
ONS Mid-2023 Population Estimates

1. Introduction

1.1 On 15th July 2023, ONS released the mid 2023 population estimate for Hull. This is an estimate of the resident population on 30 June 2023.

1.2 The mid 2023 population estimate for Hull is **271,942**.

1.3 This is an **increase of 3,265 people (+1.2%)** since 2022.

2. Key Points to Note

2.1 Following two consecutive years of population decline in Hull between 2019 and 2021, annual population growth in Hull over the last two years has returned to, and then exceeded the high levels experienced around 2016 / 2017.

2.2 The current population of Hull is now at its highest level since 1983, and the increase in population experienced over the last year is the largest annual increase in population on recent record.

2.3 Population growth due to natural change has remained particularly low over the last four, with the number of annual births currently at one of the lowest levels in 20 years and the number of annual deaths at one of the highest levels on recent record.

2.4 Internal migration between Hull and the rest of the UK continues to have a net negative impact on Hull's population; population loss from net internal migration has exceeded 2,500 in each of the last four years, reaching the highest level on recent record during the last year.

2.5 This is largely the result of increased levels of internal out migration (e.g., people moving out of Hull to elsewhere in the UK) to the highest level on recent record.

2.6 Historically, a large proportion of this internal out migration, and the resulting population decline, focused on families with children moving out of Hull, largely to the surrounding East Riding.

2.7 However, the long-, medium- and short-term population trends reveal that Hull is experiencing sustained growth amongst 10 – 14-year-olds and 35 – 39-year-olds.

2.8 In fact, the number of 10–14-year-olds has now increased consistently over each of the last 10 years, to the highest number in over 20 years, and the number of 15 – 19-year-olds has now increased consistently over each of the last 5 years, to the highest number in 13 years.

2.9 Similarly, the number of 35–39-year-olds has increased consistently over each of the last 10 years, to the highest number on recent record, and the number of 40 – 44-year-olds has now increased consistently over each of the last 4 years, to the highest number in over 10 years.

- 2.10 This is now sustained trend and shows that recent and ongoing work in Hull building new houses, creating new jobs, improving the public realm, and improving educational attainment continues to create a city and neighborhoods which attracts people (particularly young families) to live and work here.
- 2.11 Instead, the increased level of internal outward migration is now largely driven by those within the 20 – 34-year age group, who make up half of all outward internal migrants.
- 2.12 In particular, despite being Hull's largest age group until 2019, the number of 20- to 24-year-olds has now fallen significantly in the long, medium, and short term to their lowest number on recent record; as large numbers of young people (including university graduates) choose to leave Hull for other large Northern cities.
- 2.13 Therefore, population growth in the city continues to be driven by net international migration between Hull and areas outside the UK.
- 2.14 Whilst there was a small drop in net international migration levels during the two years 2019 – 2021, likely the direct result of Brexit, in the last two years there has been a significant increase in international in migration to the highest level on recent record. Population growth due to net international migration is now at highest level on recent record.
- 2.15 International migration has driven significant increases amongst 30 – 34-year-olds in the long, medium, and short term to their largest number in over 25 years and, given the high level of internal out migration among young people, is a crucial factor in working age population stability in Hull.
- 2.16 Hull remains a young city; particularly compared to the surrounding area. A greater proportion of its population are aged under 40, the median age is around three and a half years lower than regional and national averages and increases to the child dependency ratio have occurred to a larger degree in Hull than either regionally or nationally.
- 2.17 Whilst the largest long term population increases have occurred in the number of 'older' people, suggesting Hull is experiencing the same population aging that is occurring nationally, analysis also suggests that this population aging is not occurring as quickly as other places.
- 2.18 Finally, figures suggest that the 2023 admin-based population estimates (APBEs), the ONS plan to become the official mid-year population estimates in 2025, estimate the population of Hull slightly lower; most notably amongst 10 – 34-year-olds.

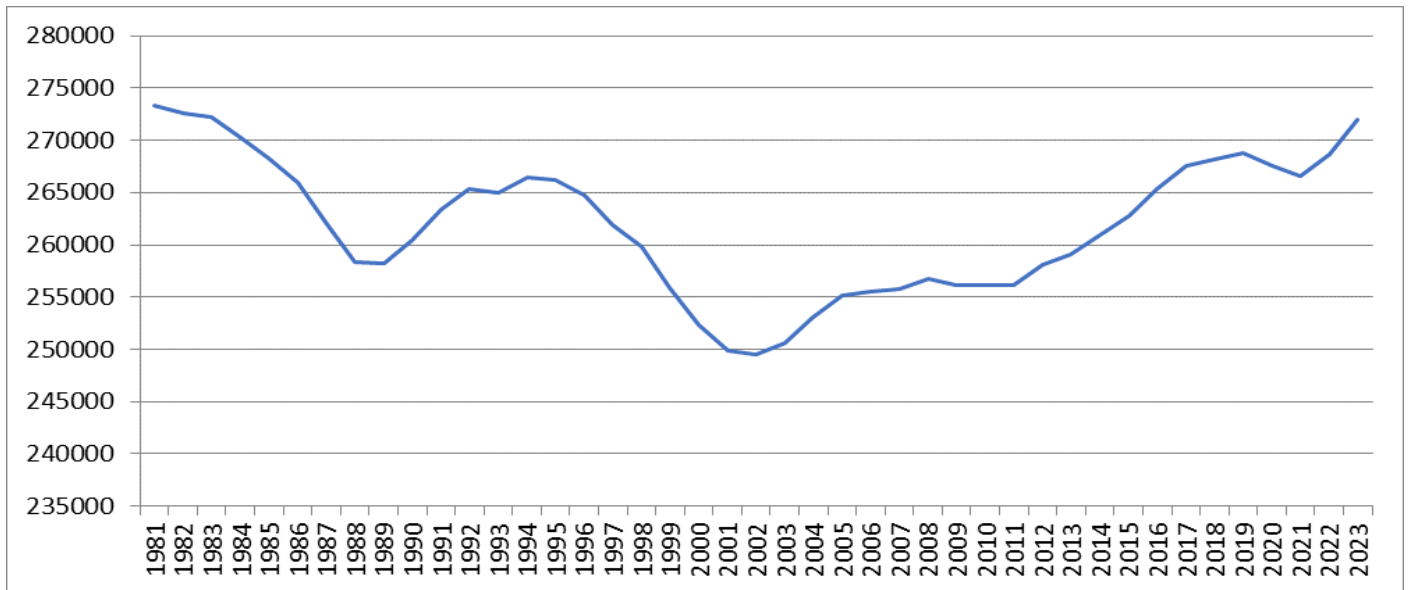
3. Actions

- 3.1 Detailed breakdown of the population changes will be shared with all Services to ensure that Council documents and indicators use current population data.
- 3.2 Services should consider the impacts on future business planning, service design and delivery, and policy development.

4. Population Growth

4.1 Chart 1 (below) shows the total population in Hull between 1981 and 2023.

Chart 1: Total Population in Hull 1981 – 2022



Source: ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates 1981 – 2023

- 4.2 It shows that between 1994 and 2002 Hull experienced a period of population decline during which time the total population fell by 16,969 people (6.4%).
- 4.3 Over the next nine years, from 2002 to 2011, the population of Hull grew very slowly, increasing by just 6,660 residents (2.7%); with very little population change in the latter three years of this period.
- 4.4 Population growth occurred much more rapidly during the following eight years from 2011 to 2019; when the population of Hull grew by 12,626 (4.9%).
- 4.5 Population growth then tailed off significantly towards the end of this period, and between 2019 and 2021 Hull experienced two consecutive years of population decline; its first notable population decrease in nearly twenty years. During this period the population of Hull fell by 2,233 (0.8%)
- 4.6 However, in the last two years annual population growth in Hull (+5,426 or 2.0%) has returned to, and then exceeded the high levels experienced around 2016 / 2017.
- 4.7 **The current population of Hull (271,942) is now at its highest level since 1983, and the increase in population experienced over the last year (+3,265 or 1.2%) is the largest annual increase in population on recent record.**

Table 1: Population Growth to 2023

	Pop Change Mid 2003 - 2023	Pop Change Mid 2013 - 2023	Pop Change Mid 2018 - 2023	Pop Change Mid 2022 - 2023
Hull	8.5%	5.0%	1.4%	1.2%
England	15.6%	7.0%	3.2%	1.0%
Yorkshire & Humber	11.3%	4.9%	2.8%	1.0%
East Riding	8.8%	4.6%	3.8%	1.1%
North East Lincs	0.0%	-0.7%	-0.1%	0.4%
North Lincs	8.9%	1.1%	-0.2%	0.0%
Bradford	16.9%	6.0%	3.3%	1.3%
Leeds	15.6%	8.5%	4.0%	1.0%
Sheffield	11.2%	3.2%	3.0%	1.5%
Wakefield	14.0%	9.7%	5.0%	1.1%
York	12.4%	2.8%	1.4%	1.3%

Source: ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates 2001 – 2022

- 4.8 Table 1 (above) shows that population growth in Hull over the last twenty years (8.5%) has been significantly below national (15.6%) and regional growth (11.3%), and significantly below population growth experienced in the other cities in the Yorkshire and Humber region (average of 14.0%).
- 4.9 The high levels of population growth in Hull between 2011 to 2019 mean that population growth in Hull over the last ten years (5.0%), whilst below national growth (7.0%), was much more in line with regional growth (4.9%), and actually exceeded population growth in both Sheffield and York.
- 4.10 However, the short period of population decline in Hull between 2019 and 2021, means that population growth over the last five years (1.4%) returned to a level below national (3.2%) and regional growth (2.8%), and below population growth experienced in the other cities in the Yorkshire and Humber region with the exception of York (average of 3.3%).
- 4.11 **Finally, population growth in Hull over the last year (1.2%) has slightly exceeded both national and regional growth (both 1.0%) and was broadly similar to growth experienced in the other cities in the Yorkshire and Humber region (average of 1.3%).**

5. Age Structure

5.1 Chart 2 and Table 2 (below) show that the age profile of Hull's population remains skewed towards young people.

Chart 2: Population Pyramid: Hull 2023

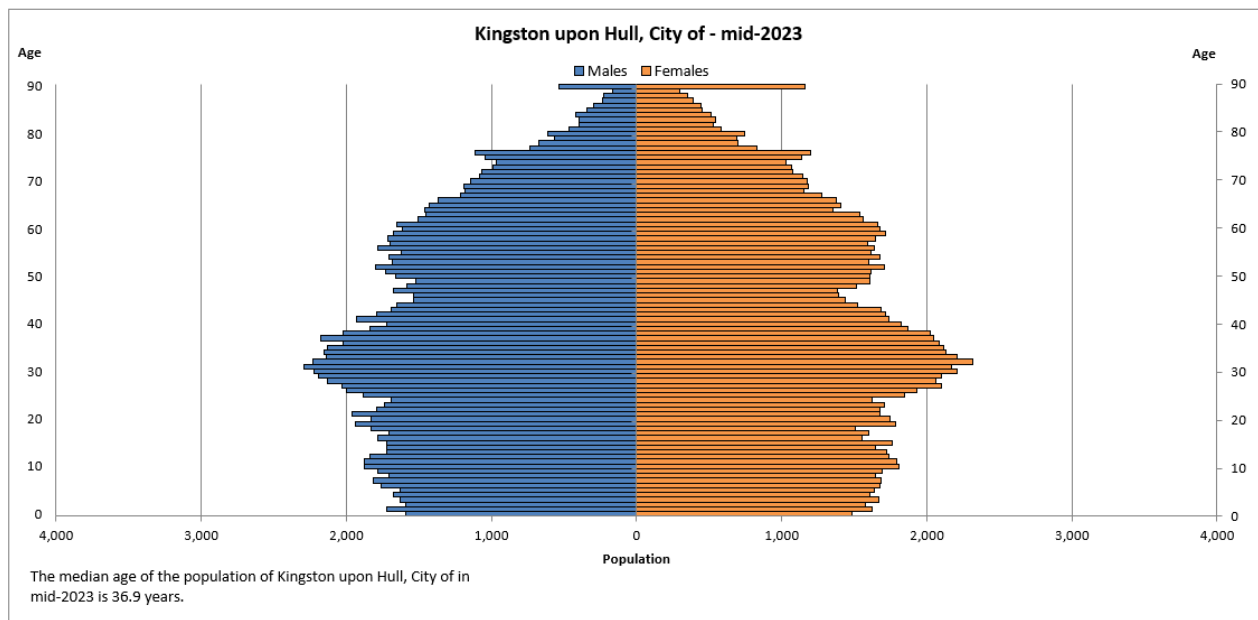


Table 2: Population Age Structure of Hull and England 2023

Age	Hull		England	Diff
	Number	%	%	
0 - 4	16,168	5.9%	5.3%	0.6%
5 - 9	17,036	6.3%	5.8%	0.5%
10 - 14	17,747	6.5%	6.1%	0.4%
15 - 19	17,178	6.3%	5.9%	0.4%
20 - 24	17,437	6.4%	6.0%	0.4%
25 - 29	20,261	7.5%	6.5%	0.9%
30 - 34	22,077	8.1%	7.0%	1.2%
35 - 39	20,329	7.5%	6.8%	0.6%
40 - 44	17,269	6.4%	6.6%	-0.2%
45 - 49	15,185	5.6%	6.0%	-0.4%
50 - 54	16,774	6.2%	6.6%	-0.4%
55 - 59	16,714	6.1%	6.7%	-0.6%
60 - 64	15,463	5.7%	6.0%	-0.3%
65 - 69	12,772	4.7%	5.0%	-0.3%
70 - 74	10,742	4.0%	4.5%	-0.5%
75 - 79	8,686	3.2%	4.1%	-0.9%
80 - 84	5,206	1.9%	2.6%	-0.6%
85 - 89	3,202	1.2%	1.6%	-0.4%
90 +	1,696	0.6%	0.9%	-0.3%

Source: ONS Mid-Year Population Estimate 2023

- 5.2 **The largest five-year age group in Hull is 30 – 34-year-olds (22,077; 8.1%).**
- 5.3 **There is a larger proportion of every five-year age group under 40 in Hull than nationally. Conversely, there is a smaller proportion of every five-year age group over 40 in Hull than nationally.**

Table 3: Population Age Structure and Average Age 2023

	Hull	England	Y&H	ER	NEL	NL
0 – 4	5.9%	5.3%	5.3%	4.2%	5.1%	4.9%
5 – 14	12.8%	11.9%	12.0%	10.4%	12.3%	11.7%
15 – 24	12.7%	11.9%	12.4%	9.0%	10.3%	9.9%
25 – 34	15.6%	13.5%	13.1%	10.2%	12.2%	11.4%
35 – 44	13.8%	13.4%	12.9%	11.2%	12.3%	12.1%
45 – 54	11.8%	12.6%	12.2%	12.7%	12.0%	12.5%
55 – 64	11.8%	12.7%	12.9%	15.6%	14.4%	14.8%
65 – 74	8.6%	9.5%	9.9%	13.4%	10.9%	11.7%
75 – 84	5.1%	6.7%	6.8%	9.9%	7.6%	8.1%
85 +	1.8%	2.5%	2.5%	3.5%	2.9%	2.9%
Median Age	36.9	40.4	40.5	49.7	43.1	45.0

Source: ONS Mid-Year Population Estimate 2023

- 5.4 **Compared to the sub region, region and nationally there is a higher proportion in Hull of all age groups under 45.**
- 5.5 Most notably, Hull has a significantly higher proportion of 15- to 34-year-olds compared with the rest of the Humber region; in particular the East Riding.
- 5.6 **Conversely, compared to the sub region, region and nationally there is a lower proportion in Hull of all age groups 45 and over.**
- 5.7 Most notably, Hull has a significantly lower proportion of 65 plus year-olds compared with the rest of the Humber region; in particular the East Riding.
- 5.8 This has the effect of significantly lowering the median age of residents in Hull.
- 5.9 **The median age in Hull (36.9) is currently around three and a half years lower than the regional and national averages (40.5 and 40.4 respectively), and nearly 13 years lower than the neighbouring East Riding (49.7).**

Table 4: Population Change by Age, Hull 2003 2023, 2022 and 2023

	Hull (2003)	Hull (2013)	Hull (2022)	Hull (2023)	Long 02 – 22	Med 12 - 22	Short 21 - 22
Age	Number	Number	Number	Number	%	%	%
0 - 4	13,877	18,241	15,814	16,168	16.5%	-11.4%	2.2%
5 - 9	15,980	15,546	17,078	17,036	6.6%	9.6%	-0.2%
10 - 14	17,378	12,953	17,328	17,747	2.1%	37.0%	2.4%
15 - 19	18,201	15,953	16,192	17,178	-5.6%	7.7%	6.1%
20 - 24	21,374	23,371	18,118	17,437	-18.4%	-25.4%	-3.8%
25 - 29	16,900	20,886	20,227	20,261	19.9%	-3.0%	0.2%
30 - 34	18,664	18,485	21,390	22,077	18.3%	19.4%	3.2%
35 - 39	19,034	16,173	19,313	20,329	6.8%	25.7%	5.3%
40 - 44	17,878	17,579	16,603	17,269	-3.4%	-1.8%	4.0%
45 - 49	15,340	17,826	15,607	15,185	-1.0%	-14.8%	-2.7%
50 - 54	14,510	17,012	16,957	16,774	15.6%	-1.4%	-1.1%
55 - 59	13,689	14,384	17,015	16,714	22.1%	16.2%	-1.8%
60 - 64	10,567	12,945	15,297	15,463	46.3%	19.5%	1.1%
65 - 69	10,498	11,732	12,554	12,772	21.7%	8.9%	1.7%
70 - 74	9,501	8,408	10,908	10,742	13.1%	27.8%	-1.5%
75 - 79	7,758	7,397	8,228	8,686	12.0%	17.4%	5.6%
80 - 84	5,612	5,492	5,053	5,206	-7.2%	-5.2%	3.0%
85 +	3,843	4,711	4,995	4,898	27.5%	4.0%	-1.9%

Source: ONS Mid-Year Population Estimate 2023

NB: When quoting figures in reports and documents, population numbers should be rounded to the nearest 100

- 5.10 **Over the long, medium, and short term there have been consistent increases in Hull across much of the ‘older’ population aged 60+; evidence of the continuing population aging that is occurring nationally.**
- 5.11 The number of 60 + year old residents has increased every year since 2006 and is currently at its highest level on recent record; 22.6% higher (+10,632) than it was 17 years ago.
- 5.12 **There has also been sustained population growth over the long, medium, and short term amongst 30 – 39-year-olds and 10 – 14-year-olds.**
- 5.13 Longer term this population growth focussed more specifically on 25 – 34-year-olds influenced, most significantly, by international inward migration.
- 5.14 Numbers of 25 – 29-year-olds in particular increased significantly post 2011 following the accession of a number of Eastern European countries to the EU but peaked in 2017 and have since fallen by 8.0% (likely the result of the Brexit referendum).
- 5.15 However in the medium to short term the focus has shifted more to 30 – 39-year-olds (including 40 – 44-year-olds more recently) and 10 – 14-year-olds (including 15 – 19-year-olds more recently).

- 5.16 Historically, these are age groups associated with population decline in Hull. These were long established trends, and strongly linked to families with children moving out of Hull (largely to the surrounding East Riding) for reasons of schools, neighbourhood, housing etc.
- 5.17 The number of 10–14-year-olds has now increased consistently over each of the last 10 years, to the highest number in over 20 years, and the number of 15 – 19-year-olds has now increased consistently over each of the last 5 years, to the highest number in 13 years.
- 5.18 Similarly, the number of 35–39-year-olds has increased consistently over each of the last 10 years, to the highest number on recent record, and the number of 40 – 44-year-olds has now increased consistently over each of the last 4 years, to the highest number in over 10 years.
- 5.19 This is now a sustained trend and shows that recent and ongoing work in Hull building new houses, creating new jobs, improving the public realm, and improving educational attainment continues to create a city and neighbourhoods which attracts people (particularly young families) to live and work here
- 5.20 **Conversely, despite being Hull’s largest age group until 2019, the number of 20- to 24-year-olds has now fallen significantly in the long, medium and short term to their lowest number on recent record; as large numbers of young people (including university graduates) choose to leave Hull for other large Northern cities.**
- 5.21 The number of 20- to 24-year-olds old residents has decreased consistently every year since 2017 (although their decline is evident since 2013) and there are currently 33.2% fewer (-8,664) 20- to 24-year-olds than in 1991 when recent records began .
- 5.22 **Interestingly there has also been a decline in 45- to 49-year-olds in the long, medium and short term, as well as a decline in 50- to 54-year-olds in the medium term and short term.**
- 5.23 The number of 45- to 54-year-olds old residents has decreased consistently every year over the last 7 years and is now at its lowest level since 2007. This might be evidence that whilst the city is attracting families with children to live here, older residents (including empty nesters) are looking outside the city boundary for places to down size or retire to.

6. Dependency Ratios

- 6.1 The Dependency Ratio is an age-population ratio of those typically not in the labour force (the dependent part) and those typically in the labour force (the productive part). It can be used to measure the pressure on the productive population.
- 6.2 It is made up of two component parts; the Child Dependency Ratio (the ratio of residents aged 0 – 15 to those aged 16 – 64) and the Aged Dependency Ratio (the ratio of residents aged 65 + to those aged 16 – 64).

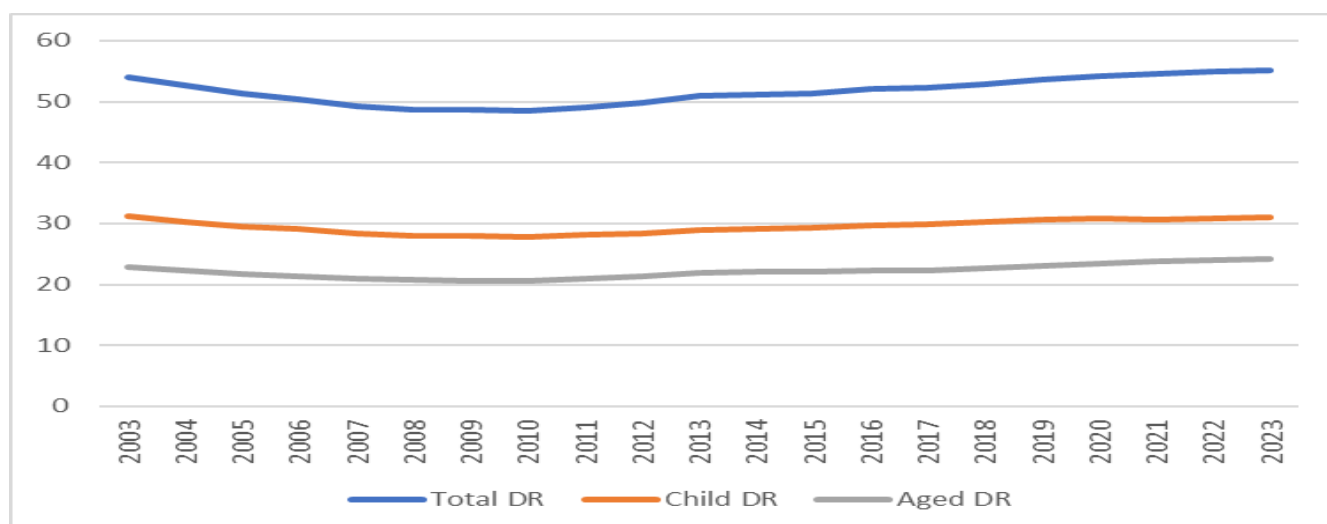
Table 5: Dependency Ratios 2023

	Total DR	Child DR	Aged DR
Hull	55.2	31.1	24.1
England	59.1	29.4	29.7
Yorkshire & Humber	60.6	29.7	30.9
East Riding	73.9	27.2	46.7
North East Lincs	66.9	31.1	35.8
North Lincs	68.1	30.0	38.1
Bradford	60.7	35.9	24.8
Leeds	52.5	28.6	23.9
Sheffield	52.9	27.2	25.8
Wakefield	60.7	30.0	30.6
York	51.6	22.4	29.2

Source: ONS Mid-Year Population Estimate 2023

- 6.3 **In 2023 there were a total of 55.2 dependents per 100 working age population in Hull – below both the regional (60.6) and national (59.1) averages and the figures for all other local authorities in the sub region.**
- 6.4 Compared to the other cities in the Yorkshire and Humber region this is higher than York, Sheffield and Leeds but lower than Wakefield and Bradford.
- 6.5 **As Hull has a relatively youthful population it follows that the Child Dependency Ratio is higher than the Aged Dependency Ratio. There are currently 31.1 dependent children per 100 working age population in Hull and 24.1 dependent older people per 100 working age population.**
- 6.6 Note that Hull’s Child Dependency Ratio is higher than regionally and nationally, higher than or similar to the other authorities in the sub region, and higher than all of the other cities in the Yorkshire and Humber region with the exception of Bradford.
- 6.7 Conversely Hull’s Aged Dependency Ratio is lower than regionally and nationally, lower than **all** authorities in the sub region, and lower than **all** of the other cities in the Yorkshire and Humber region with the exception of Leeds.

Chart 3: Dependency Ratios, Hull 2003 - 2023



Source: ONS Mid-Year Population Estimate 2023

6.8 Compared to 2003 there has been for a small increase in Hull in the total dependency ratio (from 54.1 to 55.2).

6.9 The child dependency ratio has decreased very slightly (from 31.2 to 31.1) whilst the aged dependency ratio has increased (from 22.9 to 24.1).

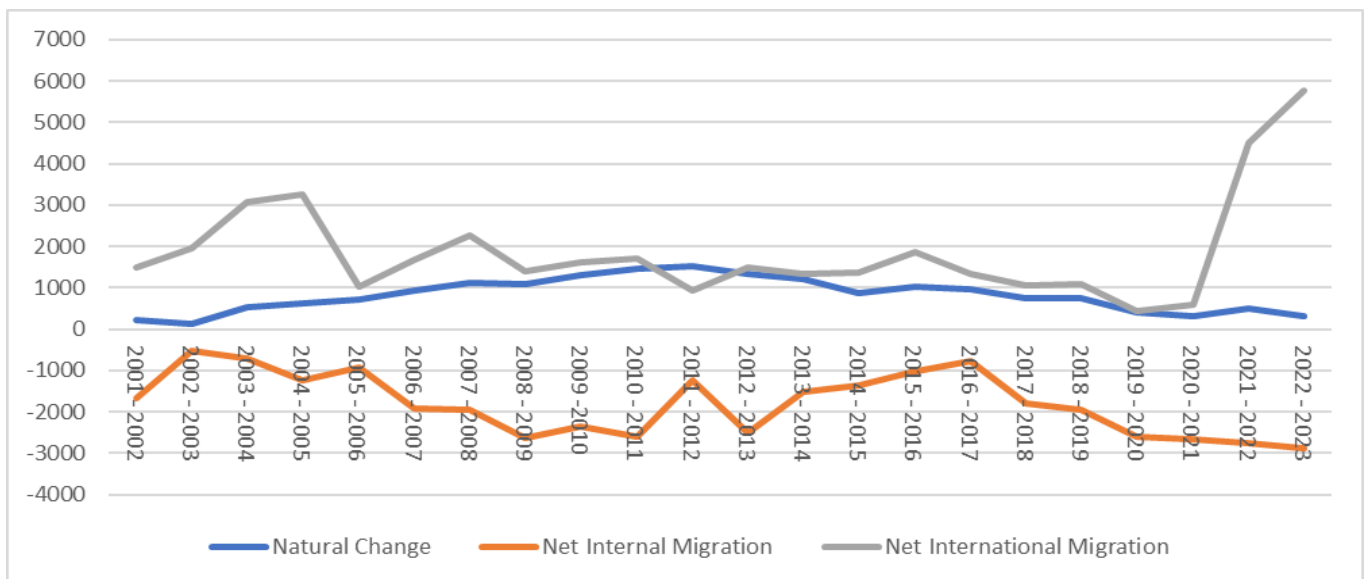
6.10 **An analysis of more recent trends in Hull shows a small but consistent increase in all dependency ratios every year since 2010.**

6.11 Since 2010 the number of children in Hull has increased by 13.5% (+6,473) and the number of older people has increased by 18.6% (+6,645); whilst the total working age population has increased by only 1.5% (+2,650).

6.12 Increases to the adult dependency ratio in Hull have occurred to a lesser degree than both regionally and nationally; suggesting that whilst Hull's population is aging it is not doing so as quickly as other places. However, increases to the child dependency ratio have occurred to a larger degree in Hull than either regionally or nationally.

7. Components of Population Change

Chart 4: Components of Population Change 2001 – 2023



Source: ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates 2023, Components of Change

Table 6: Detailed Components of Population Change 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 & 2023

	Hull 2018 - 19	Hull 2019 - 20	Hull 2020 - 21	Hull 2021 - 22	Hull 2022 - 23
Population at Start	268,223	268,749	267,591	266,516	266,516
- Births	3,257	3,183	3,009	3,202	3,067
- Deaths	2,515	2,774	2,699	2,704	2,749
Natural Change	742	409	310	498	318
- Internal In Migration	12,388	11,352	11,876	11,530	11,686
- Internal Out Migration	14,326	13,949	14,533	14,273	14,580
Net Internal	-1,938	-2,597	-2,743	-2,657	-2,894
- International In Migration	3,254	2,906	2,481	6,275	7,524
- International Out Migration	2,157	2,477	1,877	1,776	1,756
Net International	1,097	429	604	4,499	5,768
All Migration Net	-841	-2,168	-2,053	+1,756	+2,874
Other	625	601	668	-93	73
Total Change	+526	-1,158	-1,075	+2,161	+3,265
Population at End	268,749	267,591	266,516	266,516	268,852

Source: ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates 2023, Components of Change

Natural Change

- 7.1 Natural change consistently makes a net positive contribution to population growth in Hull (i.e. there are consistently more births than deaths in Hull).
- 7.2 The contribution to population growth in Hull from natural change peaked in 2011 / 2012 (+1,538 net); when the number of annual births was at its highest level (3,914) and the number of annual deaths was at one of its lowest levels (2,376).
- 7.3 In fact, during 2011 / 2012, net natural change was the largest contributor to population growth in Hull; exceeding population growth from net international migration, for the first and only time in recent history,
- 7.4 However, the number of annual births in the last year (3,067) is 21.6% lower (-847 births) than in 2011 / 2012 and at one of the lowest levels in over 20 years.
- 7.5 Conversely the number of annual deaths in the last year (2,749) is 15.7% higher (+373) than in 2011 / 2012 and at one of the highest levels on recent record (with the exception of 2020 and the COVID pandemic).
- 7.6 **As a result current net natural change over the last year (+318) is 79.3% lower than at its 2011 / 2012 peak and has averaged just 384 annually over the last four years.**

Internal Migration

- 7.7 Conversely, internal migration consistently has a net negative impact on Hull's population (i.e. there are consistently more people moving out of Hull to elsewhere in the UK than there are people moving to Hull from elsewhere in the UK).

- 7.8 Population loss due to net internal migration first peaked around 2008 / 2009 (-2,621 net); when internal in migration was at one of its lowest levels (7,837).
- 7.9 However, following this peak, population loss due to net internal migration reduced significantly and by 2016 / 2017 had reached its lowest level in 14 years (-769 net); the result of a 63.4% increase in internal in migration to the highest level on recent record (12,802).
- 7.10 Since 2016 / 2017 internal in migration has fallen by 8.7% (to 11,686), but has remained relatively stable over the last four years; averaging 11,611 internal in migrants annually.
- 7.11 However, over the same period internal out migration has increased by 7.4% (to 14,580) and is now at the highest level on recent record.
- 7.12 **As a result population loss due to net internal migration (-2,894) is 276.3% higher than in 2016 / 2017 and currently at the highest level on recent record; having exceeded 2,500 in each of the last four years.**

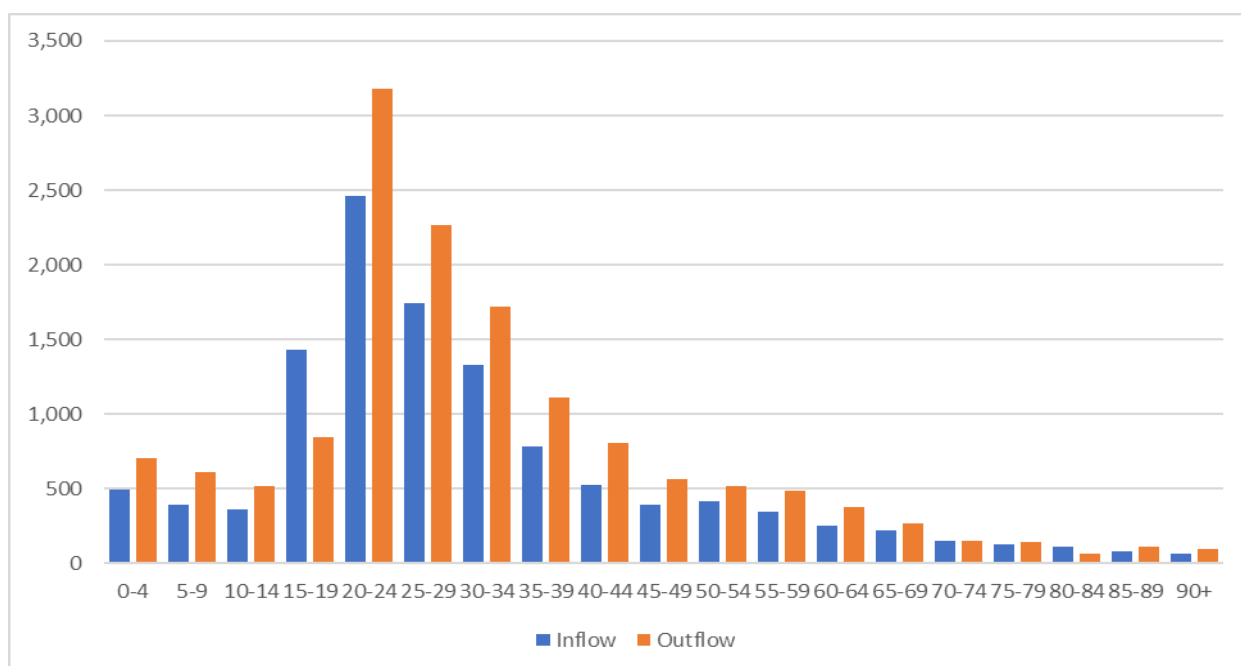
International Migration

- 7.13 International migration consistently makes a net positive contribution to population growth in Hull (i.e. there are consistently more people moving to Hull from counties outside the UK than there are people moving from Hull to countries outside the UK) and is critical in mitigating against population decline.
- 7.14 Population growth due to net international migration first peaked around 2004 / 2005 (+3,254 net); when international in migration was at one of its highest levels (4,590).
- 7.15 However, following this peak, international migration levels stabilised for a period of around 14 years; with international in migration averaging 2,865 annually, international out migration averaging 1,427 annually; resulting in average population growth from net international migration averaging 1,438 annually over this period.
- 7.16 There was a drop in net international migration levels during the two years 2019 – 2021, the result of a both a decrease in international in migration and an increase in international out migration; likely the direct result of Brexit.
- 7.17 However, in the last two years (2021 – 2023), whilst the level of international out migration has remained broadly average for recent years (averaging 1,766 annually), there has been a significant increase in international in migration (6,275 in 2021/22 and 7,524 in 2022/23) to the highest levels on recent record; 63.9% higher than the previous 2004 / 2005 peak.
- 7.18 **As a result population growth due to net international migration (+5,768) is 77.3% higher than in 2004 / 2005, approximately four times higher than the annual average during the period of relative stability between 2005 / 2006 and 2018 / 2019, and currently the highest level on recent record.**

8. Population Churn

- 8.1 Table 6 (previous) demonstrates the high level of population churn taking place between Hull and other areas of the UK.
- 8.2 Over the last 5 years, an average of approximately 11,800 people have moved to Hull each year from elsewhere in the UK and approximately 14,300 people have moved away from Hull each year to elsewhere in the UK.

Chart 5: Internal Migration by Age, Hull 2022 – 2023



Source: ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates 2023, Internal Migration Estimates

- 8.3 **Much of this churn occurs amongst 20 - 34-year-olds who, between 2021 and 2022, represented 47.3% of all inward internal migrants and 49.2% of all outward internal migrants.**
- 8.4 20 - 29-year-olds experienced the largest population decline due to net internal migration; with an inflow of 4,202 compared to an outflow of 5,450.
- 8.5 Conversely, the 15 - 19-year-old age group is the only age bracket where the inflow from internal migration over the last year (1,430) was significantly higher than outflow (-849).

Note: The ONS have been unable to obtain all data necessary to run their internal migration estimates in full. Issues with late availability, changes in variables and incomplete coverage of data on those in higher education meant they could not link together health data and higher education data for 2023. Therefore the remainder of this section, looking at the origin and destination of internal migrants, relates to the previous year.

Table 7: Origin and Destination of Internal Migrants, All Ages, 2021 - 2022

Origin of Internal Migrants to Hull		Destination of Internal Migrants From Hull	
Total: 11,530		Total: 14,273	
East Riding of Yorkshire	35.2%	East Riding of Yorkshire	41.2%
Leeds	4.2%	Leeds	4.9%
North Lincolnshire	3.4%	North Yorkshire	2.8%
North Yorkshire	2.9%	North Lincolnshire	2.8%
York	2.1%	Doncaster	2.1%
Sheffield	1.9%	Manchester	1.6%
North East Lincolnshire	1.8%	York	1.6%
Doncaster	1.7%	Sheffield	1.5%
Bradford	1.3%	Scotland	1.3%
Wakefield	1.2%	North East Lincolnshire	1.2%

Source: ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates 2022, Internal Migration Estimates

8.6 Unsurprisingly, the largest amount of population churn between Hull and other areas of the UK occurs with the East Riding.

8.7 Table 7 above shows that over a third (35.2%) of people who move to Hull from elsewhere in the UK, move from the East Riding.

8.8 Similarly, 41.2% of people who move from Hull to elsewhere in the UK, move to the East Riding.

8.9 Other areas with which Hull experiences a high level of overall population churn include Leeds, North Lincolnshire, North Yorkshire, York, Sheffield, North East Lincolnshire, and Doncaster.

8.10 Since we have already identified that much of the churn from internal migration occurs amongst 20 - 34-year-olds:

Table 8: Origin and Destination of Internal Migrants, Aged 20 – 34, 2022

Origin of Young Migrants to Hull		Destination of Young Migrants From Hull	
Total: 5,703		Total: 7,257	
East Riding of Yorkshire	28.0%	East Riding of Yorkshire	28.0%
Leeds	6.0%	Leeds	6.4%
North Lincolnshire	3.2%	North Yorkshire	3.3%
Sheffield	3.0%	Doncaster	2.7%
York	2.9%	North Lincolnshire	2.5%
North Yorkshire	2.6%	York	2.0%
North East Lincolnshire	1.8%	Sheffield	2.0%
Doncaster	1.6%	Manchester	2.0%
Newcastle Upon Tyne	1.5%	Liverpool	1.4%
Manchester	1.5%	Wakefield	1.3%

Source: ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates 2022, Internal Migration Estimates

- 8.11 Amongst this age group, 28% of both inward internal migration and outward internal migration occurs with the East Riding; demonstrating Hull's strong inter-dependency with the surrounding area (although to a lesser degree as with other age groups).
- 8.12 Further key inter-dependencies focus on other large northern towns and cities; including Leeds, Sheffield, York, Doncaster and Manchester, plus more rural nearby areas including North Lincolnshire and North Yorkshire.
- 8.13 **Changes in the level of total outward internal migration in any given year are typically a direct result of changes in migration patterns specifically within this 20 – 34-year age group.**
- 8.14 **Conversely, changes in the level of total inward internal migration in any given year are typically a direct result of changes in migration patterns specifically within 5 - 14-year-olds and 35–39-year-olds (e.g. young families).**

9. Comparisons With Admin-Based Population Estimates

- 9.1 ONS aim for new admin-based population estimates (APBEs) to become the official mid-year population estimates in 2025.
- 9.2 The ABPEs use the dynamic population model (DPM) which allows for producing timely, coherent population statistics.
- 9.3 Like the current mid-year estimates, the DPM uses the cohort component method, but makes use of a wider range of data sources. The DPM balances the available information on the usual resident population at specific points in time (stocks) with information about changes in population over time (flows) to produce a coherent set of estimates. The admin-based population estimates (ABPEs) produced by the DPM and the data sources used as inputs refer to mid-year (30 June) for the reference year.
- 9.4 The significant advantage of the DPM is its flexibility. While it uses administrative data sources as stock datasets each year, it can incorporate other data sources as and when they become available.
- 9.5 The model can also adapt to quality issues in the underlying data sources, by drawing strength across sources and balancing information from population stocks and flows depending on their levels of uncertainty.
- 9.6 **Table 9 (overleaf) shows that the 2023 ABPE is 740 lower than the current official mid-year estimate; this is equivalent to 0.3%.**
- 9.7 When comparing the two broken down by age, the most significant difference between the two counts occurs amongst 10 – 34 year-olds, where the 2023 ABPE is 781 (0.8%) lower than the current official mid-year estimate.

Table 9: Comparison of Current Official Mid-Year Estimate and ABPE, 2023

	Mid-Year Estimate	ABPE	Difference Number	Difference %
Total	271,942	271,202	-740	-0.3%
0 - 4	16,168	16,161	-7	0.0%
5 - 9	17,036	17,070	34	0.2%
10 - 14	17,747	17,610	-137	-0.8%
15 - 19	17,178	17,012	-166	-1.0%
20 - 24	17,437	17,204	-233	-1.3%
25 - 29	20,261	20,164	-97	-0.5%
30 - 34	22,077	21,929	-148	-0.7%
35 - 39	20,329	20,301	-28	-0.1%
40 - 44	17,269	17,250	-19	-0.1%
45 - 49	15,185	15,243	58	0.4%
50 - 54	16,774	16,725	-49	-0.3%
55 - 59	16,714	16,749	35	0.2%
60 - 64	15,463	15,523	60	0.4%
65 - 69	12,772	12,763	-9	-0.1%
70 - 74	10,742	10,744	2	0.0%
75 - 79	8,686	8,682	-4	0.0%
80 - 84	5,206	5,177	-29	-0.6%
85 +	4,898	4,894	-4	-0.1%

Source: ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates and ABPE 2023

10. Future Releases

10.1 During October and November 2024, ONS will release mid-2012 to mid-2020 population estimates broken down into small geographical areas (Super Output Areas, health geographies, electoral wards, Parliamentary constituencies and National Parks) rebased using Census 2021 to use as a comparable data time series of estimates with years before the mid-2021 estimates.

10.2 During February and March 2025, ONS will release updated 2022-based population projections at local authority level, which will estimate the potential future population size of Hull by age over the next 25 years. These will replace the current 2018-based population projections, which are based on the pre-revised 2018 mid-year population estimate, and which are therefore now likely to undercount the future population of Hull.

10.3 No date has yet been announced regarding when the mid-2023 estimate will be available at small geographical areas (Super Output Areas, health geographies, electoral wards, Parliamentary constituencies and National Parks).

Appendix A: Components of Population Change, Hull 2001 – 2023

Year	Start Pop	Birth	Deaths	Natural Change	Internal In Migration	Internal Out Migration	Internal Net Migration	International In Migration	International Out Migration	Net International Migration	Special	Unattr	Other Adjust	End Population
2001 - 2002	249913	2814	2584	230	9009	10690	-1681	2714	1209	1505	39	-543	0	249463
2002 - 2003	249463	2832	2712	120	9252	9788	-536	3029	1082	1947	143	-532	-1	250604
2003 - 2004	250604	3154	2630	524	9325	10029	-704	3890	803	3087	66	-525	-3	253049
2004 - 2005	253049	3195	2559	636	8862	10084	-1222	4590	1336	3254	-32	-523	-3	255159
2005 - 2006	255159	3341	2616	725	9046	9956	-910	2844	1820	1024	-7	-491	-3	255497
2006 - 2007	255497	3457	2526	931	8936	10841	-1905	3324	1652	1672	47	-478	-3	255761
2007 - 2008	255761	3643	2518	1125	8584	10519	-1935	3186	904	2282	2	-484	-5	256746
2008 - 2009	256746	3583	2483	1100	7837	10458	-2621	2564	1177	1387	-56	-475	-2	256079
2009 - 2010	256079	3649	2342	1307	8167	10533	-2366	2382	770	1612	-11	-446	-1	256174
2010 - 2011	256174	3784	2329	1455	7828	10413	-2585	2565	864	1701	-106	-516	0	256123
2011 - 2012	256123	3914	2376	1538	10336	11583	-1247	2408	1479	929	91	651	0	258085
2012 - 2013	258085	3776	2423	1353	9599	12093	-2494	2831	1352	1479	-15	686	0	259094
2013 - 2014	259094	3622	2397	1225	10671	12190	-1519	2882	1533	1349	-24	771	0	260896
2014 - 2015	260896	3501	2637	864	10663	12029	-1366	2796	1438	1358	271	688	0	262711
2015 - 2016	262711	3552	2515	1037	11151	12162	-1011	3268	1405	1863	51	687	0	265338
2016 - 2017	265338	3562	2607	955	12802	13571	-769	2910	1587	1323	10	709	0	267566
2017 - 2018	267566	3311	2557	754	11970	13774	-1804	2897	1842	1055	10	642	0	268223
2018 – 2019	268223	3257	2515	742	12388	14326	-1938	3254	2157	1097	-26	651	0	268749
2019 – 2020	268749	3183	2774	409	11352	13949	-2597	2906	2477	429	-15	616	0	267591
2020 – 2021	267591	3009	2699	310	11876	14533	-2657	2481	1877	604	-27	695	0	266516
2021 – 2022	266516	3202	2704	498	11530	14273	-2743	6275	1776	4499	-93	0	0	268677
2022 – 2023	268677	3067	2749	318	11686	14580	-2894	7524	1756	5768	73	0	0	271942

Appendix B: Population by Broad Age Group, Hull 2001 – 2023

Year	TOTAL	Aged 0 – 15	Aged 16 – 64	Aged 65 +
2001	249,900	53,000	159,200	37,700
2002	249,500	51,700	160,300	37,500
2003	250,600	50,700	162,700	37,200
2004	253,000	50,200	165,800	37,100
2005	255,200	49,800	168,600	36,700
2006	255,500	49,300	169,800	36,300
2007	255,800	48,500	171,300	35,900
2008	256,700	48,200	172,700	35,800
2009	256,100	48,200	172,300	35,600
2010	256,200	48,000	172,600	35,700
2011	256,100	48,300	171,900	35,900
2012	258,100	49,000	172,200	36,900
2013	259,100	49,600	171,700	37,700
2014	260,900	50,200	172,500	38,200
2015	262,700	50,900	173,500	38,400
2016	265,300	51,900	174,500	38,900
2017	267,600	52,600	175,700	39,200
2018	268,200	53,100	175,500	39,700
2019	268,700	53,600	174,900	40,200
2020	267,600	53,400	173,600	40,600
2021	266,500	52,900	172,500	41,100
2022	268,700	53,500	173,500	41,700
2023	271,900	54,400	175,200	42,300