

# Older People, Diversity & Inclusion

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East Riding JSNA

East Riding of Yorkshire Public Health Intelligence Team



EAST RIDING

OF YORKSHIRE COUNCIL

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## 1 Introduction

Older adults in the East Riding of Yorkshire (ERY) experience a diverse set of health and wellbeing challenges shaped by ageing, geography, deprivation, social isolation and long term conditions. These challenges are not evenly distributed across the population. Within the older adult cohort, some groups experience significantly poorer outcomes, including those with protected characteristics such as disability, ethnicity, gender identity and sexual orientation.

The East Riding, like many other local authorities, is limited in its knowledge of the diversity of the adult population; to be fully aware of diversity, there has to be a comprehensive accessible data set covering the topic areas. Presently (as far as we are aware) this only exists within the findings of the 2021 Census although ONS annual mid-year estimates do provide age and gender estimates with more frequency. There is the potential to gather up to date information about disability, ethnicity and gender from primary care data accessed via the ICB's recently released PHM tool, but data coverage for the East Riding is not currently complete.

## 2 Key points from the document

- **Significantly older population in the East Riding**

The East Riding has a significantly older population profile than both the region and England overall, with more than a quarter of residents now aged 65 and over. This ageing pattern is driven not by natural growth but by sustained inward migration of older adults from nearby areas such as Hull, North Yorkshire, Leeds and other West Yorkshire authorities. These older in-migrants are typically moving in for lifestyle reasons, including access to coastal and rural environments, but their arrival brings increased pressure on local health, care, housing and transport systems.

At the same time, East Riding continues to export younger age groups, contributing to a widening demographic imbalance.

- **Diversity in the older East Riding population**

The population of older adults remains relatively homogeneous, particularly in terms of ethnicity, language and gender identity. Almost all residents aged 65+ identify as White British, and 99.6% speak English or Welsh as their main language. Levels of linguistic or ethnic diversity within this age group are minimal. Similarly, only very small numbers of older adults identify as transgender, lesbian, gay or bisexual, with the rates declining steeply with age, partly due to historical and generational factors affecting self-reporting.

Although diversity is limited in numerical terms, the small number of people from minority backgrounds may experience disproportionately higher levels of inequality, particularly in rural communities where support services, community networks and culturally appropriate provision are much more dispersed.

- **Inequalities in health and wellbeing**

Significant inequalities exist between different parts of the East Riding. In Goole South, one of the most deprived wards, rates of moderate, complex and severe multimorbidity are consistently and significantly higher than in an affluent area such as South Hunsley. These inequalities begin early and persist into older age.

Alongside this, social isolation remains a key concern. More than 24,000 households in the East Riding consist of a single person aged 66 or over, accounting for 16% of all households significantly above the England average. The distribution is highly uneven: in some coastal wards the proportion is nearly double that of younger urban wards. For many older adults, especially those who have moved into the area later in life, sparse transport links, rural dispersion, and weaker community networks can deepen isolation and impact wellbeing.

The number of older adults living with learning disabilities whilst relatively small, is projected to rise steadily by 2045, with those aged 65+ making up an increasing share. The median age at death for residents with learning disabilities remains around 20 years lower than the general population, and avoidable mortality is significantly higher.

- **Lack of available data**

There is an absence of available data for protected characteristics such as disability, gender identity, sexual orientation, and ethnicity at localised scales or for older age groups. Census data provides the most comprehensive snapshot, but it is already becoming dated. Some of this gap can be potentially closed with the implementation of the ICB PHM Primary Care Tool. Other work is already happening in this space, with projects such as dementia support services, falls prevention, inclusion groups, and Men in Sheds beginning to explore how to better reach people with diverse needs, including those who may be less visible in a rural and coastal area.

Where quantitative data is light or absent it might be possible to supplement it with qualitative information by calling on those with lived experience via engagement with local communities, faith groups, inclusion groups and older people themselves.

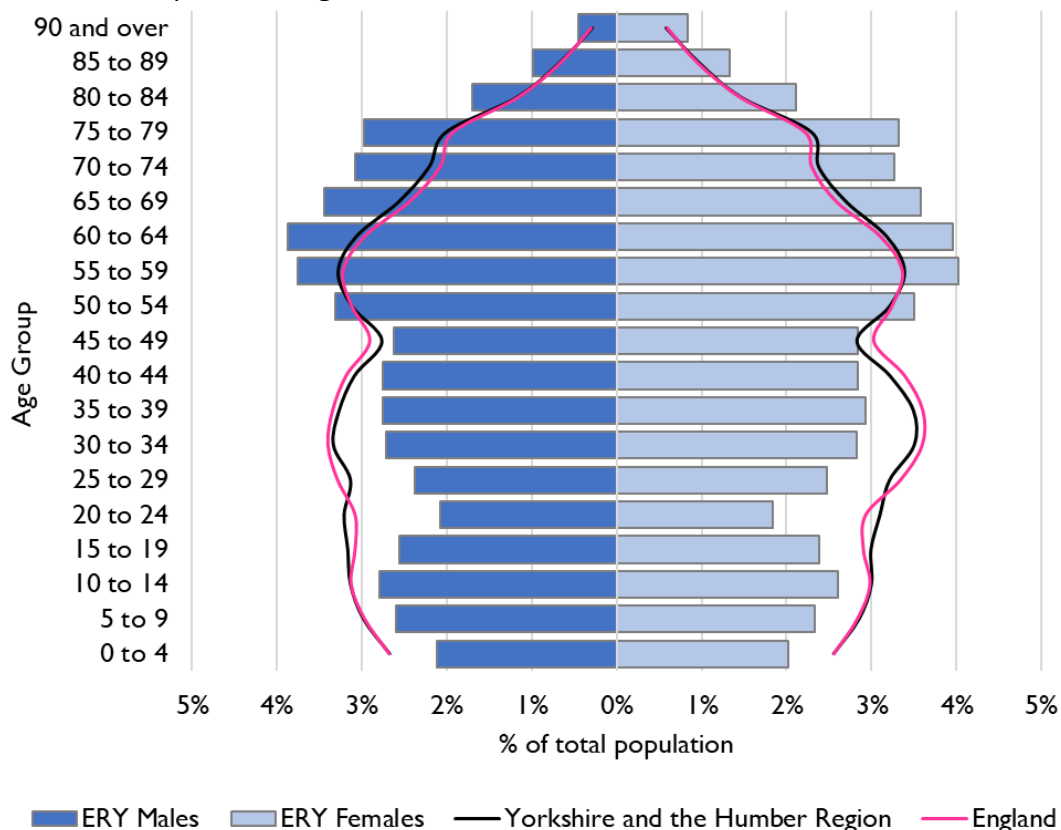
### 3 Older adult diverse populations

#### 3.1 Age and gender

In the East Riding, the age groups 50 to 74 to make up a larger proportion of the population than the younger age groups. Those aged 65 years and over number 90,495 people, making up 26.4% of the total population. In comparison, only 19% of the region and 18.4% of England are aged 65 and over, with both having higher proportions of younger people aged 0-44 than the East Riding.

A table showing population counts and percentages of all age bands for the East Riding, region and England, is shown within section 4.1 (Appendix 1: Age and gender).

Figure 3.1 Population age structure by 5 year band and sex, for East Riding of Yorkshire compared to England and Wales, estimated for 2024. Source: ONS



#### 3.2 Gender Identity

There is limited data available on gender identity among older age groups. Two new questions were included on the 2021 census in England and Wales with the aim of collecting data on LGBT+ residents.

Respondents were asked: “is the gender you identify with the same as your sex registered at birth?” with the option to then write in the term that best described the respondent’s gender identity. This was asked separately from the question about sex, which asked respondents whether they were male or female. The ONS explains that by gender identity it means “a person’s sense of their own gender, whether male, female, or another category such as non-binary”. The question was included to provide the first official data on the size of the transgender population in England and Wales.

Table 3.1 on the next page, shows that the 2021 Census estimates there were fewer people in the East Riding aged 65 and over whose gender identity was different from sex registered at birth than in younger age groups, with 0.2% of people aged 75 and over compared to 0.7% aged 16 -24.

It is important to note that the gender identity estimates from the 2021 Census are classified as official statistics in development, rather than accredited official statistics, reflecting the innovative nature of the gender identity estimates and the evolving understanding of measuring gender identity, along with the uncertainty associated with these estimates.

*Table 3.1 Gender identity as reported by East Riding residents in the 2021 Census.*

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS), released 25 January 2023, ONS website, article, [Gender identity by age and sex, England and Wales: Census 2021](#) n.b. Figures are individually rounded to the nearest 5

Age band	Gender identity - count				Gender identity - as % of total			
	Gender identity same as sex registered at birth	Gender identity different from sex registered at birth	Not answered	Total	Gender identity same as sex registered at birth	Gender identity different from sex registered at birth	Not answered	Total
Aged 16 to 24 yrs	26,110	200	1,285	27,595	94.6%	0.7%	4.7%	100%
Aged 25 to 34 yrs	33,220	155	1,460	34,835	95.4%	0.4%	4.2%	100%
Aged 35 to 44 yrs	34,505	105	1,425	36,035	95.8%	0.3%	4.0%	100%
Aged 45 to 54 yrs	45,135	100	1,880	47,115	95.8%	0.2%	4.0%	100%
Aged 55 to 64 yrs	49,560	105	2,390	52,055	95.2%	0.2%	4.6%	100%
Aged 65 to 74 yrs	45,785	85	2,565	48,435	94.5%	0.2%	5.3%	100%
Aged 75 yrs & over	38,325	70	3,665	42,060	91.1%	0.2%	8.7%	100%
Aged 16 yrs & over	272,640	820	14,670	288,130	94.6%	0.3%	5.1%	100%
Aged 45 yrs to 64 yrs	94,695	205	4,270	99,170	95.5%	0.2%	4.3%	100%
Aged 65 yrs & over	84,110	155	6,230	90,495	92.9%	0.2%	6.9%	100%

### 3.3 Age and Ethnicity

Whilst the East Riding population is predominantly white British, Figure 3.2 and Table 3.2 show that there is some variation in ethnicity by age. However, 99.2% of people aged 65 and above identify as White British compared to the East Riding average of 97.4%, with those ethnic groups in this age group who are not White British making up an extremely small number (despite the over 65's representing a significant proportion of the East Riding population).

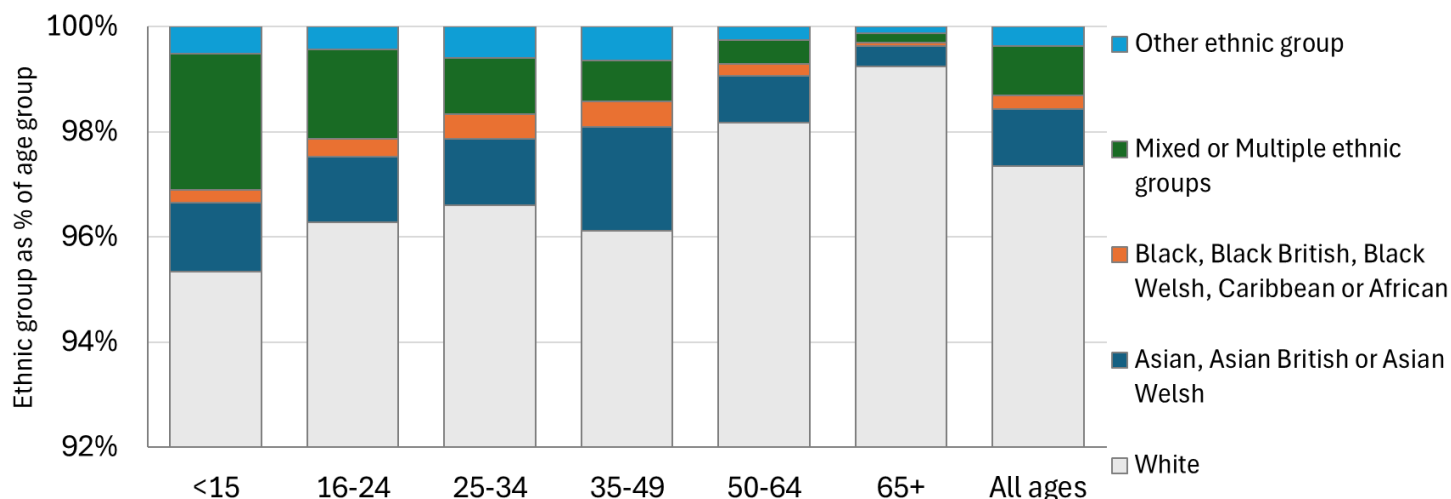
*Table 3.2 Ethnicity groups in East Riding of Yorkshire population, 2021 Census.*

Count & percent of total population. Source: ONS

Ethnic Group (count of people)	<15	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65+	All ages
Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh	714	345	436	1,140	694	356	3,685
Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or	129	91	167	276	176	53	892
Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups	1,400	470	373	451	342	165	3,201
Other ethnic group	276	119	205	365	201	110	1,276
White	51,556	26,572	33,659	55,328	76,236	89,811	333,162
Grand Total	54,075	27,597	34,840	57,560	77,649	90,495	342,216

Ethnic Group (% of total population)	<15	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65+	All ages
Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	2.0%	0.9%	0.4%	1.1%
Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%
Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups	2.6%	1.7%	1.1%	0.8%	0.4%	0.2%	0.9%
Other ethnic group	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%
White	95.3%	96.3%	96.6%	96.1%	98.2%	99.2%	97.4%
Grand Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Figure 3.2 Ethnicity groups in East Riding of Yorkshire population, 2021 Census. Source: ONS  
Note Y axis on chart does not start at 0



### 3.4 Age at arrival to the UK

To help understand migration patterns and calculate how many usual residents were born outside the UK, the 2021 Census asked respondents, “if you were not born in the United Kingdom, when did you most recently arrive to live here?” The question was only applicable to usual residents who were not born in the UK and did not include usual residents born in the UK who have emigrated and since returned. The question was also not relevant to residents returning from short trips away from the UK.

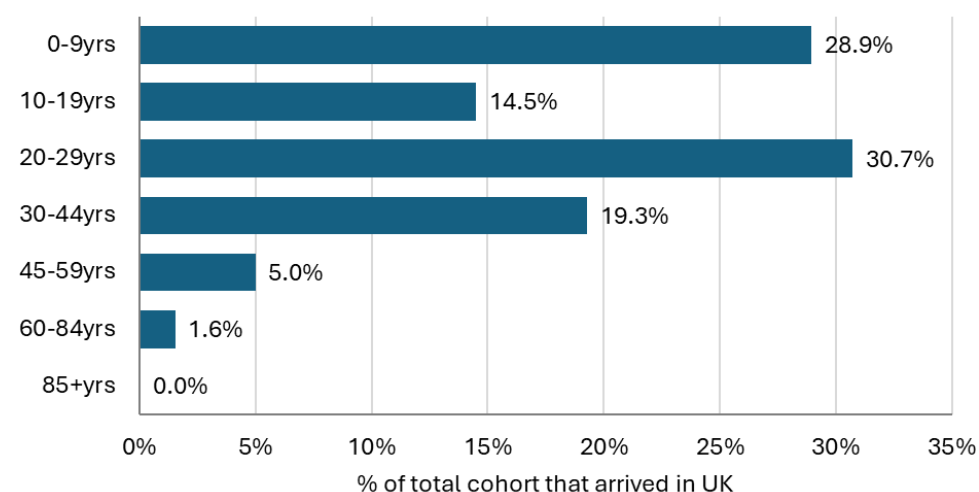
The ‘Age at arrival to the UK’ indicator has not been produced with consistently sized age groups by the Census, so some age groups span a larger number of ages than others. This section has combined some of them into a smaller number of age groups. For East Riding residents, the age band with the largest proportion of residents not born in the UK belonged to the 20-29 year group (30.7%), followed by 0-9 years (28.9)% and then the 30-44 years group (19.3%). The lowest percentages belonged to older age bands of 45-59 years and 60+ years in particular. Migration is most commonly driven by family migration (children moving with parents), students, employment and early career opportunities. As a result, the Census age-at-arrival distribution is naturally “front-loaded” toward younger age bands.

Table 3.3

(note age groups are not all equal in size)

Age	Count	%
0-9yrs	4,918	28.9%
10-19yrs	2,460	14.5%
20-29yrs	5,215	30.7%
30-44yrs	3,274	19.3%
45-59yrs	851	5.0%
60-84yrs	265	1.6%
85+yrs	5	0.0%
Total	16,988	100%

Figure 3.3



Section 4.2 (in the Appendices) provides a breakdown of residents who were not born in the UK, by their age group and ward of residence. In that section, the table concentrates on the 45-59 years age group through to the 90+ years.

### 3.5 Internal migration

#### 3.5.1 Key statistics

The ONS estimated that between 2023 and 2024 the East Riding imported over 19,700 people from other local authorities within England and Wales and exported over 13,800 residents (see <https://eastridingjsna.com/population-estimates/> for more information).

Of those migrating inward to the East Riding 3,115 (15.9%) were aged 50-64 and 2,449 (12.9%) were aged 65 years and over, a combined total of almost 30%. In contrast, the England and Wales average reported figures of 9.3% and 6.7% respectively. The latter figure for England and Wales (i.e. 6.7% in 65+ year olds) was almost half the East Riding proportion, reinforcing the East Riding’s profile as an area that attracts people approaching retirement or who are already retired.

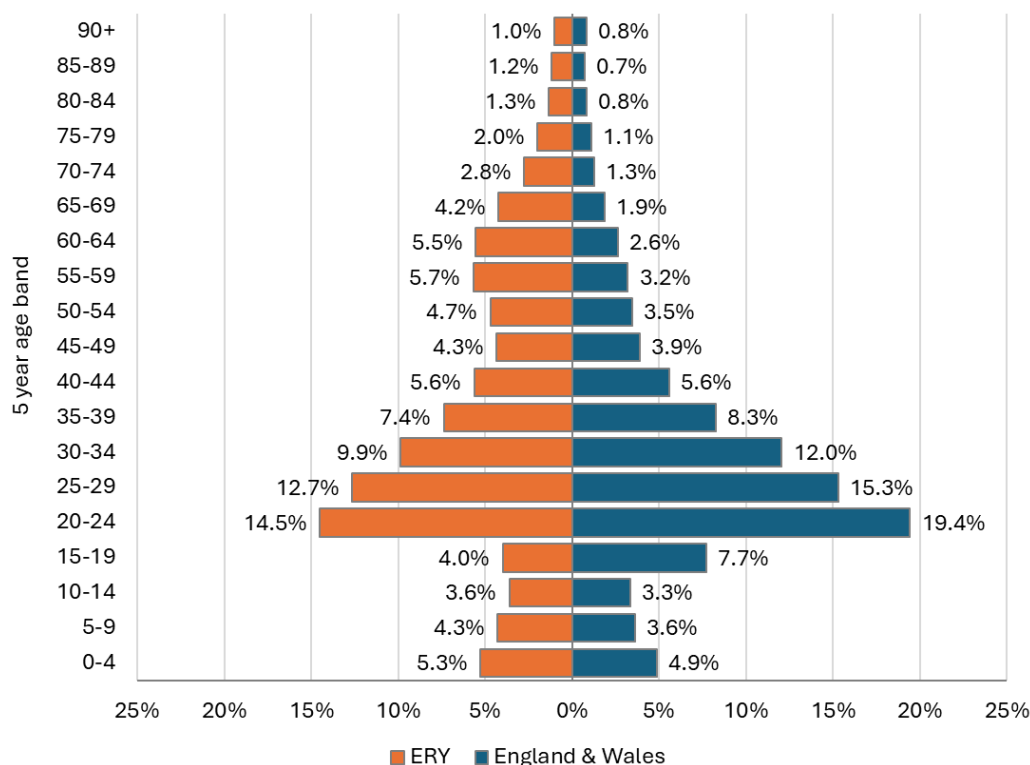
Figure 3.4 compares the age profile of inward migration to the East Riding, against that of England and Wales overall, each bar represents a 5 year age band. From the chart its apparent that the East Riding attracts a lower proportion of younger migrants (the blue bars of England and Wales are wider for the ages 15-19 through to 35-39) but a higher proportion of older migrants (the orange bars of the East Riding being wider from 45 years upward, particularly in the 55-64 years cohort).

Figure 3.4

Internal migration to the East Riding compared to England and Wales overall.

Age group as % of total internal migration population (2024)

Source: [ONS](#)



Within the same period, the East Riding exported over 1,660 persons aged 50-64 years (12.2% of all persons leaving the county) and a similar number of 65+ year olds. Table 3.4 presents these numbers, alongside the difference between the two, which calculated the East Riding to have imported more people in these age groups than exported.

Table 3.4 Internal migration between 2023 and 2024. People leaving the East Riding (exported) and those moving to the East Riding (imported). Source: [ONS](#)

	Persons exported (leaving the ERY)		Persons imported (moving to the ERY)		Difference	
	50-64yrs	65+yrs	50-64yrs	65+yrs	50-64yrs	65+yrs
Count of people	1,666	1,682	3,115	2,449	1,449	767
Age cohort as % of all people exported or imported	12.1%	12.2%	15.9%	12.5%	3.8%	0.3%

### 3.5.2 Origin of internal migrants

Table 3.5 provides the local authority of origin for internal migrants to the East Riding who were living at an address outside of the local authority area, in the year before the 2021 Census. The table presents two different age groups, 50-64 years on the left and 65+ years on the right. Please note that this is obtained from a different dataset from the previous section, which used more up to date population estimates.

The areas of origin were very similar for both age groups and the local authorities with the highest counts of migrants to the East Riding included some of the East Riding’s nearest neighbours. For example, Kingston upon Hull provided the highest internal migrant count, making up almost a quarter for both age groups, whilst North Yorkshire accounted for the second highest count.

However, West Yorkshire authorities also appear prominently within the table including Leeds, Kirklees, Bradford and Wakefield. These are largely urban areas and again suggests that the East Riding’s mixture of coastal and rural landscape is appealing for those seeking a move away from more densely populated communities when considering a location for their retirement. Similar findings were reported in previous Census data and the 2008 East Riding of Yorkshire Lifestyle Survey.

Table 3.5 Origin of internal migrants to the East Riding, 2021, top 15 only. Source: [ONS](#)

(\* ) is a percentage of total internal migration numbers, not just the top 15 local authorities shown in table

Origin of internal migrants to ERY aged 50-64 years			
Rank	LA Name (top 15)	Count	% (*)
1	Kingston upon Hull	730	23.4%
2	North Yorkshire	360	11.6%
3	Leeds	193	6.2%
4	York	181	5.8%
5	Kirklees	113	3.6%
6	Bradford	109	3.5%
7	Wakefield	89	2.9%
8	North Lincolnshire	84	2.7%
9	Doncaster	81	2.6%
10	Barnsley	43	1.4%
11	Calderdale	43	1.4%
12	Sheffield	39	1.2%
13	Rotherham	37	1.2%
14	County Durham	30	1.0%
15	West Northamptonshire	26	0.8%

Origin of internal migrants to ERY aged 65+ years			
Rank	LA Name (top 15)	Count	% (*)
1	Kingston upon Hull	606	24.8%
2	North Yorkshire	361	14.7%
3	Leeds	152	6.2%
4	York	142	5.8%
5	Kirklees	92	3.7%
6	Bradford	71	2.9%
7	Wakefield	61	2.5%
8	North Lincolnshire	57	2.3%
9	Doncaster	46	1.9%
10	Barnsley	33	1.3%
11	Calderdale	27	1.1%
12	Rotherham	26	1.1%
13	Sheffield	26	1.0%
14	County Durham	16	0.6%
15	NE Lincolnshire	15	0.6%

### 3.5.3 Challenges of importing an older population to the East Riding

The internal migration of older adults, often moving from urban to rural and coastal areas, brings a distinct set of demographic, economic, and service related pressures. These challenges have previously been reflected in past East Riding JSNA documents such as the rural and coastal work from 2024 (accessible from this link: <https://eastridingsna.com/rural-and-coastal-communities/>). Some examples of the challenges faced both nationally and within the East Riding include:

- **Increased pressure on health and social care services**

Older populations typically have higher healthcare and social care needs, especially around long term conditions, multimorbidity, and support for daily living. Rural and semirural areas receiving older inward migrants often face difficulty meeting needs due to already stretched services. East Riding data shows a rising proportion of residents aged 65+, driven largely by net internal migration, indicating growing service demand.

Impacts include increased demand for GPs, community nursing, home care and hospital services and greater demand for other services such as dementia support, falls prevention, and long term condition management.

- **Social isolation and community integration challenges**

Older inward migrants often move for lifestyle reasons but leave behind established social networks. Studies show older migrants have lower levels of social contact than UK-born populations, intensifying risks of isolation. In rural areas in particular these new residents often struggle to integrate, contributing to a fragmentation of communities and challenges in maintaining community cohesion.

- **Housing implications and mismatch of supply**

As older adults move to ‘retirement friendly’ areas, demand shifts toward accessible, single storey, or supported housing. National research highlights that ageing populations change housing demand significantly, requiring homes that better support health and care needs. Rural immigration can lead to housing pressure, with older (often wealthier) newcomers raising prices and reducing affordability for younger local residents.

- **Transport and Infrastructure Challenges**

Rural communities receiving older migrants often see compounded vulnerability due to the limited infrastructure (including transport), making access to services harder.

### 3.6 Main language spoken

The majority of people (95.4%) living in the East Riding speak English or Welsh (a category defined in the Census). Among the age group 50-64 years this rises to 98.6% and 99.6% in those aged 65 and over. The 2021 Census estimated just 365 people in the East Riding aged 65 and over spoke a language other than English or Welsh.

Table 3.6

Count of main language spoken by East Riding residents aged 50-64 years and 65+ years. 2021 Census.

Source: ONS

Category	50-64yrs	65+yrs	50+yrs
English or Welsh	76,563	90,127	166,690
European languages (EU)	616	161	777
Asian languages	282	125	407
Any other languages	145	47	192
Sign and supported languages	11	17	28
Other European languages (non-EU)	18	7	25
African languages	9	11	20
Any other UK languages	3	-	3
North or South American languages	-	-	-
Oceanic or Australian languages	-	-	-
ERY total	77,647	90,495	168,142

In Appendix 4: Main language spoken (section 4.4) there is a table displaying the language spoken for all age groups in the East Riding.

### 3.7 Religion or belief

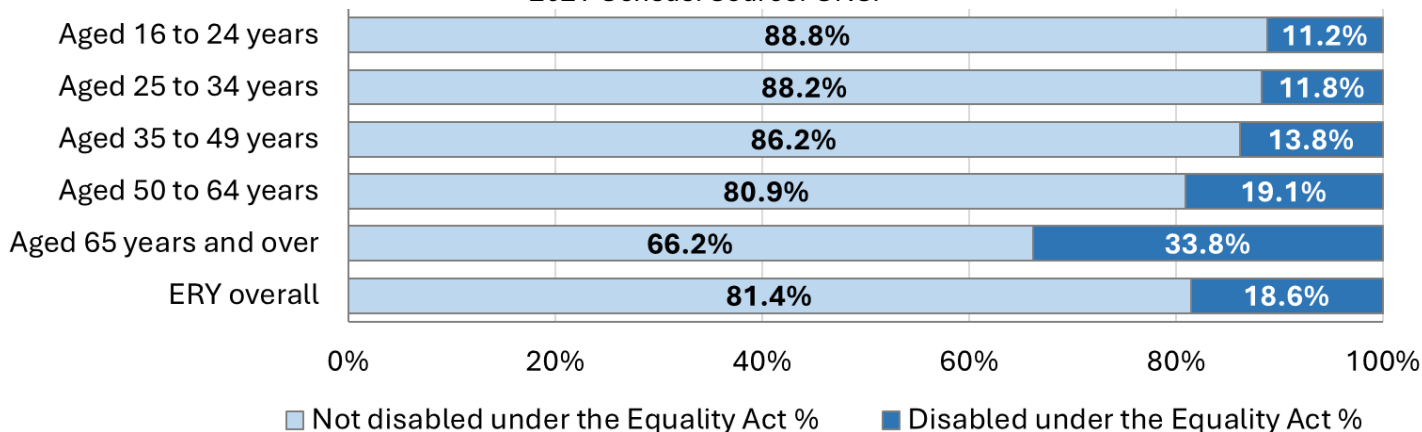
For religion in the ERY the largest count belongs to Christianity with a total 182,396 according to the 2021 Census. The second highest religion was those with no religion with a total of 133,917. ‘No religion’ appears to be the highest count for most of the age groups up to 35-49 and then Christianity becomes more abundant for ages 50 and higher.

The total of ERY who have no religion or did not answer was 154477. For ages 65 and over, this was 20,457 (13.2%). In Appendix 3: Religion or belief, further information is provided.

### 3.8 Disability

The 2021 Census defined a person as disabled who, on Census day, assessed their day-to-day activities to be ‘limited’ by long-term physical or mental health conditions or illnesses. [ONS](#) state that this definition of a disabled person “meets the harmonised standard for measuring disability and is in line with the Equality Act (2010).”

Figure 3.5 Percent of East Riding residents classified as disabled or not disabled under the equality act 2021 Census. Source: ONS.



Disability increases sharply with age in the East Riding of Yorkshire. According to the 2021 Census, over one-third (33.8%) of residents aged 65 and over were classified as disabled under the Equality Act definition, compared with 18.6% of the total population. This contrasts with much lower rates in younger age groups, such as 11.2% in those aged 16–24.

Figure 3.5 shows a clear age-related gradient, with the prevalence of disability almost doubling between the 50–64 age group (19.1%) and those aged 65 and over (33.8%). Table 3.7 further highlights how older people make up nearly half of all disabled residents in the East Riding. Of the 63,601 disabled residents recorded, 30,613 (48%) are aged 65 or above.

Table 3.7 Count and percent of East Riding residents classified as disabled or not disabled under the equality act, 2021 Census. Source: ONS.

Age	Count of persons			Percent	
	Disabled under the Equality Act	Not disabled under the Equality Act	Total	Disabled under the Equality Act %	Not disabled under the Equality Act %
Aged 15 & under	2,978	51,097	54,075	5.5%	94.5%
Aged 16 to 24	3,090	24,509	27,599	11.2%	88.8%
Aged 25 to 34	4,100	30,740	34,840	11.8%	88.2%
Aged 35 to 49	7,964	49,596	57,560	13.8%	86.2%
Aged 50 to 64	14,856	62,791	77,647	19.1%	80.9%
Aged 65 & over	30,613	59,882	90,495	33.8%	66.2%
Total population	63,601	278,615	342,216	18.6%	81.4%

The 2021 Census also allows disability to be broken down by severity, distinguishing between people whose day-to-day activities are ‘limited a little’ and those ‘limited a lot’ by a long-term health condition. The severity breakdown provides additional insight beyond what is visible from overall disability rates alone. In the East Riding, a clear progression emerges:

- Across early and mid-working life (ages 16–49), most disabled residents fall into the ‘limited a little’ category, suggesting more manageable or moderate limitations.
- From age 50 onwards, the proportion experiencing severe limitation (‘limited a lot’) increases steadily.
- By ages 65+, the distribution becomes more evenly split between ‘limited a little’ and ‘limited a lot’.

This shift in severity is important for understanding the lived experience of older disabled adults. Those ‘limited a lot’ may face greater barriers in areas such as transport, digital access, employment, social engagement, and managing health conditions.

In the East Riding of Yorkshire, the older population (aged 65 and over) is predominantly White British, and this demographic pattern shapes the overall distribution of disability. However, Census data shows that other ethnic groups with sufficient population size display similar age-related disability patterns. Across all ethnic groups, disability prevalence increases with age, and the severity of limitation becomes more pronounced.

While rates of severe limitation are highest among older adults across the board, minority ethnic groups in the East Riding have too few older residents to draw statistically robust comparisons between groups. However, the presence of small minority groups in the older population still underlines the need to ensure that accessibility, information, communication and service design remain culturally inclusive and sensitive to differing needs, even where numbers are small.

Overall, the data highlights that not only does disability become more common with age, but the severity of limitations also increases. This has important implications for accessibility, care planning, transport, housing suitability and social inclusion for older adults in the East Riding.

### 3.9 Sexual orientation

The 2021 Census in England and Wales, asked about sexual orientation and gender identity for the first time. It is estimated that 2% of the East Riding population identify as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual or Other (LGB+). A higher proportion of younger adults identify as LGB+, 5.8% of people aged 16-24 and 4.3% of people aged 25-34. This proportion reduces in each successive age band, with just 0.5% of people aged 65 – 74, and 0.2% of people aged 75 and over identifying as LGB+.

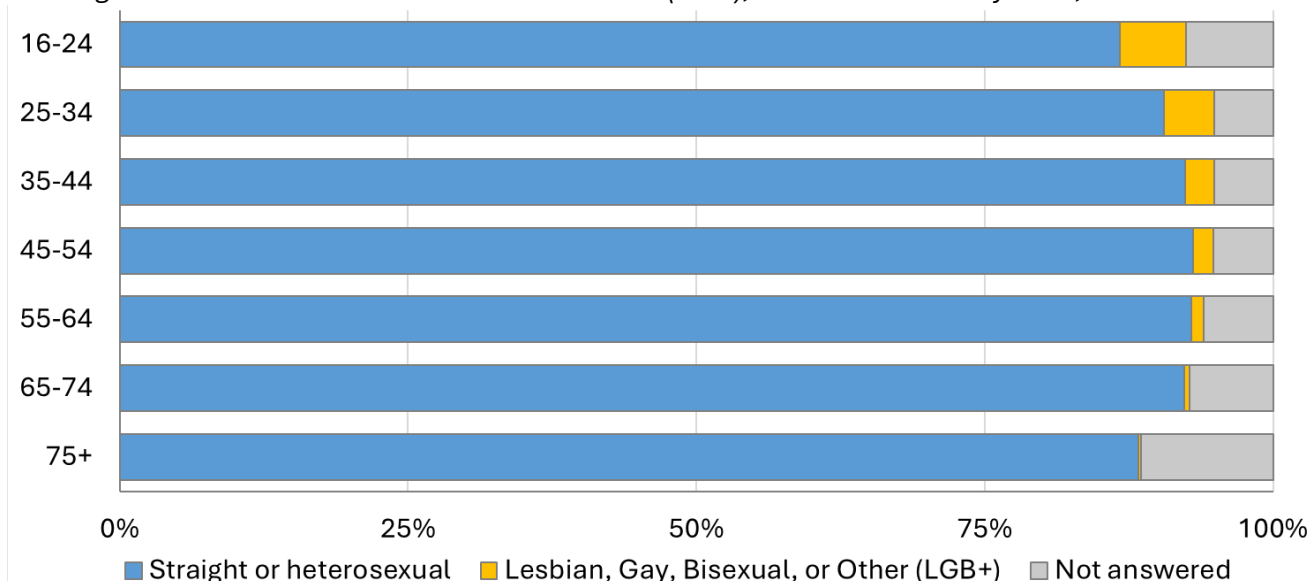
Table 3.8 East Riding of Yorkshire residents response to 2021 Census. Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS), released 25 January 2023, ONS website.

Count of people					As % of all categories				
Age group	Straight or heterosexual	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, or Other (LGB+)	Not answered	Total	Age group	Straight or heterosexual	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, or Other (LGB+)	Not answered	Total
16-24	23,935	1,590	2,075	27,600	16-24	86.7%	5.8%	7.5%	100%
25-34	31,540	1,515	1,790	34,845	25-34	90.5%	4.3%	5.1%	100%
35-44	33,285	920	1,825	36,030	35-44	92.4%	2.6%	5.1%	100%
45-54	43,855	840	2,425	47,120	45-54	93.1%	1.8%	5.1%	100%
55-64	48,375	570	3,115	52,060	55-64	92.9%	1.1%	6.0%	100%
65-74	44,695	250	3,490	48,435	65-74	92.3%	0.5%	7.2%	100%
75+	37,165	100	4,805	42,070	75+	88.3%	0.2%	11.4%	100%
16+	262,850	5,785	19,525	288,160	16+	91.2%	2.0%	6.8%	100%
45-64	92,230	1,410	5,540	99,180	45-64	93.0%	1.4%	5.6%	100%
65+	81,860	350	8,295	90,505	65+	90.4%	0.4%	9.2%	100%

However, it is important to note that the figures shown here are estimates and the number of LGB+ people is potentially underreported, due partially to the number of people who chose not to answer the question (19,525 people), the census being a household survey (meaning that some people may have had inaccurate information recorded for them by someone else in their household), and stigma.

In the UK, homosexuality was (partially) decriminalised in 1967, meaning that many older people grew up and became sexually active during a time when homosexuality was illegal, which may impact how some people in these age groups answered the question.

Figure 3.6 Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS), released 25 January 2023, ONS website.



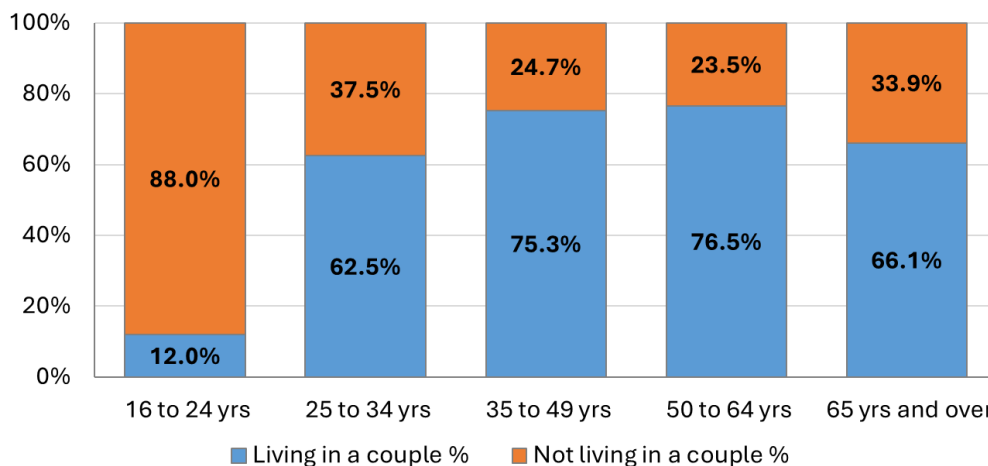
### 3.10 Married or in a civil partnership and those living alone

The proportions of residents who were living as a married couple (or civil partnership) or were *not* living as a couple at the time of the 2021 Census, is shown in Figure 3.7 below. The youngest age group (16-24 years) reported the lowest proportion of residents living as a couple (12%) and then the proportions living as a couple increased as the age groups got older. The 50-64 age group recorded the highest proportion of living as a couple 76.5% but the proportion then decreased at 65 years and over.

Figure 3.7

Proportion of East Riding population living as a couple or not living as a couple, 2021.

Source: ONS



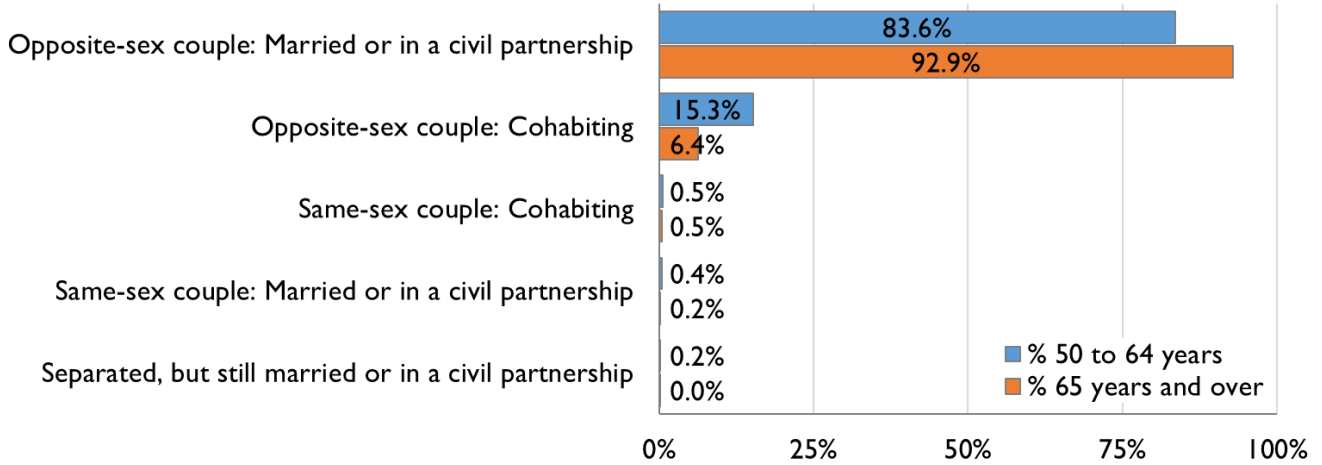
#### 3.10.1 Residents living as a couple

The categories used in the 2021 Census regarding residents living as a couple for the 50-64 and 65+ age groups are presented in Table 3.9. The ‘opposite sex couple: married or in a civil partnership’ category dominated responses, representing 83.6% and 92.9% for the 50-64 and 65+ cohorts respectively. Those specifying ‘opposite sex couple: cohabiting’ was the next highest category for both cohorts whilst the other categories made up a much smaller proportion. See also Figure 3.8.

Table 3.9 Count and % of ERY residents' living status by Age (living as a couple), 2021 Census

Category	Count			Percent	
	Aged 50 to 64 years	Aged 65 years and over	Total	% 50 to 64 years	% 65 years and over
Opposite-sex couple: Married or in a civil partnership	43,282	45,919	89,201	83.6%	92.9%
Opposite-sex couple: Cohabiting	7,911	3,139	11,050	15.3%	6.4%
Same-sex couple: Cohabiting	281	232	513	0.5%	0.5%
Same-sex couple: Married or in a civil partnership	227	103	330	0.4%	0.2%
Separated, but still married or in a civil partnership	82	22	104	0.2%	0.0%
Total	51,783	49,415	101,198	100%	100%

Figure 3.8 % ERY residents living status by Age (living as a couple), 2021 Census



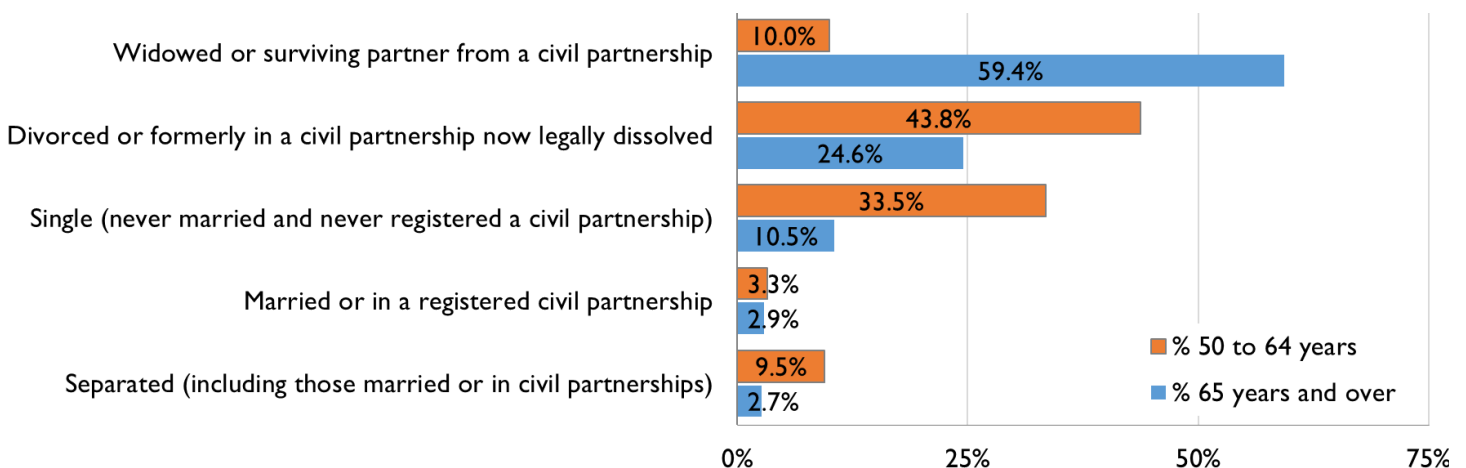
### 3.10.2 Residents not living as a couple

Table 3.10 presents the categories used in the 2021 Census for residents not living as a couple. The proportions reported for these categories were much more varied. For residents aged 50-64 the most common response for not living as a couple was “divorced or formerly in a civil partnership which is now legally dissolved” making up just under a half at 44%. For residents aged 65 years and over, almost 60% stated that they were widowed or a surviving partner from a civil partnership.

Table 3.10 Count and % of ERY residents living status by age (not living as a couple), 2021 Census

Category	Count			Percent	
	Aged 50 to 64 years	Aged 65 years and over	Grand Total	% 50 to 64 years	% 65 years and over
Divorced or formerly in a civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	6,945	6,230	13,175	43.8%	24.6%
Single (never married and never registered a civil partnership)	5,315	2,663	7,978	33.5%	10.5%
Widowed or surviving partner from a civil partnership	1,585	15,053	16,638	10.0%	59.4%
Separated (including those who are married and those who are in civil partnership)	1,507	680	2,187	9.5%	2.7%
Married or in a registered civil partnership	520	737	1,257	3.3%	2.9%
Total	15,872	25,363	41,235	100%	100%

Figure 3.9 % ERY residents living status by age (not living as a couple), 2021 Census



### 3.10.3 One person households (66 years and over)

The 2021 Census asked the general household composition question “How many people live here?”, followed by “What are the relationships between the people in this household?”. This enables the ONS to classify a household as a “one-person household” when only one usual resident is recorded.

In the East Riding there were 24,320 households containing one person aged 66 years or older, this represented 16% of all households, a significantly higher percent than the England average (12.8%). Within the East Riding there was significant variation in the number one person households (aged 66 years), ranging from 11.7% in Goole South to 23.2% in Bridlington North, which generally reflects the age profile of those wards (Goole South having one of the youngest populations in the East Riding and Bridlington North having the oldest).

A table showing the count and proportion of one person households within East Riding wards is shown in ‘Appendix 5: One person households by East Riding ward’.

### 3.11 Multi-morbidity in the East Riding

Multimorbidity is generally defined as the presence of two or more long-term health conditions in one person and is described as one of the greatest challenges facing health and care systems now and in coming decades. In the UK, people are living longer but they are experiencing more long term conditions, with healthy life expectancy estimates suggesting people are often spending more of their later life in ill health.

Nationally people living within the most deprived communities experience multimorbidity earlier and more severely. The Lancet (2019) states more deprived areas have a 47% higher chance of having multiple long-term conditions and a 90% higher chance of having multimorbidity with 10 or more functional limitations. Recent work has discovered that similar inequalities exist within the East Riding, by comparing rates of multi-morbidity in two very different areas within the local authority boundary outlined in Figure 3.10.

Figure 3.10 Two East Riding wards, approximately 20 miles apart (25 minute car journey)

#### Goole South

- 4<sup>th</sup> most deprived ward in ERY (IMD2019)
- Significantly lower life expectancy versus East Riding average
- Significantly higher rates of premature death
- Significantly higher rates of emergency hospital admissions
- Higher prevalence of disease

#### South Hunsley

- Least deprived ward in ERY (IMD2019)
- Significantly higher life expectancy compared to the East Riding & specifically Goole South (+7.5yrs M, +6.8yrs F)
- Significantly lower rates of premature death
- Significantly lower rates of emergency hospital admissions



The charts on the following page provide the prevalence of multi-morbidity for two ward areas of the East Riding for the period October 2024 to September 2025, these are Goole South (one of the East Riding’s most deprived wards and South Hunsley (the least deprived ward, according to IMD 2019).

- **Moderate multi-morbidity:** Goole South prevalence higher in all age groups (except 75+), a significantly higher prevalence in Goole South in the 65-74 age group.
- **Complex multi-morbidity:** Goole South prevalence higher in all age groups, significantly higher prevalence in Goole South in the 55-64 and 65-74 age groups
- **Severe multi-morbidity:** Goole South prevalence higher in all age groups (except 45-54 years) and significantly higher prevalence in Goole South in 55-64, 65-74 and 75+ age groups

The charts infer that residents living within some of the more deprived areas of the East Riding endure a higher prevalence of multi-morbidity in the majority of age groups, compared to a less deprived area.

Figure 3.11

Moderate multi-morbidity (Oct 2024 – Sept 2025)

Source: NHS H&NY ICB BI

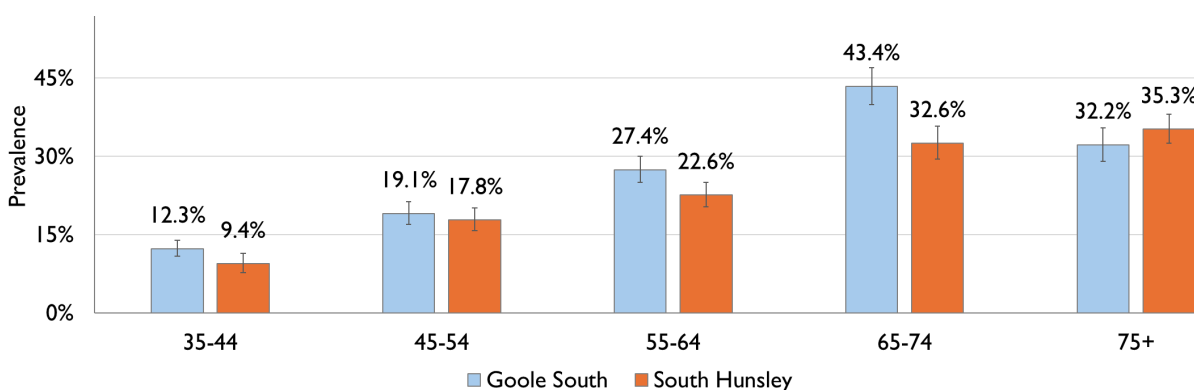


Figure 3.12

Complex multi-morbidity (Oct 2024 – Sept 2025)

Source: NHS H&NY ICB BI

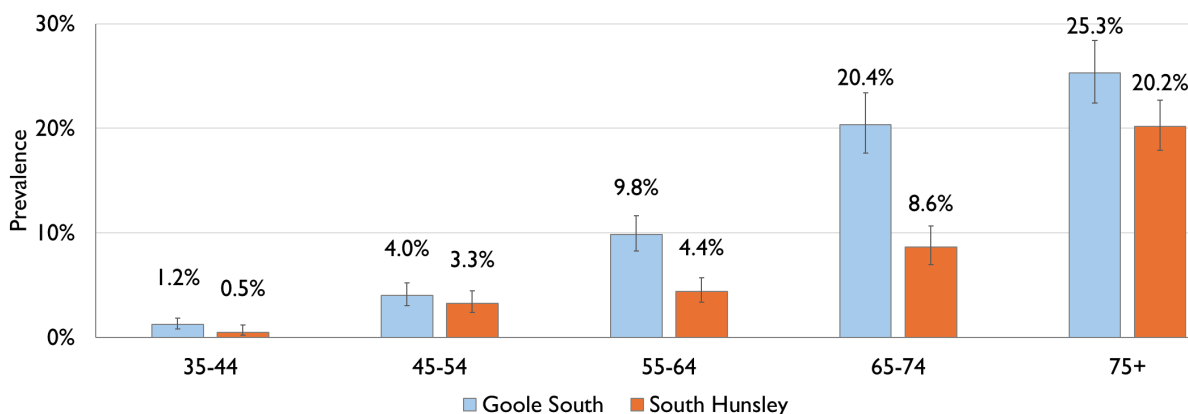
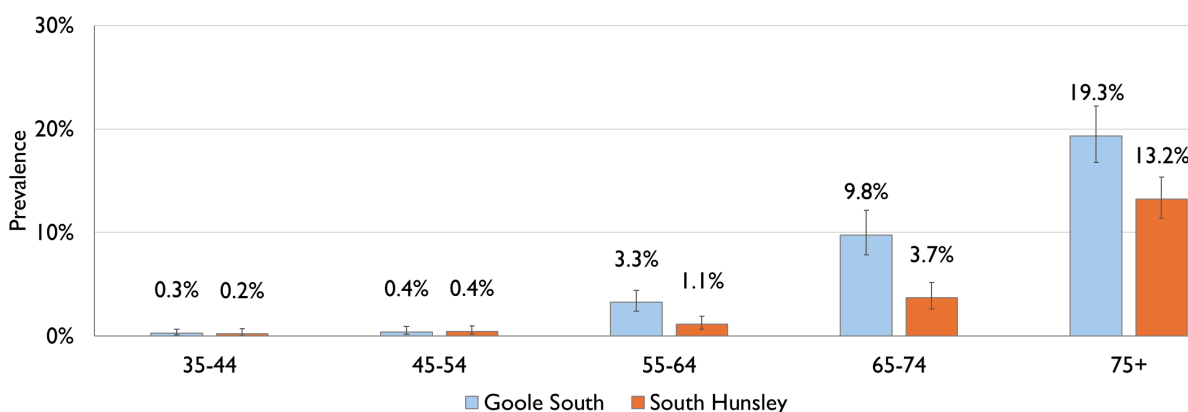


Figure 3.13

Severe multi-morbidity (Oct 2024 – Sept 2025)

Source: NHS H&NY ICB BI



### 3.12 Learning Disabilities

#### 3.12.1 Estimated numbers of residents

The [POPPI](#) and [PANSI](#) websites provide local authority estimates of a number of health and wellbeing related indicators. For learning disabilities, the websites use age specific learning disability prevalences obtained from a past study and then apply it to local ONS Population Projections.

The current and future number of East Riding residents estimated to have a learning disability are provided in Figure 3.14. In 2025 POPPI has estimated that over 4,300 East Riding residents aged 45 and over have a learning disability, with around 2,000 of those aged 65+ years. These numbers are predicted to increase to over 5,000 (including 2,600 persons aged 65+) by 2045. Estimates of moderate or severe learning disability in 45+ year olds are put at almost 770 in the East Riding (with 270 aged 65+), projected to increase to around 880 by 2040 (around 330 of whom will be 65 years and over).

Figure 3.12 also provides learning disability estimates for specific age groups from the age of 18.

Figure 3.14 East Riding residents aged 45-64 years and 65+ years predicted to have a learning disability.  
Source: POPPI and PANSI

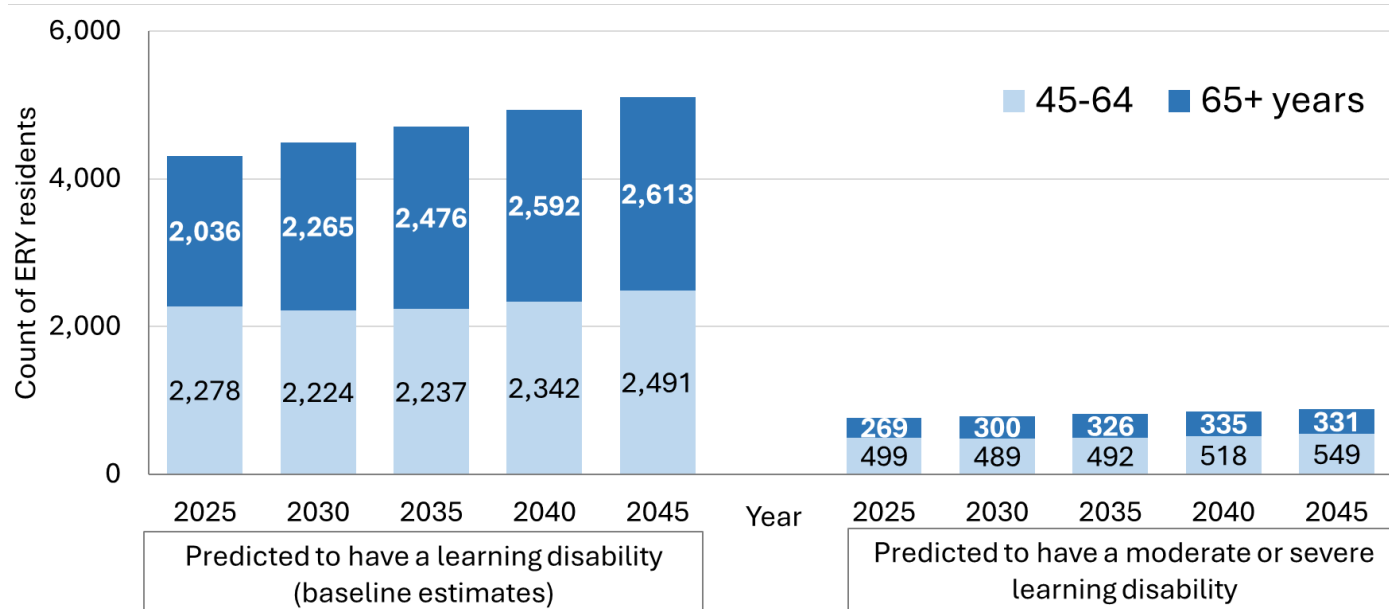


Table 3.11 East Riding residents aged 18 years and over (by age group) predicted to have a learning disability.  
Source: POPPI and PANSI

Age group	Predicted to have a learning disability (baseline estimates)					Predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability				
	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
18-24	510	537	545	518	483	119	126	128	121	113
25-34	894	864	874	911	904	192	186	188	196	194
35-44	1,003	1,114	1,129	1,095	1,112	252	280	284	276	280
45-54	1,012	998	1,125	1,227	1,242	226	226	254	277	279
55-64	1,266	1,226	1,112	1,115	1,249	273	263	238	241	270
65-74	1,037	1,178	1,284	1,251	1,149	168	191	207	201	184
75-84	748	789	806	930	1,006	78	81	83	96	104
85+ years	251	297	386	411	457	23	28	36	38	43
18+ years	6,721	7,003	7,261	7,458	7,602	1,331	1,381	1,418	1,446	1,467
45-64	2,278	2,224	2,237	2,342	2,491	499	489	492	518	549
45+ years	4,314	4,488	4,713	4,934	5,103	768	789	818	853	880
65+ years	2,036	2,265	2,476	2,592	2,613	269	300	326	335	331

### 3.12.2 Age at death

King’s College London (2026) revealed that the median age at death of persons with a learning disability in England, during 2023, was 62.5 years and this has stayed broadly consistent since 2021. It reached its highest point in 2020 at 63.0 years and was lowest in 2019 at 61.7 years. Between 2018 and 2023, the median age at death rose by around seven months.

However, for people with a learning disability (reported to LeDeR\*) the median age at death remains approximately 20 years younger than that of the general population, with nearly 60% of persons with a learning disability dying before the age of 65, compared with under 15% in the general population. Please note that the ‘median age at death’ is not the same indicator as life expectancy.

Table 3.12 Median age at death of persons with a learning disability. Source: [King’s College London](#)

Median age at death (years)	Year of death					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
	61.8	61.7	63.0	62.1	62.2	62.5

The rate of avoidable deaths remains much higher than in the general population, with 40% of deaths of people with a learning disability in 2023 considered avoidable, compared to 21.8% in the general population. The leading avoidable causes (e.g. pneumonia, ischaemic heart disease, cerebrovascular disease) are often considered treatable or preventable.

Figure 3.15 (on the next page) features a number of mortality related infographics with regard to people with learning disabilities.

\* *LeDeR (Learning from Lives and Deaths – People with a Learning Disability and Autistic People)* is an NHS England initiative that reviews the deaths of individuals with learning disabilities and autistic people to improve healthcare quality, reduce health inequalities, and prevent premature mortality.

### 3.12.3 Co-morbidities

Studies have shown that people with learning disabilities experience substantially more comorbidities (multiple long term physical and/or mental health conditions) than the general population. Several conditions occur far more frequently in people with learning disabilities than in the general population:

- **Epilepsy:** Up to a third of people with learning disabilities have epilepsy (compared to around 2% in the general population).
- **Dementia:** Dementia, particularly Alzheimer’s, occurs at much younger ages and far higher rates, especially in people with Down syndrome. A typical age of onset in people with learning disabilities occurs between 40 to 50 years of age (compared to the general population onset at aged 65+ years). Locally, NHS Humber FT state that there is a need for dementia assessment pathways to be tailored to take account of the person’s prior cognitive abilities.
- **Sensory impairments:** Higher rates of hearing and visual impairments associated with underlying neurological issues or syndromic conditions.
- **Mental health conditions:** Increased prevalence of depression, anxiety, and challenging behaviour, which often coexist with physical health problems.

Figure 3.15 Key overall demographics from the 2023 LEDER 'Learning from lives and deaths People with a learning disability and autistic people' report. Source: [King's College London](#)

### SEX

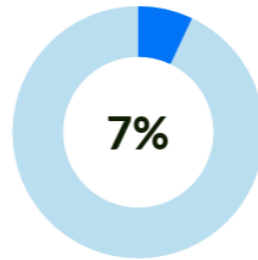
54.7% of adults notified with a learning disability who died in 2023 were male.



79.5% of autistic adults who died in 2021-2023 were male.



### ETHNICITY



7% of adults notified to LeDeR in 2023 were from an ethnic minority group.

### AGE AT DEATH

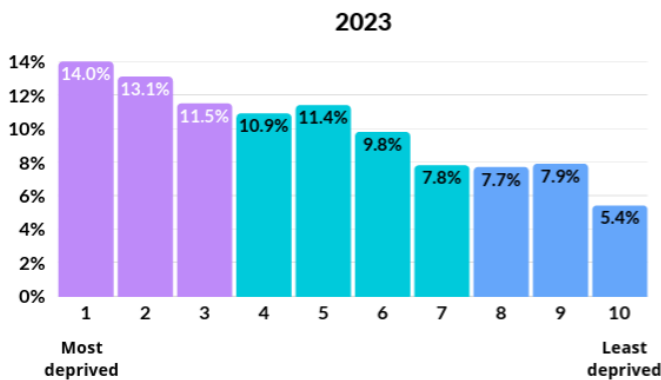
In 2023, adults with a learning disability on average die 19.5 years younger than the general population.



\*Note: Age at death is not the same as life expectancy.

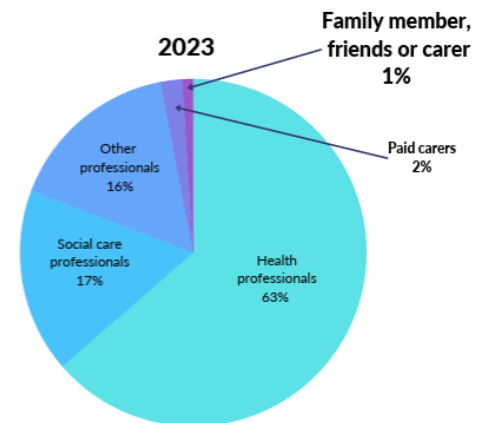
### DEPRIVATION

- 38.6% of adults who died lived in most deprived areas (1-3).
- 21% of adults who died lived in the least deprived areas (8-10).



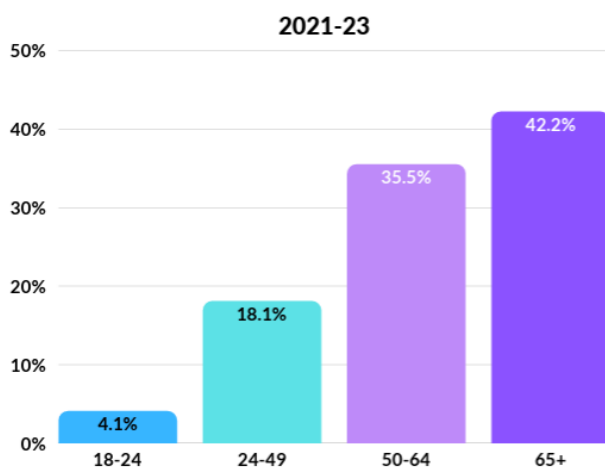
### WHO NOTIFIED LeDeR?

1% of deaths notified to LeDeR were made by a family member, friend or carer.



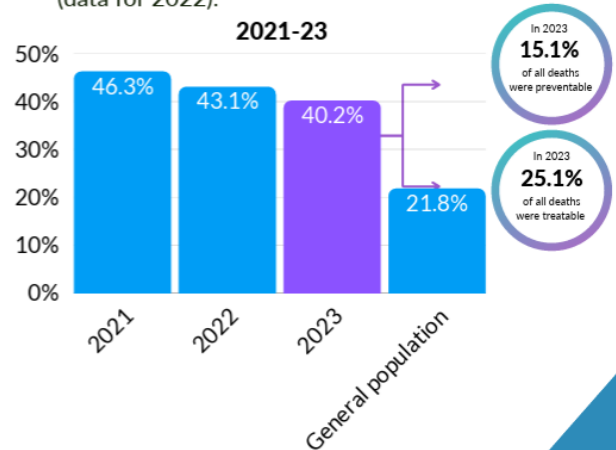
### DEATHS BEFORE 65

Nearly 60% of adults with a learning disability who had a LeDeR review died before the age of 65 years.



### AVOIDABLE DEATHS

Avoidable deaths have declined since 2021, however, the rate for adults with a learning disability who died in 2023 is still nearly double the rate compared to the general population (data for 2022).



## 4 Appendices

### 4.1 Appendix 1: Age and gender

Table 4.1 ONS population estimates for 2024.

Age band	East Riding of Yorkshire						Yorkshire and the Humber		England	
	Male count	Female count	Person count	Male %	Female %	Person %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
0 to 4	7,545	7,197	14,742	2.1%	2.0%	4.1%	2.7%	2.6%	2.7%	2.6%
5 to 9	9,249	8,306	17,555	2.6%	2.3%	4.9%	3.0%	2.8%	3.0%	2.8%
10 to 14	9,957	9,273	19,230	2.8%	2.6%	5.4%	3.1%	3.0%	3.1%	3.0%
15 to 19	9,121	8,480	17,601	2.6%	2.4%	4.9%	3.2%	3.0%	3.1%	2.9%
20 to 24	7,404	6,549	13,953	2.1%	1.8%	3.9%	3.2%	3.1%	3.1%	2.9%
25 to 29	8,463	8,825	17,288	2.4%	2.5%	4.9%	3.1%	3.2%	3.3%	3.3%
30 to 34	9,670	10,041	19,711	2.7%	2.8%	5.5%	3.3%	3.5%	3.4%	3.6%
35 to 39	9,815	10,444	20,259	2.8%	2.9%	5.7%	3.3%	3.5%	3.3%	3.6%
40 to 44	9,783	10,103	19,886	2.7%	2.8%	5.6%	3.1%	3.2%	3.2%	3.4%
45 to 49	9,349	10,095	19,444	2.6%	2.8%	5.5%	2.8%	2.8%	2.9%	3.0%
50 to 54	11,807	12,445	24,252	3.3%	3.5%	6.8%	3.1%	3.2%	3.1%	3.2%
55 to 59	13,382	14,309	27,691	3.8%	4.0%	7.8%	3.3%	3.4%	3.2%	3.4%
60 to 64	13,765	14,103	27,868	3.9%	4.0%	7.8%	3.1%	3.2%	3.0%	3.1%
65 to 69	12,254	12,757	25,011	3.4%	3.6%	7.0%	2.6%	2.7%	2.4%	2.6%
70 to 74	10,973	11,611	22,584	3.1%	3.3%	6.3%	2.2%	2.4%	2.1%	2.3%
75 to 79	10,591	11,832	22,423	3.0%	3.3%	6.3%	2.0%	2.3%	1.9%	2.2%
80 to 84	6,038	7,514	13,552	1.7%	2.1%	3.8%	1.2%	1.5%	1.2%	1.5%
85 to 89	3,508	4,738	8,246	1.0%	1.3%	2.3%	0.7%	1.0%	0.7%	1.0%
90 and over	1,625	2,963	4,588	0.5%	0.8%	1.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%
Total	174,299	181,585	355,884	49.0%	51.0%	100%	49.1%	50.9%	49.0%	51.0%

## 4.2 Appendix 2: Age at arrival to the UK

Figure 4.1

Ward	Number of arrivals						Percentage of arrivals					
	45 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 to 74 years	75 to 84 years	85 to 89 years	90 years +	45 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 to 74 years	75 to 84 years	85 to 89 years	90 years +
Beverley Rural	21	3	3	0	1	0	2%	2%	3%	0%	33%	0%
Bridlington Central and Old Town	14	4	5	2	0	0	2%	3%	5%	6%	0%	0%
Bridlington North	19	5	3	0	0	0	2%	4%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Bridlington South	37	9	3	1	0	0	4%	7%	3%	3%	0%	0%
Cottingham North	14	4	8	1	0	0	2%	3%	8%	3%	0%	0%
Cottingham South	24	6	4	0	0	0	3%	5%	4%	0%	0%	0%
Dale	34	5	2	2	0	0	4%	4%	2%	6%	0%	0%
Driffeld and Rural	26	3	5	0	0	0	3%	2%	5%	0%	0%	0%
East Wolds and Coastal	13	3	5	0	0	0	2%	2%	5%	0%	0%	0%
Goole North	97	10	4	1	0	0	11%	8%	4%	3%	0%	0%
Goole South	154	10	10	1	0	0	18%	8%	9%	3%	0%	0%
Hessle	30	8	3	2	0	0	4%	6%	3%	6%	0%	0%
Howden	10	0	2	1	0	0	1%	0%	2%	3%	0%	0%
Howdenshire	24	2	2	0	0	0	3%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Mid Holderness	15	1	1	1	0	1	2%	1%	1%	3%	0%	50%
Minster and Woodmansey	43	10	10	5	0	0	5%	8%	9%	16%	0%	0%
North Holderness	25	1	0	0	0	0	3%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Pocklington Provincial	54	10	5	1	0	0	6%	8%	5%	3%	0%	0%
Snaith, Airmyrn, Rawcliffe and Marshland	11	2	3	1	0	0	1%	2%	3%	3%	0%	0%
South East Holderness	22	5	0	2	0	0	3%	4%	0%	6%	0%	0%
South Hunsley	26	1	6	1	0	0	3%	1%	6%	3%	0%	0%
South West Holderness	15	4	2	0	0	0	2%	3%	2%	0%	0%	0%
St Mary's (East Riding of Yorkshire)	40	6	7	2	1	1	5%	5%	7%	6%	33%	50%
Tranby	19	2	3	0	1	0	2%	2%	3%	0%	33%	0%
Willerby and Kirk Ella	19	8	7	3	0	0	2%	6%	7%	10%	0%	0%
Wolds Weighton	45	7	2	4	0	0	5%	6%	2%	13%	0%	0%
East Riding of Yorkshire	857	125	106	31	3	2	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

### 4.3 Appendix 3: Religion or belief

Table 4.2

Category	<15yrs	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65+	All ages
No religion	29,384	15,825	20,949	27,540	25,075	15,144	133,917
Christian	20,037	9,510	11,128	25,296	47,037	69,388	182,396
Not answered	3,775	1,801	2,020	3,200	4,451	5,313	20,560
Muslim	554	179	308	570	238	118	1,967
Hindu	155	69	81	243	113	96	757
Buddhist	62	54	105	295	254	119	889
Other religion	60	117	204	324	368	151	1,224
Sikh	32	29	30	53	48	37	229
Jewish	15	13	19	39	67	130	283
Grand Total	54,074	27,597	34,844	57,560	77,651	90,496	342,222

Category	<15yrs	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65+	All ages
No religion	54.3%	57.3%	60.1%	47.8%	32.3%	16.7%	39.1%
Christian	37.1%	34.5%	31.9%	43.9%	60.6%	76.7%	53.3%
Not answered	7.0%	6.5%	5.8%	5.6%	5.7%	5.9%	6.0%
Muslim	1.0%	0.6%	0.9%	1.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.6%
Hindu	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Buddhist	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%
Other religion	0.1%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.2%	0.4%
Sikh	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Jewish	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%

#### 4.4 Appendix 4: Main language spoken

Table 4.3 East Riding residents, main language spoken, 2021 Census. Source: ONS

Category	<15yrs	16-24yrs	25-34yrs	35-49yrs	50-64yrs	65+yrs	ERY total
English or Welsh	44,939	27,027	33,125	54,722	76,563	90,127	326,503
Does not apply	8,399	-	-	-	-	-	8,399
European languages (EU)	473	359	1,262	1,844	616	161	4,715
Any other languages	154	97	236	325	145	47	1,004
Asian languages	80	93	170	587	282	125	1,337
Sign and supported languages	20	5	12	21	11	17	86
Other European languages (non-EU)	6	1	15	23	18	7	70
African languages	1	10	12	32	9	11	75
Any other UK languages	1	-	5	4	3	-	13
North or South American languages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceanic or Australian languages	-	6	5	1	-	-	12
ERY total	54,073	27,598	34,842	57,559	77,647	90,495	342,214

Category	<15yrs	16-24yrs	25-34yrs	35-49yrs	50-64yrs	65+yrs	ERY total
English or Welsh	83.1%	97.9%	95.1%	95.1%	98.6%	99.6%	95.4%
Does not apply	15.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%
European languages (EU)	0.9%	1.3%	3.6%	3.2%	0.8%	0.2%	1.4%
Any other languages	0.3%	0.4%	0.7%	0.6%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%
Asian languages	0.1%	0.3%	0.5%	1.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.4%
Sign and supported languages	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other European languages (non-EU)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
African languages	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Any other UK languages	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
North or South American languages	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Oceanic or Australian languages	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
ERY total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

## 4.5 Appendix 5: One person households by East Riding ward

Table 4.4 One person households by East Riding ward, census 2021

Area code	Area	One-person households aged 66 years and over percentage	One-person households aged 66 years and over	All households	Compared to England	Compared to ERY
E05001687	Beverley Rural	14.0%	830	5,919	Higher	Lower
E05001688	Bridlington Central and Old Town	19.3%	972	5,036	Higher	Higher
E05001689	Bridlington North	23.2%	1,541	6,631	Higher	Higher
E05001690	Bridlington South	17.6%	1,175	6,683	Higher	Higher
E05001691	Cottingham North	19.3%	717	3,712	Higher	Higher
E05001692	Cottingham South	18.3%	794	4,328	Higher	Higher
E05001693	Dale	12.7%	942	7,408	Similar	Lower
E05001694	Driffield and Rural	16.8%	1,205	7,162	Higher	Similar
E05001695	East Wolds and Coastal	15.4%	998	6,463	Higher	Similar
E05001696	Goole North	14.9%	718	4,811	Higher	Similar
E05001697	Goole South	11.7%	547	4,667	Lower	Lower
E05001698	Hessle	13.3%	905	6,797	Similar	Lower
E05001699	Howden	15.2%	370	2,439	Higher	Similar
E05001700	Howdenshire	13.9%	901	6,484	Higher	Lower
E05001701	Mid Holderness	14.5%	874	6,042	Higher	Lower
E05001702	Minster and Woodmansey	15.4%	1,179	7,651	Higher	Similar
E05001703	North Holderness	18.5%	871	4,702	Higher	Higher
E05001704	Pocklington Provincial	15.2%	1,259	8,309	Higher	Similar
E05001706	Snaith, Airmyn, Rawcliffe and Marshland	12.9%	550	4,274	Similar	Lower
E05001707	South East Holderness	16.7%	1,098	6,562	Higher	Similar
E05001708	South Hunsley	14.4%	644	4,484	Higher	Lower
E05001709	South West Holderness	17.0%	1,082	6,382	Higher	Similar
E05001705	St Mary's	18.4%	1,368	7,452	Higher	Higher
E05001710	Tranby	17.3%	795	4,596	Higher	Higher
E05001711	Willerby and Kirk Ella	17.6%	1,036	5,900	Higher	Higher
E05001712	Wolds Weighton	13.2%	949	7,167	Similar	Lower
E06000011	East Riding of Yorkshire	16.0%	24,320	152,063		
E92000001	England	12.8%	3,001,789	23,436,086		

For all queries, please contact the East Riding  
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