

YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER

REGIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS FACTSHEET

31 March 2009

Introduction

Regional indicators pull together already published statistics to enable comparisons to be made between regions and with progress nationally. These data were published on 31st March 2009.

Yorkshire and the Humber summary

The proportion of trips to school made by walking and cycling was the joint highest of the regions. Reductions in the proportions of people fearing crime were amongst the largest of the regions.

In Yorkshire and the Humber productivity (gross value added per job) was amongst the lowest of the regions. Experience of violent crime (as estimated from the British Crime Survey) was the highest of the regions and the proportion of 19 years old attaining level 2 qualifications was the lowest of the regions.

Progress summary

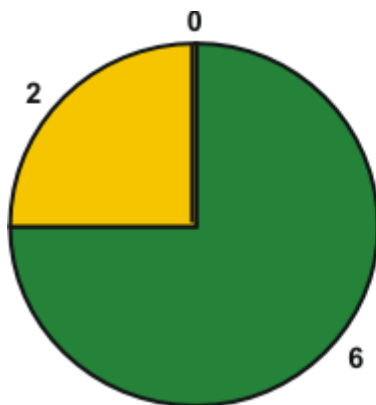
Green = indicators in the region showing clear improvement

Amber = indicators in the region showing little or no change

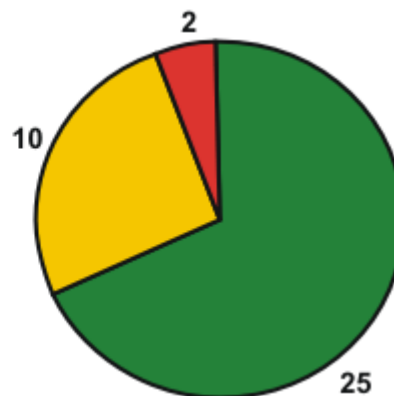
Red^{1,2} = indicators in the region showing clear deterioration

*Sustainable consumption & production
Natural resources (SCP & NR)*

Sustainable communities (SC)



Based on 8 assessments



Based on 37 assessments

¹ Clear deterioration (SCP & NR): none

² Clear deterioration (SC): accessibility- post offices and homeless households.

SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



Greenhouse gas emissions

- Yorkshire and the Humber emitted 53 million tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO₂) in 2006, just below the highest regional emissions in the South East and North West regions.
- This equated to 10.4 tonnes per resident; the second highest rate compared with other regions.

Carbon dioxide emissions by end user

- Around 53 per cent (England average 44 per cent) of CO₂ emissions in Yorkshire and the Humber were from industry, commercial and public, compared with approximately 24 per cent (England average 29 per cent) from domestic sources and 22 per cent (England average 26 per cent) from road transport. Land use land use change and forestry were similar to England average (1 per cent).

Waste

Waste - arisings	
Waste - recycling	



- In 2004-5, around 25 million tonnes of waste (arising from construction and demolition, industry and commerce and the municipal sector which includes household waste) were produced in the Yorkshire and the Humber; 13 per cent of the England total.
- 43 per cent was produced by construction and demolition (48 per cent, England average) and 45 per cent came from industry and commerce (36 per cent, England average), whilst the remaining 12 per cent was municipal waste (16 per cent, England average).
- 44 per cent of the waste was disposed of by landfill (42 per cent, England average) and 52 per cent was recycled (53 per cent, England average).

Household waste

- On average, 484 kilograms of household waste were produced per person in Yorkshire and the Humber in 2007-8 (England average 495 kilograms); an increase of just 1 per cent compared with 1998-9 (England overall increase 3 per cent).
- Yorkshire and the Humber had the third lowest recycling rate of the regions, with 30.5 per cent of household waste recycled (England average 34.5 per cent).

NATURAL RESOURCES

Bird populations


Farmland	
Woodland	

- Between 1994 and 2006, farmland bird populations increased by 3 per cent. There was a 19 per cent increase in woodland bird populations.
- During the same period, out of the 19 farmland bird species monitored in the region, 47 per cent increased, 42 per cent declined and 11 per cent remained stable.
- Out of the 30 species of woodland birds monitored in the region, 53 per cent increased, 23 per cent declined and 24 per cent remained stable.

Land use


- Yorkshire and the Humber has about 500 thousand hectares of grassland and rough grazing (2007 figures), 506 thousand hectares of land for crops and bare fallow (2007), 92 thousand hectares of woodland (1995-9), 63 thousand hectares for set aside and other agricultural uses (2007) and 121 thousand hectares of urban and suburban land (2001).
- 20 per cent of the Yorkshire and the Humber region is designed as National Park (2005), compared with an overall designation of 8 percent across the England.
- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty account for 6 per cent of the region, below the national average of 15 per cent.
- Yorkshire and the Humber has 80 kilometres of Defined Heritage Coasts.

Land recycling

Land recycling - dwellings	
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- In 2007, 74 per cent of new dwellings were built on previously-developed land; an increase of 24 percentage points since 1994.
- The land recycling rate in Yorkshire and the Humber was below the average for England between 1994 and 2004, but had since risen above the England average of 73 per cent in 2007.

Dwelling density



Dwelling density	
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- Between 1994 and 2007 the density of new dwellings in Yorkshire and the Humber followed a similar pattern to the average for England as a whole.
- During this period dwelling density in Yorkshire and the Humber increased from 22 to 48 dwellings per hectare (118 per cent increase). Most of this increase can be attributed to the last 5 years, resulting in the average density being above the England average of 44 dwellings per hectare.

Emissions of air pollutants

- In 2006 Yorkshire and Humber emitted 210,000 tonnes of nitrogen oxides (NO_x), 118,900 tonnes of sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and 17,600 tonnes of particulates (PM₁₀).
- This accounted for 15 per cent of the total England NO_x emissions, 20 per cent of the total SO₂ emissions, and 12 per cent of all PM₁₀s.


River quality

River quality – biological	
River quality - chemical	

- 64 per cent of the total river lengths in Yorkshire and the Humber were of good biological quality (England average 71 per cent) in 2006 and 65 per cent were of good chemical quality (England average 66 per cent).
- Yorkshire and the Humber was ranked sixth of the regions in terms of biological water quality, and fourth for chemical water quality.
- The total river lengths classed as having good biological quality in Yorkshire and the Humber increased by 8 percentage points between 1990 and 2006, and lengths with good chemical water quality increased by 13 percentage points.




SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES

Active community participation

Community participation – informal and formal volunteering	
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- There was a slight increase in the proportion of informal volunteers between 2001 (31 per cent) and 2007-8 (32 per cent) in Yorkshire and the Humber (England average 35 per cent).
- Formal volunteering increased from 22 per cent to 26 per cent (England average 27 per cent).
- Overall, volunteering in Yorkshire and the Humber increased from 42 per cent to 46 per cent of the population (England average 48 per cent) between 2001 and 2007-8.

Crime (British Crime Survey)

Crime – burglaries (British crime survey)	
Crime – vehicles (British crime survey)	
Crime – physical attack (British crime survey)	

- British Crime Survey (BCS) figures showed there to be 355 burglaries (England and Wales average 309), 704 motor vehicle thefts (England and Wales average 634) and 624 violent crime (England and Wales average 493) per 10,000 households in Yorkshire and the Humber in 2007-8.
- These figures are down by 38 per cent, 38 per cent and 24 per cent respectively since 2001-2.

Fear of crime


Fear of crime – burglary	
Fear of crime – theft of car	
Fear of crime – physical attack	

- In 2007-8, 11 per cent of people in the region were very worried about burglary, below the national average. 18 per cent of people in the region were very worried about burglary in Yorkshire and the Humber in 2001-2.
- 12 per cent of people in the region expressed a high level of worry about car crime in 2007-8, similar to the national average. 19 per cent

of people in the region had a high level of worry about car crime in 2001-2.



- In 2007-8 12 per cent of people in the region had a high level of worry about violent crime, lower than the national average. 23 per cent of people had a high level of worry about violent crime in 2001-2.

Employment

Employment - proportion	
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- In Yorkshire and the Humber 72.3 per cent (England average 74.4 per cent) of all working age people in the region were employed in 2008, up from 71.2 per cent in 1992.
- 76.1 per cent of working age males (England average 78.4 per cent) were employed in 2008 and 68.1 per cent of working age females (England average 70 per cent) in the region were employed, overall increases of 0.1 and 2.1 percentage points. However, there has been a slight decrease in the proportion of all working age people in the recent years.

Workless households

Workless households – all people	
Workless households - children	

- In 2008 Yorkshire and the Humber had a proportion of working age people in workless households roughly typical compared to other regions (12.6 per cent, national average 11.4 per cent) and a typical proportion of children living in these households (16.3 per cent, national average 16.0 per cent).
- The proportion of working age people in workless households in Yorkshire and the Humber decreased by 0.9 percentage points between 1997 and 2008, whilst the proportion of children living in workless households decreased by 3.6 percentage points over the same period.

Economically inactive



Economically inactive - proportion	
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- In the October to December 2008 period Yorkshire and the Humber had the third highest regional economic inactivity (neither employed nor actively seeking work) for males (17.6 per cent, England average 15.7 per cent), third joint highest for females (27.9 per cent, England

average 25.6 per cent), and fourth highest overall (22.5, England average 20.4 per cent).


- Male economic inactivity worsened (by 3.1 percentage points) in the region between 1992 and 2008 whereas female inactivity improved slightly (by 0.3 percentage point), with the overall proportion worsening by 1.4 percentage points.

Childhood poverty

Childhood poverty – before housing costs	
Childhood poverty – after housing costs	



- Before taking housing costs into account, 25 per cent of children in Yorkshire and the Humber (England average 22 per cent) lived in relative low-income households in 2004/5-2006/7 (3 year average), rising to 29 per cent (England average 30 per cent) after accounting for housing costs.
- The percentage of children living in relative low-income households decreased in Yorkshire and the Humber between 1995/6-1997/8 and 2004/5-2006/7, by 5 percentage points before taking housing costs into account and by 6 percentage points after housing costs.

Young adults

Young adults currently not in employment, education or training	
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- 11 percent per cent of young adults (16 to 18 year-olds) in Yorkshire and the Humber were not in employment, education or training in the October to December 2008 period (England average 10.5 per cent).
- Since 1995 the percentage of young adults not in employment, education or training has increased slightly by 1.3 percentage points.

Pensioner poverty


Pensioner poverty – before housing costs	
Pensioner poverty – after housing costs	

- In Yorkshire and the Humber before taking housing costs into account, 24 per cent (England average 22 per cent) of pensioners lived in relative low-income households in the region in the 2004/5-2006/7 (3

year average) period, dropping to 17 per cent (England average 18 per cent) after accounting for housing costs.


- The proportion of pensioners living in relative low-income households before housing costs decreased by 4 percentage points between 1995/6-1997/8 and 2004/5-2006/7 and by 14 percentage points after housing costs.

Education

19 year olds with level 2 qualifications	
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- 70 per cent of 19 year-olds in Yorkshire and the Humber were qualified to Level 2 or above (e.g. five GCSEs at grades C or above, NVQ level 2 or equivalent) in Spring 2007, up from around 64 per cent in 2004.
- The increase of 6.4 percentage points was below the national average increased by 7.5 percentage points from 66.4 to 73.9 per cent.

Health inequality

Infant mortality	
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- Infant mortality in Yorkshire and Humber in 2007 was higher than the England average of 4.8, falling from 12.1 in 1981 to 5.7 in 2007 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- Infant mortality in 2004-5 stood at 3.31 deaths (England average 3.3 deaths) per 1,000 live births for babies with fathers in higher managerial and professional occupations, compared with 7.85 (England average 6.6 deaths) for routine occupations and 6.47 (England average 6.4 deaths) for semi-routine occupations.

Healthy life expectancy

Life expectancy – males	
Life expectancy – females	


- In 1999-2003, healthy life expectancy in Yorkshire and the Humber stood at 67.5 years for males and 70.8 years for females (England Average 69.0 years and 72.3 years respectively).
- Yorkshire and the Humber had the third lowest male and female healthy life expectancy in comparison to any other region, although between 1992-5 and 1999-2003 healthy life expectancy increased by 2.7 years for males and 4.1 years for females.

Mortality rates

Mortality – circulatory disease	
Mortality – cancer	
Mortality – suicide	

- The mortality rate from circulatory disease in Yorkshire and the Humber was 86 deaths per 100,000 people (England average 79 per 100,000) in 2005-7), down by 42 per cent since 1996-8.
- The rate from cancer was 121 deaths per 100,000 people (England average 116 per 100,000), down by 14 per cent since 1996-8.
- The suicide rate in the region in 2005-7 was 8.3 deaths per 100,000 people (England average 7.9 per 100,000), down 16 per cent since 1996-8.
- Mortality rates for circulatory disease, cancer and suicide were higher in Neighbourhood Renewal Fund (NRF) areas (deprived areas) than in non-NRF areas.

Smoking



Smoking - proportion	
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- 22 per cent of people in Yorkshire and the Humber (England average 21 per cent) were considered to be cigarette smokers in 2007, down from 29 per cent in 1998.
- 25 percent of males in the region smoked cigarettes (England average 24 per cent), as did 23 per cent of females (England average 22 per cent), in 2007.
- 30 percent of men and 30 percent of women in manual households in the region smoked cigarettes in 2003 compared with 19 per cent of men and 19 percent of women in non-manual households smoked cigarettes.

Childhood obesity

- 17.0 per cent (England average 16.5 per cent) of 2 to 15 year-olds in Yorkshire and the Humber were obese in 2007; up from 5 percent in 1990.

Mobility

Mobility – walking and cycling	
Mobility – public transport	




- In 2005-6, walking and cycling accounted for 26 per cent of all trips in the region, with private transport accounting for 66 per cent of journeys and public transport 9 per cent. The proportion of walking and cycling has fallen by 2 percentage points since 1995-7. The proportion of public transport has fallen by 1 percentage point.
- 21 per cent of the total mileage was on shopping and personal business, 27 per cent on commuting and business, 4 per cent on education (and escorting children to education), and the remaining 49 per cent on leisure and other pursuits.

Getting to school

Getting to school – proportion walking or cycling	
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- In 2005-6, 57 per cent (England average 48 per cent) of pupils in the region walked or cycled to school, whilst 25 per cent (England average 31 per cent) used private motor vehicles and 18 per cent (England average 20 per cent) used public transport.
- Between 1995-7 and 2005-6 the proportion of pupils walking or cycling to school in the region increased by 10.5 percentage points.

Accessibility

Accessibility – supermarkets / corner shop	
Accessibility – post office	
Accessibility – doctor / hospital	

- In 2007-8, 9 per cent of people in Yorkshire and Humber with access to a vehicle perceived getting to a corner shop or supermarket difficult, compared with 24 per cent of people without a car.
- Accessing a post office in Yorkshire and Humber was perceived to be difficult by 6 per cent of people with a vehicle and by 19 per cent of those without a vehicle.
- Accessing a doctor or hospital was perceived to be difficult by 22 per cent with a vehicle and by 42 per cent of those without a vehicle.
- In general, access to all amenities has worsened since 1997-8 in Yorkshire and Humber with the exception of access to a Doctor or hospital for those without access to a car, which saw an improvement from 51 percent in 1997/8 to 42 percent in 2007-8.

Road accidents

Road accidents – all people	
Road accidents – children	

- In 2007, 3,215 people were killed or seriously injured in road accidents in Yorkshire and the Humber (12 per cent of the England total).
- Of these there were 389 children killed or seriously injured in road accidents in the region (15 per cent of the England total).
- Deaths and serious injuries decreased in the region between 1994-8 and 2007, by 24 per cent for all people and by 43 per cent for children.
- The road accident casualty rate in the region was 459 casualties per 100,000 population in 2007.

Environmental equality

- Around 1.5 per cent of people living in the least deprived areas in Yorkshire and the Humber experience 3 or more environmental conditions that are 'least favourable'. Around 18 per cent of the population in the most deprived areas experience 3 or more environmental conditions that are 'least favourable'.


Air quality and health

- Eight sites were used for monitoring air pollution in Yorkshire and the Humber in 2008. The number of days of moderate or higher air pollution in the region ranged from 0 days in York Bootham to 102 days in Hull Freetown (provisional figures). The number of days of moderate or higher air pollution increased between 2007 and 2008 in all of the five sites for which a comparison was possible.
- There were seven for sites monitoring particulates (PM₁₀) in Yorkshire and the Humber in 2008. For all four of the sites for which comparison was possible, PM₁₀ levels decreased.
- Five sites were used for monitoring ozone in Yorkshire and the Humber in 2008 and ozone levels increased in all of the sites between 2007 and 2008.

Housing conditions



- 703,580 dwellings in Yorkshire and the Humber failed to meet the 'Decent Homes' standard in 2003. This represented 32 per cent of the region's stock of dwellings (England average 31 per cent)

Households living in fuel poverty

Fuel poverty - proportion	
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- 12.7 per cent (England average 11.5 per cent) of households in Yorkshire and Humber lived in fuel poverty (based on income and heating costs) in 2006, up by 1.5 percentage points since 2001.

Homelessness

Rough sleepers	
Homeless households	


- It is estimated that there were 35 people sleeping rough in Yorkshire and the Humber in 2008 (down from 65 in 1998).
- At the end of the third quarter of 2008 there were 1,890 households (up from 1,000 in 1997) in temporary accommodation in the region, 1,170 (62 per cent) of which contained children.

Local environment quality

Local environmental quality	
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- 26 per cent of sites assessed in Yorkshire and the Humber in 2007-8 were judged to be of good local environmental quality.
- 5 per cent (England average 4 per cent) of sites in the region were judged to have poor local environmental quality.
- In total, 47 per cent (England average 49 per cent) of sites were of good or satisfactory quality.

Satisfaction in local area

Satisfaction in local area	
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- Householder satisfaction in the characteristics of the local area increased slightly from 84 per cent to 86 per cent, in the Yorkshire and

the Humber between 1999-00 and 2007-8 (England average 87 per cent).

UK international assistance

- Yorkshire and Humber of England received £189.9 million in EU structural funding in 2007, similar to the £190 million received in 2000. Allocated EU funding for Yorkshire and Humber of England in 2013 will fall to £89.9 million. England as a whole received £919.3 million in 2007, which will fall to £707.7 million in 2013.

Wellbeing

- The average life satisfaction rating in Yorkshire and the Humber in 2007 was 7.33, close to the national average of 7.31.
- Compared to nationally, there were only minor differences in the distribution of ratings from 0 to 10 given.

Child wellbeing

- In 2008, 87 per cent of children in Yorkshire and the Humber said they felt quite or very safe at school, similar to when going to and from school. Compared to 74 per cent at local area and 72 per cent on public transport.
- 75 per cent of children thought their local area was fairly or very good. Just under half of children (49 per cent) thought the activities and things to do in their area were fairly or very good. Only 41 per cent thought the parks and play areas were fairly or very good.
- 87 per cent of children rated themselves as quite or very healthy. Whilst 71 per cent said they spent “3-5 days” or more “doing sports or other active things in the last seven days”.
- 71 per cent of children in Yorkshire and the Humber said they feel happy about life at the moment. 67 per cent said they can talk to their mums and dads when they are worried about something compared to 71 per cent (to friends) and 55 per cent (to an adult other than their mums and dads).

CONTEXTUAL INDICATORS

Economic output

- Yorkshire and the Humber had a Gross Value Added (GVA - a measure of economic output) level of £16,880 per head in 2007, lower than all regions except the North East.
- GVA in the region increased by 132 per cent between 1989 and 2007.
- GVA in the region is currently around £3,583 lower than the overall England average.

Productivity

- Labour productivity in Yorkshire and the Humber was £31,600 Gross Value Added (GVA) per workforce job in 2005, up from £22,000 in 1996; an increase of £9,600.
- Productivity increased in all regions from 1996 to 2005. In Yorkshire and the Humber this increase (44 per cent) was slightly lower than the England average of 47 per cent.

Investment

- As a percentage of regional Gross Value Added (GVA), Yorkshire and the Humber had an average level of investment of 1.4 per cent in 2004.
- Investment in the region from UK-owned companies (7.1 per cent) was the second highest of the regions (excluding London and the West Midlands) and also higher than the England average of 6.2 per cent.
- During the period 1998 to 2003 investment in Yorkshire and the Humber from foreign-owned companies increased by 0.7 percentage, there was a 0.2 percentage point decrease for England as a whole.
- Investment from UK-owned companies declined by 2.2 percentage points between these years (the England average decreased by 2.3 percentage points).

Demography

- Between 1991 and 2007, the total population of Yorkshire and the Humber increased from 4.94 million to 5.18 million.
- The working age population increased from 3.01 million (61.0 per cent of the population) to 3.22 million (62.2 per cent of the population).

Households and Dwellings

- In 2007 Yorkshire and the Humber contained 2.24 million dwellings (up from 2.02 million in 1991). In 2004, there were 2.13 million households (up from 1.99 million) and 645,000 one person households (up from 532,000).