



# Progress in The Humber 2016 Economic Analysis Report September 2016



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# Foreword

Welcome to the Humber Local Enterprise Partnership's (LEP) economic review of the Humber Sub-region, *Progress in the Humber 2016*. The report follows a similar format to previous Progress in The Humber reports produced by the former Humber Economic Partnership in 2010.

The approach has been to base this review on the format of those earlier reports, drawing on the Advancing Together framework established by the Yorkshire Futures Regional Intelligence Network. The framework has been adapted to reflect the more business focused and economic-driven agenda of the LEP.

These comprise:

- Key performance benchmarks for the Humber versus the UK;
- Summary of the economic and political context policy environment;
- The Economic and Business Base;
- Population, Skills and Settlements;
- Resources and Infrastructure

The report aims to inform the LEP and its partners' policies for economic development, to support bid writing and lobbying activity and to update the collective understanding of how the sub-regional economy is performing.

The report has been produced during a period of political and economic uncertainty at the global and national level, following the UK referendum on EU membership, the appointment of a new Prime Minister and Cabinet plus a leadership contest within the main opposition party just concluded. There is also ongoing rebalancing of some major global economies, such as China and the US, which set the back drop for our analysis of the sub-regional economy.

We refer to the Humber LEP area as the sub-region or simply The Humber. Similarly, the City of Kingston upon Hull and the East Riding of Yorkshire have been shortened to Hull and the East Riding respectively.

We would like to know what you think about Progress in The Humber 2016. To do this, please contact the LEP Executive Team at [admin@humberlep.org](mailto:admin@humberlep.org) email or telephone 01482 485260.

We hope that this document informs and provokes debate at all levels, whether that be local, sub-regional or wider, and where the economy of the Humber is an issue for consideration.

**Kishor Tailor**

**Humber LEP Chief Executive**



# Key Sub Regional Benchmarks

	Humber	National
Area (sq km)	3,639 sq km	2.8% of Eng
Agricultural land (Sq km) 2013	2,750 sq km	3.0% of Eng
Population, 2014	923,900	1.7% of Eng
Ethnic minorities, 2011	6.5%	20.2% (Eng)
NINo registrations (adult overseas nationals), 2015	6,849	0.8% of UK
Gross Value Added (GVA), 2014	£17,484 m	1.3% of Eng
GVA per head, 2014	£18,924	£25,367 (Eng)
Enterprises, 2015	35,490	1.4% of Eng
Sole proprietorship, 2015	17.1%	16.0% (Eng)
Self employment, 2015	7.6%	10.4% (Eng)
Commercial and industrial floorspace, 2012	11.7 m sq m	2.1% of Eng
Annual port throughput, 2014	83.1m tonnes	16.9% of UK
Airport passengers, 2015	222,107	0.1% of UK
Humber Bridge traffic, 2015	8.1 m	-
Employee jobs, 2014	365,600	1.5% of Eng
Part-time employee jobs, 2015	28.5%	25.5% (Eng)
Employee jobs in manufacturing, 2014	16.4%	8.3% (Eng)
Employee jobs in banking, finance and insurance, 2014	1.3%	3.8% (Eng)
Employee jobs in public administration, 2014	5.9%	4.3% (Eng)
Population aged 16-64, 2015	575,900	1.7% of Eng
Economically active (aged 16-64), 2015	440,500	1.7% of Eng
Economic activity rate, 2015	76.5%	78.0% (Eng)
Employment rate, 2015	71.8%	73.9% (Eng)
ILO unemployment (16-64), 2015	27,200	1.9% of Eng
ILO unemployment rate, 2015	4.7%	4.1% (Eng)
Change in unemployment over 3 years, 2012-2015	-42.1%	-33.0% (Eng)
Change in inactive (16-64) over 3 years, 2012-2015	0.6%	-3.8% (Eng)
Incapacity benefit or ESA claimant rate, 2015	3.8%	3.3% (Eng)
Average gross weekly earnings - residents, 2015	£450.7	£515.9 (Eng)
Average gross weekly earnings - workplace, 2015	£447.0	£515.5 (Eng)
Dwellings, 2015	417,730	1.8% of Eng
Dwellings in Council Tax Band A, 2015	46.6%	24.6%
Average price of residential property, 2015	£105,481	£178,981 (E&W)
Workforce qualified to at least NVQ Level 4, 2015	27.7%	36.7% (Eng)
Workforce with Trade Apprenticeships, 2015	5.1%	3.1% (Eng)
Five or more grades A*-C at GCSE, 2015	61.9%	64.9% (Eng)
Five or more grades A*-C at GCSE inc English & Maths, 2015	53.4%	53.8%
Recorded crime per 1,000 population, March 2016	6.6	-
CO2 emissions - industry & commerce, tonnes per capita, 2013	11.3 tonnes	2.8 (Eng)

# Economic and Political Context

*There are a number of external economic and political factors and local policy imperatives influencing the sub-regional economy, including Global and national economic conditions, the result of the UK's Referendum on EU membership and the Devolution agenda.*

## UK and the Global Economy

The UK economy has experienced slow economic growth since the global financial crisis in 2008, which has been compounded by volatility in global financial markets. Factors elsewhere have weighed on the UK economy, including lower worldwide commodity prices, the rebalancing of China's economy following several years of excess output and more relaxed financial conditions in the US.

Financial market weakness in Greece, the increased threat of terrorism and extremism internationally and on mainland Europe, more recently in Paris and Brussels, together with conflicts in Syria and the Russian annexation of part of the Ukraine, have fuelled global uncertainty.

## The UK's Referendum on EU Membership

In the UK Referendum on whether the UK should remain or leave the European Union, held on 23<sup>rd</sup> June, the UK voted to leave the EU by 52% to 48%. The process for leaving the EU is governed by the Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty and there has been much debate about the process and timetable by which this can be triggered. Concerns were also raised in Scotland, where the electorate voted overwhelmingly for the UK to remain in the EU, fuelling the debate of a 2<sup>nd</sup> Referendum for Scotland on its UK membership.

A number of resulting changes ensued with David Cameron standing down as Prime Minister, triggering a leadership contest by the Conservative Party with Theresa May appointed as Prime Minister and selecting a new cabinet. On the opposition benches, a leadership contest to elect a leader of the Labour Party has just concluded.

The impact on the UK economy and its relationships with major trading partners remains unclear. In an attempt to protect the economy from lower growth and potential higher inflation, The Bank of England cut interest rates in August 2016 from 0.5% to 0.25% - the first reduction in the cost of borrowing since 2009 and a record low for the UK.

## The UK Economy

Outside of the reaction and uncertainty surrounding the build up and subsequent result of UK Referendum on EU membership, there have been some fundamental issues which have been affecting the performance of the UK economy. They reveal the extent of the challenges rebalancing the economy, with UK Manufacturing growth having been very weak, combined with weak industrial production data and sluggish export activity.

## Inflation Rates

For the past 18 months, inflation has remained doggedly below the 2% target set by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Underlying causes include the sharp falls in commodity prices of food and energy since mid 2014 to early 2016 and the appreciation of sterling by over 15% since mid 2013 to its peak in November



2015. The Bank of England Monetary Policy Committee Report (May 2016) judges that inflation will return back to 2% by mid-2018.

### **Interest Rates**

Interest rates are now markedly lower than they were at the start of 2014, reaching an all time low of 0.25% in August 2016, with the MPC indicating the likelihood that these will need to be higher towards the end of the 2017 and early 2018 to sustainably return inflation to target.

### **Gross Domestic Product**

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 2.1% in the year to March 2016 but the rate of growth has slowed to 0.4% over the latest quarter of January to March 2016 from 0.6% in October to December 2015, influenced by a decline in construction and industrial output.

### **Industrial Output**

The UK's industrial output reduced by 0.5% in the year to February 2016, its biggest decline since August 2013. Manufacturing output slowed by 1.8% on the year to February 2015 and down by 1.1% on the previous month.

### **Public Sector Borrowing**

Public Sector Borrowing by the Government stood at £74 billion in the year to March 2016, £1.8 billion above the forecast set by the Office for Budget Responsibility and the Chancellor of £72.2 billion for the 2015-16 financial year. However, this was £17.7 billion less than the previous year, mainly due to a £20.4 billion reduction in central government net borrowing. Local government borrowing rose by £4 billion to £5.9 billion and mainly as a result of reduced grant funding to local government from central government. Public borrowing in March fell by £2.6 billion to £4.6 billion compared to the same month last year. The OBR forecast that the UK will have a public sector borrowing surplus of £10.4 billion in 2019-20 and £11 billion the following year.

### **Public Sector Employment**

5.35 million people were employed in the public sector in December 2015, 50,000 fewer than the previous year. Private sector employment rose by 529,000 to 26.07 million, up 113,000 on the September 2015 quarter. It highlights the scale of the rebalancing underway across the UK economy.

### **Non-UK nationals**

The number of non-UK nationals working in the UK increased by 254,000 (or 9%) to 3.22 million in the year to December 2015, compared to growth of 278,000 (1%) to 28.2 million among UK nationals.

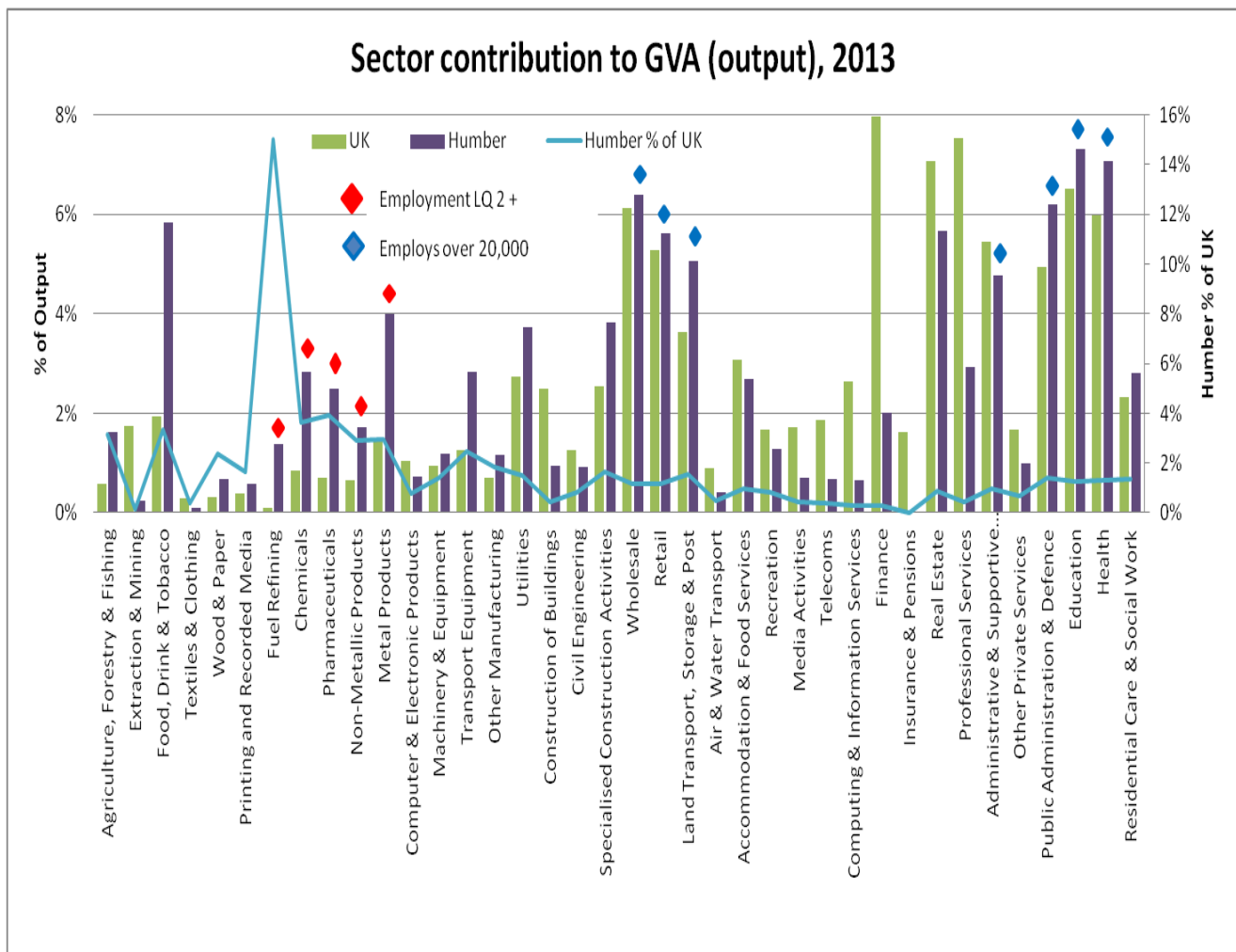
# Economic and Business Base

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

### Gross Value Added (GVA)

In 2014, the total output GVA of the Humber was around £17.5 billion, or 1.3% of UK Output. GVA per head stood at £18,924, three-quarters of that for England of £25,367.

The chart below details the contribution each sector makes to total Output and compares the Humber with national levels.



Source: Regional UK Local Market Forecasts Quarterly 2013, Experian ©

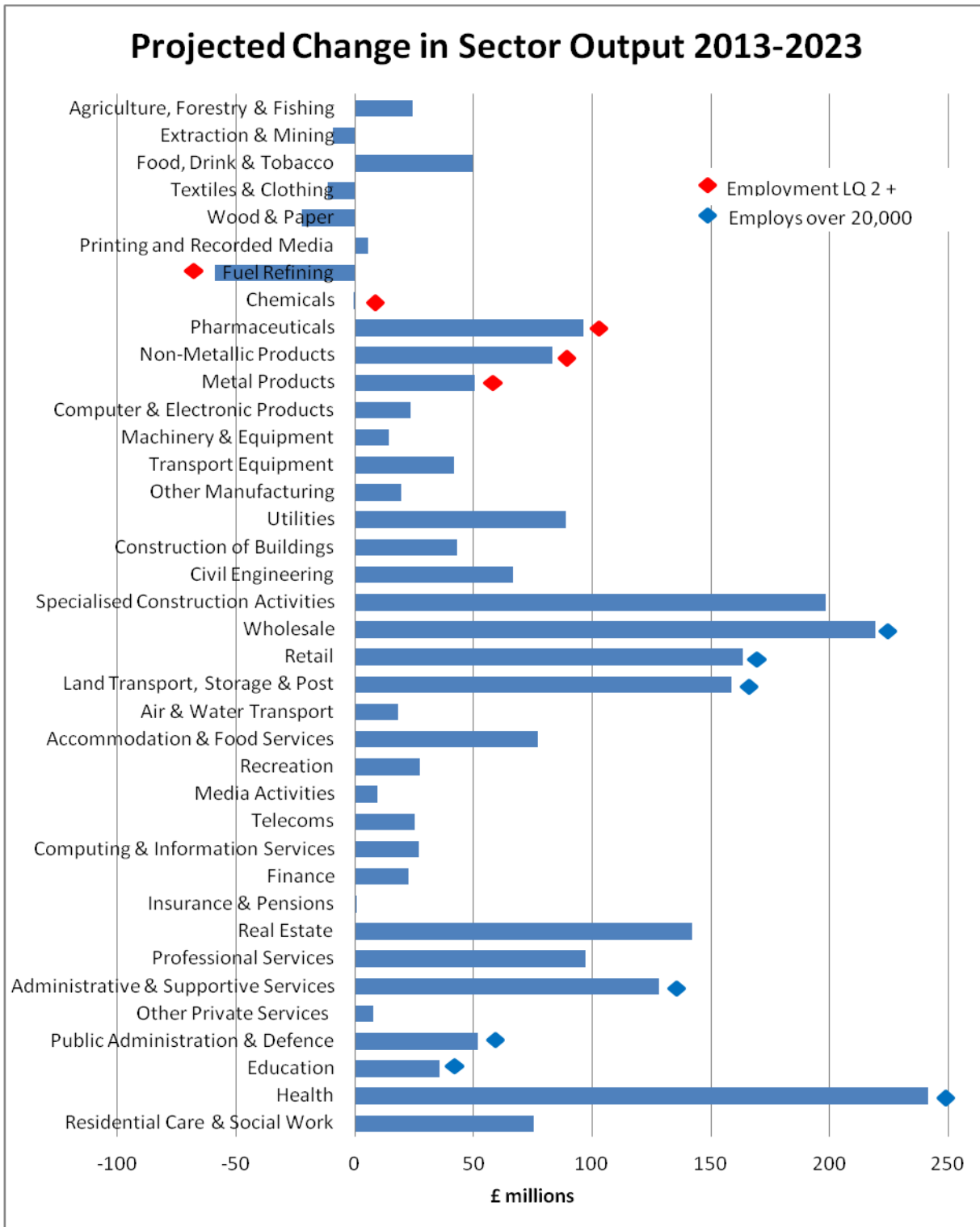
The Humber has significantly lower than national contributions of output GVA in the business services and banking and insurance sectors. At £1.06 billion (or 7.3% of total GVA), the Education sector is the largest contributor to the Humber’s output followed by health, public administration and wholesale – all contribute proportionally more locally than they do nationally.

The second group of sectors includes food processing, retail, distribution and storage and real estate activities, each contributing around 5% of total output. Notably, fuel refining activities on the Humber



represent 15% of the total UK output from this sector, followed by Pharmaceuticals and Chemicals at around 4% of total UK output for these sectors. These reflect significant concentrations locally and are all externally facing sectors that serve UK and international markets.

**Projected Change in Output in the Humber 2013-2023**



Source: Regional UK Local Market Forecasts Quarterly 2013, Experian ©



Projections derived from the Experian Regional Planning Service provided for the Regional Intelligence Unit (previously Yorkshire Forward Chief Economist Unit), indicate that total output in the Humber is set to increase by £2.2billion or 15% between 2013 and 2023.

Almost all the strongly represented and high employment sectors in the Humber are predicted to experience output growth over the next decade, with the exception of fuel refining activities and chemicals;

Significantly strong output growth is predicted to occur in the already high employment sectors of health, wholesale and retail and logistics, distribution and storage. However, this only expected to result in modest percentage increases to total contribution between the years and is broadly on a par with projected increases for these industries nationally.

### UK Competitiveness Index

The UK Competitiveness Index (UKCI) benchmarks the competitiveness of areas within the UK against the UK baseline (score = 100) based on a single index of measurable place competitiveness criteria. According to the UKCI 2013, the Humber had a score of 88.4, broadly on a par with 2010 UKCI score of 89.5.

UK Competitiveness Index	2010	2013
East Riding of Yorkshire	94.8	89.4
Hull	82.2	84.3
North East Lincolnshire	86.9	89.6
North Lincolnshire	92.6	91.4
Humber	89.5	88.4
UK	100	100

Source: Centre for International Competitiveness, 2013

Hull had the lowest score in the sub-region in 2013 of 84.3 but had demonstrated the second strongest growth behind North East Lincolnshire. The East Riding had the second highest score behind North Lincolnshire but had experienced a noticeable fall on the previous UKCI 2010.

### Sole Proprietorship

There were 6,070 sole proprietorship businesses in the Humber in 2015, representing 17.1% of the total business stock and ahead of England at 16%. The East Riding stands out at 19.4% and accounts for 49% of the Humber stock. This is typical of predominantly rural areas where there are fewer larger employers and lower employment concentrations. Sole proprietorship in North East Lincolnshire was only 14.1%.



<b>Sole Proprietorship, 2015</b>	<b>2015 (stock)</b>	<b>2015 (%)</b>	<b>% Change 2010-2015 (%)</b>
East Riding of Yorkshire	2,975	19.4%	1.5%
Hull	1,210	14.9%	17.5%
North East Lincolnshire	785	14.1%	6.1%
North Lincolnshire	1,100	17.0%	-2.2%
Humber	6,070	17.1%	4.2%
England	399,305	16.0%	-1.8%

Source: Inter Departmental Business Register, 2015

Change analysis is revealing with Hull increasing by 17.5%, more than four times the rate for the Humber since 2010. The Humber increased by 4.2% compared to a decline of -1.8% for England and -2.2%.

### **Self Employment**

The above data is broadly consistent with the 2015 Annual Population Survey self-employment rate of people aged 16-64 of 7.6% for the Humber, rising to 9.1% in the East Riding.

### **Self-Employment Rates, 2015**

Hull	5.2%
East Riding of Yorkshire	9.1%
North East Lincolnshire	8.2%
North Lincolnshire	7.9%
Humber	7.6%
England	10.4%

Source: Annual Population Survey 2015, Office for National Statistics

### **Business and Enterprise**

According to the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI), there were 35,500 businesses operating in the Humber area in 2015, a 6.6% increase on 2014 and overall growth of 3.8% since 2010, indicating a contraction in business stock in intervening years up to 2014.

The Humber's largest firms, those employing more than 250 employees, account for less than 0.5% of the total business stock. The vast majority (81.1%) of Humber businesses are micro firms employing less than 10 employees, rising to 85.4% for the East Riding, which surpasses that for England (83.9%).

### Business Structure by employment size - 2015

	Micro (0 to 9)		Small (10 to 49)		Medium-sized (50 to 249)		Large (250+)		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Hull	6,015	73.8%	1,730	21.2%	340	4.2%	55	0.7%	8,145
East Riding of Yorkshire	13,080	85.4%	1,855	12.1%	345	2.3%	30	0.2%	15,310
North East Lincolnshire	4,420	79.5%	920	16.5%	190	3.4%	35	0.6%	5,560
North Lincolnshire	5,285	81.6%	975	15.1%	185	2.9%	30	0.5%	6,475
Humber	28,800	81.1%	5,480	15.4%	1,060	3.0%	155	0.4%	35,490
England	2,088,100	83.9%	324,650	13.0%	66,950	2.7%	10,130	0.4%	2,489,825

Source: Inter Departmental Business Register, 2015

### Business Demography

Business birth rates for the Humber at 13.3% in 2014 were just below that England at 14% and death rates were in excess at 10.6%. North East Lincolnshire displays the greatest variance from both Humber and England with birth and death rates of 18.2% and 16.8%.

### Business Birth and Death Rates, 2014

	Total	Births	Deaths	Births (%)	Deaths (%)	Net Change
Hull	6,280	810	650	12.9%	10.4%	160
East Riding of Yorkshire	12,440	1,480	1,110	11.9%	8.9%	370
North East Lincolnshire	5,295	965	890	18.2%	16.8%	75
North Lincolnshire	5,140	630	440	12.3%	8.6%	190
Humber	29,155	3,885	3,090	13.3%	10.6%	795
England	2,235,345	313,200	2,17,175	14.0%	9.7%	96,025

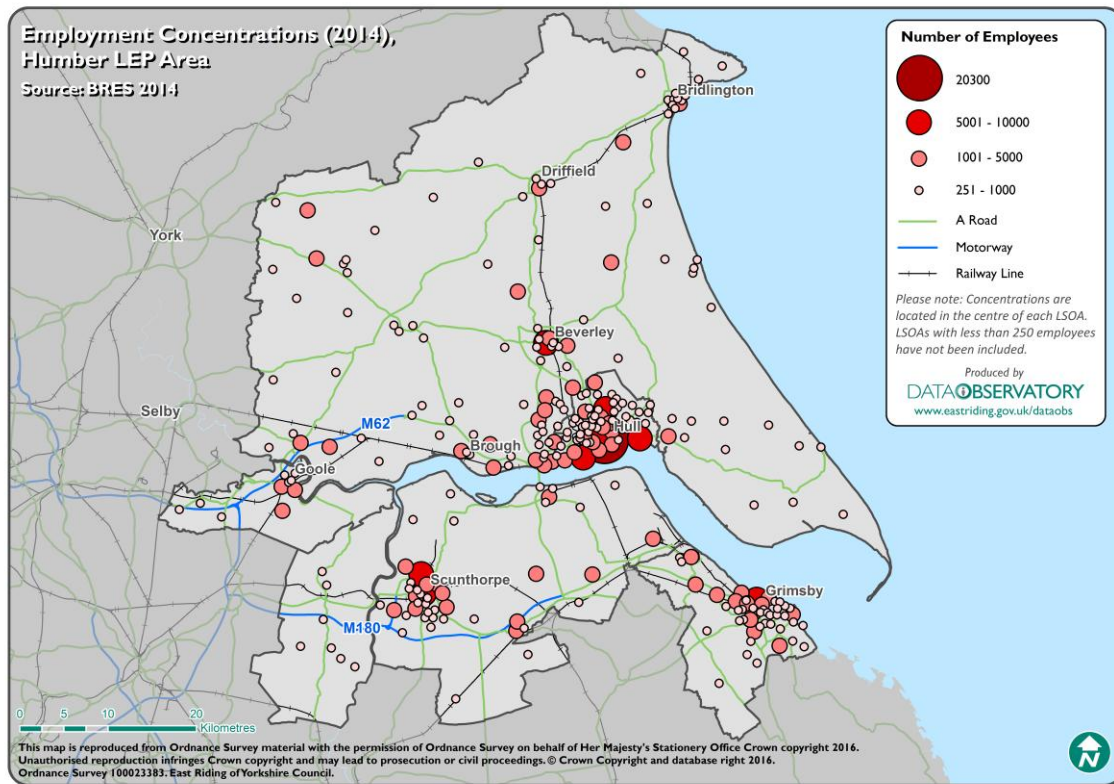
Source: Inter Departmental Business Register

The Humber had a positive net change of 795 more business births than deaths in 2014 but had previously experienced negative change between 2009 to 2012, peaking in 2010.



## Employment Concentrations

The map below illustrates the location and concentration of the largest employers in the Humber sub-region.



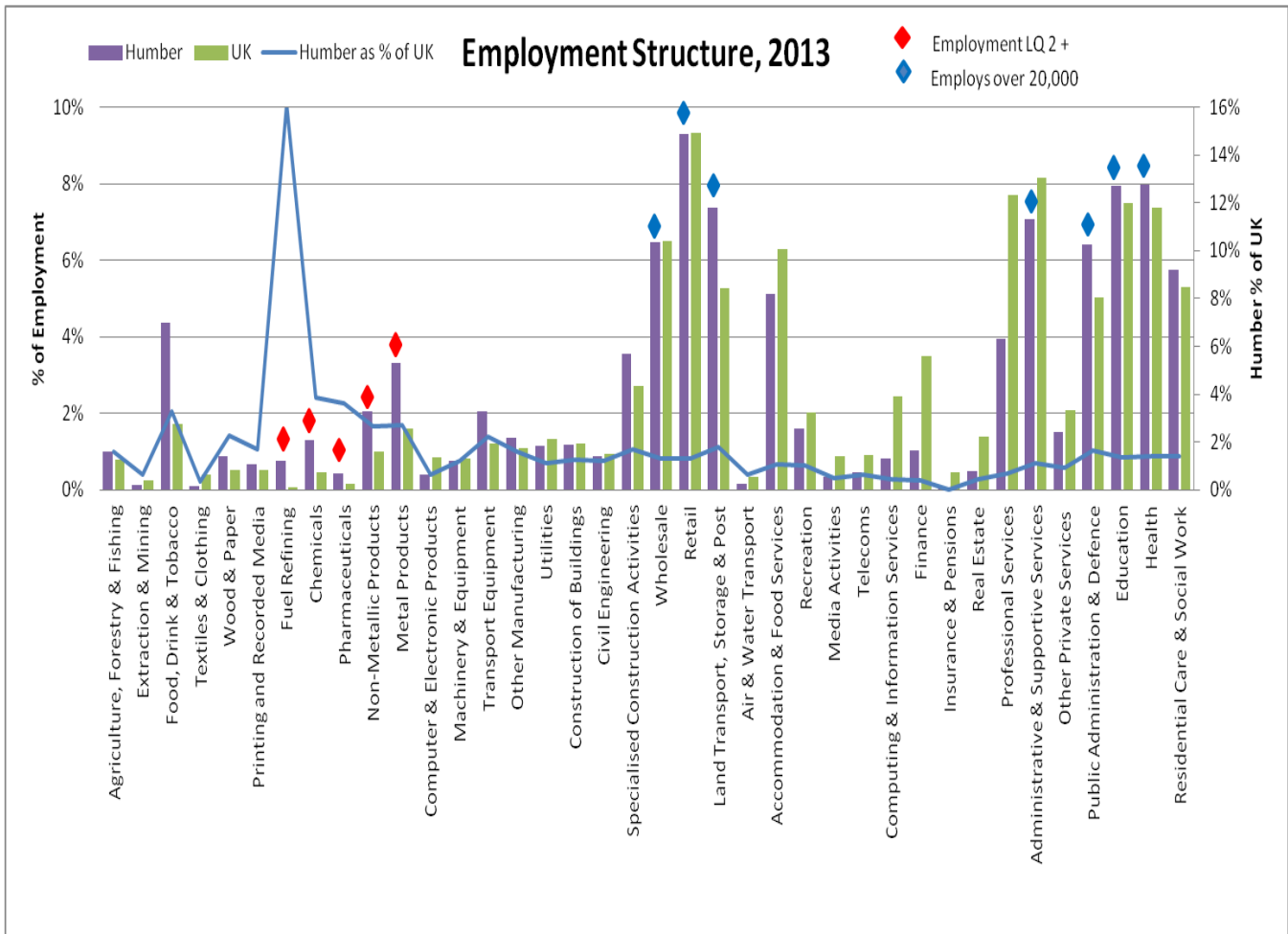
## Employment Structure

There were 365,600 employee jobs in the Humber in 2014, representing 1.5% of the total for England. Part time employment accounted for 28.5% of all employment compared to 25.5% for England.

Key Humber employment sectors include Wholesale and retail trades (16.6%), Manufacturing (16.4%) and Health and Social Work (14.6%). Employment in Manufacturing in the Humber is double that for England (8.3%) and rises to 21% in North Lincolnshire. It lags England in Professional, scientific and technical activities and Financial and insurance services and Information and Communications.

The chart below illustrates the structure of employment in the Humber compared with the UK.

### Employment Structure - Humber and UK, 2013



Source: Regional UK Local Market Forecasts Quarterly 2013, Experian ©

In most places in the UK, public administration, health, education and retail, will be strong employment sectors - so there is nothing to differentiate the Humber from other places. Where the Humber does differ can be seen in the presence of industrial and manufacturing sector employment, including food production, basic metals, pharmaceuticals, chemicals and fuel refining – which with the exception of food processing, all have concentrations of employment much greater than the UK. Fuel refining activities on the Humber represent 16% of all UK employment in this sector.



**Employment Structure by Industry, 2014**

	Hull	East Riding	N East Lincolnshire	North Lincolnshire	Humber	England
<b>Agriculture, forestry &amp; fishing</b>	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%
<b>Mining &amp; quarrying</b>	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%
<b>Manufacturing</b>	17.3%	13.5%	15.2%	21.0%	16.4%	8.3%
<b>Electricity, gas, steam &amp; air conditioning supply</b>	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%	1.0%	0.5%	0.4%
<b>Water supply; sewerage, waste management &amp; remediation activities</b>	0.3%	0.4%	0.9%	1.4%	0.7%	0.6%
<b>Construction</b>	4.5%	4.6%	4.0%	7.8%	5.0%	4.3%
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles/motorcycles</b>	16.5%	16.4%	17.8%	15.9%	16.6%	16.0%
<b>Transportation &amp; storage</b>	3.7%	4.6%	7.9%	7.5%	5.4%	4.6%
<b>Accommodation &amp; food service activities</b>	4.7%	8.4%	6.5%	5.8%	6.4%	7.0%
<b>Information &amp; communication</b>	2.0%	2.3%	1.1%	0.7%	1.7%	4.3%
<b>Financial &amp; insurance activities</b>	0.9%	1.2%	2.4%	1.0%	1.3%	3.8%
<b>Real estate activities</b>	0.9%	1.3%	1.4%	1.0%	1.1%	1.7%
<b>Professional, scientific &amp; technical activities</b>	3.2%	4.7%	4.0%	3.6%	3.9%	8.4%
<b>Administrative &amp; support service activities</b>	11.1%	4.7%	6.1%	6.2%	7.3%	8.9%
<b>Public administration &amp; defence; compulsory social security</b>	5.5%	8.8%	3.8%	3.8%	5.9%	4.3%
<b>Education</b>	9.6%	9.8%	9.7%	8.1%	9.4%	9.3%
<b>Human health &amp; social work activities</b>	15.7%	14.0%	16.1%	12.3%	14.6%	12.9%
<b>Arts, entertainment &amp; recreation</b>	2.1%	1.9%	1.7%	1.2%	1.8%	2.4%
<b>Other service activities</b>	1.1%	2.0%	1.5%	1.3%	1.5%	2.0%
<b>Total</b>	116,700	113,900	65,800	69,200	365,600	24,299,900

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey 2014

**Change in Employment Structure 2009-2014**

	Hull	East Riding	N East Lincolnshire	North Lincolnshire	Humber	England
<b>Agriculture, forestry &amp; fishing</b>	0.0%	200.0%	-	-	200.0%	-1.9%
<b>Mining &amp; quarrying</b>	-	50.0%	0.0%	200.0%	140.0%	-5.6%
<b>Manufacturing</b>	16.8%	7.7%	7.5%	5.1%	9.9%	-1.8%
<b>Electricity, gas, steam &amp; air conditioning supply</b>	-12.5%	0.0%	-66.7%	75.0%	0.0%	-3.5%
<b>Water supply; sewerage, waste management &amp; remediation activities</b>	0.0%	33.3%	200.0%	25.0%	41.2%	19.1%
<b>Construction</b>	-1.9%	6.1%	-13.3%	12.5%	2.2%	-7.4%
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles/motorcycles</b>	-11.1%	-4.6%	-6.4%	-1.8%	-6.8%	2.7%
<b>Transportation &amp; storage</b>	-12.2%	4.0%	2.0%	0.0%	-2.0%	2.8%
<b>Accommodation &amp; food service activities</b>	-8.3%	12.9%	10.3%	-2.4%	3.5%	12.3%
<b>Information &amp; communication</b>	0.0%	4.0%	-12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	13.1%
<b>Financial &amp; insurance activities</b>	-21.4%	-30.0%	60.0%	-12.5%	-7.7%	-0.7%
<b>Real estate activities</b>	-8.3%	0.0%	-10.0%	-12.5%	-8.9%	5.8%
<b>Professional, scientific &amp; technical activities</b>	-9.8%	8.0%	8.3%	4.2%	2.2%	19.7%
<b>Administrative &amp; support service activities</b>	20.4%	8.2%	-7.0%	22.9%	13.2%	19.6%
<b>Public administration &amp; defence; compulsory social security</b>	-20.0%	-21.9%	-19.4%	-7.1%	-19.5%	-15.2%
<b>Education</b>	2.8%	-12.5%	-12.3%	0.0%	-5.7%	3.9%
<b>Human health &amp; social work activities</b>	4.6%	1.3%	-9.4%	-6.6%	-1.1%	9.5%
<b>Arts, entertainment &amp; recreation</b>	-10.7%	-29.0%	-35.3%	-11.1%	-22.4%	5.5%
<b>Other service activities</b>	-7.1%	9.5%	-9.1%	-18.2%	-1.8%	-1.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>-1.7%</b>	<b>-4.2%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey 2014



As the table above illustrates, there has been little change in the overall number of employee jobs in the Humber between 2009 and 2014, having fallen by 1% over this time period, compared to growth of 5.4% for England.

Within the Humber, the 5 year change rate between 2009-2014 rose by 1.8% in North Lincolnshire but fell in the East Riding (-1.7%) and notably by -4.2% in North East Lincolnshire.

The Experian Regional Planning Service derived projections (2013 to 2023) for the Regional Intelligence Unit indicate that re-structuring in large employment sectors in the Humber looks set to continue. Of concern is that all of the high employment concentration sectors of basic metals, pharmaceuticals, fuel refining and chemicals are predicted to experience a decline in employment. Health and Education employment are predicted to be robust going forward.

### Annual Change in Employment

Annualised growth rates provide more detail on the composition of this change on a year by year basis and point to some significant change that has occurred between 2009 to 2014. Between 2009 to 2012, the Humber experienced consecutive falls in the number of employee jobs, returning to growth in 2013 (0.8%) and notably 3.1% most recently in 2014.

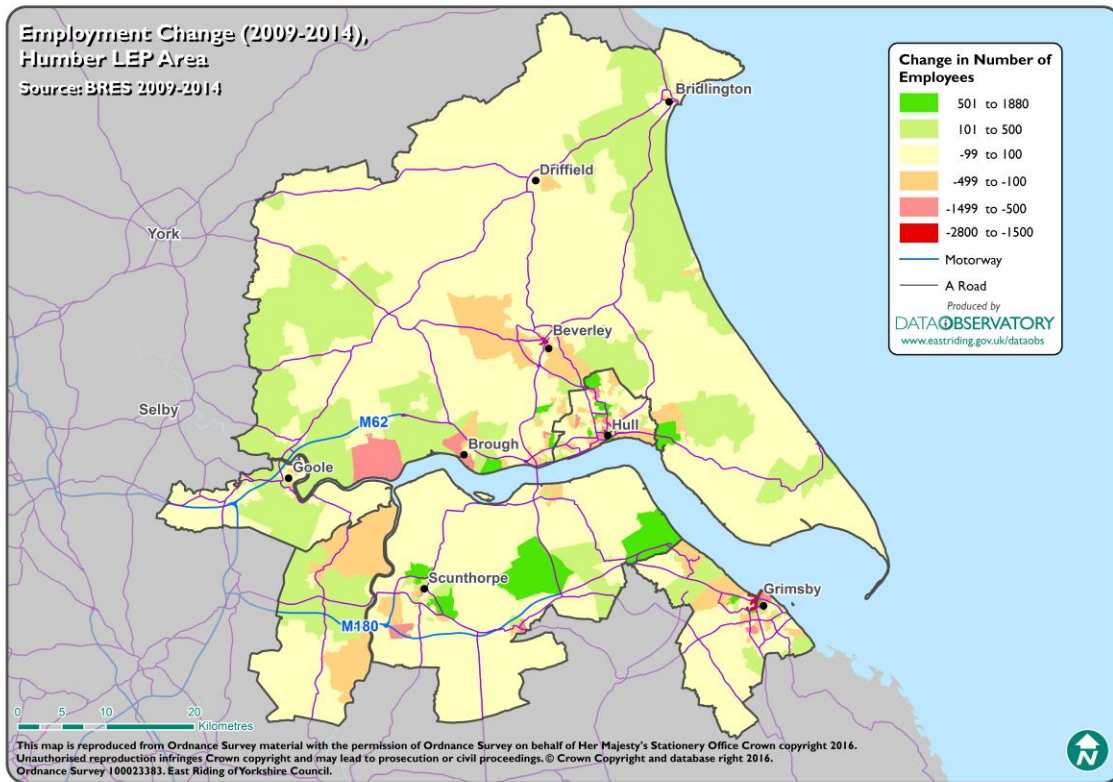
### Annual Change in Employment, 2009-2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Hull	-1.6%	-1.7%	1.1%	1.5%	1.0%
East Riding of Yorkshire	-0.4%	-4.4%	-1.9%	1.0%	4.2%
North East Lincolnshire	-1.5%	-1.6%	-4.2%	0.5%	2.7%
North Lincolnshire	0.1%	-1.9%	-1.3%	-0.3%	5.3%
Humber	-0.9%	-2.6%	-1.3%	0.8%	3.1%
England	0.1%	-0.1%	0.8%	1.3%	3.1%

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey 2014

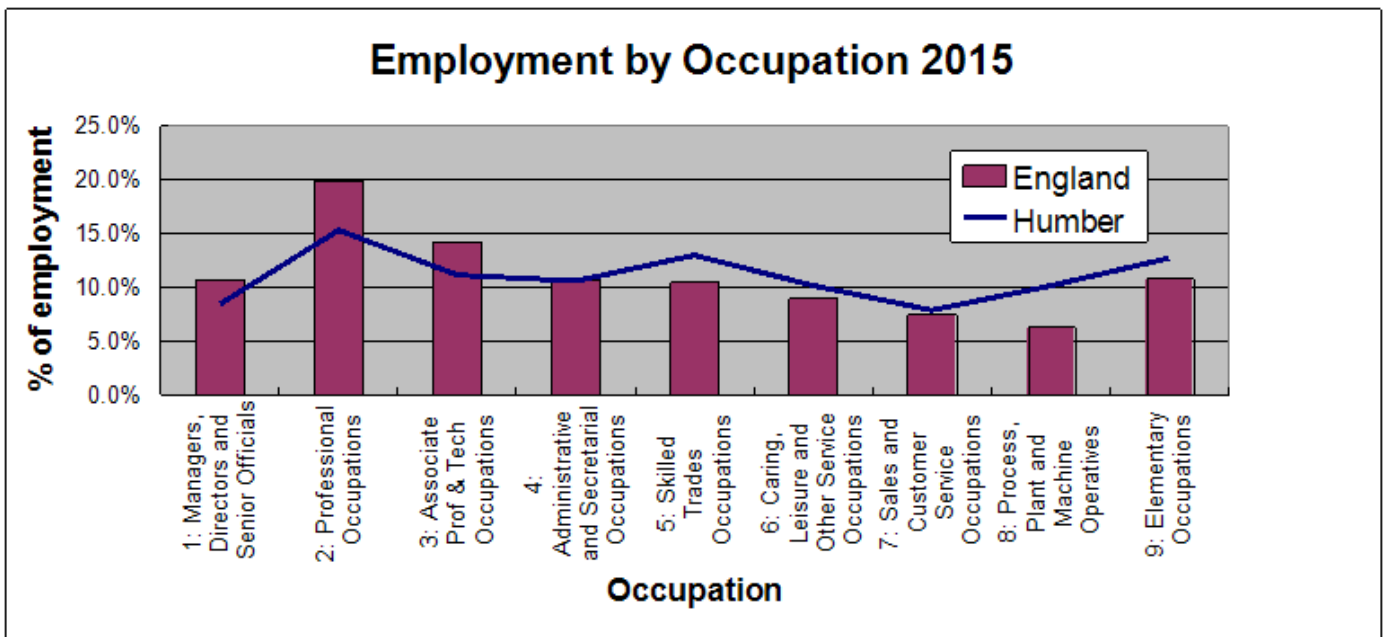


The map below illustrates the location and concentration of employment change in the Humber sub-region between 2009 to 2014.



### Employment by Occupation

The chart below shows the occupation employment structure of the Humber and the England.



Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS



Professional occupations represent the largest occupational group in the Humber and England. However the Humber has notably stronger representations in Plant and machine operatives, Skilled trades and Elementary occupations. The Humber has a weaker representation in Professional, Associate professional/technical occupations and in Managers, Directors and Senior officials.

There is a degree of correlation between these (residence based) occupations and the key (workplace based) employment sectors identified above, with the exception of the Professional and Associate Professional and Technical occupations. This may be illustrative of a degree of out commuting by professionals to access work in other areas.

**Employment by Occupation 2015**

	Humber	England	Hull	East Riding of Yorkshire	North East Lincolnshire	North Lincolnshire
<b>Managers, Directors &amp; Senior Officials</b>	8.4%	10.6%	4.3%	9.4%	9.8%	11.2%
<b>Professional Occupations</b>	15.3%	19.9%	15.3%	18.3%	11.1%	12.9%
<b>Associate Prof &amp; Tech Occupations</b>	11.2%	14.3%	7.8%	14.5%	10.0%	10.0%
<b>Administrative &amp; Secretarial Occupations</b>	10.6%	10.7%	10.1%	11.8%	9.9%	9.7%
<b>Skilled Trades Occupations</b>	13.0%	10.4%	12.9%	12.8%	13.5%	13.3%
<b>Caring, Leisure &amp; Other Service Occupations</b>	10.2%	9.1%	11.8%	8.8%	11.0%	9.7%
<b>Sales &amp; Customer Service Occupations</b>	7.9%	7.5%	10.0%	5.7%	8.7%	8.6%
<b>Process, Plant &amp; Machine Operatives</b>	10.1%	6.3%	10.0%	7.4%	12.8%	13.7%
<b>Elementary Occupations</b>	12.7%	10.8%	16.6%	11.1%	12.6%	10.5%
	<b>428,600</b>	<b>26,268,100</b>	<b>115,100</b>	<b>162,400</b>	<b>72,800</b>	<b>78,300</b>

Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS

Within the Humber, Hull has notable fewer Managers, Directors and Senior Officials (4.3%) and Associate Professional and Technical occupations (7.8%), whereas North Lincolnshire has a greater proportion of Managers, Directors and Senior Officials (11.2%) than England.

Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations in Hull (11.8%) and North East Lincolnshire (11%) and Sales and Customer Service occupations (10% and 8.7% respectively) exceed the UK and Humber.

The representation of Skilled Trade occupations and Process, plant and machine operatives across all four Humber local authority areas exceed that for England, with the latter occupational group more than double the England level on the south bank of the Humber (12.8% and 13.7% respectively). Hull has the highest proportion of Elementary occupation workers of all Humber authorities, at 16.6%, in excess of that for England.

#### Change in Occupational Employment Structure 2010-2015

	Humber 2015	Humber 2010	Change 2010-15	% Change
<b>Managers, Directors &amp; Senior Officials</b>	36,200	39,600	-3,400	-8.6%
<b>Professional Occupations</b>	65,700	64,600	1,100	1.7%
<b>Associate Professional &amp; Technical Occupations</b>	47,800	48,900	-1,100	-2.2%
<b>Administrative &amp; Secretarial Occupations</b>	45,400	39,400	6,000	15.2%
<b>Skilled Trades Occupations</b>	55,700	49,200	6,500	13.2%
<b>Caring, Leisure &amp; Other Service Occupations</b>	43,600	36,700	6,900	18.8%
<b>Sales &amp; Customer Service Occupations</b>	33,800	36,200	-2,400	-6.6%
<b>Process, Plant &amp; Machine Operatives</b>	43,500	38,200	5,300	13.9%
<b>Elementary Occupations</b>	54,600	56,500	-1,900	-3.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>428,600</b>	<b>411,400</b>	<b>17,200</b>	<b>4.2%</b>

Source: Annual Population Survey, ONS

Caring, leisure and other service occupations have grown by 6,900 (18.8%) between 2010 to 2015, followed by Administrative and secretarial occupations (15.2%) and Process, plant and machine operatives (13.9%). Most notable reductions include Managers, Directors and Senior officials (-8.6% or 3,400) and Sales and customer service (-6.6% or 2,400).

#### Earnings and Pay

Average Gross Weekly Earnings in the Humber stand at around £450, at least £65 lower than for England. However at 8% (£34) have grown by more than double the rate for England.

At local authority level, there is a noticeable disparity in the earnings levels by residence and place of work. It is illustrative of the travel to work patterns within and around the Humber. Residence based earnings in the East Riding are considerably higher than workplace based earnings, indicating a degree of out commuting by residents for work. The reverse is true for Hull. North Lincolnshire workers and residents alike receive a comparable higher weekly wages that other part of the Humber - accounting for 99% of England's resident salaries (112% of the Humber) and 96% of workplace earnings (109% of Humber).



**Average Gross Weekly Earnings (Full-time workers), 2015**

	<b>Earnings by Residence (b)</b>	<b>Earnings by Workplace (b)</b>	<b>Difference (a-b)</b>
<b>Hull</b>	£388.4	£442.5	-£54.1
<b>East Riding of Yorkshire</b>	£490.5	£434.5	£56.0
<b>North East Lincolnshire</b>	£416.7	£431.8	-£15.1
<b>North Lincolnshire</b>	£489.9	£489.5	£0.4
<b>Humber</b>	£450.7	£447.0	£3.7
<b>England</b>	£515.9	£515.5	£0.4

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 2015

**Change in Average Gross Weekly Earnings 2010-2015**

<b>Workplace</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>Change 2010-2015</b>	
			<b>£</b>	<b>%</b>
Hull	£395.6	£442.5	£46.9	11.9%
East Riding of Yorkshire	£418.0	£434.5	£16.5	3.9%
North East Lincolnshire	£390.4	£431.8	£41.4	10.6%
North Lincolnshire	£447.9	£489.5	£41.6	9.3%
Humber	£413.0	£447.0	£34.0	8.2%
England	£496.3	£515.5	£19.2	3.9%
<b>Residence</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>%</b>
Hull	£366.0	£388.4	£22.4	6.1%
East Riding of Yorkshire	£472.5	£490.5	£18.0	3.8%
North East Lincolnshire	£384.5	£416.7	£32.2	8.4%
North Lincolnshire	£444.8	£489.9	£45.1	10.1%
Humber	£417.0	£450.7	£33.8	8.1%
England	£497.6	£515.9	£18.3	3.7%

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 2015

Average weekly salaries of workers and residents in the East Riding between 2010 to 2015 have increased at a slower rate than elsewhere in the Humber but are on a par with that for England.

### The Living Wage

Based on a report by the ONS in October 2015 that used data from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings to estimate the proportion of employee jobs in the UK that were paid less than the national 'Living Wage' in 2014. This data has been re-produced for 2015.

#### Proportion of Jobs Below Living Wage (2015)

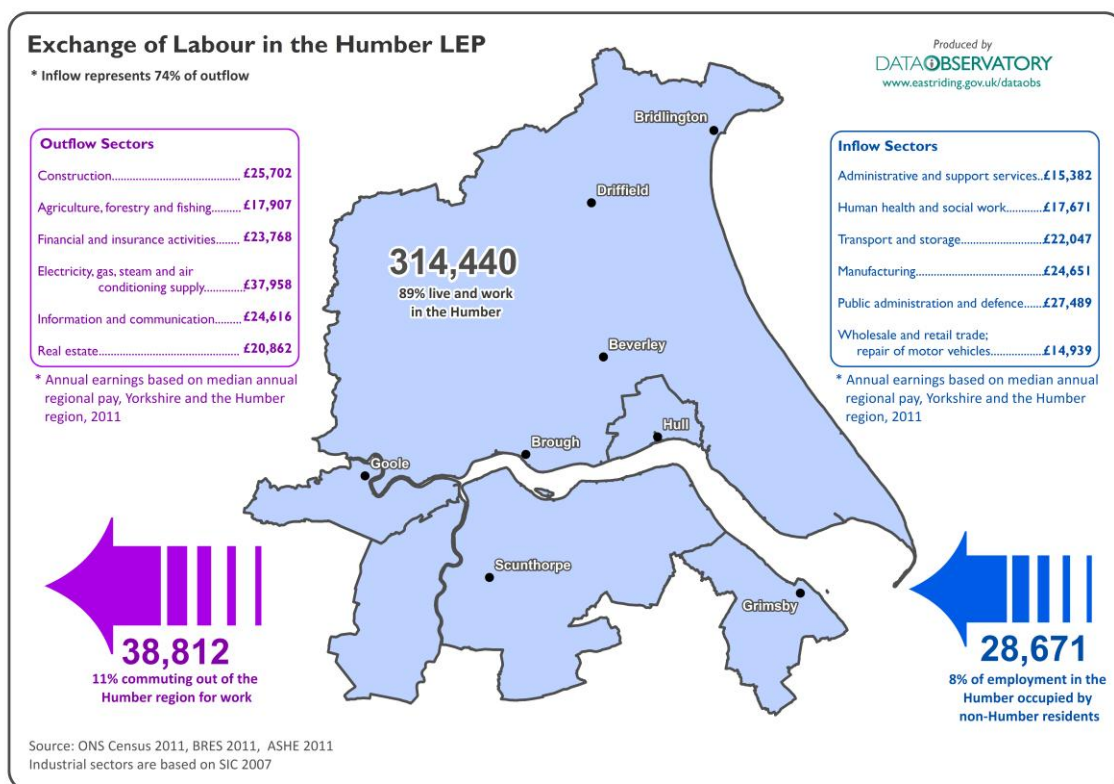
	<b>Total Jobs</b>	<b>Number of Jobs Below Living Wage</b>	<b>Proportion of Jobs Below Living Wage (%)</b>
Hull	111,111	32,000	28.8%
East Riding of Yorkshire	107,639	31,000	22.8%
North East Lincolnshire	57,751	19,000	32.9%
North Lincolnshire	62,500	17,000	27.2%
Humber	339,001	99,000	29.2%
England	22,251,101	5,051,000	22.7%

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earning 2015

It estimates that some 99,000 employees in the Humber are paid less than the Living Wage, equivalent to 29.2% of all total jobs and 6.5 percentage points higher than that for England. With the exception of the East Riding, all local authority areas in the Humber exceed the level for England, rising to 32.9% in North East Lincolnshire - 10 percentage points above England.



## Travel to Work and Employment Flows



89% of residents both live and work within the Humber, underlining the relative self-containment of the labour market. The remaining 11% of residents commute out of the Humber for work, mainly from the East Riding to York, Leeds and Selby and North Lincolnshire to Doncaster and West Lindsey and North East Lincolnshire to East Lindsey.

8% of employment in the Humber, representing some 28,700 jobs, are occupied by non-Humber residents. The biggest commuter inflow into the Humber is from West Lindsey to North and North East Lincolnshire, and Doncaster to North Lincolnshire and the East Riding plus East Lindsey to North East Lincolnshire - at 3,300 the biggest single commuter inflow - and York and Selby into the East Riding.

The inflow of commuters into the Humber represents some 74% of the outflow, characterised by mainly lower paid employment in the secretarial and support services, wholesale and retail trades and health and social work. Key sectors that residents leaving the Humber to work are utilities and energy supply, information and communication, financial sector and construction.

**Travel to Work flows out of the Humber to neighbouring Local Authorities**

Destination	Total number of people leaving for work					% of total Humber outflow
	Hull	East Riding	NE Lincolnshire	N Lincolnshire	Humber	
York	288	5464	52	96	5900	15.2%
Doncaster	149	991	188	2605	3933	10.1%
Leeds	393	1858	194	401	2846	7.3%
Selby	130	2524	21	150	2825	7.3%
West Lindsey	31	63	864	1421	2379	6.1%
Scarborough	115	1622	12	22	1771	4.6%
Wakefield	252	1010	80	218	1560	4.0%
East Lindsey	33	37	1257	138	1465	3.8%
Ryedale	276	1016	12	14	1318	3.4%
Lincoln	54	68	253	463	838	2.2%
Sheffield	73	245	71	370	759	2.0%
Bassetlaw	70	91	43	435	639	1.6%
Rotherham	41	157	38	250	486	1.3%
Hambleton	60	368	9	28	465	1.2%
Kirklees	66	219	68	82	435	1.1%
Bradford	41	270	29	63	403	1.0%
Harrogate	45	269	5	38	357	0.9%
North Kesteven	21	39	98	164	322	0.8%
Westminster	50	130	49	46	275	0.7%
Calderdale	37	87	4	115	243	0.6%
Richmondshire	43	80	36	63	222	0.6%
North Lanarkshire	3	2	10	200	215	0.6%
County Durham	111	70	5	18	204	0.5%
Nottingham	64	45	28	57	194	0.5%
Coventry	5	19	9	154	187	0.5%
Barnsley	23	66	22	72	183	0.5%
Aberdeen City	55	46	46	20	167	0.4%
Manchester	37	63	19	17	136	0.4%
Birmingham	35	48	22	29	134	0.3%
Bolsover	79	25	5	22	131	0.3%
Other destinations	1843	2788	1483	1706	7820	20.1%

Source: Census 2011, ONS



## Travel to Work flows into the Humber from neighbouring Local Authorities

Destination	Total number of people inflows for work					% of total Humber inflow
	Hull	East Riding	NE Lincolnshire	N Lincolnshire	Humber	
West Lindsey	133	120	1760	2944	4957	17.3%
Doncaster	255	1631	215	1995	4096	14.3%
East Lindsey	65	50	3336	356	3807	13.3%
York	323	1957	29	61	2370	8.3%
Selby	205	1607	12	117	1941	6.8%
Leeds	308	554	44	156	1062	3.7%
Scarborough	152	856	10	17	1035	3.6%
Wakefield	162	394	14	109	679	2.4%
Ryedale	85	454	8	11	558	1.9%
Sheffield	105	138	88	212	543	1.9%
Bassetlaw	18	52	15	440	525	1.8%
Rotherham	55	162	34	248	499	1.7%
Lincoln	45	29	154	241	469	1.6%
Barnsley	33	75	34	158	300	1.0%
Kirklees	83	149	11	55	298	1.0%
Bradford	73	97	10	62	242	0.8%
North Kesteven	26	16	57	112	211	0.7%
Harrogate	37	129	3	20	189	0.7%
Hambleton	17	114	3	15	149	0.5%
Stockton-on-Tees	17	62	18	29	126	0.4%
County Durham	16	45	6	22	89	0.3%
Redcar and Cleveland	7	49	5	27	88	0.3%
South Kesteven	8	15	34	25	82	0.3%
Nottingham	20	33	12	14	79	0.3%
Newark and Sherwood	15	20	12	32	79	0.3%
Bolsover	7	21	3	42	73	0.3%
Bolton	8	59	2	3	72	0.3%
Calderdale	12	33	5	18	68	0.2%
Manchester	17	31	5	13	66	0.2%
Middlesbrough	21	23	5	16	65	0.2%
Other destinations	1111	1302	621	820	3854	13.4%

Source: Census 2011, ONS



# Population, Skills and Settlements

## Population

The resident population of the Humber in 2014 was 923,900, of which around two-thirds were based on the north bank of the Humber in East Riding of Yorkshire and Hull. The Humber has a similar profile to England in terms of those aged under 15 years and the working age population and proportionately more that are of pensionable age.

The population has remained relatively static since 2010, with only a small rise in the number of residents (0.3%). Within the Humber, Hull's population has fallen by 6,180 (-2.3%), whereas North Lincolnshire has risen at a greater rate than England.

### Population, 2014

	Hull	East Riding	NE Lincolnshire	N Lincolnshire	Humber	England
<b>% of Humber</b>	28%	36%	17%	18%	-	-
<b>% 0-15 years</b>	19.2%	16.4%	19.0%	18.5%	18.0%	18.9%
<b>% working age</b>	66.0%	59.7%	61.7%	61.8%	62.2%	63.2%
<b>% pensionable age</b>	14.8%	23.9%	19.2%	19.7%	19.8%	17.9%
<b>Total</b>	257,710	337,115	159,804	169,247	923,876	54,316,618
<b>Change 2010-14</b>	-6,180	-1,575	2,490	7,902	2,637	2,082,573
<b>(Number, %)</b>	-2.3%	-0.5%	1.6%	4.9%	0.3%	4.0%

Source: Mid-Year Estimates, Office for National Statistics

### Population Projections, 2036

The total population for the Humber is forecast to increase by 5.8% up to 2036, less than half the predicted growth for England (12.5%). The number of people aged 0-15 years and the Working age population is forecast to decline, with those of pensionable age increasing notably - underlining the aging of the population.



### Population Projections, 2036

	<b>All people - 2036</b>	<b>% Change 2016-36</b>	<b>Population aged 0-15</b>	<b>Population of working age</b>	<b>Population of pensionable age</b>
Hull	271,733	4.8%	18.0%	61.6%	20.4%
East Riding	367,975	7.7%	15.2%	52.0%	32.9%
NE Lincolnshire	163,469	2.0%	17.5%	55.9%	26.6%
North Lincolnshire	183,726	7.2%	16.6%	54.9%	28.5%
Humber	986,902	5.8%	16.6%	55.8%	27.6%
England	61,886,072	12.5%	17.9%	58.2%	23.8%

Source: 2012-based Subnational Population Projections for Local Authorities in England, ONS

### Population Ethnicity

96.5% of the Humber's population are White - some 10 percentage points more than for England. White British is the largest ethnicity category at 93.5% compared to 79.8% for England.

### Ethnic Group Breakdown, 2011

	<b>Hull</b>	<b>East Riding</b>	<b>NE Lincolnshire</b>	<b>North Lincolnshire</b>	<b>Humber</b>		<b>England</b>
<b>White</b>	94.1%	98.1%	97.4%	96.0%	885,279	96.5%	85.4%
<b>White - British</b>	89.7%	96.1%	95.4%	92.3%	857,995	93.5%	79.8%
<b>White - Irish</b>	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	3,226	0.4%	1.1%
<b>White - Other</b>	4.1%	1.6%	1.7%	3.2%	24,058	2.6%	4.6%
<b>Mixed</b>	1.3%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	8,185	0.9%	2.3%
<b>Asian</b>	1.7%	0.7%	1.0%	2.4%	12,191	1.3%	7.1%
<b>Black</b>	1.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	4,499	0.5%	3.5%
<b>Other</b>	1.7%	0.4%	0.7%	0.6%	7,493	0.8%	1.8%
<b>All People</b>	<b>256,406</b>	<b>334,179</b>	<b>159,616</b>	<b>167,446</b>	<b>917,647</b>		<b>53,012,456</b>

Source: Census 2011, Office for National Statistics

The Humber has become more ethnically diverse (White British 97% at 2001 Census), this can be seen in the White Other, mainly Eastern European migrants and Asian groups mainly in Hull and North Lincolnshire - and in Chinese and other categories, possibly linked to the relative success of the University of Hull in attracting overseas students.

However, the composition of the population and the rate of change differ from that for England and as a consequence, there is still an underrepresentation among many ethnic groupings.

## NINo Registrations

There were over 6,800 National Insurance Number (NINo) registrations by non-UK adult overseas nationals within the Humber in 2015, around a half of which were allocated in Hull. The EU8 and EU2 Accession State nationals accounted for 78% of NINo registrations in the Humber, compared to less than half for the UK.

Of the circa 750 other nationals NINo registrations in the Humber (11% of all non-UK; 24% UK), more than half were allocated in Hull to African and Asian and Middle Eastern nationals.

### National Insurance Number (NINo) Registrations by Adult Overseas Nationals Entering the UK

	Non-UK nationals	Expressed as % of Non-UK nationals		
		EU nationals**	EU Accession State nationals***	All Other nationals
Humber	6,849	11.7%	77.6%	10.9%
UK	825,158	27.9%	48.1%	24.0%
East Riding	1,103	12.1%	79.0%	8.6%
Hull	3,327	9.2%	77.3%	13.9%
North East Lincolnshire	925	11.4%	78.7%	10.8%
North Lincolnshire	1,494	17.5%	76.3%	5.8%

\*Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding at smaller geographies

\*\*EU15 countries

\*\*\* EU8, EU2 and other EU countries

Source: Department for Work and Pensions, 2015

Since 2013, NINo registrations by non-UK nationals in the Humber rose by 1,685 or 32%, of which those by EU Accession State nationals represented 82%.

## Labour Market Self-Containment

The number of people both living and working in the Humber, the labour market self-containment rate, is high at 89%. The East Riding has one of the lowest self-containment rates across the Yorkshire and Humber region at 57.5%, preceded only by Selby (40.8%), Rotherham (55.2%), Craven (56.6%) and Barnsley (57%), which all are close to major conurbations offering a wider range of employment opportunities.



**Labour Market Self-Containment Rates, 2011**

	Hull	East Riding	North East Lincolnshire	North Lincolnshire	Humber
Resident population in work	97,816	128,514	60,724	66,198	353,252
People working in a district					
Residents living & working in district	73,454	73,929	49,985	50,420	314,440
Self-containment	75.1%	57.5%	82.3%	76.2%	89.0%
% residents working in the Humber	95.4%	84.6%	91.7%	85.7%	

Source: Census 2011, Office for National Statistics

Interestingly, at least 85% of people living and working in any of the Humber's Local Authority Districts are employed within the Humber, rising to 95% in Hull.

**Out of Work Benefit Claimants**

The Humber has comparatively higher levels of people claiming out of work benefits than England, most noticeable for Hull and North East Lincolnshire. The East Riding has noticeably fewer, which may be illustrative of the age profile of its resident population.

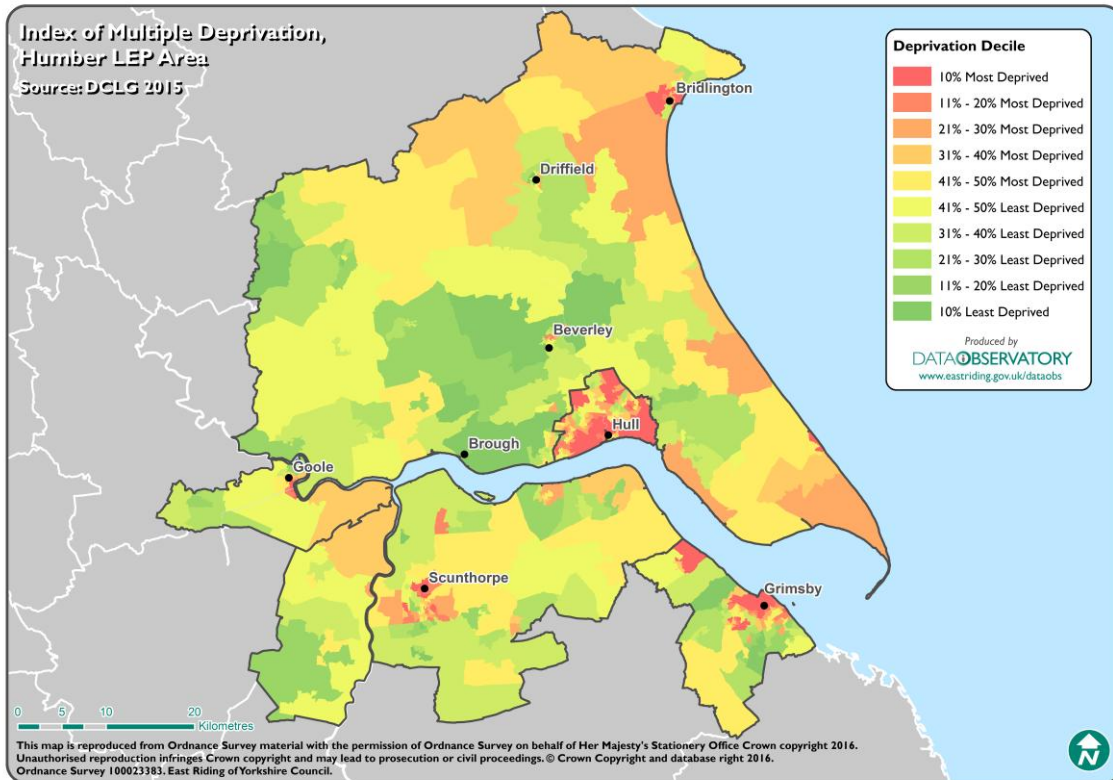
**Out of Work/Lone Parent Benefit Claimants**

	JSA Claimants (Apr 2016)		Incapacity Benefit or ESA Claimants (Nov 2015)		Lone Parents receiving benefits (Nov 2015)		Claimant Count (Apr 2016)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Hull	6,386	3.8	9,650	5.7	3,150	1.8	6,660	3.9
East Riding	2,514	1.2	5,040	2.5	1,280	0.6	2,780	1.4
North East Lincolnshire	2,575	2.6	4,210	4.3	1,880	1.9	3,385	3.4
North Lincolnshire	2,045	2.0	3,220	3.1	1,140	1.1	2,610	2.5
Humber	13,520	2.4	22,110	3.8	7,450	1.3	15,430	2.7
England	486,785	1.4	1,133,850	3.3	366,820	1.1	613,060	1.8

Source: NOMIS, Office for National Statistics

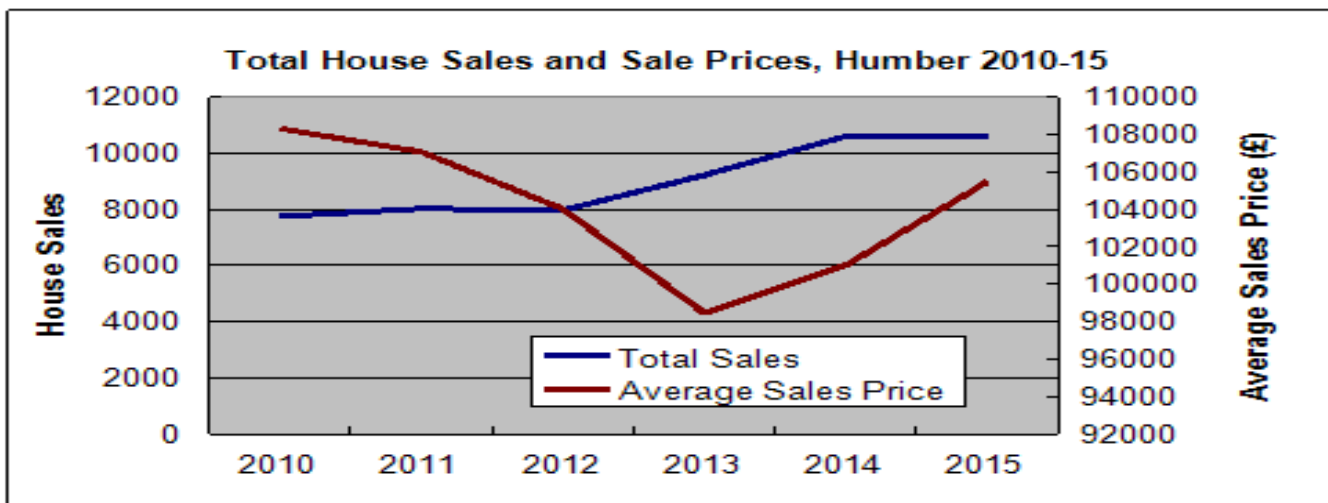
## Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015) released in September 2015 illustrates the relative levels of multiple deprivation across the Humber area. In particular it highlights acute issues of deprivation mainly centred on the main urban areas and linked to rural and coastal locations. There are however, large swathes of the Humber that rank among the least deprived in England.



## Housing

Total house sales had remained relatively static up to 2012, thereafter they have increased steadily, reaching a peak in 2015. This coincided with average sales prices falling to a low in 2013 of £98,500 following the financial crisis but have since risen year on year to a peak of £105,500 in 2015.



Source: Land Registry



**Housing Stock, Humber 2011**

	<b>All Dwellings</b>	<b>Detached</b>	<b>Semi-detached</b>	<b>Terraced</b>	<b>Flat/Maisonette</b>	<b>Caravan or other mobile/ temporary structure</b>
Hull	112,596	7.1%	27.4%	49.1%	16.1%	0.1%
East Riding	143,032	34.6%	36.6%	19.6%	8.9%	0.3%
NE Lincolnshire	69,707	20.8%	33.3%	32.9%	12.8%	0.1%
North Lincolnshire	70,684	34.0%	41.8%	14.3%	9.1%	0.7%
Humber	396,019	24.3%	34.3%	29.4%	11.6%	0.3%
England	22,063,368	22.4%	31.2%	24.5%	21.2%	0.4%

Source: Census 2011, Office for National Statistics

**Number of Bedrooms per Household, 2011**

	<b>All Dwellings</b>	<b>No bedrooms</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5 +</b>
Hull	112,596	0.3%	12.8%	34.4%	42.4%	7.8%	2.3%
East Riding	143,032	0.2%	6.5%	27.8%	41.9%	18.3%	5.3%
NE Lincolnshire	69,707	0.2%	9.2%	21.6%	54.6%	12.0%	2.3%
North Lincolnshire	70,684	0.2%	6.8%	22.0%	53.6%	14.1%	3.4%
Humber	396,019	0.2%	8.8%	27.6%	46.4%	13.5%	3.6%
England	22,063,368	0.2%	11.8%	27.9%	41.2%	14.4%	4.6%

Source: Census 2011, Office for National Statistics

**Dwellings in Council Tax Band A**

The high proportion of dwellings in Band A, the lowest Council Tax band, highlights the lower value of residential property in the Humber. With the exception of the East Riding, all local authority areas have around a half of their dwellings in this band compared to just under a quarter for England. In Hull, this rises to over two-thirds.

### Dwellings in Council Tax Band , 2015

	Total Dwellings	Dwellings - Band A	
Hull	118,220	80,840	68.4%
East Riding of Yorkshire	152,420	39,770	26.1%
North East Lincolnshire	72,760	38,830	53.4%
North Lincolnshire	74,330	35,180	47.3%
Humber	417,730	194,620	46.6%
England	23,560,440	5,798,020	24.6%

Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

### Educational Attainment

The number of pupils in the Humber achieving Level 4 or above in reading, writing and maths at Key Stage 2 in 2015 was broadly on a par with that for England. It highlights some of the challenges in North East Lincolnshire, particularly in Science and English.

#### Pupil Attainment at Key Stage 2 (2015)

##### *% of eligible pupils achieving Level 4 or above*

	Overall - reading, writing and maths	Maths	English	Science
Hull	81	87	88	88
East Riding of Yorkshire	81	88	91	92
North East Lincolnshire	77	85	86	83
North Lincolnshire	79	86	88	87
Humber	-	87	89	88
England	80	87	89	89

Source: Department for Education, School and College Performance Tables

The proportion of pupils achieving 5+ A\*-C GCSEs including English and maths at Key Stage 4 in the Humber in 2015 is on a par with that for England, with both North Lincolnshire and the East Riding above the national level. Hull has made significant improvements in attainment, rising from 25.9% in 2005 to 46.7% in 2015, however it remains stubbornly below sub-regional and national levels.



### Pupil Attainment at Key Stage 4, 2015

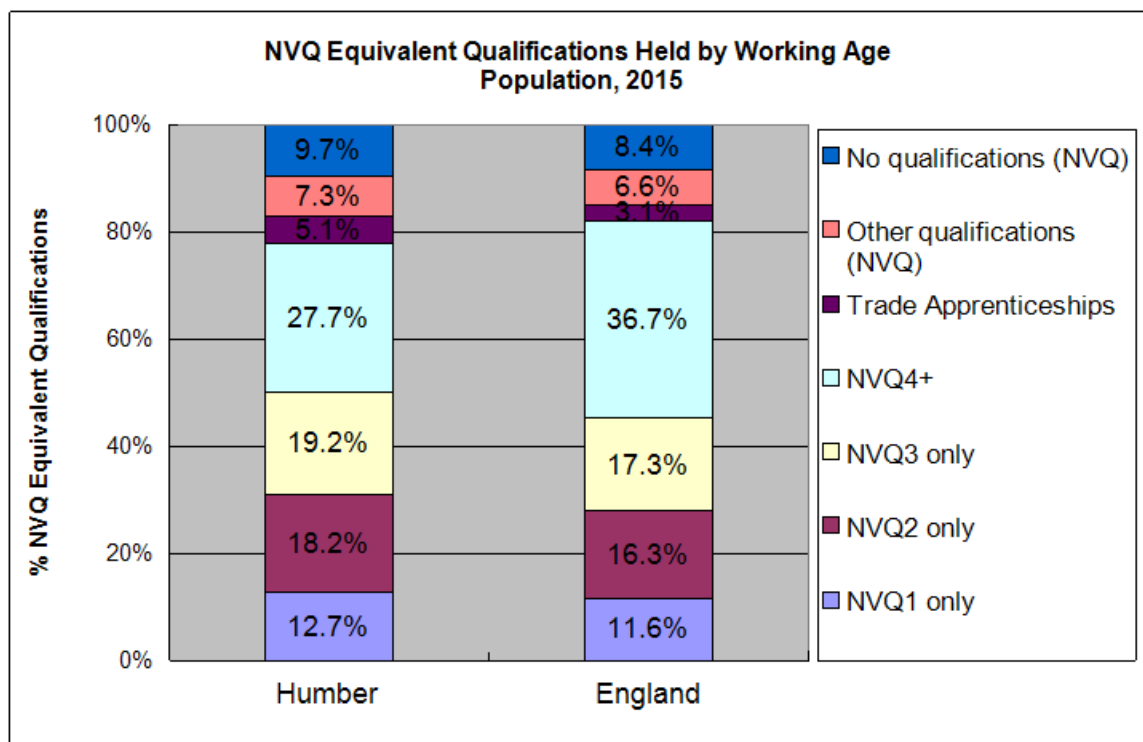
#### % of pupils achieving GCSE or equivalent at Key Stage 4

	5+ A*-C	5+ A*-C including English & Maths	5+A*-G grades
Hull	55.1	46.7	93.0
East Riding of Yorkshire	66.5	56.3	95.4
North East Lincolnshire	60.4	52.1	93.9
North Lincolnshire	62.9	57.6	93.6
Humber	61.9	53.4	94.2
England	64.9	53.8	91.0

Source: Department for Education, School and College Performance Tables

### NVQ Equivalence of working age population

The skills levels of the working age population in the Humber are distinct from that for the national level, with notably a greater number of lower skilled people (Level 1 and no qualifications) and Level 3 and Trade Apprenticeships. However, the Humber has a deficit in the higher level qualifications (Level 4+) - 9 percentage points lower than for England.



Source: Annual Population Survey, Office for National Statistics



At a local authority level, those with low or no qualifications stand out in Hull and North East Lincolnshire and higher level qualifications for the East Riding. There is also a prevalence of Level 3 and Trade Qualifications, the latter particularly notable in North Lincolnshire and Hull.

### Qualification Levels of Working Age People (2015)

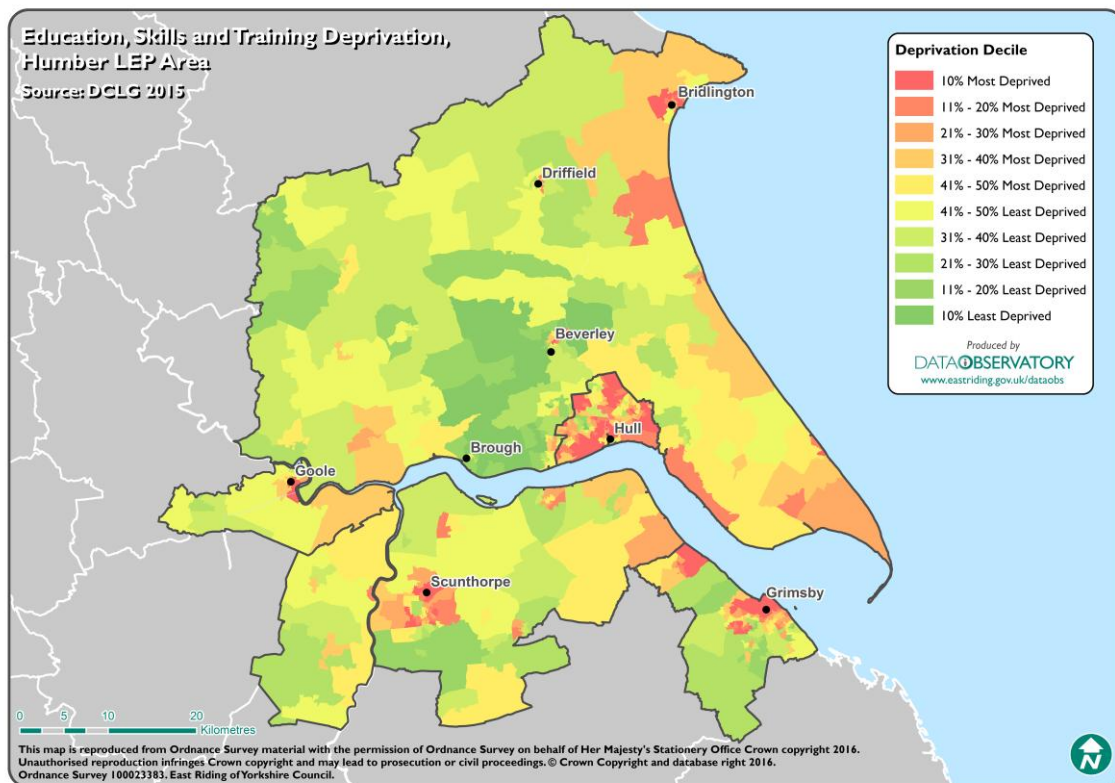
	NVQ1	NVQ2	NVQ3	NVQ4+	Trade Apprenticeships	Other qualifications	No qualifications
Hull	13.4%	17.9%	20.7%	22.2%	5.2%	8.1%	12.5%
East Riding	10.9%	18.1%	18.9%	34.9%	4.6%	4.9%	7.7%
NE Lincolnshire	13.4%	19.9%	18.6%	23.5%	4.5%	8.8%	11.1%
N Lincolnshire	14.0%	17.2%	18.2%	27.0%	6.3%	9.3%	8.1%
Humber	12.7%	18.2%	19.2%	27.7%	5.1%	7.3%	9.7%
England	11.6%	16.3%	17.3%	36.7%	3.1%	6.6%	8.4%

Source: Annual Population Survey, Office for National Statistics

### Education, Skills and Training Deprivation

Education, skills and training deprivation in the Humber mirrors much of the main IMD 2015 highlighted above, with pockets of deprivation centred on the main urban areas and linked to rural and coastal locations. Large parts of the Humber rank within the least deprived in England in terms of education, skills and training.





### Jobs advertised by Occupation

There are some similarities in terms of occupations advertised between the Humber and the UK, with Business and Public Service Professionals; Science, Research, Engineering and Technology Professionals and Administrative Occupations comprising 3 out of the top 5 ranked occupations. Health Professionals and Teaching and Educational Professions make up the rest of the top 5 for the Humber.

**Most in demand occupations by % of jobs advertised, 2015**

Rank	Humber	% of Jobs	England	% of Jobs
1	Business and Public Service Associate Professionals	11.2%	Science, Research, Engineering and Technology Professionals	14.6%
2	Science, Research, Engineering and Technology Professionals	8.7%	Business and Public Service Associate Professionals	13.8%
3	Administrative Occupations	7.7%	Business, Media and Public Service Professionals	8.5%
4	Health Professionals	7.1%	Administrative Occupations	7.7%
5	Teaching and Educational Professionals	6.0%	Corporate Managers and Directors	6.4%
6	Corporate Managers and Directors	5.7%	Health Professionals	5.2%
7	Business, Media and Public Service Professionals	5.5%	Science, Engineering and Technology Associate Professionals	4.6%
8	Skilled Metal, Electrical and Electronic Trades	5.1%	Sales Occupations	3.9%
9	Science, Engineering and Technology Associate Professionals	4.9%	Elementary Administration and Service Occupations	3.7%
10	Sales Occupations	4.8%	Teaching and Educational Professionals	3.5%

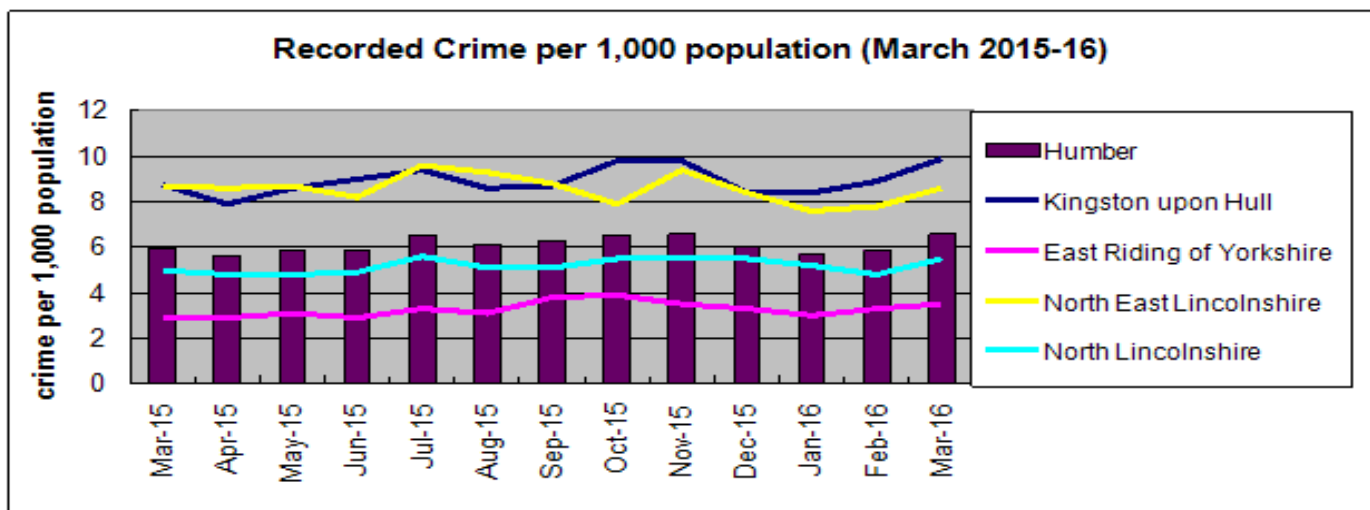
Source: Labour Market Insight, 2015

Other prominent occupations demanded by employers in the Humber include Skilled metal, electrical and electronic trades and for England, Elementary Administration and Service Occupations.



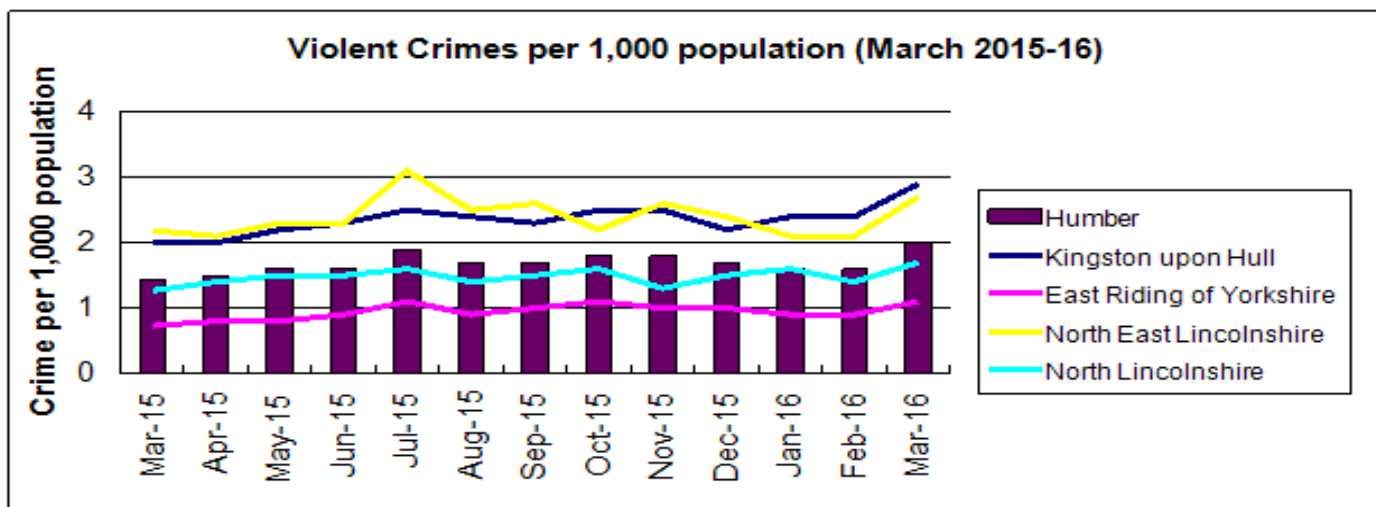
### Crime and Violent Crime

Total recorded crime has remained relatively static in the Humber over the last year, standing at 6.6 crimes per 1,000 head of population in March 2016 - rising to 9.9 and 8.6 respectively for Hull and North East Lincolnshire.



Source: Humberside Police

There was a slight increase in the number of violent crimes per 1,000 population in the Humber, standing at 2 per 1,000 population - rising to 2.9 and 2.7 respectively for Hull and North East Lincolnshire.



Source: Humberside Police

However, both recorded crime and violent crime in the Humber have fallen dramatically since 2006, when they stood at 131 for all crimes and 25 for violent crimes per 1,000 population.

# Resources and Infrastructure

## Agricultural Land

76% or some 2,750sq km of the Humber's land is given over to agriculture and supports around 2,400 farms. Much of the agricultural land is highly fertile, classified as Grade 1 or 2 land, comprising arable and particularly cereal crops that represent 74% of agricultural land compared to only 42% for England.

14% of the Humber's agricultural land is grassland. Fruit and vegetable growing account for 8.4% of the national crop.

## CO2 emissions

Total carbon dioxide emissions from industrial, domestic and transport sources expressed in tonnes per capita for the Humber in 2013 were more than double that for England. This rises to 48.6 tonnes per capita in North Lincolnshire, the vast majority of which is derived from several major energy intensive industrial sources such as steel, cement, power facilities and oil refineries.

### Total CO2 Emissions (Tonnes per capita), 2013

	Industry & Commercial	Domestic	Transport	Total
Hull	2.5	1.8	1.1	5.4
East Riding of Yorkshire	4.5	2.3	2.4	9.3
North East Lincolnshire	6.1	2.0	1.4	9.4
North Lincolnshire	43.2	2.1	2.9	48.6
Humber	11.3	2.1	2.0	15.5
England	2.8	2.0	1.9	6.7

Source: Department of Energy and Climate Change

## Recycling and Waste

Nearly two-fifths of waste in the Humber in 2013 went to landfill, compared to just over a third for England. A greater proportion of waste is recycled or composted in the Humber than for England.

Waste disposal rates at local authority level vary according to facilities available, with only 7.2% of waste in North East Lincolnshire going to landfill but 59.1% going to waste incineration with energy - 54% of waste in North Lincolnshire and 46% in Hull, went to landfill. 54% of waste in the East Riding was recycled/composted.



### Recycling and Waste (Tonnes) (2013)

	Total Waste	as a % of total waste			
		Landfill	Incineration with Energy from Waste	Recycled/ composted	Other
Hull	124,363	45.9%	6.8%	47.3%	0.0%
East Riding of Yorkshire	186,370	40.3%	5.7%	54.0%	0.0%
North East Lincolnshire	79,053	7.2%	59.1%	32.0%	1.6%
North Lincolnshire	88,843	54.2%	1.1%	44.7%	0.0%
Humber	478,630	38.9%	13.9%	46.9%	0.3%
England	25,120,490	33.9%	21.9%	42.1%	2.1%

Source: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

### Previously developed land suitable for housing

Around three-quarters of previously developed land in the Humber was not suitable for housing, compared to 42.2% for England. Only 6.6% in the East Riding was considered suitable for housing development.

### Previously Developed Land Suitable for Housing (Hectares) (2012)

	% suitable or unsuitable			
	Suitable	Not suitable	Don't know	Total
Kingston upon Hull	23.3%	75.7%	1.1%	189
East Riding of Yorkshire	6.6%	93.4%	0.0%	678
North East Lincolnshire	38.9%	61.1%	0.0%	72
North Lincolnshire	47.9%	46.6%	5.7%	474
Humber	24.3%	73.7%	2.1%	1,413
England	50.3%	42.2%	7.5%	45,123

Source: University of the West of England

There were 1,760 new housing completions in the Humber in 2012, predominantly by private building companies. There was notable activity by housing associations in Hull and North East Lincolnshire and by the Local Authority in the East Riding.

### Number of Dwellings Completed, 2012

	Completions	% of home completions		
		Private Enterprise	Housing Associations	Local Authority
Hull	440	84.1%	13.6%	0.0%
East Riding of Yorkshire	460	78.3%	0.0%	23.9%
North East Lincolnshire	460	82.6%	15.2%	0.0%
North Lincolnshire	400	95.0%	5.0%	0.0%
Humber	1,760	84.7%	8.5%	6.3%
England	118,510	75.2%	23.2%	1.7%

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government

The Humber accounted for 1.5% of national housing completions in 2012, compared to 1.7% a decade ago in 2002 and less than 1% in 2008 at the time of the credit crunch and financial market problems.

### Properties at Risk from Flooding

#### Properties at Risk From Flooding, 2016

	Total Properties	Total Properties at risk	% total properties at risk	% of properties at risk from flooding by category status			
				Low Danger	Danger for Some	Danger for Most	Danger for All
Hull	107,324	107,324	100%	13.6%	21.3%	63.1%	2.0%
East Riding	192,413	6,138	3.2%	21.6%	25.6%	49.8%	3.0%
NE Lincolnshire	80,782	8,739	10.8%	43.0%	31.9%	23.8%	1.2%
N Lincolnshire*	82,145	2,352	2.9%	7.1%	11.8%	32.9%	48.2%
Humber	462,664	124,553	26.9%	15.9%	22.1%	59.1%	2.9%

\* Properties estimated using keywords for property type

Source: Environment Agency



Almost 400,000 people live or work on land within the Humber Estuary's 90,000 hectare floodplain. In 2016, there were over 124,500 commercial and residential properties in the Humber at risk from flooding - 27% of all properties. Of these, 84% were rated as facing moderate to significant danger.

### Blue Flag Beach Awards

There were two Blue Flag award beaches in the Humber in 2016, at Bridlington North and Hornsea in the East Riding. These international designations are awarded for bathing water quality and beach management.

In addition, a further 6 beaches in the East Riding at Withernsea, Bridlington South, Wilsthorpe, Fraisthorpe, Danes Dyke, South Landing and 4 beaches in North East Lincolnshire at Cleethorpes North Promenade, Cleethorpes Central, Cleethorpes Humberston Fitties, Cleethorpes Marine Embankment, were designated UK Seaside Award beaches for clean, safe, attractive and well-managed coastlines.

### Travel to Work Method

67.1% of people in the Humber travelled to work by car/van (including as a passenger) in 2011, 10.1% on foot, 5.9% by bus and 5.1% by bicycle. Less than 1% of people used the train/tram and notably, 8.6% mainly worked from home.

31.4% of people travelled to work by means other than car/van/motobike/taxi.

### Vehicle Traffic

#### Total Vehicle Traffic, 2014

	Pedal Cycles	Motorcycles	Cars & Taxis	Buses & Coaches	Light Goods Vehicles	All HGVs	All Motor Vehicles
Hull	3,664	1.0%	76.8%	1.4%	14.2%	6.6%	270,642
East Riding	2,262	0.8%	73.9%	0.5%	14.6%	10.1%	1,302,310
NE Lincolnshire	1,969	0.8%	78.2%	0.7%	14.9%	5.4%	306,452
N Lincolnshire	1,121	0.6%	66.0%	0.4%	16.7%	16.4%	709,788
Humber	9,016	0.8%	72.6%	0.6%	15.2%	10.9%	2,589,192

Source: Department for Transport

There were 2,589,192 vehicles on the road in the Humber in 2014, approaching 73% of which comprised cars and taxis. Light goods vehicles and Heavy Goods Vehicles represented 15% and 11% of all vehicle traffic - the latter rising to over 16% in North Lincolnshire compared to less than 7% for North East Lincolnshire. There were more than 9,000 pedal cycles, of which Hull accounted for nearly 41% - compared only 12% in North Lincolnshire.



## Humberside International Airport

In 2015, Humberside International Airport handled 222,107 passengers and 148.4 tonnes of freight - a decrease of 7.1% and 15.4% respectively on the previous year and 21.6% and 75.3% respectively on 2010.

### Humberside Airport Passenger and Freight Data, 2000-2015

Year	Passengers numbers	Freight (tonnes)
2000	447,738	130
2001	435,473	157.174
2002	492,433	125.613
2003	517,692	945.136
2004	531,277	752.41
2005	460,930	114.211
2006	520,956	144.309
2007	468,522	143.59
2008	427,669	167.76
2009	336,649	240.856
2010	283,191	600.253
2011	274,609	1131.547
2012	234,142	620.638
2013	236,083	152.631
2014	239,173	128.585
2015	222,107	148.43

Source: CAA datasets

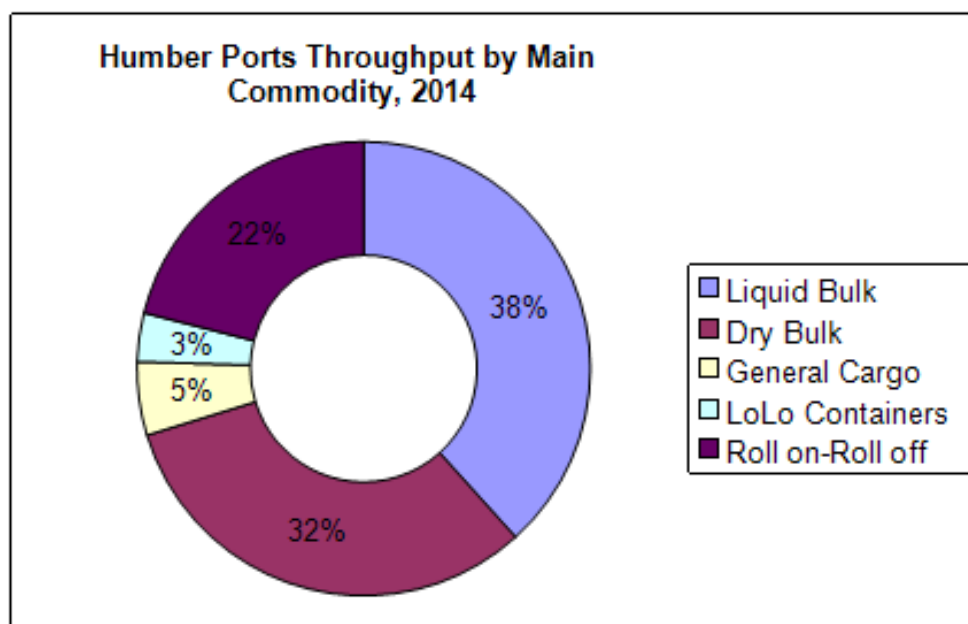
International scheduled services connect with worldwide services via Amsterdam Schipol Airport plus with Aalborg and Billund in Denmark, with domestic services connecting to Aberdeen. Helicopter services are also provided to terminals in the southern North Sea Oil and gas fields.

Humberside Airport is just over 30 miles, a journey of less than 45 minutes, to Doncaster Sheffield Airport, the UK's newest purpose built international airport which became operational in April 2005.



## Humber Ports Complex

The Humber Ports Complex handled over 83 million tonnes in throughput in 2014, some 17% of all UK major port cargo. Key commodities are liquid bulk, dry bulk and roll on-roll off cargo, mainly from the Port of Grimsby and Immingham - which is the UK's largest port by volume of tonnage handled.



Source: Freight Port Statistics, Department for Transport

### Humber Ports Complex Throughput by key Commodities, 2014 (Thousand tonnes)

	Liquid Bulk	Dry Bulk	General Cargo	LoLo Containers	Roll on-Roll off	Total
Goole	32	438	834	0	.	1,304
Grimsby & Immingham	20,851	21,320	951	1,459	14,789	59,370
Hull	1,689	3,603	1,519	1,426	2,687	10,925
River Trent	21	653	814	.	.	1,489
Rivers Hull & Humber	9,234	525	227	.	.	9,986
All Humber	31,828	26,540	4,345	2,886	17,476	83,074
All UK Major Ports	187,797	121,985	21,204	61,256	99,614	491,856

Notes - "." is not applicable, "0" is null and "-" is less than 1 (in units given).

Source: Freight Port Statistics, Department for Transport

## Humber Bridge

The Humber Bridge carried some 8.1 million vehicles in 2014/15 and toll-paying traffic increased by 13% on the previous year. Toll-exempt bridge traffic (mainly emergency service vehicles) increased by 2.8%.

Cars and small goods vehicles comprise the majority of traffic (87.8%), followed by large heavy goods vehicles (4.7%), toll-exempt traffic (3.8%) and goods vehicles and large buses with 2 axles (2.6%).

## **Acknowledgment**

This report has been produced for the Humber LEP by Ben Fletcher, a freelance policy and research analyst and former Policy and Research Manager at the Humber Economic Partnership.

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Report drafted in June-September 2016.

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