



Country of Birth, Ethnicity and Nationality of Lincolnshire Residents

Introduction

This report analyses the national and ethnic makeup of Lincolnshire. It focuses mainly on responses to questions in the 2011 Census relating to country of birth, but also uses nationality, ethnicity and main language spoken as supporting information. It identifies changes in patterns since the 2001 census and examines the differences between the local authority districts in Lincolnshire in relation to England and East Midlands. All the data in this report was sourced from the Office for National Statistics 2001 and 2011 population censuses.

Headlines

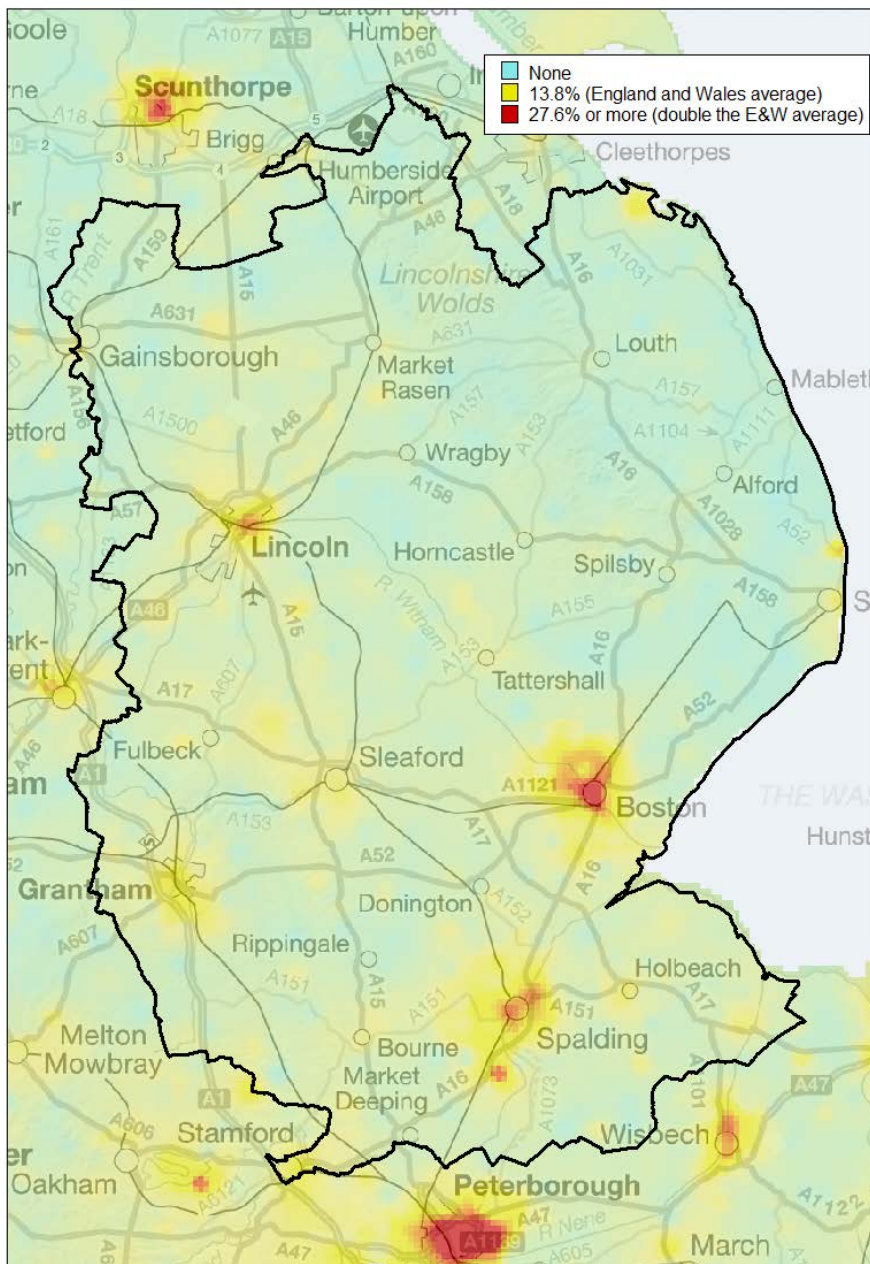
- 7.1% of Lincolnshire residents were born outside the UK; 4.5% hold only a non-British passport.
- Between 2001 and 2011 the number of Lincolnshire residents who were born outside the UK more than doubled.
- Lincoln, Boston and South Holland have the greatest proportion of foreign-born residents, especially those from new EU accession states.
- The non-white population make up 2.4% of the total population in 2011 compared to 1.4% in 2001. However this proportion is still small when compared with the national non-white population of 14%.
- Foreign born residents of Lincolnshire are generally younger and more economically active.
- Over 28,500 people speak a foreign language as their main language. 69.3% of those speak English well which is below the national average.



Country of Birth

According to the 2011 census, the population of Lincolnshire was 713,653 in April 2011. Out of all usual residents 50,743 were born outside the UK, which makes up 7.1% of the population. This is lower than the rate for England (13.8%) and for the East Midlands (9.9%). The proportion of foreign born population in Lincoln (9.8%) and South Holland (9.6%) is above Lincolnshire average. Boston is the only district in Lincolnshire where proportion of non-UK born (15.1%) is higher than England's rate.

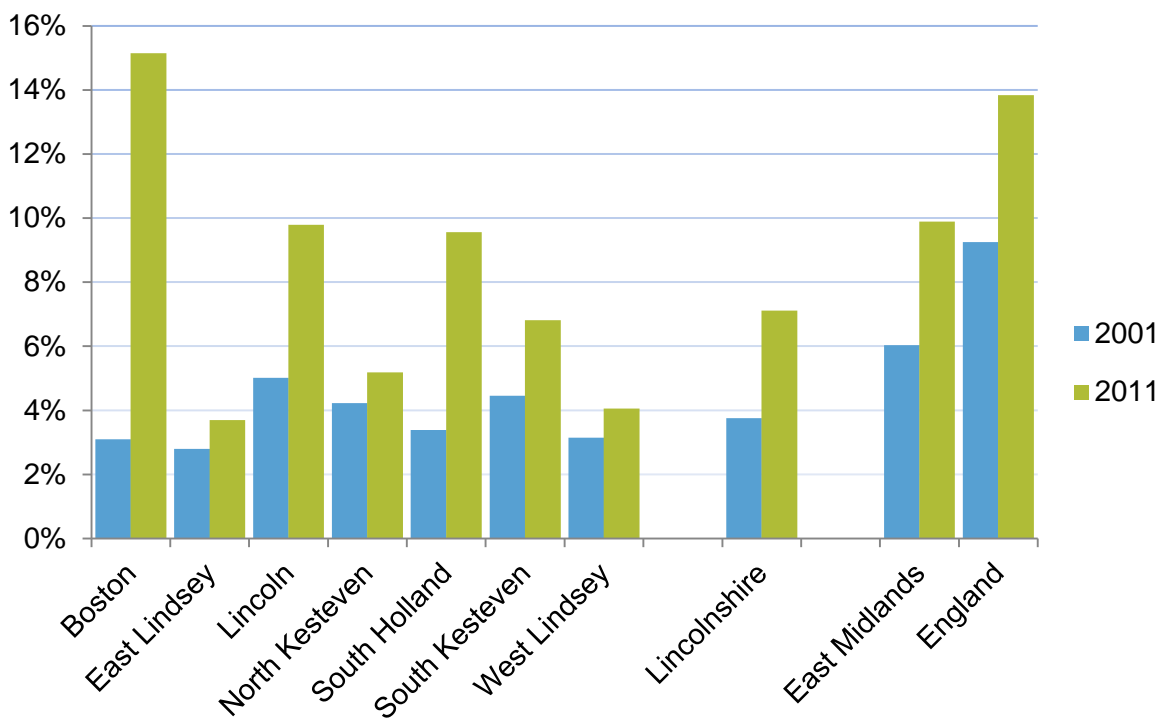
Figure 1 – Proportion of non-UK born residents



In the above map (Figure 1), areas coloured yellow have a proportion of non-UK born population similar to the national average. Areas coloured red relate to output areas where the proportion of non-UK born is double the England and Wales rate or higher.

Since 2001 the proportion of people born outside the UK increased more in Lincolnshire than in England. The number of non-UK born residents doubled in Lincolnshire in the last 10 years. The most dramatic increase was seen in Boston district, where the proportion of foreign-born residents increased from 3.1% to 15.1%. This change is mainly due to international in-migration in recent years.

Figure 2 – People born outside the UK as % of whole population



In terms of country of origin, the vast majority of people born outside the UK in Lincolnshire came from Europe, and mainly from EU countries which became members between 2001 and 2011. In Lincolnshire 3% of residents were born in new EU accession countries (mainly Poland or Lithuania) compared to 2% in England. The proportion of the population born in those countries is especially high in Boston (10.6%) and South Holland (5.9%) while the rates for East and West Lindsey are below the national average (0.9% and 0.6% respectively). The proportion of residents coming from other European states is 1.9% in Lincolnshire, which is below the England rate (3%).

The proportion of people born in the Middle East and Asia is significantly lower in Lincolnshire (1.1%) than in England (4.8%) or in the East Midlands (3.4%). Out of all

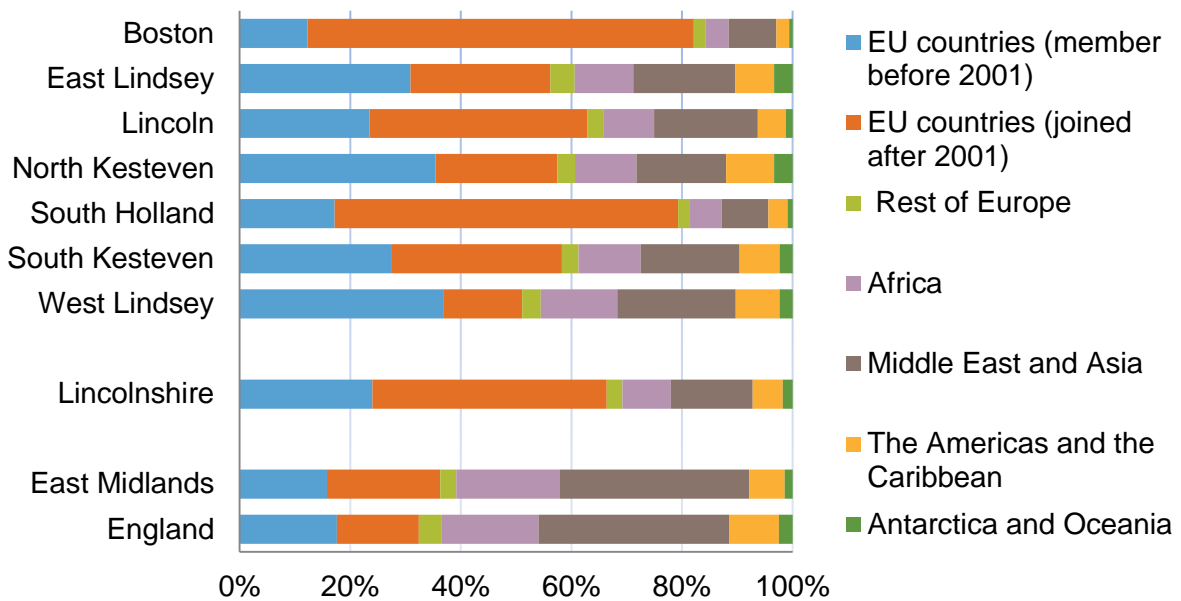
of the people originating from Asia and the Middle East 40.2% were born in South Asia (countries like India, Pakistan or Afghanistan), 28.5% in South - East Asia (Thailand, Burma, Malaysia etc.) and 20% from Eastern Asia (e.g. China, Hong Kong, Japan).

The proportion of people born in African countries is also much lower in Lincolnshire (0.6%) than in England (2.4%).

Table 1 – Population by country of birth

Country of Birth	Boston	East Lindsey	Lincoln	North Kesteven	South Holland	South Kesteven	West Lindsey	Lincolnshire	East Midlands	England
Total	64,637	136,401	93,541	107,766	88,270	133,788	89,250	713,653	4,533,222	53,012,456
United Kingdom	54,847	131,367	84,383	102,182	79,830	124,669	85,632	662,910	4,085,011	45,675,317
EU (Members in March 2001)	1,202	1,554	2,152	1,979	1,450	2,510	1,331	12,178	70,849	1,290,090
EU (Accession countries April 2001 to March 2011)	6,839	1,275	3,607	1,229	5,241	2,806	518	21,515	91,725	1,085,351
Rest of Europe	201	221	262	180	183	273	122	1,442	12,940	299,562
Africa	416	533	844	618	483	1,024	500	4,418	84,224	1,290,611
Middle East and Asia	843	927	1,719	907	714	1,629	775	7,514	153,293	2,529,137
The Americas and the Caribbean	227	355	464	485	294	660	287	2,772	28,776	663,091
Antarctica and Oceania (including Australasia)	62	169	110	186	75	217	85	904	6,398	179,200
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	97
Country of Birth	Boston	East Lindsey	Lincoln	North Kesteven	South Holland	South Kesteven	West Lindsey	Lincolnshire	East Midlands	England
United Kingdom	84.9%	96.3%	90.2%	94.8%	90.4%	93.2%	95.9%	92.9%	90.1%	86.2%
EU (Members in March 2001)	1.9%	1.1%	2.3%	1.8%	1.6%	1.9%	1.5%	1.7%	1.6%	2.4%
EU (Accession countries April 2001 to March 2011)	10.6%	0.9%	3.9%	1.1%	5.9%	2.1%	0.6%	3.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Rest of Europe	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%
Africa	0.6%	0.4%	0.9%	0.6%	0.5%	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%	1.9%	2.4%
Middle East and Asia	1.3%	0.7%	1.8%	0.8%	0.8%	1.2%	0.9%	1.1%	3.4%	4.8%
The Americas and the Caribbean	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	1.3%
Antarctica and Oceania (including Australasia)	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Figure 3 - People born outside the UK by country of birth



In the last 10 years there was a small increase in the Asian population in Lincolnshire (32.5%). The increase in the population originating from Africa was higher (62.8%) however there were only 4,400 people born in Africa living in Lincolnshire in 2011, making up 0.6% of the entire population.

The population of people born in the European countries was just below 9,500 in Lincolnshire in 2001. In the following 10 years this number increased to over 35,000 (3.7-fold increase). This change was mainly caused by international in-migration following the expansion of the European Union in 2004. Changes in the EU structure granted the freedom of movement and access to the job market to people from new member states like Poland, Lithuania or Latvia.

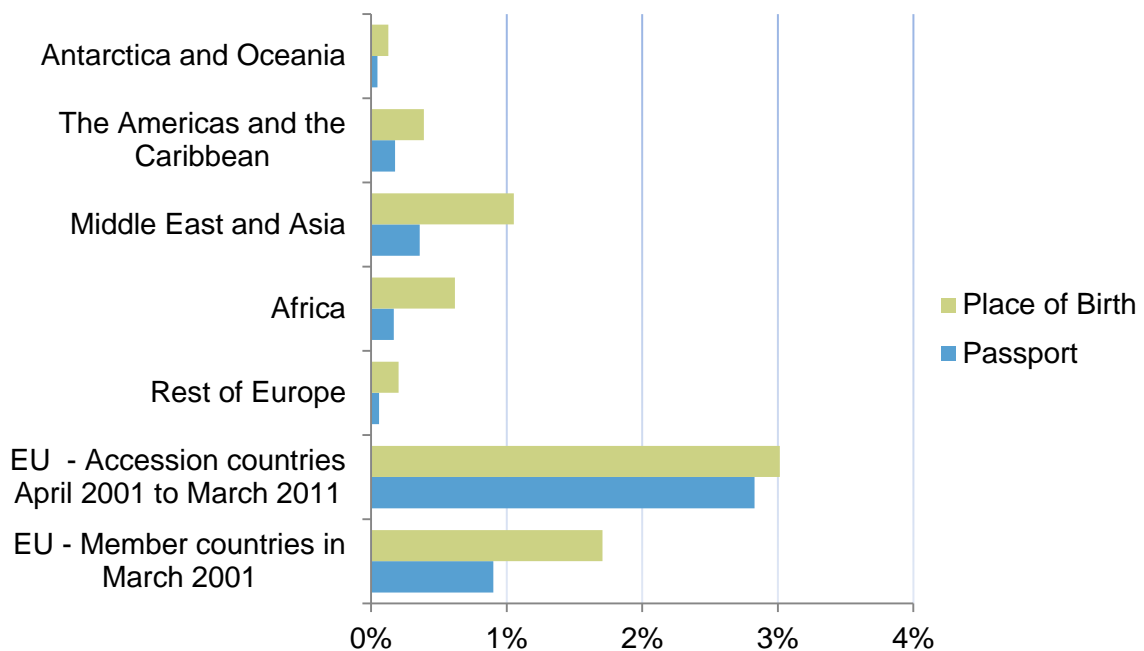
The number of people born in 'old' EU states (countries like Ireland, Spain, Portugal, or Germany) who now live in Lincolnshire increased by 62.6%, which is smaller than the increase seen nationally (95.5%).

Nationality and Ethnicity

Out of 713,653 usual residents in Lincolnshire 71.1% (507,288 people) held a British passport. 24.4% declared that they don't have a passport, while 4.5% held only a foreign passport.

Analysis of nationality shows similar pattern to country of birth. People from new EU countries are the largest non-British nationality in Lincolnshire. The difference between foreign-born residents and those holding overseas passport is much smaller for EU countries than for other groups of migrants. Those differences are due to the more established nature of migrants from countries like India or Pakistan, many of whom came to the UK years ago and have since gained British nationality. Additionally due to the free movement rights of EU citizens they don't need to acquire UK nationality in order to live and work in the UK.

Figure 4 - People born overseas and foreign nationals as a proportion Lincolnshire population



It is important to remember that some British citizens may have been born outside the UK and then moved back. Those will be shown as foreign-born on the census. Similarly many children born in the UK to parents holding foreign passports will acquire the nationality of their parents.

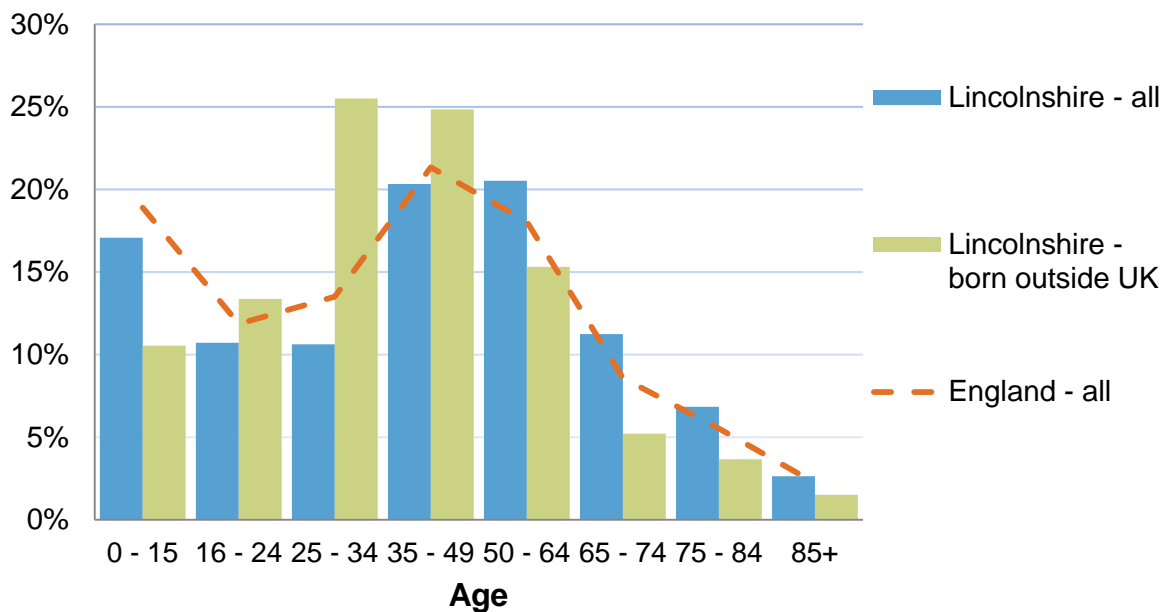
Analysis of ethnicity shows a very similar picture of Lincolnshire to country of birth. For example people describing their ethnic background as Asian or Asian British

account for 1% of the Lincolnshire population and people whose ethnicity is classified as 'Black' make up 0.4% of the population. In terms of ethnicity, Lincolnshire has become more diverse with the non-white population making up 2.4% of the total population in 2011 compared to 1.4% in 2001. However this proportion is still small when compared with a national non-white population of 14%.

Age Structure of UK and non UK-born Residents of Lincolnshire

People born outside the UK tend to be younger than the general population of Lincolnshire. Over a quarter of people born outside the UK were aged 25-34 in April 2011. The same age group makes up 10.7% of the general population in Lincolnshire. At the same time people aged 65 and over make up only 10.4% of non-UK born population, while the same age group accounts for 20.7% of the population.

Figure 5 - Lincolnshire residents age structure



Differences in age structure are even greater in Boston and South Holland districts, where nearly a third of the non-UK born population was aged between 25 and 34. This is linked to the fact that those districts have the largest proportion of newcomers from new EU membership countries who are generally younger than other groups of migrants.

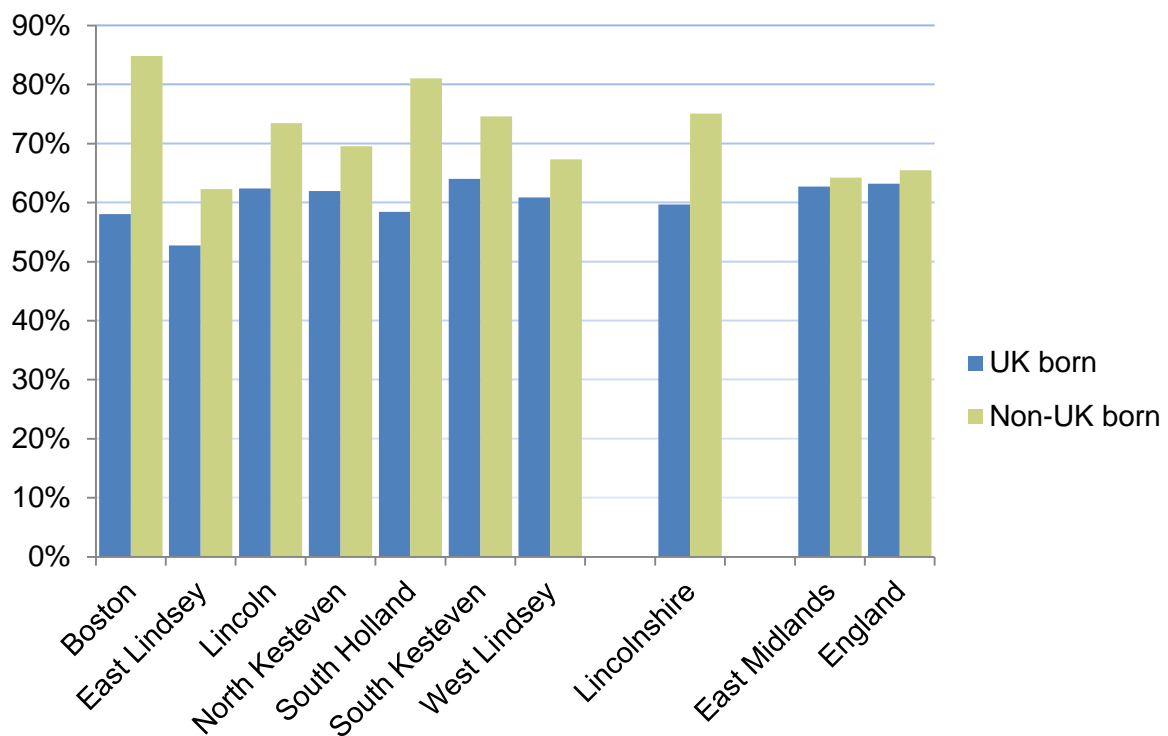
There were not significant differences in the gender structure between the UK and non-UK born population of Lincolnshire.

Economic Activity

The proportion of people who are economically active is 60.8% in Lincolnshire compared to 63.6% in England. This smaller rate of activity in Lincolnshire can be explained by the age structure; In Lincolnshire 20.7% of the population are aged 65 and over compared to 16.3% in England. It is important to note that the 'economically active' category contains people in all types of employment, those actively seeking employment as well as full time students who are or want to be employed.

A comparison between UK and non UK born residents shows a greater percentage of economic activity in the non-UK born population. The difference is much greater than that observed nationally.

Figure 6 – Economic activity - UK and overseas born



Differences in economic activity between people born in and outside the UK cannot be solely explained by the differences in age structure shown in the previous chapter. We have looked into the separate age groups and foreign born residents of Lincolnshire prove to be more economically active across all age groups. There are some regional variations to this. In Boston and South Holland the proportion of people who are economically active is far greater in the non-UK born group across

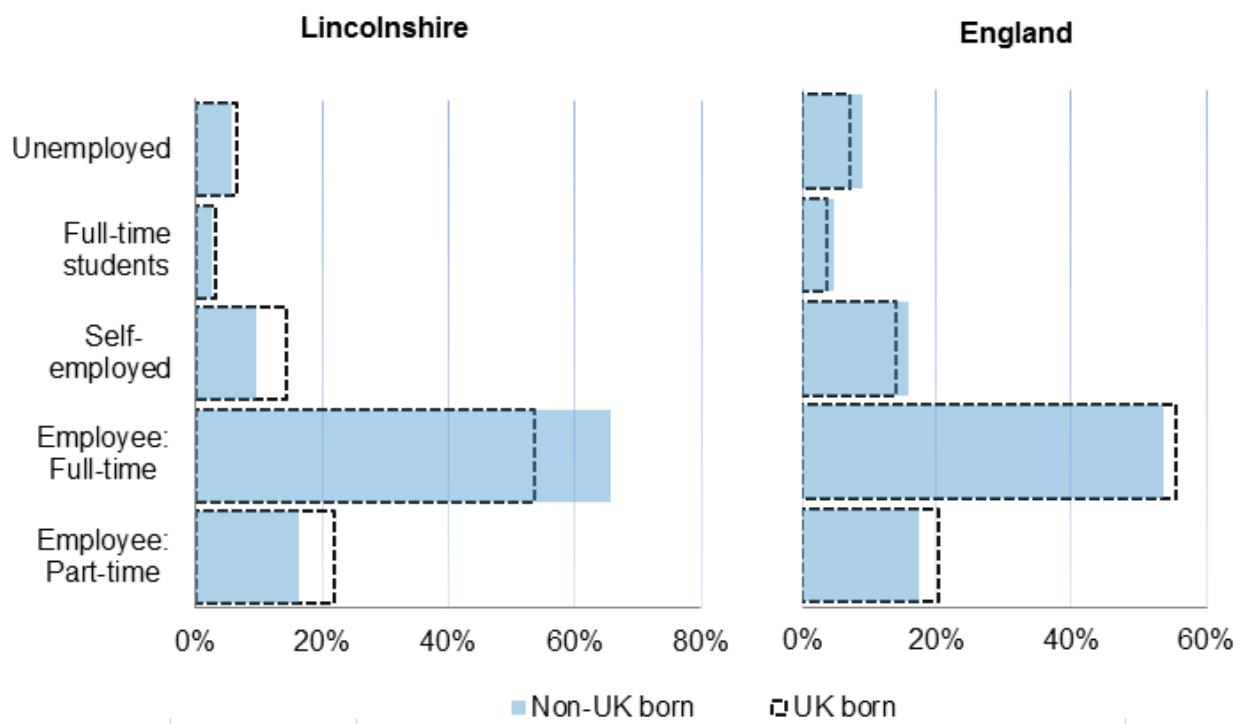
all the age ranges. On the other hand, young people (aged 16-24) who were born in the UK are more economically active in South Kesteven and West Lindsey than their foreign born peers.

In Lincolnshire on average females are 17% less likely to be economically active than males. This inequality is slightly smaller in the born-outside-the-UK population (15%). Females born in the new EU states are only 8% less economically active than males from the same group of countries. The greatest male- female gap is observed in the Middle East and Asian population (21%), but this difference is smaller in Lincolnshire than observed nationally (33%).

In terms of activity type, Lincolnshire foreign-born residents are more likely to be employed full time than UK-born people. UK-born residents are more likely to work for themselves or part time. These rates set Lincolnshire apart from the rest of the country as in England self-employment rates are greater amongst the born-outside-of-the-UK population and full time employment is more common amongst the UK-born.

Unemployment rates are lower in Lincolnshire than England. In Lincolnshire people born outside the UK are less likely to be unemployed than UK-born people, whilst in England they are more likely not to have a job.

Figure 7 - Types of activity by country of birth - Lincolnshire and England comparison



As pointed out before, Lincolnshire has lower levels of economic activity than England, at the same time the percentage gap between males and females is very

similar to the national figure. In Lincolnshire, 66.7% of males and 55.4% of females stated that they are economically active (11.3% percentage point gap). Gender inequality in terms of economic activity varied depending on country of birth; however in Lincolnshire those differences are not as great as those seen nationally.

In Lincolnshire the proportion of people aged 16-24 in full time education is 42% compared to 48% in England. In Lincolnshire foreign-born young people are around 25% less likely to be full time students than those born in the UK. This is significantly different to England where 60% of people aged 16-24 who were born overseas are in full-time education compared to 46% of UK-born people.

Full time students account for 6% of the non-UK born population in Lincolnshire (aged 16 and over) and 12% in England.

Main Language

In Lincolnshire 28,500 people declared a language other than English as their main language. This makes up just over 4% of the population (aged 3 and over) in comparison to 8% in England. In Lincolnshire, a majority (85%) of people who speak a foreign language speak one of the European languages. 1.5% of Lincolnshire residents (10,499 people) speak Polish, which has become the most common single foreign language spoken in England. Table 2 lists the 10 languages spoken most commonly in Lincolnshire. This list is significantly different to the top ten for England as it doesn't contain any South Asian languages (Panjabi, Urdu, Bengali, Gujarati or Tamil) which are spoken by large groups of people nationally.

Table 2 – Main foreign languages spoken in Lincolnshire

Source: ONS 2013

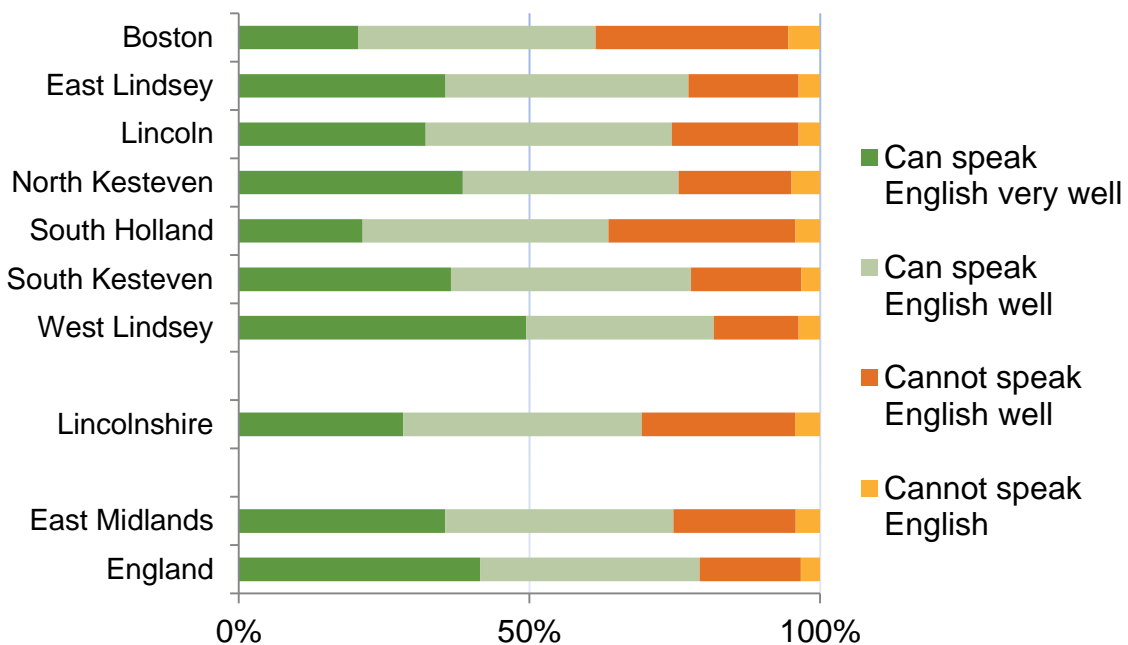
Language	Number of people	% of all foreign languages
Polish	10,499	36.8%
Lithuanian	3,980	13.9%
Latvian	2,283	8.0%
Chinese (other than Cantonese)	603	2.1%
Hungarian	529	1.9%
German	481	1.7%
Slovak	384	1.3%
Tagalog/Filipino	368	1.3%
Romanian	325	1.1%
Cantonese Chinese	302	1.1%

Not surprisingly Boston has the highest proportion of people speaking languages different than English (13.2%). In Boston district 4.8% of the population speak Polish,

1.1% Portuguese, and 6.4% another European language (EU and non EU). Other languages don't have a very strong presence in the district being spoken by 0.9% percentage of the population.

Proficiency in English among the people who don't speak it as their main language is poorer in Lincolnshire than in England. In Lincolnshire 69.3% of people who speak a foreign language stated that they can speak English well or very well compared to 79.3% in England and 74.8% in East Midlands.

Figure 8 - People who speak foreign languages by proficiency in English

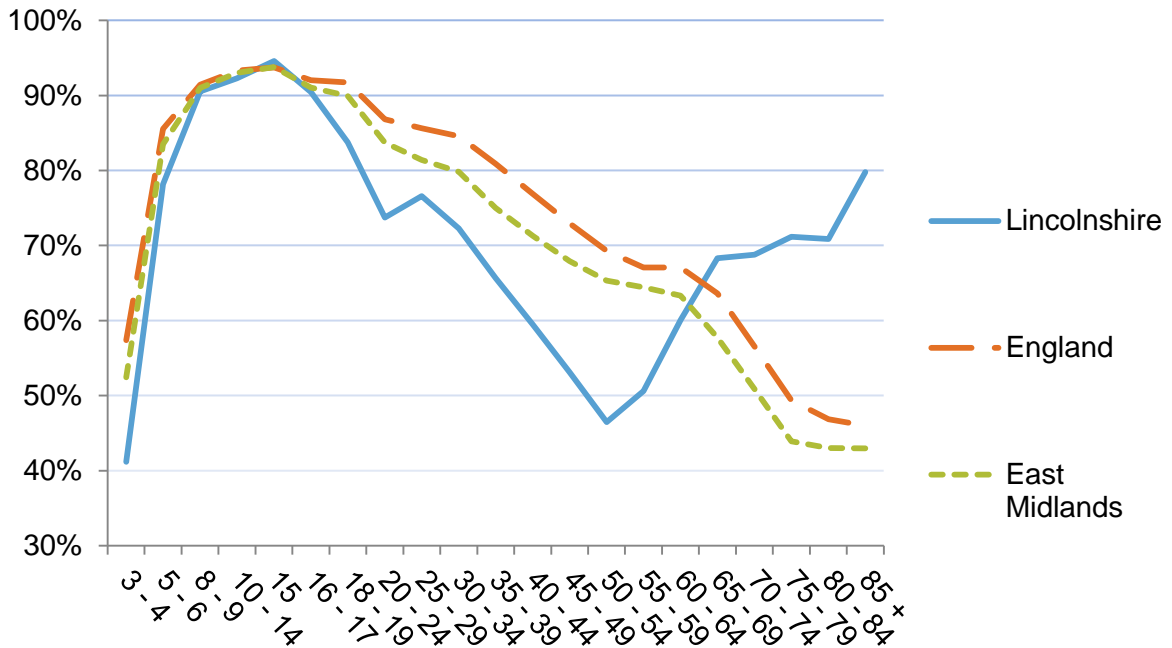


Proficiency in English is poorer in districts of Boston and South Holland where respectively 5.1% and 2.6% of the population cannot speak English well (or at all). A low level of fluency in English is likely to be linked to relatively recent arrival in the UK. An additional factor is that migrant population in those areas is dominated by people engaged in low skills manual employment rather than for example international students.

Proficiency in English seems to be very closely linked to age. The language skills of school-age children improve with age (presumably the longer they stay in the country and in education) with a peak around the age of 15. Amongst adults proficiency in English worsens gradually for older age-groups. England, East Midlands and Lincolnshire follow a similar pattern of correlation until the age of 50-54. For people aged 55 and over language skills get worse with age in England and the East Midlands; however this starts to follow the opposite pattern in Lincolnshire. The

picture can be distorted by the fact that the number of older people who speak a foreign language is small in Lincolnshire (1,200 aged 60 and over); however it is possible that older people who speak English will have been living in the UK for the majority of their lives.

Figure 9 – Percentage of people who don't speak English as their main language, but can speak it well or very well



In Lincolnshire there is no difference in the ability to speak English between genders. In England there is a 6.3% percentage point gap with 82.5% of males and 76.2% of females being able to speak English well or very well.

Further information on the 2011 Census

For further information on the 2011 Census please visit our Census 2011 page on the Lincolnshire Research Observatory website at <http://www.research-lincs.org.uk/2011-census.aspx>. Alternatively, visit the Office for National Statistics Census 2011 page at <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/index.html>

2011 Census background

ONS is responsible for conducting a census in England and Wales every ten years. The most recent census of England and Wales took place on 27 March 2011, with a number of new approaches designed to improve census return rates in all areas and with all population groups. These included:

- wide engagement in the community with the help of local authorities, representatives of hard-to-reach groups and accessibility groups and a national publicity campaign
- post-out of all household questionnaires (around 25 million), based on a newly developed national address register
- online completion: people were able to complete and submit their answers online or fill in and return the paper questionnaire
- questionnaire tracking and targeted field follow-up: to identify, follow up and assist households which had not returned a questionnaire

Sources:

Office for National Statistics (ONS) National Statistics websites:

www.statistics.gov.uk | www.ons.gov.uk

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