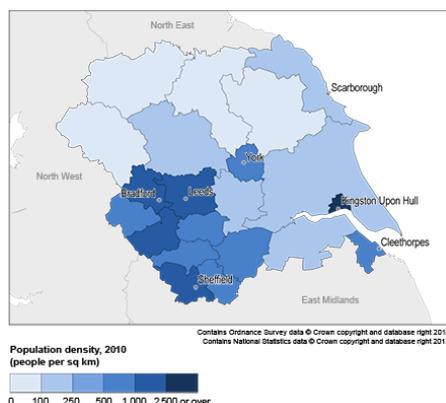


Regional Profiles: Key Statistics - Yorkshire and The Humber, August 2012

Population density: by local or unitary authority, 2010



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Mid-year population estimates published on 30 June 2011

Download chart

[PNG](#) [PNG](#)

(226.5 Kb)

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[Interactive map](#)

Yorkshire and The Humber had a population of 5.3 million in mid-2010, an increase of 6.5 per cent since 2001, compared with an increase of 5.3 per cent for the UK over the same period.

The region's population density in mid-2010 was 344 people per square kilometre (sq km). Within the region population density varies widely from 36 people per sq km in Ryedale, North Yorkshire to 3,700 people per sq km in Kingston upon Hull unitary authority (UA).

The north and east of Yorkshire and The Humber are largely rural, while the south and west are more urban. The region's two National Parks, the North York Moors and the Yorkshire Dales, are contained mainly within North Yorkshire; together they cover a larger proportion of the region's area

than National Parks in any other English region (20 per cent). Yorkshire and The Humber covers 15,400 sq km and is the fifth largest region in England.

In 2011/12 there were an estimated 283 crimes against households committed per 1,000 households, the highest region in England. There were 75 recorded crimes per 1,000 population, the second highest region in England, although similar to the England average of 71 per 1,000 population.

Yorkshire and The Humber region contributed 7 per cent of the UK's GVA.

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions per resident in the region stood at 8.2 tonnes in 2009, the second highest of the English regions.

In Yorkshire and The Humber, 54.6 per cent of pupils achieved five or more grades A*–C at GCSE level or equivalent including English and mathematics in 2010/11, compared with 58.4 per cent for England as a whole. There is an [interactive map](#) of GCSE results for unitary authorities in England.

Life expectancy at birth in Yorkshire and The Humber in the three-year period 2008 to 2010 was 77.7 years for males and 81.8 years for females compared with 78.2 and 82.3 years respectively for the UK.

Gross disposable household income (GDHI) of Yorkshire and The Humber residents was £13,600 per head in 2010.

The employment rate in Yorkshire and The Humber stood at 69.0 per cent in the first quarter of 2012, lower than the UK rate of 70.5 per cent.

In April 2011, the median gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates who were resident in Yorkshire and The Humber was £466, lower than the UK median of £501.

There was a 2.2 per cent decrease in house prices in the region in 2011.

The Regional Trends 43 article '[Rural and urban areas: comparing lives using rural/urban classifications](#)' (2.81 Mb Pdf) looks at rural and urban areas statistically for several themes including population, using geographical classifications.

Background notes

1. Notes and sources:

All data are published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) unless stated below.

The [data section of this release provides](#) more data.

[Population estimates](#) and [population density](#) are for 30 June each year. The mid-2010 population estimates are those published on 30 June 2011.

The [Crime Survey for England and Wales \(CSEW\)](#) provides a measure of people's experience of crime based on responses to a survey of households and does not cover all types of crime, for example fraud or forgery or crimes against commercial property. Recorded crime covers offences reported to and recorded by the police.

[Gross value added \(GVA\)](#) measures the economic output of an area. The estimates are workplace based, which allocates the incomes of individuals to their place of work.

[Carbon dioxide \(CO₂\)](#) emissions are measured according to the point of energy consumption. CO₂ emissions data from Department for Energy Climate and Change.

[GCSE](#) figures relate to pupils at the end of Key Stage 4 in Local Authority maintained schools only and are taken from revised (but not final) data published on 26 January 2012. GCSE data are from the Department for Education.

Life expectancy figures reflect mortality among those living in the area in each time period, rather than mortality among those born in each area. More information is available in [Guide to: Life expectancy in the United Kingdom](#).

[Gross disposable household income \(GDHI\)](#) is a good indicator of the welfare of residents of an area. It covers the income received by households and non profit-making institutions serving households and is net of tax payments.

[Employment rates](#) are seasonally adjusted Labour Force Survey (LFS) headline indicators, for all people aged 16 to 64.

[Median gross weekly](#) earnings are residence-based estimates from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) for full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence.

The [House Price Index](#) is based on mix-adjusted house prices, which allow for differences between houses sold (for example type, number of rooms, location). The annual rate of change shown is percentage change between December 2010 and December 2011.

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This document is also available on our website at www.ons.gov.uk.

Supporting information

Further information

[Regional Profiles - Population and Migration - Yorkshire and The Humber, October 2011](#)

Key facts and figures about population and migration statistics for the Yorkshire and The Humber region.

[Regional Profiles - Social Indicators - Yorkshire and The Humber - February 2012](#)

A range of social statistics for the Yorkshire and The Humber region providing key facts and figures about people, lives, income and lifestyles in the area.

[Regional Profiles: Economy - Yorkshire and The Humber, May 2012](#)

Key facts and figures about the economy, employment and unemployment for the Yorkshire and The Humber region.

[Regional Trends, No. 41, 2009 Edition - Portrait of Yorkshire and The Humber](#)

The Portrait of Yorkshire and The Humber presents a wide range of information covering infrastructure, demographic, environmental and economic statistics for the region. It includes information for districts, unitary and local authorities which allows comparison between the various areas and the rest of the UK.

Related Internet Links

[BIS: Regional Economic Performance Indicators](#)