

SUBJECT: LINCOLN CITY PROFILE 2021/22

DIRECTORATE: CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S

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1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 To present the updated Lincoln City Profile for 2021/22 to Performance Scrutiny Committee.

2. Executive Summary

- 2.1 The Lincoln City Profile 2021/22 (**Appendix A**) focuses on the key demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of, and challenges to, the city of Lincoln. It provides an evidence base to inform the continued development and implementation of City of Lincoln Council's Vision 2025 and will help the council to target resources where they will have greatest impact as well as provide information to support funding bids by both ourselves and partners.

Although the Covid-19 pandemic has affected many of the areas that this report will cover – it is important to note that as not all the data is right up to date, the effects of Covid-19 will not always come through immediately, with areas like health taking two or even three years to start showing the real effects.

Other areas, such as the economy which was previously buoyant may face a temporary dip as the position becomes clearer as we learn to live with covid.

At this time, it is too early to use data to clearly predict the longer-term impacts on our city. This will be covered in future versions of the Lincoln City Profile, but we are starting with a look at the impact, using data that is currently available.

- 2.2 The introduction to the profile provides contextual information about the city. This is followed by nine chapters which provide a wealth of information on our city. All information presented is the latest information available at the time of writing this report.

The chapter titles are:

- Population
- Impact of Covid-19
- Economy
- Welfare
- Crime
- Health
- Education
- Housing

- Environment and Climate

Each chapter has an introduction summarising the key facts, with further data and detail provided in subsequent pages.

2.3 Key opportunities identified within the profile:

- City of Lincoln Council has given out a total of almost £44m mandatory, discretionary and Additional Restriction Grant funding since the start of the pandemic
- Median annual earnings for full time workers has increased to £29,442 and for part time workers increased to £10,949 in 2020
- Total reported crime offences decreased in 2020/2021 to 11,834 (-19.98%) and whilst this may have been expected (due to covid-19 effects) this is a bigger decrease than the -14.32% experienced across England and Wales
- In 2020-21, Anti-Social behaviour crime has improved significantly compared to 2018-19 with the hotspot areas of Park Ward, Carholme Ward and Abbey Ward all seeing improvements
- The percentage of people who have achieved an NVQ Level 2 or above has increased in 2020
- The average price paid for a property increased in the year ending 2020 to £185,003
- Lincoln's affordability ratio has decreased (lower = more affordable), meaning that considering the average house price and the average income, Lincoln now has the 2nd best affordability ratio against its nearest neighbours
- The number of people on the housing waiting list decreased to 1,380 in 2020/21
- Gas and electricity consumption both decreased in 2018
- CO2 emissions have continued to decrease in 2019 moving from 339.4 kilotonnes in 2018 to 321.7 kilotonnes in 2019, putting Lincoln in the second lowest position compared to our nearest neighbours

2.4 Key challenges identified within the profile

- The cumulative number of Covid-19 deaths in Lincoln was 122 as at 24th Dec. 2021. However, this was lower than the East Midlands mean of 143
- Covid-19 vaccination take up at 68,107 (81.5%) was lower than the East Midlands mean of 79,005. However, within these figures Lincoln was higher than East Midlands up until the ages to 34 and then lower after that, with the biggest gap at those over 50 years old
- Whilst 89.2% of new businesses survived their first year in 2018, this remains the 2nd lowest compared to our Lincolnshire district neighbours
- The number of both males and females claiming benefits such as Universal Credit has increased, which may be an effect of the Covid-19 pandemic
- There has been an increase in Council Tax support claimants – increasing to 8,982 as of April 2021
- The % of people living in fuel poverty and those of children living in low income families have both risen

- Life expectancy in both males and females has decreased to 76.9 years and 80.6 years respectively and remains below the England average for both sexes. In comparison to our nearest neighbours, Lincoln sits at the bottom of the table for women and just one off the bottom for men
- Lincoln's rate of under 75 cancer and cardiovascular (although slightly improved) related deaths have continued to be the highest and third highest (respectively) in comparison to our nearest neighbours
- Lincoln continues to have a high suicide rate at 16.2 per 100,000 people in 2017-19 which is the third highest rate compared to our nearest neighbours
- Although smoking prevalence slightly dropped this year, it is still almost 10% higher than the England rate and the worst compared to our nearest neighbours

3 Background

3.1 The Lincoln City Profile 2021/22 is the updated version of the previous years' profile, which encompasses a breadth of information, and focuses on key demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of, and challenges to, the city of Lincoln. In doing this, it acts as the evidence base behind the continued development and implementation of City of Lincoln Council's Vision 2025 strategic priorities.

The profile includes a significant level of trended data to allow visibility of progress over time. In addition, the inclusion of the CIPFA nearest neighbour and the Police Most Similar Group comparisons are included where data is available and appropriate.

3.2 Changes in the 2021/2022 edition

Please note that we have included new information on the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic within this latest version of the profile. It is anticipated that this will also be included in the next version in 2022/2023.

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, information was unable to be obtained on progress and attainment 8 as assessments and exams were unable to go ahead as normal. Grades were awarded based on central assessment grades in 2020 and teacher assessment grades in 2021. This is expanded in a little more detail in the Education chapter.

3.3 Lincoln City Profile data sources

The data collated and summarised within the Lincoln City Profile is taken from a number of public sources such as the Office of National Statistics (ONS), Gov.uk, Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA), University of Lincoln, NOMIS, Lincolnshire Research Observatory (LRO), LG Inform, Public Health England Profile (PHE), Department of Education (DfE), Police, Lincolnshire County Council, Historic England and City of Lincoln Council.

It is important to note that this data is compiled and published to different aggregated timescales (e.g. Health chapter) and therefore not all data is directly comparable in timelines. All data included is the latest available at the time the

report was compiled, however, this does mean that some still seems to be quite old – hence the importance of trend.

A direct link to the source data file sets is included for each data set, thus users can update to the very latest data if needed between editions.

4 Key facts emerging from the Profile

4.1 Population and migration

Please note that most of the data sets sourced from national data included in this new Lincoln City profile chapter do not yet include any data from the pandemic period; a few contain very early figures following the start of Covid-19, with just two sets containing current data for 2020/21.

This year's Population figures show several increases and static measures. As Population measures are contextual (i.e., difficult for the city to change), there are no "negatives" as you would find with other quantitative data.

Key facts

- Population increased by 750 to 100,049, with the majority of this increase being males
- The city has remained a young city with 30.2% of its population falling within the 15-29 age bracket
- The number of people per square kilometre in Lincoln increased to 2,803
- Boutham Ward has remained the most populous ward in Lincoln with 11,932 residents
- The number of new National Insurance number (NiNo) registrations decreased from 1,327 to 470 in the year to March 2020
- North Kesteven has continued to be the most popular place where people are migrating to and from Lincoln
- The number of university students in the city has increased by 570 from the previous year to 18,705 university students
- China has continued to provide the largest source of international students to the University of Lincoln with 359 students in 2020/21

4.2 Impact of Covid-19

Unlike most of the other chapters in the Lincoln City Profile, most of this data is relatively current as it is taken from very recently issued data sets on how we are responding to Covid-19. A decision will be taken whether to retain this chapter, as part of the development of the next Lincoln City Profile.

As with all other areas the Covid-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the City of Lincoln and its communities.

Key facts

- The cumulative number of weekly Covid-19 cases in Lincoln was 20,314 as of the week ending the 24th December 2021. This figure was just under the East Midlands mean of 21,296
- The cumulative number of weekly Covid-19 deaths in Lincoln was 122 as of the week ending the 24th December 2021. This was lower than the East Midlands mean of 143
- The cumulative number of residents who had received first and second doses of the Covid-19 vaccine across all groups in Lincoln was 68,107 as of the week ending the 2nd January 2022. This figure was lower than the East Midlands mean of 79,005. However, within these figures it is interesting to note that Lincoln was higher than East Midlands up until the ages to 34 and then lower after that, with the biggest gap at those over 50.
- The total number of furloughed employments under the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme in Lincoln peaked at 12,600 in June 2020, but has consistently been lower than that of East Midlands
- City of Lincoln Council has given out a total of ££43,731,570 mandatory , discretionary and Additional Restriction Grant funding since the start of the pandemic

4.3 Economy

Prior to the advent of the Covid-19 pandemic, Lincoln's economy was proving to be particularly buoyant and growing steadily, with most indicators showing improvement. This was also shown in the Lincoln Economic Evidence and Growth Study 2020 completed in support of the Town Investment Plan.

The data collected in the Economy chapter shows that salaries and wages were improving for both full and part time earners, which is a positive step towards improving health outcomes for those facing financial insecurity.

New businesses are being created and surviving – however this data reflects up to 2018 and will not yet include any of the negative effects on business felt during and after the pandemic.

Key facts:

- 76.5% of 16-64 years olds were economically active in 2020/2021
- Median annual earnings for full time workers increased by £3,116 to £29,442 in 2020
- Median annual earnings for part time workers increased by £1,038 to £10,949 in 2020 (much nearer East Midlands and England rates)
- Gross weekly pay for full time workers increased by £56.70 to £577.50 in 2020
- Gross weekly pay for part time workers increased by £24.80 to £199.20 in 2020
- 89.2% of new businesses survived their first year in 2018 – but this has remained the second lowest rate when compared to our Lincolnshire district neighbours.
- Job density decreased to 0.90 per person in 2019, remaining above England and East Midlands rate

The number of full-time jobs in Lincoln remained the same in 2019 at 33,000

4.4 Welfare

Please note that most of the data sets sourced from national data included in this new Lincoln City profile chapter are reflecting data up to 2021, and thus have started to include data from the pandemic period; however, the poverty related data is earlier only reflecting 2019/20.

The data shows significant uplift of benefit claims in 2020, and although these are dropping in 2021 as people are able to resume work, they are still higher than previously – which at first seems to contradict the evidence in the Economy chapter relating to wages. However, it is important to note that this is due to the difference in timeframes between the two evidence bases.

Key facts:

- There has been an increase in the percentage of people living in fuel poverty in 2019, rising to 15.4% from 11.0% in 2018
- The percentage of children living in (relative) low-income families increased by 1% to 21% in 2019/20, although this still sits at 2% above England rate
- The number of claimants of Universal Credit (both male and female) over the year August 19 to August 21 has increased significantly. This is likely to be as a direct result of Covid-19

The number of council tax support claimants has increased to 8,982, a significant rise since April 2020 when the figure stood at 8,524.

4.5 Crime

Police recorded crime can be affected by changes in recording practices, policing activity and willingness of victims to report. A rise or fall in recorded crime does not necessarily mean the actual level of crime in society has changed.

Key facts:

- The total reported crime offences decreased in 2020/2021 to 11,834 (-19.98%) and whilst this may have been expected (due to covid-19 effects) this is a bigger decrease than the -14.32% experienced across England and Wales
- However, Lincoln still had the third highest crime rate in the year ending March 2021 at 119.47 recorded crimes per 1,000 people compared to the 'Police Most Similar Group'
- When comparing Lincoln to our "Police Most Similar Group" in the year ending March 21 Lincoln's crime levels featured in the 'top/worst' half of the table eight times, only featuring in the 'lower' half of the table three times
In 2020-21, Anti-Social behaviour crime has improved significantly compared to 2018-19 with the hotspot areas of Park Ward, Carholme Ward and Abbey Ward all seeing improvements.

4.6 Health

Please note that health statistics are often released on different frequencies and sometimes on periods covering two years. So in this section you will find data for periods from 2017-19 up to 2019-20,

As indicated earlier, there is a strong link between earnings and health – however, the health data sets are usually lagging those provided for earnings, so care needs to be taken when using the two together. In addition, it takes a long time for improvements seen in living standards to show through in the health statistics, as human bodies naturally take time to show improvements both physically and mentally from the environment, eating habits, and exercise results.

The goal of having a healthy city is more than just about the physical health of its population and is a much broader scope of health-related activities. However, we need to acknowledge that physical health in Lincoln is in most areas worse than the national averages.

Key facts:

- Life expectancy in both males and females has decreased to 76.9 years and 80.6 years respectively and remains below the England average for both sexes. In comparison to our nearest neighbours, Lincoln sits at the bottom of the table for women and just one off the bottom for men.
- The mortality rate for people with cancer in Lincoln has increased again and is now the worst in our nearest neighbour group
- Lincoln rate of deaths from cardiovascular disease has improved with a sharp decrease this year, bringing it closer to the England rate, and whilst no longer the worst against our nearest neighbours, it is still third highest.
- Lincoln's under 18 conception rates have started to increase again after falling for some time.
- Lincoln's suicide rate has seen a sharp increase to 16.2 per 100,000 people and continues to be above the England rate and near the top compared to nearest neighbours. Whilst not as severe, England's rate has also risen. Although smoking prevalence slightly dropped this year, it is still almost 10% higher than the England rate and the worst compared to our nearest neighbours

4.7 Education

As a response to the unprecedented impact of Covid, assessments planned for summer 2020 and summer 2021 were not able to go ahead and alternative assessment arrangements were implemented.

Key facts:

- The percentage of foundation students in 2018/19 who were achieving a good level of development in Lincoln increase slightly to 67%
- The percentage of people with an NVQ Level 1 decreased slightly in 2020 to 86.4%
- The percentage of people with an NVQ Level 2 increased in 2020 to 78.6%

- The percentage of people with an NVQ Level 3 increased in 2020 to 58.6%
- The percentage of people with an NVQ Level 4 increased in 2020 to 34.7%

4.8 Housing

Please note that most of the data sets sourced from national data included in this new Lincoln City profile chapter are from a mix of 2020 and 2021, so will include some effects from the pandemic period.

Key facts:

- Lincoln's average price paid for all property types increased by £12,338 to £185,003 as of year ending December 2020.
- However, after a sharp increase in the previous year, the average cost of flats and apartments saw a decrease as of £11,728 in the year ending December 2020, reducing to £147,083
- In December 2020, Minster was the most expensive ward to buy a property in, with Park being the least expensive ward.
- Lincoln's affordability ratio has decreased (lower = more affordable), meaning that considering the average house price and the average income, Lincoln now has the 2nd best affordability ratio against its nearest neighbours.
- With the exception of four bedroomed properties, we have seen small increases in all private sector rental rates
- Despite 68 successful right to buy applications in 2021, through new builds, the council has retained a similar level of its owned social housing

4.9 Environment and Climate

Lincoln's environment is continuing to see some very pleasing improvements, such as decreases in energy consumption, more electric vehicles and another year of decreases in c02 contribution.

Note that some data in this chapter varies in it's availability, dependant on the original data source. This means that any positive reflection from the reduction motor vehicles in the city seen in the data up to 2020, will not be shown until futrther data is produced nationally.

Key facts:

- Total household waste increased slightly from 35,314 tonnes in 2018/19 to 35,429 tonnes in 2019/20, although it still remains well below the mean of East Midlands Local Authorities
- The percentage of dry recycling started to increase slightly in 2019/20, reporting at 17.66%, compared to 17.23% in 2018/19. However, this is still below the East Midlands average of 20.57% and only the third highest compared to our nearest neighbours
- Electricity consumption decreased in 2018 to 3,124 KWH, which was below the figures reported for Lincolnshire and England.

- Gas consumption decreased slightly in 2018 to 11,730, which followed a similar trend to electricity consumption reported for Lincolnshire and England
- CO2 emissions continued to decrease in 2019 moving from 339.4 kilotonnes in 2018 to 321.7 kilotonnes in 2019, putting Lincoln in the second lowest position compared to our nearest neighbours

A small decrease in the number of licensed vehicles registered, decreasing from 48,500 in 2019 to 47,700 in 2020.

4.10 **Future profiles**

This profile has been produced using the most current data, but there is no one point in any year where all data is absolutely up to date. It is dependent on the sectors producing the data as to their relevant. This is why a source link is provided for users as an option to find further data.

It has been agreed that the publication date of the Lincoln City Profile 2022/2023 will be towards the end of the year – this will allow the most up to date population, ward data and local authority health profiles to be used as they are not usually available until October, and these do tend to be the most popular data sets for users.

In addition, it will allow the inclusion of all census data, which is currently expected to be published in the summer of 2022. This updated data set will undoubtedly have an impact on some of the other data sets, possibly including changes to our nearest neighbours and police families.

5. **Strategic Priorities**

- 5.1 The Lincoln City Profile provides a wealth of data which feeds into all five Strategic Priorities and supports the development of interim and full reviews of the Vision 2025.

6. **Organisational Impacts**

- 6.1 Finance (including whole life costs where applicable) – There are no direct financial implications from this report.
- 6.2 Legal Implications including Procurement Rules –There are no direct legal implications from this report.
- 6.3 Equality, Diversity and Human Rights

The Public Sector Equality Duty means that the Council must consider all individuals when carrying out their day-to-day work, in shaping policy, delivering services and in relation to their own employees.

It requires that public bodies have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination
- Advance equality of opportunity

- Foster good relations between different people when carrying out their activities

A full EA is not required for this report. The Lincoln City Profile brings together data which will help City of Lincoln Council better understand the make-up of the city in terms of equality and diversity as well as other demographic details.

7. Risk Implications

7.1 Options Explored – n/a

7.2 Key risks associated with the preferred approach – n/a

8. Recommendation

8.1 Performance Scrutiny Committee is asked to note the findings of the ‘Lincoln City Profile – 2021/22’ (included as Appendix 1)

Is this a key decision?

No

Do the exempt information categories apply?

No

Does Rule 15 of the Scrutiny Procedure Rules apply?

No

How many appendices does the report contain?

One

Appendix A – The Lincoln City Profile 2021/22

List of Background Papers:

None

Lead Officer:

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