

# Portrait of Yorkshire and The Humber

By Ian Kay, Office for National Statistics

## Key points

Yorkshire and The Humber has:

- average geographic size, population density and birth rate
- more land in national parks than any other English Region
- many areas of low deprivation but twice as many areas of high deprivation
- more manufacturing and less business activities than average
- the lowest productivity (gross value added per hour) of any English region
- the lowest proportion of children travelling to school in a car

## Introduction

Yorkshire and The Humber covers 15,408 square kilometres and is the fifth largest region in England. Its population of 5.2 million in 2007 is larger than Scotland's making it the third least populous region in England. Over 80 per cent of the population lives in urban areas with a population over 10,000.

The region has a long eastern coastline facing the North Sea. To the west, the Pennine Hills separate it from the North West region (see [Map 3.1](#)). It is easily accessible from the East Midlands, to the south, via the M1 motorway, A1 and the East Coast main line railway, with the latter two providing easy access from the North East. Just inside the West Yorkshire border with Greater Manchester is the highest motorway in England, where the M62 reaches 372 metres above sea level.

North Yorkshire is the largest of the four sub-regions (NUTS2 areas – see boundary map on page yyy) and largely rural (see [Map 3.2](#)), with 0.6 million residents living in 8,300 square km. Nearly half the entire region's agricultural production comes from North Yorkshire. It also contains the majority of two National Parks – the heather moorlands of the North York Moors and the Pennine hills of the Yorkshire Dales.

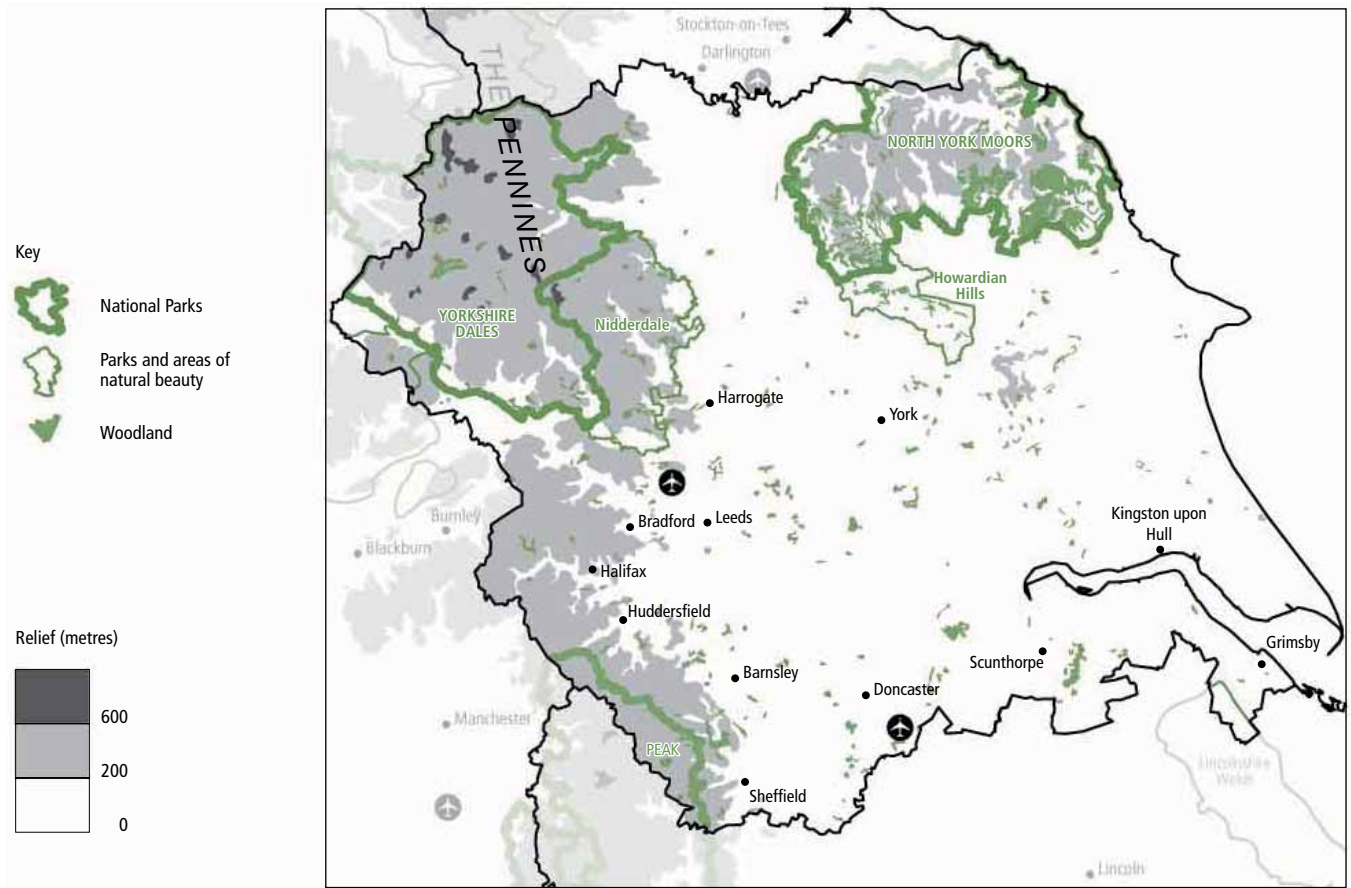
The sub-region of Eastern Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire has 0.9 million residents living in about 3,500 square km. A significant industry in the sub-region is manufacturing, which created 28 per cent of its output in 2006, compared with 16 per cent or less in other sub-regions. It contains Grimsby and Immingham, the UK's largest port, which handled 66 million tonnes of goods in 2007. The Humber Bridge connects Kingston upon Hull with Northern Lincolnshire. Built in 1981 its main span of 1,410m was the longest in the world for over 15 years.

Despite containing part of the Peak District, South Yorkshire is the second most densely populated sub-region, with 1.3 million residents in about 1,500 square km. Doncaster is well connected, sitting on the East Coast main line, by the A1(M) motorway and with an airport handling one million passengers in 2007. Sheffield had around 55,000 higher education students in its two universities in 2007/08. South Yorkshire's main industries of coal mining and steel production and manufacturing declined in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, as portrayed by the 1990s films 'Brassed Off' and 'The Full Monty'.

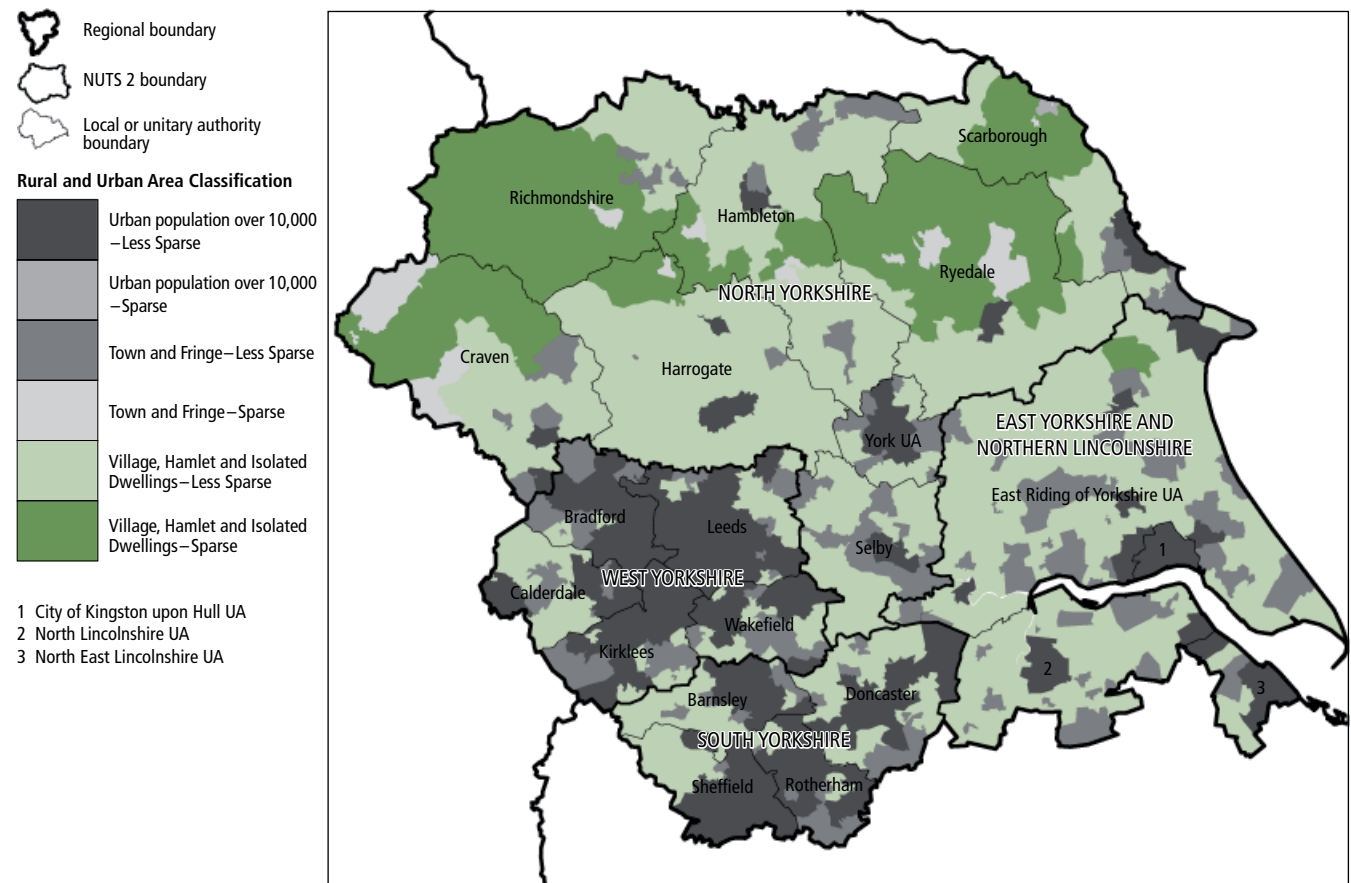
West Yorkshire is the most densely populated of the four sub-regions. Its 2,000 square km contains 2.2 million residents,

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**Map 3.1 Yorkshire and The Humber: physical features**



**Map 3.2 Yorkshire and The Humber: local or unitary authority, NUTS 2<sup>1</sup> sub-regions and Rural and Urban Area Classification<sup>2</sup>**



1 Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics, level 2  
 2 By Lower Layer Super Output Area

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amounting to over 40 per cent of the total regional population. It also generated 45 per cent (£37.6 billion) of the region's economic contribution (gross value added or GVA) of £82.9 billion in 2006. Leeds-Bradford is the highest airport in England and, with 2.9 million passengers in 2007, the busiest airport in the region (although every other English region has a busier airport). Leeds Metropolitan University, the University of Leeds and the University of Huddersfield in Kirklees had around 80,000 higher education students between them in 2007/08.

Other than the National Parks, tourist attractions in Yorkshire and The Humber include Flamingo Land theme park and zoo in Ryedale, Xscape in Wakefield, York Minster and the National Railway Museum in York, the National Media Museum in Bradford, Eureka!, The Museum for Children in Calderdale, and the National Coal Mining Museum in Kirklees. Domestic tourists spent an average of £1,412 million per year in the region for the years 2006 and 2007, the fifth highest figure for the English regions. However, overseas visitors (tourists, business travellers and those visiting friends and relatives) spent an average of £404 million per year in Yorkshire and The Humber during 2006 and 2007, third lowest of the English regions after the North East and East Midlands. (Online table 3.21). As a proportion of household expenditure by residents, overseas visitors' expenditure in the region in 2006 and 2007 was the lowest of all regions.

The original Yorkshire region designated by the National Rivers Authority had a long-term average annual rainfall of 823 millimetres between 1961 and 1990 (Online table 5.1). This was very similar to the England average (823mm) but less than the North West and South West, which each had over

1,150 mm, and much less than Wales and Scotland, which each had over 1,350 mm.

### Population

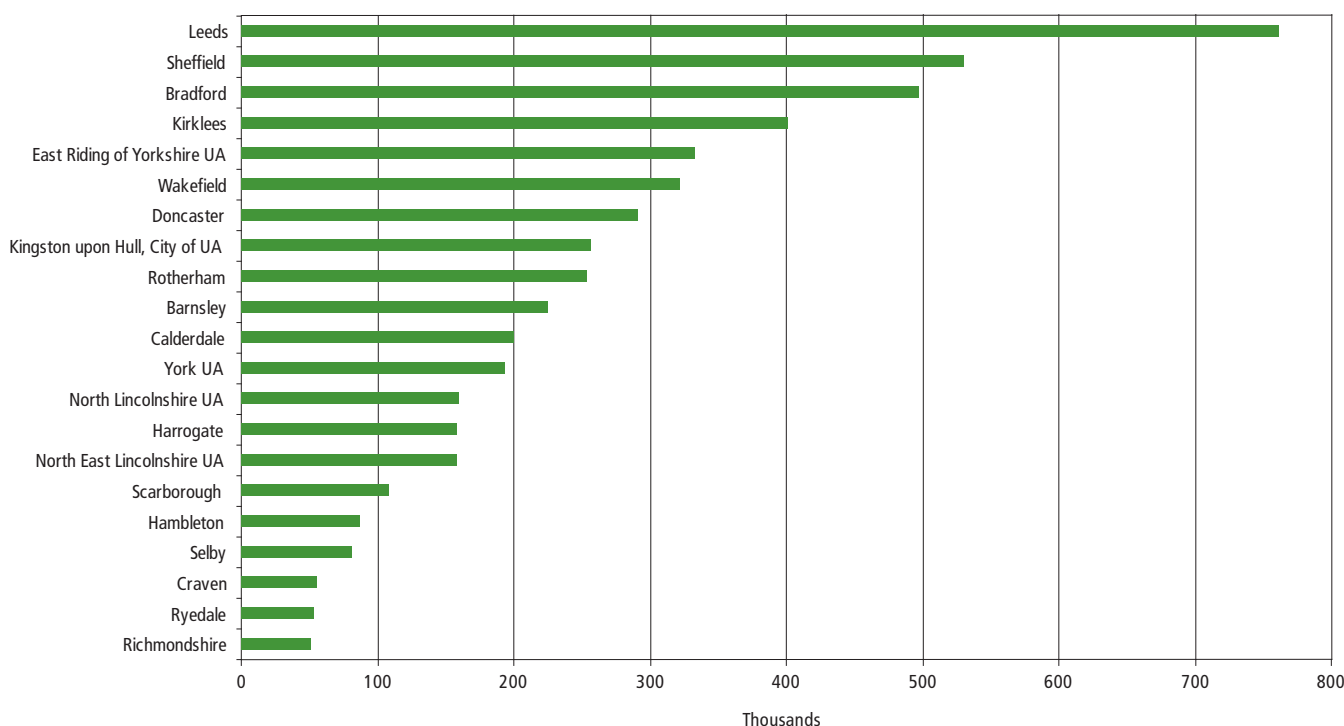
Yorkshire and The Humber had a population of 5.2 million in mid-2007, less than all the other English regions except the North East (2.6 million) and the East Midlands (4.4 million). In total, Yorkshire and The Humber had 8.5 per cent of the UK population in 2007.

The region consists of 21 metropolitan boroughs, unitary authorities or local authority districts, (see [Map 3.2](#)) the fewest of any English region, which means they tend to have large populations. Of the five authorities with the largest populations in the UK in 2007, three were in Yorkshire and The Humber. Leeds, with 760,000, was second only to Birmingham (1,010,000). Then, after Glasgow (580,000), were Sheffield (530,000) and Bradford (500,000) (Online table 1.2). Over a third of the region's residents lived in Leeds, Sheffield or Bradford in 2007.

The local authority with the smallest 2007 population in the region was Richmondshire with an estimated 51,000 residents, although Craven (56,000) and Ryedale (53,000) were not much larger. Apart from the local authorities of North Yorkshire, every authority in the region had over 150,000 residents (see [Figure 3.3](#)).

Population density in Yorkshire and The Humber in 2007 was 336 people per square km, ranking it fifth of the nine English regions. This was below the England average of 392 but above

**Figure 3.3 Population of local authorities in Yorkshire and The Humber, mid-2007**



Source: Office for National Statistics

the UK average of 251. Population density in the region's authorities ranged from 3,600 people per square km in Kingston upon Hull to 35 in Ryedale. The only other authorities with more than 1,000 people per square km were Sheffield, Leeds and Bradford.

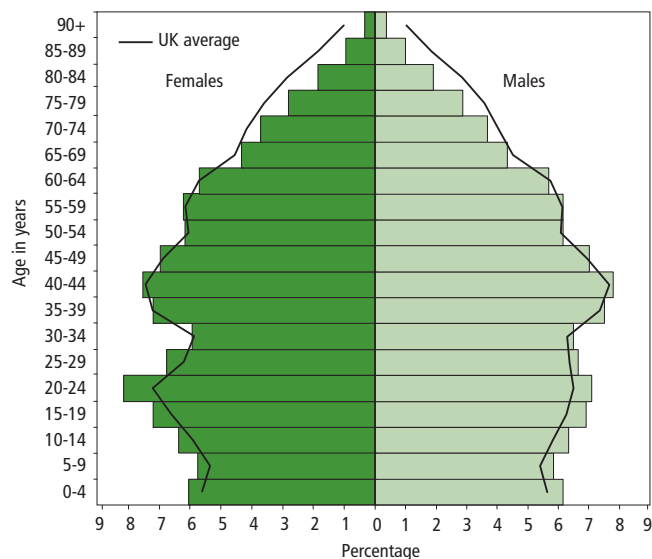
The population of the region increased by 175,400, or 3.5 per cent, between mid-2002 and mid-2007. This was larger than the UK increase of 2.8 per cent, and only the East Midlands and East of England (both 4.2 per cent), South West (4.1 per cent) and Northern Ireland (3.7 per cent) had larger increases. Natural change, being births minus deaths, was 44,100 (25 per cent) of the increase which means most of the population increase was therefore migration from other regions or abroad.

Figure 3.4 shows that net inter-regional migration to the region was small in 2007, with slightly more people leaving for other regions than arriving from other regions. International migration was much larger, with 45 people arriving from abroad per 10,000 residents, the third highest rate after London and the East of England.

The 2006-based population projections estimate a 2026 population of 6.1 million for Yorkshire and The Humber. This is an increase of 960,000 or 19 per cent on 2006, which is more than the equivalent England increase of 16 per cent. The largest three contributions to this increase are 180,000 from Leeds, 130,000 from Bradford and 80,000 from the East Riding of Yorkshire. The only authorities in the region with projected growth rates under 15 per cent are North East Lincolnshire, Wakefield, Hambleton and the four in South Yorkshire.

A higher proportion of Yorkshire and The Humber's population was in the 20 to 24 age band than in the UK as a whole. This applied to both males and females. Otherwise, the mid-2007 population structure for the region was similar to that for the UK (see Figure 3.5). In Yorkshire and The Humber, the number of people of state pension age (979,000) exceeded the number

**Figure 3.5 Mid-year population estimates by 5 year age band and sex, Yorkshire and The Humber, 2007**



Source: Office for National Statistics

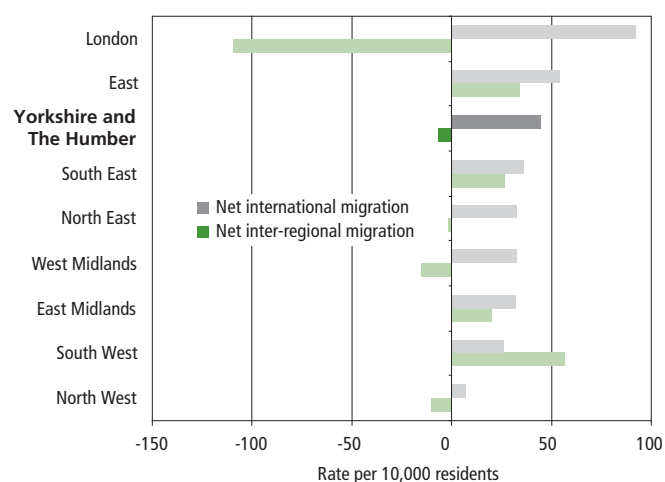
of children under 16 for first time in 2007. This was true for the UK as well. By 2017, the number of people aged 60 or more is projected to exceed the number aged less than 20.

Experimental population estimates by ethnic group suggest that White British people made up 89 per cent of the region's population in mid-2006, more than the England average of 84 per cent (Online table 10.4). Black or Black British people comprised 1 per cent, less than the England average of 3 per cent, and Asian or Asian British people comprised 5 per cent, the same as the England average. The three authorities with the largest proportions of Asian people were Bradford (21 per cent), Kirklees (12 per cent) and Calderdale (7 per cent).

Of the region's residents in 2007, 93 per cent were born in the UK; the North East and South West are the only regions where this proportion is larger. The region had 75,000 residents who were born in Pakistan, one of the largest regional concentrations of this group (along with the West Midlands and London) although this was still only 1 per cent of all residents.

There were 64,200 live births in Yorkshire and The Humber in 2007. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR), which is the average number of children a group of women would have if they experienced the current patterns of fertility throughout their childbearing life, was 1.89 in 2007, sixth highest of the English regions. (Online tables 10.5 and 10.9) At 1.59 and 1.46 respectively, the TFRs for Leeds and York are remarkably lower than all other authorities in the region. The highest TFRs in the region are 2.13 for both Doncaster and Kirklees, and 2.34 in Bradford. (Online table 1.2) Bradford's high rate could be because it had the highest estimated proportion of people of Pakistani ethnicity (16 per cent) of any authority in England in 2006. The 2001 Census showed that UK resident mothers born

**Figure 3.4 Net migration per 10,000 residents by region, 2007**



Source: Office for National Statistics

in Pakistan had a TFR of 4.7, compared with 1.6 for those born in the UK.

## 1 Households and housing

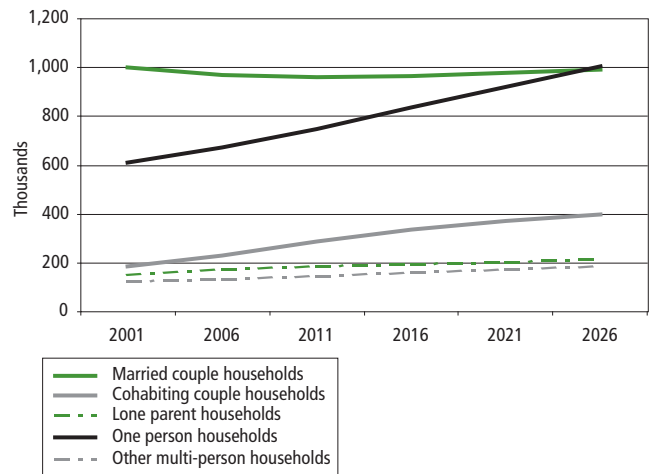
There were an estimated 2.18 million households in Yorkshire and The Humber in 2006, an increase of 110,000 (5.4 per cent) on the 2001 estimate. The number is projected to increase another 610,000 or 28 per cent between 2006 and 2026, more than the England increase of 24 per cent but slightly less than the increases in the East Midlands (31 per cent), East and South West (both 29 per cent).

The average household size in the region is projected to decrease from 2.3 to 2.1 people by 2026, in line with the average change in England. Married couples accounted for 48 per cent of households in Yorkshire and The Humber in 2001 but by 2006 this was projected to decrease to 44 per cent and by 2026 to 36 per cent, maintaining a similar proportion to the England average throughout. One person households are the opposite, increasing from 29 per cent in 2001 to 36 per cent in 2026 (see Figure 3.6).

There were 2.24 million dwellings in Yorkshire and The Humber in 2007, which was 3.3 per cent more than in 2002. The North East and North West were the only English regions with smaller increases in this period. (Online table 7.1)

There were around 16,000 new build completions in 2006/07, more than in each of the previous 15 years. (Online

**Figure 3.6 Household projections<sup>1</sup> by household type, Yorkshire and The Humber, 2001–2026**

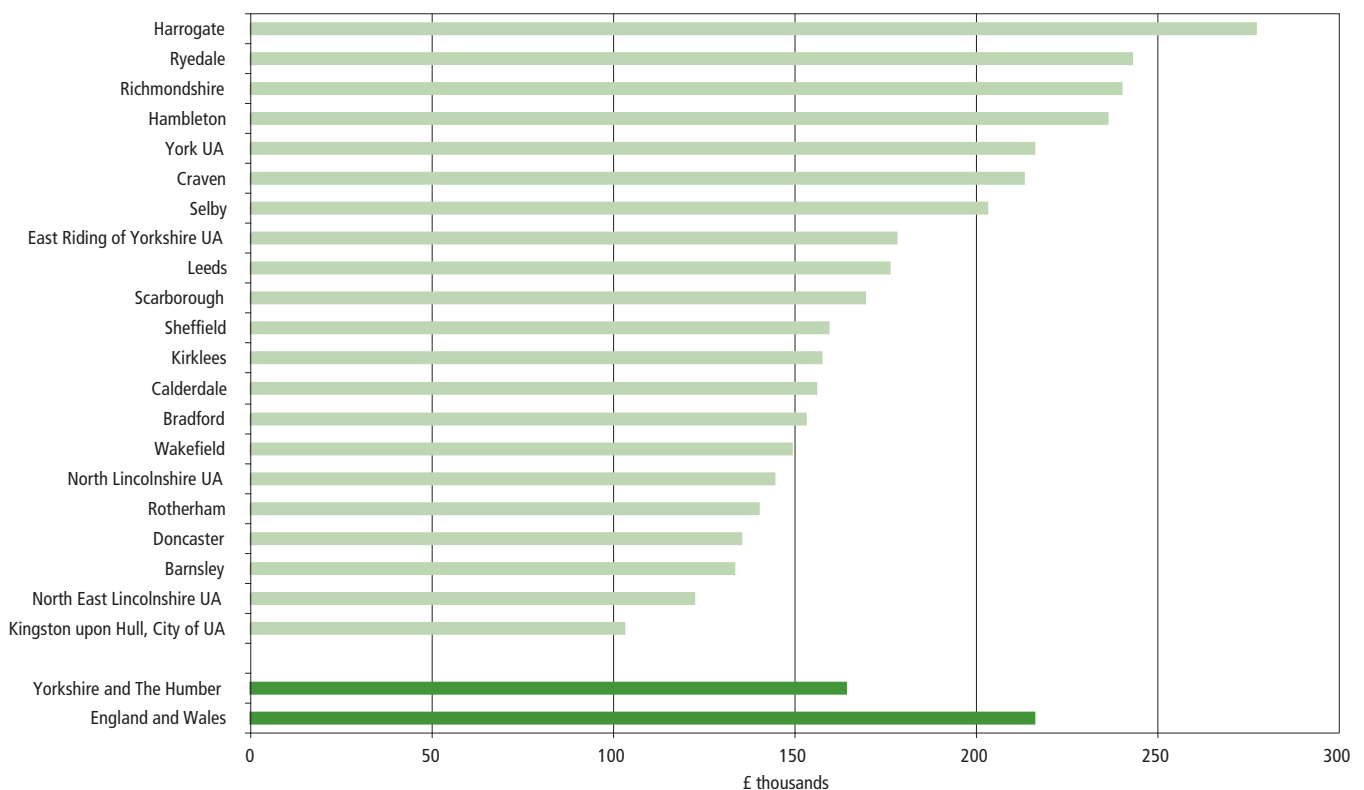


1 Projections are 2006-based.

Source: Communities and Local Government

table 7.2). Almost all (97 per cent) of the new build completions in 2006/07 were for private enterprises. Only 3 per cent were for registered social landlords, the smallest proportion of the English regions, and much less than the highest proportions in London (37 per cent) and the South East (16 per cent). Only 3 per cent were for registered social landlords, the smallest proportion, and much less than the

**Figure 3.7 Average dwelling prices by local authority, Yorkshire and The Humber, fourth quarter 2007**



Source: Land Registry  
Note: Not National Statistics

highest proportions in London (37 per cent) and the South East (16 per cent).

Land Registry dwelling prices in Yorkshire and The Humber in the fourth quarter of 2007 averaged £164,000, much less than the England average of £217,000 but more than the North East (£146,000) and the North West (£163,000). (Online table 7.4)

Kingston upon Hull (£103,000) had the lowest average dwelling price of all the authorities in England, apart from Burnley in the North West region (£101,000). North East Lincolnshire (£122,000) was also in the lowest ten. All the authorities in Yorkshire and The Humber were inside the lowest 100 apart from East Riding, York, Leeds and all the authorities in North Yorkshire other than Scarborough. With £277,000 Harrogate was the only authority in the highest 100. Figure 3.7 illustrates the range of dwelling prices in the region.

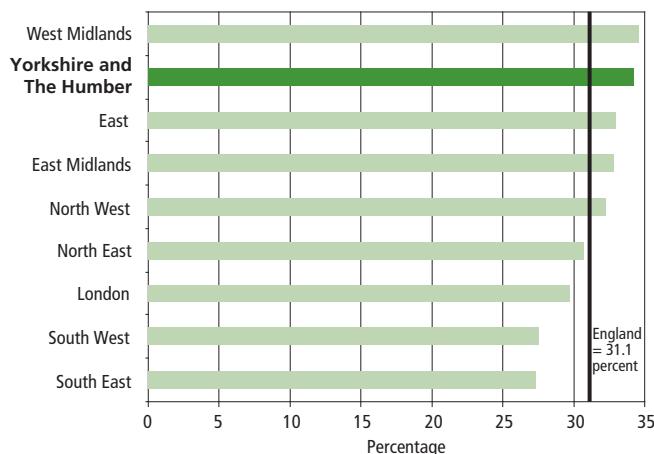
### Education and training

In 2007/08, 62.1 per cent of Key Stage 4 pupils achieved five or more grades A\*–C at GCSE in maintained schools in Yorkshire and The Humber. This was the smallest proportion of all the English Regions but not very much different to the largest proportion, which was 66.4 per cent in the North East. (Online table 4.8)

The proportion of 16 year olds in post-compulsory education and government-supported training in 2006/07 was 80 per cent, the joint smallest (with the East Midlands) proportion of all English regions, and less than the England average of 84 per cent. (Online table 4.10)

In 2007 the proportion of residents with either no qualifications, or qualifications below level 2, was 34 per cent for those aged 19 to state pension age. Figure 3.8 shows that this was one of the two highest English regions, similar to the

**Figure 3.8 Resident population aged 19–59/64 with qualifications below level 2<sup>1</sup>, by region, 2007**



<sup>1</sup> No qualification or qualification below level 2. (See glossary).

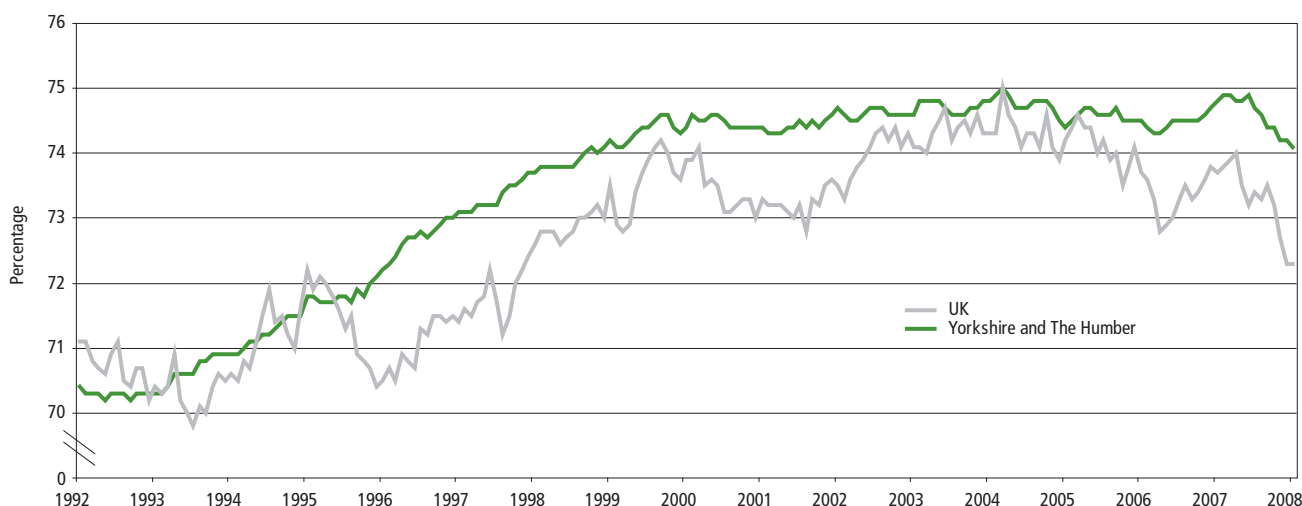
Source: Annual Population Survey, Office for National Statistics

West Midlands (35 per cent). The smallest proportion was 27 per cent in the South East. (See Glossary for definitions of qualification levels.)

The proportion of residents with higher level qualifications (level 4 and above) in 2007 was 25 per cent, for those aged 19 to state pension age, one of the two lowest of the English regions. The largest proportion was 39 per cent for London residents.

For those economically active and aged 25 to 49, the proportion qualified to Level 4 or above in Yorkshire and The Humber in 2007 was seven percentage points below the UK average of 37 per cent. In contrast, for the economically active aged 16 to 24 and also for those aged 50 to retirement age, the proportions were close to the UK average.

**Figure 3.9 Working age employment rate, October to December, Yorkshire and The Humber, 1992 to 2008**



<sup>1</sup> Seasonally adjusted three monthly data on a rolling monthly basis from October to December 1992 to October to December 2008.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

## Labour market

In Yorkshire and The Humber, 72.3 per cent of working age people were employed in the final quarter of 2008, the fifth highest rate among English regions. The UK average was 74.1 per cent in this quarter, and Figure 3.9 shows the national average has been higher than the Yorkshire and The Humber figure for over ten years.

Working age employment rates ranged from 65 per cent in Kingston upon Hull to 84 per cent in Harrogate for the year ending June 2008. Ryedale, Leeds and Wakefield matched the region's average of 73 per cent. (Online table 9.18)

The unemployment rate for residents aged 16 and over in Yorkshire and The Humber was 6.6 per cent in the final quarter of 2008, higher than the UK rate of 6.3 per cent (Online table 9.10). Modelled unemployment rates in the region for the year ending June 2008, ranged from 2.8 per cent in Harrogate to 8.8 per cent in Kingston upon Hull. (Online table 9.18)

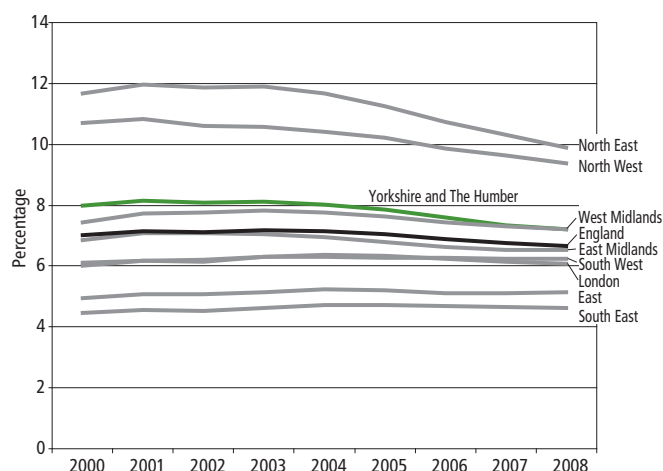
The claimant count rate for residents aged 18 and over as a percentage of the estimated workforce in the region (seasonally adjusted) in January 2008 was 2.8 per cent, 0.3 percentage points higher than the UK average. However, by January 2009, it was 4.6 per cent, 0.8 percentage points higher than the UK average.

In the second quarter of 2008, 21.7 per cent of working age residents were economically inactive, more than the UK average of 20.9 per cent. (Online table 9.15) The three main reasons for being economically inactive in the second quarter of 2008 were looking after their family or home at 28 per cent, long-term sick at 26 per cent, and students at 24 per cent. (Online table 9.16)

Back in the second quarter of 1992, the reasons given for inactivity were different; 40 per cent were looking after family or home, and only 19 per cent were students, while 18 per cent were long-term sick. The long-term sick proportion increased during the 1990s, peaking at 30 per cent in the second quarters of 1996 and 2001 before slowly decreasing. Figure 3.10 shows that incapacity claims have come down in many regions between 2000 and 2008, particularly in the north, although all regions remained in almost the same order. The proportion of incapacity benefit claimants among working age residents of Yorkshire and The Humber amounted to 7.2 per cent in February 2008, slightly more than the England average of 6.7 per cent, but much less than the North East and North West which both exceeded 9 per cent.

Median weekly earnings, including overtime, of full-time employees resident in Yorkshire and The Humber in April 2008 was £444, with £485 for men and £373 for women. (Online table 9.19) These are lower than for all other English regions apart from the North East. This is also true of full-time hourly earnings excluding overtime for the region's residents, at £11.49 for men and £9.82 for women.

**Figure 3.10** Proportion of working age residents claiming incapacity benefit, by region, February 2000 to 2008



Source: Department for Work and Pensions

## Economy and industry

Yorkshire and The Humber's economy generated £87.4 billion of GVA in 2007, 7.2 per cent of the UK total. GVA per head was £16,900 per resident, or 85 per cent of the UK average, in 2007. This was the lowest apart from the North East, Wales and Northern Ireland. (Online Table 3.1)

### Box 1 Measuring Regional Economic Performance

When measuring the economic performance of regions or sub-regions, the following should be considered:

**Gross Value Added (GVA)** is a good measure of the economic output of a region.

**GVA per head**, which divides output of those *working* in a region by *everybody living in the region*, should not be used as an indicator of either regional productivity or income of residents.

**GVA per hour worked** and **GVA per filled job** are the preferred measures of productivity of an area.

**Gross Disposable Household Income (GDHI) per head** is a good indicator of the welfare of residents living in a region.

**Productivity, Income and Labour Market indicators** should be used together to provide a more complete picture of regional and sub-regional economic performance.

For further information, see the National Statistician's article 'Measuring regional economic performance' which can be found at [www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/article.asp?ID=2103](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/article.asp?ID=2103)

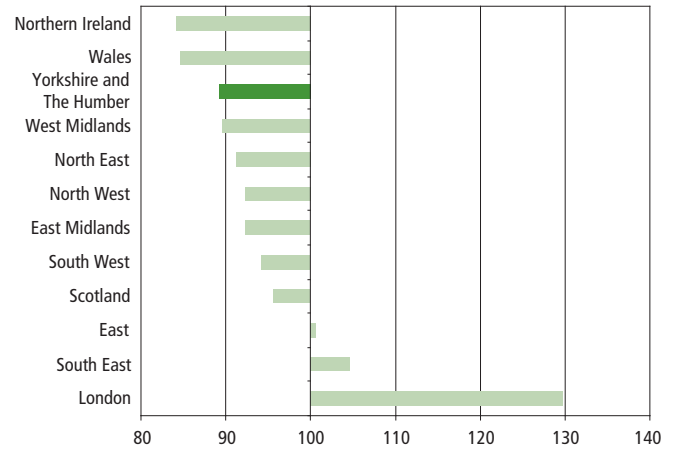
In all four sub-regions, GVA per head was below the UK average in 2006, and lowest of all at 77 per cent of the UK average in South Yorkshire, despite this being the only sub-region with an increase relative to the UK average in the previous five years. (Online table 3.5)

GVA per hour worked is the ONS's preferred measure of productivity and takes into account factors such as commuting patterns and variations in hours worked. Figure 3.11 shows that GVA per hour in Yorkshire and The Humber was 89 per cent of the UK average in 2007, the lowest of all English regions, although it is higher than in Wales (85 per cent) and Northern Ireland (84 per cent). GVA per filled job was 88 per cent of the UK average in 2007, also the lowest of the English regions but higher than in Wales and Northern Ireland. (Online table 3.3)

In 2006, 17 per cent of the region's GVA was from manufacturing, more than the UK average of 13 per cent. Only 19 per cent of GVA was from real estate, renting and business activities, less than the UK average of 24 per cent.

Short-Term Employment Surveys show the June 2008 employment pattern in Yorkshire and The Humber was similar to that for GVA with a higher proportion of employee jobs in manufacturing (14 per cent) than the UK average (11 per cent). Only in the East Midlands and the West Midlands did manufacturing comprise a higher proportion of employee jobs. In contrast, real estate, renting and business activities

**Figure 3.11 Labour productivity: gross value added per hour worked, by region, 2007 (UK = 100)**

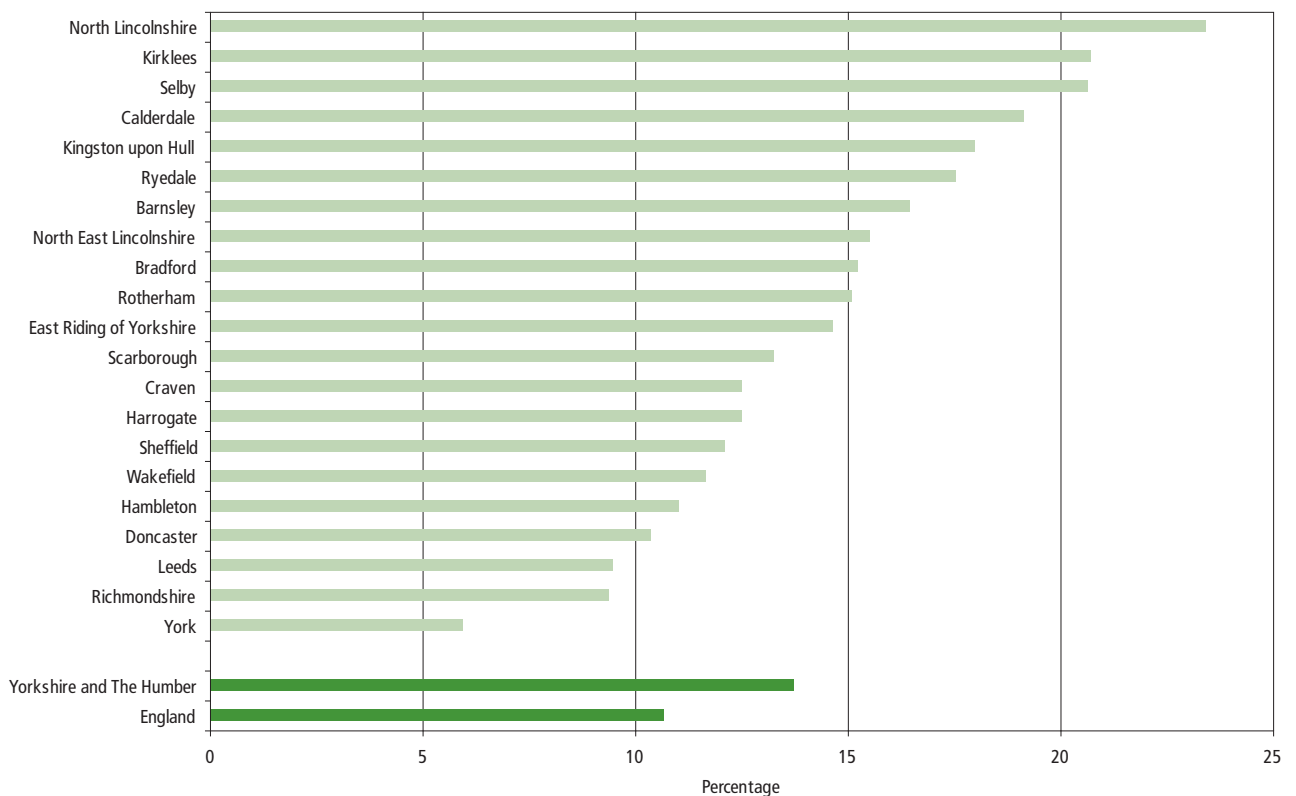


Source: Office for National Statistics

comprised a lower proportion of employee jobs (14 per cent) than in the UK (17 per cent) in June 2008. Only in the North East, Wales and Northern Ireland did this industry group comprise a lower proportion of employee jobs.

Smaller geographies can be compared using the Annual Business Inquiry 2007. East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire

**Figure 3.12 Percentage<sup>1</sup> of employees employed in manufacturing industries, by local authority, Yorkshire and The Humber, 2007**



1 As a percentage of all employees.

Source: Annual Business Inquiry, Office for National Statistics



had unusually high manufacturing employment (18 per cent) and unusually low employment in real estate, renting and business activities (11 per cent). Manufacturing employment exceeded 20 per cent in three authorities (Kirklees, North Lincolnshire and Selby). Manufacture of food and beverages was 2 per cent of the region's employment as a whole, yet in North East Lincolnshire, Ryedale and Selby it was 7 per cent or more. (See Figure 3.12)

Employment in financial intermediation, excluding insurance and pension funding, was 2 per cent in the region, the same as for England. However for the authorities of Calderdale and Craven, which contain the towns of Halifax and Skipton, it was 9 and 10 per cent respectively. Leeds, with 19 per cent, was the only local authority where real estate, renting and business activities accounted for a higher proportion of employment than the England average of 18 per cent.

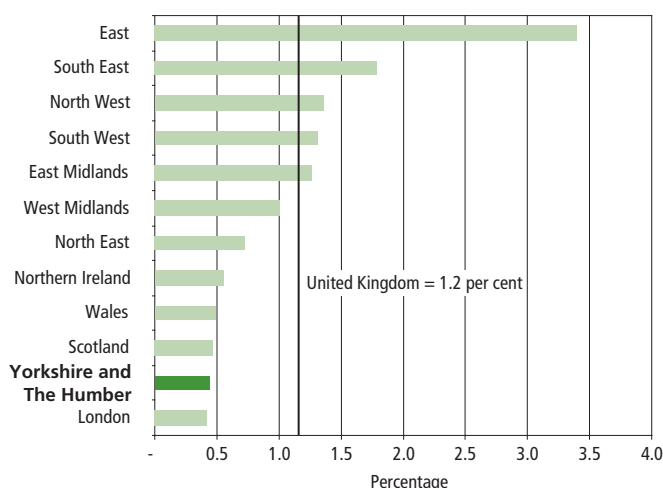
Businesses in Yorkshire and The Humber imported the fourth lowest value of goods (£16 billion) of the English regions in 2007, after the North East, South West and East Midlands, and they exported the third lowest value (£13 billion) after the North East and South West. (Online table 3.17)

Business enterprises in Yorkshire and The Humber spent £417 million on research and development (R&D) in 2007. Figure 3.13 shows that as a percentage of GVA, enterprises in Yorkshire and The Humber and London spent the least on R&D in 2007. (Online table 3.19)

## Disadvantage

Figure 3.14 shows that, according to the 2007 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD2007), Yorkshire and The Humber had twice

**Figure 3.13 Business enterprise research and development expenditure as a proportion of gross value added, by region, 2007**



Source: Office for National Statistics

as many Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOA) in the most deprived quintile (20 per cent) in England as in the least deprived. However the North East and the North West had higher proportions than Yorkshire and The Humber in the most deprived quintile.

### Box 2 Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) provides a summary measure of relative deprivation at Lower-layer Super Output Area (LSOA) level in England. The IMD aims to provide a nationally consistent measure of how deprived an area is by identifying the degree to which people are disadvantaged by factors such as low income, unemployment, lack of education, poor health, and crime. Particular points to note:

- not all deprived people live in deprived areas and conversely, not everyone living in a deprived area is deprived; the indicators identify areas with characteristics associated with deprivation – not deprived people
- the indices should not be used as a measure of affluence. A lack of income deprivation does not necessarily equate to affluence

The indices provide a relative measure of deprivation and therefore cannot be used to determine *how much* more deprived one LSOA is than another.

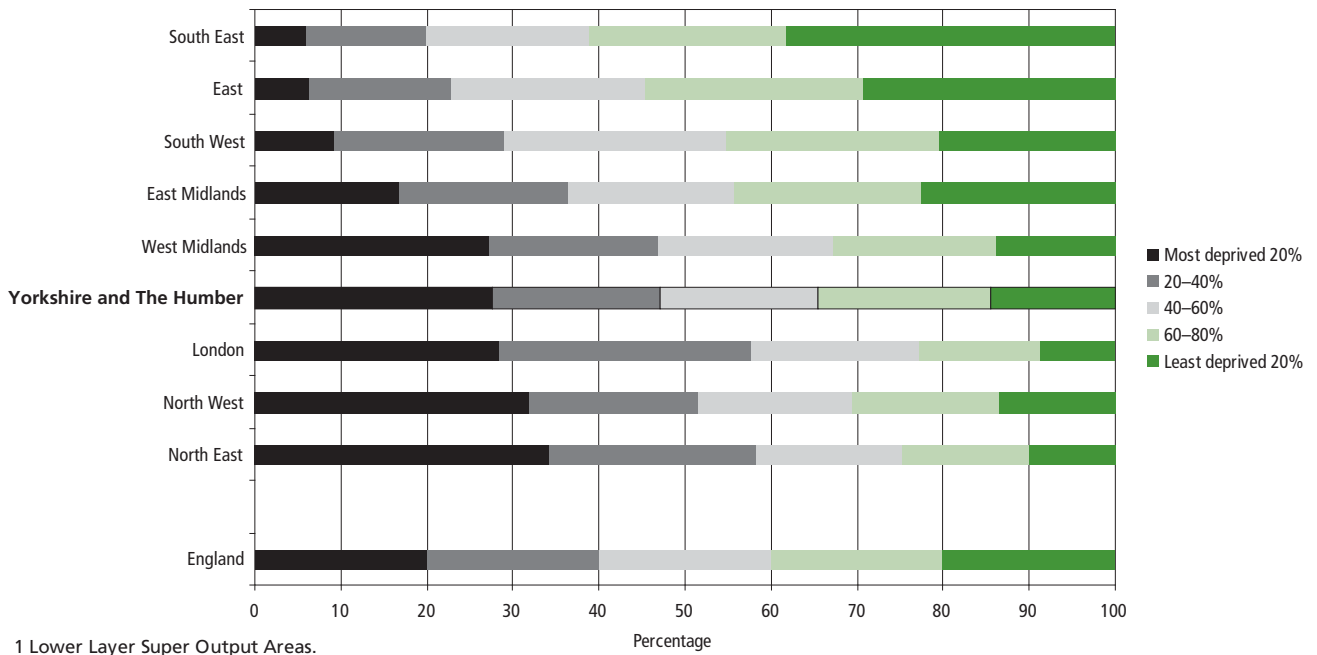
This article uses the rankings of all LSOAs in England, which have been divided into five equal sized groups, or quintiles. In England 20 per cent of LSOAs are in the most deprived quintile and 20 per cent in the least deprived quintile and so on. If an area (region or local authority) had the average distribution of deprivation they would have 20 per cent of LSOAs in each quintile.

For more information on the IMD see article on page 93 and the Communities and Local Government website: [www.communities.gov.uk/indices](http://www.communities.gov.uk/indices)

Figure 3.15 then shows the same distribution but within all the authorities of the region. Kingston upon Hull had over half of its LSOAs in the most deprived quintile, and was the only authority with no LSOAs in the least deprived quintile. This may be caused by the outer boundary of Kingston upon Hull lying relatively close to the city centre compared with other cities in the region. It has by far the highest population density in the region and is the only district in the region where 100 per cent of output areas (OA) are urban, which may contribute to its low employment rate.

Other authorities with a high proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived quintile are Bradford and North East Lincolnshire, followed by the four authorities of South Yorkshire. In contrast the North Yorkshire authorities, with the exception of

**Figure 3.14 Distribution of LSOA<sup>1</sup> rankings on the 2007 Index of Multiple Deprivation, by region**



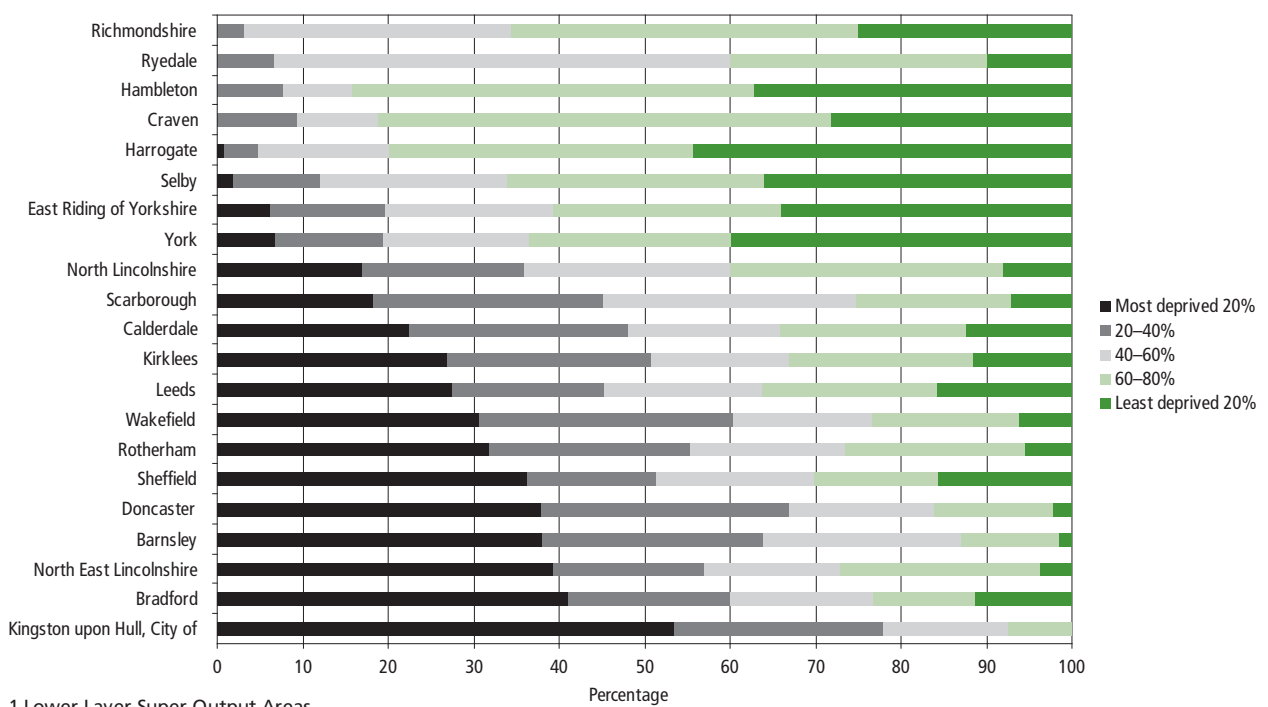
Scarborough, all had low proportions of LSOAs in the most deprived quintile.

In 2008, 16 per cent of children in the region lived in workless households, dependent on benefits. Over the years 2004 to 2008, this proportion remained close to the England average and less than in the North East, North West and London. (Online table 8.6)

**Health**

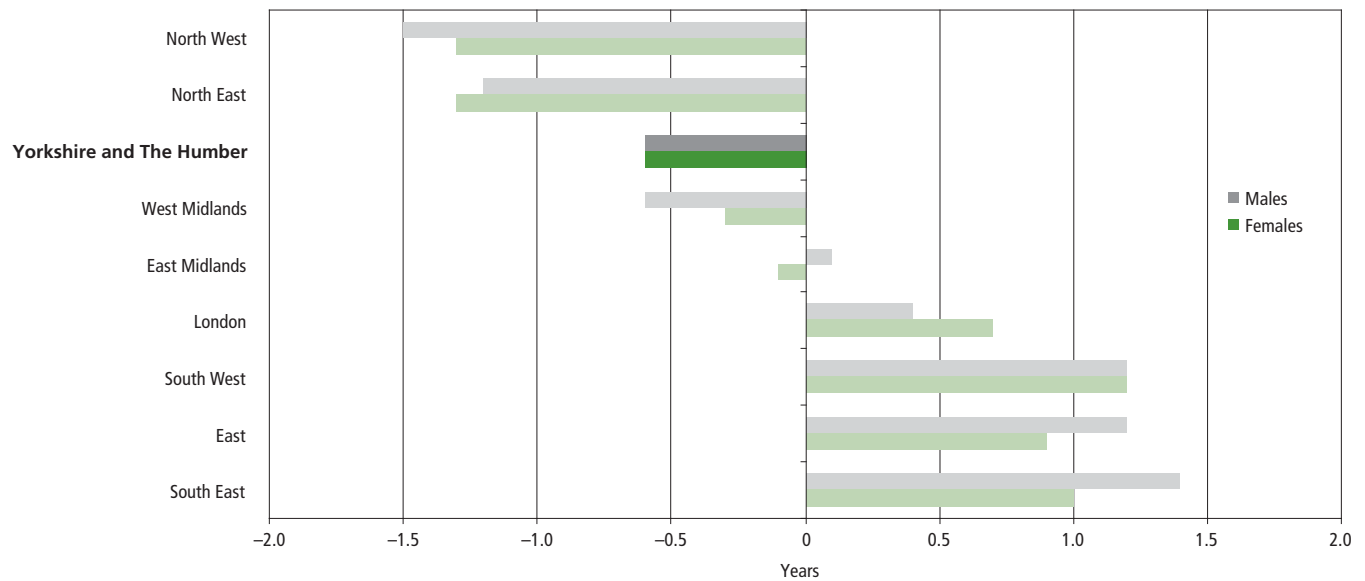
Female life expectancy was 81.1 years for 2005 to 2007, the third lowest of the English regions. (See Figure 3.16) This is between the England average of 81.7 years and the lowest figure of 80.4 years in both the North East and North West. For males life expectancy was 76.9 years in Yorkshire and the Humber, joint third lowest along with the West Midlands, and

**Figure 3.15 Distribution of LSOA<sup>1</sup> rankings on the 2007 Index of Multiple Deprivation, for local authorities in Yorkshire and The Humber**



**Figure 3.16 Difference in life expectancy at birth between the regions and the England average, 2005 to 2007**

1



Source: Office for National Statistics

again between the England average of 77.5 and the North East and North West (76.3 and 76.0 respectively). (See Figure 3.16) It should be noted that these figures are calculated using region of death not at birth.

Kingston upon Hull was the only local authority in the region to appear in the ten authorities with the lowest life expectancy in England for both males and females. The highest female life expectancy in authorities in the region was 83.4 in Hambleton. For males it was 79.7 in Craven. Both were just outside the 50 authorities with the highest rates in England.

Age standardised mortality rates for the region show 866 deaths per 100,000 residents in 2007, compared with 809

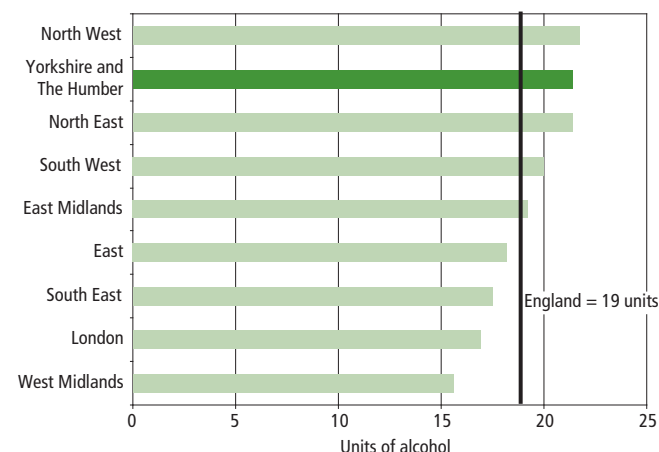
for England. This mortality rate is the third highest of the English regions, after the North East and the North West, and this also applies to the rates for circulatory disease, respiratory disease, and cancer. (Online table 6.4)

At 21 units per week, male alcohol consumption was joint second highest after the North West in 2006. (See Figure 3.17) The female rate in the region, at 11 units per week, was the highest of all English regions. (Online table 6.15) Almost a quarter of adults smoked cigarettes in 2006. For women (24 per cent) the region was joint third highest in England after the North East and North West. For men (24 per cent) the region came joint fourth highest after the North East, North West and West Midlands. (Online table 6.14)

There were 4,700 conceptions in 2006 to females aged under 18. The under-18 conception rate was 47 per 1,000 women aged 15 to 17, the second highest rate after the North East (49), and well above the England average of 41. The proportion of under-18 conceptions that led to a legal abortion was 44 per cent, the third lowest after the North East (41 per cent) and East Midlands (43 per cent), and lower than the England average (49 per cent). (Online table 10.12)

Yorkshire and The Humber had an infant mortality (deaths under one year) rate of 5.6 per 1000 in 2007 (Online table 6.3), second highest after the West Midlands (5.9 per 1,000). The region's proportion of live births weighing under 2.5 kg (7.8 per cent) was also the second highest after the West Midlands (8.5 per cent) (Online table 6.2).

**Figure 3.17 Alcohol consumption among men aged 16 or over, by region, 2006**



Source: General Household Survey, Office for National Statistics

## Transport

The average distance travelled per person per year in Yorkshire and The Humber by all modes of transport during 2005 to 2006 was 7,190 miles, close to the Great Britain average of 7,170 miles. Average mileage in cars and other private road vehicles was 6,090 miles per person per year, or 85 per cent of travel by all modes, with the rest mainly rail (390 miles), bus (290 miles) or walking (200 miles). (Online table 11.4)

The usual method of travelling to work for 73 per cent of residents in the fourth quarter of 2007 was a car, van or minibus. (See Figure 3.18) This is slightly above the England average (69 per cent), although still joint third lowest among the regions (with the North East), after London (36 per cent), and the South East (72 per cent) (see Figure 3.18). Conversely, Yorkshire and The Humber's residents are slightly more likely than average to get to work by bus or coach (8 per cent), below London (15 per cent), and about the same as regions from the Midlands northwards. (Online table 11.7)

The proportion of five to 16 year olds resident in the region who went to school in a car in 2005 and 2006 was 25 per cent, the smallest of all the English regions. The proportion walking to school was 55 per cent, well above the England average of 46 per cent. (Online table 11.8) The average journey length to school was 1.4 miles for five to ten year olds, close to the England average (1.5 miles). For 11 to 16 year olds it was 2.8 miles, less than the England average of 3.1 miles, and shorter than all regions apart from the North West (2.7 miles).

## Environment

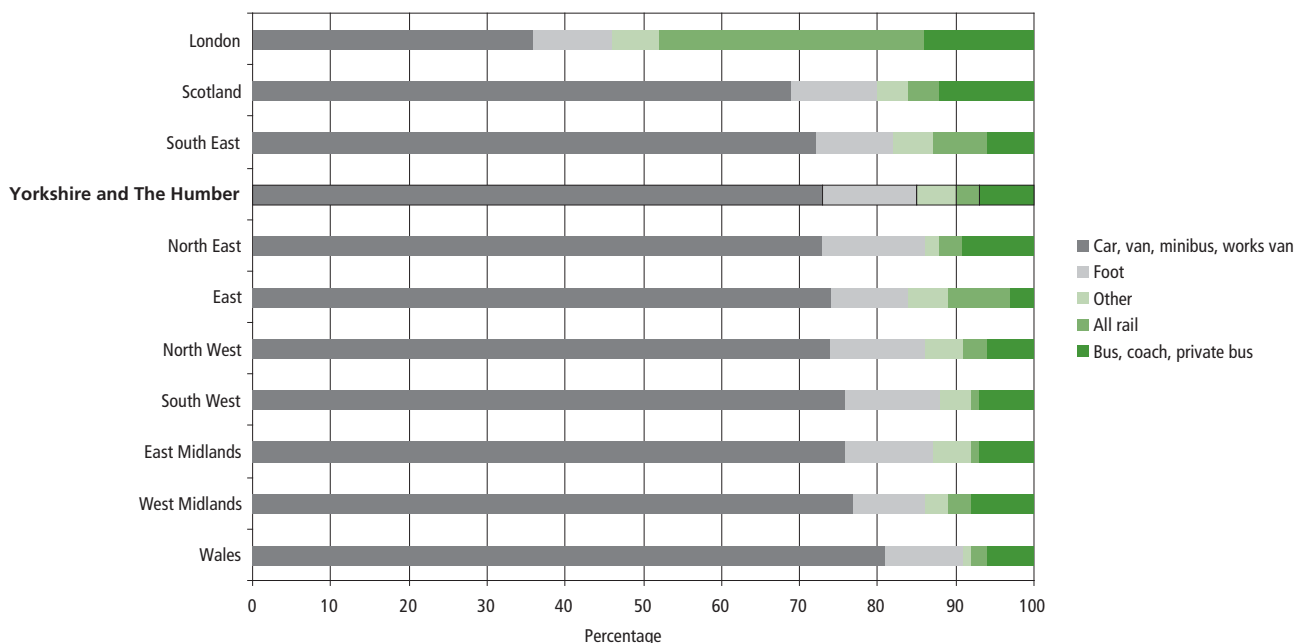
National park land amounts to 3,150 square km of Yorkshire and The Humber. Twenty per cent of the region's land is in a National park, compared with a UK figure of 8 per cent. (Online table 5.8) In contrast only 6 per cent of the region's land is in an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), compared with 13 per cent for the UK.

Of properties in Yorkshire and The Humber, 12 per cent have at least some risk of flooding, second highest of the English regions after London. However, only 1.8 per cent carry a significant risk, slightly below the average for England. Authorities in the region with the highest proportions of properties with at least some risk are Kingston upon Hull (97 per cent), North East Lincolnshire (53 per cent) and East Riding of Yorkshire (28 per cent).

In several places in East Riding of Yorkshire, coastal erosion has moved the coastline over 100m inland in the last 50 years.

Carbon dioxide emissions on an end user basis were 10.4 tonnes per resident in 2006, more than any English region other than the North East (12.7). Most of the difference between Yorkshire and The Humber's figure and the UK average of 8.8 tonnes reflects the use of process gases by the industry and commercial sector. Over 10 per cent of emissions were from this sector in Yorkshire and The Humber, the North East and Wales, but no more than 0.3 per cent in other English regions and other countries of the UK. (See also Map 9.9 on page 152)

**Figure 3.18 Usual method of travel to work by region of residence, fourth quarter 2007**



Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

An average of 318 kg of waste per household was recycled in 2006/07, amounting to 27 per cent of all waste, less than the England averages of 371 kg and 31 per cent, but considerably more than the region's 2003/04 proportion of 15 per cent. The amount of glass recycled in 2006/07 was 33 kg per household, less than in all regions except London at 22 kg per household (Online table 5.12)

## Crime and justice

British Crime Survey data (see Figure 3.19) show that the Yorkshire and The Humber household crime rate of 3,200 per 10,000 households in 2007/08 was the highest apart from the North East (3,300). The personal crime rate of 900 per 10,000 adults was the highest apart from London (1,100). (Online tables 2.1 and 2.2).

Recorded crime figures (Online table 2.3) gave a similar picture with 521,000 offences in 2007/08, or 10,100 per 100,000 population, which was the highest apart from London (11,600), and more than the England average of 9,100. With 1,700 recorded burglaries per 100,000 households in 2007/08, the region had the highest rate apart from London (1,900) and more than the England average (1,300). Meanwhile, violence against the person had a rate of 1,800 recorded offences per

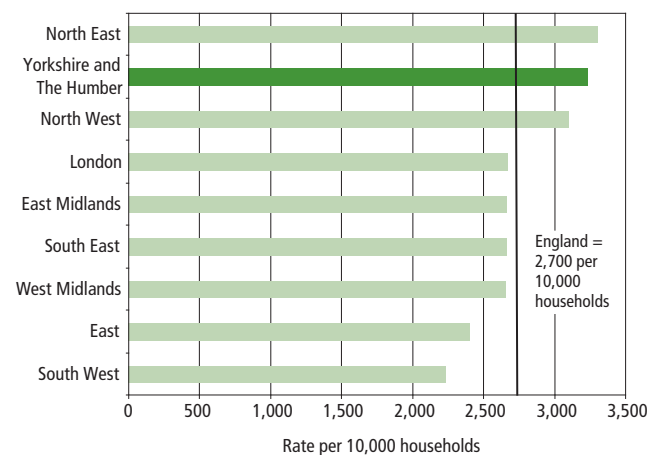
100,000 residents. Although this was the same as the England average, only London (2,300 per 100,000) had more. (Online table 2.3)

No police force area in England had a lower recorded crime rate than North Yorkshire's 6,400 per 100,000 population in 2007/08. In contrast, South Yorkshire (11,300), Humberside (10,700) and West Yorkshire (10,600) all had higher rates than the England average. The criminal damage rate for South Yorkshire was 2,700 per 100,000 population, the highest in any England and Wales police force area apart from Cleveland. (Online table 2.4)

Detection rates (the ratios of offences cleared up to offences recorded) in 2007/08 ranged from 93 per cent for drugs offences to 14 per cent for criminal damage. All but one of the detection rates were within four percentage points of the England average. The exception was robbery, which was 28 per cent, compared with 20 per cent in England. (Online table 2.5)

120,000 people aged 18 or over were found guilty of offences and sentenced in 2007, which is 29 per 1,000 adult residents, slightly below the England average (31 per 1,000). This was true for both men and women (48 per 1,000 and 12 per 1,000 respectively). Of those found guilty in Yorkshire and The Humber in 2007, 62 per cent of men and 77 per cent of women were fined, both below the England averages of 68 and 79 per cent respectively. (Online table 2.10)

**Figure 3.19 Crimes committed against households, by region, 2007/08**



Source: British Crime Survey, Home Office

Immediate custodial sentences in 2007 comprised 9 per cent of outcomes for men and 3 per cent for women (matching the England averages), making a total of 9,400 immediate custodial sentences. Of those immediate custodial sentences, 68 per cent for men and 74 per cent for women were for a year or less, both less than for England at 71 and 81 per cent respectively. (Online tables 2.9 and 2.10)

Courts issued 442 Anti-Social Behaviour Orders in 2006, or 86 per million residents, more than the England average of 50 per million residents and more than in all other regions of England. (Online table 2.6)

The March 2008 police service strength of 12,800 officers on ordinary duty corresponds to one officer to 400 people in the region, fewer than the England average of one per 380. Its rate of 93 special constables per 1,000 police officers is below the England average of 102 but far from the extremes of 61 in the North East and 164 in the East. (Online table 2.13)