

Population Size, Age, Gender, and Legal Partnership Status –

There were 59,597,539 people living in England and Wales on the 21st of March 2021. This is over 3.5 million more (6.3%) people than in 2011, and 57% of this is due to net migration. At a regional level, the population of Yorkshire and the Humber increased by 3.7%, but North East Lincolnshire's (NEL) decreased by 1.7%, falling from 159,616 residents in 2011 to 156,972 in 2021. Accordingly, population Density fell by 1.8% to 830 residents/km². Less than 10% of Local Authorities' (LA) population decreased between censuses and NEL saw the 9th largest fall, falling by 15 places to 130th out of 309 in terms of the most populated LAs in England.

The Census 2021 highlighted an aging national population, with a 20% increase on the raw number of people aged 65+ from 2011-2021, taking their proportion of the population from 16.4% to 18.6%. The number of youths fell over this period too, due in part to the General Fertility Rate in England and Wales falling from 63.9 live births per 1000 females aged 15 to 44 in 2011 to 54.1 in 2021. So, the proportion aged 0-14 fell from 17.6% to 17.4%, though the raw number increased by 4.7%.

There is a similar picture in NEL, as the proportion aged 65+ rose to 20.9% – an increase from 17.7% in 2011 – accompanying a 16.1% increase on the raw number, while the percentage of the population aged 0-14 fell from 17.7% in 2011 to 17.6% in 2021, just as the raw number fell by 2.4%. in NEL. This is the second census where the proportion aged >64 had been larger than that aged under 15, but it is the first where the former has exceeded a fifth of the total population.

The 15-64 population represented 64.1% of people in England and Wales in 2021, compared to 65.9% in 2011, though there was a 3.3% increase on the raw number. This age group shrank in NEL too, proportionally decreasing from 64.6% to 61.5% over ten years, with the raw number also falling by 6.3%. On average, NEL's median age (43) means it ranked 127th out of 331 Local Authorities in England and Wales in 2021 (the national median was 40, which would have put it 212th).

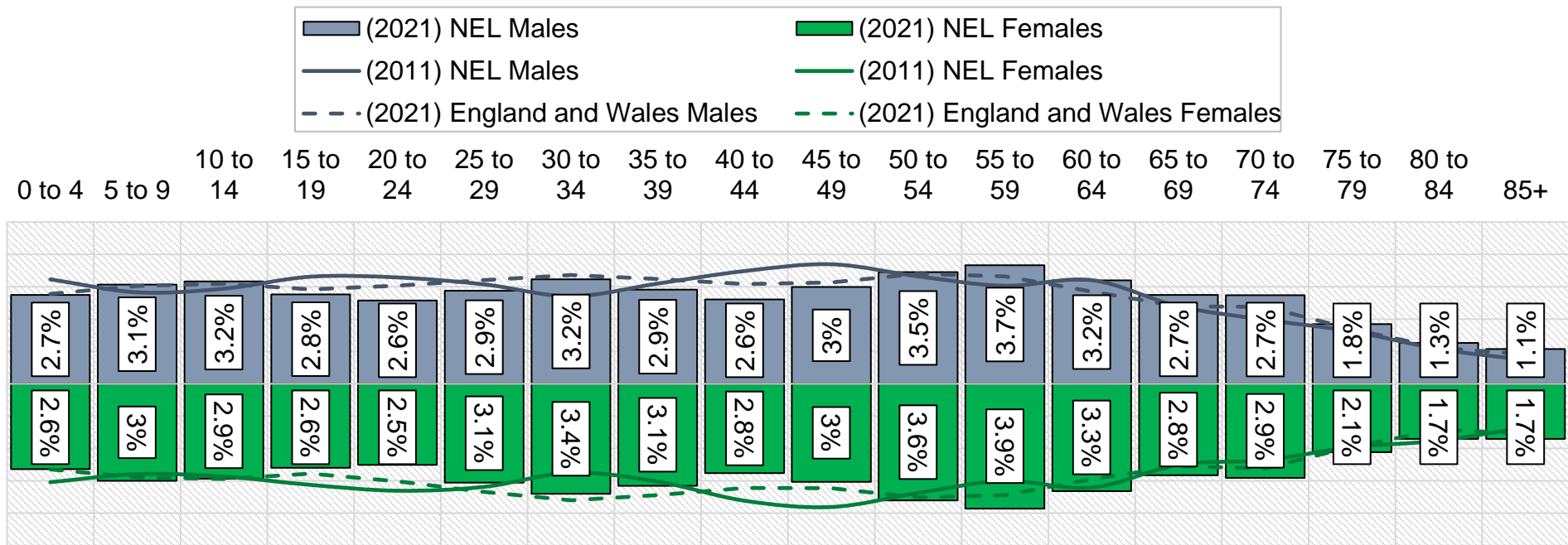
On sex, females made up 51.1% of the population in 2021 in NEL, as opposed to 51% in 2011, while the rest were males. Indeed, two more five-year age bands saw an increase for females where the male population decreased, but the largest changes by age band were the 36.1% increase in males aged 70-74 (from a proportion of 4% to 5.6%) and the 26.6% increase in males aged 80+ (from 3.7% to 4.8%). The largest decrease was a 26.5% drop in males aged 40-44 (from 7.1% to 5.3%).

Finally, on Legal Partnership Status, the proportion that have never been married nor registered a civil partnership fell from 36.2% in 2011 to 33.1% in 2021, with the proportion married to a person with a different birth sex rising from 42.4% to 45.2%. Same-sex marriage was legalised in 2014, and same-sex civil partnerships in 2019 – 286 (0.22%) and 136 people (0.07%) selected these options in NEL, respectively. In England and Wales, the proportion who had never married nor registered a civil partnership increased from 34.6% to 37.9% over the same period, while the proportion who were married or in a civil partnership fell from 46.8% to 44.6%.

Table 1: Change in population across the Lifecourse (all ages) (2011 and 2021);

<i>Age Band</i>	<i>Eng. and Wales pop. (2011)</i>	<i>Percentage of the Eng. and Wales Pop. (2011)</i>	<i>Eng. and Wales pop. (2021)</i>	<i>Percentage of the Eng. and Wales pop. (2021)</i>	<i>Percentage Change in Eng. and Wales</i>	<i>NEL pop. (2011)</i>	<i>Percentage of the NEL pop. (2011)</i>	<i>NEL pop. (2021)</i>	<i>Percentage of the NEL pop. (2021)</i>	<i>Percentage Change in NEL</i>
0-14	9,891,138	17.6%	10,352,690	17.4%	4.7%	28,235	17.6%	27,545	16.8%	-2.4%
15-64	36,961,701	65.9%	38,181,506	64.1%	3.3%	103,094	63.6%	96,589	61.2%	-6.3%
65+	9,223,073	16.4%	11,063,343	18.6%	20.0%	28,287	18.8%	32,838	22.0%	16.1%

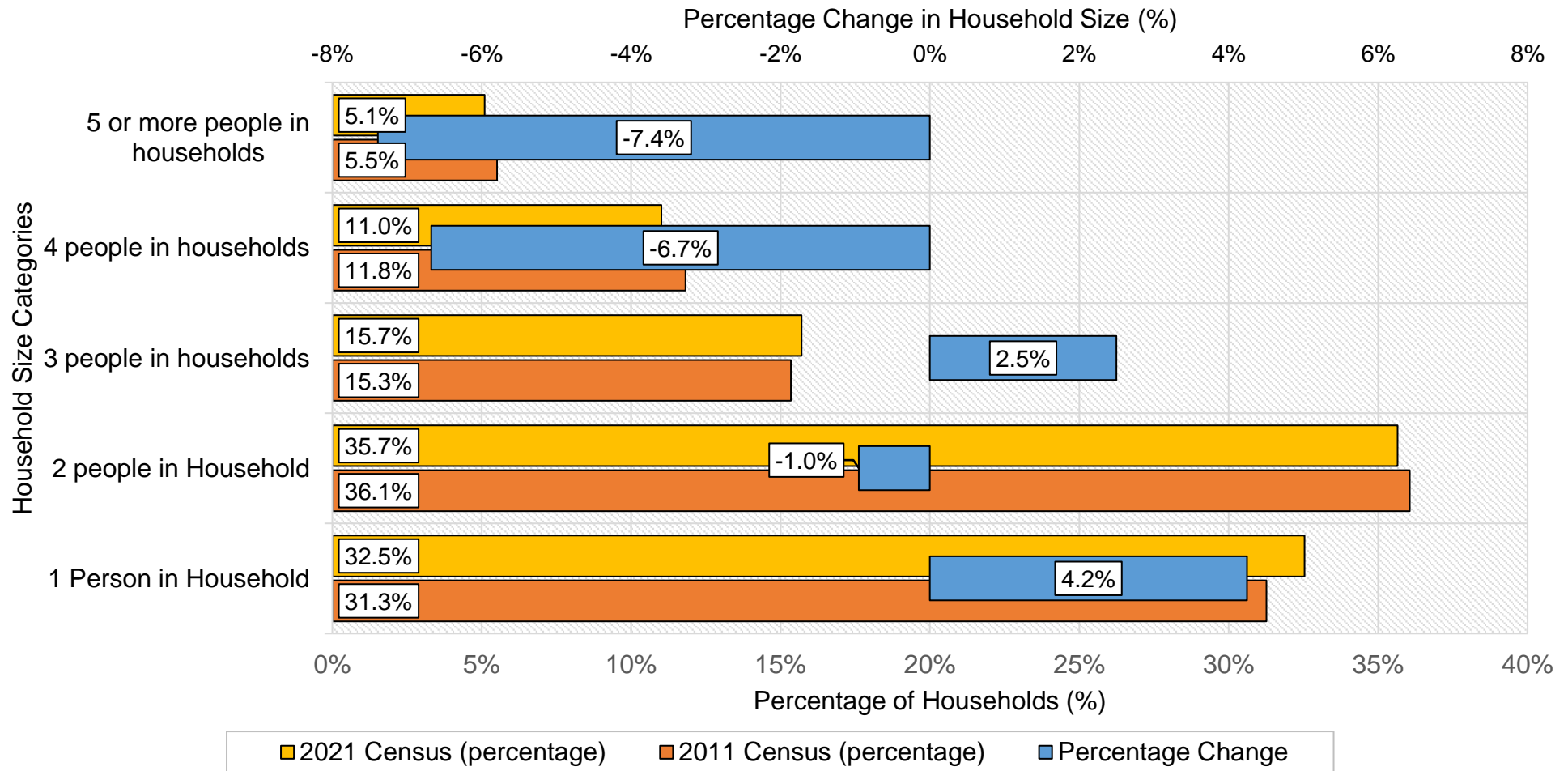
Figure 1: Population Pyramid (all ages) (2011 and 2021);



Data on Households –

Between 2011 and 2021, the raw number of households in NEL rose by 0.2% – rising from 69,707 to 69,826. But while the median number of occupants per household remained two, figures for household size changed considerably – the raw number of households with one person rose by 4.2% (rising from 31.3% of households to 32.5%), the raw number with 5+ people rose by 7.4% (from 5.5% to 5.1%), and the raw number with four people fell by 6.7% (from 11.8% to 11%). Household composition may explain this, as the raw number of Couple Family Households fell by 4.7% between censuses (falling from 42.2% of households to 40.2%), including a 7.6% fall in households occupied by couples *and* dependent children (the proportion of which fell from 17.8% to 16.4%), while there was a 9.1% increase in the number of households occupied by one person aged 66+ (rising from 13.2% to 14.4%).

Figure 2: proportion of NEL households by size (2011 and 2021);



On deprivation at a regional and a national footprint, the proportion of households that were not deprived rose by 5.9% at both levels to 46.8% and 48.4% in 2021, respectively. The corresponding figure for NEL was 44%. The ONS classed a household as deprived if it had an occupancy rating below zero (having less bedrooms than the number of occupants require), was in a shared dwelling, or had no central

heating; if no occupants had at least a level 2 qualification and were not aged 16-18 and a full-time student; if an occupant was NEET (Not in Employment, Education, or Training) or long-term sick; or if an occupant had a disability or described their health as “bad” or “very bad”.

Other Household data:

- In NEL in 2021, 88.6% of households were houses/bungalows (rising from 87.1% in 2011), 11.3% were flats, maisonettes, or apartments (falling from 12.8%), and 0.1% were mobile or temporary structures (unchanged). For England and Wales, these figures were 77.9%, 21.7%, and 0.4%. People in flats’ answers may have changed in 2021 as ‘part of another converted building (for example former school, church, or warehouse)’ was added as a category.
- 73.1% of households had a car/van in NEL in 2021, rising from 69.2% in 2011. The 2021 figure was 76.7% for England and Wales.
- 98.5% of households in NEL in 2021 had central heating, rising from 96.7% in 2011. England and Wales recorded the same figure in 2021, but while only 0.9% of households’ Central Heating in England and Wales used one or more renewable source, that figure was even lower in NEL (0.6%). The ‘renewable’ option was new for The Census 2021.
- There was a small decrease in the raw number of households with one or two bedrooms after 2011. This equalled the increase in the number with three or 4+. Overcrowding improved too, as households with less bedrooms than they need fell from 2.5% to 1.8%. Now, 21.3% have enough and 76.9% have a surplus.
- On rooms, 7.6% of people’s houses had one or two rooms, while 16.4% had six or more. The proportion with less rooms than occupants was 2%, while the proportion with more was 83.7%. Due to changes in data collection, the censuses are not comparable.
- The proportion of NEL with a second address in 2021 was 3.5% – higher than in 2011 (2.9%), but lower than for England and Wales (5.3%); On whether their second address was in the UK, 83.7% said it was, increasing from 73.7% in 2011. Also of those with a second address – that was a holiday home to 12.2%.
- 1% of NEL lived in communal establishments (a managed, supervised accommodation) in 2021 – lower than in 2011 (1.2%) and lower than for England and Wales (1.7%). 40.5% of those were males aged 75+, and 15.5% were females aged 75+. The most

popular type was ‘care home without nursing’ (61.3%). The option ‘Medical and Care Establishment: Registered Social Landlord/Housing Association: Sheltered housing only’ was removed from here as it was counted as a household, not as a communal establishment, but that is the only change between censuses.

- In 2021, 34.9% of NEL households owned their property outright, up from 30.8% in 2011, with 28.9% owning it with a mortgage – down from 35.3%; a higher proportion are privately renting (20.3%) than in 2011 (16.6%) and there was a 17.1% decrease in the number socially renting. National trends are the same. Data quality may be an issue, as some specified their landlord incorrectly.

Demographics and identity:

National identity: The number identifying with a single UK nationality greatly fell in NEL from 2011-2021, with 29,523 indicating they were English *only* in 2021, while there were 117,305 in 2011, which is a 74.8% decrease on the raw number, bringing their proportion down from 73.5% to 18.8%. Most who identified differently likely identified as British *only* or British and English in 2021, as the former saw a 361.1% increase on the raw number (going from 11.8% of the population to 55.3%) while the latter saw an 89.4% increase (going from 10.5% to 20.2%). Also, the number selecting a non-UK identity *only* increased by 50.1% – they represented 2.7% in 2011 and 4.1% of the population in 2021; the most populous was Polish, with 1,449 people, and then Romanian, with 1,232. In England and Wales, 9.7% chose a non-UK identity *only*, and the trend of more people identifying as British *only* or British and another UK identity over a single UK identity is also clear.

Language: The language question only counted people aged 3+. Firstly, while the number who mainly used a native UK language (including English, Welsh/Cymraeg, and all forms of Gaelic) either fell or was zero in 2011, most other languages proliferated, with an increase of 64.3% on the raw number of people whose main language was not English, raising their proportion of the population from 2.3% to 3.9%. The number whose main language was English fell by 19.6% in NEL. This is notable as it corresponds with the biggest change in the proportion of the population occupied by the speakers of a single language – English speakers accounted for 97.7% of people in 2011 and 96.1% in 2021. This trend was also apparent in England and Wales, where the fall was from 92.3% to 91.1%. Most who said their *main*

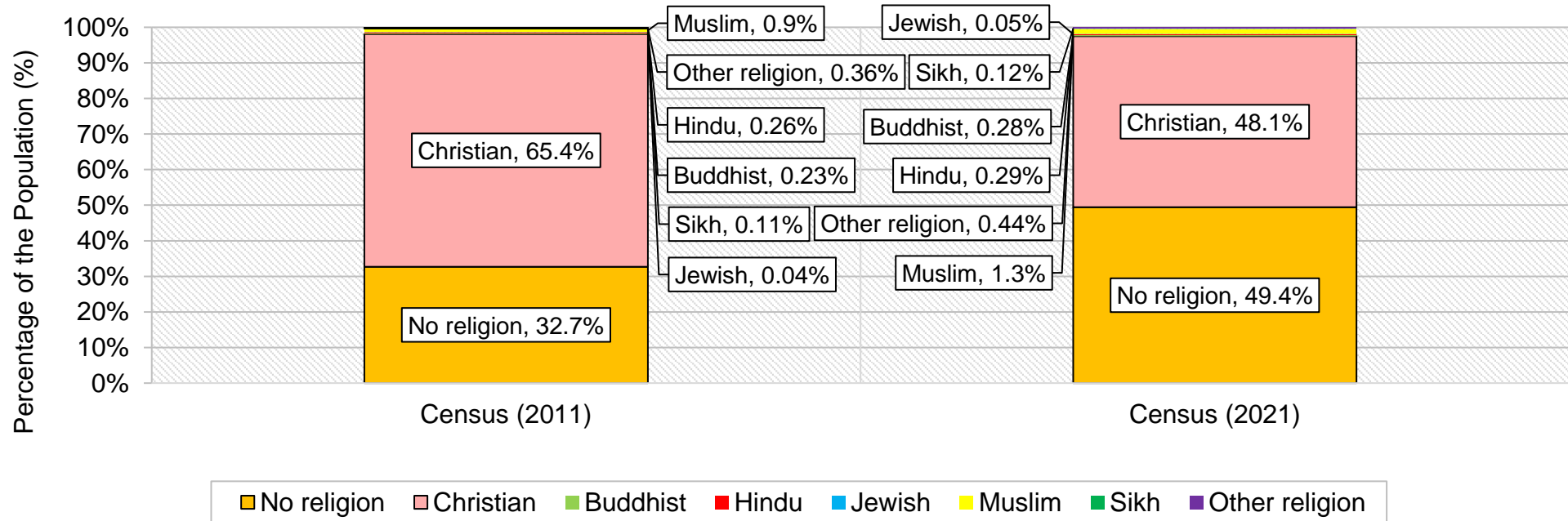
language was not English in The Census 2021 said it was Polish or Romanian, making up 1% and 0.8% of the population, respectively, and their proficiency in English increased slightly too, with 75.4% either speaking it *well* or *very well* in 2011, compared to 75.9% in 2021. In England and Wales, the rise was from 79.3% to 79.7%.

In terms of NEL's households' composition, the proportion of households where all occupants have English as a main language has decreased from 97.3% to 95.9%, while the proportion where no occupants have English as a main language has increased from 1.4% to 2.4%; 1.8% of households have multiple *main* languages.

Religion: This question was voluntary; 94.1% of NEL answered it in 2021, increasing from 92.8% in 2011. The Census 2021 was the first where Christians made up less than half of NEL and where they were not the most populous religious group; their number fell by 26.6% from 2011-2021, falling from 65.4% of respondents to 48.1%. The most populous religious group was those with no religion, the number of whom increased by 50.6%, rising from 32.7% to 49.4%. At the level of England and Wales, Christians also accounted for under half of the population in 2021, but they remained the largest religious group. The remaining groups made up 2.5% of respondents in NEL, and all increased in number and proportion, including a 44.3% increase on the raw number of Muslims, raising their proportion from 0.9% to 1.3%. And on the 'Other Religions' category, the largest constituent group in NEL was Pagan, with 171 respondents, then Spiritualist, with 102.

In terms of NEL's households' composition, all those [who answered] in 80.9% of households with multiple occupants had the same religious group in 2021, a further 18.3% have occupants with no religion and a single religion, and 0.8% have multiple religions. For England and Wales, these figures are 78.2%, 20.1%, and 1.7%.

Figure 3: Proportion of the NEL identifying with a religion (16+) (2011 and 2021);



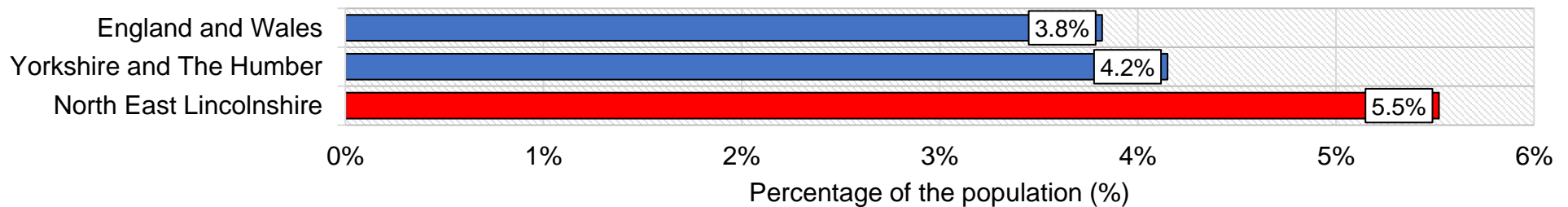
Ethnicity: There was a 4.5% fall on the raw number of ‘White: English, Welsh, Scottish, N. Irish, or British’ people in NEL from 2011 to 2021, whose proportion of the population fell from 95.4% to 92.6%, while that made up broadly by White people fell from 97.4% to 96.2%. The proportions occupied by these demographics also fell for England and Wales, with the former falling from 80.5% to 74.4%, and the latter falling from 86% to 81.7%. The second largest ethnic group in NEL in 2021 was ‘White: Other’ (3.3%), most being Polish or Romanian (44.7%); the third largest was ‘Other: Asian’ (0.5%), most being Filipino or Afghan (33.7%). The ethnic groups changing the most in NEL in this 10-year period were the ‘Any Other Ethnic Group’, ‘Black: Other’, and ‘Gypsy or Irish Traveller’, the raw numbers of which all increased by $\geq 150\%$. Indeed, only three in 18 minority ethnic groups shrank, with the Chinese group shrinking the most (going from 0.4% to 0.3%).

In terms of NEL’s households’ composition, all those in the house in 94.5% of households with multiple occupants had the same ethnic group, and a further 3.2% of multi-person households had differences in ethnicity between co-habiting partners. For England and Wales, these figures were 85.5% and 8.2%.

Immigration and passports: In 2011, 4.4% of NEL residents had not been born in the UK and 2.3% held a non-UK passport. In 2021, these figures were 6.6% and 4.4%, respectively. Over the the same period, similar increases in England and Wales saw the proportion of these populations rise to 14.2% and 8.4%, respectively. In England and Wales, India was the most popular country of birth for those not born in the UK, followed by Poland, which was the most popular [non-UK] country of birth in NEL, followed by Romania. Polish was the most held non-UK passport in both geographies, but 22.4% of NEL and 13.5% of England and Wales did not hold a passport. Also, for England and Wales, 42.4% of those not born in the UK arrived from 2011 to 2021, while this was 49.1% in NEL.

Veteran status: This question was new in 2021. The ONS defined a veteran as someone who had served at least one day in the UK armed forces as a regular, reserve, or merchant mariner who had seen duty on legally defined military operations. Overall, 7,034 people, or 5.5% of NEL’s population aged 16+ were veterans in 2021, which was higher than the England and Wales and regional figures. Those 7,034 veterans were made up of 5,812 who served in the regular UK armed forces, 953 who served in the reserves, and 269 who served in both.

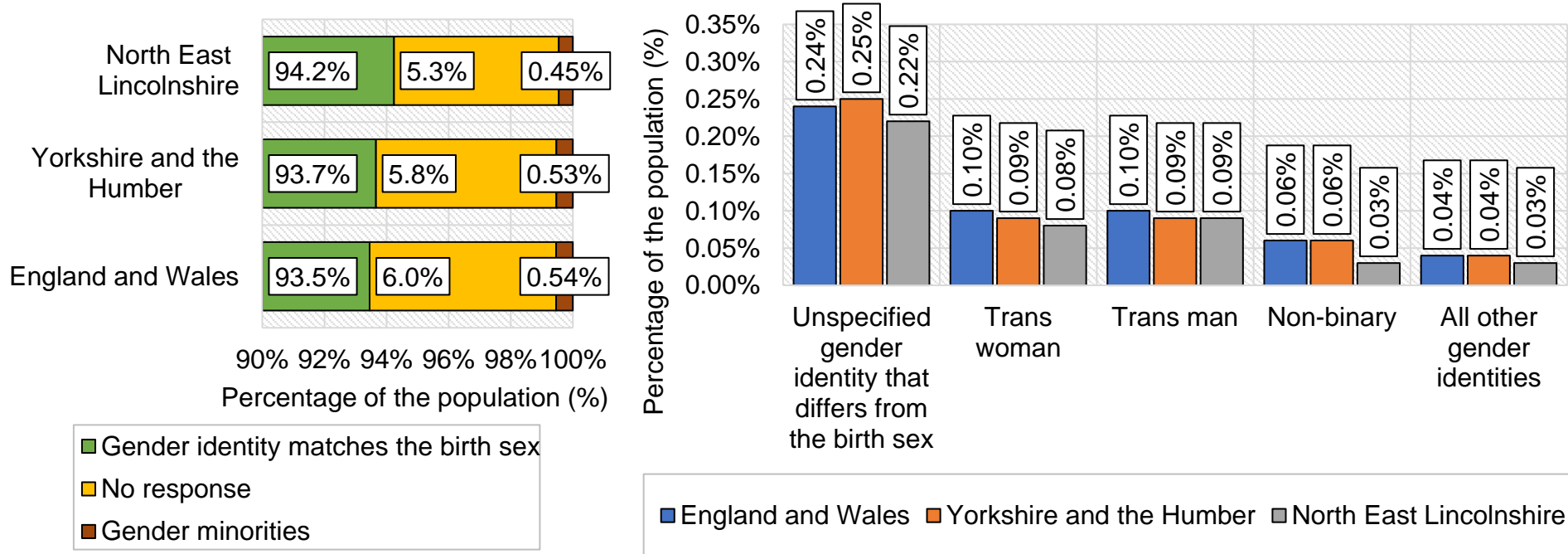
Figure 9: proportion of the population(s) by veteran status (16+) (2021);



Gender Identity: The Census 2021 was the first population-level survey to record gender-identity data. As all respondents relate to their gender and the ONS’ options, i.e., Transgender, Non-Binary, etc., differently, data *only* gives the number of those who related most to an

option at the time. Also, responses were voluntary and are only from those aged 16+ (5.3% didn't answer in NEL, relative to 6% in England and Wales), so this is likely to give an underestimate of the *actual* figures). On the results – NEL recorded a lower proportion of minorities than England and Wales, with 0.45% identifying as a minority, including 0.17% who identified as transgender and 0.03% who identified as non-binary, relative to 0.54%, 0.2%, and 0.06%, respectively. 1.5% of Newham was a gender minority – the highest of any LA.

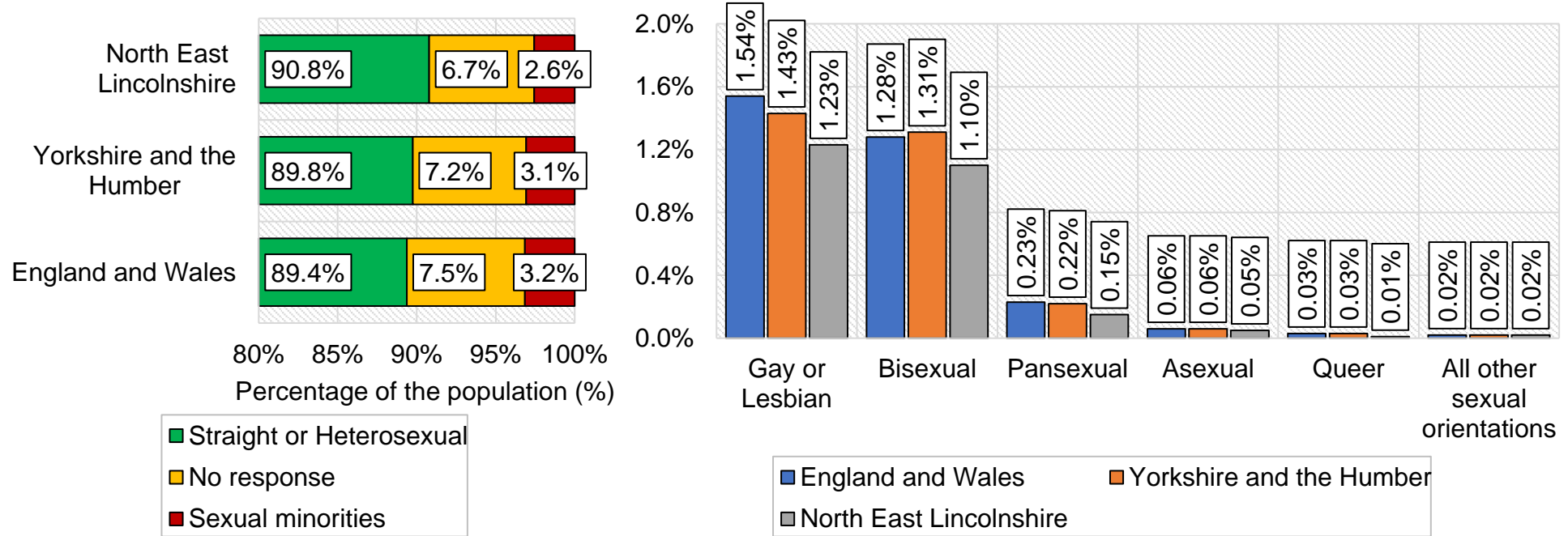
Figures 4 & 5: Proportion of the population(s) identifying with a gender (overview and focus) (16+) (2021);



Sexuality: Sexual orientation was also new for the Census 2021. It covers a range of terms associated with a person's romantic and sexual attraction, and as each person interprets theirs and the ONS' options differently, this data should be read as which option people related to the most at the time; it does not provide information on individual relationships. Take-up of this [voluntary] question was worse in England

and Wales (7.5%) than in NEL (6.5%), and it was only posed to those aged 16+, so it is also likely to give an underestimate of the *actual* figures. Of the population, England and Wales recorded a higher proportion of sexual minorities than in NEL – in NEL, 2.6% were minorities, including 1.2% homosexuals and 1.1% bisexuals, whereas these figures were 3.2%, 1.5% and 1.3% for England Wales, respectively. Brighton and Hove had the highest proportion of sexual minorities in its population (10.7%).

Figures 6 & 7: Proportion of the population(s) identifying with a sexual orientation (overview and focus) (16+) (2021);



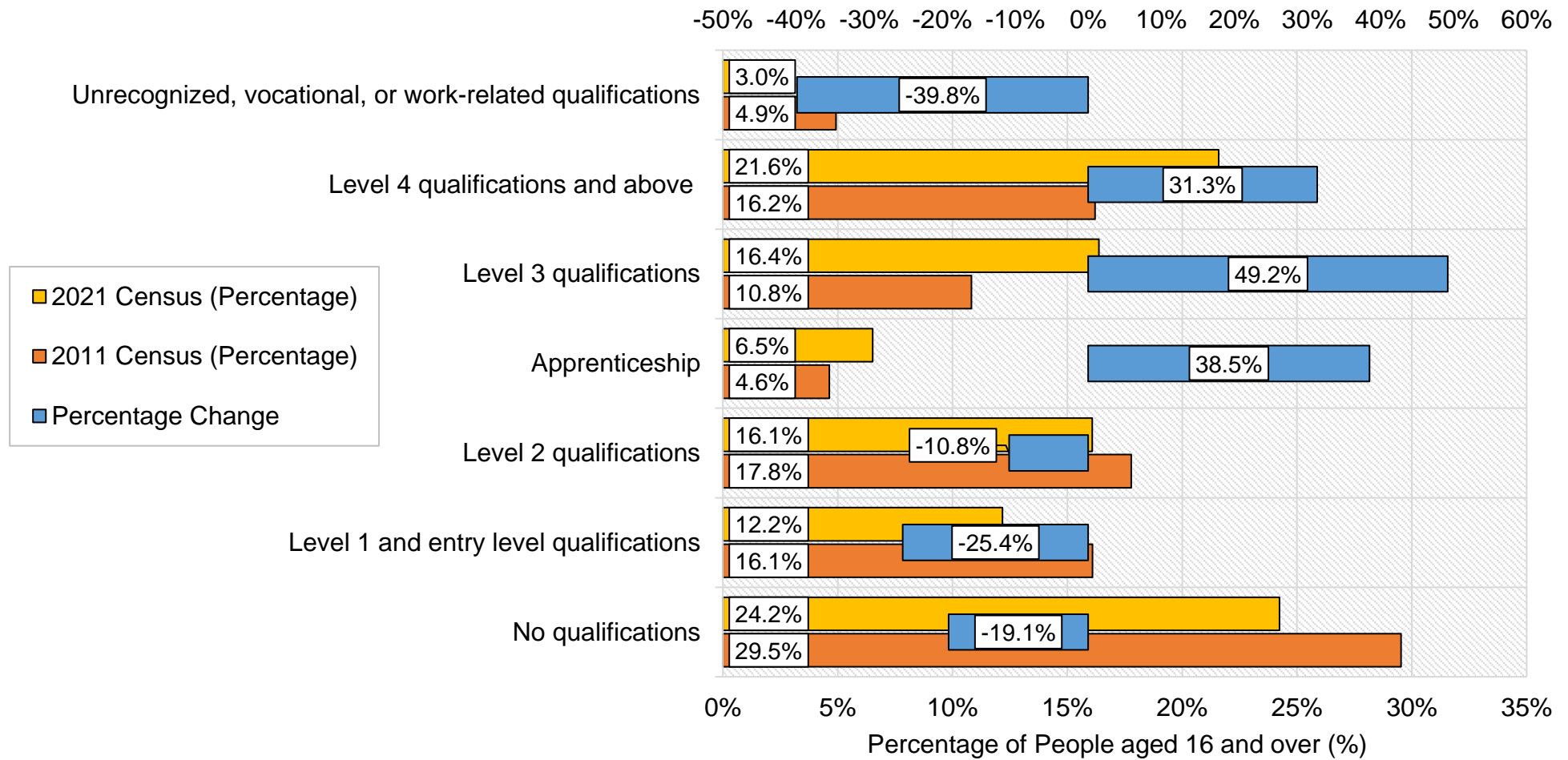
Education and employment:

Education: In NEL, 21.6% of those aged 16+ had a level 4 qualification or above and 60.6% had at least a level 2, while a quarter had no qualifications (24.2%). These figures improved significantly from 2011, when they were 16.2%, 49.5%, and 29.5%, respectively. But for

England and Wales, 33.8% had a level 4 or above, 69.4% a level 2 or above, and 18.2% had no qualifications. Also, 18.7% of those aged 5+ were in school/full-time education in NEL, compared to 20.5% in England and Wales.

Figure 8: Proportion of the NEL population by highest qualification (16+) (2011 and 2021);

Percentage change in Highest Qualification (%)

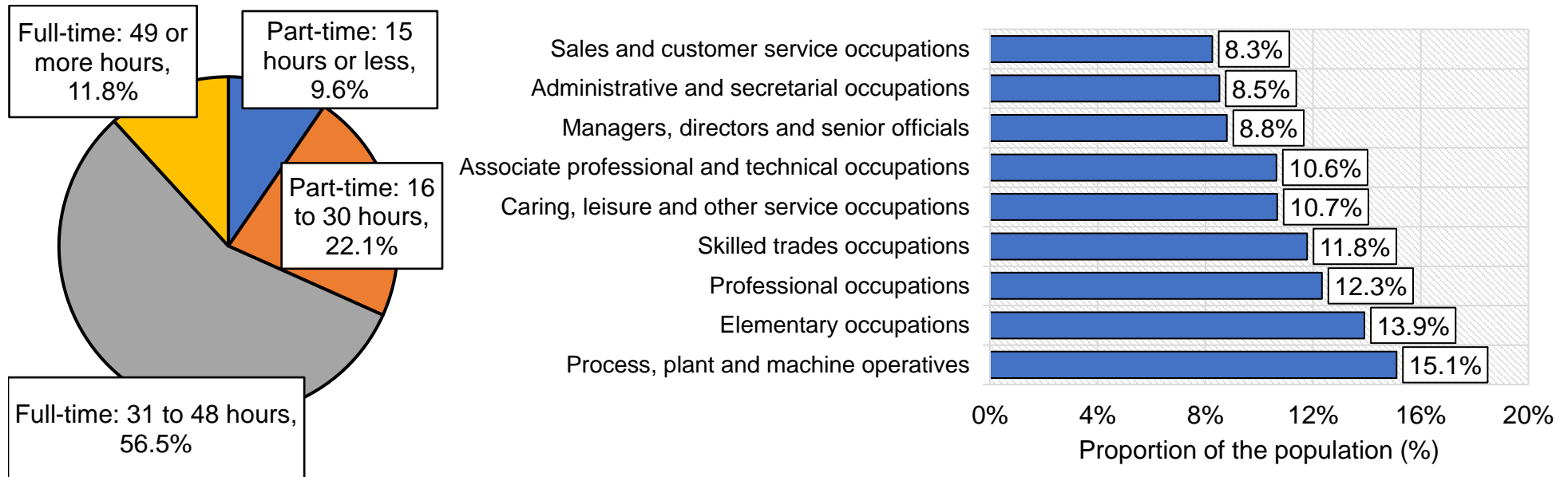


Employment: This question was put to those aged 16+ *only*, of which 57.3% in NEL were economically active. 46.2% of this population were employees (29.3% part-time and 70.7% full-time), 6.4% were self-employed, and 2.8% were unemployed and seeking work. The economically inactive included retirees (24.9%) and the long-term sick/disabled (5.9%). Many more were economically active at an England and Wales level (60.6%), where 47.6% were employees, 9.6% were self-employed, and 3.4% were unemployed and seeking work, while only 21.6% were retired. 70.1% were full-time here too, relative to 68.3% in NEL, meaning more hours worked. Also, some options were removed between censuses, so the questions are only broadly comparable.

In terms of travel to work, 14% worked *mainly* from home in 2021, which was under half that for England and Wales (31.2%), and was the second lowest figure in the region by LA. Also, 16.1% of NEL worked 'offshore, in no fixed place, or outside the UK' in 2021. The remainder travelled: 59.8% drove a car/van, 3.3% got a bus/coach, 9.2% got there on-foot, and 5% cycled. Considering these figures – and that 70.6% used some form of motorised transport, only 53.6% had a workplace that was ≥ 2 km away. For England and Wales, only 58.1% relied on motorised transport to get to work, which is likely linked to the large proportion working-from-home. 2021 data cannot be compared to 2011.

NEL had a highly diverse workforce in 2021. The most populous occupation category [of the ONS' nine options] was 'Process, Plant, and Machine Operatives', who made up 15.1% of the workforce in 2021. The lowest was 'Sales and Customer Service' (8.3%). The most popular individual occupations in NEL were 'Caring and Personal Services' (6.7%) and 'Sales assistants and Retail Cashiers' (6%). The 'Retail Trade, Except of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles' industry was the largest of those, representing 11.6% of NEL's workers in 2021. At a national level, Professional Occupations represented the highest proportion (20.3%) in terms of occupation category, whereas Process, Plant and Machine Operative jobs represented only 6.9%. Some of the occupation categories had been regrouped by the ONS, so these cannot be compared between censuses.

Figures 8 & 9: Proportion of the NEL population by hours worked and occupation (ONS defined categories) (16+) (2021);



Health and Care:

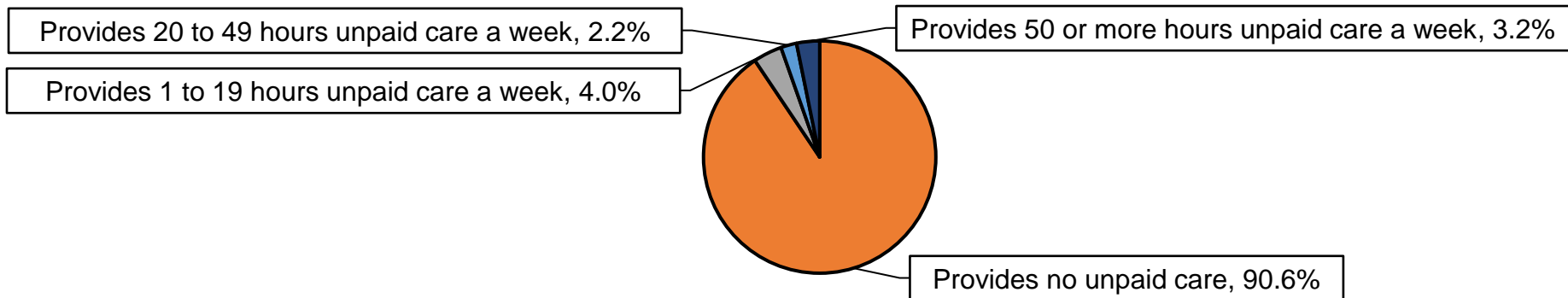
General Health: The Census 2021's data on General Health shows it declined in NEL after 2011, with many more reporting bad health and very bad health in the most recent census. When standardised to account for the population's age, the proportion with 'very bad' health was 1.4% and the proportion with 'bad' health was 4.9%, giving 6.3% with a negative view of their health, while 43.1%, and 35.4% represented those in NEL with 'very good' health and 'good' health, respectively, giving 78.5% with a positive view of their health. The pandemic likely influenced this data, but the trend is reversed at an England and Wales level, where the [age-standardised] proportion with a positive view of their health increased from 79.8% in 2011 to 81.7% in 2021, while the proportion with a negative view fell from 6% to 5.3%.

On Disabilities, this question in The Census 2011 and 2021 are broadly comparable, but the question was rewritten from 'health problem or disability' in 2011, to 'physical or mental health conditions or illnesses' in 2021, and the option to count old age-related issues was removed.

Overall, there was a slight decrease on the proportion who were disabled in NEL (per the Equality Act), and when the numbers for The Census 2021 are standardised to account for age, this meant the proportion of NEL that were disabled and whose day-to-day activities were limited was 20.1%, falling from 20.4% in 2011. Disability fell for England and Wales too, for which these figures were 17.8% and 19.5%. Also, disabled people live in 35.5% of households in NEL, including 7.4% of households which have with 2+ people with disabilities.

Finally, while the number and proportion of unpaid carers decreased in NEL between censuses, the number of hours provided rose, with a large decrease in the raw number providing 1-19 hours being outweighed by a sharp increase in the number providing 20-49; the raw number providing 50+ hours rose too. Adjusting for age, 9.4% of NEL are unpaid carers, including 3.2% providing 50+ hours. These are above the figures for England and Wales (9% and 2.8%), but the trends are consistent.

Figure 10: [Age-Standardised] Proportions of unpaid carers in NEL by hours of unpaid care provided (5+) (2021);



All Census 2021 data is sourced from the ONS at [Census - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk). All Census 2011 data is from nomis at [Quick Statistics - 2011 Census - Census of Population - Data Sources - home - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](https://nomisweb.co.uk), or the ONS at [2011 Census: Key Statistics for Local Authorities in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk). Custom area profiles may also be made at [Build a custom area profile - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk).