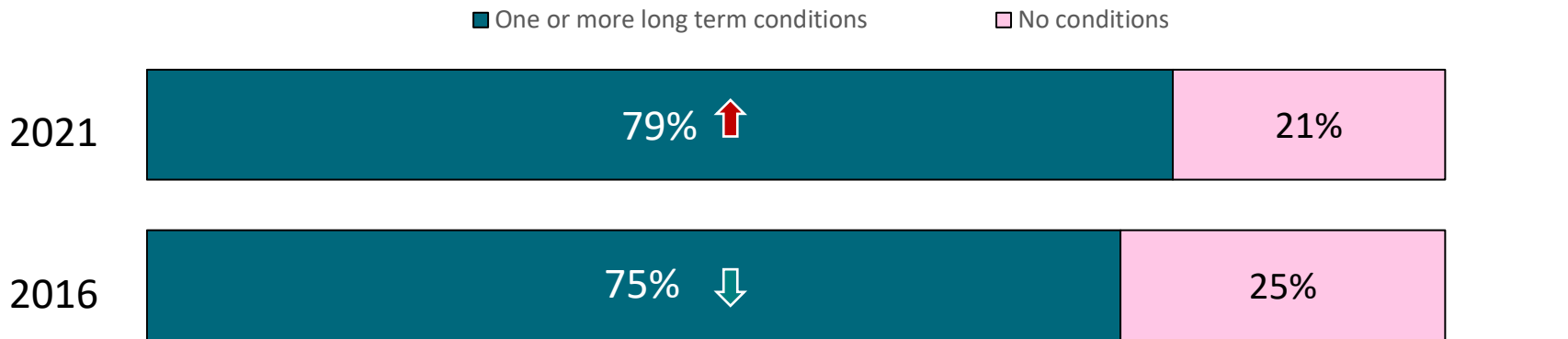
Overall, how **happy** did you feel yesterday?

Overall, how **anxious** did you feel yesterday?

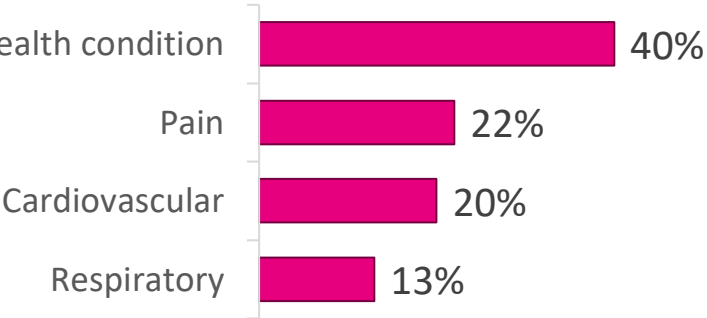


Long term conditions

79% of Kirklees residents indicate that they have 1 or more of 22 listed long-term conditions or illnesses, with the most prevalent being those relating to mental health. This has significantly increased from 2016 when 75% of residents reporting having one or more long-term health conditions.



40% of respondents reported experiencing a mental health condition, with 22% reporting pain related long-term conditions and 20% cardiovascular conditions.

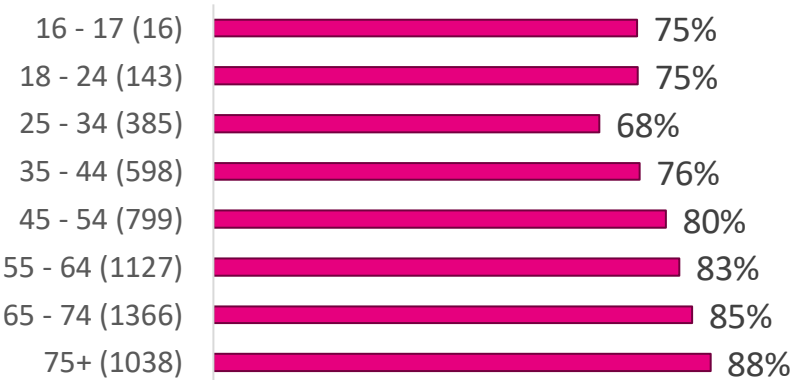


Long term conditions ...continued(1)



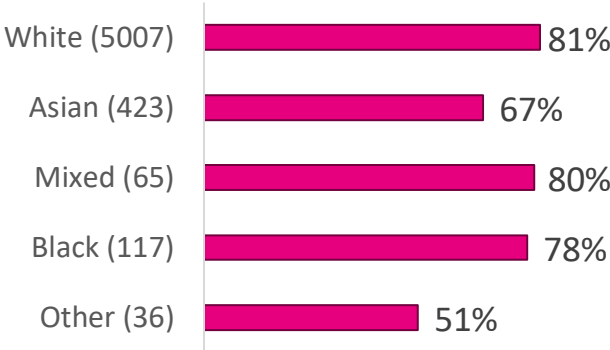
Age

The likelihood of reporting one or more conditions increases with age. 75% of 18- to 24-year-olds and 85% of 65- to 74-year-olds reported one more long-term conditions.



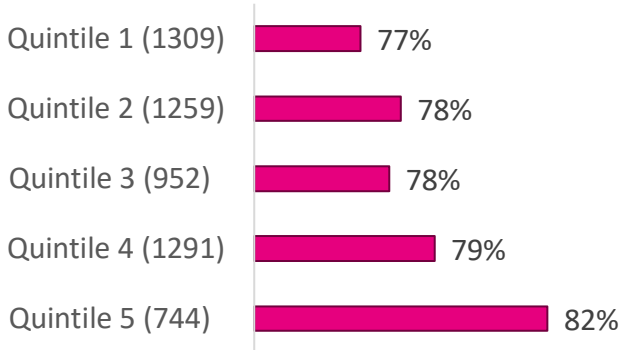
Ethnicity

Similar proportions of people of White (81%) and mixed (80%) ethnicities reported a long-term condition. 67% of people of Asian ethnicities reported a long-term condition.



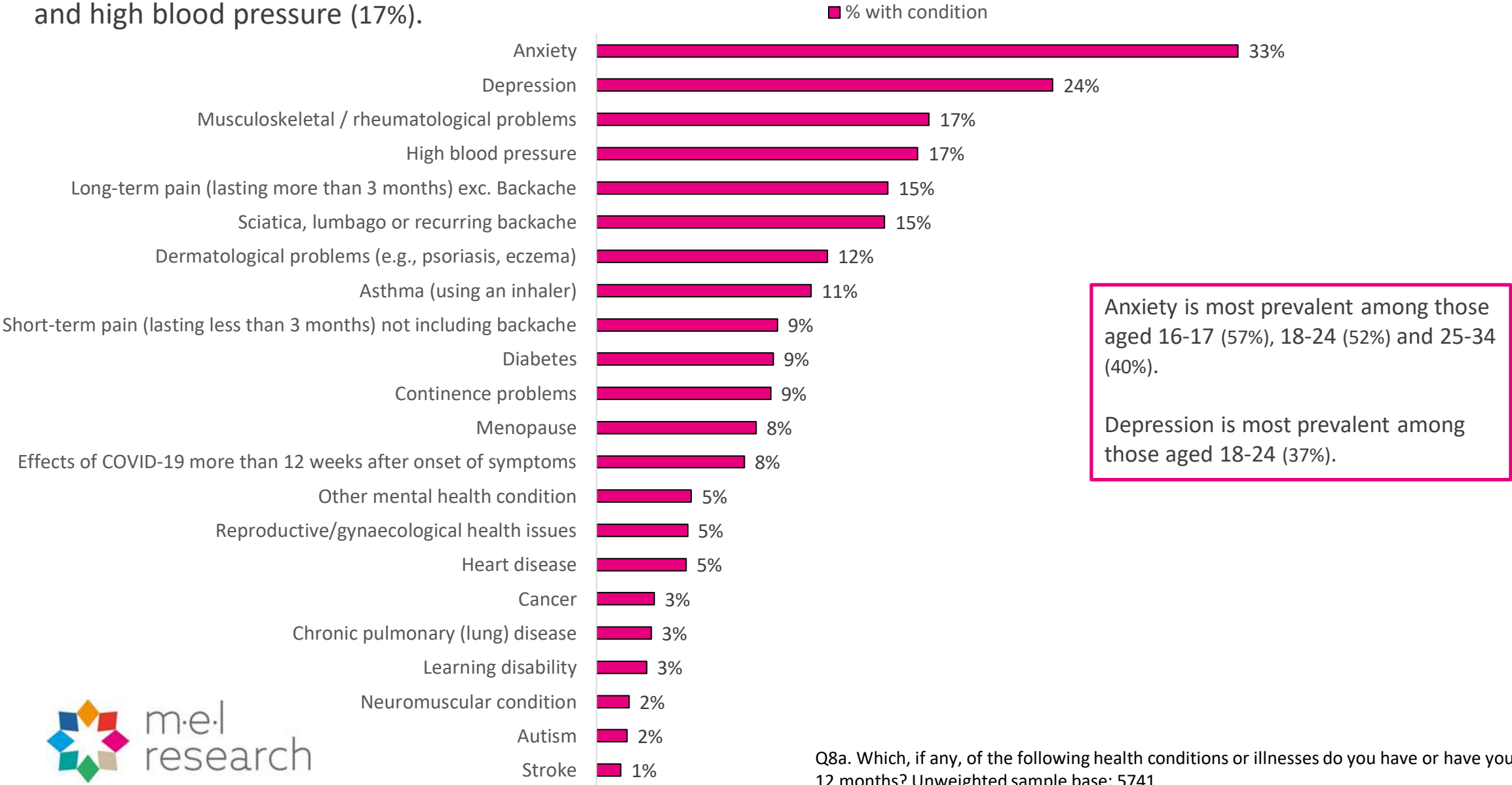
Deprivation

Proportion of people reporting a long-term condition is highest in the least deprived quintile (82%).



Long term conditions...continued(2)

The most prevalent issues reported were anxiety (33%), depression (24%), musculoskeletal/rheumatological problems (17%) and high blood pressure (17%).



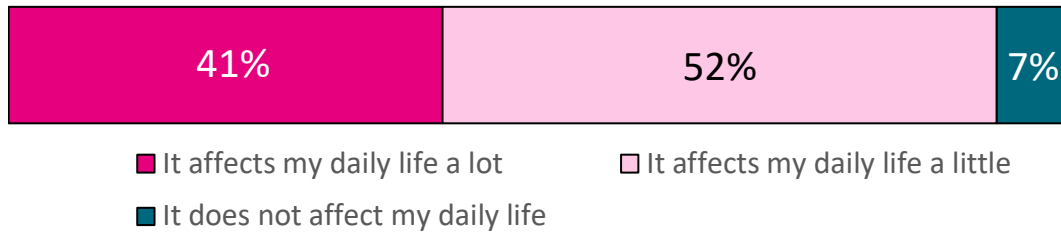
Q8a. Which, if any, of the following health conditions or illnesses do you have or have you had in the last 12 months? Unweighted sample base: 5741

Impact of most prevalent long-term conditions on day to day life

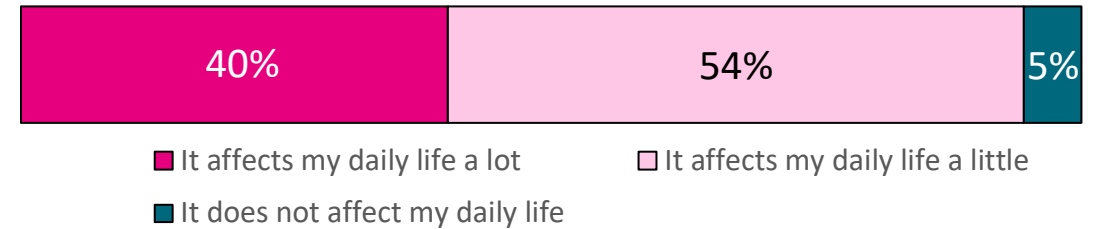
Two in five of those with anxiety or depression indicate that this affects their day to day life a lot.

43% of people with musculoskeletal or rheumatological problems and 11% of people with high blood pressure said it affects their daily life a lot.

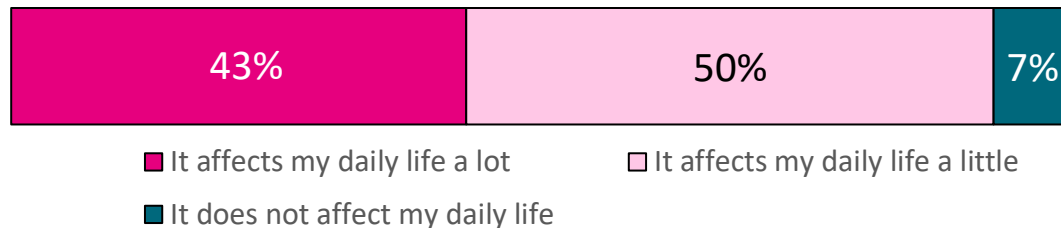
Anxiety (1,652 people)



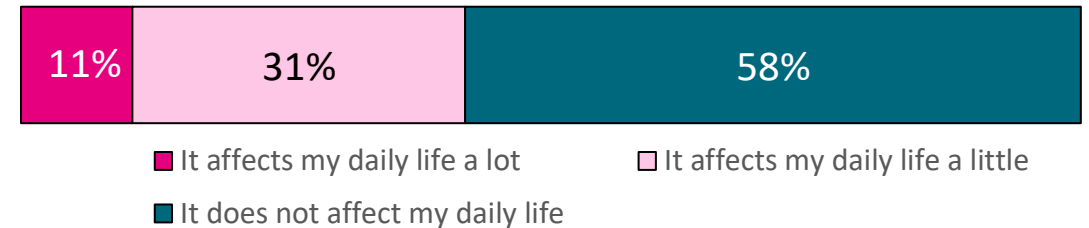
Depression (1,104 people)



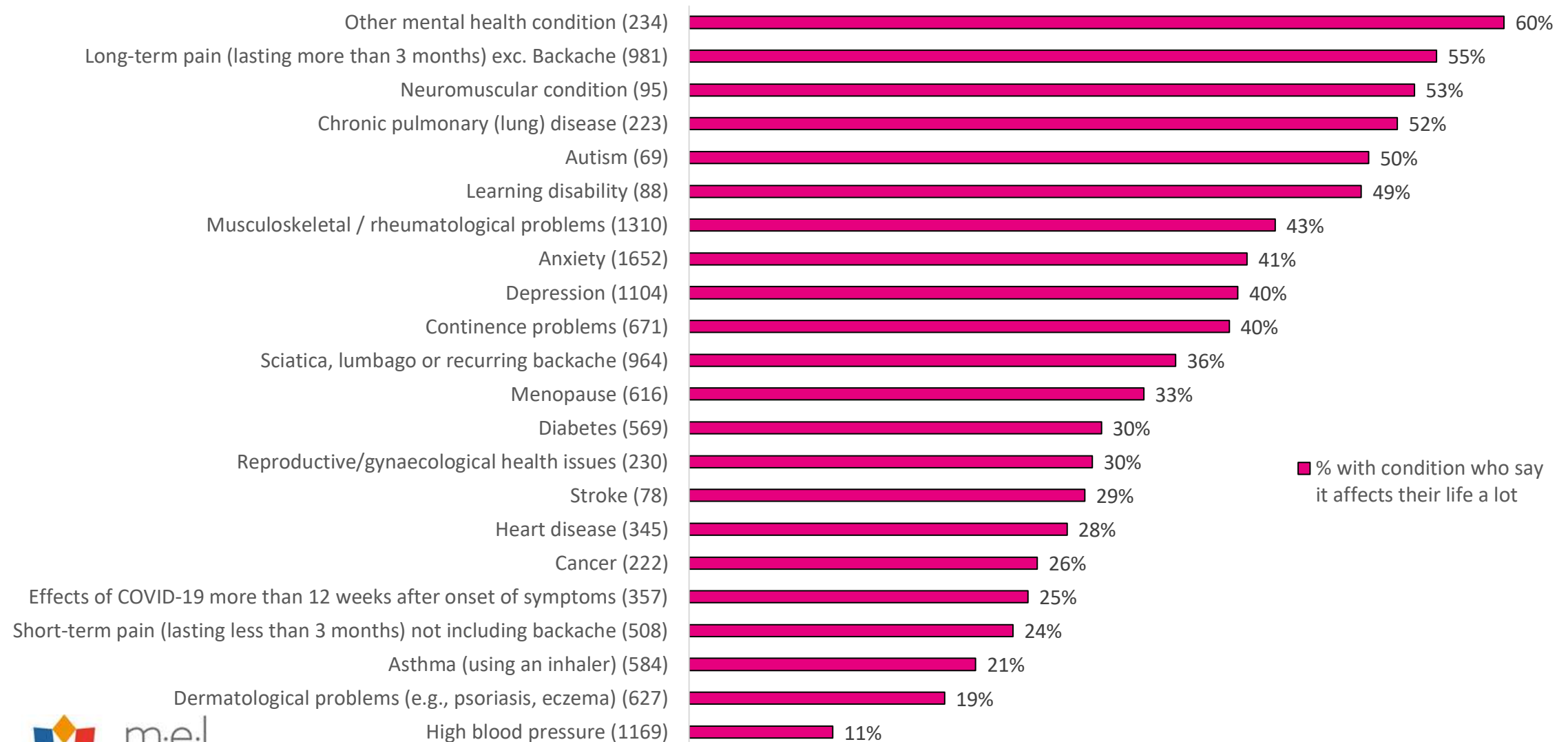
Musculoskeletal / rheumatological problems (1,310 people)



High Blood Pressure (1,169 people)

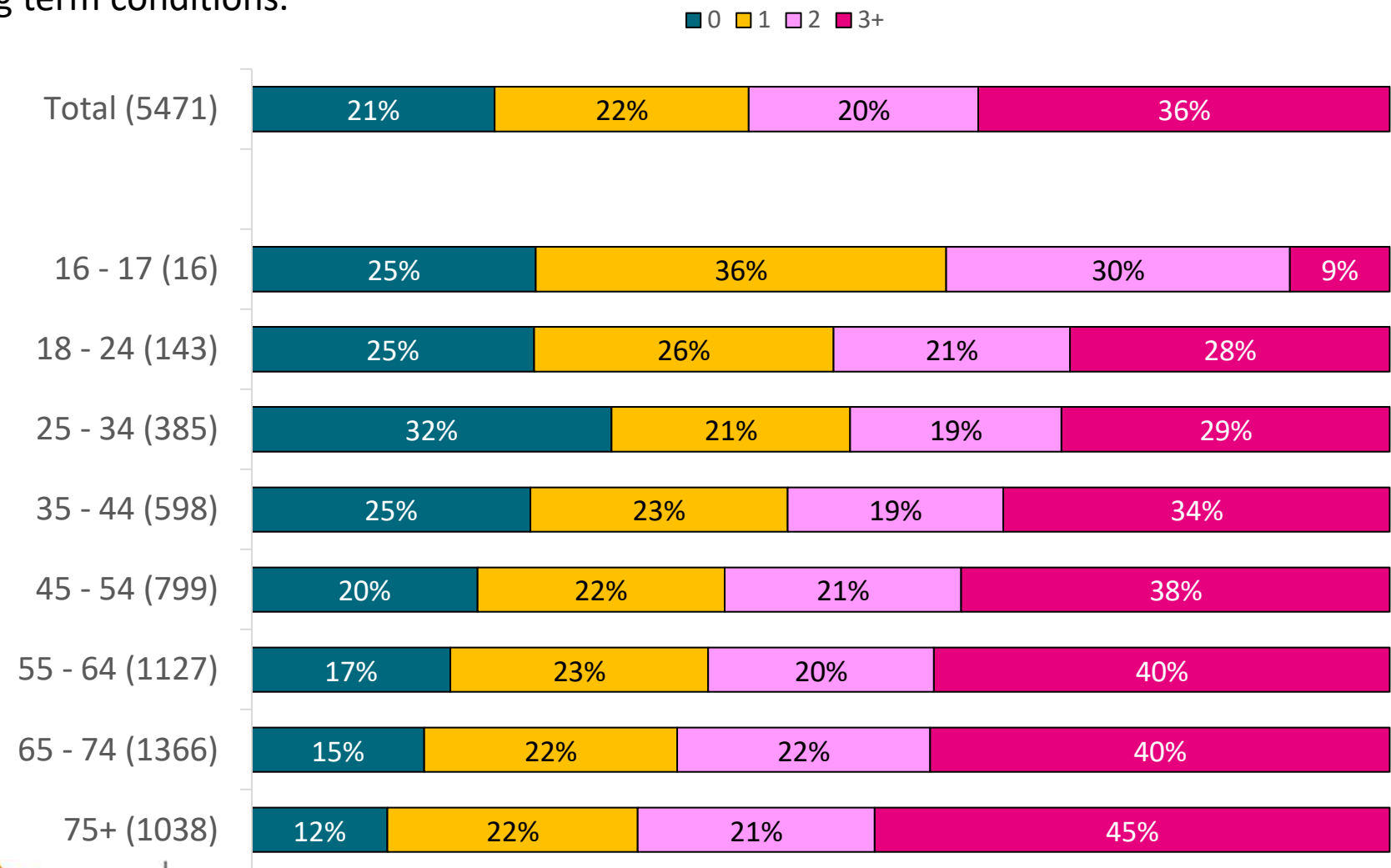


Long-term illnesses / conditions having the greatest negative impact on daily life (affects daily life a lot) among those with each condition



Prevalence of multiple health conditions by age

The incidence of comorbidities rises by age. Among those aged 75 and over, two thirds (66%) have two or more long term conditions.

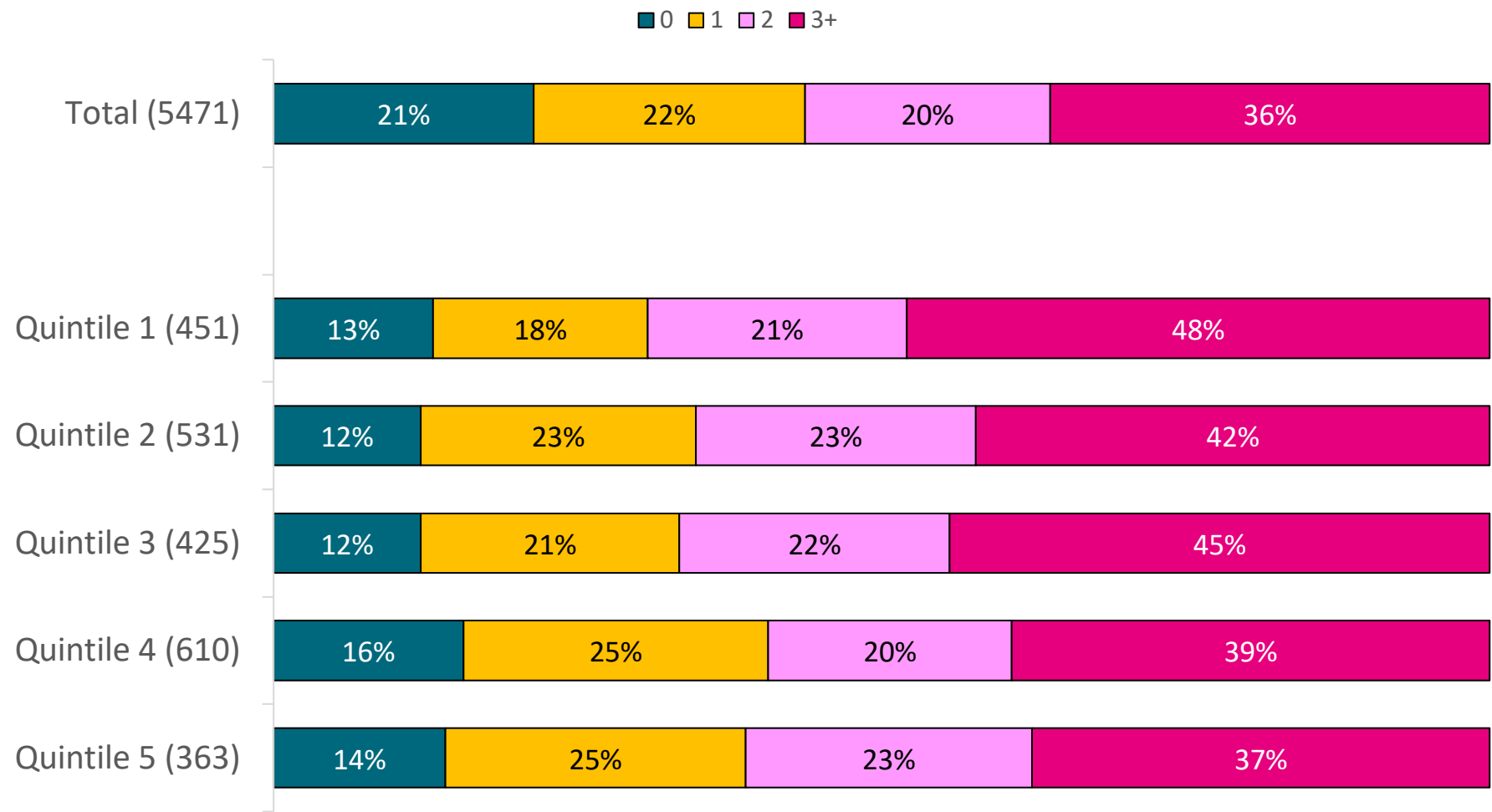


Overall, 21% of people reported having no long term health conditions, 42% reported 1 to 2 and 36% reported having three or more.

- A quarter of people aged 18 to 24 reported no conditions while 28% in this age group reported having 3 or more.
- Most people aged 25 to 34 said they have no long term health conditions (32%).
- A quarter of people aged 35 to 44 reported no conditions while 34% in this age group reported having 3 or more.
- A fifth of 45-55 year olds reported no conditions, while 38% report 3 or more.
- 40% of people aged 55 to 64 and 65 to 74 reported having three or more health conditions, with 43% and 44% reporting 1 to 2 conditions for these age groups respectively.
- Only 12% of people aged 75 and over reported having no long term health conditions while 45% reported 3 or more.

Prevalence of multiple health conditions by deprivation quintile: aged 65+

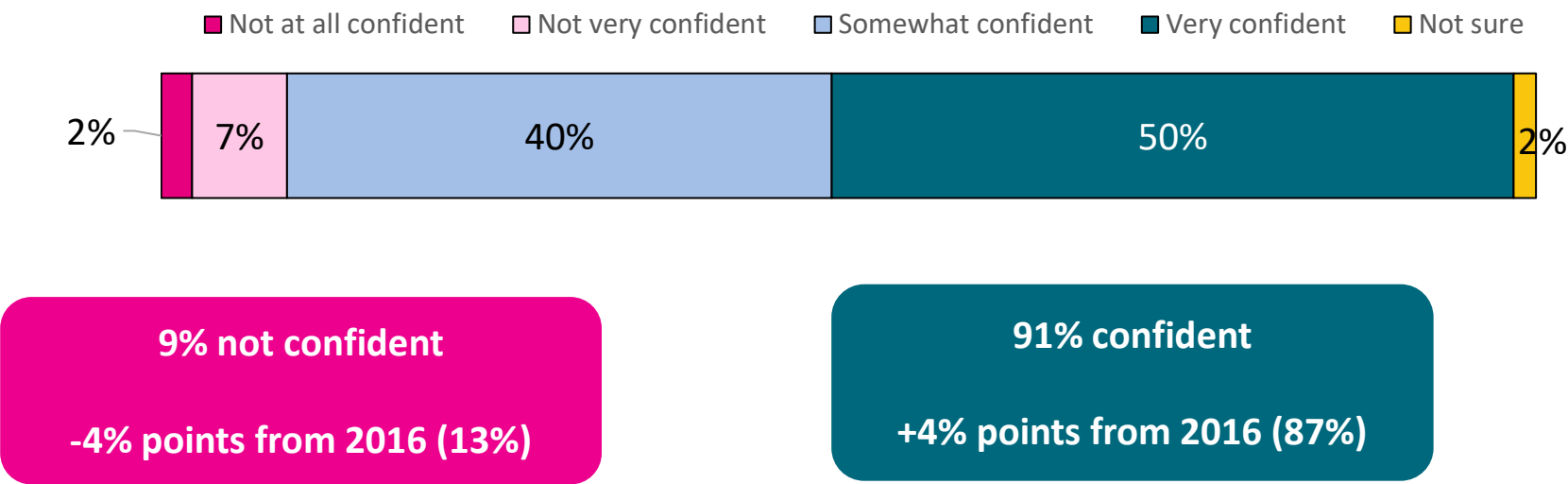
Those aged 65+ in most deprived quintile (quintile 1) are more likely to have 3+ long term conditions (48%).



- A similar proportion of people reported having no health conditions across all deprivation quintiles (range from 12% to 16%).
- In the least deprived quintile, most people aged 65+ reported 1 to 2 long term health conditions (48%).

Confidence to manage own health

A majority of Kirklees residents (91%) state that they are confident in managing their own health, marginally up from 87% in 2016. 40% said they are somewhat confident and 9% said they are not confident at managing their own health.



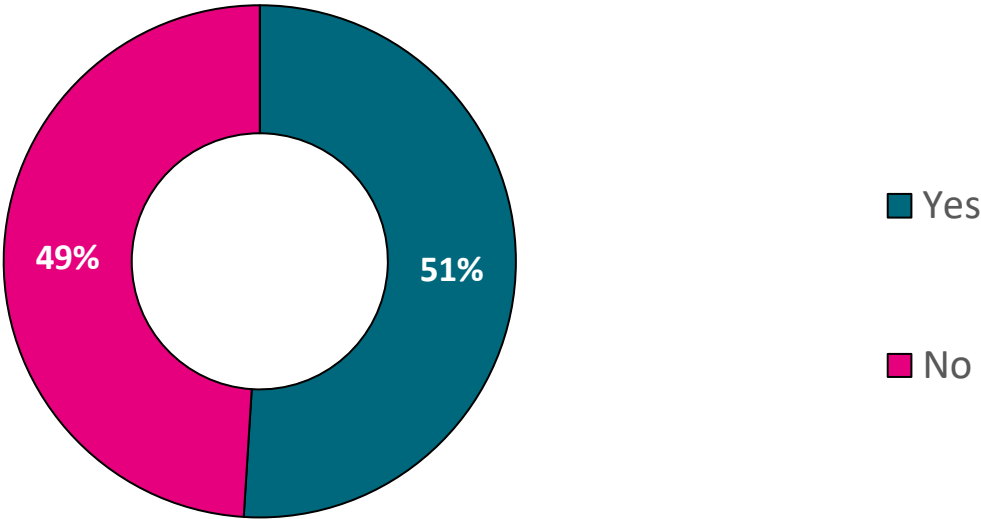
Among those who describe their physical health as poor, 44% have low confidence to manage their own health compared to 2% of those who rate their physical health as good.

Among those who describe their mental health as poor 37% have low confidence to manage their own health compared to 2% of those who rate their mental health as good

Physical Activity – meeting recommended 150+ minutes per week

Half of those aged 19+ are meeting recommended levels of weekly physical activity (51%).

How physically active are you at two intensity levels... % Meeting recommended 150+ minutes per week - Adults 19+



Physical Activity – meeting recommended 150+ minutes per week

...continued

Residents in less deprived areas, and White residents are more likely to achieve the recommended amount of exercise per week.

How physically active are you at two intensity levels...

Meeting recommended 150+ minutes per week - Adults 19+ - Yes



Yes - Total 51%



Ward

Holme Valley South **73%**
Colne Valley **68%**
Denby Dale **63%**
Holme Valley North **63%**
Lindley **61%**
Liversedge and Gomersal **60%**
Mirfield **57%**



Ethnicity

White **55%**



Deprivation

Quintile 5 (least deprived) **65%**
Quintile 4 **60%**
Quintile 1 (most deprived) **39%**

Physical Activity – groups who more commonly are not meeting the recommended 150+ minutes per week

The most deprived areas, those over 75 and Asian residents are more likely to not meet the recommended 150 minutes of exercise per week.

How physically active are you at two intensity levels...

Meeting recommended 150+ minutes per week - Adults 19+ - No



No - Total 49%



Ward
Heckmondwike **68%**
Dewsbury West **66%**
Batley East **64%**
Dewsbury South **58%**



Age
75+ **62%**



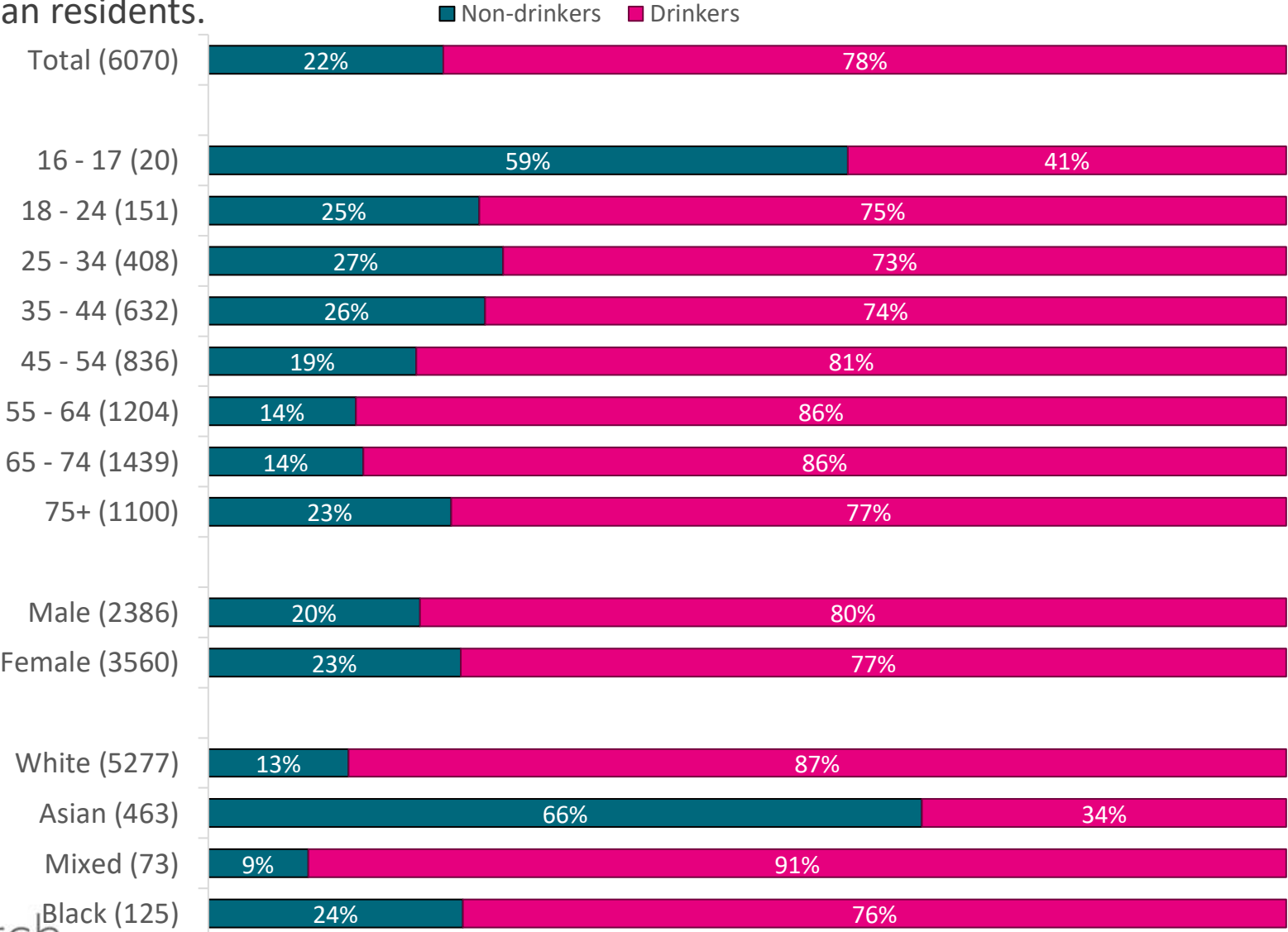
Ethnicity
Asian **67%**



Deprivation
Most deprived quintile
(quintile 1) **61%**

Drinking Alcohol

78% of residents drink alcohol with some level of frequency. Drinking is relatively less common among younger residents and Asian residents.



- Around three quarters of people aged 18 to 44 said they drink alcohol.
- A higher proportion of people said they drink alcohol above this age group, with 81% of 45-54 year olds and 86% of people aged 55 to 74 drinking alcohol.

- A higher proportion of males drink alcohol (80%) compared to females (77%).

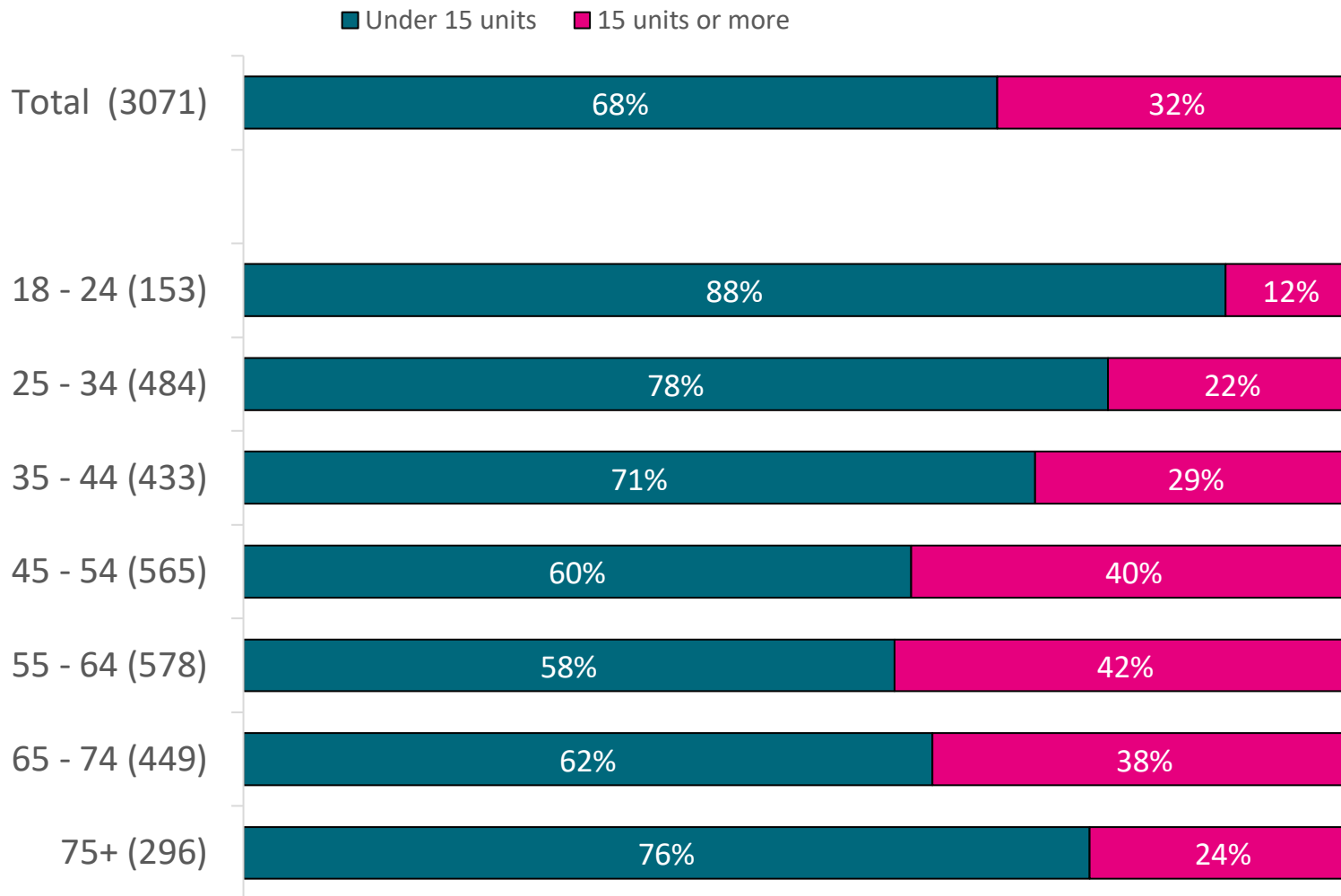
- Across ethnicities, Asian ethnicities were the least likely to drink alcohol (34%) followed by Black (76%) and White (87%) ethnicities.
- Residents of mixed ethnicities were the most likely to drink alcohol with some frequency (91%).



Q37a. In a typical week, how many days do you drink alcohol?

Alcohol consumption by age (where units of alcohol consumed provided)

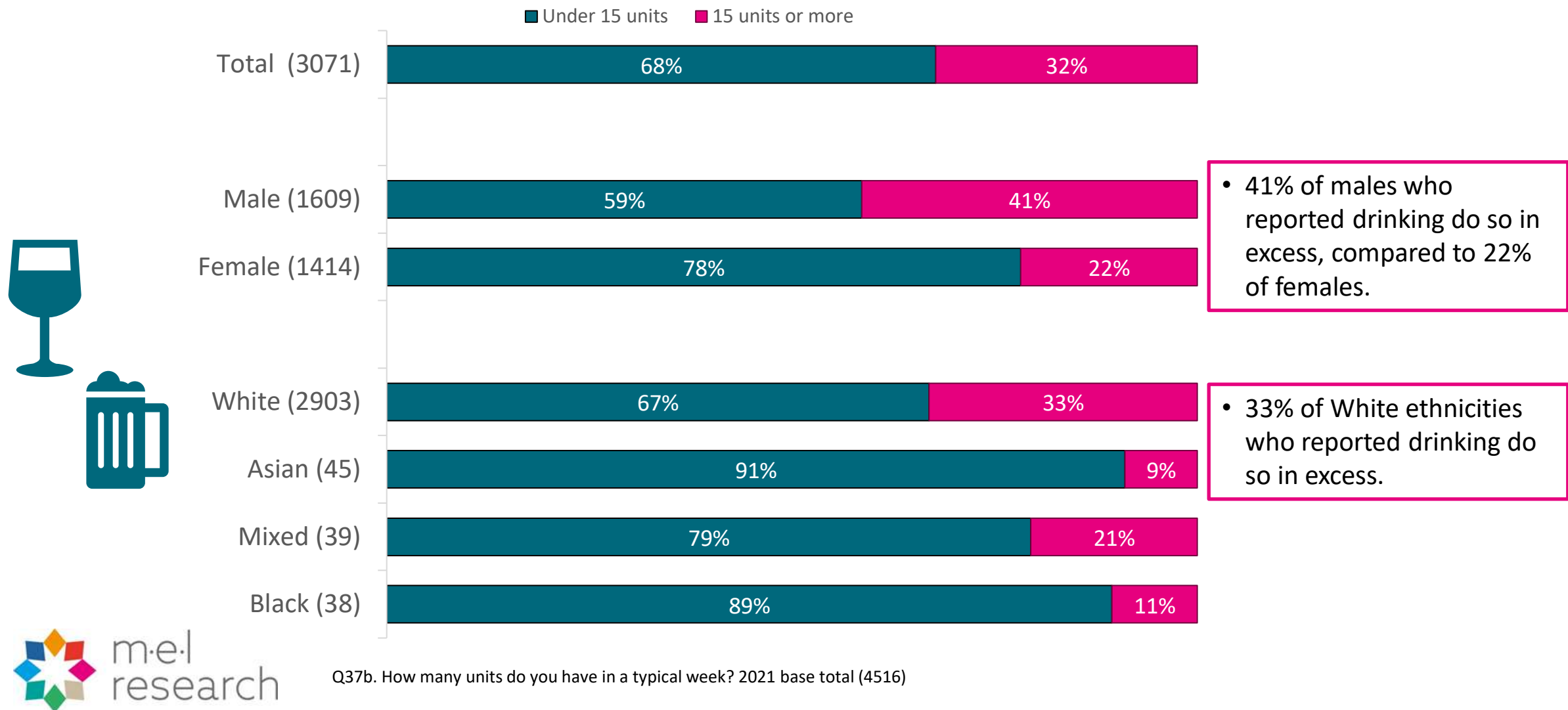
Among drinkers who provided their levels of alcohol consumption, excessive alcohol consumption, i.e., more than 15 units a week, is found among 32% of drinkers. This proportion rises to around two in five for drinkers aged between 45 and 74.



- People aged 18 to 24 were the least likely to report drinking 15 units or more of alcohol per week (12%).
- This rate steadily increases with age, from 22% of 25 to 34 year olds, to 29% of 35 to 44 year olds, 40% of 45 to 54 year olds, and 42% of 55 to 64 year olds drinking in excess.
- Drinking 15 units or more decreased again at aged 65+, with 38% of 65-74 and 24% of people aged 75 and over drinking in excess.

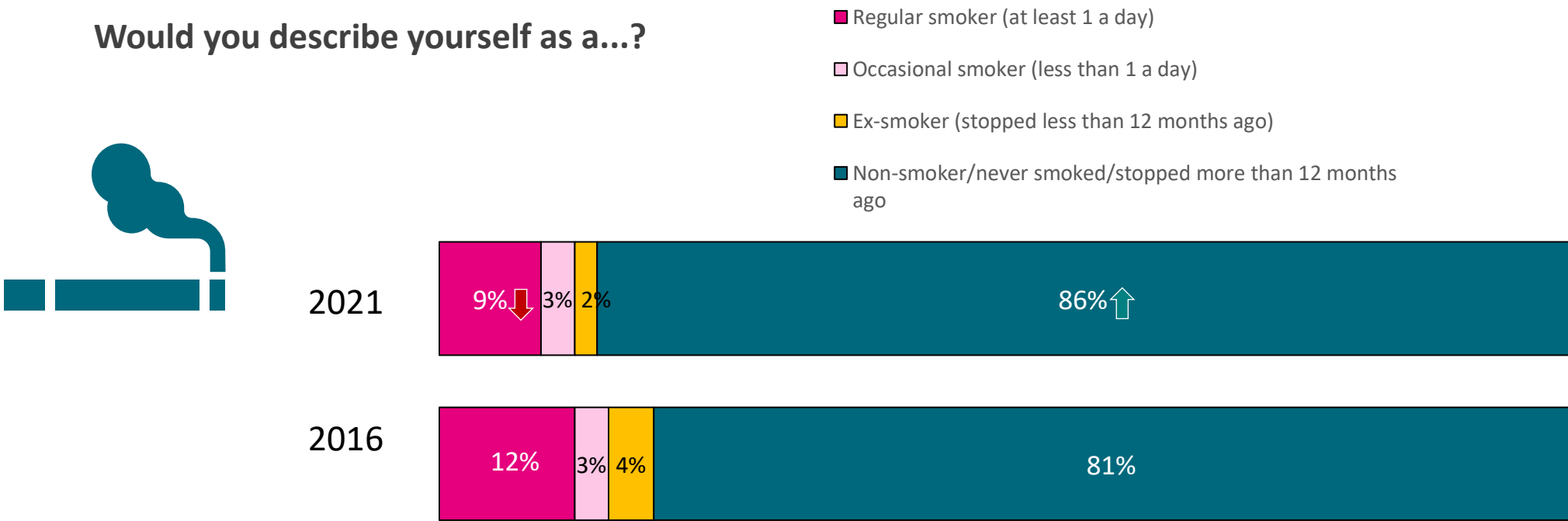
Alcohol consumption by gender and ethnicity (where units of alcohol consumed provided)

Excessive alcohol consumption is more commonly evident among White and male drinkers.



Smoking Frequency

The incidence of regular smoking has significantly decreased in the last 5 years (12% in 2016 vs 9% in 2021), with more residents now not smoking (81% in 2016 vs 86% in 2021, non-smoker/stopped more than 12 months ago).



Smoking Frequency ...continued

Residents in the most deprived quintile of Kirklees are most commonly regular smokers, along with those aged 45-54.

Would you describe yourself as a...?
- Regular smoker



Regular
smoker
Total 9%



Ward
Newsome 14%
Dalton 13%



Age
45 – 54 12%

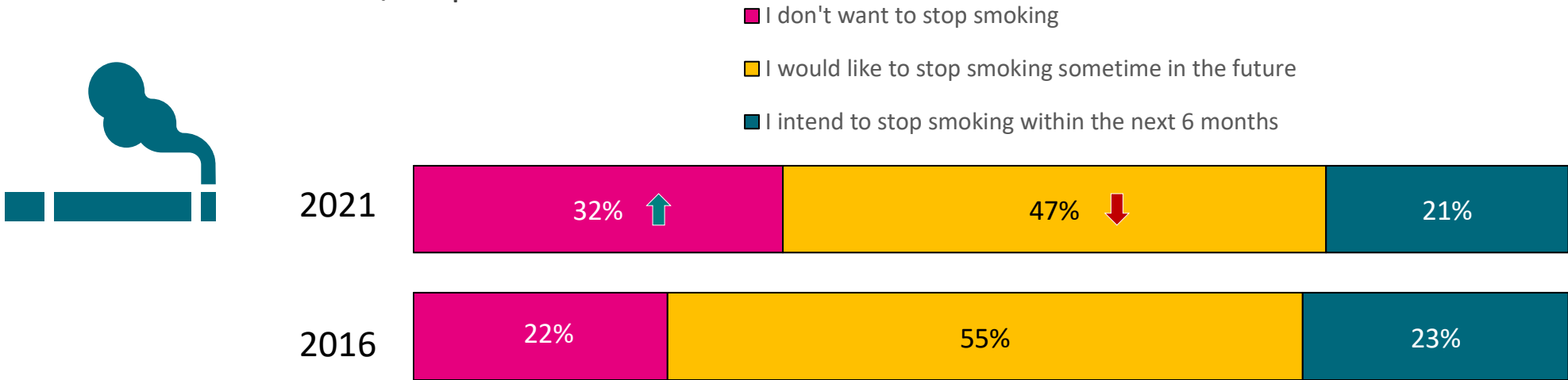


Deprivation
Quintile 1 15%

Smoking Cessation

Among smokers there is less desire to quit smoking in 2021 than was evident in 2016, with a third of current smokers (32%) saying they don't want to stop smoking. This is a significant increase from 22% in 2016. Fewer people said they would like to stop smoking sometime in the future in 2021 compared to 2016 (47% vs 55%).

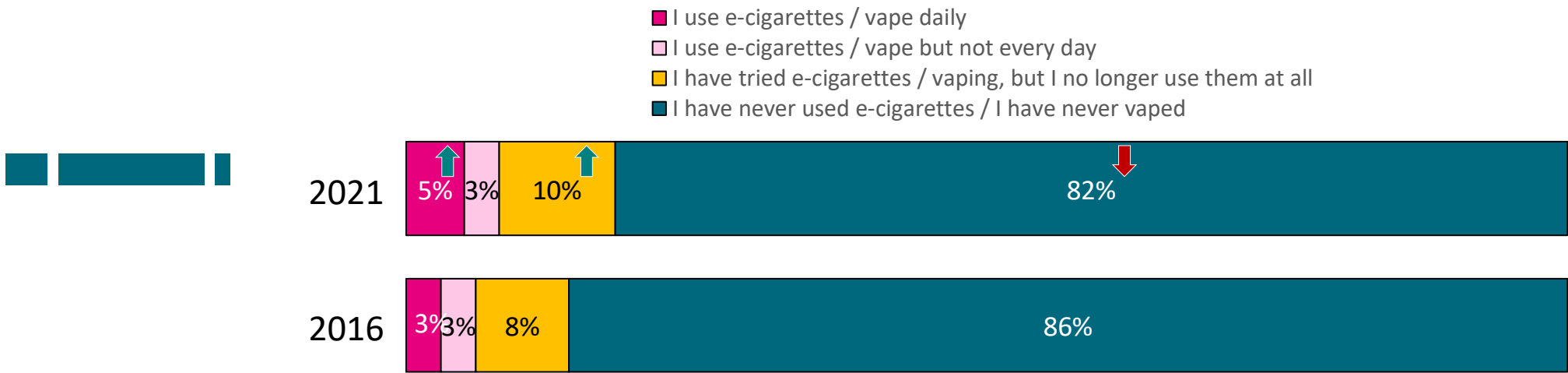
Which of the following statements best describes your feelings about stopping smoking?
Asked of occasional/frequent smokers



E-Cigarettes Usage

Compared to 2016, significantly more residents are now using e-cigarettes daily (from 3% in 2016 to 5% in 2021), although the majority of residents have never used them (82%).

Which statement suits you best in relation to e-cigarettes/vaping?



E-Cigarettes Usage ...continued

The age profile of e-cigarette daily users is younger than that of conventional cigarette smokers. A link between more deprived areas and vaping behaviours is again evident.

Which statement suits you best in relation to e-cigarettes/vaping? – Use daily



Using daily
Total 5%



Ward
Batley West **8%**
Dewsbury East **8%**
Dalton **7%**
Dewsbury West **7%**



Age
18 – 24 **7%**
25 – 34 **7%**
35 – 44 **7%**

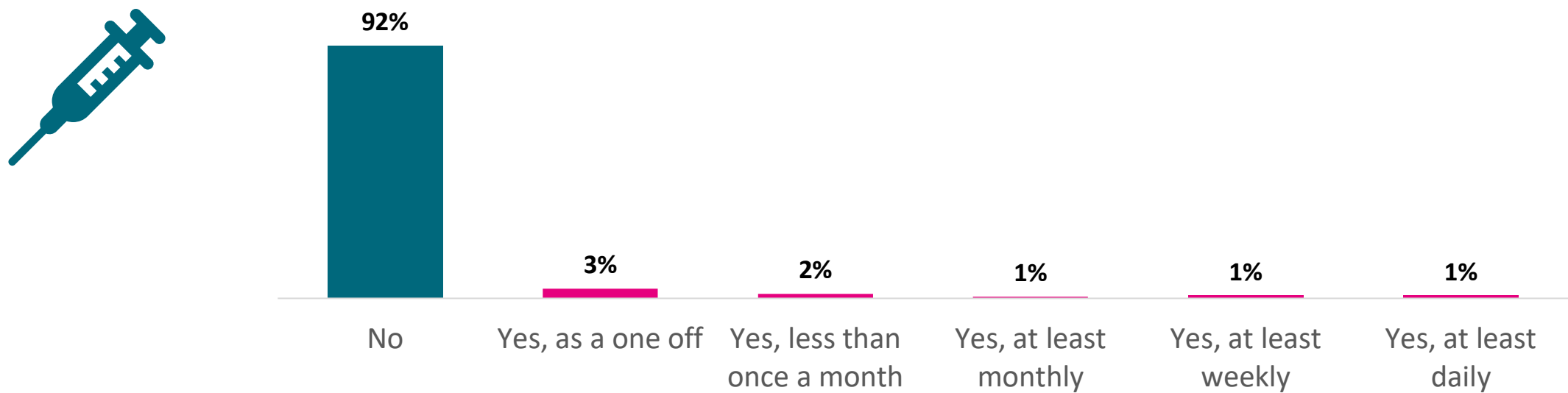


Deprivation
Most deprived quintile (quintile 1) **7%**

Frequency of drug use

Most Kirklees residents (92%) have not used illegal or recreational drugs in the past 5 years. The 2021 data is consistent with 2016 when 93% were non-drug users. 3% said they have used illegal or recreational drugs in the last 5 years as a one off, with 2% saying they have used drugs less than once a month.

Have you used illegal or recreational drugs in the last 5 years?



Frequency of drug use ...continued

Younger residents and those in the most deprived quintile, are more likely to be occasional or regular drug users.

Have you used illegal or recreational drugs in the last 5 years? (more than one off)



Total 4%



Ward
Newsome **11%**
Dalton **9%**
Colne Valley **7%**



Age
18 – 24 **13%**
25 – 34 **8%**

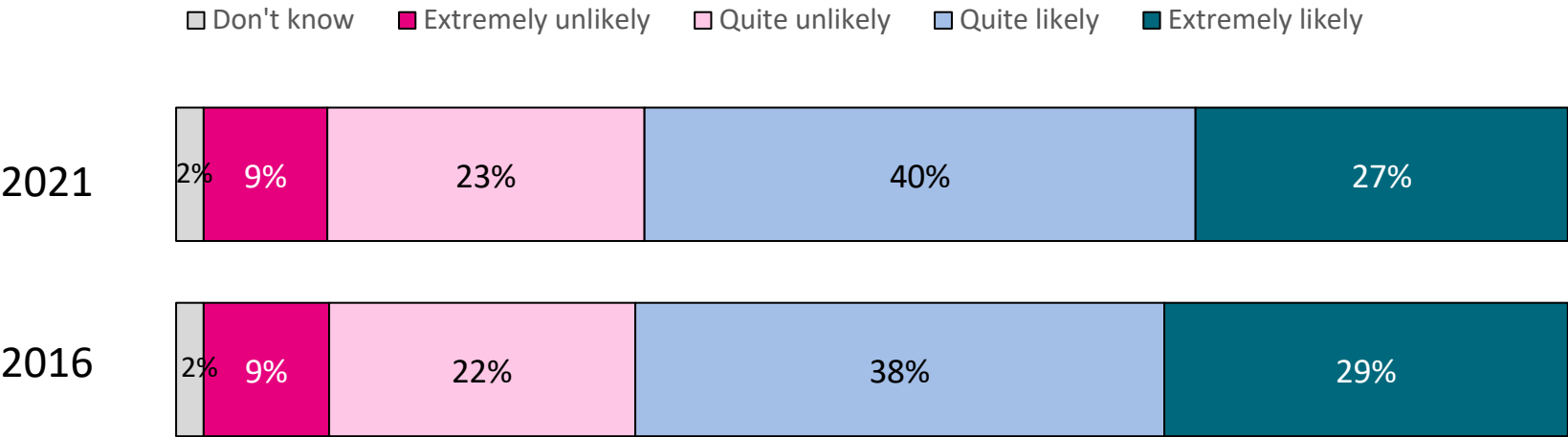


Deprivation
Most deprived quintile
(quintile 1) **5%**

Diet – Fruit and vegetable consumption

The number of residents likely to eat 5 portions of fruit and vegetables a day (67%) has remained unchanged in the past 5 years.

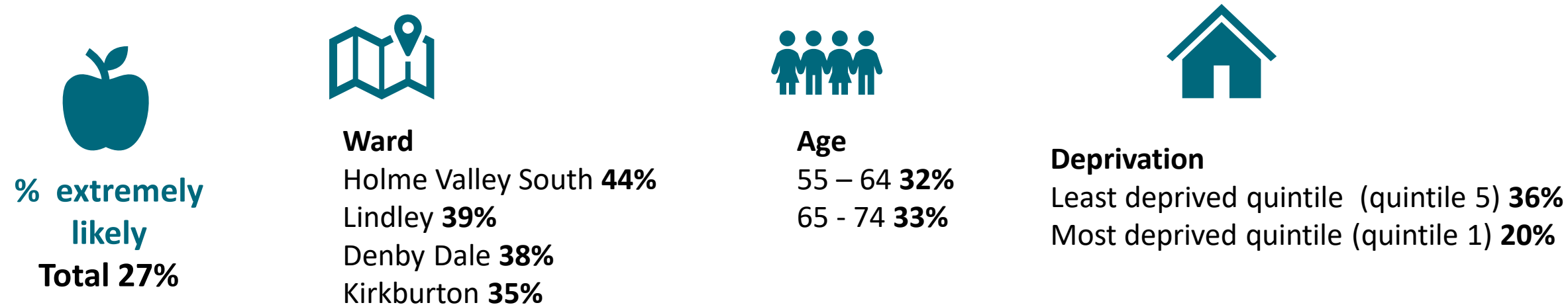
On an average day, how likely is it that you will eat 5 or more portions of fruit and vegetables?



Diet – Fruit and vegetable consumption ... continued

Residents in the least deprived quintile, along with those aged 55-74 and those in Holme Valley South, Lindley, Denby Dale and Kirkburton are those with the highest likelihood of eating 5 a day.

On an average day, how likely is it that you will eat 5 or more portions of fruit and vegetables? – Extremely likely

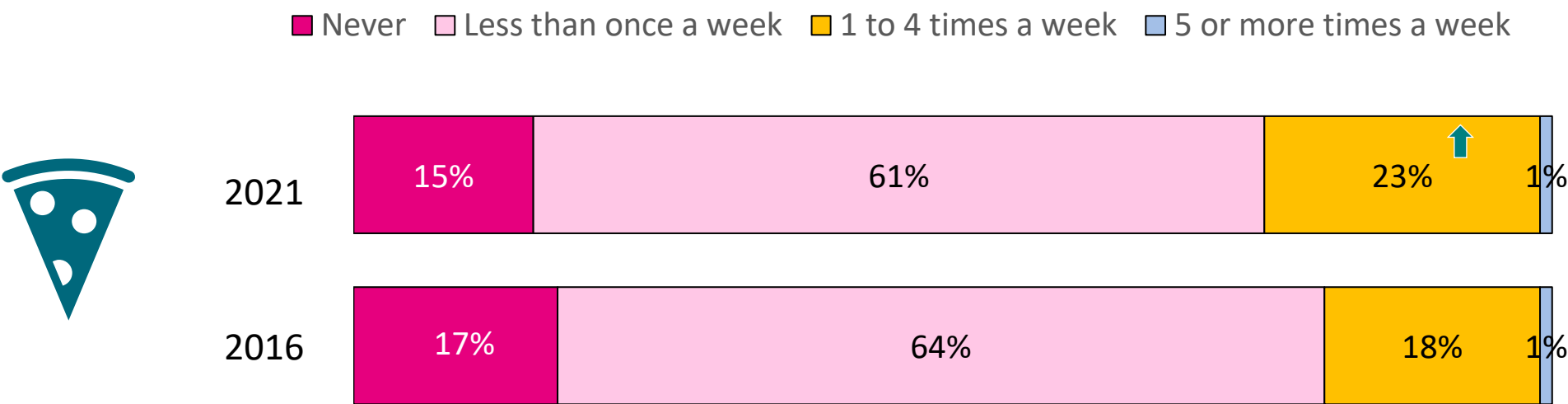


Diet – Fast food

The proportion of residents eating fast food 1-4 times a week has significantly increased in the past 5 years, from 18% in 2016 to 23% in 2021.

Similarly, fewer residents said they never eat fast food or takeaway meals in 2021 (15%) compared to in 2016 (17%).

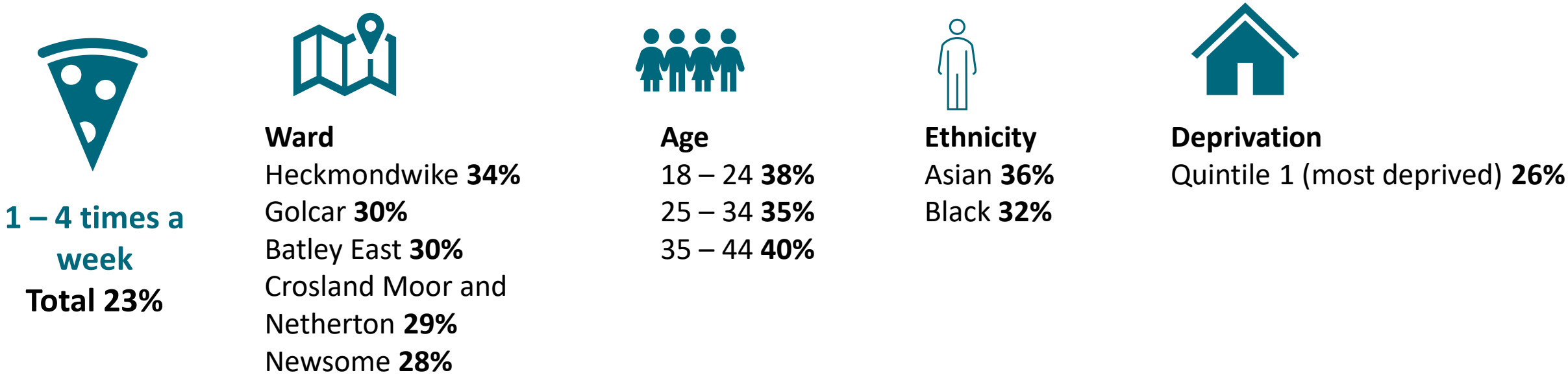
How often do you eat fast food or take away meals?



Diet – Fast food ...continued

Kirklees residents aged 16 to 44, people of Asian or Black ethnicity, and those from the most deprived areas are more likely to eat fast food 1-4 times week.

How often do you eat fast food or take away meals? – 1 – 4 times a week

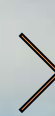




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Independent living



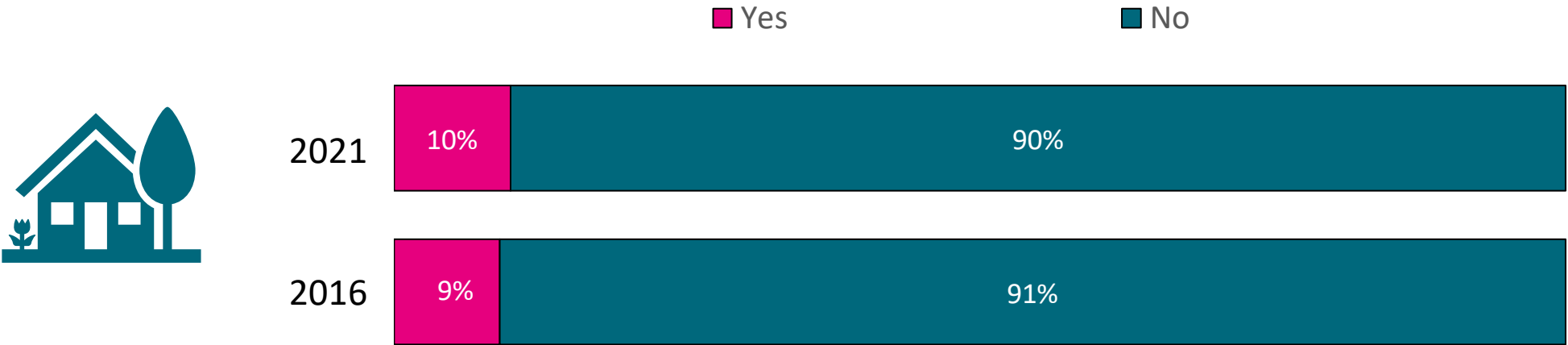
Headlines – Independent Living

- ❖ 10% of Kirklees residents need support to continue living in their home, with those over 75 and those living in the most deprived areas more likely to need support. This proportion needing support hasn't changed compared to 2016.
- ❖ The number of residents having a fall in the previous 12 months has declined since 2016 by 3% points, with those over 65 more likely to have had a fall.
- ❖ Housing is most commonly identified as unsuitable for residents' needs by younger residents, those living in the most deprived areas, and those of Black or Asian ethnicity. Housing being too small remains the main reason housing is not suitable, with repairs, damp/temperature, cost of heating, rent expense, and issues with landlords more prominent in 2021.
- ❖ 17% of residents have caring responsibilities, unchanged from 2016. Females and those aged 55 – 64 are the most likely to have caring responsibilities. Only 20% of carers have spoken to healthcare professions about their needs as a carer during the last 12 months.
- ❖ 9 in 10 residents have broadband internet installed in their home. However digital exclusion is likely to still be an issue for some residents given that 5% indicate that they have no access to the internet at home, and 2% have a device but no access from home. Older residents and those living in the most deprived areas are less likely to have internet access at home.

Support requirements for independent living

Nine in ten residents don't need any support to continue living in their own home (90%), with this proportion unchanged since 2016 (91%).

Do you need any help or support to continue living in your own home?



Support requirements for independent living ...continued

Unsurprisingly, those aged 75+ are more likely to have support needs.

Do you need any help or support to continue living in your own home? - Yes



Total 10%



Ward

Dewsbury West **16%**

Heckmondwike **16%**



Age

75+ **22%**



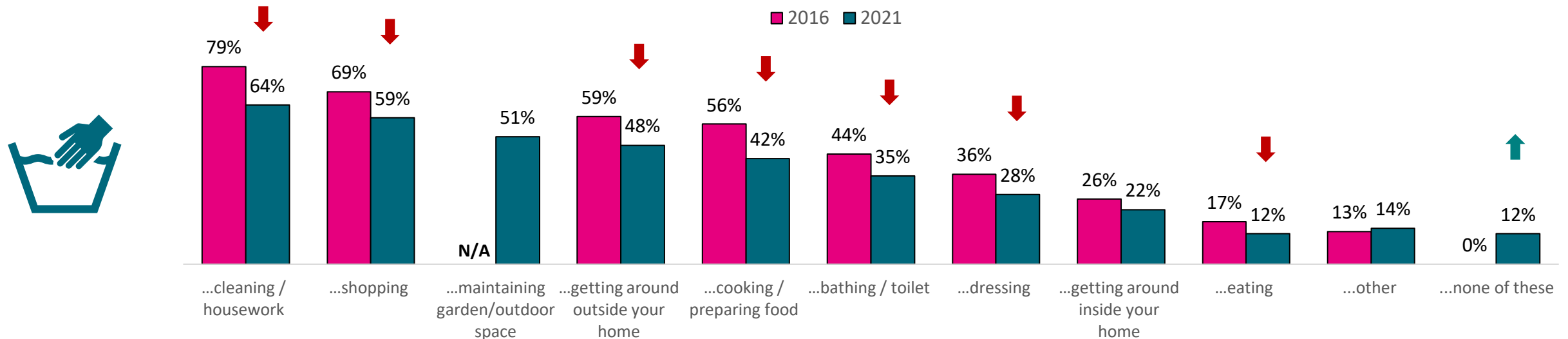
Deprivation

Quintile 1 (most deprived) **15%**

Support requirements for independent living - tasks

Of those who require support to continue living in their own home, less support is needed across most household tasks in 2021, specifically cleaning/housework (64% in 2021 vs 79% in 2016), shopping (59% in 2021 vs 69% in 2016), getting around outside the home (48% in 2021 vs 59% in 2016), cooking/preparing food (42% in 2021 vs 56% in 2016), bathing/toilet (35% in 2021 vs 44% in 2016), dressing (28% in 2021 vs 36% in 2016) and eating (12% in 2021 vs 17% in 2016).

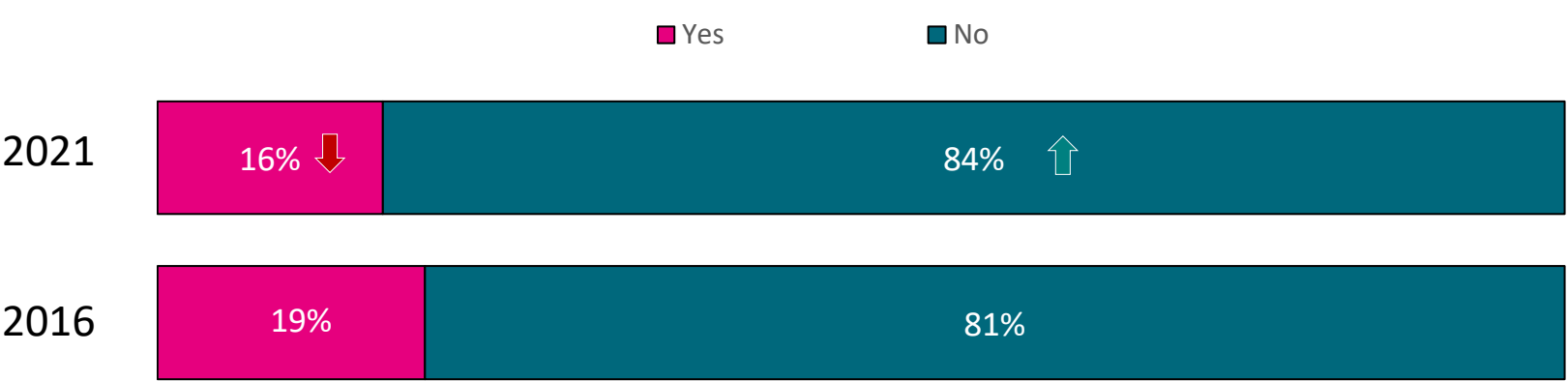
For which of the following tasks do you need help or support, regardless of whether you currently receive that support?



Falls

Significantly fewer residents have had a fall in the previous 12 months (16%) compared to 2016 (19%).

Have you fallen and hurt yourself in the last 12 months?




In 2021, 9% had fallen at home, 9% had fallen outside of the home

Older residents are those most likely to have had a fall in the previous 12 months.



Total 16%



Age
65-74 **19%**
75+ **28%**

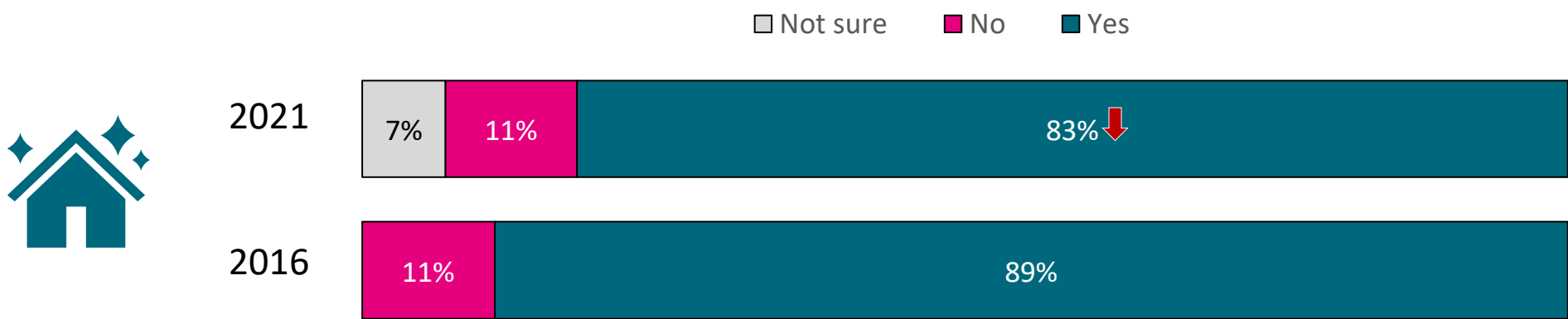


Q17. Have you fallen and hurt yourself in the last 12 months? 2021 base total (6103), 2016 (8214)
Significant difference between 2016 and 2021 waves at the 95% confidence level. All demographics shown are significantly higher than the total at the 95% confidence level

Housing being suitable for needs

While it appears that there is less agreement in 2021 that homes are suited to needs (significant decrease from 89% in 2016 to 83% in 2021), the ‘not sure’ option that was included in 2021 was not an option in 2016.

Overall, would you say your present home and housing contract (if applicable) are suitable for the needs of your household?



Housing being suitable for needs ...continued

Home suitability is more of an issue for younger residents, those living in the most deprived areas, and those of Black or Asian ethnicity.

Overall, would you say your present home and housing contract (if applicable) are suitable for the needs of your household? - No



No - 11%



Ward
Greenhead **24%**
Crosland Moor and
Netherton **17%**



Age
16-24 **16%**
25-34 **17%**



Ethnicity
Black **18%**
Asian **15%**

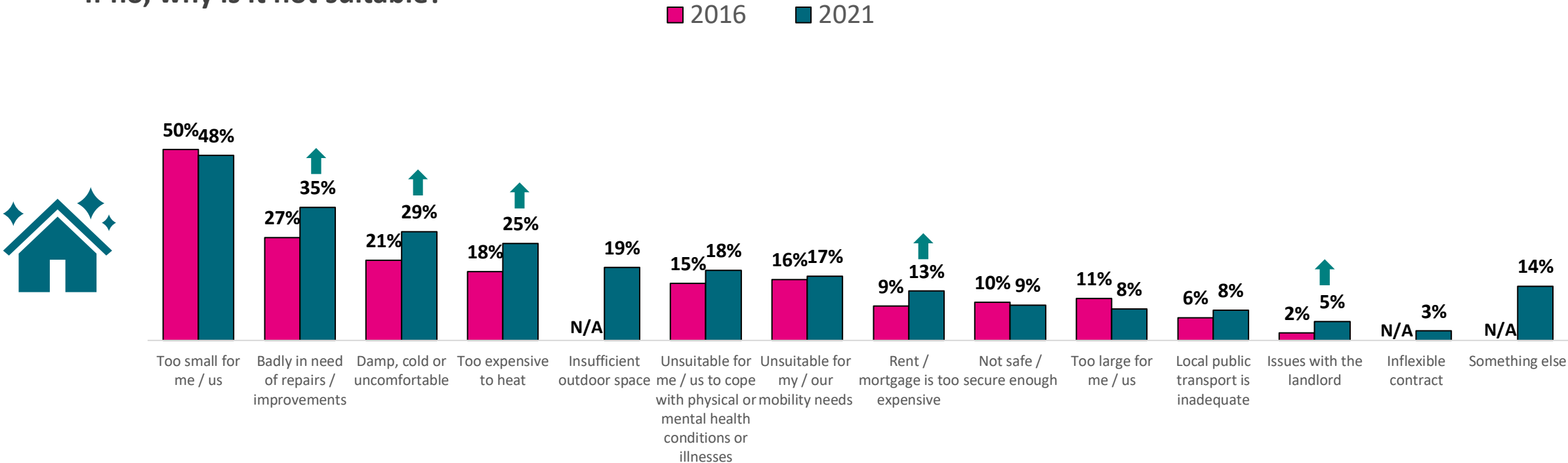


Deprivation
Most deprived quintile
(quintile 1) **16%**

Reasons why housing is not suitable for needs

Being too small remains the main reason housing is not suitable for residents' needs (48%), with repairs (35%), damp/temperature (29%), cost of heating (25%), rent expense (13%), and issues with landlords (5%) more prominent in 2021 compared to 2016.

If no, why is it not suitable?



Q53b. If no, why is it not suitable? Please tick all that apply. 2021 base total (463), 2016 (605) N.B. Insufficient outdoor space, inflexible contract and something else not an option in 2016 questionnaire

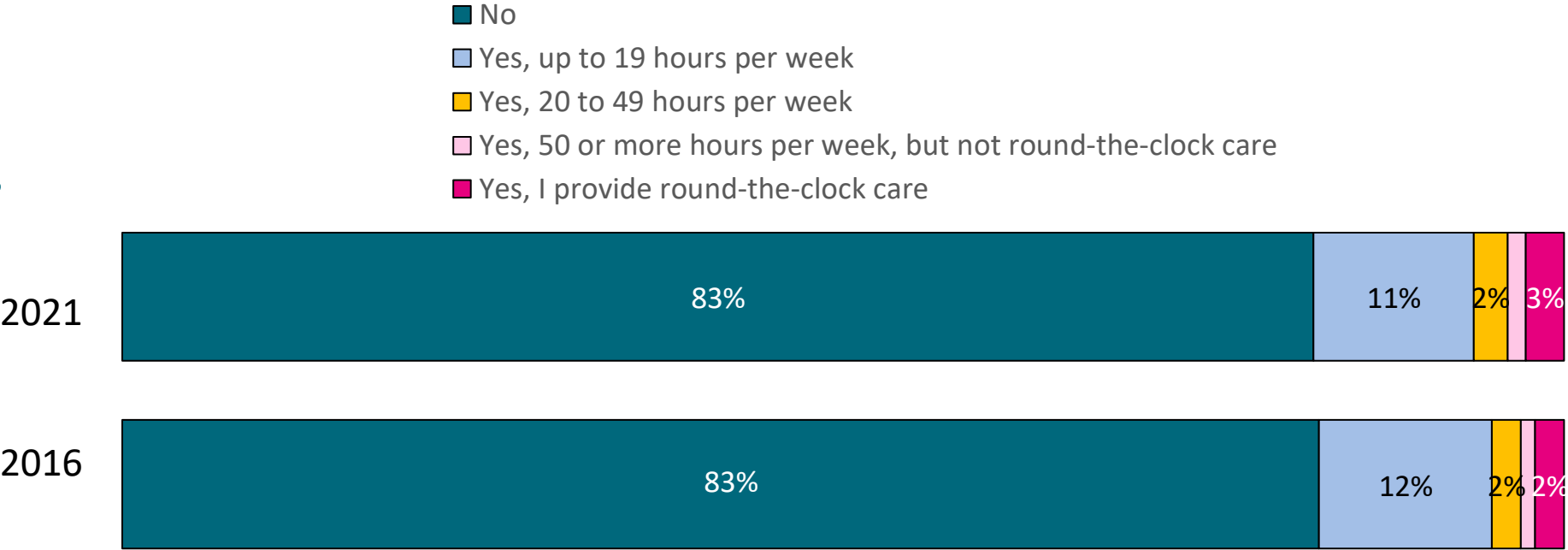
↑ ↓ Significant difference between 2016 and 2021 waves at the 95% confidence level

Carers

There is a similar number of carers in 2021 and 2016, with 17% of residents having caring responsibility in each year.

Most carers (11%) said they provide help/support up to 19 hours a week.

Do you currently look after, or give any help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of their long-term physical or mental ill-health, disability or problems related to old age?



17% have caring responsibilities in both 2016 and 2021

Carers *...continued*

Those living in Dalton, aged 45-64, and females are more likely to have caring responsibilities.

Do you currently look after, or give any help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of their long-term physical or mental ill-health, disability or problems related to old age?



17%



Ward
Dalton **23%**



Age
45-54 **22%**
55-64 **25%**

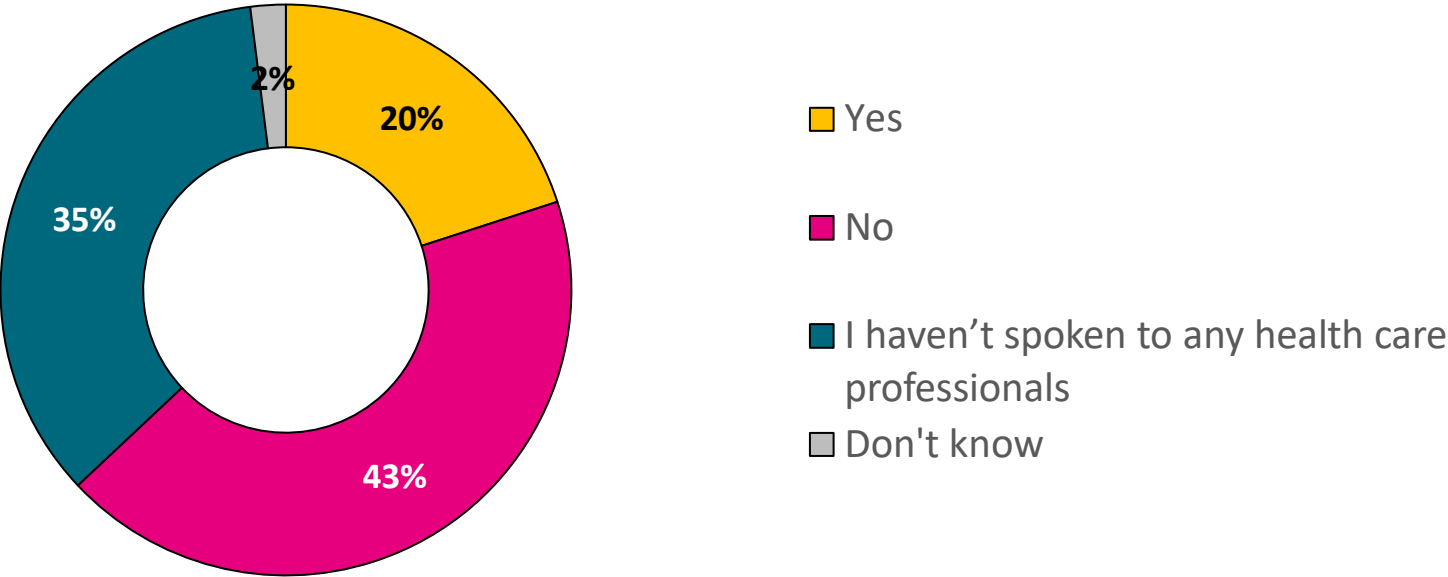


Gender
Female **20%**

Support for Carers

20% of carers were asked about their needs as a carer by a health care professional in the last 12 months; 35% of carers haven't spoken to any health care professionals in the last 12 months.

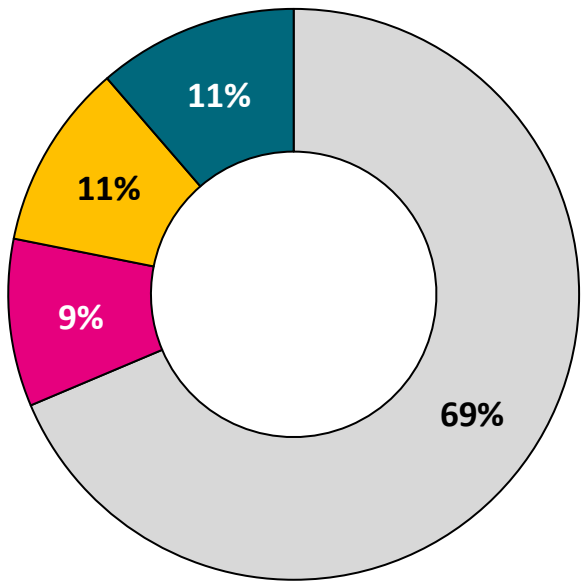
Have any health or care professionals you have spoken to in the last 12 months asked you about your needs as a carer?



Delayed seeking support

22% of all Kirklees residents have delayed seeking support from health or social care in the last 12 months, with half of these still having unmet needs (11%).

Have you delayed seeking out support from health or social care in the last 12 months?



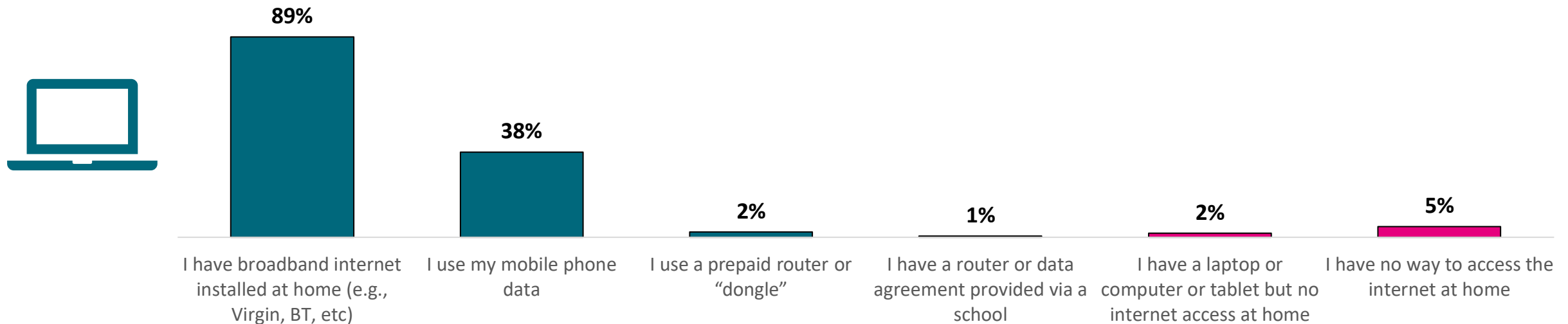
- Not applicable, no support needed
- No, I needed support, but I did not delay seeking it
- Yes, to some extent, but my needs have now been met
- Yes, and I am still delaying asking for support

Digital inclusion

Most residents (89%) have broadband internet installed at home, with 5% having no way to access the internet at home, and a further 2% having a device, but no internet access.

38% of people access the internet using mobile phone data.

How do you access the internet from your home?



Digital inclusion ...continued

Those aged 65+ (and particularly those over 75) are less likely to have internet access at home, with those in the most deprived areas also more likely to not be digitally connected.

How do you access the internet from your home? – I have no way to access the internet at home



Total 5%



Ward

Batley East **8%**



Age

65-74 **8%**

75+ **20%**



Deprivation

Most deprived quintile

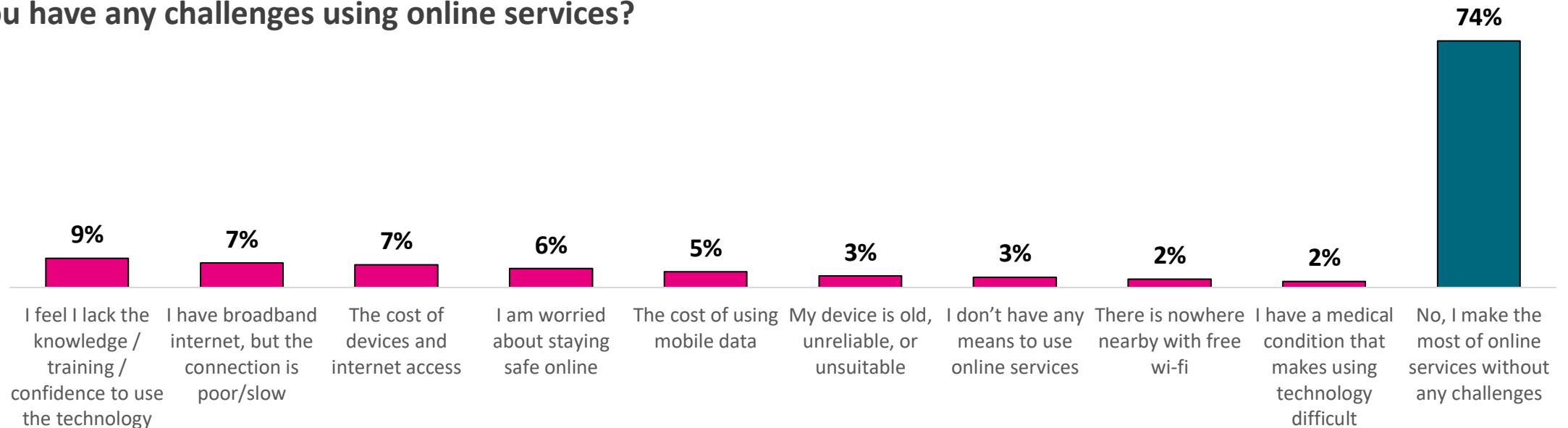
(quintile 1) **7%**

Digital inclusion - challenges

Most residents are comfortable using the internet (74%), but 1 in 4 identify barriers that make using online services harder for them.

Barriers to using online services include lack of knowledge/confidence using technology (9%), poor internet connection (7%), cost of devices and internet access (7%), and staying safe online (6%).

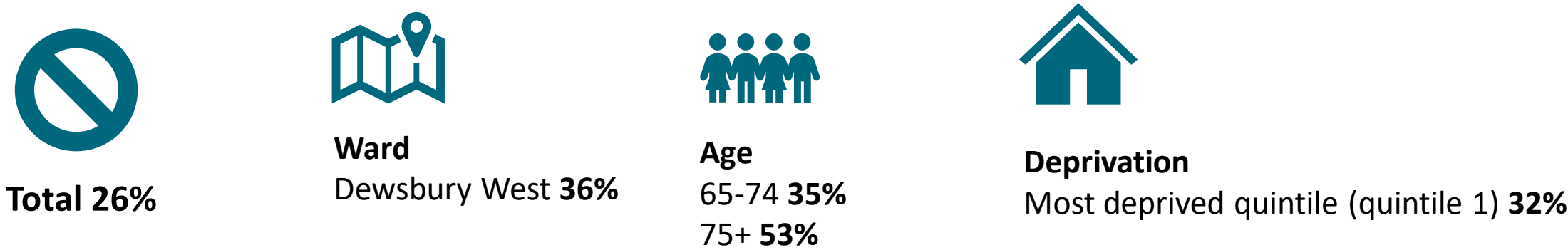
Do you have any challenges using online services?



Digital inclusion – challenges *...continued*

Those aged 65+ and those in the most deprived areas are more likely to face challenges when using online services.

Do you have any challenges using online services? – Those who have a challenge making using online services more difficult for them





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Aspire and Achieve



Headlines – Aspire and Achieve

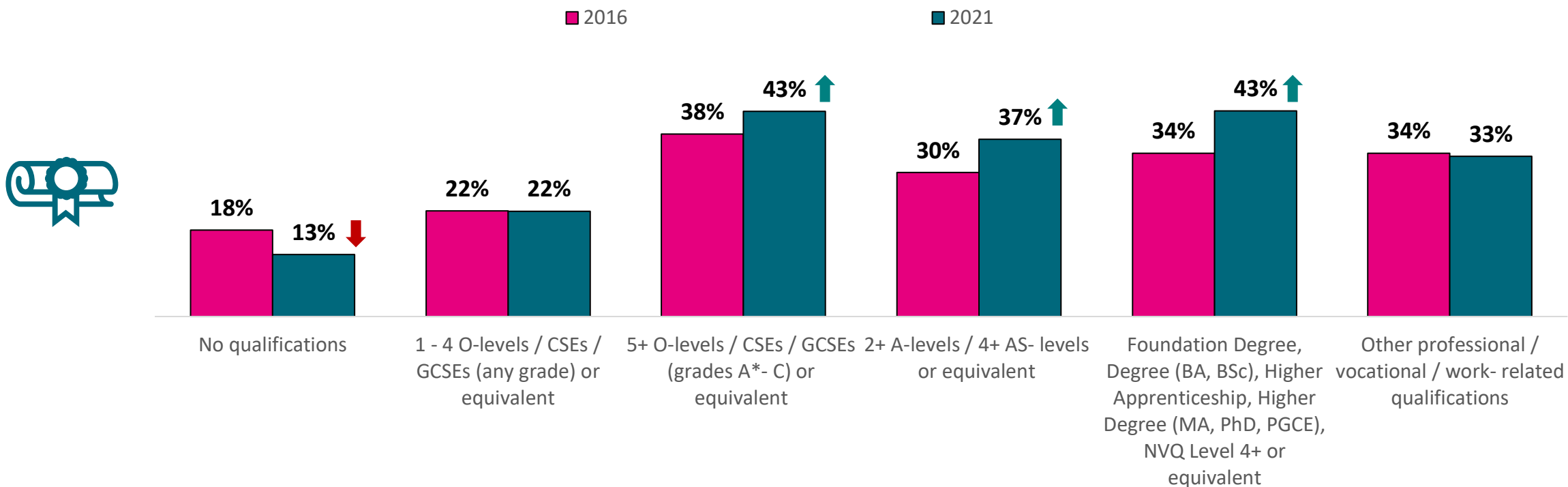
- ❖ A higher proportion of Kirklees residents now have formal qualifications compared to 2016 (+5pp).
- ❖ Those with higher qualifications or a higher household income score more highly on the mental health wellbeing scale (SWEMWBS).
- ❖ Among those unemployed or dissatisfied with their current job, more job opportunities and more flexible hours are the things that would most help them find a new job. One quarter (24%) of this cohort suggested access to training would help.
- ❖ A quarter of residents (24%) have volunteered in the past year, with those aged 16-24, and those from the least deprived areas more likely to be volunteers.
- ❖ A third of residents (34%) are planning to volunteer in the future, with those aged 16-44, residents of Black ethnicity, and those from the least deprived areas more willing to volunteer.

Qualification level

Residents are more likely to have qualifications in the latest data, with the proportion of residents with no qualifications decreasing to 13% in the 2021 wave from 18% in 2016.

Significantly more residents have 5+ O-levels/GCSEs (38% in 2016 to 43% in 2021), 2 or more A-levels (30% in 2016 to 37% in 2021) and degrees or equivalent (34% in 2016 to 43% in 2021) compared to 2016.

Which of these qualifications do you have?

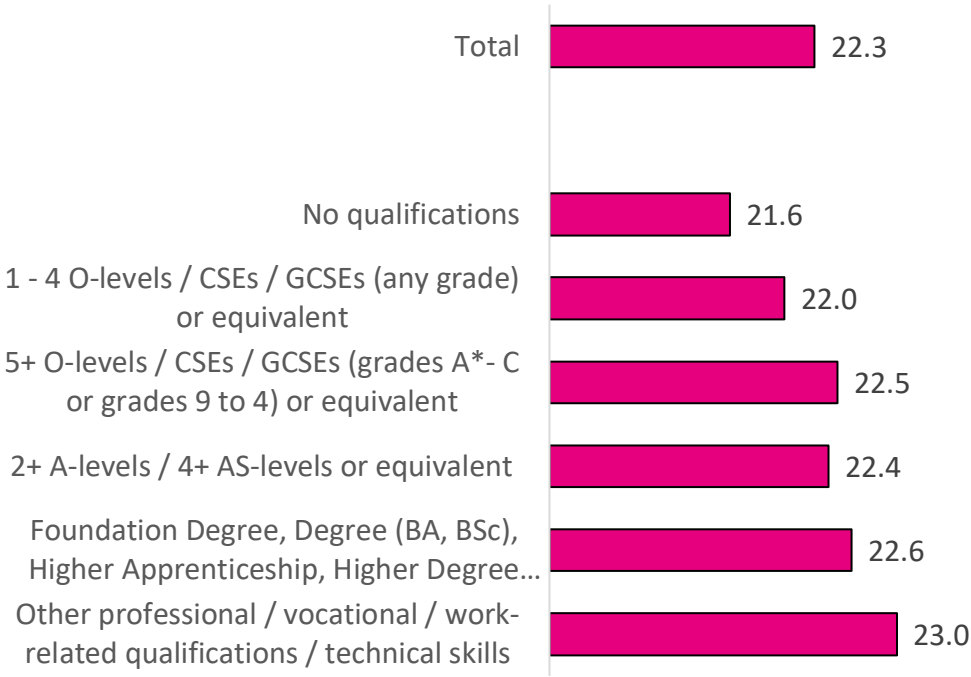


SWEMWBS scores by level of qualification and household income

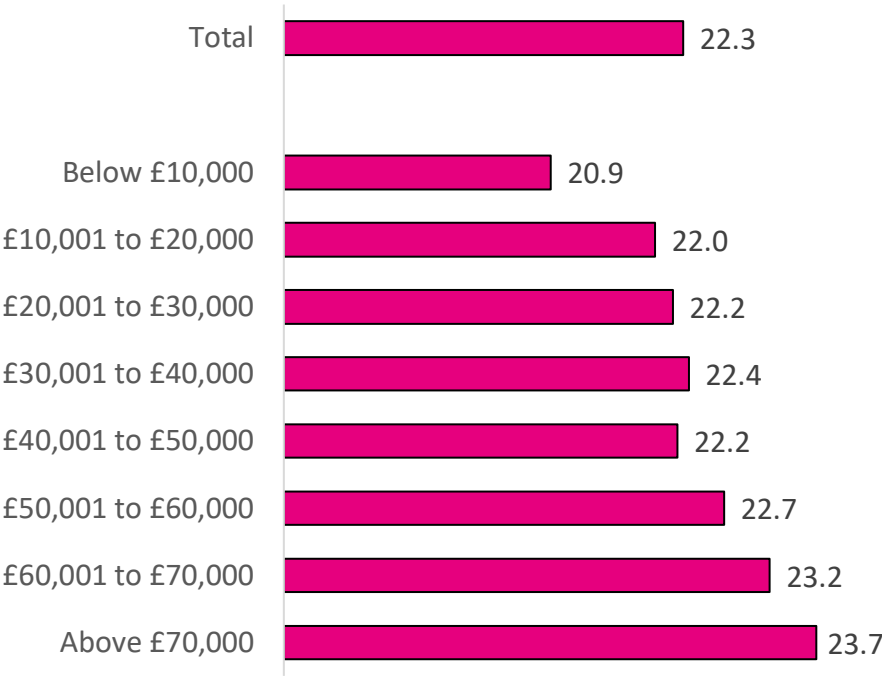
Those earning more and those with higher qualifications are more likely to score higher on the mental well being scale (SWEMWBS).

The Short Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale (SWEMWBS) consists of 7 questions, each scored from 1 (low) to 5 (high) – these scores are summed for each individual (giving a possible range from 7 to 35). Raw scores are converted to metric scores and then averaged for all people in the demographic grouping

Level of qualification against SWEMWBS



Household income against SWEMWBS

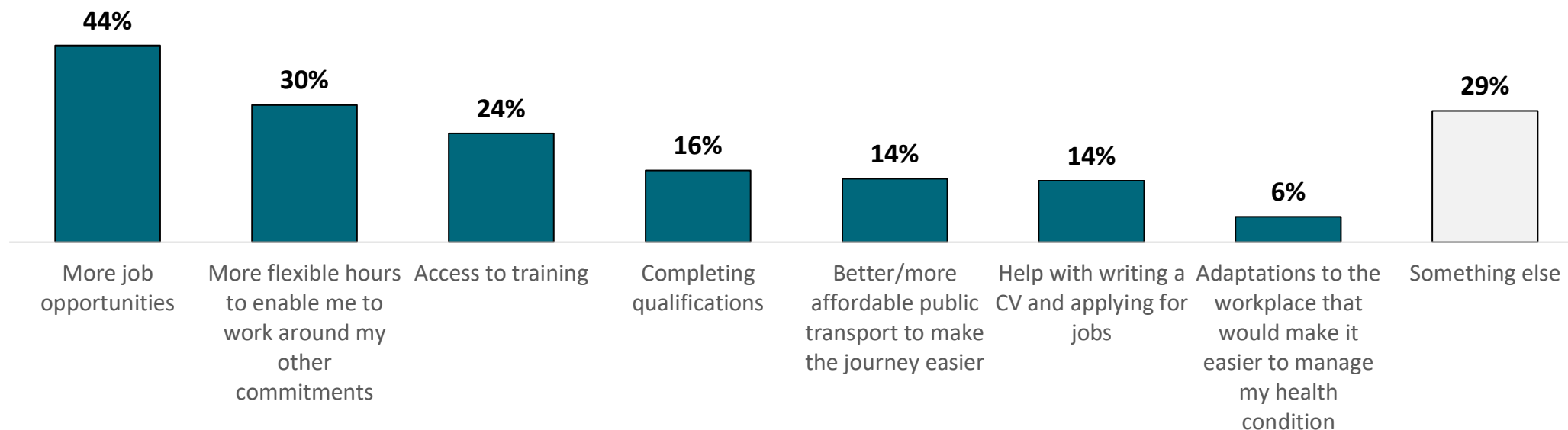


Help with finding a new job

Among those unemployed or dissatisfied with their current job, more job opportunities (44%) and more flexible hours (30%) are the things that would help them find a new or different job. One quarter (24%) of this cohort suggested access to training would help.

What would help you find a new or different job?

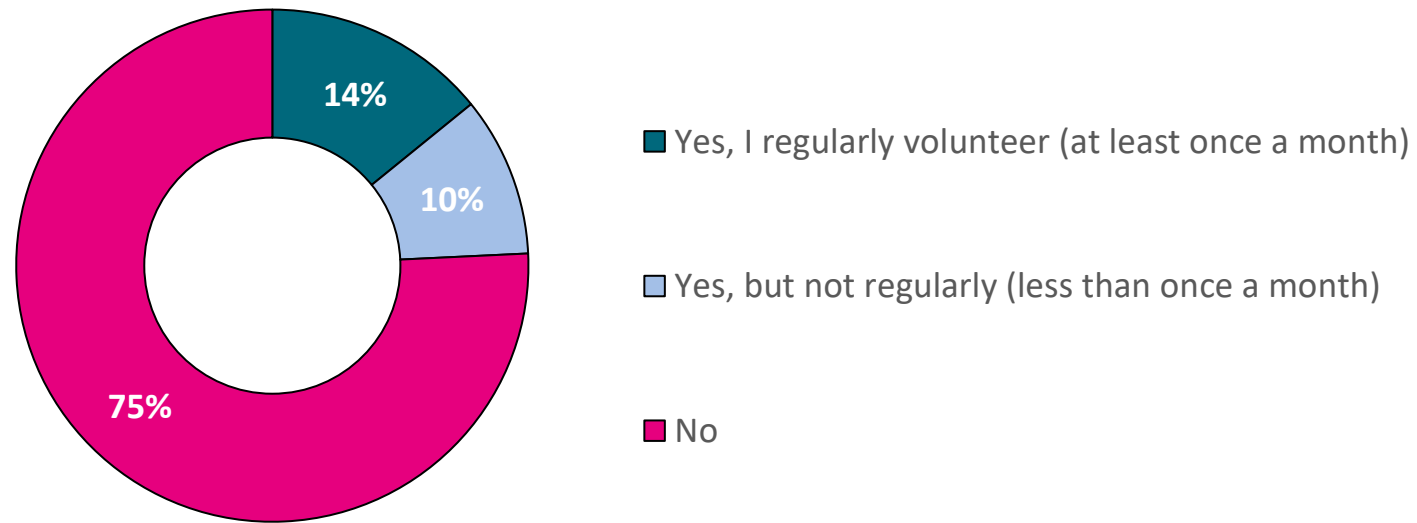
Asked of those who were currently unemployed, or dissatisfied with current job



Volunteered in the last 12 months

A quarter of residents (25%) have taken part in volunteering in the past 12 months, including 14% who volunteered at least once a month.

In the last 12 months, have you taken part in any volunteering?



Volunteered in the last 12 months...continued

Younger residents are more likely to have volunteered, as are those in the least deprived areas of Kirklees. Those living in Holme Valley South, Denby Dale, Holme Valley North and Colne Valley are the wards where volunteering incidence is highest.

In the last 12 months, have you taken part in any volunteering? - Yes



Total 25%



Ward

Holme Valley South **36%**
Denby Dale **35%**
Holme Valley North **31%**
Colne Valley **30%**



Age

16 – 24 **33%**



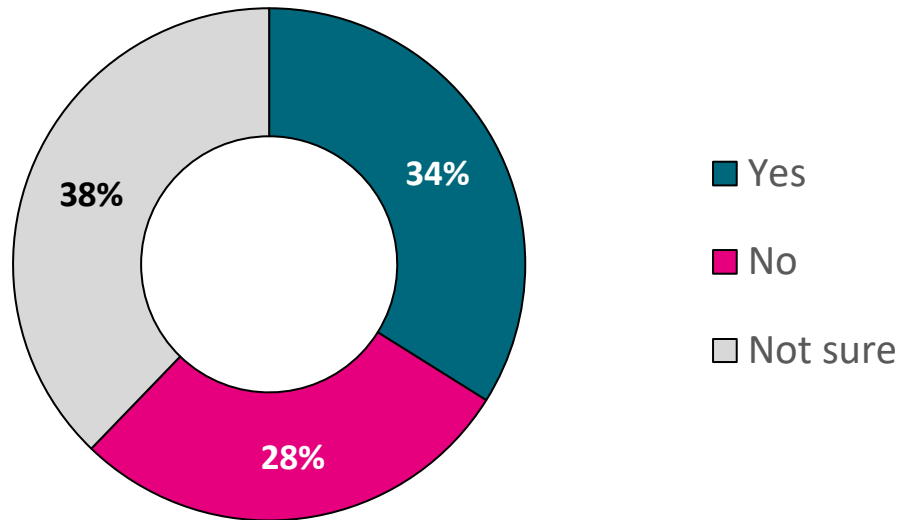
Deprivation

Least deprived (quintile 5) **30%**

Plan to volunteer in the future

A third of residents (34%) plan to volunteer in the future and 38% said they are not sure.

Do you intend to volunteer in the future?



Plan to volunteer in the future...continued

Those who live in Holme Valley South, Lindley, Denby Dale and Newsome are more likely to be considering volunteering in the future, with those aged 16-44 and residents of Black ethnicity more likely to be open to volunteering.

Do you intend to volunteer in the future? - Yes



Total 34%



Ward
Holme Valley South **51%**
Lindley **43%**
Denby Dale **41%**
Newsome **40%**



Age
16 – 24 **48%**
25 – 34: **38%**
35 – 44 **39%**



Ethnicity
Black **48%**



Deprivation
Least deprived (quintile 5) **40%**
Quintile 4 **37%**

Sustainable Economy



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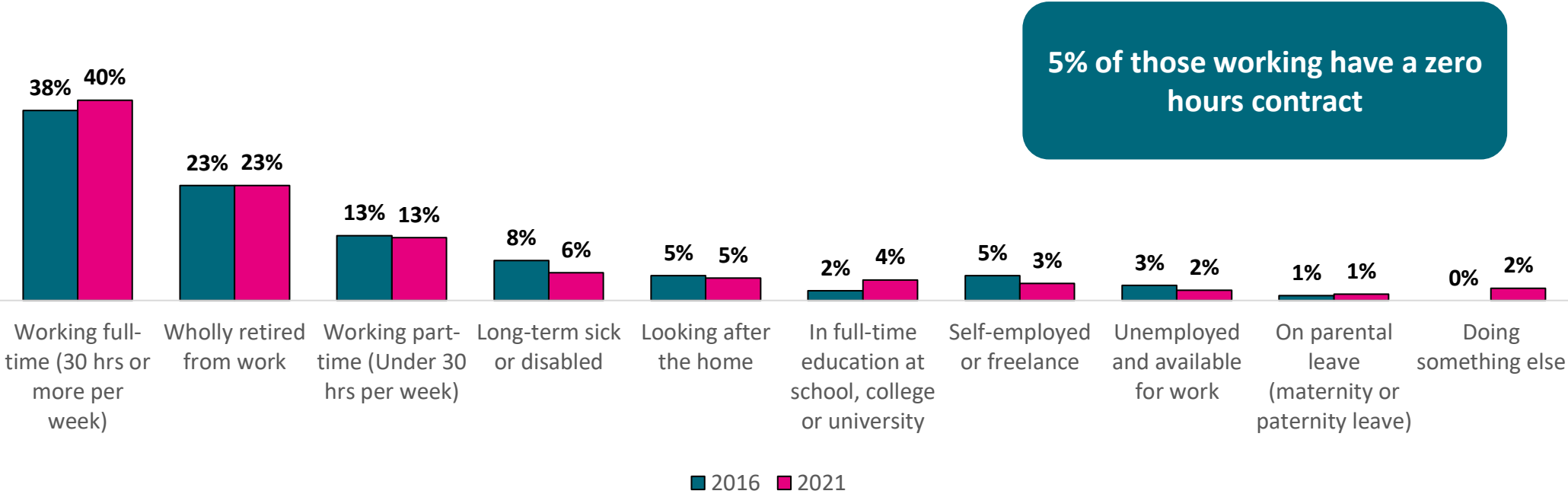
Headlines – Sustainable Economy

- ❖ Levels of full-time working remain similar to 2016, with 40% of respondents working 30 hours or more a week in 2021.
- ❖ Among those who are working, 7 in 10 are satisfied with their job, with low levels of job dissatisfaction evident.
- ❖ The most common explanations for job dissatisfaction include rate of pay and a lack of opportunities.
- ❖ 63% of households responding don't receive any form of benefits, with council tax reduction the most claimed benefit (13% of respondents).
- ❖ 69% of residents are managing financially. However, 10% are financially struggling, with those from non-White British communities in particular feeling financial pressure.

Working status

40% of respondents are working full time, 23% are wholly retired and 13% work part-time. These are similar to levels seen in 2016.

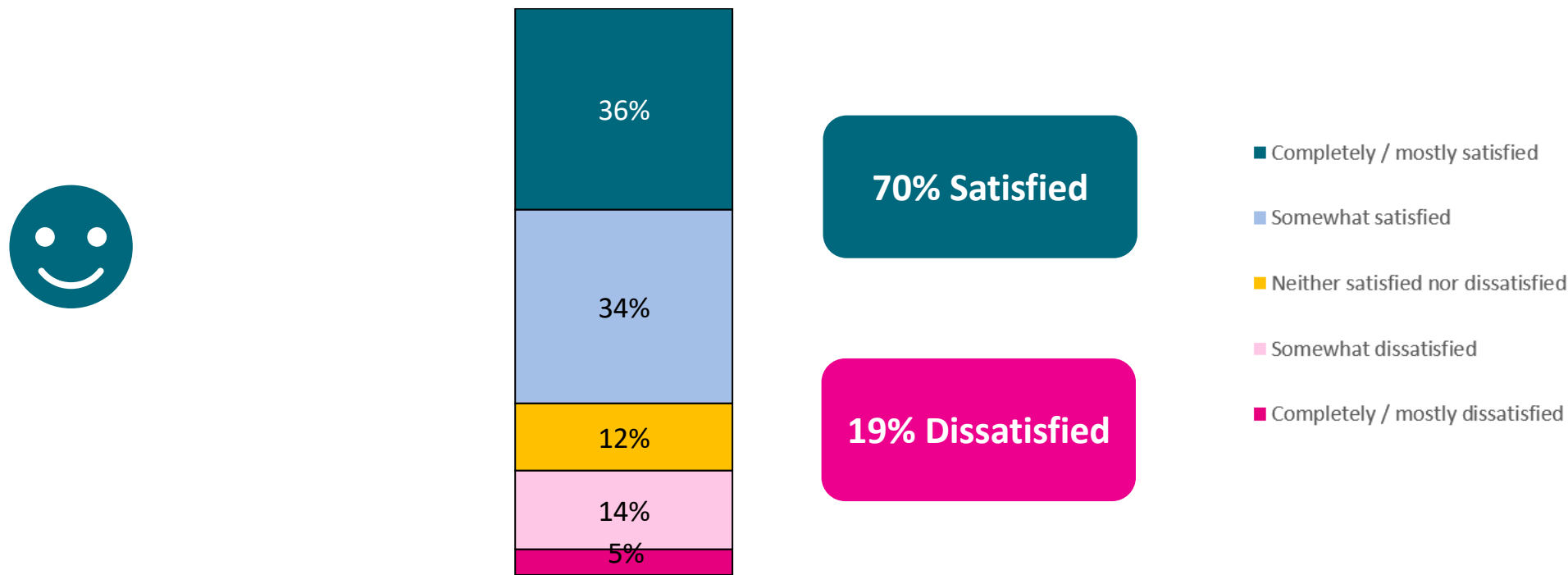
Which of these activities best describes what you are doing at present?



Job satisfaction

There are high levels of satisfaction amongst working residents, with 7 in 10 happy with their current job.

How dissatisfied or satisfied are you with your present job overall?

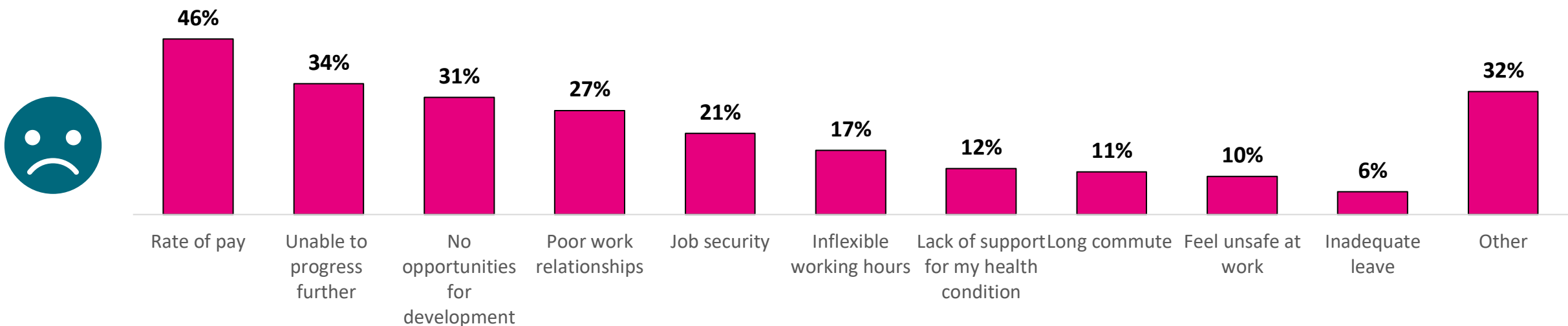


Reasons behind job dissatisfaction

Pay (46%) and lack of opportunities for progression (34%) and development (31%) are the most common explanations of job dissatisfaction.

27% of people noted poor work relationships and 21% stated job security as reasons contributing to their job dissatisfaction.

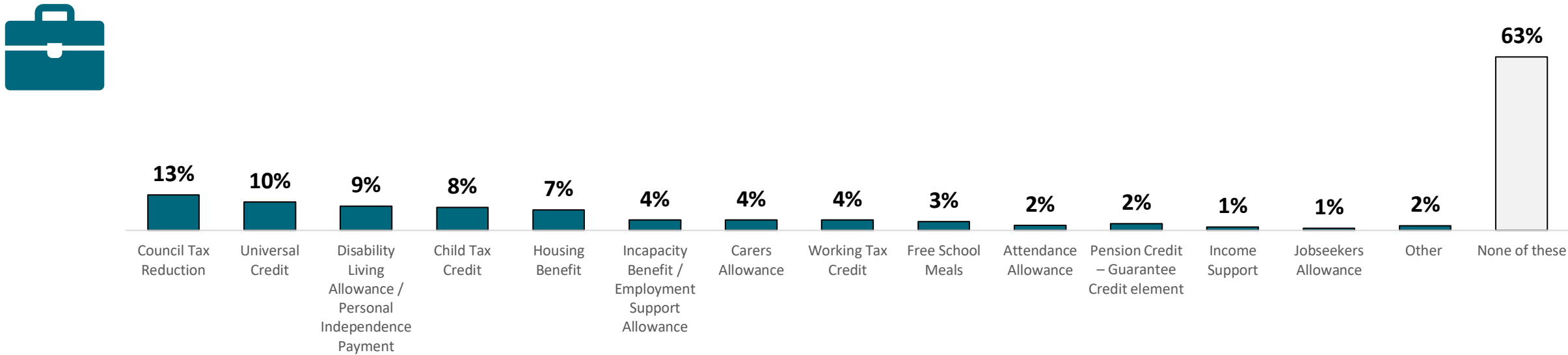
If completely / mostly or somewhat dissatisfied with your present job, which of these reasons best explains why?



Benefits

Nearly two thirds of households responding (63%) don't receive any benefits. Council tax reduction (13%) and universal credit (10%) are the most reported household benefits, with fewer households in receipt of disability living allowance (9%) or child tax credit (8%).

Do you or any other member of your household receive any of the following state benefits?

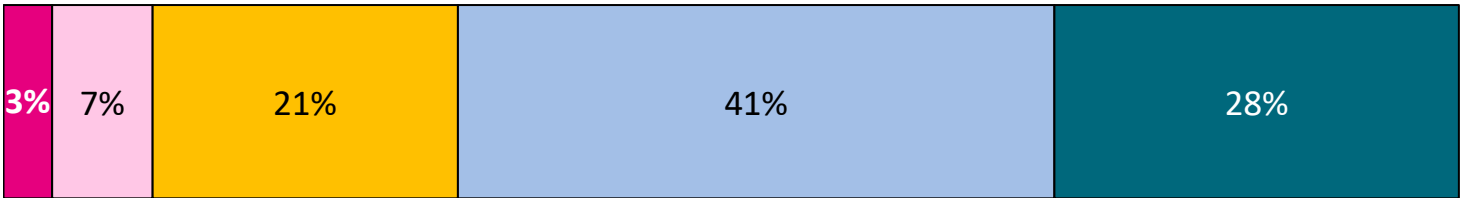


Managing financially

When considering their financial situation, just over two thirds (69%) agree that they are doing alright or living comfortably. One in ten (10%) are finding their financial situation difficult.

How well would you say you are managing financially these days?

■ Finding it very difficult ■ Finding it quite difficult ■ Just about getting by ■ Doing alright ■ Living comfortably



10% Finding it quite/very difficult

69% Living comfortably/doing alright

Financial struggles

Those who belong to non-White British ethnic groups are more likely to be struggling financially, with those in the most deprived areas and younger age groups also more likely to be finding it difficult to manage financially.

How well would you say you are managing financially these days? = Finding it quite/very difficult



Total 10%



Ward

Dewsbury West **19%**
Greenhead **17%**
Dalton **16%**



Age

16 – 24 **16%**
25 – 34 **15%**
35 – 44 **14%**



Ethnicity

Other* **33%**
Black **23%**
Mixed **22%**
Asian **17%**



Deprivation

Most deprived (quintile 1) **17%**



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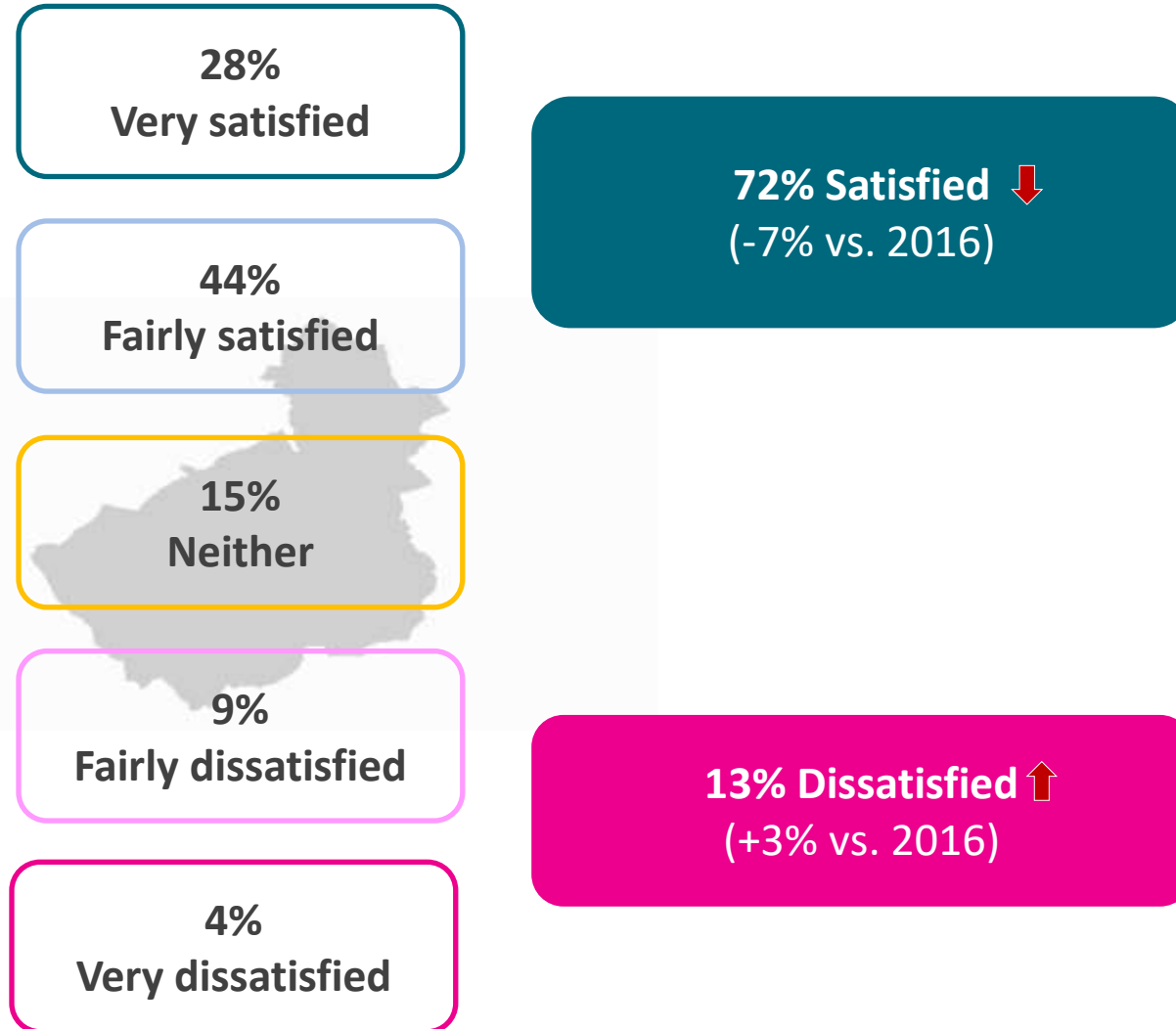
Safe and Cohesive



Headlines – Safe and Cohesive

- ❖ While seven in ten (72%) residents are satisfied with their local area, this level of satisfaction has fallen 7% points since 2016. Local area satisfaction in Kirklees is below the latest national benchmark of 78%. Within the borough, local area satisfaction is higher in areas of lower deprivation.
- ❖ Half of residents (52%) agreed that they feel safe when out in their local area after dark. Feeling safe in the local area (during the day, and after dark) has significantly decreased since 2016. Females were significantly more likely to feel unsafe in their local area after dark (34%) compared to males (22%), and this gap has widened since 2016. Younger residents and those living in the most deprived areas (Quintile 1) were also more likely to reporting feeling unsafe in their local area after dark.
- ❖ Most residents agree that they can rely on others if they needed help. Only 7% disagree that if they needed help there would be people there for them.
- ❖ Half of residents (50%) never, or hardly ever, feel lonely, with 6% saying they always or often feel lonely. Loneliness is also more common in younger residents, which may connect to the prevalence of mental health issues already identified among younger residents.
- ❖ A fifth of residents have experienced discrimination in the past year, with higher prevalence amongst transgender individuals and those who didn't want to say which gender they identified with, and BME residents.

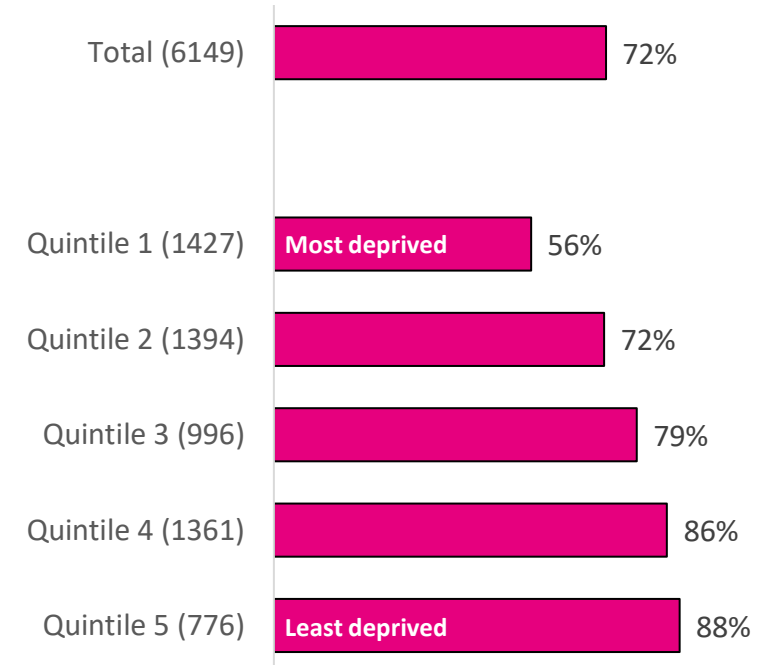
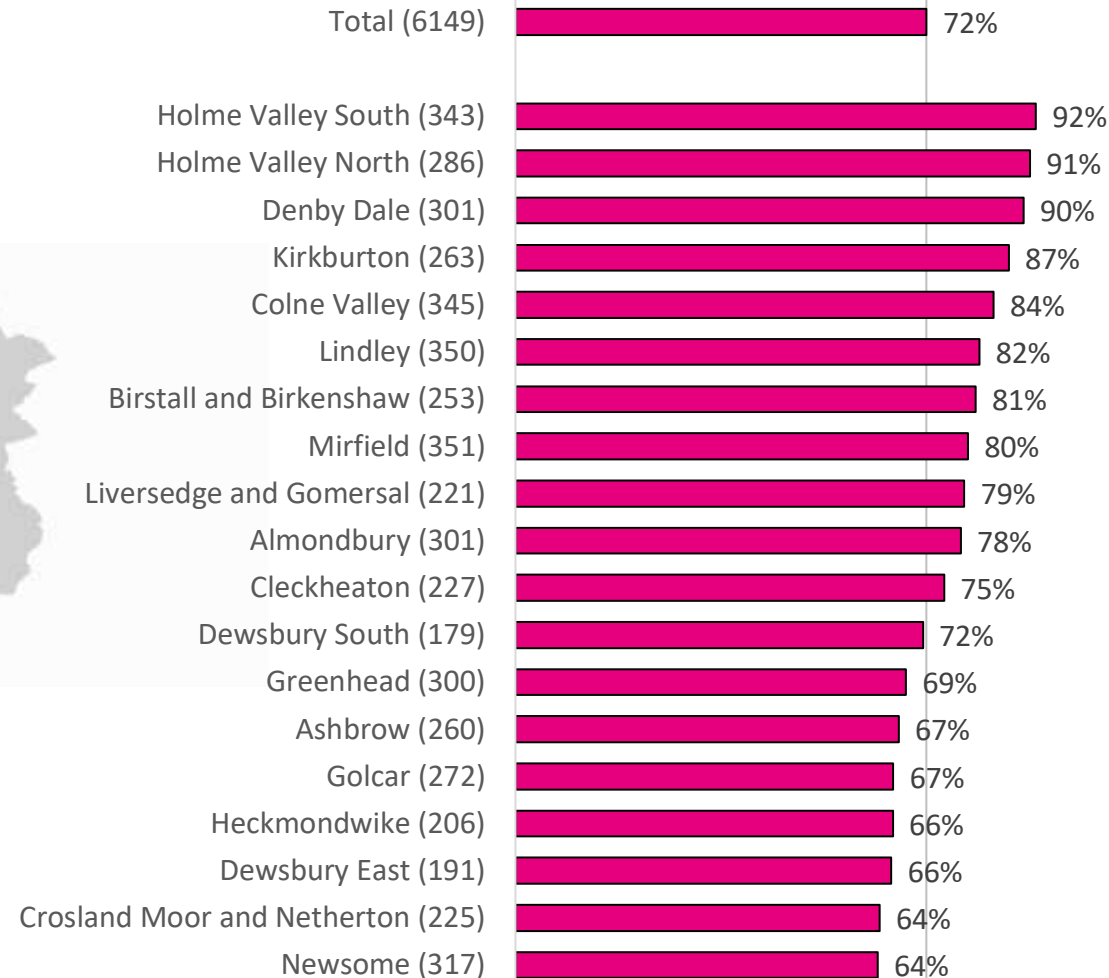
Satisfaction with local area



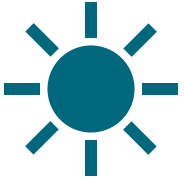
- ❖ Satisfaction among Kirklees residents regarding their local area has declined since 2016 but remains evident among a majority (72%).
- ❖ Local Government Association polling (conducted by telephone between 8 and 14 October 2021, among a representative random sample of 1,000 British adults) showed 78% of respondents being 'very satisfied' or 'fairly satisfied' with their local area as a place to live and 10% dissatisfied. Local area satisfaction in Kirklees is therefore below the national benchmark.

Satisfaction with local area...continued

Within the borough there is a clear increase in local area satisfaction as levels of deprivation fall, with satisfaction at 56% in the most deprived areas compared to 88% in least deprived areas.



Feeling safe in the local area...

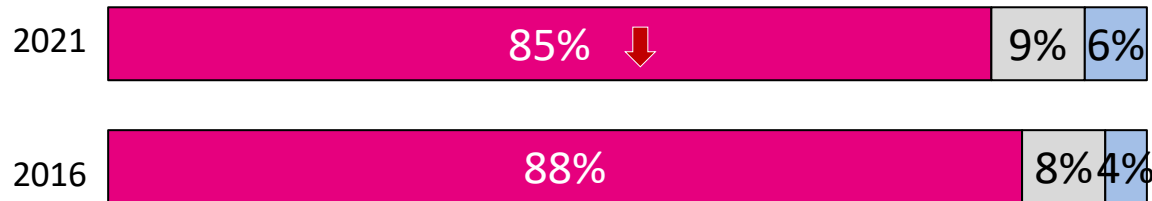


...during the day

Most residents said they feel safe when out in their local area during the day (85%) although this feeling of safety has significantly decreased since 2016 (88%).

How safe or unsafe do you feel when outside in your local area...during the day?

■ Safe ■ Neither ■ Unsafe

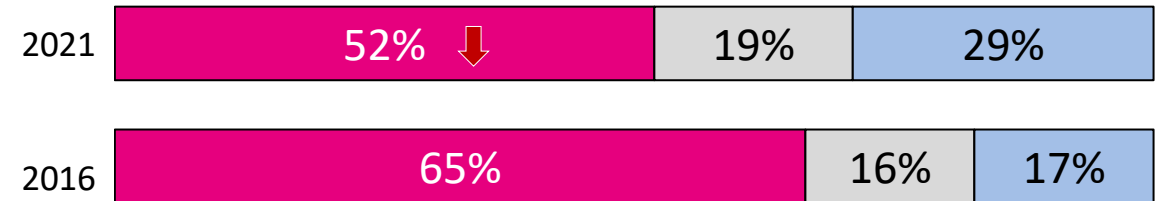


...after dark

Half of residents agreed that they feel safe when out in their local area after dark (52%). This feeling of safety after dark has significantly decreased since 2016 (65%).

How safe or unsafe do you feel when outside in your local area...after dark?

■ Safe ■ Neither ■ Unsafe



Feeling unsafe in the local area after dark

Females were significantly more likely to feel unsafe in their local area after dark (34%) compared to males (22%). The proportion of residents feeling unsafe after dark has **increased by 14% in females** and 8% in males since 2016.

Younger residents aged 18 to 24 were the most likely to agree that they feel unsafe in their local area after dark (52%).

41% of residents living in the most deprived areas (quintile 1) said they feel unsafe in their local area after dark. The proportion of residents feeling unsafe after dark decreases as deprivation levels decrease.

How unsafe do you feel when outside in your local area...after dark?



**Total feeling
unsafe 29%**



Gender
Women **34%**



Age
18-24 **52%**
25-34 **33%**

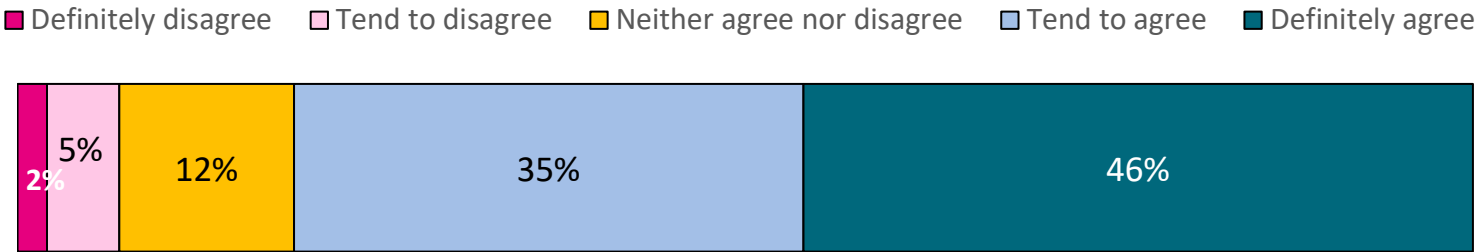


Deprivation
Most deprived (Quintile 1) **41%**

Support networks

Most residents agree that they can rely on others if they need help (81%). Only 7% disagree that if they needed help there would be people there for them.

If I needed help, there are people who would be there for me



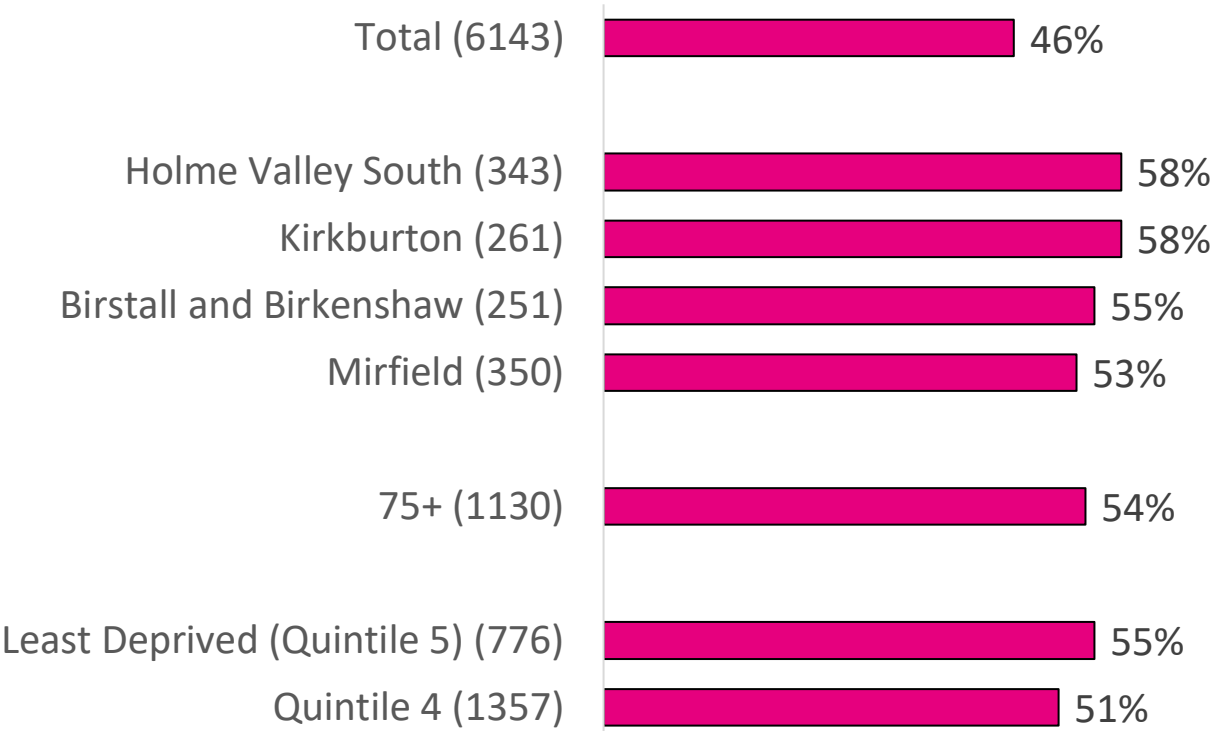
7% Disagree

81% Agree

Support networks...continued

Those in the least deprived areas are more likely to definitely agree that they could access help if they needed it from other people (55% for quintile 5, least deprived).

If I needed help, there are people who would be there for me – Definitely agree (showing demographics that are significantly higher than the total)



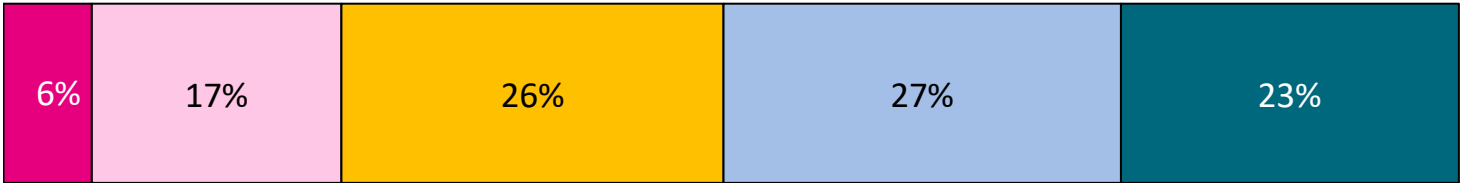
Loneliness

Half of residents (50%) never, or hardly ever feel lonely, with 6% saying they always or often feel lonely.

How often do you feel lonely?



Often/always Some of the time Occasionally Hardly ever Never



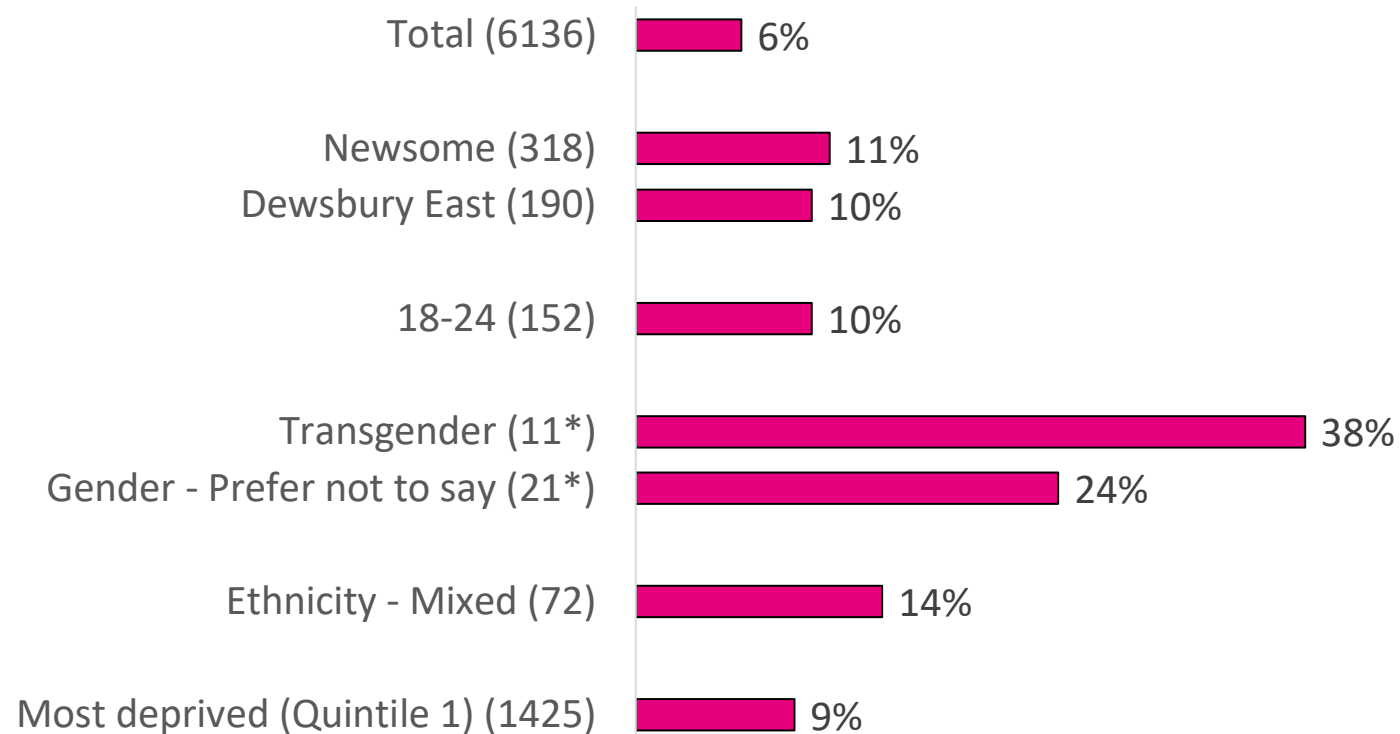
6% Often/always

50% Never/hardly ever

Loneliness...continued

Although low base, those who are transgender, or didn't want to say what gender they identified with, more commonly indicate they are lonely often or always (38% and 24% respectively). A higher level of loneliness is also more common in younger residents (10% of people aged 18- to 24-year-olds) which may connect to the prevalence of mental health issues already identified among younger residents.

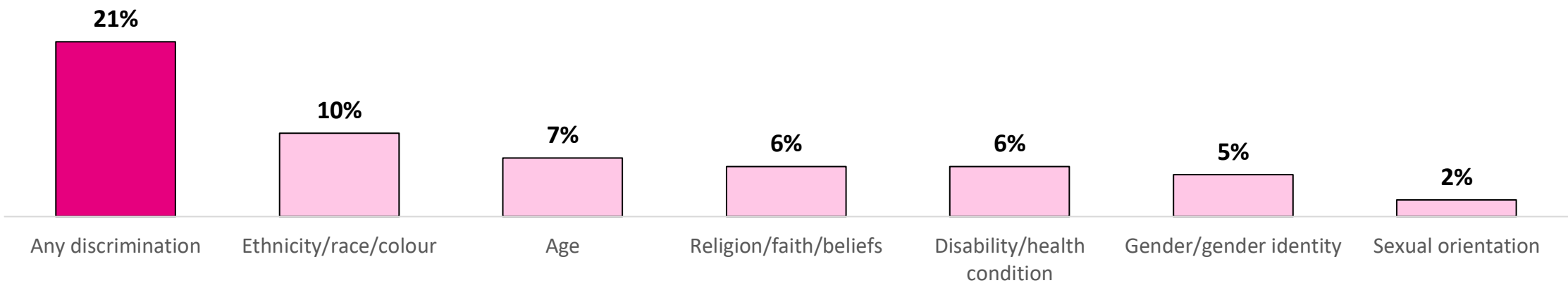
How often do you feel lonely? - Often/always



Experienced discrimination

A fifth (21%) of Kirklees residents have experienced discrimination in the past year. The most common type of discrimination experienced related to ethnicity/race/skin colour (10%) followed by age (7%).

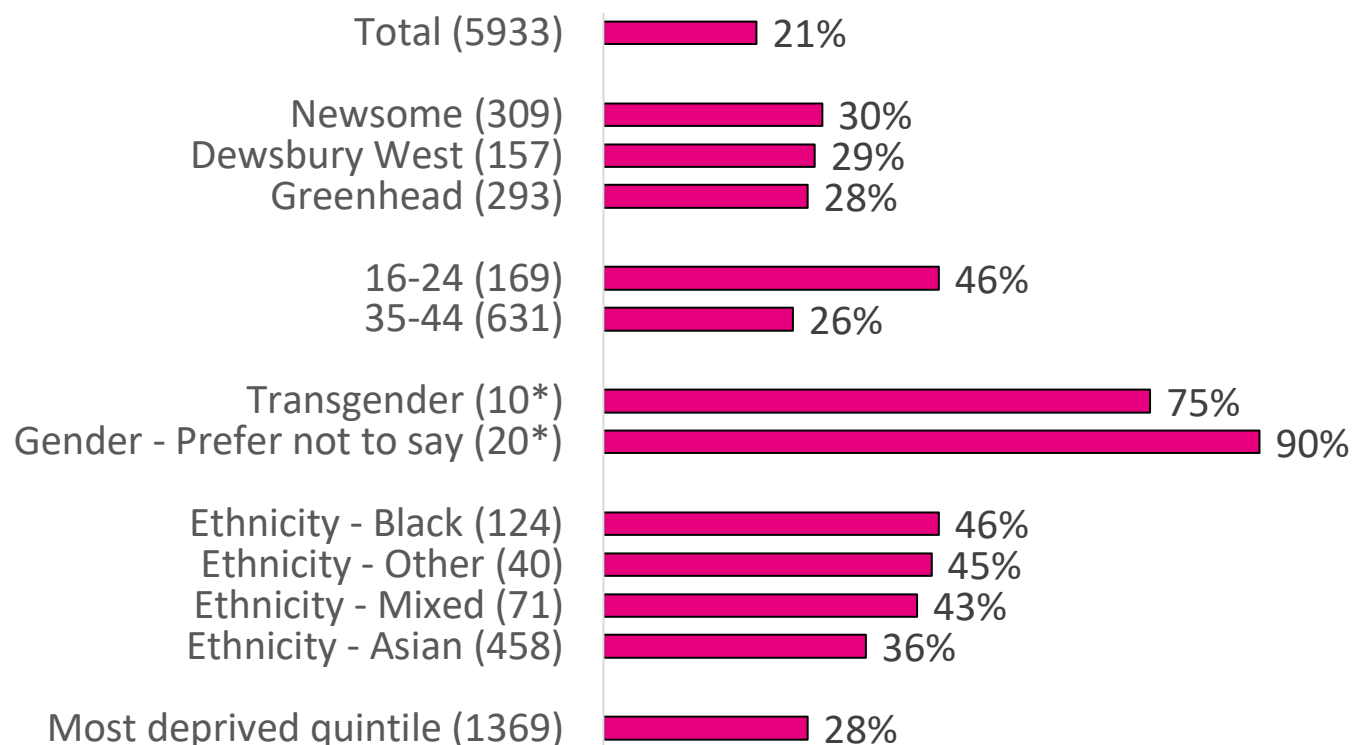
In the past year, have you experienced any type of discrimination (such as verbal or physical threats or abuse or unfair treatment) for reasons to do with your...?



Experienced discrimination...continued

In terms of ethnicity, Black residents most commonly state they have experienced discrimination (46%). Although low base, those who are transgender or who preferred not to say what gender they identified with are more likely to have experienced discrimination (75% of 10 respondents and 90% of 20 respondents respectively).

In the past year, have you experienced any type of discrimination (such as verbal or physical threats or abuse or unfair treatment) for reasons to do with your...?





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Clean and Green



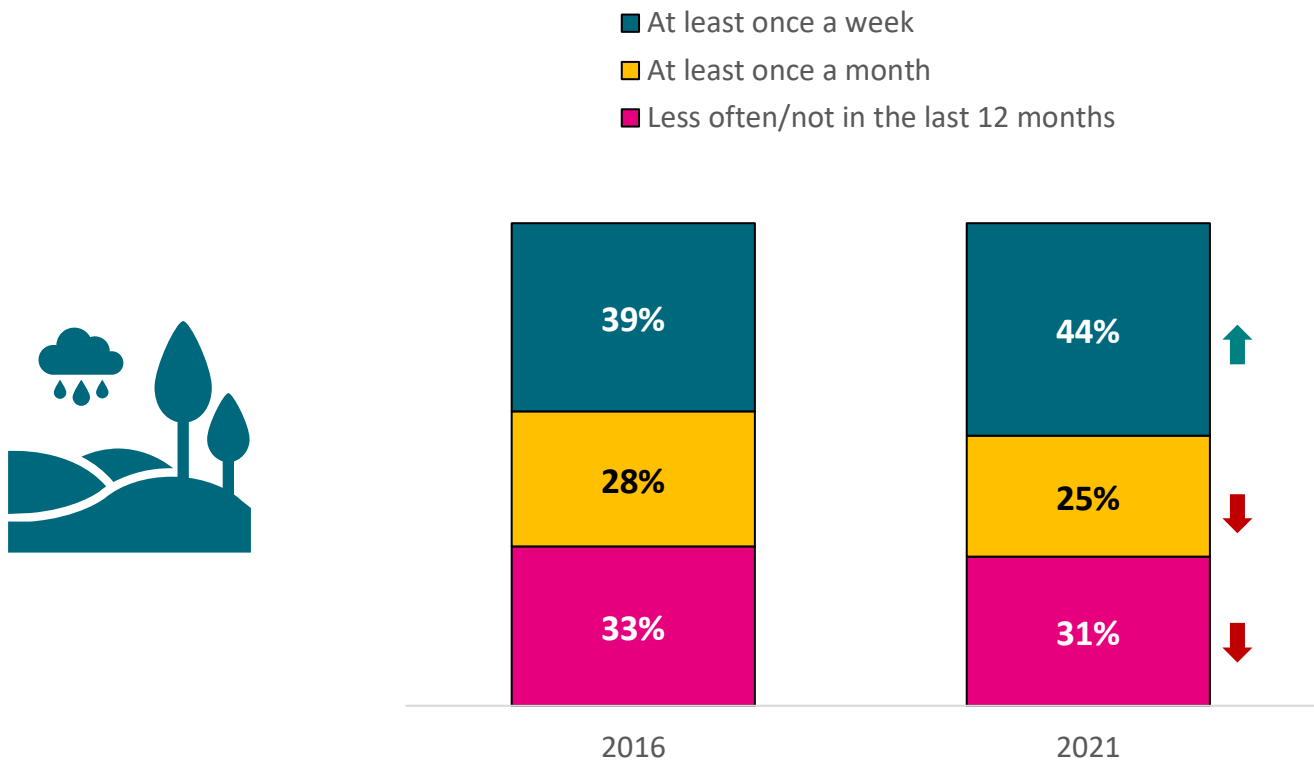
Headlines – Clean and Green

- ❖ More Kirklees residents are accessing parks and green spaces weekly in 2021 (44% +5% compared with 2016). White residents are more likely than those in other ethnic groups to use parks and open space at least weekly.
- ❖ Nearly half of residents (48%) would be willing to access or support initiatives to reduce food waste, with more interest amongst younger residents and women.
- ❖ Only 7% of residents cycle regularly for travel, but nearly two thirds of residents regularly walk as a means of getting about. Those aged 75+ are most likely not to walk at all for travel (43%). The proportion who do not walk for travel increases as deprivation falls (42% of those in the least deprived quintile compared to 33% of those in the most deprived quintile). This may be influenced by factors such as proximity to place of work and access to a car or van.

Access to green spaces

44% of residents are using parks and green spaces at least once a week. This is a significant increase since 2016 (from 39%).

In the last 12 months, how often, if at all have you used parks and green spaces?



Access to green spaces...continued

White residents are more likely than those in other ethnic groups to use parks and green space at least weekly. Those living in less deprived areas are also significantly more likely to visit parks and green spaces with this level of frequency.

In the last 12 months, how often, if at all have you used parks and green spaces? - Those most likely to visit at least once a week



Weekly users
44%



Ward

Holme Valley South **64%**
Holme Valley North **61%**
Denby Dale **60%**
Colne Valley **56%**



Deprivation

Least deprived (Quintile 5) **54%**
Most deprived (Quintile 1) **36%**



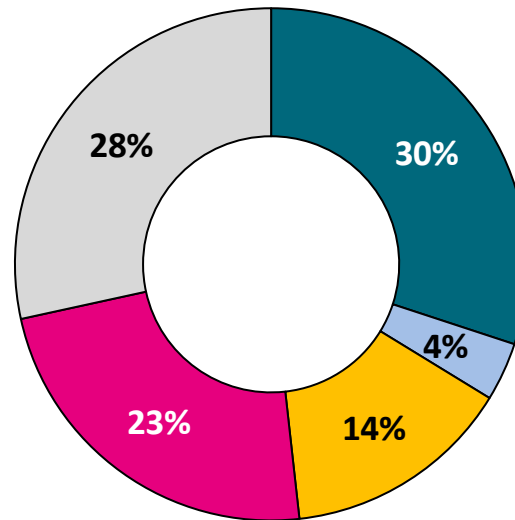
Ethnicity

White **46%**

Food waste initiatives

Nearly half of residents (48%) would be willing to access or support initiatives to reduce food waste. Just under a quarter (23%) of people would not be willing to access or support such initiatives.

Would you be willing to access or support initiatives to reduce food waste?

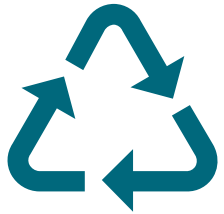


- Yes, I'd be willing to redistribute excess food I don't need
- Yes, I'd be willing to receive food that someone else doesn't need
- Yes, I'd be willing to do both
- No
- Not sure

Food waste initiatives...continued

Younger age groups would be more interested in initiatives to support food waste, along with those with Mixed or 'Other' ethnicity. Women were also more likely to be interested.

Would you be willing to access or support initiatives to reduce food waste? (% yes any)



Total 48%



Age

18-24 **61%**
25-34 **62%**
35-44 **58%**



Gender

Women **55%**



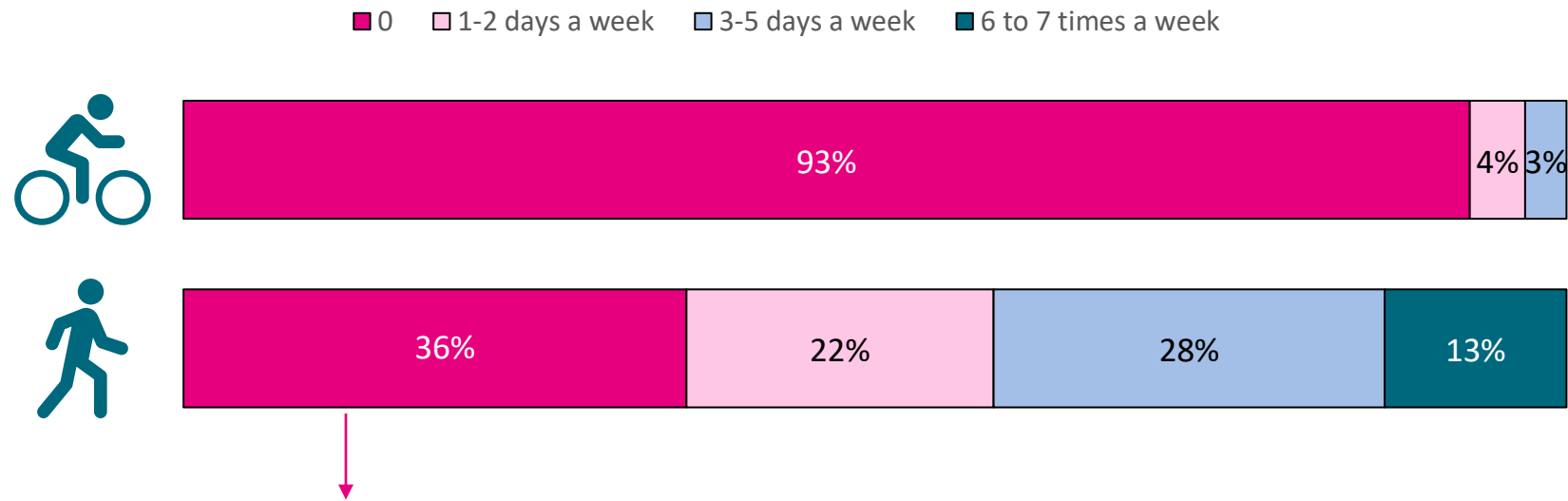
Ethnicity

Mixed **60%**
Other **78%**

Active travel – walking/cycling

7% of residents cycle weekly, with nearly two thirds of residents (64%) walking regularly for travel.

In an average week, how many days do you walk or cycle for travel?



Those aged 75+ are most likely not to walk at all for travel (43%).

The proportion who do not walk for travel increases as deprivation falls (42% of those in the least deprived quintile compared to 33% of those in the most deprived quintile).

Sample profile – geography and response channel

Ward (where known)	Unweighted Count	Unweighted %	Weighted Count	Weighted %
Total	6013	100%	5893	100%
Almondbury	303	5%	249	4%
Ashbrow	261	4%	274	5%
Batley East	186	3%	227	4%
Batley West	194	3%	277	5%
Birstall and Birkenshaw	253	4%	226	4%
Cleckheaton	228	4%	226	4%
Colne Valley	348	6%	245	4%
Crosland Moor and Netherton	229	4%	260	4%
Dalton	238	4%	227	4%
Denby Dale	302	5%	232	4%
Dewsbury East	193	3%	264	4%
Dewsbury South	180	3%	250	4%
Dewsbury West	163	3%	287	5%
Golcar	275	5%	247	4%
Greenhead	302	5%	285	5%
Heckmondwike	209	3%	232	4%
Holme Valley North	288	5%	236	4%
Holme Valley South	346	6%	268	5%
Kirkburton	264	4%	224	4%
Lindley	353	6%	288	5%
Liversedge and Gomersal	223	4%	265	4%
Mirfield	353	6%	277	5%
Newsome	322	5%	329	6%

District Committee	Unweighted Count	Unweighted %	Weighted Count	Weighted %
Total	6013	100%	5893	100%
Batley and Spen	1293	22%	1451	25%
Dewsbury and Mirfield	889	15%	1078	18%
Huddersfield	2008	33%	1912	32%
Kirklees Rural	1823	30%	1451	25%

IMD Quintile	Unweighted Count	Unweighted %	Weighted Count	Weighted %
Total	6005	100%	5882	100%
Quintile 1	1444	24%	1772	30%
Quintile 2	1411	23%	1432	24%
Quintile 3	1003	17%	885	15%
Quintile 4	1366	23%	1187	20%
Quintile 5	781	13%	605	10%

Response channel	N	%
Pre sampled postal return	4,085	66%
Pre sampled online return	1,075	17%
Online open survey	949	15%
Community Champion paper return	99	2%
Total	6,208	100%

Sample profile – demographics 1

Gender	Unweighted Count	Unweighted %	Weighted Count	Weighted %
Total	6087	100%	5966	100%
Male	2434	40%	2864	48%
Female	3632	60%	3084	52%
Transgender	11	0%	10	0%
Prefer to self-describe	21	0%	21	0%

Age	Unweighted Count	Unweighted %	Weighted Count	Weighted %
Total	5905	100%	5787	100%
16 - 17	20	0%	40	1%
18 - 24	152	3%	383	7%
25 - 34	409	7%	1195	21%
35 - 44	637	11%	938	16%
45 - 54	852	14%	1013	18%
55 - 64	1216	21%	897	15%
65 - 74	1475	25%	723	13%
75+	1144	19%	597	10%

Religion	Unweighted Count	Unweighted %	Weighted Count	Weighted %
Total	6109	100%	5991	100%
Buddhist	31	1%	31	1%
Christian (including Church of England, Catholic, Protestant and all other Christian denominations)	3529	58%	2688	45%
Hindu	18	0%	31	1%
Jewish	4	0%	2	0%
Muslim	446	7%	864	14%
Sikh	30	0%	39	1%
Any other religion	81	1%	92	2%
No religion	1970	32%	2242	37%

Sexual orientation	Unweighted Count	Unweighted %	Weighted Count	Weighted %
Total	6045	100%	5954	100%
Heterosexual / straight	5461	90%	5273	89%
Bisexual	80	1%	151	3%
Lesbian / gay woman	42	1%	43	1%
Gay man	58	1%	83	1%
I am not prepared to say	159	3%	165	3%
None of these	245	4%	239	4%

Sample profile – demographics 2

Ethnicity	Unweighted Count	Unweighted %	Weighted Count	Weighted %
Total	6098	100%	5976	100%
White: English / Welsh / Scottish / Northern Irish / British	5220	86%	4632	77%
White: Irish	40	1%	37	1%
White: Gypsy or Irish traveller	1	0%	1	0%
White: Roma	0	0%	0	0%
White: Eastern European	39	1%	61	1%
White: Any other White background	79	1%	97	2%
Asian / Asian British: Indian	164	3%	304	5%
Asian / Asian British: Pakistani	257	4%	551	9%
Asian / Asian British: Bangladeshi	8	0%	18	0%
Asian / Asian British: Chinese	10	0%	12	0%
Asian / Asian British: Kashmiri	10	0%	13	0%
Asian / Asian British: Any other Asian background	27	0%	31	1%
Black / African / Caribbean / Black British: African	32	1%	32	1%
Black / African / Caribbean / Black British: Caribbean	82	1%	64	1%
Black / African / Caribbean / Black British: Any other Black / African / Caribbean background	16	0%	12	0%
Mixed / multiple ethnic groups: White and Black Caribbean	33	1%	38	1%
Mixed / multiple ethnic groups: White and Black African	6	0%	6	0%
Mixed / multiple ethnic groups: White and Asian	19	0%	17	0%
Mixed / multiple ethnic groups: Any other Mixed / multiple ethnic background	15	0%	15	0%
Other ethnic groups: Arab	17	0%	21	0%
Other ethnic groups: Other ethnic group	23	0%	17	0%

Household composition	Unweighted Count	Unweighted %	Weighted Count	Weighted %
Total	5868	100%	5766	100%
Any with children	1186	20%	1882	33%
Any with pre-school children	377	6%	735	13%
Any with school age children	970	17%	1461	25%
No children	4682	80%	3884	67%
Only adults (17-64)	1970	34%	2387	41%
Parent of child	1045	18%	1665	29%
Single parent	209	4%	279	5%
Single person household	1872	32%	1419	25%
Pensioner only	1182	20%	585	10%
Any pensioners	3517	60%	4461	77%
No pensioners	939	16%	1395	24%

Sample profile – demographics 3

Caring responsibilities	Unweighted Count	Unweighted %	Weighted Count	Weighted %
Total	5990	100%	5909	100%
No	4878	81%	4882	83%
Yes, up to 19 hours per week	724	12%	655	11%
Yes, 20 to 49 hours per week	145	2%	140	2%
Yes, 50 or more hours per week, but not round-the-clock care	72	1%	74	1%
Yes, I provide round-the-clock care	171	3%	157	3%

Qualifications	Unweighted Count	Unweighted %	Weighted Count	Weighted %
Total	5842	100%	5845	100%
No qualifications	905	15%	757	13%
1 - 4 O-levels / CSEs / GCSEs (any grade) or equivalent (e.g., BTEC / NVQ Level 1)	1247	21%	1283	22%
5+ O-levels / CSEs / GCSEs (grades A*- C or grades 9 to 4) or equivalent (e.g., an Intermediate Apprenticeship, BTEC / NVQ Level 2)	2317	40%	2496	43%
2+ A-levels / 4+ AS-levels or equivalent (e.g., GNVQ Advanced, Advanced Apprenticeship, BTEC / NVQ Level 3)	1834	31%	2156	37%
Foundation Degree, Degree (BA, BSc), Higher Apprenticeship, Higher Degree (MA, PhD, PGCE), NVQ Level 4+ or equivalent	2249	38%	2503	43%
Other professional / vocational / work-related qualifications / technical skills	2199	38%	1951	33%

Employment status	Unweighted Count	Unweighted %	Weighted Count	Weighted %
Total	5977		5912	
Working full-time (30 hrs or more per week)	1670	28%	2364	40%
Working part-time (Under 30 hrs per week)	688	12%	744	13%
On an apprenticeship or a training scheme	8	0%	9	0%
Doing any other kind of paid work	19	0%	14	0%
Self-employed or freelance	200	3%	205	3%
Working paid / unpaid for your own or family's business	33	1%	25	0%
Temporarily laid off	7	0%	7	0%
Unemployed and available for work	95	2%	123	2%
On parental leave (maternity or paternity leave)	33	1%	76	1%
In full-time education at school, college or university	112	2%	242	4%
Long-term sick or disabled	294	5%	330	6%
Wholly retired from work	2481	42%	1361	23%
Looking after the home	219	4%	267	5%
Doing something else	118	2%	144	2%