

# Progress in the Hull and Humber Ports City Region

*Statistical Update – March 2010*



yorkshirefutures

# Introduction

Welcome to Progress in the Hull and Humber Ports City Region 2010, produced by Humber Economic Partnership (HEP) on behalf of and with support by Yorkshire Futures. This document provides a statistical update on the performance of the city region and is a light touch review to support work on the Functional Sub-Regional and statutory Local Economic Assessments.

It updates the Headline and High Level indicators outlined in the Integrated Regional Framework. There are three Headline Indicators and 35 high-level indicators, against which progress is measured. Data for some of these are unavailable at below regional geographies, so to add value, proxy indicators have been included where possible or appropriate. The cut off point for data collection was January 2010.

The IRF indicators were first reported by HEP in the three-year major review *Progress in the Hull and Humber Ports City Region 2009*, which can be accessed via this link: <http://www.humberep.co.uk/pageDocuments.php?section=64&search=2009&searchon=year>

In keeping with former reports, the chapters are ordered as follows

1. Population and Settlements
2. Economy
3. Quality of Life
4. High Quality Environments
5. Infrastructure
6. Education and Skills
7. Governance and Civic Participation

Building on the work undertaken in this, and to complement the forthcoming Functional Sub-Regional and Local Economic Assessments, two new geographies have been reported where possible: the South Bank, covering the areas of North East Lincolnshire and North Lincolnshire, and the North Bank, covering the East Riding of Yorkshire and Kingston upon Hull.

Progress in the Hull and Humber Ports City Region 2010 is one of a set of sub-regional reports – there are others for York and North Yorkshire sub region, Sheffield City Region and Leeds City Region, which all complement the regional volume, Progress in the Region.

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## Key City Regional Benchmarks

	The Humber	Yorkshire and Humber	National
Area (sq. km.), 2005	3,639	23.4 % of Y&H	2.8% of Eng
Agricultural land (sq. km.), 2005	2,841	28.5% of Y&H	3.1% of Eng
Population, 2008	912,200	17.5% of Y&H	1.8% of Eng
Ethnic minorities, 2001	1.8%	6.5%	9.1% (Eng)
Gross Value Added (GVA), 2007	£14,002m	16% of Y&H	1.3% of Eng
GVA Per head, 2007	£15,426	£16,670	£20,458 (Eng)
Enterprises, 2008	32,473	17.8% of Y&H	1.5% of Eng
Enterprises per 10,000 population, 2007	321	320	389 (Eng)
One-year business survival rate, (year of reg 2007)	90.3%	94.5%	95.5% (Eng)
Three-year business survival rate, (year of reg 2005)	62.4%	62.5%	64.6% (Eng)
Commercial and industrial floor space, Apr-08	21.8m m <sup>2</sup>	22.0%	2.5% of Eng
Rateable value of total bulk class floor space, Apr-08	35 £/m <sup>2</sup>	45 £/m <sup>2</sup>	66 £/m <sup>2</sup> (Eng)
Annual port traffic, 2008	91.2m tonnes	99.9% of Y&H	16.6% of UK
International port passengers, 2007	1,073,000	99.9% of Y&H	4.5% of UK
Airport passengers, 2008	424,381	10.0% of Y&H	0.2% of UK
Employee jobs, 2008	361,694	16.2% of Y&H	1.6% of Eng
Ratio of employed to non-employed, 2008	100:120	100:114	100:109 (Eng)
Part-time employee jobs, 2008	33.8%	32.9%	31.0% (Eng)
Employed who are self-employed, Jul 2008 – Jun 2009	10.5%	11.4%	12.6% (Eng)
Employee jobs in Manufacturing, 2008	17.0%	13.0%	10.1% (Eng)
Employee jobs in banking, finance and insurance, 2008	13.0%	18.4%	22.7% (Eng)
Population aged 16-74, 2001	623,403	17.4% of Y&H	1.8% of Eng
Economically Active (Aged 16-74), Jul 2008 – Jun 2009	433,000	17.2% of Y&H	1.7% of Eng
Economic activity rate - 16 +, Jul 2008 – Jun 2009	77.9%	78.1%	79.0% (Eng)
Employment rate (working age), Jul 2008 – Jun 2009	71.6%	72.0%	73.4% (Eng)
ILO 16+ unemployment, Jul 2007 - Jun 2008	7.8%	7.6%	6.9% (Eng)
Change in unemployment over three years, Dec 06 + Dec 09	+74.0%	+68.5%	+80.8% (Eng)
Long-term unemployed (12 months +) as % of total, Dec 08	14.9%	13.5%	13.7% (Eng)
Average gross weekly earnings, 2009	£463.9	£452.4	£496.0 (Eng)
Average hours worked weekly, 2009	37.6	37.5	37.5 (Eng)
Income Support and Pension Credit claimants, May 09	99,020	18.3% of Y&H	2.0% of Eng
Dwellings, March 2007	403,599	17.9% of Y&H	1.8% of Eng
Dwellings in Council Tax Band A, 2007	48.0%	44.6%	25.2% (Eng)
Average price of residential property, 2008 (Hum) / Nov 2009	£100,706	£125,301	£161,554 (E&W)
Workforce qualified to at least NVQ Level 3, 2008	41.0%	44.2%	46.5% (Eng)
Workforce qualified to at least NVQ Level 4, 2008	20.8%	25.0%	28.7% (Eng)
Employed and self-employed in job-related training, Jul 08 – Jun 09	13.0%	13.5%	13.8% (Eng)
Five or more Grades A*-C at GCSE, 2009	68.0%	68.3%	69.2% (Eng)
Life expectancy at birth for males, 2006-2008	76.7	77.1	77.8 (Eng)
Life expectancy at birth for females, 2006-2008	80.8	81.3	82.0 (Eng)
Recorded crime per 1,000 population, 2008/09	99	94	86 (E&W)
% sites of special scientific interest in favourable condition, 2009	91.6%	30.57%	43.5% (Eng)



## Summary

The Hull and Humber Ports City Region made positive progress on its baseline year in 14 of the 19 comparable indicators. The city region outperformed the regional average on 4 of the 19 comparable indicators, and showed mixed progress on 2 indicators. The city region outperformed the nation on 1 indicator, and showed mixed progress on 1 further indicator, from the 18 comparable indicators. Overall, the city region made significant progress on its baseline, but generally remained below both regional and national averages. Generally, the gap between city regional and regional and national averages decreased between the years.

IRF Indicators that are comparable between the city region, region and nation	Progress on the baseline	Performance relative to the region	Performance relative to the nation	Comments
HL 2a - Total <b>Gross Value Added (GVA)</b> - £bn	☺	☹	☹	Significant increases in GVA, but at a lower rate than the region and nation, resulted in the gap widening.
<b>Economy</b>				
4 - <b>Business stock</b> per 10,000 population	☺	☺	☹	Increases at all geographies, higher in the city region than the region, but below the national increase.
5 - Working age ILO <b>employment rate</b>	☺	☹	☹	Higher employment rates at all geographies, but a significant fall over the past year. City region remains below other geographies.
<b>Quality of Life</b>				
9 - <b>Total recorded crime</b> , all types, per 1000 population	☺	☹	☹	Significant improvements from a high baseline. Still below the region and nation averages but closed the gap significantly.
10 - Total recorded <b>violent crime</b> per 1,000 population	☺	☹	☹	Significant improvements from a high baseline. Still below the region and nation averages but closed the gap significantly.
11 - Percentage of adults doing regular <b>sport and active recreation</b>	☹	☹	☹	Falls in sports participation compared to increases in the region and nation. City region remains below average.
<b>Environment</b>				
17 - Percentage of total municipal <b>waste sent to landfill</b>	☺	☺	☹	City region sends less waste to landfill than the regional average. Still below the national average.



18 - Percentage of <b>SSSIs</b> in favourable or recovering condition				Almost all SSSI's meet the standard, above the regional and national averages.
<b>Infrastructure</b>				
22 – <b>Traffic volume</b> - total vehicle traffic (car + taxi), billion km per year				Volumes increases on the baseline, but decreases over the past year. In line with the proportion of the population.
23 – <b>Modal split</b> - percentage of journeys to work not by car/motorbike/taxi				Higher falls on the baseline, compared to the region. Increases nationally.
25 - Number of <b>new homes</b> completed				Fallen dramatically over the past year. Housebuilding is below regional and national proportions.
26 - Percentage of new homes on <b>previously developed land</b>				Significant increase on the baseline, but remained below the region. National comparisons are unavailable.
<b>Education and Skills</b>				
28 – Percentage of 16 yr olds with 5 <b>GCSEs</b> at A*-C inc. English & Maths				Improvements since the baseline but remain below regional and national attainment levels.
29 – <b>Basic skills</b> - Percentage of working age population without qualifications				Improvements since the baseline to overtake the region. Remains well below national levels.
30 - Percentage of working age population with <b>NVQ Level 2+</b>				Improvements since the baseline but remain below regional and national attainment levels.
31 - Percentage of working age population with <b>NVQ Level 3+</b>				Improvements since the baseline but remain below regional and national attainment levels.
32 - Percentage of working age population with <b>NVQ Level 4+</b>				Improvements since the baseline but remain below regional and national attainment levels.
33 - Percentage receiving <b>job related training</b> in the past 13 weeks				Falls at all geographies, on par with the region, but below national levels.
<b>Good Governance and Civic Participation</b>				
35 – <b>Civic participation</b> -% of population involved in 'civic affairs.'				Increase in the uptake of civic participation, but remains below regional and national levels.



# 1. Population and Settlements

The Humber Sub-Region has the same administrative boundary as the Hull and Humber Ports City Region. The area is one of four functional sub-regions in the Yorkshire and Humber region. It covers an area of 3,639 km<sup>2</sup> and comprises four unitary authority areas; East Riding of Yorkshire, Kingston upon Hull, North East Lincolnshire and North Lincolnshire. The tightly drawn administrative boundaries around the city of Kingston upon Hull influences many of its and the East Riding of Yorkshire's indicators. This is mirrored, to a lesser extent, on statistics for North and North East Lincolnshire. By aggregating statistics to cover areas on the North and South Banks of the Humber Estuary, it is possible to gain a broader perspective on functional economic areas.

In 2008, the city region had an estimated population of 912,200, which was 17.5 percent of the region and 1.8 percent of England. There were 593,700 people living on the North Bank of the Humber Estuary and 318,400 people living on the South Bank. The population of the city region, as with other areas, has steadily increased. This trend is expected to continue, with a 10 percent population growth by 2020. Much of this population growth can be attributed to an ageing population and increased migration, particularly in the East Riding of Yorkshire. The city region has a disproportionate ratio of people employed to unemployed, compared to the region and nation. In 2008, for every 10 working people in the city region, there were 12 not working, comprising young and elderly people and unemployed.

**The Hull and Humber Ports City Region**



**Figure 1.1. Key Demographics - 2008** Proxy

	Area Km <sup>2</sup>	Population Total	Population <19	Working age Population	Population >65	Persons per km2
East Riding of Yorkshire	2,469	335,000	74,500	197,400	67,000	136
Kingston upon Hull	72	258,700	62,100	168,500	36,300	3,593
North Bank	2,541	593,700	136,600	365,900	103,300	234
North East Lincolnshire	204	158,200	40,000	95,200	27,400	775
North Lincolnshire	894	160,300	38,400	96,100	28,500	179
South Bank	1,098	318,400	78,400	191,300	55,900	290
The Humber	3,639	912,200	215,000	557,200	159,200	251
Yorkshire and Humber	15,544	5,213,200	1,259,400	3,245,700	839,400	335
National - England	132,324	51,446,200	12,364,400	31,937,600	8,285,300	389

Source: ONS



## 2. Economy

Figure 2.1. <span style="float: right;">Headline No. 2a</span>											
Total Gross Value Added (GVA) - £bn											
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
East Riding of Yorkshire	2 934	2 931	3 027	3 217	3 443	3 673	3 911	3 991	4 203	4 347	:
Kingston upon Hull	3 018	3 077	3 211	3 390	3 593	3 789	3 957	4 046	4 184	4 258	:
North Bank	5 952	6 008	6 238	6 607	7 036	7 462	7 868	8 037	8 387	8 605	:
North East Lincolnshire	3 971	3 928	3 952	4 086	4 290	4 546	4 816	4 966	5 187	5 397	:
North Lincolnshire											
South Bank	3 971	3 928	3 952	4 086	4 290	4 546	4 816	4 966	5 187	5 397	:
The Humber	9 923	9 936	10 191	10 693	11 325	12 007	12 684	13 003	13 574	14 002	:
Yorkshire and Humber	57 625	59 721	61 892	65 080	68 713	72 831	76 535	79 091	82 864	87 393	89 122
National - England	658 200	693 262	722 973	761 950	805 342	855 366	900 353	936 213	985 477	1045 501	1081 418

*Source: ONS*

Gross Value Added (GVA) is considered by the Government to be a good measure of prosperity. Total GVA in the Hull and Humber Ports City Region has continued to grow on the baseline year, with a 41 percent increase between 1998 and 2007. While this increase was substantial, there has been a 52 percent growth regionally and a 59 percent growth nationally over the same period, resulting in the city region falling further behind the regional and national averages. In 2001, at £14 billion, the city region contributed 16 percent of the regional GVA and 1.3 percent of the national GVA, which was slightly less than in previous years. While a slower rate of GVA growth is indicative of underperformance, headline productivity often masks the differences in composition and value added across industries and services at a regional and city regional level.

At the local level, the East Riding of Yorkshire made the most significant progress on the baseline year, with 48 percent GVA growth. Kingston upon Hull had a 45 percent increase in its GVA between 1998 and 2007. Figures for the South Bank of the Humber Estuary show the slowest rate of growth, at 36 percent over the period. However, North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire have significantly higher levels of GVA per head of population than areas on the North Bank of the Humber Estuary. GVA data reflects levels of enterprise and employment, as well as types of industry. Higher levels of GVA per head on the South Bank is most likely to be influenced by capital intensive high value industry like steel manufacture, chemicals and oil refining, which are less labour intensive industries.



<b>Figure. 2.2.</b>										<b>Headline No. 2b</b>
<b>Indicator of sustainable economic well being (ISEW)</b>										
	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>
<b>Yorkshire and Humber</b>	30,900	31,140	34,217	35,561	39,090	43,505	44,822	45,067	45,258	43,263
<b>National - England</b>	446,016	469,186	483,711	509,065	537,356	550,894	558,307	565,496	562,382	578,247

*Source: New Economics Foundation*

The Indicator of Sustainable Economic Well-being (ISEW) is designed to assess some of the social and environmental costs associated with economic growth, which are not captured in monetary terms. It demonstrates that economic growth cannot be explained in isolation. The region had a 40 percent growth in its ISEW between 1998 and 2007, compared to a 30 percent growth nationally. This positive trend is most probably associated with some significant improvements in some of the 20 indicators it uses: air pollution has significantly decreased in the region, levels of income inequality are the lowest of all English regions and the costs of resource depletion are also lower than the national average. Between 2006 and 2007 however, the regional ISEW fell by 4.4 percent. Despite significant improvements, the region remains one of the lowest regions in England. This measure is not available below the regional level.

Gross Value Added (GVA) per hour worked has fallen in the Yorkshire and Humber region since the baseline year by 4.8 points, compared to slight increases in the Index for England. A similar trend has occurred in many northern and midland regions in England. (Insert Local Proxy, GVA per head)

<b>Figure. 2.3.</b>										<b>High Level No. 1</b>
<b>GVA per hour worked on a workplace basis</b>										
	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>
<b>Yorkshire and Humber</b>	94.0	93.0	93.1	93.9	93.2	91.0	89.7	90.0	89.7	89.2
<b>National - England</b>	101.1	100.1	101.4	101.5	101.5	101.7	101.5	101.6	101.7	101.8

*Source: Employment Earnings & Innovation Division, Office for National Statistics*



Figure. 2.4.										Proxy
Gross Value Added (GVA) per head at current basic prices- £ per head										
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
East Riding of Yorkshire	9 625	9 544	9 788	10 297	10 854	11 424	11 992	12 045	12 520	13 055
Kingston upon Hull	11 566	11 969	12 655	13 466	14 249	14 966	15 481	15 732	16 115	16 571
North East Lincolnshire	12 816	12 680	12 743	13 126	13 698	14 379	15 094	15 613	16 278	16 985
North Lincolnshire										
The Humber	11 329	11 364	11 664	12 206	12 825	13 472	14 074	14 343	14 858	15 426
Yorkshire and Humber	11 616	12 038	12 471	13 070	13 728	14 463	15 081	15 416	15 994	16 670
National - England	13 482	14 140	14 686	15 411	16 223	17 160	18 021	18 589	19 496	20 458

*Source: ONS*

Data for GVA per head provides a useful proxy for assessing levels of GVA at lower geographies. However, due to the way it is calculated, GVA per head can be distorted by the effects of demographic differences and commuting, as it is counted by workplace and then divided by residential population. In particular, the lower figures for the East Riding of Yorkshire may be explained by large numbers of its residents commuting to work in Kingston upon Hull.

The city region has made significant progress on its baseline figure, rising in line with the regional increase in GVA per head. This resulted in the city region remaining slightly behind the regional average in 2007 by £1244 per head. Both remain behind the national average for GVA per head and the gap between averages has increased significantly since the baseline year. This meant that in 2007 the city region was £5,032 per head short of the national GVA per head.

Levels of expenditure by businesses in research and development in the Yorkshire and Humber region have been significantly low, when compared to the national average. Slight improvements nationally between 2006 and 2007, resulted in the region falling further behind national averages.

Figure. 2.5.										High Level No. 2
Business Research and Development expenditure as a percentage of GVA										
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Yorkshire and Humber	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
National - England	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5

*Source: BERR, Regional Competitiveness Indicators*



<b>Figure. 2.6.</b>		<b>High Level No. 3</b>							
<b>Investment by UK firms as a percentage of total GVA</b>									
	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>Yorkshire and Humber</b>	9.3	8.2	7.8	7.5	8.0	7.4	7.1	6.4	5.7
<b>National - England</b>	9.1	8.9	8.2	7.6	6.8	6.2	5.9	6.0	5.9

*Source: Annual Business Inquiry and Regional Accounts, ONS*

£4.7 billion was invested in Yorkshire and Humber in 2006, which placed the area sixth out of the nine English Regions. Levels of investment by UK firms, as a percentage of GVA fell between the years by 3.6 percentage points, compared to the national fall of 3.2 percentage points. Levels of investment in Yorkshire and Humber were 0.2 percentage points behind the national average in 2006.

<b>Figure. 2.7.</b>		<b>High Level No. 4</b>			
<b>Business stock per 10,000 population</b>					
	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	
<b>East Riding of Yorkshire</b>	354	361	364	371	
<b>Kingston upon Hull</b>	235	238	239	246	
<b>North Bank</b>	302	307	309	316	
<b>North East Lincolnshire</b>	319	315	312	322	
<b>North Lincolnshire</b>	326	332	332	339	
<b>South Bank</b>	323	324	322	331	
<b>The Humber</b>	309	313	314	321	
<b>Yorkshire and Humber</b>	310	312	313	320	
<b>National - England</b>	376	377	379	389	

*Source: ONS, Business Demography / Mid-Year Population Estimates*

Business Stock by population provides a good proxy for the health of an economy. More dynamic economies tend to have higher levels of businesses by population, as they have larger numbers of business start-ups and good rates of business survival. The Hull and Humber Ports City Region had slightly more businesses per 10,000 population than the regional average, but significantly less than the national average. Numbers at all levels have steadily increased between the years, with the exception of North East Lincolnshire. However, this area increased significantly between 2006 and 2007, following three years of small decreases in business stock.



Figure 2.8.									Proxy
Business Structure by Industry Sector, 2008									
	East Riding of Yorkshire	Kingston upon Hull	North Bank	North East Lincolnshire	North Lincolnshire	South Bank	The Humber	Yorkshire and Humber	National - England
Agriculture and fishing	2.1	0.2	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.9
Energy and water	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing	7.2	9.1	8.0	6.8	7.5	7.2	7.7	7.8	6.4
Construction	14.1	9.4	12.2	13.1	13.1	13.1	12.5	11.0	10.2
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	28.0	31.7	29.5	32.9	30.2	31.5	30.2	30.9	26.8
Transport and communications	6.0	4.7	5.5	6.6	8.3	7.5	6.2	4.9	4.2
Banking, finance and insurance	26.6	21.1	24.4	22.6	24.0	23.3	24.0	27.4	34.3
Public admin, education and health	8.9	16.1	11.7	9.9	8.6	9.2	10.9	9.6	8.7
Other services	6.8	7.6	7.1	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.3	8.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,679</b>	<b>8,306</b>	<b>20,985</b>	<b>5,521</b>	<b>5,967</b>	<b>11,488</b>	<b>32,473</b>	<b>182,437</b>	<b>2,161,305</b>
Changes in business levels by sector, 2006 - 2008									
Agriculture and fishing	-3.0	5.6	-2.4	-8.8	0.0	-4.2	-2.9	3.1	6.8
Energy and water	-2.6	-11.1	-4.3	62.5	-17.9	0.0	-2.4	3.4	-2.9
Manufacturing	-3.9	-9.6	-6.5	-10.0	-7.3	-8.6	-7.2	-5.0	-5.0
Construction	14.7	15.1	14.8	9.9	5.7	7.7	12.1	11.9	11.1
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	-2.6	-2.4	-2.5	-1.0	-2.4	-1.7	-2.2	-0.1	0.6
Transport and communications	-6.2	4.0	-2.9	-3.7	3.6	0.4	-1.6	-1.2	1.2
Banking, finance and insurance	6.7	7.6	7.0	5.3	6.4	5.9	6.6	4.8	7.4
Public admin, education and health	0.8	31.8	15.5	-4.5	-7.1	-5.8	8.2	-1.3	0.5
Other services	3.3	10.7	6.3	0.3	-0.5	-0.1	4.0	0.5	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>

Source: Annual Business Inquiry, Workplace Analysis, via NOMIS



Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) data estimates that there were 32,500 businesses operating within the Hull and Humber Ports City Region in 2008, which was a 2.6 percent increase on 2006. The greatest proportion of business were in distribution, hotels and restaurants at 30.2 percent. This sector saw a small fall in numbers between 2006 and 2008. The construction sector saw the highest rate of growth between the years, at 12.1 percent. The largest percentage fall was in manufacturing, at -7.2 percent, which is of particular significance given that the city region has a strong manufacturing business base. The city region has a significantly lower percentage of businesses operating in banking, finance and insurance compared to the regional and national averages.

There were almost twice as many businesses operating on the North Bank of the Humber Estuary, than there were on the South Bank, which is proportional to both the population and land mass of the two areas. Between the years, the number of businesses on the North Bank increased by 3.8 percent, compared to just 0.4 percent on the South Bank. This may reflect in the size of businesses in the city region, as younger businesses are more likely to initially employ fewer staff. There were a larger proportion of micro businesses (below 10 employees) on the North Bank and significantly more small to medium size enterprises (SMEs) on the South Bank.

**Figure 2.9.** **Proxy**

**Business structure by employment size – 2008**

	1-10 employees		11-49 employees		50-199 employees		200 or more employees		Total Business Stock
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
<b>East Riding of Yorkshire</b>	11,125	87.7	1,208	9.5	287	2.3	59	0.5	<b>12,679</b>
<b>Kingston upon Hull</b>	6,580	79.2	1,288	15.5	361	4.3	77	0.9	<b>8,306</b>
<b>North Bank</b>	17,705	84.4	2,496	11.9	648	3.1	136	0.6	<b>20,985</b>
<b>North East Lincolnshire</b>	4,564	82.7	725	13.1	193	3.5	39	0.7	<b>5,521</b>
<b>North Lincolnshire</b>	4,958	83.1	790	13.2	185	3.1	34	0.6	<b>5,967</b>
<b>South Bank</b>	9,522	82.9	1,515	13.2	378	3.3	73	0.6	<b>11,488</b>
<b>The Humber</b>	27,227	83.8	4,011	12.4	1,026	3.2	209	0.6	<b>32,473</b>
<b>Yorkshire and The Humber</b>	151,493	83.0	23,558	12.9	6,036	3.3	1,350	0.7	<b>182,437</b>
<b>National - England</b>	1,844,371	85.3	243,010	11.2	60,096	2.8	13,828	0.6	<b>2,161,305</b>

*Source: Annual Business Inquiry, Workplace Analysis, via NOMIS*



Figure 2.10.									Proxy
Employment Structure by Industry Sector									
	East Riding of Yorkshire	Kingston upon Hull	North Bank	North East Lincolnshire	North Lincolnshire	South Bank	The Humber	Yorkshire and Humber	National - England
Agriculture and fishing	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Energy and water	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5
Manufacturing	15.0	17.1	16.1	14.3	22.8	18.6	17.0	13.1	10.2
Construction	5.4	4.7	5.1	4.5	8.1	6.3	5.5	5.2	4.6
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	24.1	23.5	23.8	23.9	21.9	22.9	23.5	23.7	23.6
Transport and communications	4.5	5.0	4.7	8.2	8.6	8.4	6.1	5.6	6.0
Banking, finance and insurance	11.7	14.2	13.0	14.8	11.5	13.1	13.0	18.5	22.9
Public admin, education and health	34.2	30.8	32.4	29.3	22.6	25.9	30.0	28.7	26.6
Other services	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.3	3.2	3.7	3.9	4.4	5.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>109,183</b>	<b>115,723</b>	<b>224,906</b>	<b>67,814</b>	<b>68,974</b>	<b>136,788</b>	<b>361,694</b>	<b>2,219,383</b>	<b>22,929,862</b>
Changes in employment levels by sector, 2006 - 2008									
Agriculture and fishing	-23.2	-24.8	-23.5	-23.1	23.1	12.6	-13.7	-7.1	8.9
Energy and water	-7.7	-5.3	-6.4	91.8	-5.5	21.4	4.3	4.9	2.4
Manufacturing	8.9	-9.4	-1.9	-10.0	-0.2	-4.2	-2.9	-5.6	-6.0
Construction	1.1	15.7	7.6	-1.7	4.4	2.1	5.2	-6.2	0.6
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	3.3	-1.7	0.7	0.5	-2.2	-0.8	0.1	1.1	0.9
Transport and communications	-1.0	-16.2	-9.8	-5.1	2.2	-1.4	-5.7	-4.4	-1.0
Banking, finance and insurance	-4.0	-2.0	-2.9	17.6	3.1	10.8	1.9	4.0	5.2
Public admin, education and health	6.2	3.2	4.7	4.4	0.5	2.6	4.0	1.3	1.7
Other services	14.7	-21.2	-6.9	0.7	-14.8	-6.7	-6.8	-3.1	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>

Source: Annual Business Inquiry, Employee Analysis, via NOMIS



Figure 2.11. <span style="float: right;">High Level No. 5</span>									
Working age ILO employment rate									
	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>East Riding of Yorkshire</b>	77.9	79.0	77.7	77.4	75.1	77.5	79.2	79.1	77.8
<b>Kingston upon Hull</b>	64.1	64.8	64.9	66.4	69.7	66.8	66.2	66.1	62.3
<b>North Bank</b>	:	:	:	:	:	73.1	73.3	73.2	70.7
<b>North East Lincolnshire</b>	67.7	71.3	70.5	71.4	73.1	72.4	73.7	74.2	73.2
<b>North Lincolnshire</b>	70.1	74.2	73.8	72.3	75.5	75.9	76.4	75.9	75.0
<b>South Bank</b>	:	:	:	:	:	74.3	75.0	75.1	74.1
<b>The Humber</b>	70.6	72.7	72.1	72.3	73.3	73.3	73.9	73.8	71.9
<b>Yorkshire and Humber</b>	72.6	73.6	73.4	73.3	73.9	74.1	73.6	73.2	73.0
<b>National - England</b>	74.4	74.5	74.8	74.5	74.6	74.6	74.3	74.4	74.2

*Source: NOMIS, Annual Population Survey, 2004-2008 / Labour Force Survey (1999-2000)*

According to the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the employment rate of the Hull and Humber Ports City Region in 2008 was 71.9 percent, which was slightly above the baseline figure for the city region in 1999-2000. However, between the baseline and 2007, the predominant trend in employment rates was one of a steady increase in the city region. Between 2007 and 2008, the city region saw a 1.9 percent point fall in employment rates, leaving the city region fell behind regional and national averages. Significant falls on the North Bank of the Humber Estuary accounted for much of the overall fall over the period. This can most probably be attributed to the onset of recession, and rising unemployment during the period. On the North Bank, there were significant job loses in the caravan manufacturing sector during 2008. At the regional and national levels, there were slight falls in employment rates between 2007 and 2008 which was perhaps an indication of the early effects of recession.

It is worth mentioning that figures spanning 2009 are as yet unreported, but the latest figures for the city region from the second quarter of 2009, show employment rates to have fallen to 71.6 percent, while the regional figures fell to 72.0 percent and the national rate fell to 73.4 percent. Figures indicate that in employment terms, the city region may have suffered towards the start of the recession, during the latter months of 2008, but had remained relatively static during the first half of 2009. This is in contrast to the regional and national trend, in which significant falls in the employment rates occurred during the first six months of 2009.



Figure. 2.12. High Level No. 6												
Median weekly pay - full time workers, workplace based												
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
East Riding of Yorkshire	314.9	319.4	342.2	350.3	374.8	380.6	394.8	399.9	429.3	456.4	450.4	460.2
Kingston upon Hull	305.6	305.1	317.8	329.1	349.5	356.7	384.4	383.5	405.0	421.8	427.6	436.3
North East Lincolnshire	321.6	320.1	308.0	325.8	341.4	369.0	356.7	383.6	377.9	379.7	430.9	441.2
North Lincolnshire	364.8	358.8	368.4	366.2	403.4	420.3	422.5	449.0	430.9	419.6	478.8	463.0
The Humber	322.9	323.1	332.2	341.8	365.8	377.9	389.5	401.2	412.1	423.7	:	:
Yorkshire and Humber	313.7	320.8	335.5	345.5	360.0	375.6	389.4	389.8	409.0	422.6	442.1	450.8
National - England	339.4	347.8	364.4	381.7	396.5	410.6	425.0	436.0	449.8	463.6	483.9	495.2

*Source: NOMIS, Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, Workplace Survey*

Median weekly pay in Yorkshire and Humber increased by 43.7 percent between 1998 and 2009, compared to an increase of 45.9 percent nationally and as such, remained some way behind national levels. In 2009, a person in Yorkshire and Humber earned an average of £44.40 less each week than the national average.

At the local level, there were significantly higher increases in the median weekly pay of full time workers on the North Bank of the Humber Estuary, compared to the South Bank. Workers in the East Riding of Yorkshire saw a 46.1 percent increase between the years, while workers in Kingston upon Hull had a slightly smaller increase of 42.8 percent. This is in comparison to the South Bank, where North East Lincolnshire saw a 37.2 percent increase between the dates and North Lincolnshire had a significantly smaller percentage increase, at 26.9 percent. Since median weekly pay was significantly higher on the South Bank at the baseline, the result is that areas on the North Bank closed the gap between averages.

When analysing earnings figures from places of residence, the gap between the East Riding of Yorkshire and Kingston upon Hull significantly increases. This is most likely due to a large number of residents in the East Riding of Yorkshire working in Kingston upon Hull. There is also a small increase in residential figures for North East Lincolnshire, compared to its workplace figures, which is most probably due to out-commuting patterns in the local authority.



### 3. Quality of Life

<b>Figure 3.1. Headline No. 1</b>					
<b>The Regional Quality of Life Index</b>					
	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>East Riding of Yorkshire</b>	64.7	64.7	67.0	59.7	59.3
<b>Kingston upon Hull</b>	55.0	54.8	55.9	56.1	56.6
<b>North East Lincolnshire</b>	56.4	57.3	58.4	58.8	58.5
<b>North Lincolnshire</b>	60.5	60.8	62.6	59.2	58.6
<b>The Humber</b>	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Yorkshire and Humber</b>	61.0	61.2	62.2	59.0	56.3
<b>National - England</b>	62.5	62.8	63.3	59.4	56.6

*Source: Yorkshire Futures*

The Regional Quality of Life Index covers themes including health, economy and inclusion, crime and safety, neighbourhoods, housing, sport, culture, education and skills. Scores for the Yorkshire and Humber region fell between 2006 and 2008, which was a similar trend to the national average, leaving the region marginally below the national average in 2008. All four local authority Areas in the city region scored above both regional and national averages in 2008. Within the city region, index scores increased in Kingston upon Hull between 2007 and 2008, to their highest level since the index was developed. The remaining three local authority areas fell slightly between 2007 and 2008. Scores in the East Riding of Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire were significantly lower than they were on the baseline, while Kingston upon Hull and North East Lincolnshire improved slightly on baseline results, closing the gap between averages in the city region.

Adult obesity in the region continues to rise, with a 1.1 percentage point increase between 2006 and 2007. This was a 6.8 percent increase on the baseline. There was no increase in the proportion of adults who were obese nationally between 2006 and 2007. There were three percent more adults in Yorkshire and Humber who were obese compared to the national average. Levels are significantly above figures for the baseline year at both geographies.

<b>Figure 3.2. High Level No. 8</b>										
<b>Obesity Prevalence amongst those aged 16+</b>										
	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>
<b>Yorkshire and Humber</b>	20.3	18.3	20.8	23.2	25.7	24.8	23.9	21.5	26.0	27.1
<b>National - England</b>	19.2	19.7	20.9	21.9	22.3	22.7	22.7	23.5	24.1	24.1

*Source: NHS, Health Surveys for England*



<b>Figure 3.3. High Level No. 7</b>									
<b>Average life expectancy at birth - Males and Females</b>									
<b>Males</b>	<b>1998-2000</b>	<b>1999-2001</b>	<b>2000-2002</b>	<b>2001-2003</b>	<b>2002-2004</b>	<b>2003-2005</b>	<b>2004-2006</b>	<b>2005-2007</b>	<b>2006-2008</b>
<b>East Riding of Yorkshire</b>	76.1	76.8	77.1	77.2	77.4	77.6	78.1	78.6	78.9
<b>Kingston upon Hull</b>	73.0	73.4	73.7	73.8	74.3	74.4	74.7	74.8	75.0
<b>North East Lincolnshire</b>	74.1	74.3	74.5	74.6	75.0	75.3	75.9	76.0	75.9
<b>North Lincolnshire</b>	74.2	75.0	75.5	75.5	75.9	76.2	76.8	77.1	77.3
<b>The Humber</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Yorkshire and Humber</b>	74.7	75.1	75.4	75.6	75.9	76.2	76.6	76.9	77.1
<b>National - England</b>	75.3	75.6	75.9	76.1	76.4	76.8	77.2	77.7	77.9
<b>Females</b>	<b>1998-2000</b>	<b>1999-2001</b>	<b>2000-2002</b>	<b>2001-2003</b>	<b>2002-2004</b>	<b>2003-2005</b>	<b>2004-2006</b>	<b>2005-2007</b>	<b>2006-2008</b>
<b>East Riding of Yorkshire</b>	80.2	80.6	81.2	81.1	81.1	81.1	81.7	81.9	82.3
<b>Kingston upon Hull</b>	78.5	79.3	79.3	79.4	79.1	78.9	79.0	79.1	79.5
<b>North East Lincolnshire</b>	79.1	79.7	80.1	80.5	80.5	80.8	80.8	80.8	80.8
<b>North Lincolnshire</b>	79.8	80.2	80.7	80.8	80.6	81.1	80.9	81.1	81.0
<b>The Humber</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Yorkshire and Humber</b>	79.7	80.0	80.2	80.3	80.4	80.6	81.0	81.1	81.3
<b>National - England</b>	80.11	80.34	80.58	80.65	80.84	81.07	81.48	81.8	82.0
<i>*Rolling three-year averages</i>							<i>Source: ONS</i>		

Life expectancy is measured on a three-year rolling average. Average life expectancy is significantly higher for women than for men at all geographies. For 2006-2008, average male life expectancy in the city region remained significantly below both regional and national averages, except in the East Riding of Yorkshire, where average male life expectancy is significantly higher than both regional and nationally proportions. Males in Kingston upon Hull had the lowest life expectancy, at 79.5 years. This gives a range of 3.9 years in average life expectancy between the four local authority areas in the city region between 2006 and 2008, which highlights the differing levels of health and the age structure of the population. In contrast to other geographies, average male life expectancy in North East Lincolnshire fell slightly from 2005-2007 and 2006-2008, by 0.1 years.

The trend of female life expectancy is similar to male life expectancy, with a long term steady increase indicative of an ageing population. There were however small differences in recent years, particularly on the South Bank of the Humber Estuary, where average female life expectancy has remained static since 2002-2004 and in North Lincolnshire, life expectancy fell by 0.1 years between 2005-2007 and 2006-2008. The range between the area with the highest life expectancy, East Riding of Yorkshire (82.3) and the lowest, Kingston upon Hull (79.5) is less apparent (but not insignificant) than in males, at 2.8 years.



<b>Figure 3.4. High Level No. 9</b>						
<b>Recorded crime per 1,000 population</b>						
	<b>2003-2004</b>	<b>2004-2005</b>	<b>2005-2006</b>	<b>2006-2007</b>	<b>2007-2008</b>	<b>2008-2009</b>
<b>East Riding of Yorkshire</b>	82	69	67	65	55	57
<b>Kingston upon Hull</b>	241	201	200	183	151	132
<b>North East Lincolnshire</b>	216	201	171	175	151	132
<b>North Lincolnshire</b>	152	131	112	115	102	101
<b>The Humber</b>	163	141	131	127	107	99
<b>Yorkshire and Humber</b>	137	118	118	114	101	94
<b>National - Eng / Wales</b>	113	105	103	100	91	86

*Source: Home Office, British Crime Surveys*

Total recorded crime has significantly fallen since the baseline of 2003-2004 at all geographies. The Hull and Humber Ports City Region has seen a higher percentage fall than the regional and national falls, albeit from a significantly higher than average baseline. As a result, in 2008-2009, recorded crime in the city region remained above regional and national levels, but the gap between averages has significantly narrowed. Indeed, for the first time

since the baseline year, recorded crime in the city region fell below 100 in 2008-2009. The majority of this fall was in the predominantly urban areas of Kingston upon Hull and North East Lincolnshire, which both recorded 19 less crimes per 1,000 people in 2008-2009, than in the previous year. However, it's worth noting that crime in these areas remained significantly higher than that of North Lincolnshire, which recorded a small fall, and the East Riding of Yorkshire which recorded a small increase between the years. Recorded crime in the East Riding of Yorkshire remained significantly below regional and national levels.

<b>Figure 3.5. High Level No. 10</b>						
<b>Total recorded violent crime per 1,000 population</b>						
	<b>2003-2004</b>	<b>2004-2005</b>	<b>2005-2006</b>	<b>2006-2007</b>	<b>2007-2008</b>	<b>2008-2009</b>
<b>East Riding of Yorkshire</b>	16	13	13	14	12	11
<b>Kingston upon Hull</b>	39	41	38	39	33	29
<b>North East Lincolnshire</b>	38	37	33	36	24	24
<b>North Lincolnshire</b>	28	26	24	24	19	19
<b>The Humber</b>	:	:	25	27	21	20
<b>Yorkshire and Humber</b>	19	20	24	21	18	16
<b>National - Eng / Wales</b>	18	20	23	19	18	16

*Source: Home Office, British Crime Surveys*

Recorded violent crime in the city region fell slightly between 2007-2008 and 2008-2009. The small fall was less than falls at regional and national geographies, resulting in 4 more violent crimes per 1000 population being committed in the city region compared to the regional and national proportions.

At a local level, there was a significant improvement in the levels of violent crimes committed in Kingston upon Hull, with 4 less violent crimes per 1000 people than in the previous year. The area remained significantly higher than other areas. There was a small fall in the East Riding of Yorkshire, while the South Bank of the Humber Estuary remained static between the years.



<b>Figure. 3.6. High Level No. 11</b>			
<b>Percentage of adults doing regular sport and active recreation</b>			
	<b>2005/06</b>	<b>2007/08</b>	<b>2008/09</b>
<b>East Riding of Yorkshire</b>	23.0	23.2	18.4
<b>Kingston upon Hull</b>	18.1	19.0	19.5
<b>North East Lincolnshire</b>	18.5	20.1	19.2
<b>North Lincolnshire</b>	19.1	22.8	19.3
<b>The Humber</b>	20.2	21.4	19.0
<b>Yorkshire and Humber</b>	20.1	22.4	22.0
<b>National - England</b>	21.0	21.3	21.6

*Source: Active People Surveys, Sport England*

The percentage of adults participation in regular sport and active recreation is defined as at least three sessions per week of at least 30 minutes of moderately intensive exercise, or 12 sessions of 30 minutes spread across the month. The Hull and Humber Ports City Region had a significantly lower proportion of people participating in regular sport in 2008/2009, compared to the regional and national averages. There was a significant fall on the previous year. At the local level, there were significant falls in sports participation in the East Riding of Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire and a small fall in participation in North East Lincolnshire. Kingston upon Hull saw a 0.5 percent increase in participation levels, albeit from a low baseline.

There was a significant fall in the proportion of people visiting a museum of gallery in the past 12 months in Kingston upon Hull between 2008 and 2009. North Lincolnshire also saw a small fall in the percentage of people attending. In contrast to this, North East Lincolnshire saw a significant increase in the percentage of its adults visiting a museum or gallery in the last 12 months between the dates.

<b>Figure. 3.7. High Level No. 12</b>						
<b>Cultural Participation in the previous twelve months</b>						
	<b>Visited a museum / gallery at least once</b>		<b>Visited a public library at least once</b>		<b>Attended or participated in an arts event at least three times</b>	
	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
<b>East Riding of Yorkshire</b>	53.2	55.3	46.0	47.6	43.5	47.6
<b>Kingston upon Hull</b>	54.3	47.8	44.0	43.4	37.8	35.0
<b>North East Lincolnshire</b>	39.8	45.4	40.4	40.9	37.8	35.6
<b>North Lincolnshire</b>	46.2	42.5	38.2	34.3	36.4	38.2
<b>The Humber</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Yorkshire and Humber</b>	50.8	51.3	43.9	43.3	40.1	40.8
<b>National - England</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:

*Source: Sport England, Active People Survey*

North Lincolnshire also saw a significant fall in the percentage of people visiting a public library in the past 12 months between 2008 and 2009. The three other local authority areas had no significant difference.

The East Riding of Yorkshire saw a significant increase in the percentage of people attending or participating in at least three arts events in the past 12 months between 2008 and 2009.

Overall, participation levels were significant lower in North Lincolnshire than they were in the other three local authority areas, and the region. The East Riding of Yorkshire has significantly higher participation levels than the remaining areas and the region.



<b>Figure. 3.8. High Level No. 13</b>		
<b>Percentage of Super Output Areas's (SOA's) in the most deprived 10% of SOA's</b>		
	<b>IMD 2004</b>	<b>ID 2007</b>
<b>East Riding of Yorkshire</b>	1.9	2.9
<b>Kingston upon Hull</b>	46.6	44.2
<b>North East Lincolnshire</b>	24.3	24.3
<b>North Lincolnshire</b>	8.0	9.0
<b>The Humber</b>	:	:
<b>Yorkshire and Humber</b>	17.4	16.7
<b>National - England</b>	10.0	10.0
<i>Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation, DCLG, 2007</i>		

The ID 2007 consists of individual indices based on seven themes, or domains. Each of these contains a number of indicators that are combined to provide an overall score for each domain index. The scores are then weighted and combined into a single score known as the Index of Deprivation. In 2007, the region had a higher than average percentage of its Lower Super Output Area's (LSOA's) in the 10 percent most deprived LSOA's in England. However, there was a slight improvement in figures in the ID 2007 compared to the IMD 2004. There are significant variations between areas within the city region. Kingston upon Hull had the highest percentage of LSOA's in the 10 percent most deprived LSOA's in the country at 44.2 percent. This was slightly lower than in 2004, but remained significantly higher than the other local authority areas in the city region. North East Lincolnshire also had a proportionately higher percentage in 2007, at 24.3 percent. This had remained static since 2004. Both the East Riding of Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire had below regional and national average scores for the percentage of LSOA's in the 10 percent most deprived LSOA's in the country.

A workless household is defined as a household where there is at least one person of working age, and where no-one who lives in that household is employed. The percentage of working age people living in workless households in the region has generally followed the national trend through the years. Until 2008, the overall trend has been of the percentage of working age people living in workless households falling at both geographies. However, between 2008 and 2009, this figure increased by 1.4 percent regionally, compared to 0.9 percent nationally, with both increases most probably due to rising unemployment levels. The result is that figures for 2009 show the Yorkshire and Humber region to be significantly above the national level with 1.7 percent more people in the region living in workless households.

<b>Figure. 3.9. High Level No.14</b>												
<b>Percentage of working age people living in workless households</b>												
	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
<b>Yorkshire and Humber</b>	14.6	13.4	13.0	12.8	13.2	12.8	12.4	12.7	12.8	12.7	12.6	14.0
<b>National – England</b>	12.4	11.9	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.4	11	11.7	11.4	12.3
<i>Source: ONS, Labour Force Survey</i>												



Figure 3.10							Proxy
Percentage of working households by area, 2008							
	Working Households		Mixed Households		Workless Households		All Working-age Households, 000's
	000's	Percent	000's	Percent	000's	Percent	
East Riding of Yorkshire	60	59.1	30	29.3	12	11.7	101
Kingston upon Hull	43	49.7	21	24.6	22	25.8	86
North Bank	103	55.1	51	27.3	34	18.2	187
North East Lincolnshire	27	54.3	13	25.9	10	19.7	50
North Lincolnshire	28	57.2	13	27.4	7	15.4	49
South Bank	55	55.7	26	26.7	17	17.6	99
The Humber	157	55.1	77	27.0	51	17.9	286
Yorkshire and Humber	955	57.2	439	26.3	274	16.4	1,669

*\*North and South Bank geographies are aggregated*      *Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS, Household Datasets*

A proxy measure for lower tier geographies is the percentage of working households by area. In the Hull and Humber Ports City Region, 17.9 percent of households were classified as workless in 2008, which was significantly above the regional average of 16.4 percent. The area with the highest number and rate was Kingston upon Hull, in which more than 1 in 4 households were workless, compared to around 1 in 10 in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Aggregated figures show that the North Bank of the Humber Estuary had a slightly greater percentage of households that were classed as being workless than on the South Bank.



## 4. High Quality Environments

<b>Figure. 4.1. Headline No. 3</b>			
<b>Total CO2 emissions (tonnes per capita)</b>			
	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>
<b>East Riding of Yorkshire</b>	9.75	10.39	10.10
<b>Kingston upon Hull</b>	6.99	6.88	6.80
<b>North East Lincolnshire</b>	14.15	13.08	12.50
<b>North Lincolnshire</b>	68.12	69.78	70.90
<b>The Humber</b>	:	:	:
<b>Yorkshire and Humber</b>	10.37	10.36	9.90
<b>National - England</b>	9.00	8.94	8.30

*Source: DEFRA*

Carbon Dioxide emissions in the table above are from transport, industrial and domestic sources. The headline indicator is a proxy for the region's progress towards cutting greenhouse gas emissions. Variations between local authority areas arises principally from industrial energy use (hence the very high per capita emissions in North Lincolnshire) and road transport. Figures show that CO2 emissions per capita fell in three of the four local authority areas in the city region between 2006 and 2007, with North Lincolnshire recording a small increase. At a regional level, Yorkshire and Humber had the second highest per capital carbon emissions in England. This is largely due to its business composition, with several major, and nationally significant, energy intensive industries operating such as steel and cement works, power stations and oil refineries.

Ecological footprint measures the balance between human demand and nature's supply. It calculates how much productive land and sea is needed to provide the energy, food and materials we use in our everyday lives, and how much land is required to absorb our waste. It also calculates the emissions generated from the oil, coal and gas we burn, and land required to absorb them. It is estimated that there are around 1.8 hectares per person, if the land was allocated equally. Figures show that for 2006, each person in the Yorkshire and Humber region required 4.54 hectares, indicating that the region used more than twice as much as the world's resources than is equitable. Figures prior to 2006 are not comparable with the data for 2006, due to changes in the way the indicator is calculated. In the city region in 2004, this imbalance between human demand and available resource was around three times as much as the equitable global resource.

<b>Figure. 4.2. High Level No. 15</b>			
<b>Ecological Footprint - global hectares per capita</b>			
	<b>2001</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>East Riding of Yorkshire</b>	5.42	5.47	:
<b>Kingston upon Hull</b>	5.02	4.78	:
<b>North East Lincolnshire</b>	5.15	5.00	:
<b>North Lincolnshire</b>	5.24	5.35	:
<b>The Humber</b>	:	5.20	:
<b>Yorkshire and Humber</b>	5.25	5.14	4.54
<b>National</b>	5.45	5.28	4.61

*Source: REAP / SEI Resource Accounting, 2008*



<b>Figure 4.3. High Level No. 16</b>						
<b>Renewably generated electricity as a percentage of total electricity consumed</b>						
	<b>2003*</b>	<b>2004*</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>Yorkshire and Humber</b>	2.8%	3.7%	5.8%	4.6%	5.3%	5.7%
<b>National - England</b>	2.5%	2.8%	3.3%	3.8%	4.1%	4.0%
<i>* Percentage calculated using experimental electricity consumption data</i>						
<i>Source: BERR, RESTATS, 2008</i>						

There is a national target to meet 15 percent of our electricity demand from renewable sources by 2015. As yet the proportion of renewably generated electricity as a proportion of total electricity consumed in the region was 5.7 percent, which was significantly higher than the national average.

Given that there is a high proportion of energy intensive industries in the region, these figures are indicative of large scale energy generation, which incorporate alternative generation methods as well as traditional fossil fuel burning. There are 96 sites capable of generating 108 MW of electricity from renewable sources in the Yorkshire and Humber region. The bulk of the region's renewable electricity is generated by co-firing biomass (wood based plant material) with coal.

Municipal waste covers all waste collected by Waste Collection Authorities. It covers all household waste, alongside waste from council operations, like green waste from parks, waste from schools, council buildings and it may also include waste from some offices, shops and other businesses. The percentage of municipal waste sent to landfill continues to fall steadily at all geographies and there have been significant improvements in the amount of waste that the region and nation sends to landfill. Despite these improvements, the Yorkshire and Humber region remains 6 percentage points above the national average in 2008/09. The Hull and Humber Ports City Region has made significant improvements in the percentage of waste it sends to landfill, particularly since 2006/07. As a result, it lies below the regional, but slightly above the national, averages for 2008/09. It is worth mentioning however, that the city region produced more household waste per head than the regional and national averages and, as a result, sends more municipal waste to landfill per person compared to regional and national averages. Within the city region, areas on the South Bank of the Humber Estuary send a significantly smaller percentage of municipal waste to landfill, particularly North Lincolnshire, when compared to the North Bank.

<b>Figure 4.4. High Level No. 17</b>									
<b>Percentage of total municipal waste sent to landfill</b>									
	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
<b>East Riding of Yorkshire</b>	:	83	82	80	:	70	66	64	62
<b>Kingston upon Hull</b>	:	91	89	87	:	80	78	73	72
<b>North East Lincolnshire</b>	:	91	86	77	:	23	22	21	15
<b>North Lincolnshire</b>	:	77	74	74	:	74	61	56	52
<b>The Humber</b>	:	85	83	80	:	65	60	58	55
<b>Yorkshire and Humber</b>	84	85	79	75	71	67	63	60	56
<b>National - England</b>	79	78	75	72	67	62	58	54	50
<i>Source: DEFRA, Municipal Waste Statistics</i>									



<b>Figure. 4.5. High Level No. 18</b>							
<b>Percentage of SSSI's in favourable or recovering condition</b>							
	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
<b>The Humber</b>	:	:	91.8	91.6	91.6	97.6	97.8
<b>Yorkshire and Humber</b>	43.7	55.7	58.9	60.1	68.9	79.0	89.9
<b>National - England</b>	58.9	62.1	65.3	71.3	73.8	83.4	89.7

*Source: Natural England*

The percentage of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's) in favourable or recovering condition has significantly improved in the region since the baseline year of 2003, to currently sit marginally above national proportions in 2009. The Government's Public Service Agreement (PSA) target is to achieve 95 percent of SSSI's in favourable or recovering towards a favourable condition by 2010. SSSI's in the city region met this target in 2008 and have remained significantly higher than the national and regional averages.

This indicator uses the Combined Air Quality Indicator developed for the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). Each region's share of the 20 percent of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA's) with the poorest air quality in England is measured by the indicator. As LSOA rankings change from year-to-year in the IMD, dependant upon the relative levels of deprivation, trend analysis for this indicator is not statistically accurate. The indicator provides only a regional comparison and does not give information on the trend in absolute air quality within the region. IN 2005, air quality in the lowest 20 percent of LSOA's in the region was significantly better than in the lowest 20 percent of LSOA's in England.

<b>Figure. 4.6. High Level No. 19</b>			
<b>Percentage of local areas in the poorest air quality quintile in England (measured using the Combined Air Quality Indicator)</b>			
	<b>2001</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>Yorkshire and Humber</b>	20.5	14.2	11.5
<b>National - England</b>	20.6	20.6	20.3

*Source: Neighbourhood Statistics, Staffordshire University*

<b>Figure. 4.7. High Level No. 20</b>									
<b>Percentage of river length classed as fair or better (Biological)</b>									
	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>Yorkshire and Humber</b>	83.4	89.7	90.7	92.2	91.6	90.2	90.5	89.7	89.80
<b>National - England</b>	92.5	94.0	93.2	93.0	93.2	94.0	94.3	93.8	94.60

*Source: Environment Agency*

The quality of river length is difficult to quantify at smaller geographies as rivers often form the boundaries between areas. River quality in the region remains significantly below the national average, despite significant improvements since the baseline. This may be due to the past industrial heritage of the area, with higher levels of traditional manufacturing producing significant amounts of industry waste.



The regional Quality of Place index attempts to measure the results of policy interventions in the Renaissance Towns in the Yorkshire and Humber Region. The Index is made up of 15 measures covering the economy, employment, income, house prices, neighbourhood perceptions etc. The Yorkshire and Humber region's quality of place fell between 2007 and 2008, at a faster pace to the national average. The Yorkshire and Humber Renaissance Towns remained stable between the years. Within the city region, Bridlington has made significant improvements on the index, scoring 1.21.

<b>Figure 4.8.</b>		<b>High Level No. 21</b>			
<b>Quality of Place Index</b>					
	<b>2003</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	
<b>Yorkshire and Humber</b>	1.00	1.08	1.09	1.07	
<b>National - England</b>	1.00	1.06	1.08	1.07	
<b>Y&amp;H Renaissance Towns</b>	1.00	1.11	1.09	1.09	
<i>Source: Yorkshire Forward's Chief Economist Unit</i>					



## 5. Infrastructure

Figure 5.1.											High Level No. 22
Total vehicle traffic (car and taxi), million km per year											
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
East Riding of Yorkshire	2,917	3,008	2,969	3,012	3,131	3,172	3,274	3,280	3,319	3,345	3,361
Kingston upon Hull	1,122	1,156	1,155	1,169	1,203	1,208	1,227	1,236	1,231	1,243	1,229
North Bank	4,039	4,164	4,124	4,181	4,334	4,380	4,501	4,516	4,550	4,558	4,590
North East Lincolnshire	904	907	910	920	960	965	980	982	994	995	992
North Lincolnshire	1,416	1,436	1,452	1,478	1,550	1,579	1,619	1,627	1,638	1,693	1,671
South Bank	2,320	2,343	2,362	2,398	2,510	2,544	2,599	2,609	2,632	2,688	2,663
The Humber	6,359	6,507	6,486	6,579	6,844	6,924	7,100	7,125	7,182	7,276	7,253
Yorkshire and Humber	37,995	38,507	38,502	39,153	40,294	40,568	41,579	41,794	42,612	43,127	42,525
National - England	395,057	402,518	402,890	409,368	419,026	422,017	428,660	429,705	435,658	440,152	436,325

Source: DfT, Regional Transport Statistics

Vehicle traffic fell at the national, regional and sub-regional levels between 2007 and 2008 for the first time since the baseline. This was possibly due to recession or rising fuel prices, or both. The longer term trend indicates a significant increase in vehicle traffic on roads throughout England, which has implications for pollution, congestion and health. Traffic volumes in the city region increased by around 14 percent since the baseline, marginally above the regional (+12 percent) and national growth (+10 percent). In 2008, the Hull and Humber Ports City Region accounted for around 17 percent of the total vehicle traffic in the region and about 1.7 percent of total vehicle traffic in England. This is roughly in line with population proportions for the city region.



<b>Figure 5.2. High Level No. 23</b>							
<b>Percentage of journeys to work not by car/motorbike/taxi</b>							
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>The Humber and York and North Yorkshire</b>	24	23	26	23	23	24	21
<b>The Humber</b>	:	:	:	:	24	24	21
<b>Yorkshire and Humber</b>	26	25	26	26	26	26	24
<b>National - England</b>	28	27	28	28	29	29	29

*\*Data before 2006 was only asked between Sep and Nov  
Source: DfT, Regional Transport Survey*

A number of policy interventions have attempted to tackle the rise in congestion on the national roads. Many have been aimed at encouraging the uptake of alternative transport modes (i.e. by public transport, walking or car sharing). The percentage of journeys to work not by car, motorbike or taxi fell regionally between 2006 and 2008, leaving the region further behind the national average. Figures indicate that 3 percent more journeys to work were taken by car, motorbike or taxi at in the city region, a figure which increased between 2007 and 2008.

The ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings provides an indication of how affordable housing is to people on lower incomes in an area. Figures for 2008 indicate that housing stock in Yorkshire and Humber was significantly more affordable than the national average. An increase in the affordability of housing between 2007 and 2008 is most probably the result of falling house prices at a faster rate than falling earnings.

Housing stock in three of the four local authority areas in the city region was significantly more affordable than the regional and national averages, with the exception of the East Riding of Yorkshire, where the ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings was significantly higher than regional and national levels. This area was also the only geography to not see an increase in housing affordability between 2007 and 2008. Kingston upon Hull and North East Lincolnshire had significantly lower ratios of house prices to earnings throughout the years, but had significantly improved on the baseline.

<b>Figure 5.3. High Level No. 24</b>											
<b>Housing Affordability (ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings)</b>											
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>East Riding of Yorkshire</b>	3.56	3.54	3.39	3.50	4.04	4.66	6.17	6.37	6.76	6.64	7.38
<b>Kingston upon Hull</b>	2.23	2.30	2.11	1.99	1.95	2.24	2.45	3.11	3.66	4.26	4.05
<b>North East Lincolnshire</b>	2.47	2.61	2.65	2.62	2.81	2.59	3.78	4.18	4.75	4.94	4.70
<b>North Lincolnshire</b>	2.50	2.78	2.56	2.85	2.78	3.02	4.44	5.08	5.62	5.87	5.68
<b>The Humber</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Yorkshire and Humber</b>	3.05	3.14	3.08	3.07	3.25	3.48	4.79	5.32	5.80	6.26	6.05
<b>National - England</b>	3.65	3.84	3.98	4.22	4.72	5.23	6.27	6.82	7.12	7.25	6.98

*Source: DCLG, Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings*



Figure 5.4. High Level No. 25											
Number of new homes completed											
	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
<b>East Riding of Yorkshire</b>	1262	1123	1053	964	1123	1285	864	1372	2820	637	381
<b>Kingston upon Hull</b>	406	221	304	455	221	315	114	615	894	623	372
<b>North Bank</b>	1670	1340	1360	1420	1340	1600	980	1990	3710	1260	750
<b>North East Lincolnshire</b>	455	477	347	259	477	503	425	229	471	202	168
<b>North Lincolnshire</b>	116	551	640	738	551	527	503	1161	655	484	333
<b>South Bank</b>	570	1030	990	1000	1030	1030	930	1390	1130	690	500
<b>The Humber</b>	2240	2370	2350	2420	2370	2680	1990	3380	2820	1950	1250
<b>Yorkshire and Humber</b>	13080	13320	13340	13170	13200	14212	14190	16391	16250	15670	11480
<b>National - England</b>	140260	141800	133260	129870	137740	143960	155890	167577	167680	166990	133800
<i>Totals may not equal the sum of component parts due to rounding to the nearest 10</i>											<i>Source: DCLG</i>

Between 2008 and 2009 the number of new homes built fell significantly on levels for previous years at all national, regional, sub-regional and local geographies. This is most probably due to the credit crunch, with a lack of access to banking loans, coupled with falling property prices, resulting in many schemes becoming unviable for developers. In 2008/09, around 1250 houses were completed in the city region, which was around 11 percent of the total houses completed in the region and 1 percent of national completions. This was a smaller proportion than the baseline year, in which the 2240 homes completed in the city region accounted for 17.1 percent of regional and 1.6 percent of national completions. In this respect, the city region has fared worse in terms of housebuilding during recession, which has had a significant impact on the construction sector.

Between 2007/08 and 2008/09, the North Bank of the Humber Estuary saw a higher fall in the number of new homes built than the South Bank, down by 40 percent in the combined East Riding of Yorkshire and Kingston upon Hull, compared to 28 percent in the combined North and North East Lincolnshire.



The percentage of new homes built on previously developed land has increased significantly in the Hull and Humber Ports City Region since the baseline. On the North Bank of the Humber Estuary, more than 50 percent of homes built each year between 2004-2005 and 2007-2008 were built on previously developed land. On the South Bank of the Humber Estuary, there has been an increasing trend towards building on previously developed land, with percentages rising steadily year-on-year between 2001-2002 and 2007-2008. Despite significant improvements throughout the city region, there was a small decrease between 2007-2008. Larger decreases in Yorkshire and Humber between the dates resulted in the city region reducing the gap between averages, but there remains a significant difference between the lower city regional and higher regional averages. This is possibly due to land availability. In predominantly urban areas, the percentage of homes built on brownfield sites is likely to be higher than in predominantly rural areas, due to a lack of potential Greenfield development sites in urban areas. This may go some way to explaining why the predominantly urban areas of Kingston upon Hull and North East Lincolnshire have significantly more homes built on previously developed land than the more rural areas of the East Riding of Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire.

<b>Figure. 5.5.</b>		<b>High Level No. 26</b>					
<b>Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land (PDL)</b>							
	<b>2001-2002</b>	<b>2002-2003</b>	<b>2003-2004</b>	<b>2004-2005</b>	<b>2005-2006</b>	<b>2006-2007</b>	<b>2007-2008</b>
<b>East Riding of Yorkshire</b>	20	18	32	50	44	58	50
<b>Kingston upon Hull</b>	52	37	72	74	77	64	59
<b>North Bank</b>	31	24	40	62	54	61	55
<b>North East Lincolnshire</b>	40	30	39	53	62	64	85
<b>North Lincolnshire</b>	16	29	31	26	41	37	28
<b>South Bank</b>	20	31	35	39	45	50	56
<b>The Humber</b>	:	26	39	51	50	56	55
<b>Yorkshire and Humber</b>	55	57	71	65	74	81	69
<b>National - England</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

*Source: Local Authority Audit*

<b>Figure. 5.6.</b>		<b>Proxy</b>			
<b>Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land</b>					
	<b>1993-1996</b>	<b>1997-2000</b>	<b>2001-2004</b>	<b>2005-2008</b>	
<b>East Riding of Yorkshire</b>	39	34	26	51	
<b>Kingston upon Hull</b>	58	37	36	57	
<b>North East Lincolnshire</b>	35	26	38	47	
<b>North Lincolnshire</b>	13	20	22	31	
<b>The Humber</b>	:	:	:	:	
<b>Yorkshire and Humber</b>	:	:	:	:	
<b>National - England</b>	53	56	66	75	

*Source: DCLG*



Risk of flooding poses a significantly higher risk in the Hull and Humber Ports City Region than nationally. Almost 400,000 people live or work on land within the Humber Estuary's 90,000 hectare floodplain. Alongside the substantial residential and commercial property that requires protecting, there are also power stations, refineries, ports and other key infrastructure. The floods during the summer of 2007 cost an estimated £2.1 billion for the Yorkshire and Humber region alone (Environment Agency, 2009).

Although flood risk on the South Bank is considerably higher than regional and national averages, the North Bank has the highest risk of flooding, particularly in the moderate risk category. This is most probably due to the concentration of properties, both business and residential, in and around Kingston upon Hull. Improvements in the data collection for this indicator during the last year result in this dataset not being comparable with previously published figures. The Hull and Humber Ports City Region had 196,828 properties at risk, of which 123,516 were deemed to be at significant or moderate risk, equating to 46.1 percent of properties in the city region being at some level of risk and 28.8 percent at moderate or significant risk. This figure is more significant on the North Bank, where 51.6 percent of properties are at some level of risk, and 32.3 percent are deemed to be at moderate or significant risk from flooding.

**Figure. 5.7.** **High Level No. 27**

**Percentage of properties at risk from flooding (2008)**

	Low	Moderate	Significant	Moderate and Significant	Percentage of total properties at risk	Low	Moderate	Significant	Moderate and Significant	Total properties at risk
<b>East Riding of Yorkshire</b>	13.7	7.8	3.8	11.6	25.5	21,811	11,738	4,890	16,628	38,439
<b>Kingston upon Hull</b>	28.3	59.6	7.7	67.3	95.6	31,687	70,083	7,683	77,766	109,453
<b>North Bank</b>	19.2	27.1	5.2	32.3	51.6	53,498	81,821	12,573	94,394	147,892
<b>North East Lincolnshire</b>	17.6	32.2	1.7	33.9	51.6	12,495	21,621	1,047	22,668	35,163
<b>North Lincolnshire</b>	10.8	6	6.2	12.1	22.9	7,319	2,967	3,487	6,454	13,773
<b>South Bank</b>	13.9	18	4.1	22.1	36	19,814	24,588	4,534	29,122	48,936
<b>The Humber</b>	37.2	54.1	8.7	28.8	46.1	73,312	106,409	17,107	123,516	196,828
<b>Yorkshire and Humber</b>	2.6	5.8	5.5	8.4	13.9	:	:	:	:	:
<b>National - England</b>	1.9	2.8	3.9	4.7	8.6	954,369	655,497	372,578	1,028,075	1,982,444

*Source: Environment Agency, NaFRA*



## 6. Education and Skills

GCSE attainment levels in the city region increased significantly between 2007/08 and 2008/09. Despite a small fall in 16 year olds achieving 5 A\*-C grades, including English and Maths, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, the remaining three local authority areas saw significant improvements in results. Kingston upon Hull had the highest percentage point increase, of 7.3 percent, albeit from a low baseline. The local authority area remained significantly below the national attainment levels by 12.9 percentage points. North East Lincolnshire recorded a significant increase in the attainment of its 16 year olds, rising by 6 percentage points in 2008/09, compared to the previous year. North Lincolnshire saw a 3.8 percentage point increase on the previous year. However, despite significant improvements within the city region, the area remained slightly below regional and national levels, but had closed the gap in attainment between the areas significantly.

<b>Figure 6.1.</b>		<b>High Level No. 28</b>				
<b>Percentage of 16 year olds achieving 5 or more GCSE's at grade A*-C including English and Maths</b>						
	<b>2004/05</b>	<b>2005/06</b>	<b>2006/07</b>	<b>2007/08</b>	<b>2008/09</b>	
<b>East Riding of Yorkshire</b>	49.5	49.8	50.8	52.5	50.0	
<b>Kingston upon Hull</b>	26.6	25.9	30.0	29.6	38.4	
<b>North East Lincolnshire</b>	31.6	35.4	39	39.7	45.7	
<b>North Lincolnshire</b>	37.7	38.5	40.9	41.6	45.4	
<b>The Humber</b>	37.5	38.5	41.1	41.9	45.7	
<b>Yorkshire and Humber</b>	39.2	40.3	42.5	44.4	47.3	
<b>National - England</b>	44.7	45.6	46.3	47.6	49.8	
<i>*Sub-Regional data is aggregated</i>						
<i>Source: DCSF</i>						

The percentage of working age people who are without qualifications declined significantly in the Hull and Humber Ports City Region between 2006 and 2008. At 12.9 percent, the city region was between the higher regional and lower national figures in 2008.

Much of the fall within the city region was in Kingston upon Hull, but the area remained significantly higher than any other geography, with about 1 in 5 people of working age without qualifications in 2008. The East Riding of Yorkshire and North East Lincolnshire continued the trend of a steady fall in the number of unqualified working age people. North Lincolnshire saw a significant increase in the percentage of its working age population who were unemployed between 2007 and 2008.

<b>Figure 6.2.</b>		<b>High Level No. 29</b>				
<b>Percentage of working age population who are without qualifications</b>						
	<b>1999</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	
<b>East Riding of Yorkshire</b>	13.7	13.4	11.6	10.8	10.3	
<b>Kingston upon Hull</b>	25.4	24.5	24.9	21.1	18.2	
<b>North East Lincolnshire</b>	23.2	13.1	11.5	11.1	10.3	
<b>North Lincolnshire</b>	15.9	12.0	13.9	10.2	11.7	
<b>The Humber</b>	:	15.8	15.8	13.8	12.9	
<b>Yorkshire and Humber</b>	18.0	15.8	15.3	14.5	13.4	
<b>National - England</b>	16.5	14.1	13.6	12.9	12.3	
<i>Source: NOMIS, ONS, Annual Population Survey / Labour Force Survey</i>						



<b>Figure. 6.3.</b>		<b>High Level No. 30</b>			
<b>Percentage of working age population who are qualified to NVQ 2+</b>					
	<b>1999</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>East Riding of Yorkshire</b>	62.6	66.8	67.7	68.1	68.9
<b>Kingston upon Hull</b>	44.4	48.5	50.9	53.3	54.8
<b>North East Lincolnshire</b>	46.5	55.0	56.8	57.8	59.0
<b>North Lincolnshire</b>	51.1	59.5	58.0	59.2	61.1
<b>The Humber</b>	:	58.2	59.2	60.4	61.7
<b>Yorkshire and Humber</b>	56.0	60.6	60.9	61.3	62.9
<b>National - England</b>	57.2	62.6	63.4	64.1	64.6

*Source: NOMIS, ONS, Annual Population Survey / Labour Force Survey*

Qualifications of the workforce are usually measured in NVQ's (National Vocational Qualifications) or equivalent. NVQ Level 2 equates to five or more GCSE grades at A\*-C, NVQ Level 3 equates to two or more A Levels and NVQ 4 is generally accepted as being first degree level.

Workforce qualifications have steadily improved in the Hull and Humber Ports City Region, but remain slightly behind the regional and significantly behind national averages. 61.7 percent of the working age people in the city region were qualified to at least NVQ Level 2 in 2008. There were still substantial variations within areas of the city region. At 68.9 percent, the East Riding of Yorkshire was significantly higher than the regional and national averages in 2008, and was 14.1 percentage points higher than Kingston upon Hull.

<b>Figure. 6.4.</b>		<b>High Level No. 31</b>			
<b>Percentage of working age population who are qualified to NVQ 3+</b>					
	<b>1999</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>East Riding of Yorkshire</b>	41.8	46.6	47.0	49.2	48.6
<b>Kingston upon Hull</b>	27.6	30.1	32.1	33.9	34.8
<b>North East Lincolnshire</b>	29.0	31.4	33.3	34.3	35.7
<b>North Lincolnshire</b>	30.3	37.3	37.9	37.4	41.5
<b>The Humber</b>	:	37.6	38.6	40.0	41.0
<b>Yorkshire and Humber</b>	37.3	41.1	41.6	42.3	44.2
<b>National - England</b>	39.1	44.0	45.0	46.0	46.5

*Source: NOMIS, ONS, Annual Population Survey / Labour Force Survey*

Qualifications at NVQ Level 3 or above in the city region were significantly below both regional and national levels in 2008, despite significant progress made since the baseline year. Similar to NVQ Level 2 proportions, the East Riding of Yorkshire had a significantly higher proportion of its working age population qualified to NVQ 3 or above than Kingston upon Hull. On the South Bank of the Humber Estuary, North Lincolnshire had a significantly higher proportion of its working age population qualified to NVQ 3 or above than North East Lincolnshire.



Similar to previous results, working age population attainment at NVQ 4 or above was significantly below proportions at regional and national geographies in 2008. Between 2007 and 2008, the gap between averages with the region increase, while the gap between national averages slightly narrowed but still stands at around 8 percentage points. There was a significant increase in North Lincolnshire, up 2 percentage points, between the years, while Kingston upon Hull saw a small decline of 0.5 percentage points between 2007 and 2008.

Despite a trend of falling figures for those receiving job related training in the city region, the levels of training remained static between 2007 and 2007. This was in contrast to the region, which fell by 0.9 percentage points, equalling the city region average of 19.4 percent. Both the Yorkshire and Humber region and the city region were slightly behind the national average of 1 in 5 people receiving job related training over the past 13 weeks. At the local level, North East Lincolnshire had significantly higher proportions of those receiving job related training, compared to other geographies. Almost a quarter of people in the area received training over the past 13 weeks, compared to around 1 in 7 in Kingston upon Hull.

<b>Figure 6.5. High Level No. 32</b>					
<b>Percentage of working age population who are qualified to NVQ 4+</b>					
	<b>1999</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>East Riding of Yorkshire</b>	22.6	27.1	27.2	27.0	27.7
<b>Kingston upon Hull</b>	11.0	12.9	13.9	15.3	14.8
<b>North East Lincolnshire</b>	14.8	14.0	15.2	15.4	16.8
<b>North Lincolnshire</b>	14.7	17.7	19.2	18.8	20.8
<b>The Humber</b>	:	19.1	19.7	20.1	20.8
<b>Yorkshire and Humber</b>	19.5	22.2	22.7	23.8	25.0
<b>National - England</b>	21.6	26.2	27.2	28.3	28.7

*Source: NOMIS, ONS, Annual Population Survey / Labour Force Survey*

<b>Figure 6.6. High Level No. 33</b>						
<b>Percentage receiving job related training in the past 13 weeks</b>						
	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>East Riding of Yorkshire</b>	25.7	20.8	23.5	19.9	20.9	19.8
<b>Kingston upon Hull</b>	21.1	18.8	19.1	15.2	16.0	14.8
<b>North East Lincolnshire</b>	25.3	21.8	21.8	24.6	21.9	24.0
<b>North Lincolnshire</b>	23.7	25.2	25.3	23.3	19.6	21.9
<b>The Humber</b>	:	21.2	22.3	19.9	19.4	19.4
<b>Yorkshire and Humber</b>	23	22.1	22.1	21.4	20.3	19.4
<b>National - England</b>	23	21.9	22	20.6	19.6	20.0

*Source: NOMIS, ONS, Labour Force Survey and Annual Population Survey*



## 7. Governance and Civic Participation

<b>Figure 7.1.</b>		<b>High Level No. 35</b>						
<b>Percentage of people involved in civic affairs</b>								
	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007/08</b>	<b>2008/09</b>
<b>Yorkshire and Humber</b>	34	36	41	36	32	37	37	38
<b>National</b>	39	42	44	38	38	38	39	38

*Source: The Home Office, Citizenship Surveys*

Civic affairs can involve a range of activities, from contacting a local councillor or MP, to signing a petition, voting in local or general elections, or undertaking voluntary or community work and taking part in charity events. The percentage of people involved in civic affairs increased regionally

between 2007/08 and 2008/09, compared to a small fall nationally. As a result, Yorkshire and Humber was in line with national averages with 38 percent of people involved in civic affairs. A local level proxy for participation in civic affairs is supplied by Acxiom.

<b>Figure 7.2.</b>		<b>Proxy</b>
<b>Percentage involved in civic participation</b>		
	<b>2004</b>	<b>2007</b>
<b>East Riding of Yorkshire</b>	10.64	12.02
<b>Kingston upon Hull</b>	8.94	9.47
<b>North East Lincolnshire</b>	8.98	9.09
<b>North Lincolnshire</b>	7.76	11.21
<b>The Humber</b>	9.33	10.61
<b>Yorkshire and Humber</b>	9.64	11.47
<b>National - England</b>	11.79	13.06

*Source: Acxiom, Yorkshire Futures*

In 2007, participation in the Hull and Humber Ports City Region was 10.6 percent, which was slightly below the regional average of 11.5 percent and significantly below the national average of 13.1 percent. The percentage change between 2004 and 2007 in the city region is on par with the national average of 1.3 percent more people involved in civic participation. However, the regional rise in those involved was marginally higher at 1.8 percent. At the local authority area level, the highest percentage rise in those involved in civic participation was in North Lincolnshire, which saw a rise of 3.5 percent resulting in the local authority area rising from having the lowest percentage involved in civic affairs to the second highest. The East Riding of Yorkshire had the highest levels of participation in both 2004 and 2007, recording higher than regional average figures in both years. The lowest proportions of those participating in civic affairs were in Kingston upon Hull and North East Lincolnshire. Only marginal percentage rises between 2004 and 2007 in both local authority areas resulted in a widening gap with the regional and national averages.



Figure 7.3. Comprehensive Area Assessment Scores (CAA) for organisations in the city region, 2009						
High Level No. 34						
	Overall Score	Managing Performance score	Use of resources (Overall)	Managing Finance	Governing the Business	Managing Resources
East Riding of Yorkshire Council	3 - Performs well	3 - Performs well	3	3	3	3
Kingston upon Hull City Council	2 - Performs adequately	2 - Performs adequately	2	2	2	2
North East Lincolnshire Council	2 - Performs adequately	2 - Performs adequately	2	2	2	2
North Lincolnshire Council	2 - Performs adequately	2 - Performs adequately	2	2	2	2
Humberside Police Authority	N/A	N/A	2	1	2	2
Humberside Fire Authority	2 - Performs adequately	2 - Performs adequately	2	2	2	2
East Riding of Yorkshire PCT	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	2	3
Hull Teaching PCT	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	2	2
North East Lincolnshire Care Trust Plus	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	2	2
North Lincolnshire Primary Care Trust	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	2	2

*Source: OnePlace*

Comprehensive Area Assessments (CAA's) replaced the Comprehensive Performance Assessments (CPA's) in April 2009 and are not directly comparable. The new CAA provides an assessment of local public services by six individual inspectorates and gives an overview of what it is like to live within a particular area. They look at the performance of Councils, health bodies, police forces, fire and rescue services and others responsible for local public services. The CAA highlights area of excellence and/or concern relating to specific issues.

Description of Scores		
1	Does not meet minimum requirements	Performs Poorly
2	meets only minimum requirements	Performs Adequately
3	exceeds minimum requirements	Performs Well
4	significantly exceeds minimum requirements	Performs Excellently

No local public services were found to be performing excellently in the Hull and Humber Ports City Region. East Riding of Yorkshire Council was found to be performing well across all sub-categories. The other councils were found to be performing adequately, across all sub-categories. Humberside Police Authority was found to be performing adequately in all categories except Managing Finance, where the authority was deemed to be performing poorly. Humberside Fire Authority was deemed to be performing adequately. All health organisations in the city region were also found to be performing adequately, with the exception of East Riding of Yorkshire PCT, which was deemed to be performing well for Managing Finance and Managing Resources.