

NO CENTRAL HEATING 1991

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		Percentage of permanent households without central heating	Percentage of people living in permanent homes without central heating
Local Authority	Kingston Upon Hull	40.0%	38.0%
Electoral Ward	Marfleet	75.0%	75.6%
	Longhill	63.9%	64.3%
	Orchard Park	52.9%	57.0%
	Newington	51.7%	48.7%
	University	50.5%	48.5%
	Drypool	49.3%	47.8%
	Pickering	48.6%	47.7%
	Southcoates	49.7%	46.3%
	Derringham	49.3%	46.0%
	Avenue	47.1%	42.1%
	St. Andrews	39.4%	41.1%
	Ings	38.4%	37.9%
	Boothferry	38.3%	35.8%
	Newland	39.9%	35.3%
	Beverley	37.6%	33.8%
	Myton	26.1%	24.5%
	Holderness	28.5%	23.2%
	Stoneferry	15.0%	14.2%
	Sutton	13.5%	11.6%
	Noddle Hill	2.0%	1.9%

Key Facts: In 1991 more than a third of Hull homes were without central heating. This was as high as three quarters in the Marfleet area of East Hull and two thirds in Longhill, which at that time contained a large number of old council housing stock. Since then the number of homes without central heating has fallen significantly, particularly amongst the poorest households. By 1996, for example, the percentage of households without central heating was estimated to have fallen to 28%. Nevertheless, this is still above national trends. Pensioner households and those reliant on state benefits are more likely to be without central heating. Nationally, over 25% of pensioners are estimated to be without central heating, despite the fact that they need a higher room temperature than young people and are more at risk from hypothermia. Amongst the very old, the 85+s, the percentage is even higher at 31%, (Howarth, 1999). Information is currently not available locally on the number of pensioners experiencing fuel poverty. However this is being addressed as part of the city's social inclusion policy. See definitions for data sources and health warnings.