

Lincoln City Profile 2021 – 2022



CITY OF
Lincoln
COUNCIL

Together, let's deliver
Lincoln's ambitious future



Contents

Introduction to our city – Page 3

Our benchmarking groups – Page 4

Population – Page 5-11

Impact of Covid-19 – Page 12-18

Economy – Page 19-26

Welfare – Page 27-36

Crime – Page 37-46

Health – Page 47-58

Education – Page 59-62

Housing – Page 63-74

Environment and Climate – Page 74-83

Appendix 1 – Definitions – Page 84

Appendix 2 - Glossary of sources – Page 85



INTRODUCTION TO OUR CITY

The Lincoln City Profile's purpose is to provide a wide range of information focused on the key demographics and characteristics of the city. It is a valuable source of summary information all contained in one document, which is also available in its individual chapters if required. The profile collates information from across a range of measures from a wide range of different sources focusing on the most recent data available. The chapters include Population, Economy, Welfare, Crime, Education, Housing, Health and Environment & Climate, plus for this latest version an additional chapter on the impact of Covid 19 on the city.

2021 has been a difficult year as the country continues to recover from the Covid-19 pandemic. Some of the data sets sourced from national data and included in the new Lincoln City profile do not yet include any data from the pandemic period; some contain very early figures following the start of Covid-19 and only show the immediate impact of the pandemic, and there are a few data sets that are relatively up to date.

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.

At the start of each chapter in the Lincoln City Profile, a paragraph has been included which highlights the key findings within the chapter impacting on the city. Below the introduction, charts have been provided presenting the latest data available for datasets contributing to the chapter, which has been drawn from a wide range of sources. A summary comment has also been provided under each chart to raise awareness of the key data findings presented.

To allow users of the Lincoln City Profile to easily access the very latest data available post publication of the Lincoln City Profile, together with historical data for each dataset presented, the source of each dataset has also been provided.

If you have any questions or comments concerning this profile, or require further information, please email us on - policy@lincoln.gov.uk.



OUR BENCHMARKING GROUPS

CIPFA NEAREST NEIGHBOURS

Many of the measures in this profile use our nearest neighbours as defined by CIPFA (Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy) where Lincoln is compared with 15 other councils with the most similar statistical characteristics in terms of social and economic features. When used, this profile will refer to them as “our nearest neighbours”. A breakdown of the CIPFA group can be found in [Appendix 1, “Definitions”](#)

POLICE ‘MOST SIMILAR GROUP’

In the same way CIPFA produces our ‘nearest neighbours’, the “Most Similar Group” is a group of geographies which Police.UK have identified as similar to each other. A breakdown of the “Most Similar Group” group can be found in [Appendix 1, “Definitions”](#)

WARD BOUNDARIES – OCTOBER 2016

The data presented in this report is based on the most up to date ward boundaries for Lincoln. Figure 1 shows wards and lower super output areas for information.

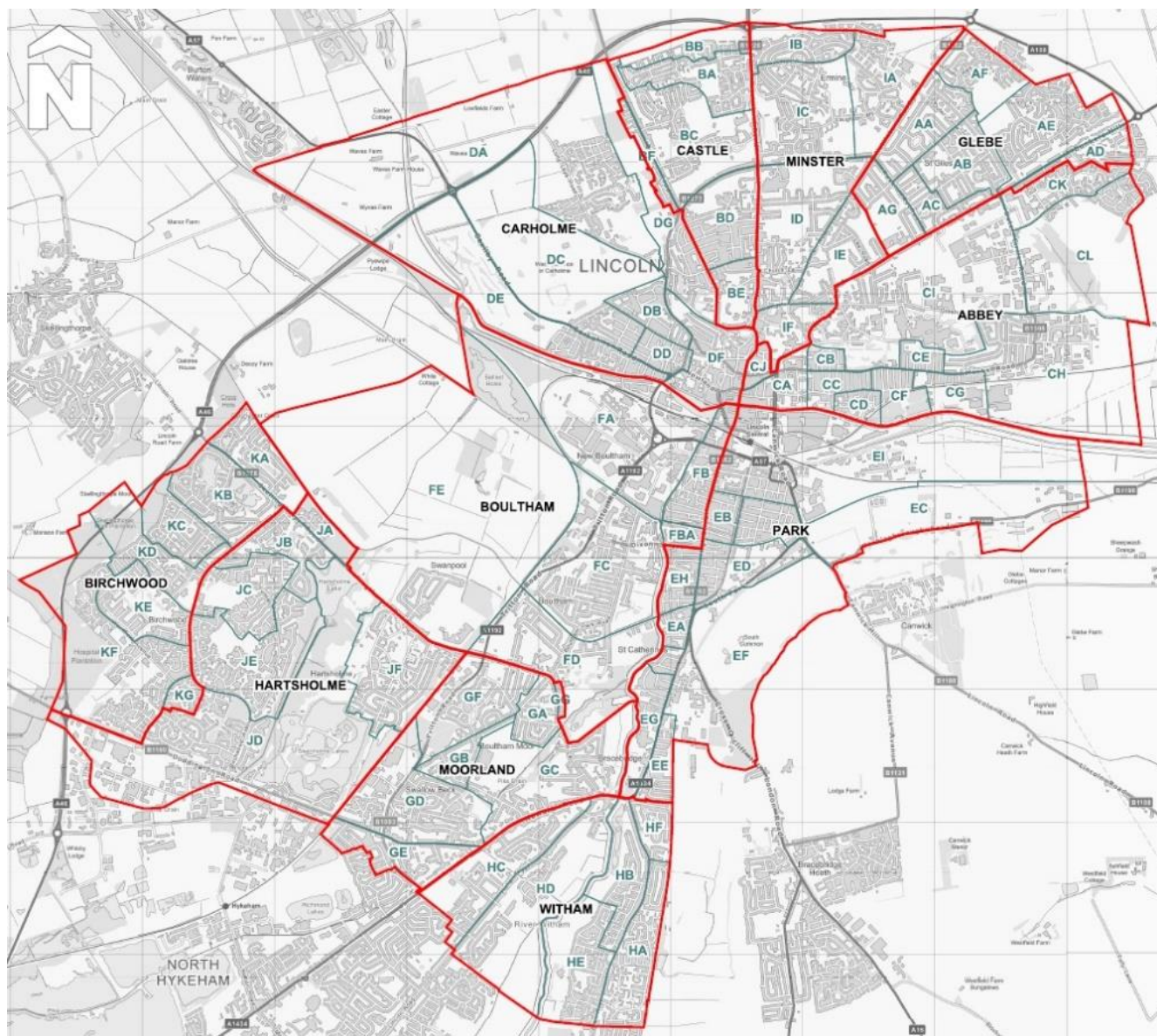


Figure 1

POPULATION

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.

Lincoln has seen:

- Lincoln's population has risen by 750 to 100,049, with the majority of the increase being males
- That Lincoln remains a young city with 30.2% of its population in 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 maintained its status as the most popular place people are migrating to and from Lincoln
- Lincoln has a total of 18,705 university students in the city, up 570 from 2018/2019
- China is still providing the largest source of international students to the University of Lincoln with 359 students in 2020/21

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF LINCOLN MID 2020 ESTIMATES

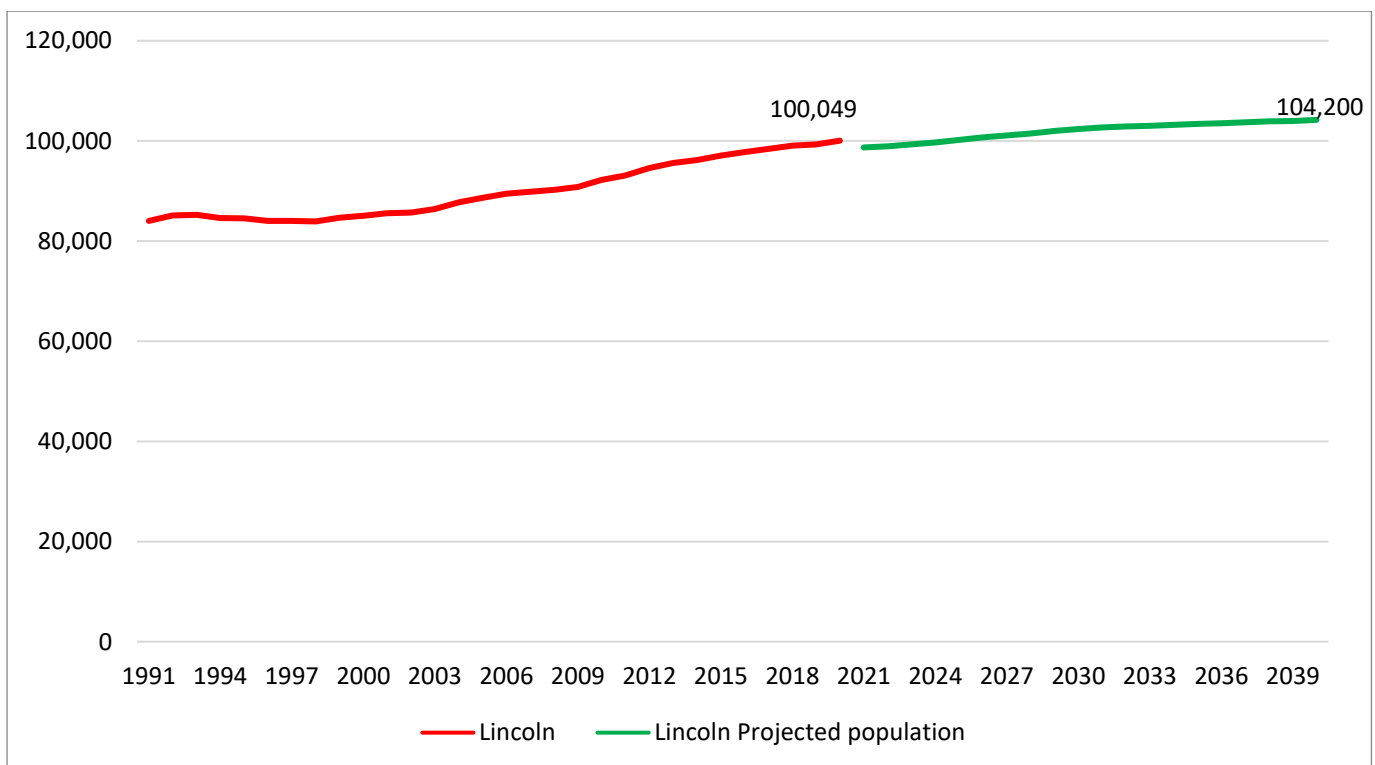


Figure 2

Source – ONS 2021

Figure 2 shows Lincoln's estimated population has risen by 750 people, rising from 99,299 in 2019 to 100,049 in 2020 (mid-year estimates).

POPULATION OF LINCOLN BY GENDER MID 2020 ESTIMATES

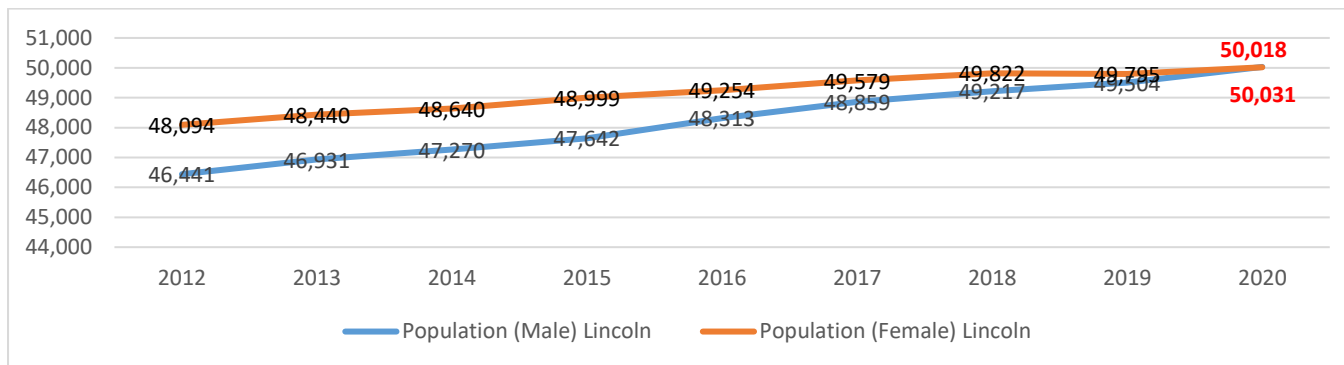


Figure 3

Source – ONS 2021

Figure 3 shows there were an estimated 50,031 males in Lincoln in 2020. This was an increase of 527 when compared to 2019. There were an estimated 50,018 females in Lincoln in 2020. This was an increase of 223 when compared to 2019.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF LINCOLN BY AGE BREAKDOWN MID 2020 ESTIMATES

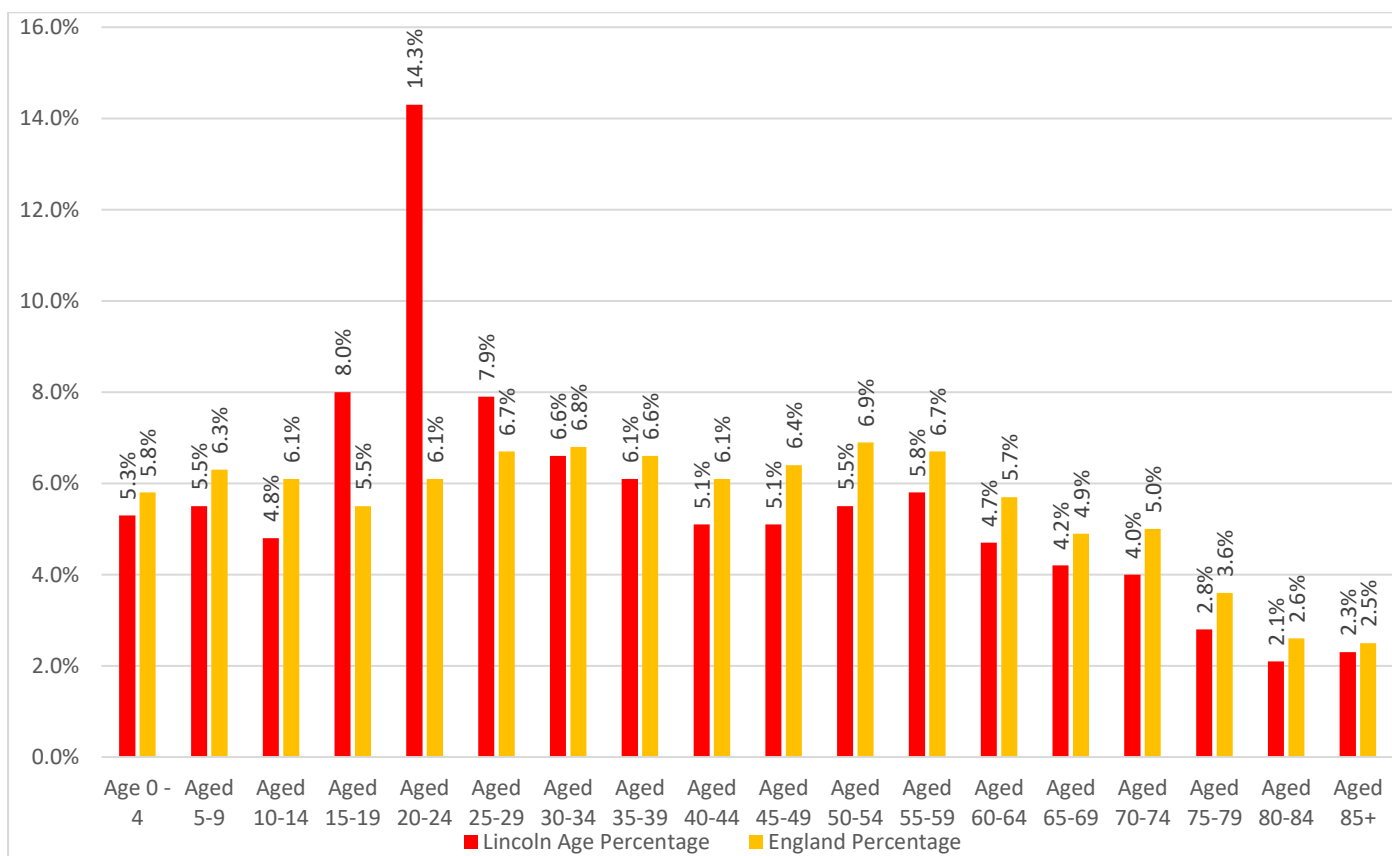


Figure 4

Source – ONS 2021

Figure 4 shows Lincoln's most common age group has remained at 20-24, with a percentage of 14.3%, which is a jump from 12.5% from the mid 2019 estimates. Age bands 15-29 have continued to be all above the England rate with a figure of 30.2% of the population compared to the England average of 18.3%, whilst every other age band is below the England rate. This latest figure is slightly up on the figure for last year which was 28.9%. Lincoln can therefore be considered a "younger" city.

POPULATION OF LINCOLN BY WARD (FROM MID-2020 POPULATION ESTIMATES)

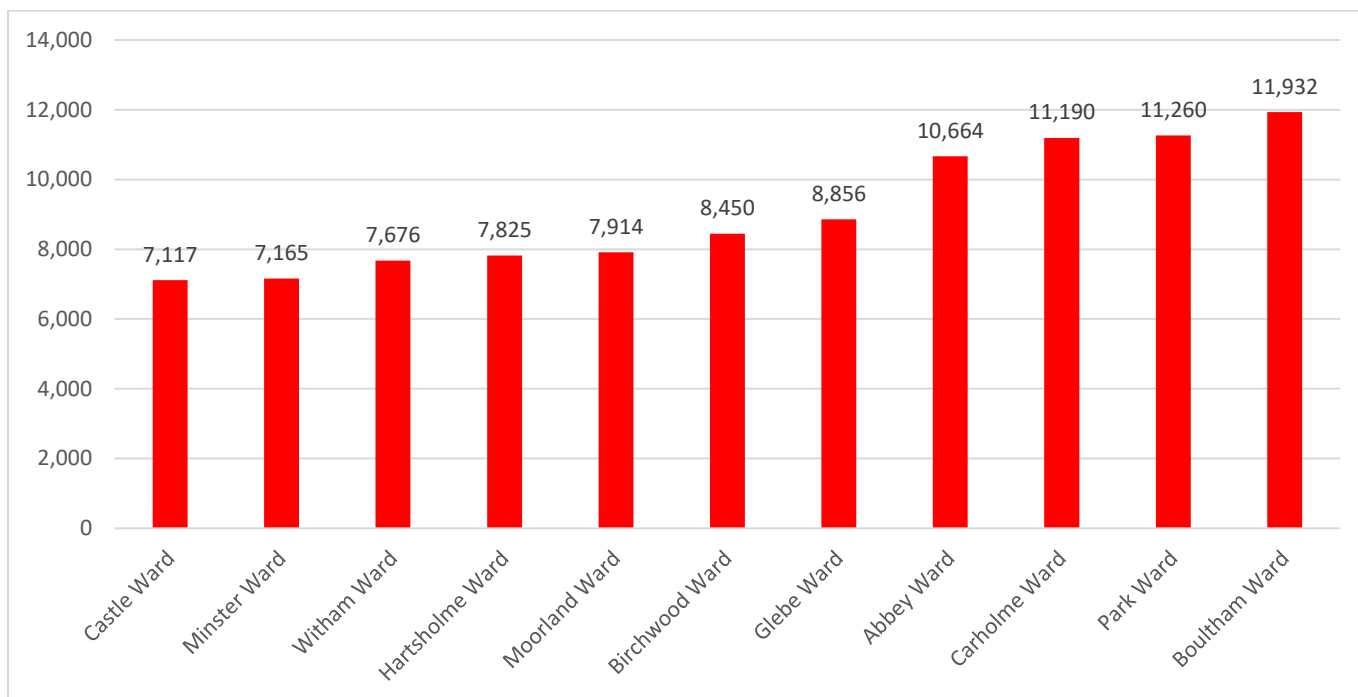


Figure 5

Source – ONS 2020

Figure 5 shows that Boultham Ward has continued to have the highest number of people with a figure of 11,932 compared to Castle Ward, which has replaced Minster ward with the lowest figure at 7,117 (Mid-year estimates September 2020).

POPULATION OF LINCOLN BY WARD FOR MALES AND FEMALES (FROM MID-2019 POPULATION ESTIMATES)

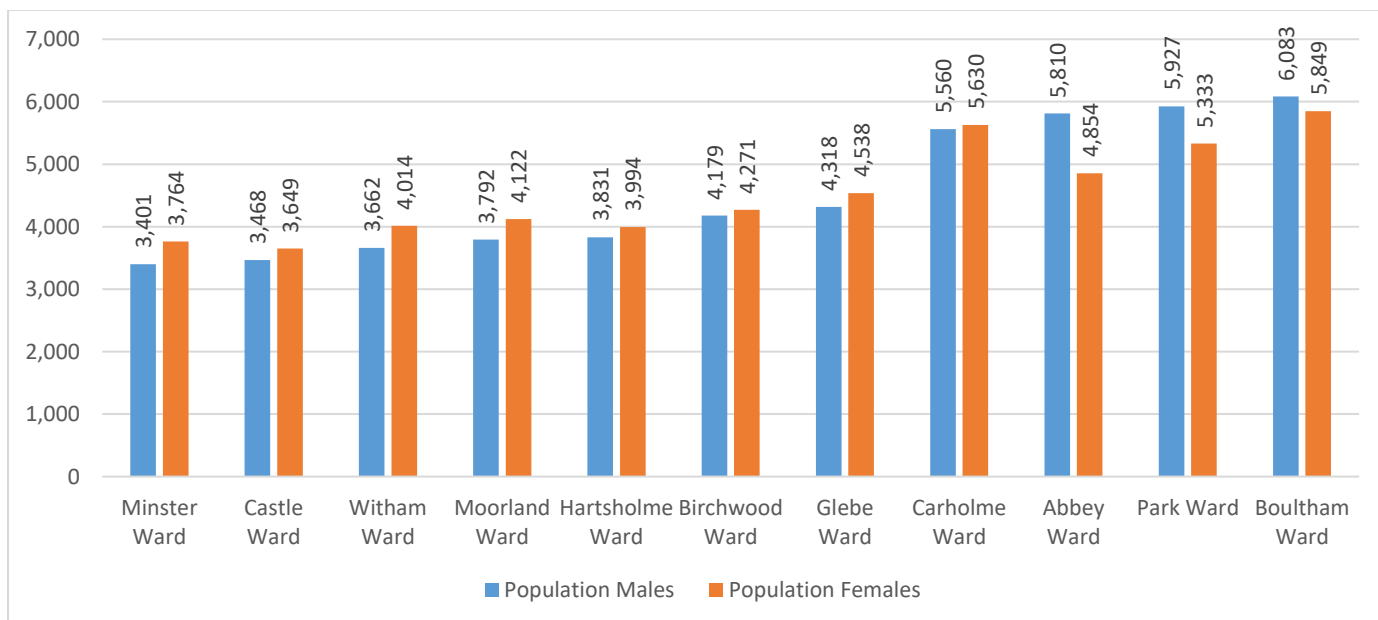


Figure 6

Source – ONS 2020

Figure 6 shows that in the Mid-year estimates 2019, Boultham Ward had the highest number of males at 6,083 compared to Minster Ward, which was the lowest at 3,401 (Mid-year estimates 2019).

PEOPLE PER SQUARE KILOMETRE VS OUR NEAREST NEIGHBOURS MID-YEAR 2020

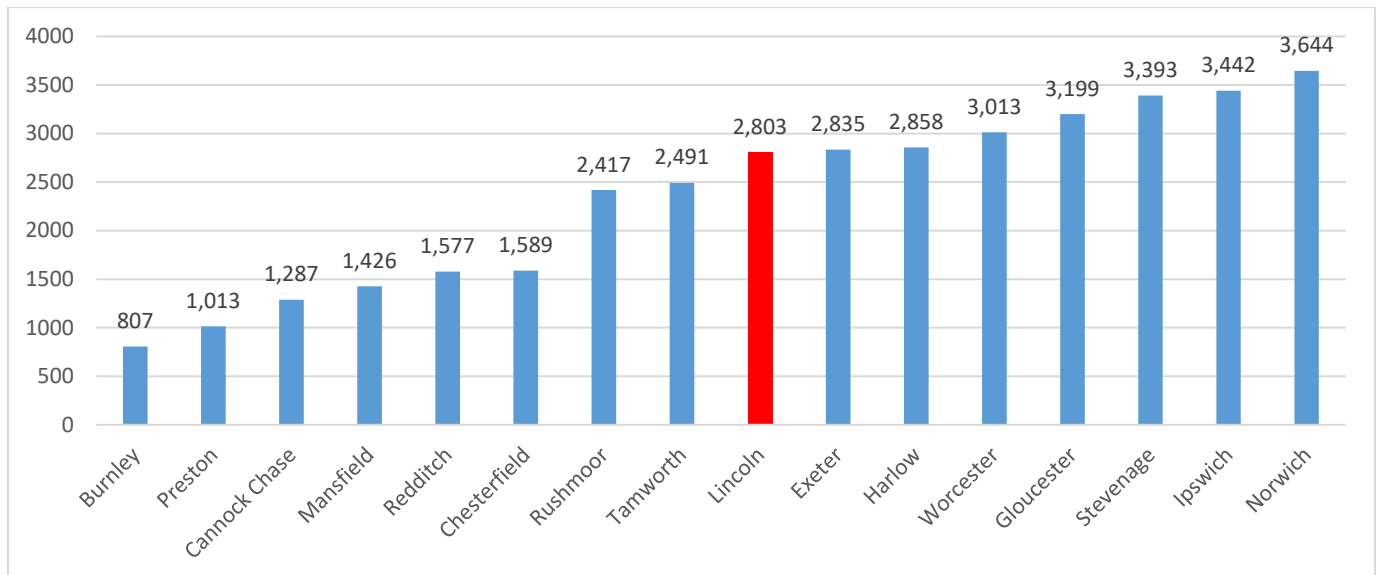


Figure 7

Source – ONS 2021

Figure 7 shows Lincoln had the 9th highest number of people per square kilometre when compared with our nearest neighbours, with a figure of 2,803. To put this in perspective in the Mid-Year estimates 2020, Burnley had a population of 89,344, but had only 807 people per square kilometre. Norwich still had the highest figure (increasing slightly from last year) with 3,644 people per square kilometre and a population of 142,177.

NINO REGISTRATIONS TO ADULT OVERSEAS NATIONALS ENTERING LINCOLN BETWEEN MARCH 2013/14 TO MARCH 2020/21

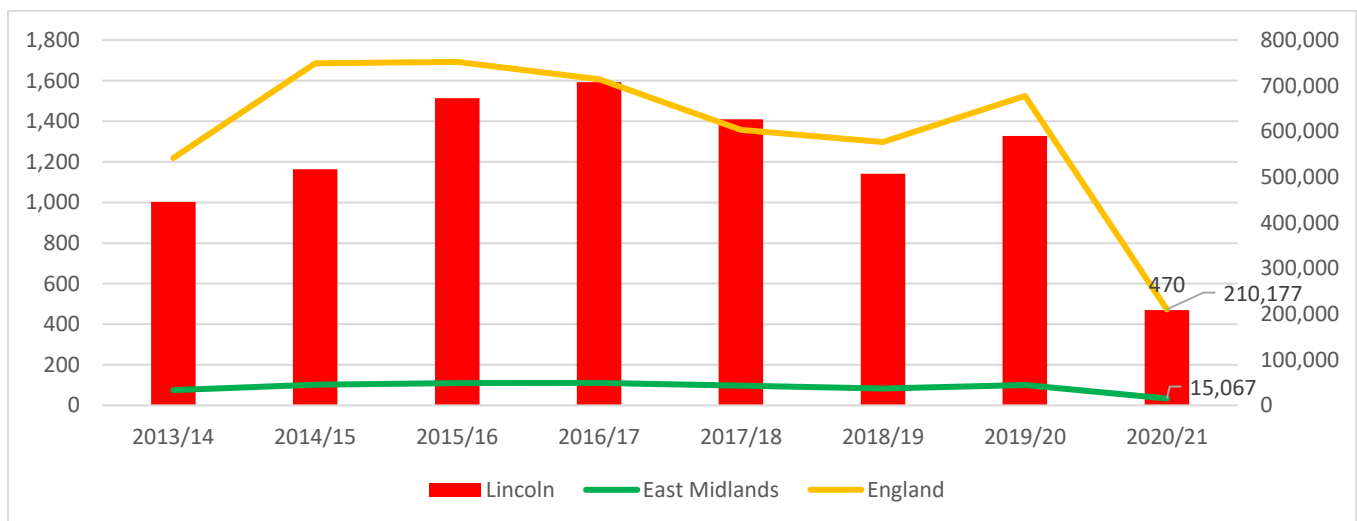


Figure 8

Source – Gov.uk 2021

Figure 8 shows Lincoln saw a significant decrease in the number of NiNo registrations to adult overseas nationals. The figure has decreased from 1,327 in 2019/20, to 470 in 2020/21 – a decrease of 857. This decrease could also be seen throughout England. At this time, it is too early to determine whether this decrease is as a result of Brexit, the COVID-19 pandemic or a combination of both. Future data releases will continue to be monitored to help understand the reasons for this decrease.

TOP 10 PLACES PEOPLE ARE MIGRATING TO LINCOLN FROM AS OF JUNE 2019/20

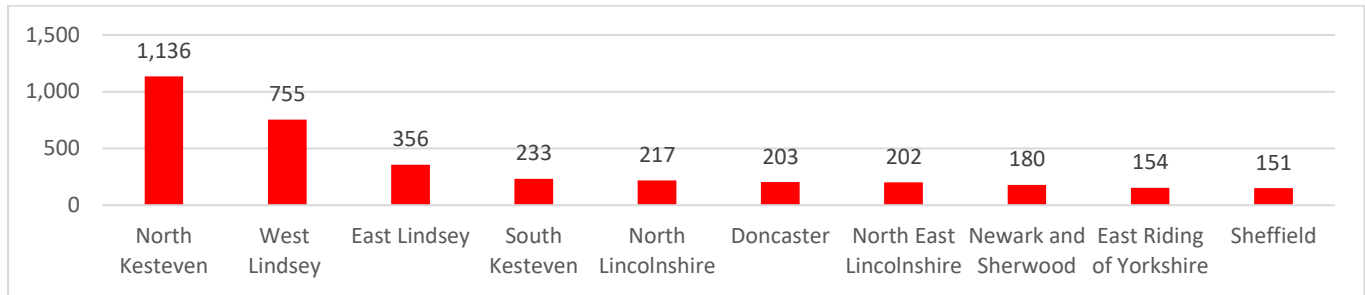


Figure 9

Source – ONS 2021

Figure 9 shows, as expected, the highest relocation to Lincoln as of June 2019/20 was still from within the Greater Lincoln area; North Kesteven District Council at 1,136 and West Lindsey District Council at 755.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS AT LINCOLN UNIVERSITIES AS OF 2019/20

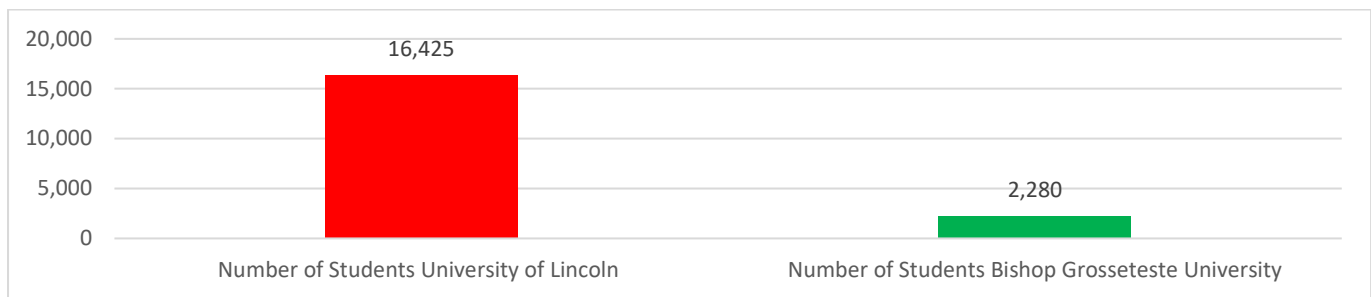


Figure 10

Source – HESA 2021

Figure 10 shows the total number of students in Lincoln as of 2019/20 stood at 18,705, up from 18,135 the previous year, with most of the increase coming from the University of Lincoln.

HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLMENTS BY AGE 2019/20

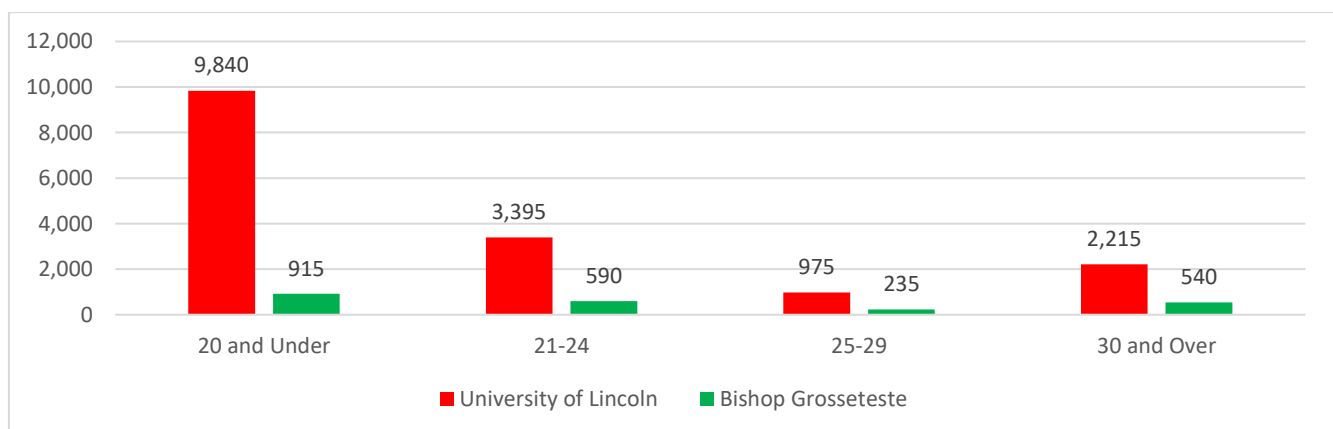


Figure 11

Source – HESA 2021

Figure 11 shows, as expected, the highest age range of the two universities in 2019/20 was 20 and under with a combined figure of 10,755.

HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLEMENTS BY SEX 2019/20

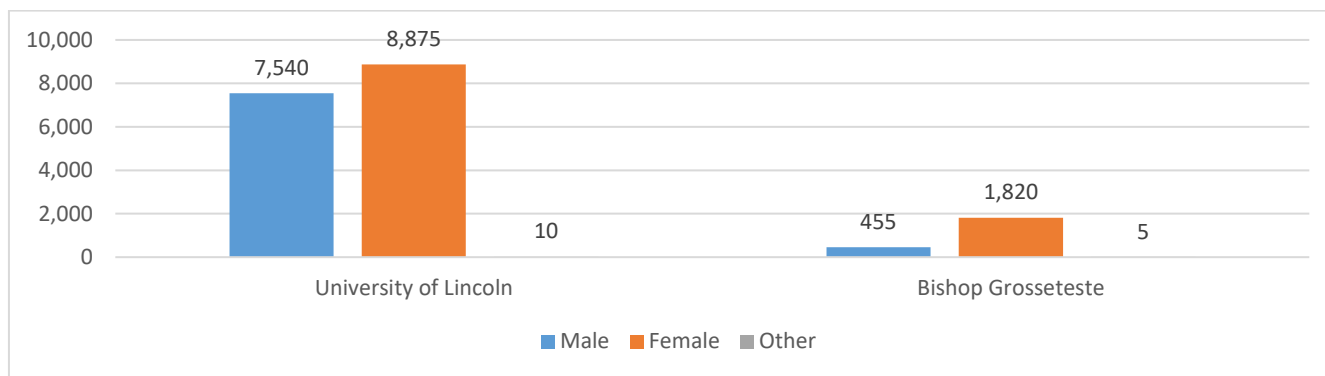


Figure 12

Source – HESA 2021

Figure 12 shows the gender with the highest number of students in 2019/20 across both universities was females with a combined total of 10,695.

HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLEMENTS BY DISABILITY 2019/20

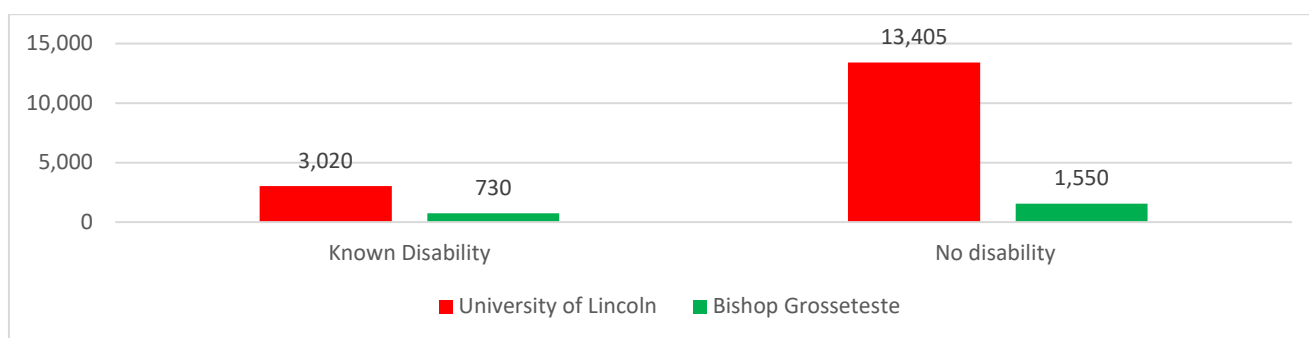


Figure 13

Source – HESA 2021

Figure 13 shows that across both universities in 2019/20, 3,750 people were known to have a recognised disability.

HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLEMENTS BY ETHNICITY 2019/20

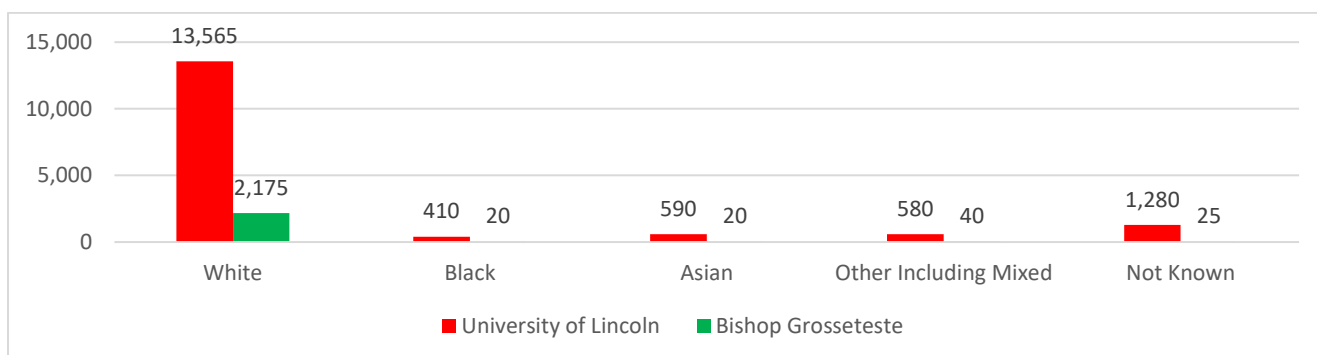


Figure 14

Source – HESA 2021

Figure 14 shows the majority of enrolments at both universities in 2019/20 were from a white ethnic background with a combined figure of 15,740.

**NUMBER OF STUDENTS COMING FROM THE UK VS OTHER AREAS IN THE WORLD
2019/20**

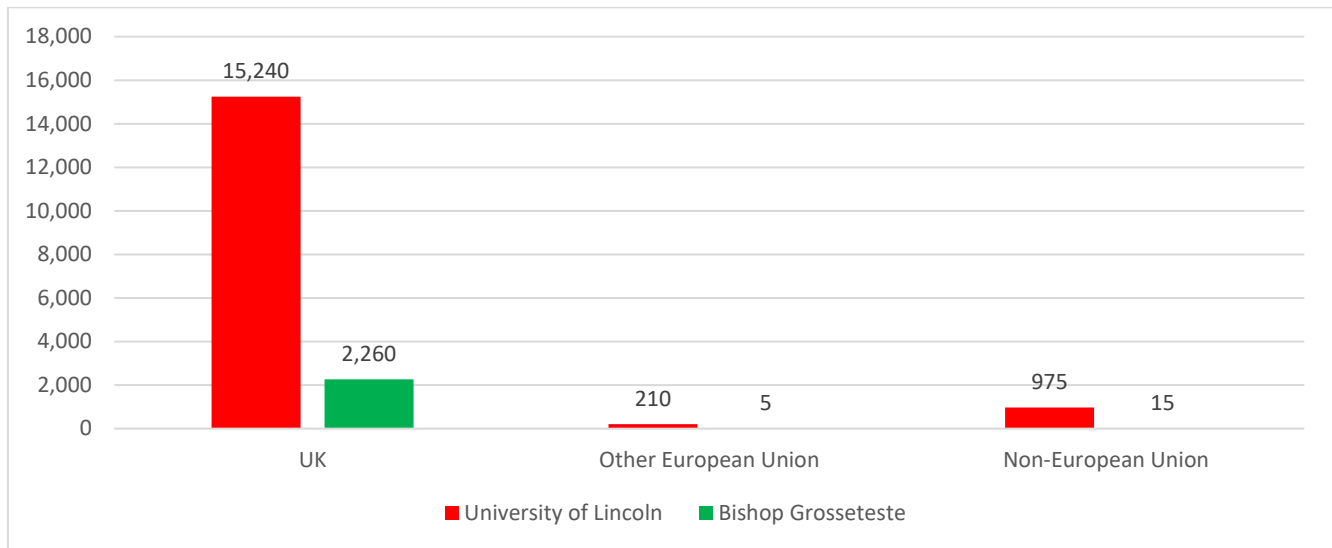


Figure 15

Source – HESA 2021

Figure 15 shows that when comparing students coming from the UK to other areas in the world, in 2019/20 the majority came from the UK, with a combined figure of 17,500. However, Lincoln still attracted 1,205 students from other parts of the world, which is actually 115 higher than the previous year

**TOP 10 INTERNATIONAL COUNTRIES WITH STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITY OF LINCOLN
2020/21**

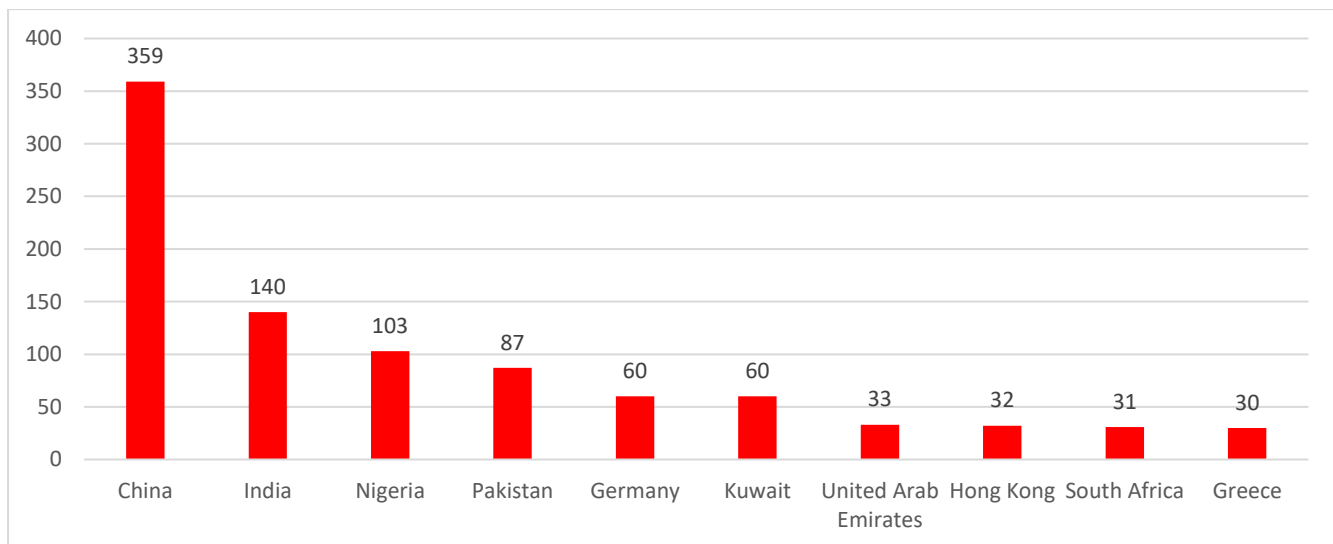


Figure 16

University of Lincoln 2021

Figure 16 shows in 2020/21, China still had the highest share of international students at the University of Lincoln with 359 students, with India coming in second with 140 students and Nigeria third with 103 students.

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.

Lincoln has seen:

- The cumulative number of weekly Covid-19 cases in Lincoln was 20,314 as of the week ending the 24th December 2021. (week ending on a Friday), This figure was just under the East Midlands mean of 21296
- The cumulative number of weekly Covid-19 deaths in Lincoln was 122 as of the week ending the 24th December 2021 (week ending on a Friday). 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 (Week ending on a Sunday). 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

CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF WEEKLY COVID-19 CASES (LINCOLN VS MEAN FOR ALL OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN EAST MIDLANDS) BETWEEN JANUARY 2021 AND DECEMBER 2021

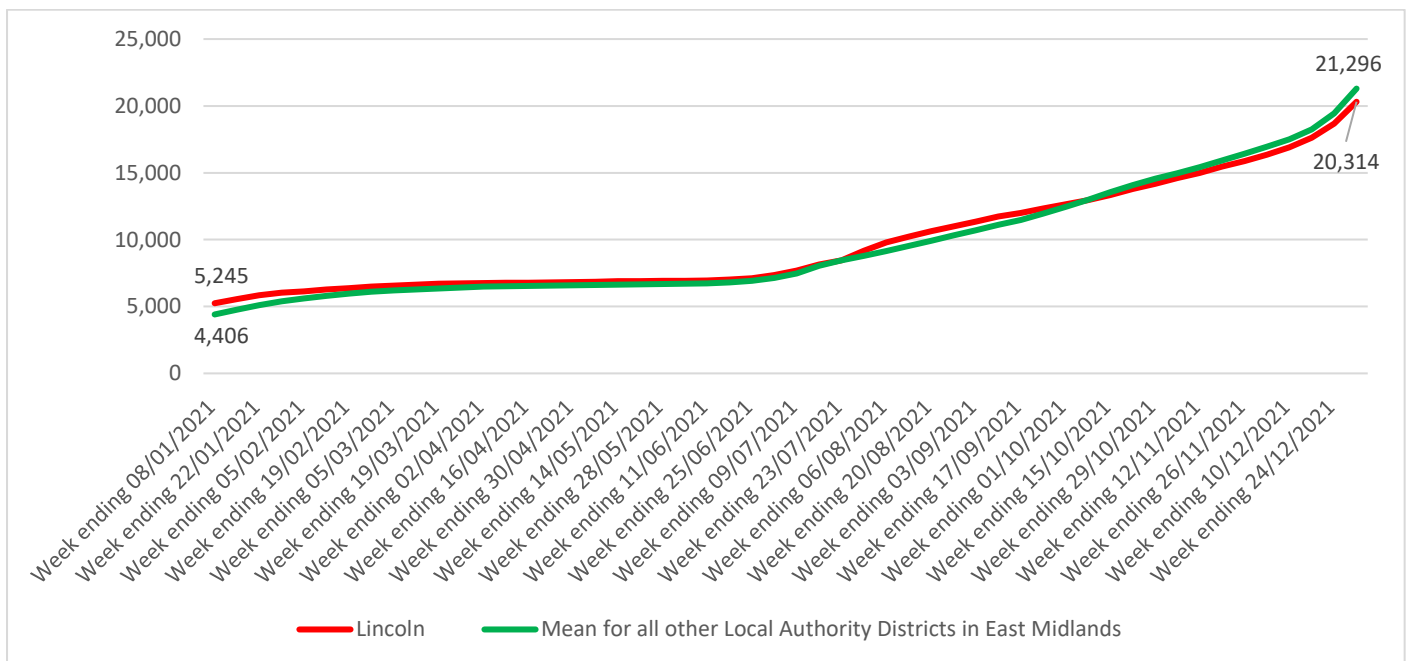


Figure 17

Source – LG Inform 2021

Figure 17 shows the cumulative number of weekly Covid-19 cases in Lincoln. Since the week ending 8th January 2021, the figure increased from 5,245 cumulative weekly cases to 20,314 cases as of week ending 24th December 2021. These figures are based on the week ending on a **Friday**.

CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF WEEKLY COVID-19 DEATHS (LINCOLN VS MEAN FOR ALL OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN EAST MIDLANDS) BETWEEN JANUARY 2021 AND DECEMBER 2021

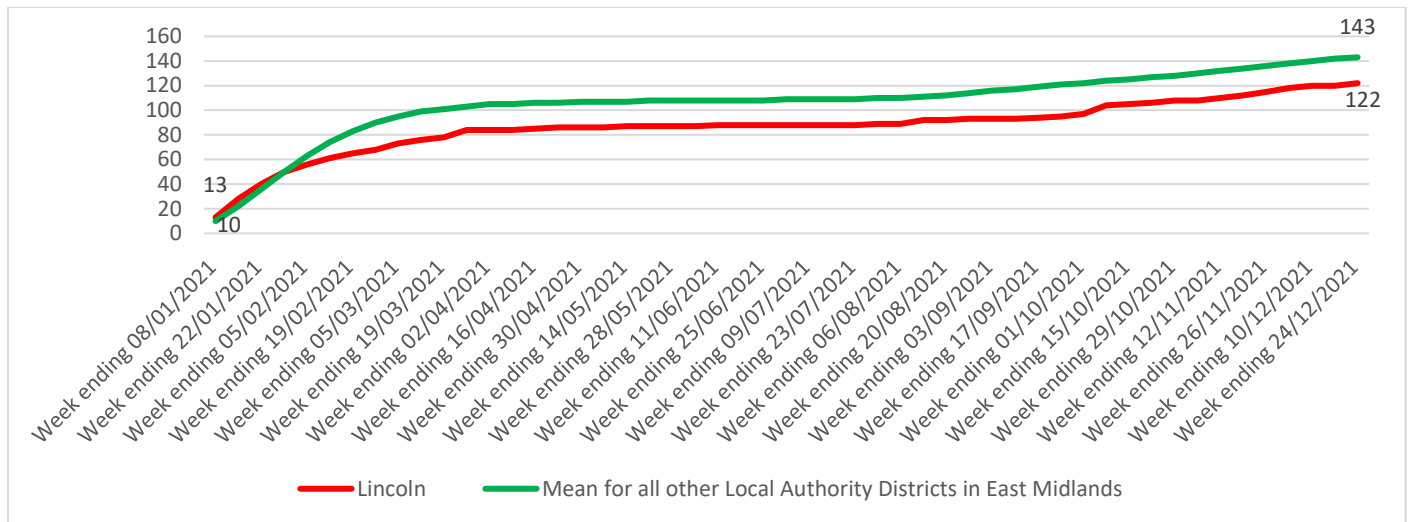


Figure 18

Source – LG Inform 2021

Figure 18 shows the cumulative number of weekly Covid-19 deaths in Lincoln. Since the week ending 8th January 2021, the number of deaths increased from 13 to 122 as of the week ending 24th December 2021, which is an overall increase of 109. These figures are based on the week ending on a **Friday**.

CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF RESIDENTS OF ALL AGES WHO HAVE RECEIVED FIRST AND SECOND COVID-19 VACCINES (LINCOLN VS MEAN FOR ALL OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN EAST MIDLANDS) BETWEEN JUNE 2021 AND JANUARY 2022

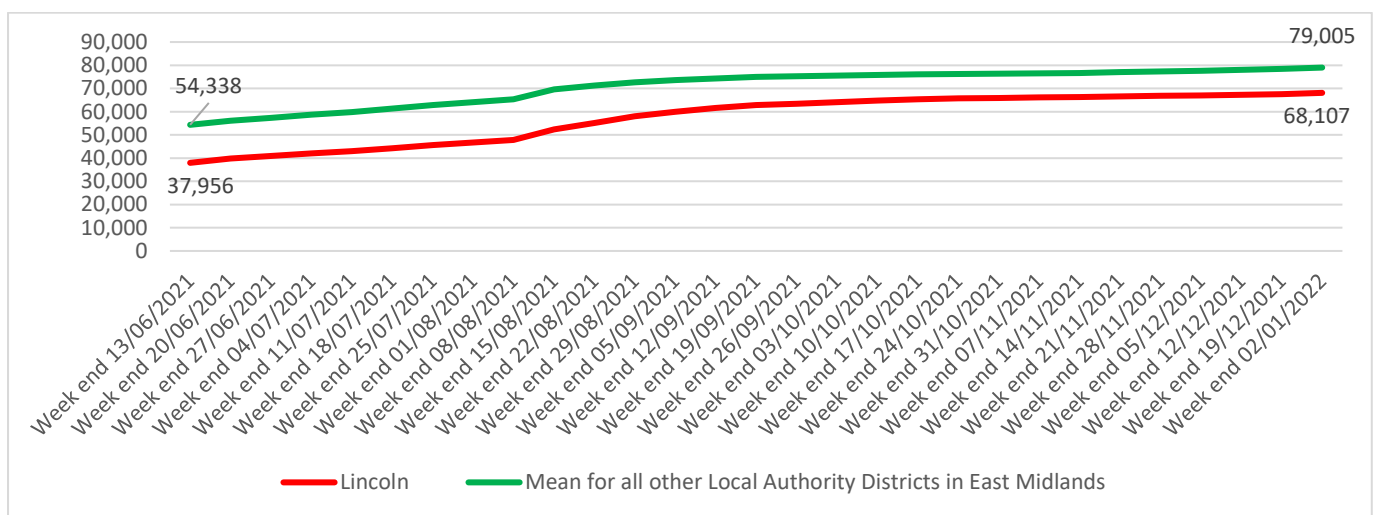


Figure 19

Source – LG Inform 2021

Figure 19 shows the cumulative number of first and second doses of the Covid-19 vaccine administered in Lincoln for all age groups. Over the period displayed, 37,956 doses were administered as of the week ending 13th June 2021, increasing to 68,107 as of the week ending 2nd January 2022. Based on the current population figures for Lincoln and those who have been offered the vaccine, this means 81.5% have taken the opportunity to get both doses. These figures are based on the week ending on a **Sunday**. It is important to note no value was collected for the week ending 26th December 2021.

CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF ENTITLED UNDER 25 YEAR OLD RESIDENTS WHO HAVE RECEIVED FIRST AND SECOND COVID-19 VACCINES (LINCOLN VS MEAN FOR ALL OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN EAST MIDLANDS) BETWEEN JUNE 2021 AND DECEMBER 2021

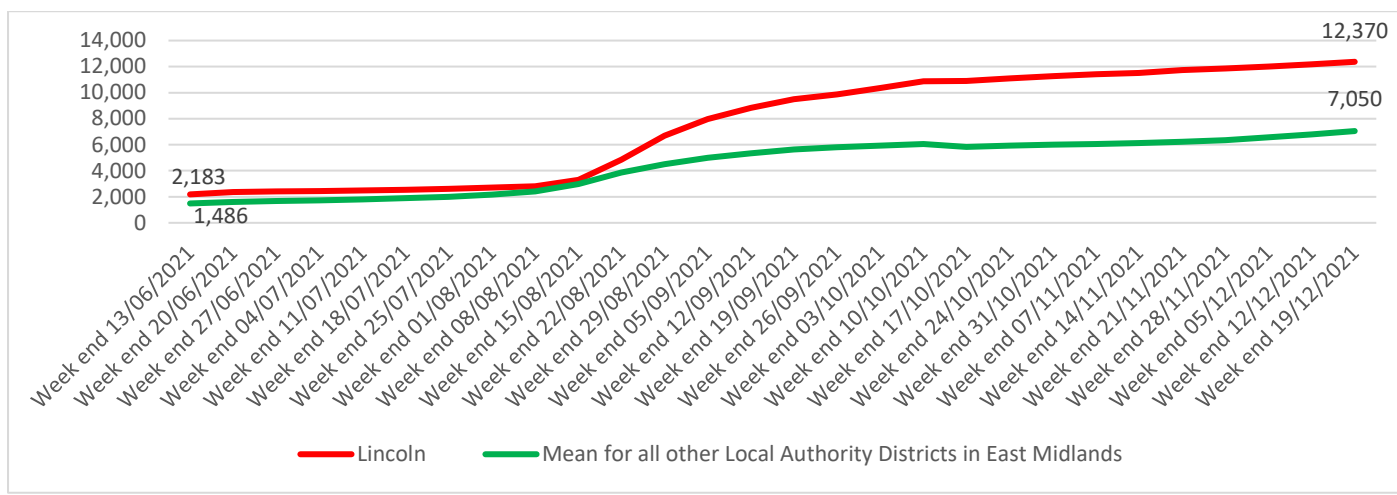


Figure 20

Source – LG Inform 2021

Figure 20 shows the cumulative number of first and second doses of the Covid-19 vaccine administered in Lincoln for those under 25 year olds entitled to receive the vaccine at that point in time. Over the period displayed, 2,183 doses were administered as of the week ending 13th June 2021, increasing to 12,370 as of the week ending 19th December 2021. Based on the current population figures for this age group and those who have been offered the vaccine, this means 57.5% have taken the opportunity to get both doses. It is important to note these figures are based on the week ending on a **Sunday**.

CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF 25-29 YEAR OLD RESIDENTS WHO HAVE RECEIVED FIRST AND SECOND COVID-19 VACCINES (LINCOLN VS MEAN FOR ALL OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN EAST MIDLANDS) BETWEEN JUNE 2021 AND DECEMBER 2021

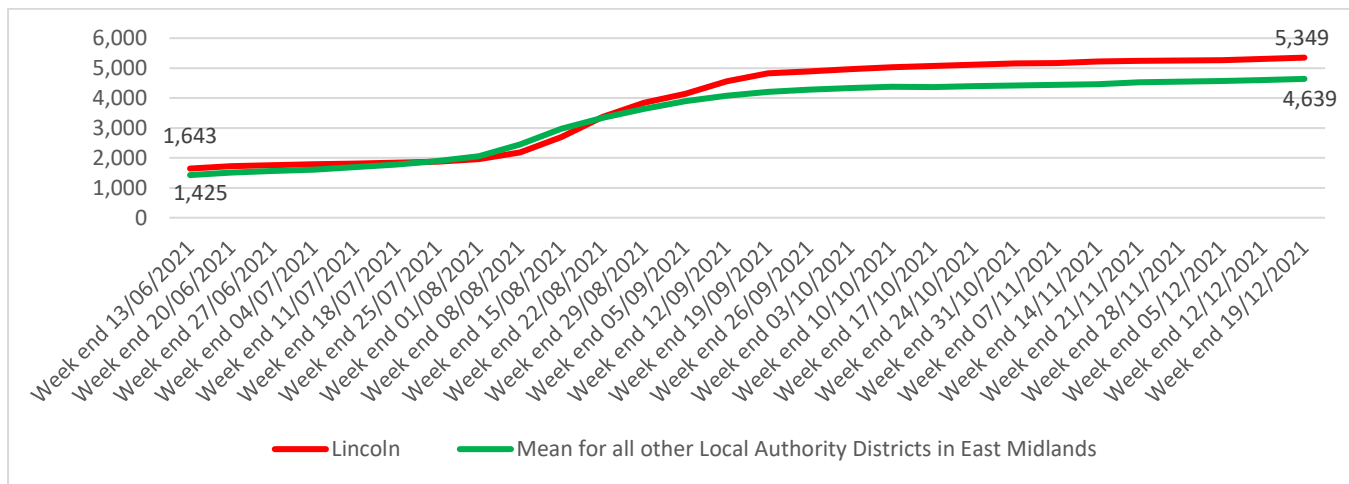


Figure 21

Source – LG Inform 2021

Figure 21 shows the cumulative number of first and second doses of the Covid-19 vaccine administered in Lincoln for 25–29-year-olds. Over the period displayed, 1,643 doses were administered as of the week ending 13th June 2021 increasing to 5,349 as of the week ending 19th December 2021. Based on the current population figures for this age group, this means 67.9% have taken the opportunity to get both doses. It is important to note these figures are based on the week ending on a **Sunday**.

CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF 30-34 YEAR OLD RESIDENTS WHO HAVE RECEIVED FIRST AND SECOND COVID-19 VACCINES (LINCOLN VS MEAN FOR ALL OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN EAST MIDLANDS) BETWEEN JUNE 2021 AND DECEMBER 2021

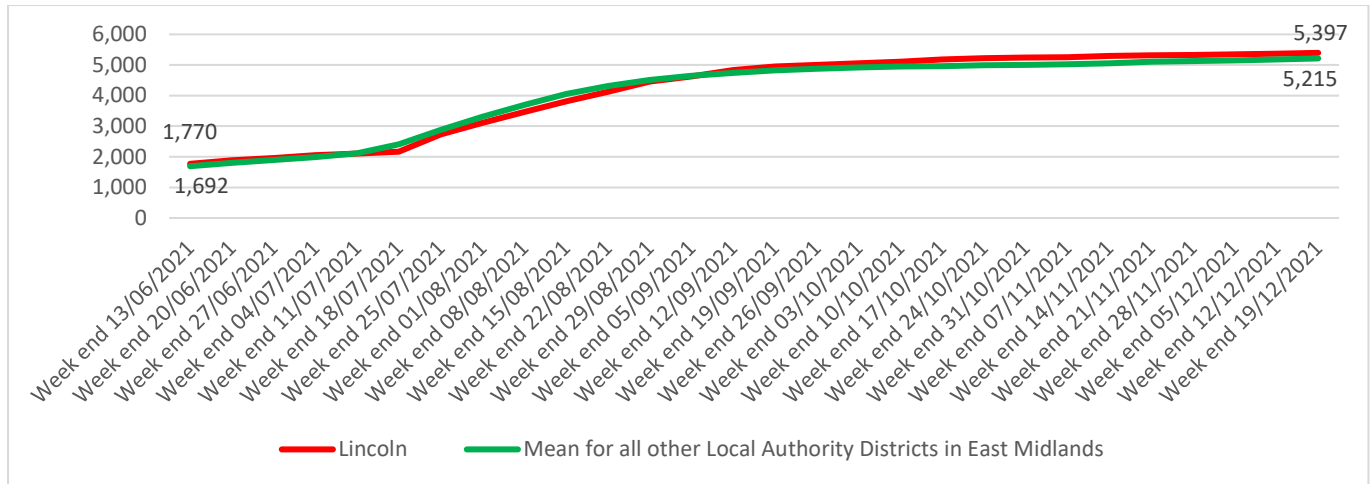


Figure 22

Source – LG Inform 2021

Figure 22 shows the cumulative number of first and second doses of the Covid-19 vaccine administered in Lincoln for 30-34-year-olds. Over the period displayed, 1,770 doses were administered as of the week ending 13th June 2021 increasing to 5,397 as of the week ending 19th December 2021. Based on the current population figures for this age group, this means 81.9% have taken the opportunity to get both doses. It is important to note these figures are based on the week ending on a **Sunday**.

CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF 35-39 YEAR OLD RESIDENTS WHO HAVE RECEIVED FIRST AND SECOND COVID-19 VACCINES (LINCOLN VS MEAN FOR ALL OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN EAST MIDLANDS) BETWEEN JUNE 2021 AND DECEMBER 2021

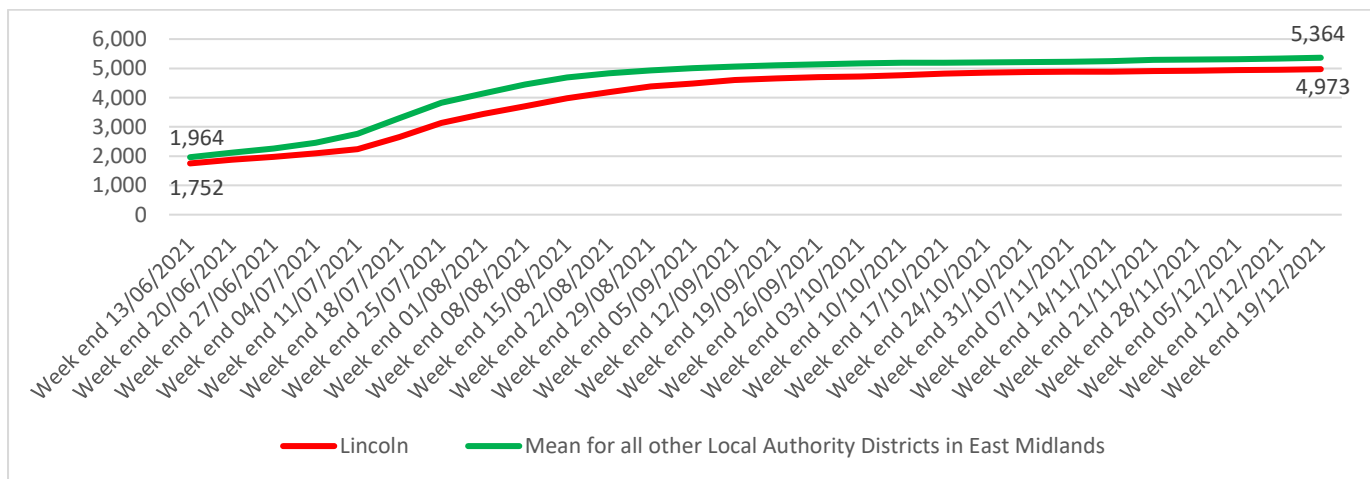


Figure 23

Source – LG Inform 2021

Figure 23 shows the cumulative number of first and second doses of the Covid-19 vaccine administered in Lincoln for 35-39-year-olds. Over the period displayed, 1,752 doses were administered as of the week ending 13th June 2021 increasing to 4,973 as of the week ending 19th December 2021. Based on the current population figures for this age group, this means 81.7% have taken the opportunity to get both doses. It is important to note these figures are based on the week ending on a **Sunday**.

CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF 40-44 YEAR OLD RESIDENTS WHO HAVE RECEIVED FIRST AND SECOND COVID-19 VACCINES (LINCOLN VS MEAN FOR ALL OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN EAST MIDLANDS) BETWEEN JUNE 2021 AND DECEMBER 2021

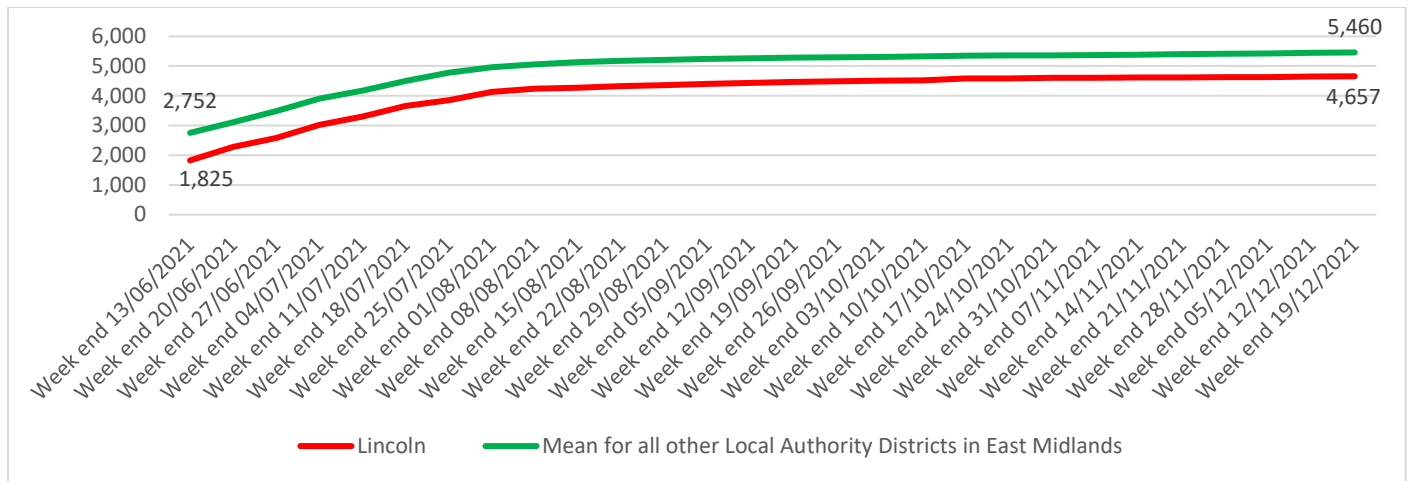


Figure 24

Source – LG Inform 2021

Figure 24 shows the cumulative number of first and second doses of the Covid-19 vaccine administered in Lincoln for 40-44-year-olds. Over the period displayed, 1,825 doses were administered as of the week ending 13th June 2021, increasing to 4,657 as of the week ending 19th December 2021. Based on the current population figures for this age group, this means 92.2% have taken the opportunity to get both doses. It is important to note these figures are based on the week ending on a **Sunday**.

CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF 45-49 YEAR OLD RESIDENTS WHO HAVE RECEIVED FIRST AND SECOND COVID-19 VACCINES (LINCOLN VS MEAN FOR ALL OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN EAST MIDLANDS) BETWEEN JUNE 2021 AND DECEMBER 2021

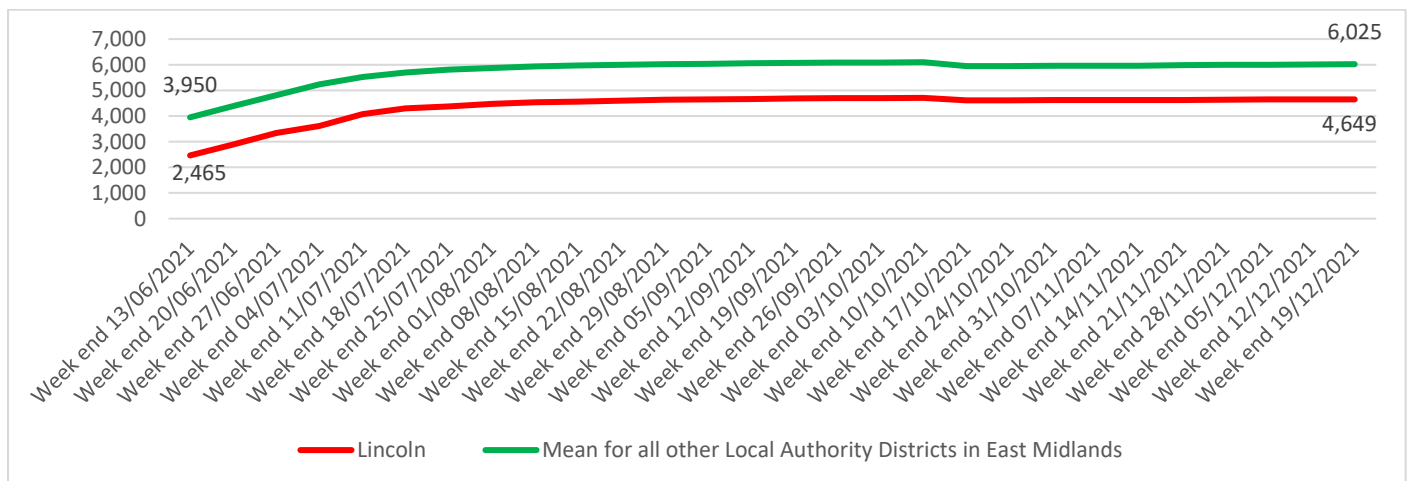


Figure 25

Source – LG Inform 2021

Figure 25 shows the cumulative number of first and second doses of the Covid-19 vaccine administered in Lincoln for 45-49-year-olds. Over the period displayed, 2,465 doses were administered as of the week ending 13th June 2021 increasing to 4,649 as of the week ending 19th December 2021. Based on the current population figures for this age group, this means 91.1% have taken the opportunity to get both doses. It is important to note these figures are based on the week ending on a **Sunday**.

CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF 50+ YEAR OLD RESIDENTS WHO HAVE RECEIVED FIRST AND SECOND COVID-19 VACCINES (LINCOLN VS MEAN FOR ALL OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN EAST MIDLANDS) BETWEEN JUNE 2021 AND DECEMBER 2021



Figure 26

Source – LG Inform 2021

Figure 26 shows the cumulative number of first and second doses of the Covid-19 vaccine administered in Lincoln for 50+ year-olds. Over the period displayed, 28,501 doses were administered as of the week ending 13th June 2021, increasing to 30,185 as of the week ending 19th December 2021. Based on the current population figures for this age group, this means 96.2% have taken the opportunity to get both doses. It is important to note these figures are based on the week ending on a **Sunday**.

TOTAL NUMBER OF FURLOUGHED EMPLOYMENTS UNDER THE CORONAVIRUS JOB RETENTION SCHEME FROM MAY 2020 TO SEPTEMBER 2021 (LINCOLN VS MEAN FOR ALL OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN EAST MIDLANDS)

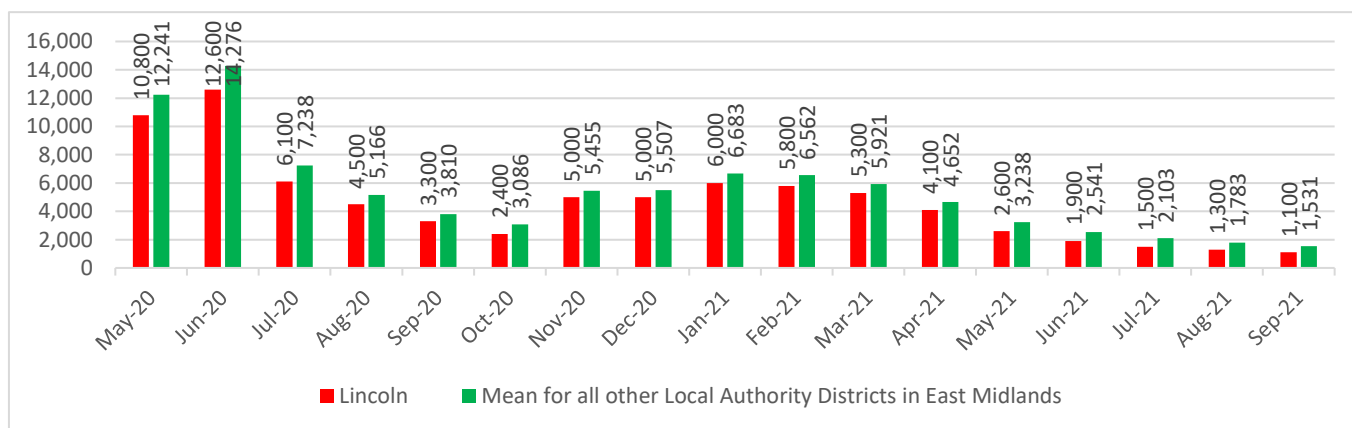


Figure 27

Source – LG Inform 2021

Figure 27 shows total number of furloughed employments under the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme. In line with businesses reopening and adapting to operate in line with restrictions in place, the figure in Lincoln decreased from 10,800 in May 2020 to 1,100 in September 2021, which is when the furlough scheme ended. This same pattern could also be seen across the East Midlands. Throughout this period the Lincoln figure was consistently below the mean for all other local authority districts in the East Midlands.

GOVERNMENT COVID-19 SUPPORT GRANTS ISSUED TO BUSINESSES IN LINCOLN – MARCH 2020-SEPTEMBER 2020/OCTOBER 2020 – ONWARDS

March 2020 – September 2020

At the start of the pandemic 3 grant schemes were administered by the City of Lincoln Council to local businesses. A total of £21,380,000 was paid to 1,934 businesses across the 2 mandatory grant schemes. A further 171 applications were received for the discretionary grant scheme, allocating a further £1,207,750 across 126 businesses.

October 2020 – Date

Since October 2020 the City of Lincoln Council has administered national mandatory Covid Support grants to local businesses. In total £17,718,690.00 was paid out in grants to rate paying businesses within the City. A total of 5,729 grants was paid benefiting 874 businesses.

In addition, the Council was allocated Additional Restriction Grant funding (ARG) totalling £3,425,130 to provide direct business grants and wider business support activities. The Council has used it to support local businesses across a programme of discretionary grants and wider business support activity. The Programme of discretionary grant support is summarised as follows.

- Direct grant support packages aligned to the national mandatory schemes for non-business rate paying businesses forced to close and businesses that were not forced to close but were severely impacted due to Covid Restrictions. A total of 216 applications were received for these grant schemes.
- A Revival Grant Scheme provided grants up to £5,000 to Businesses for specific evidenced investment to support their adaptation and growth post Covid. A total of 108 applications have been awarded a grant to date.
- A digital accelerator scheme to support the growth of 20 - 25 new start businesses to support with the transformation into digitalisation and a grant of £5,000 to help implement the digital aspects into their business.
- Hospitality Sector businesses top up grants – a total of 166 Mandatory Grant's applicants received a discretionary top up grant.
- A High Street Recovery package including direct top up to mandatory retail grant. A total of 373 Mandatory Grant's applicants received a discretionary top up grant.

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.

Lincoln has seen:

- 76.5% of 16-64 years olds are 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 EM 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 remains the 2nd lowest of 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

MEDIAN ANNUAL EARNINGS FOR FULL TIME WORKERS IN 2010-2020

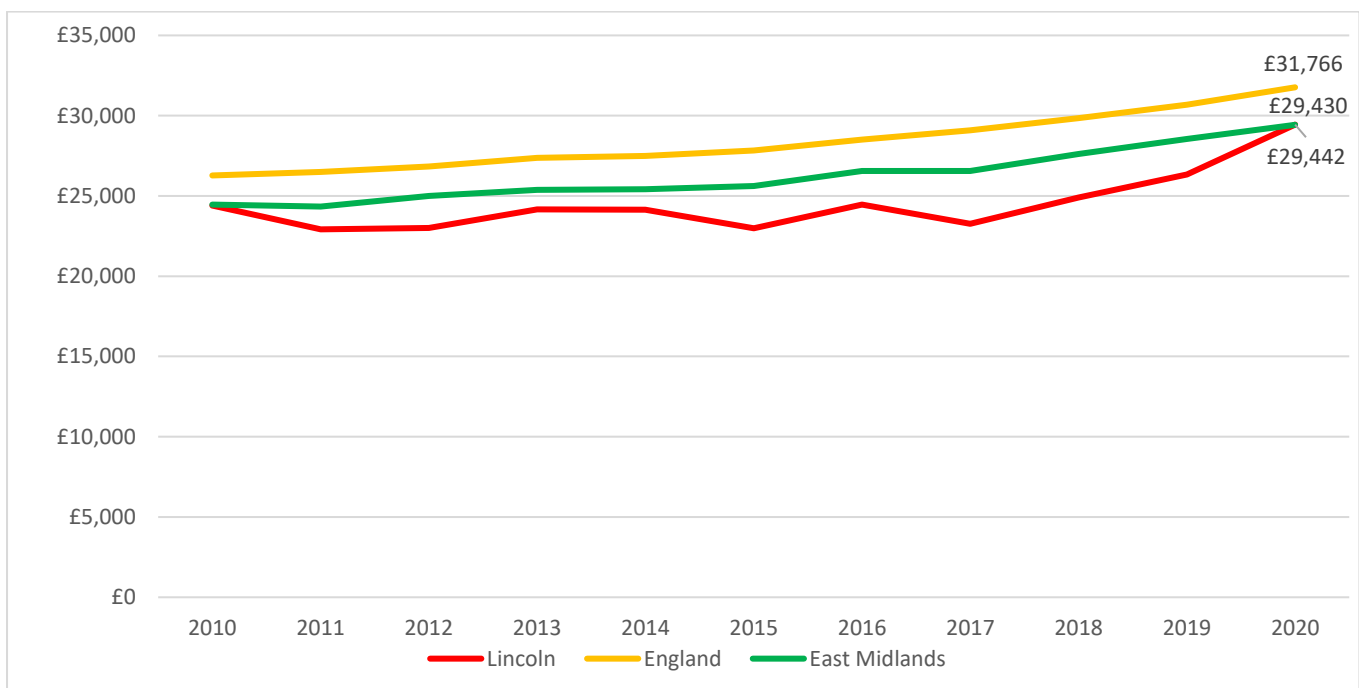


Figure 28

Source – NOMIS 2021

Figure 28 shows Lincoln's median annual earnings for full time workers has saw another sharp increase, with a figure of £29,442, compared to £26,326 in 2019. This is an increase of £3,116 and means that for the first time Lincoln median earnings for full time workers are more than those in the East Midlands.

MEDIAN ANNUAL EARNINGS FOR PART TIME WORKERS IN 2010-2020

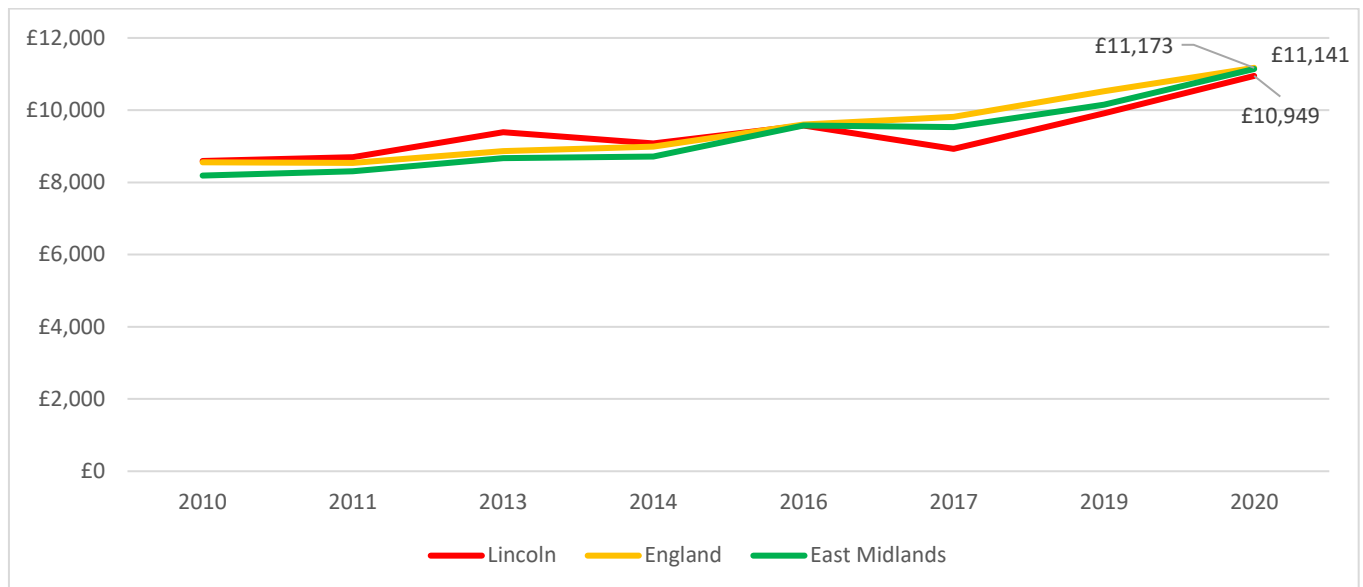


Figure 29

Source – NOMIS 2021

Figure 29 shows the Median Annual Earnings for Part Time Workers has also seen a considerable increase compared to the previous year, with a figure of £10,949 in 2020 compared to £9,911 in 2019. The rate has increased by £1,038 and is now much closer to the East Midlands and England averages.

(Note that the data for 2012, 2015 and 2018 has been suppressed as the figures have been marked as statistically unreliable by NOMIS).

GROSS WEEKLY PAY FOR FULL TIME WORKERS 2010- 2020

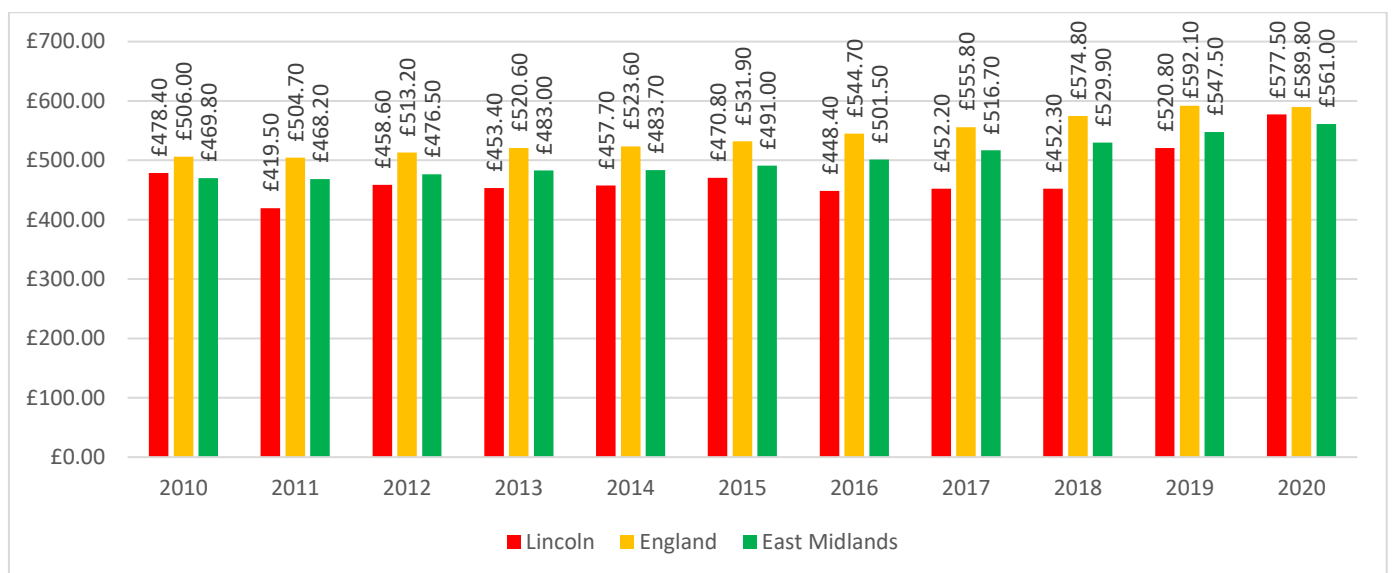


Figure 30

Source – NOMIS 2021

Figure 30 shows Lincoln's Gross Weekly Pay for Full Time Workers has increased from £520.80 in 2019 to £577.50 in 2020, an increase of £56.70. The Gross Weekly pay rate in England and the East Midlands has increased every year since 2010, with the Lincoln rate historically being below both of these areas. In 2020, the Lincoln rate rose above the East Midlands rate for the first time since 2011, however remains just below the England rate.

GROSS WEEKLY PAY FOR PART TIME WORKERS IN 2010-2020

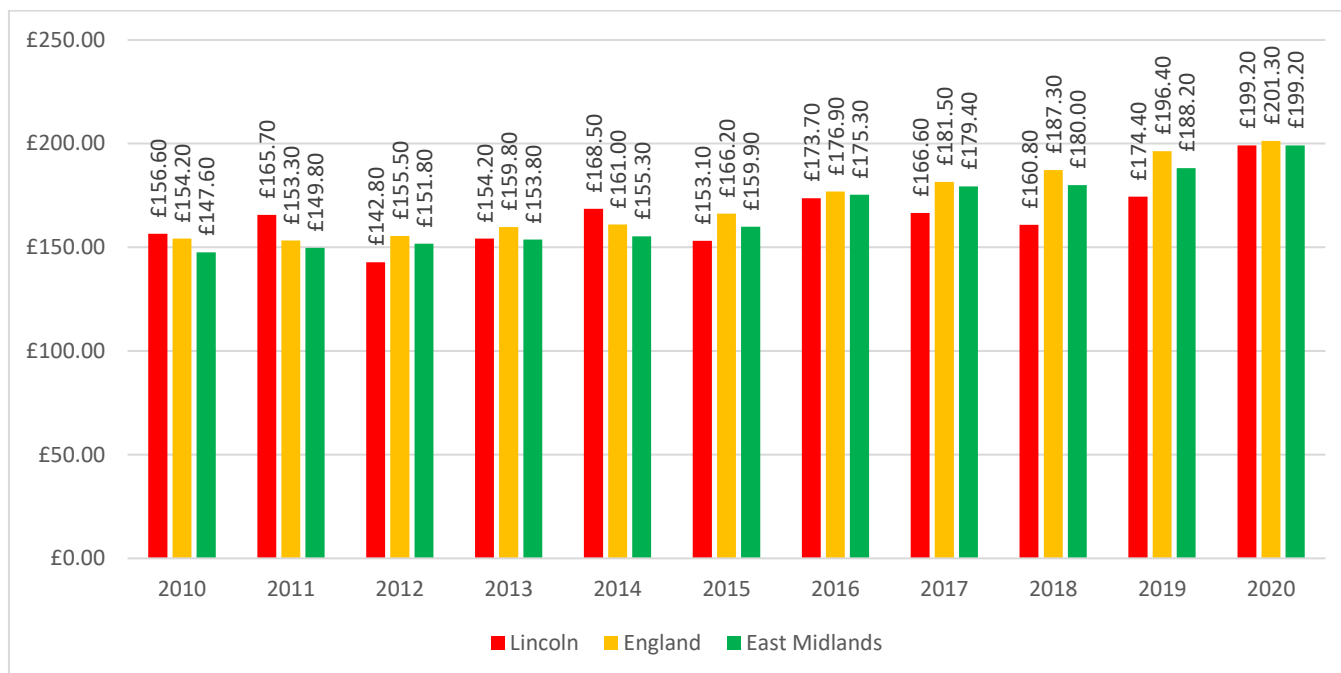


Figure 31

Source – NOMIS 2021

Figure 31 shows Lincoln saw a steep increase in its Gross Weekly Pay for Part Time Workers, increasing from £174.40 in 2019 to £199.20 in 2020, but whilst still remaining slightly lower than England, it is now equal to the East Midlands rate.

BIRTHS OF BUSINESSES IN 2018 AND THEIR SURVIVAL

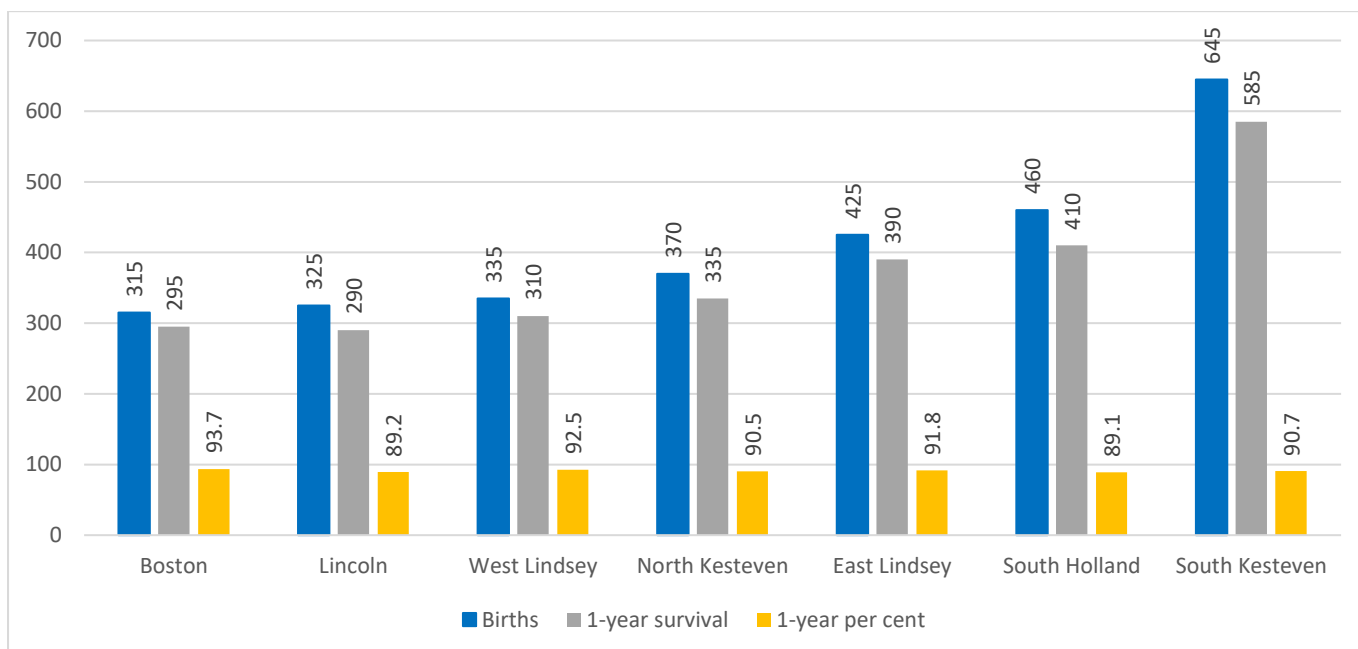


Figure 32

Source – ONS 2021

Figure 32 shows Lincoln had the second lowest number of business births in Lincolnshire in 2018, with 325 births, and a one year survival rate of 89.2%. In comparison, South Kesteven had the highest number of business births in Lincolnshire at 645, with a one year survival rate of 90.7%.

PERCENTAGE OF BUSINESSES IN LINCOLN THAT SURVIVED THEIR FIRST YEAR OF TRADING 2014-2018

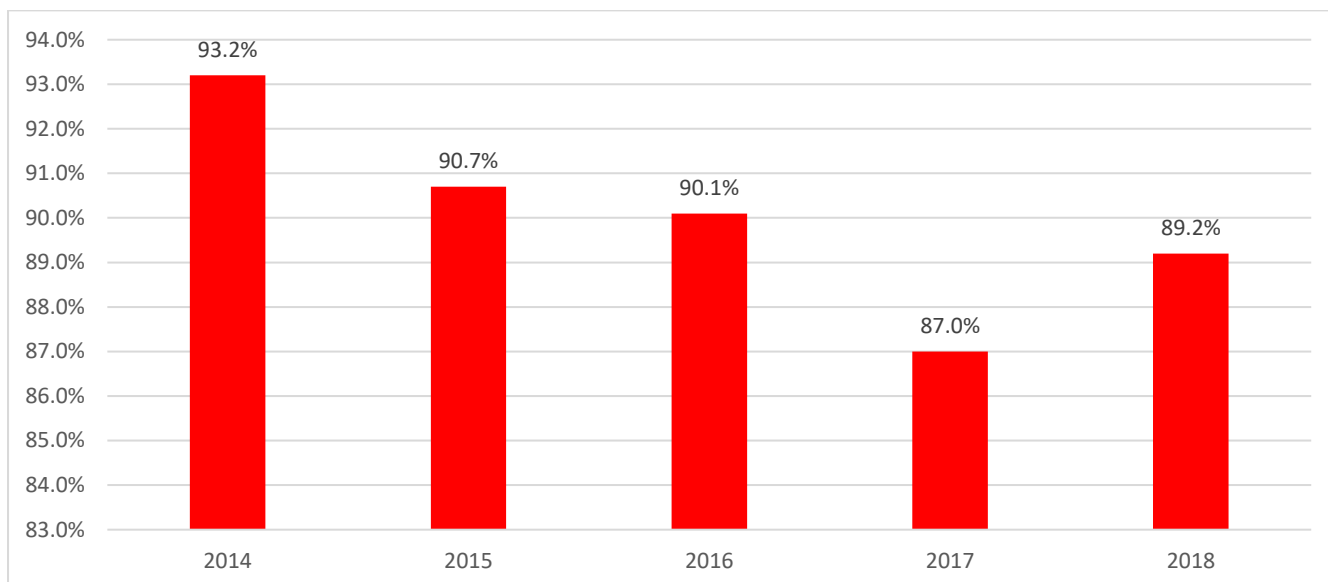


Figure 33

Source – ONS 2021

Figure 33 shows the percentage of businesses that survived their first year of trading started to increase again in 2018, with a figure of 89.2%. This follows a previously downward trend from 2014 to 2017.

PERCENTAGE OF BUSINESSES THAT SURVIVED THEIR FIRST YEAR OF TRADING AS OF 2018 COMPARED TO OUR NEAREST NEIGHBOURS

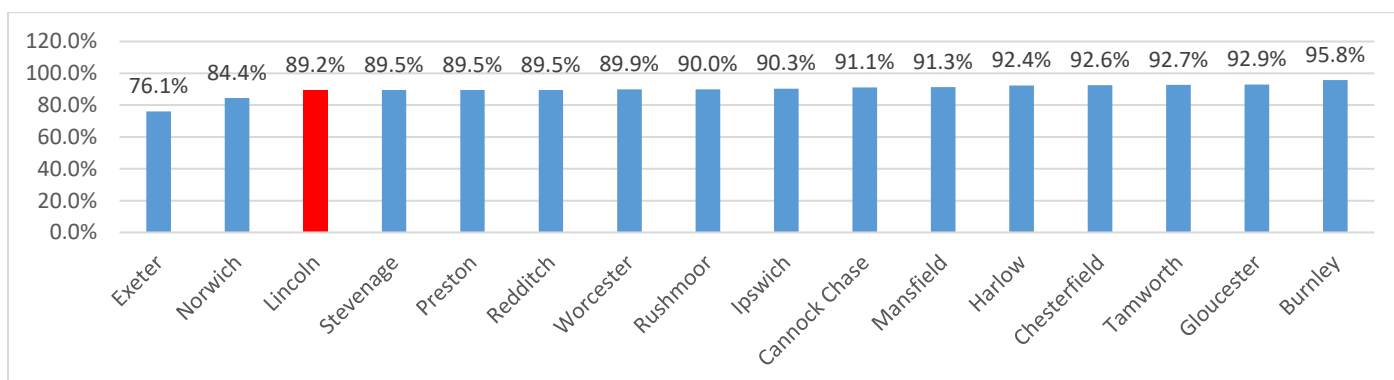


Figure 34

Source – ONS 2021

Figure 34 shows in 2018 Lincoln had the 3rd lowest survival rate of businesses in their first year of trading compared to our nearest neighbours with a figure of 89.2%. This is a drop from 5th lowest in 2017.

BUSINESS COUNTS 2020 (LINCOLN VS EAST MIDLANDS)

| | Lincoln (Numbers) | Lincoln (%) | East Midlands (Numbers) | East Midlands (%) |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Micro (0-9) | 2,185 | 85 | 163,960 | 89.1 |
| Small (10 to 49) | 310 | 12.1 | 16,350 | 8.9 |
| Medium (50 to 249) | 55 | 2.1 | 2,990 | 1.6 |
| Large (250+) | 25 | 1 | 715 | 0.4 |
| Total | 2,570 | N/A | 184,015 | N/A |

Figure 35

Source – ONS 2021

Figure 35 shows the majority of businesses in Lincoln fall under the micro size (0-9 employees) with a figure of 2,185 in 2020. As expected, Lincoln had the least number of large businesses (250+ employees) with a figure of 25.

BUSINESS ENQUIRIES AT CITY OF LINCOLN COUNCIL MANAGED WORKSPACES AS OF AUGUST 2021

| Nature of new enquiries | March 2021 | April 2021 | May 2021 | June 2021 | July 2021 | August 2021 |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Start Up | 6 (30%) | 0 | 4 (20%) | 4 (23.5%) | 6 (40%) | 2 (18%) |
| Expansion | 10 (50%) | 6 (50%) | 9 (45%) | 7 (41%) | 4 (27%) | 6 (55%) |
| Relocation within district | 0 | 0 | 2 (10%) | 0 | 0 | 1 (9%) |
| Relocation district to district | 0 | 1 (8.33%) | 0 | 2 (12%) | 0 | 1 (9%) |
| Inward Investment | 1 (5%) | 1 (8.33%) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Business Advice | 2 (10%) | 3 (25%) | 4 (20%) | 4 (23.5%) | 5 (33%) | 1 (9%) |
| Unknown | 1 (5%) | 1 (8.33%) | 1 (5%) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | |
| New Enquiries (% of total contact activities) | 20 (20%) | 12 (14%) | 20 (20%) | 17 (14%) | 15 (12%) | 11 (11%) |
| | | | | | | |
| Total Business Contact Activities (All activities) | 102 | 85 | 98 | 119 | 122 | 96 |

Figure 36

Figure 36 shows the Business Services Team has continued to work with businesses who are investing in the City and the surrounding areas. There were 622 business contact activities recorded in the six month period March to August 2021, 122 alone in July 2021 - of which 15 (12%) were new business enquiries. Enquiries regarding business expansions continues to be the most common.

**PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE AGED 16-64 WHO ARE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE/INACTIVE
APRIL 2009 - MARCH 2021**

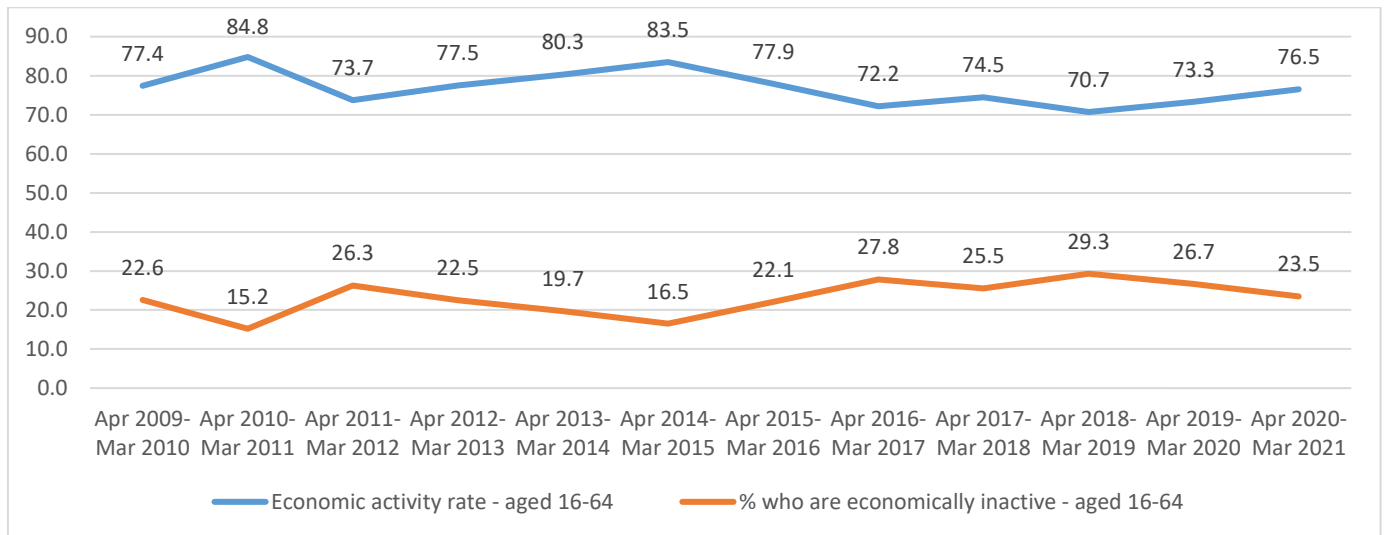


Figure 37

Source – NOMIS 2021

Figure 37 shows the economic activity rate in Lincoln has increased slightly from 73.3% in 2019/20 to 76.5% in 2020/21. Also, the percentage of those who are economically active has thus decreased from 26.7% in 2019/20 to 23.5% in 2020/2021.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE (MODEL BASED) APRIL 2011 – MARCH 2021

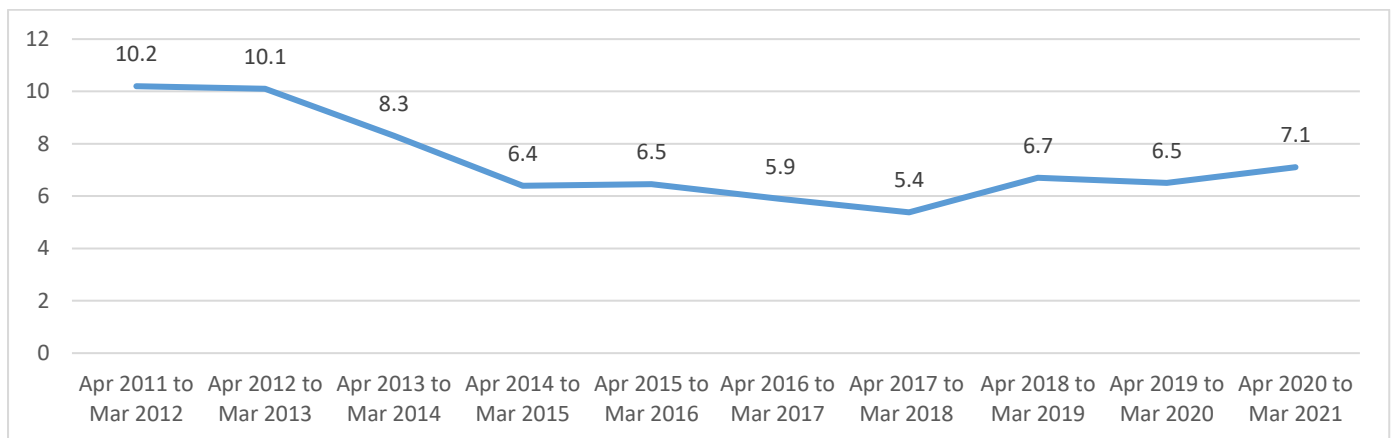


Figure 38

Source – NOMIS 2021

Figure 38 shows Lincoln has seen an increase in model-based unemployment rates, increasing from 6.5% for the period April 2019 to March 2020, to 7.1% for the period April 2020 to March 2021. Model based unemployment rates use a statistical model to provide better estimates of unemployment due to very small sample sizes which may be unreliable.

PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION TYPE IN LINCOLN APRIL 2020 – MARCH 2021

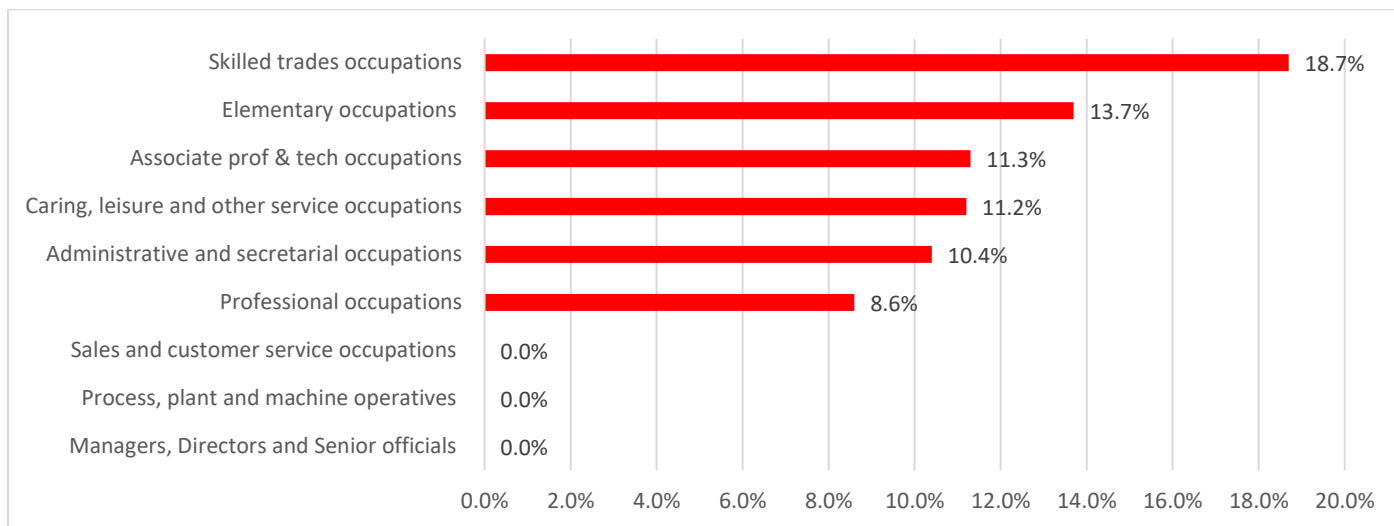


Figure 39

Source – NOMIS 2021

Figure 39 shows in the year 2020/21 skilled trades occupations occupied the majority of employment in Lincoln with a figure of 18.9% as opposed to professional occupations which was the lowest at 8.6%. Please note the values marked as 0.0% are not available due to the sample size being unreliable for this period. ‘Elementary Positions’ are those roles that don’t require prior training and are lower skilled. N.B. This data may be unreliable during this period as it is collected via survey and covers the period of the covid lockdowns.

JOB DENSITY 2009-2019 (LINCOLN VS EAST MIDLANDS AND ENGLAND)

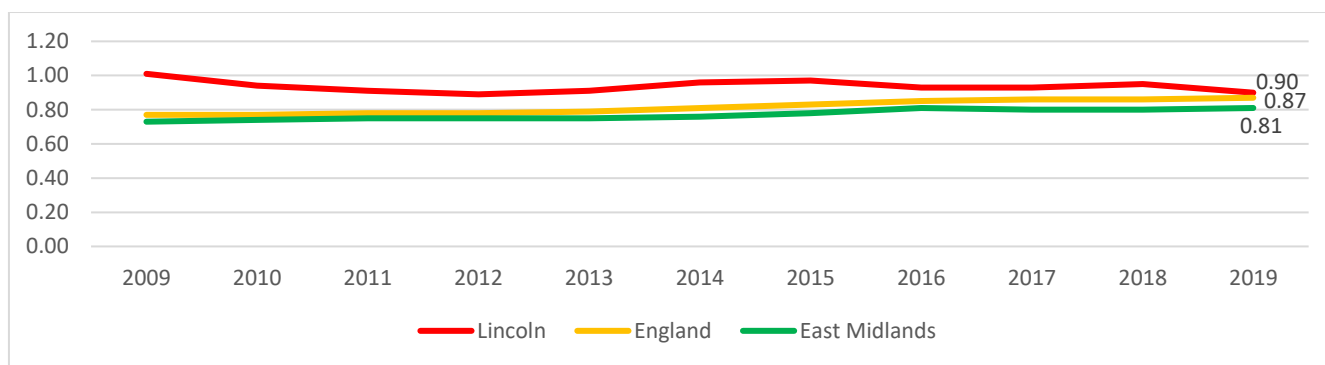


Figure 40

Source – NOMIS 2021

Figure 40 shows Job Density is the level of jobs per resident aged 16-64. For example, a job density of 1.0 would mean that there is one job for every resident aged 16-64. Lincoln’s job density decreased slightly to 0.90 in 2019 as opposed to England and East Midlands who have both increased in 2019 but remain under the Lincoln density.

NUMBER OF FULLTIME/PART TIME JOBS AVAILABLE IN LINCOLN 2015-2019

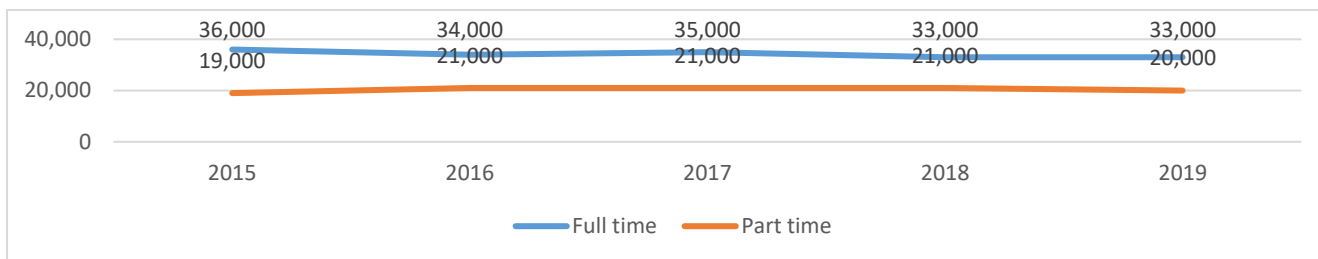


Figure 41

Source – NOMIS 2021

Figure 41 shows the number of full time jobs available in Lincoln remains relatively static in 2019 whereas part time jobs has decreased slightly since 2018 to 20,000 in 2019.

GROSS VALUE ADDED IN LINCOLN ACROSS ALL INDUSTRIES (2008-2018 PRICES IN £MILLIONS)



Figure 42

Source – ONS 2021

Figure 42 shows Gross Value Added (GVA) is a measure of productivity and is a calculation of the value of all goods and services produced within an area. Figure 15 shows that Gross Value Added across all industries in Lincoln has continued to increase at a steady rate with the latest figure for 2018 at £2,796 (£Millions).

GROSS VALUE ADDED ACROSS ALL INDUSTRIES AS OF 2018 PRICES IN £MILLIONS (LINCOLN VERSUS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS)

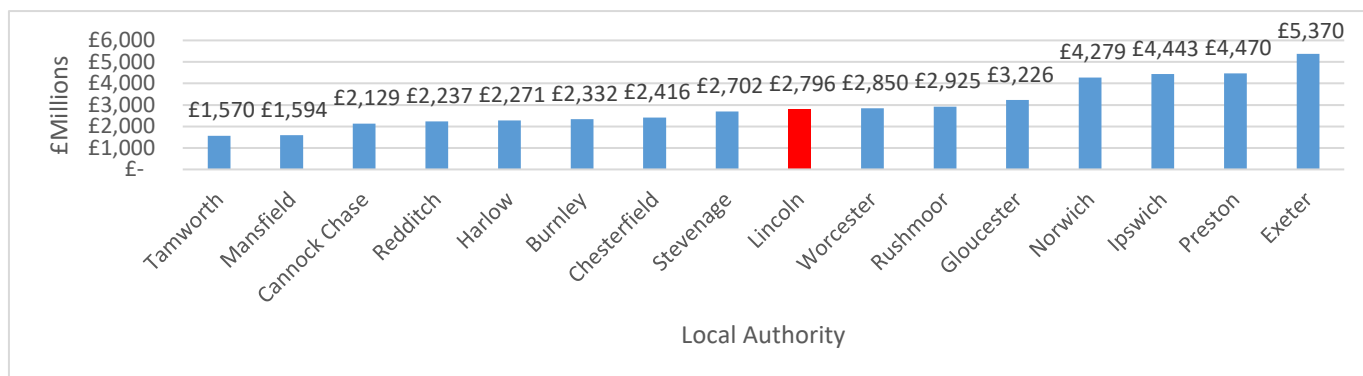


Figure 43

Source – ONS 2021

Figure 43 shows that compared to its nearest neighbours, in 2018 Lincoln was the 8th highest for Gross Value Added across all industries at £2,796 (£Millions) compared to Tamworth, which was the lowest at £1,570 (£Millions).

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 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.

Lincoln has seen:

- An increase 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 has risen by 1% to 21% in 2019/20, although the gap between Lincoln and the England rate remains at 2%
- 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 include the effects 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 8524.

IMD 2019 Summary

It's important to note that the IMD (Indices of Multiple Deprivation) figures are not a performance measure and are instead a collection of comparator figures against other local authorities across the country. The MHCLG (Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government) LA (local authority) rank for IMD 2019 shows Lincoln as 68th most deprived local authority area out of a total of 317.

The three domains that Lincoln has scored higher in the rankings (less deprived) are in crime, housing and living environment. These three areas have the least weighting on the overall IMD score. Health remains Lincoln's most deprived domain.

The same 10 LSOAs (Lower super output area) remain in the top 10% of most deprived areas in England as in 2015. One Birchwood LSOA (007C) has dropped out of the top 1% into the top 5%. In addition, one Park LSOA (006B) has dropped from the top 5% to the top 10%. The Moorland LSOA that remains in the top 1% has reduced from 207th most deprived area to the 309th most deprived. Seven of the ten LSOA's have improved their positions compared to England, three have declined – these are:

- Glebe 002C
- Castle 001A
- Minster 001D

PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE IN FUEL POVERTY IN LINCOLN 2011-2019

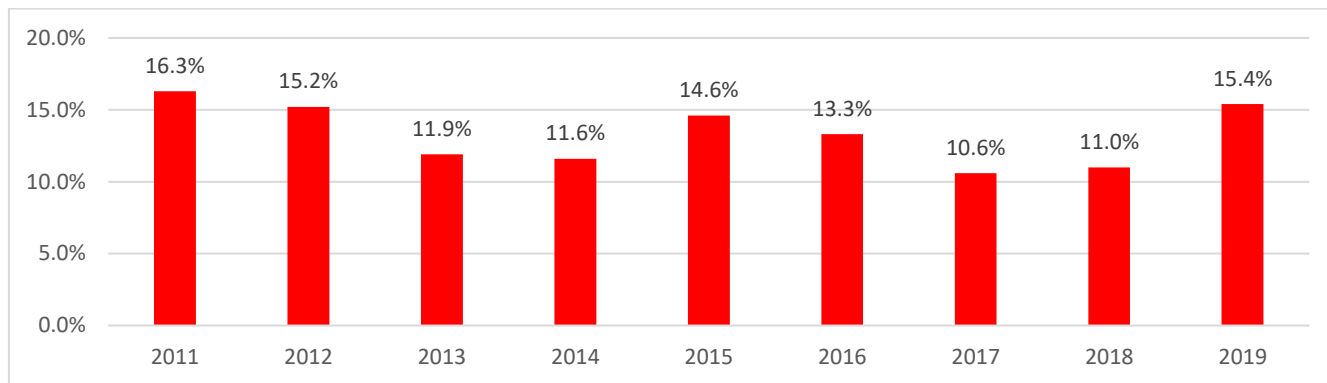


Figure 44

Source – [GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk)

Figure 44 shows there has been a significant increase of 4.4% in the percentage of people in fuel poverty in Lincoln in 2019, rising to 15.4% from 11% in 2018.

NUMBER OF HOUSING BENEFIT CLAIMS IN LINCOLN MAY 2012- MAY 2021

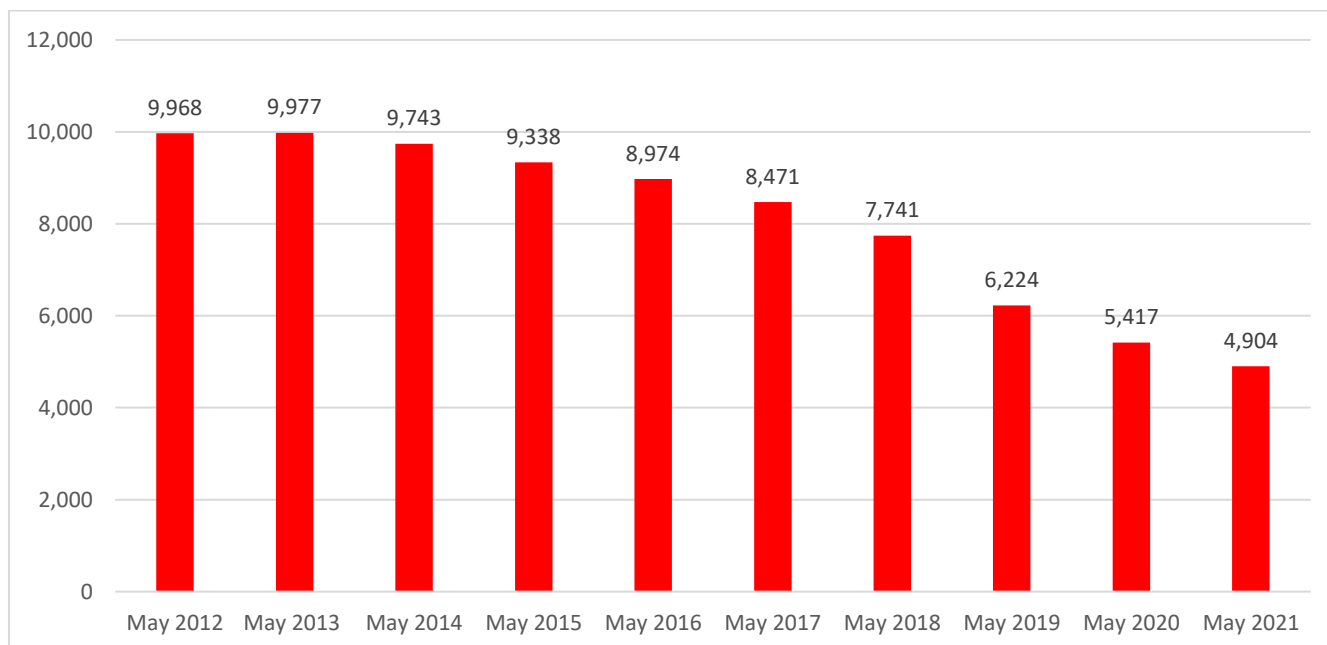


Figure 45

Source – [LG Inform 2021](https://www.lincoln.gov.uk)

Figure 45 shows a steady decrease can be seen in the number of housing benefit claims in Lincoln between May 2013 and May 2021. This decrease is largely due to the fact that Universal Credit continues to migrate claimants from Housing Benefits to Universal Credit.

TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE CLAIMING UNIVERSAL CREDIT AUGUST 2011 – AUGUST 2021

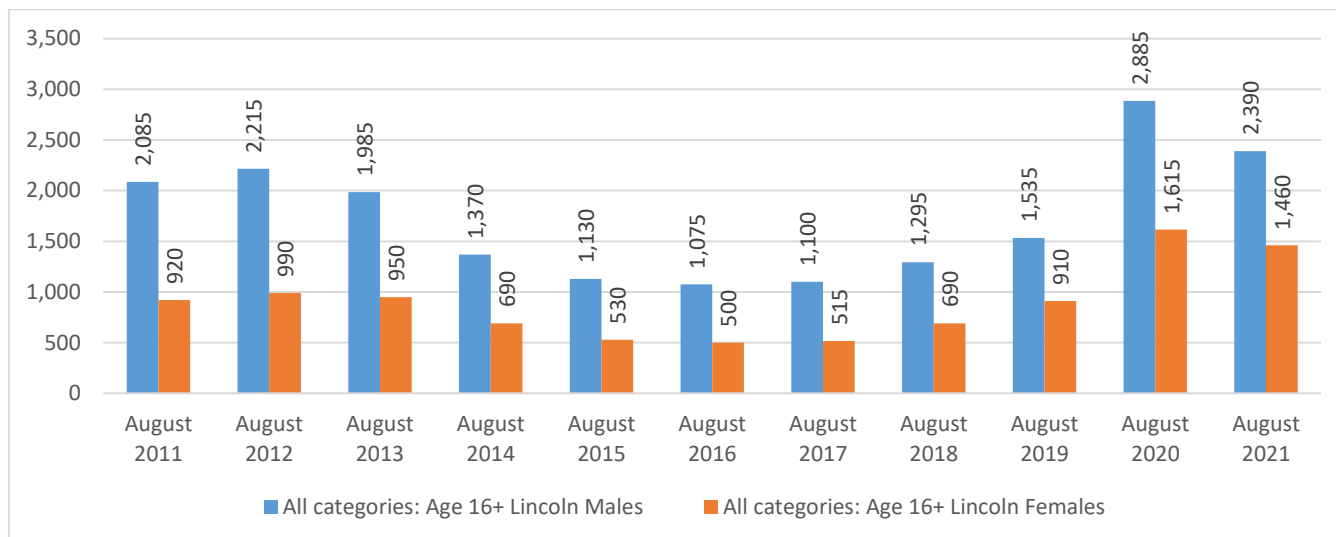


Figure 46

Source – NOMIS 2021

Figure 46 shows the number of males aged 16+ claiming universal credit has decreased from 2,885 in August 2020 to 2,390 in August 2021. This shows a decrease of 495 claimants. The number of females in the same category has also decreased from 1,615 in August 2020 to 1,460 in August 2021, representing a decrease of 155 claimants. The August 2020 statistic includes the first period of lockdown due to Covid-19, which may account for the steep increase in the total claims.

TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE CLAIMING UNIVERSAL CREDIT AUGUST 2021 (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS)

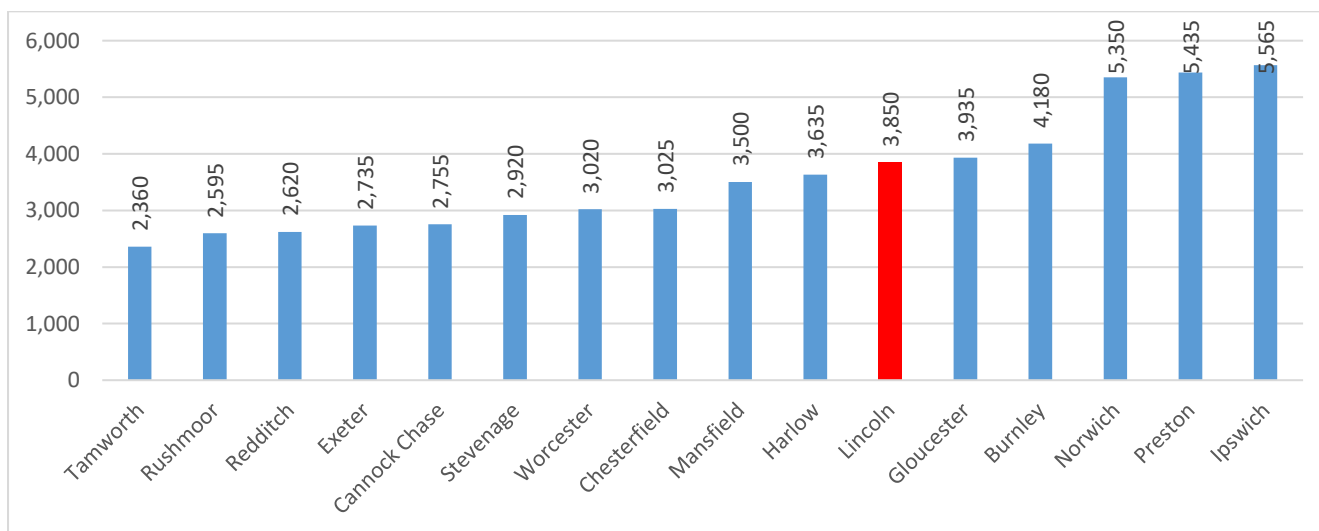


Figure 47

Source – NOMIS 2021

Figure 47 shows Lincoln has the 6th highest figure of Universal Credit claimants when compared to its nearest neighbours, with a total figure of 3,850 claimants in August 2021. In comparison Tamworth had the least number of claimants at 2,360. However, these numerical data need to be considered alongside the population stats for each town which do differ.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGED 16-17 CLAIMING UNIVERSAL CREDIT AUGUST 2011 – AUGUST 2021

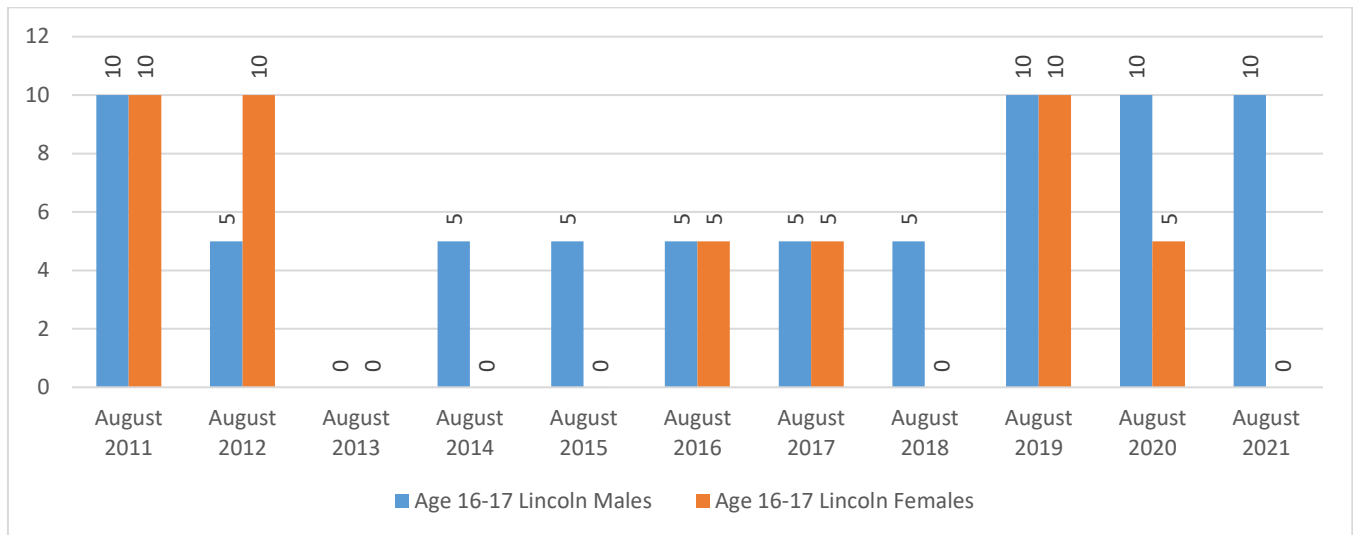


Figure 48

Source – NOMIS 2021

Figure 48 shows between August 2020 and August 2021 the number of both males and females aged 16-17 claiming Universal Credit remained the same for males at 10 claimants and decreased by five claimants for females. Unemployment benefits normally only apply to people aged 18 years and over. They can only be claimed by 16 and 17 year olds in exceptional circumstances. Consequently, the counts for this age group are typically very low. The August 2020 statistic includes the first period of lockdown due to Covid-19.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGED 18-24 CLAIMING UNIVERSAL CREDIT AUGUST 2011 - AUGUST 2021

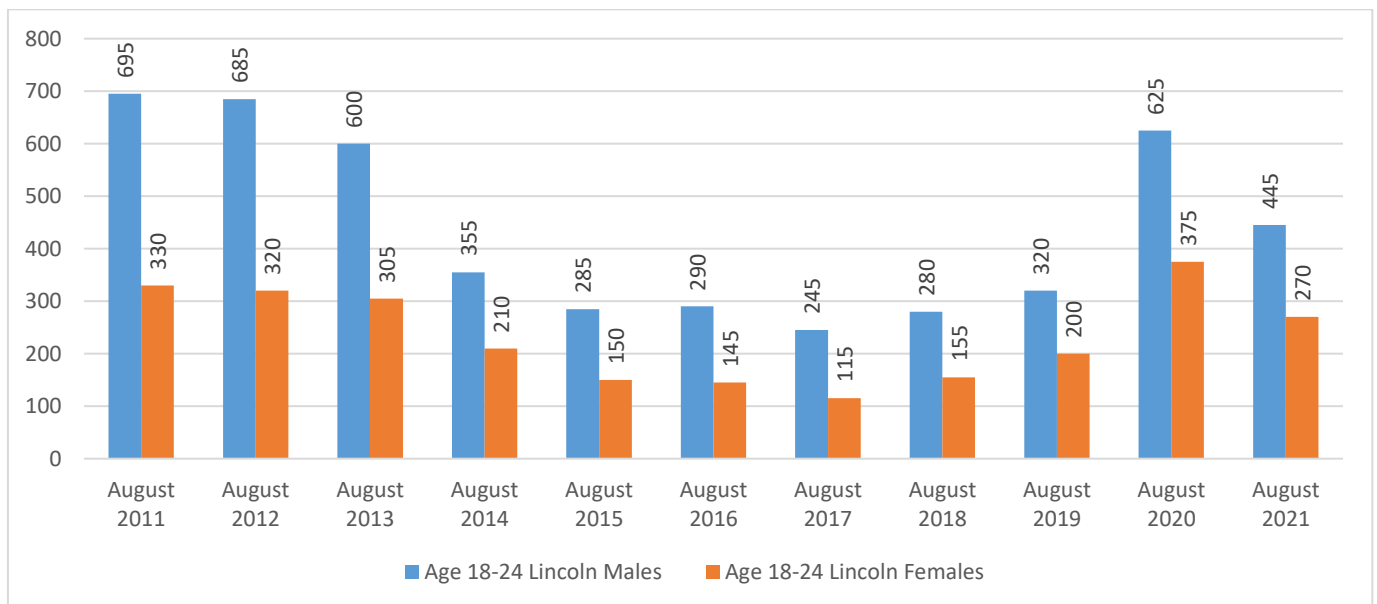


Figure 49

Source - NOMIS 2021

Figure 49 shows the total number of people aged 18 – 24 claiming Universal Credit in August 2021 was 715. This was a decrease of 285 when compared to the August 2020 figure, which totalled 1,000 claimants. The August 2020 statistic includes the first period of lockdown due to Covid-19.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGED 25-49 CLAIMING UNIVERSAL CREDIT AUGUST 2011 – AUGUST 2021

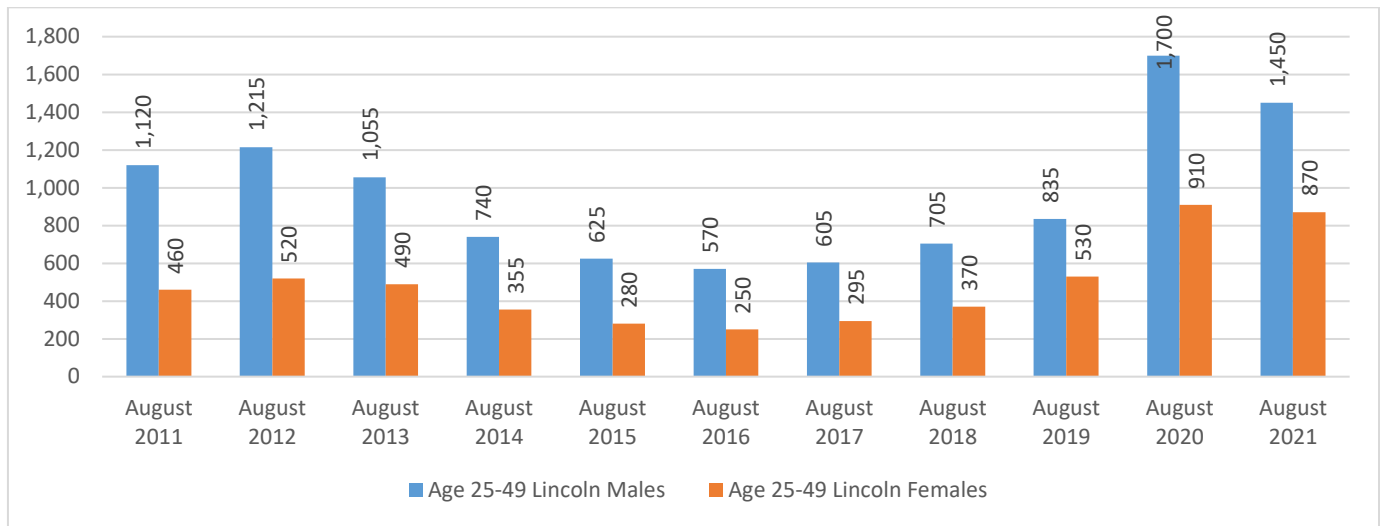


Figure 50

Source – NOMIS 2021

Figure 50 shows the total number of people aged 25 – 49 claiming Universal Credit in August 2021 (2,320), compared to August 2020 (2,610). As with the lower age group above, the total number of claimants decreased in August 2021. For this age group, this was a decrease of 290 claimants. The August 2020 statistic includes the first period of lockdown due to Covid-19.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGED 50+ CLAIMING UNIVERSAL CREDIT AUGUST 2011 – AUGUST 2021

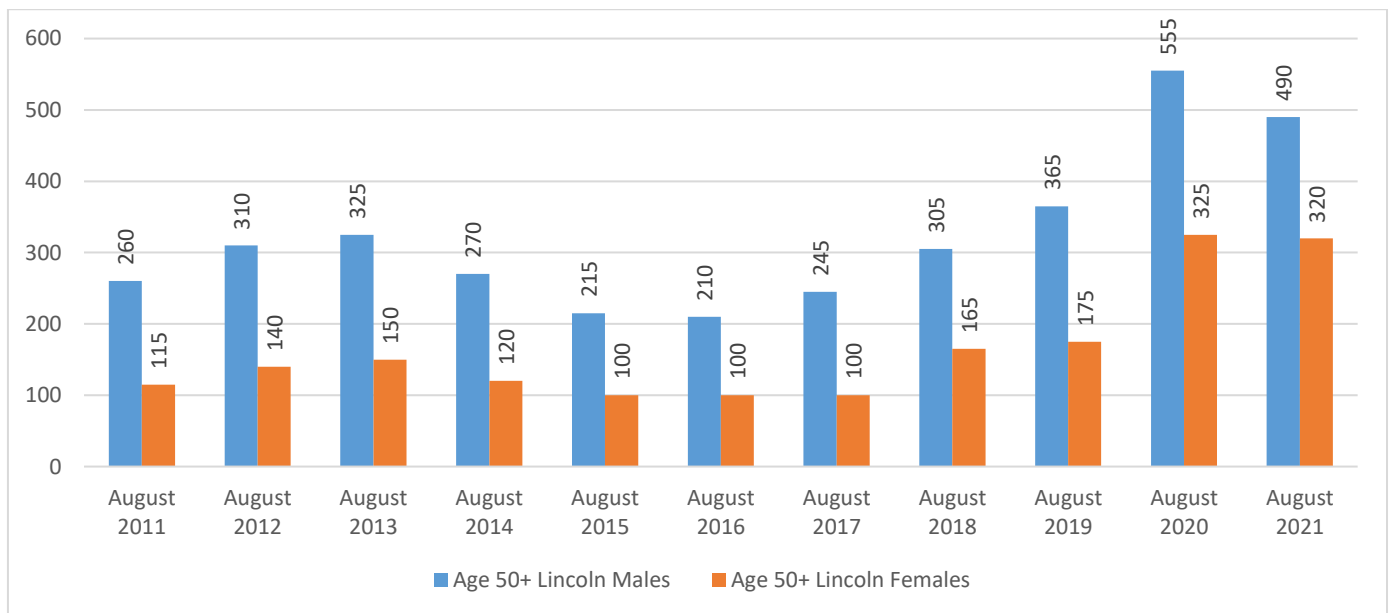


Figure 51

Source – NOMIS 2021

Figure 51 shows the total number of people aged 50+ claiming Universal Credit in August 2021 was 810, compared to 880 in August 2020. This was a decrease of 70 claimants and follows the same trend as the lower age groups. The August 2020 includes the first period of lockdown due to Covid-19.

COUNCIL TAX SUPPORT CLAIMANTS APRIL 2013 – APRIL 2021

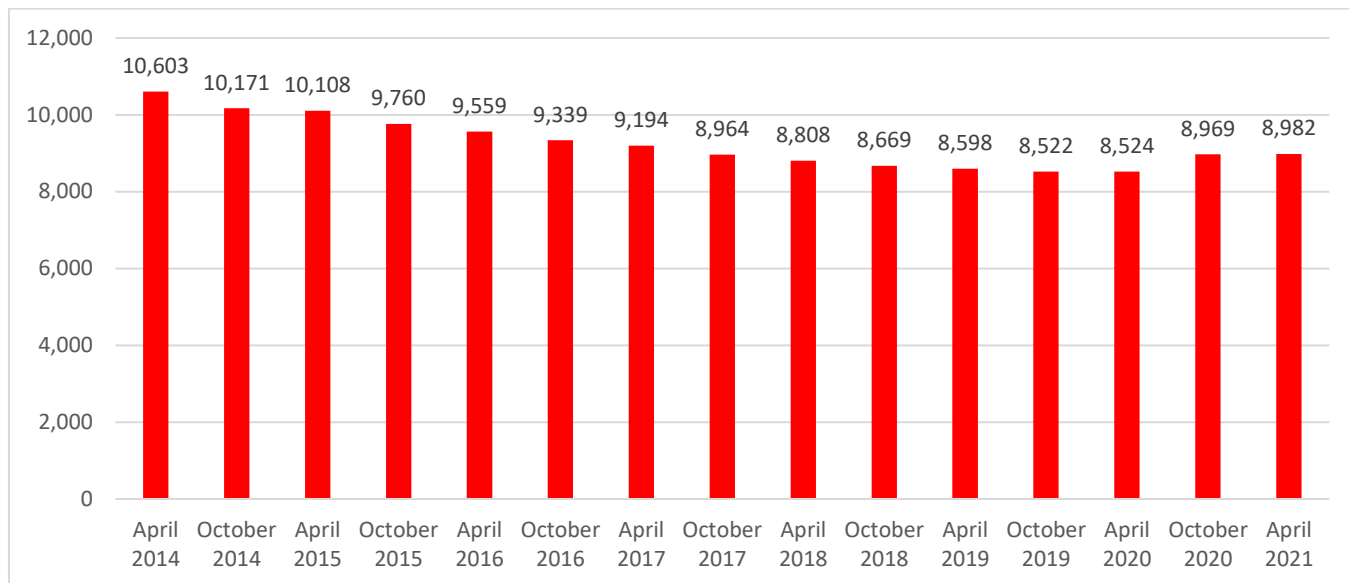


Figure 52

Source - City of Lincoln Council 2021

Figure 52 shows the number of Council Tax support claimants had a decreasing trend between April 2014 and April 2020. However, the latest two data periods (those post the first Covid lockdown) have seen an increase in council tax support claimants, with the most recent April 2021 statistic showing there were 8,982 claimants in the city.

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED UNDER 16 LIVING IN RELATIVE LOW INCOME FAMILIES 2019/20 (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND)

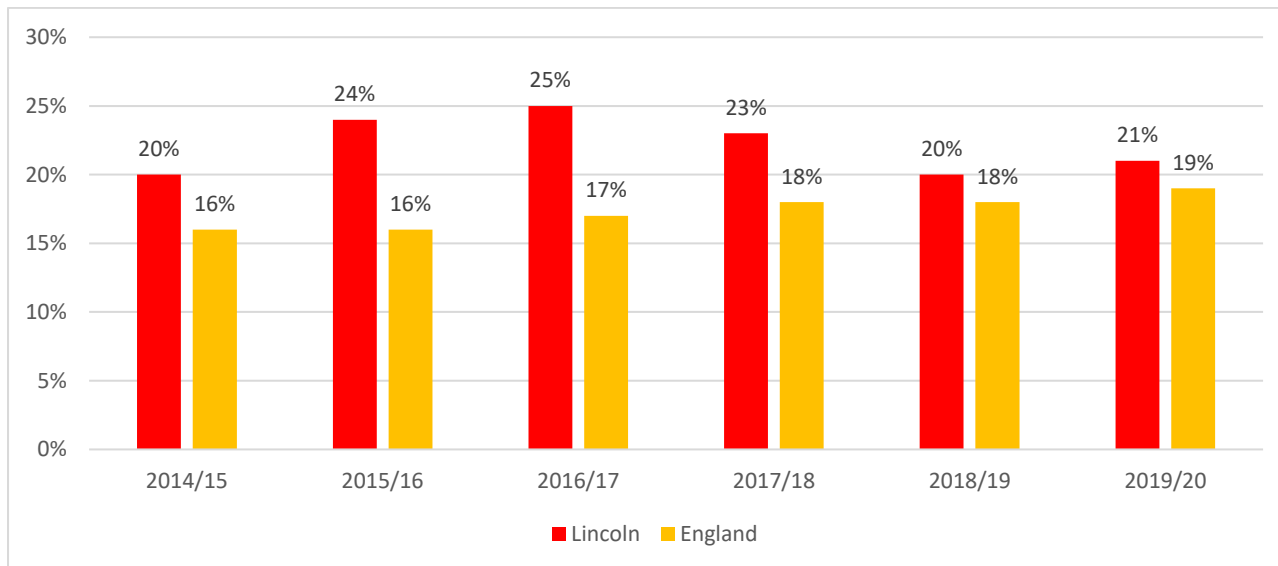


Figure 53

Source – GOV.UK

Figure 53 shows the percentage of children aged under 16 living in relative low income families has been consistently higher in Lincoln since 2014/15 than the England average. When compared to previous years, the latest 2019/20 figure for Lincoln shows an increase of 1% (21%) when compared to the 2018/19 figure (20%), but the gap of 2% remains the same.

PERCENTAGE OF WORKLESS HOUSEHOLDS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN

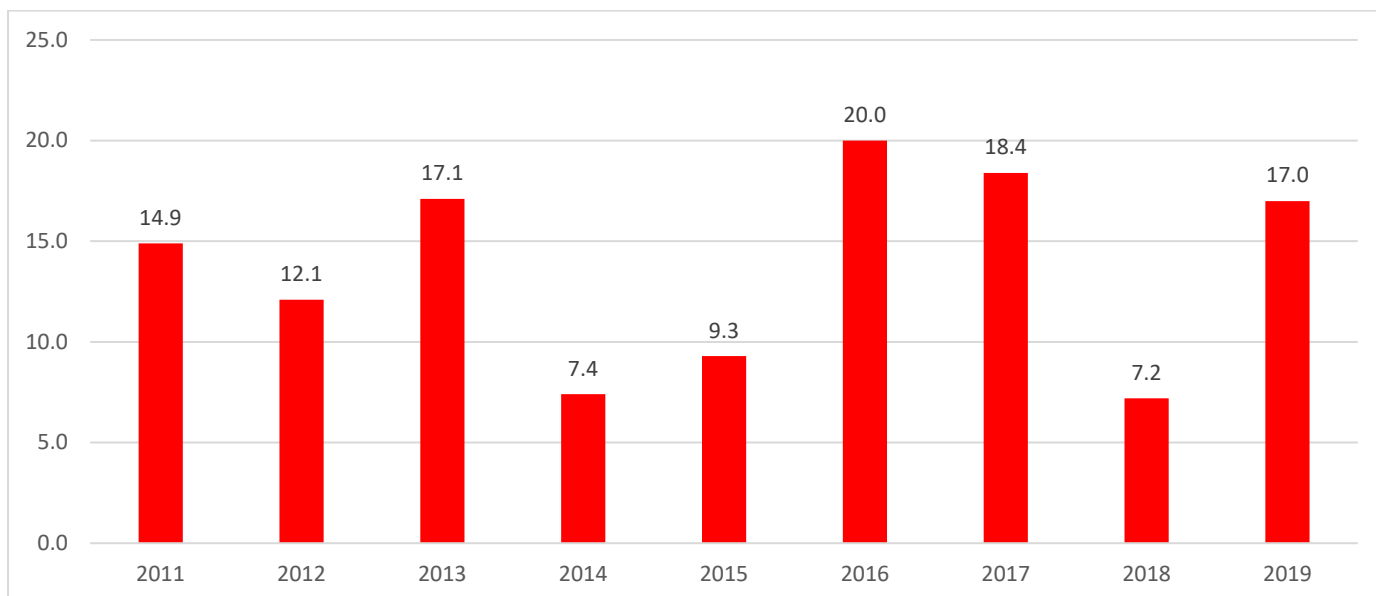


Figure 54

Source – LG Inform 2021

Figure 54 shows the percentage of workless households in Lincoln significantly increased from 7.2% in 2018 to 17.0% in 2019. However, this latest figure is in line with previous years e.g. 2013, 2016, and 2017 and there are some significant variations noted across the years.

OVERALL DEPRIVATION SCORE MAP – IMD 2019

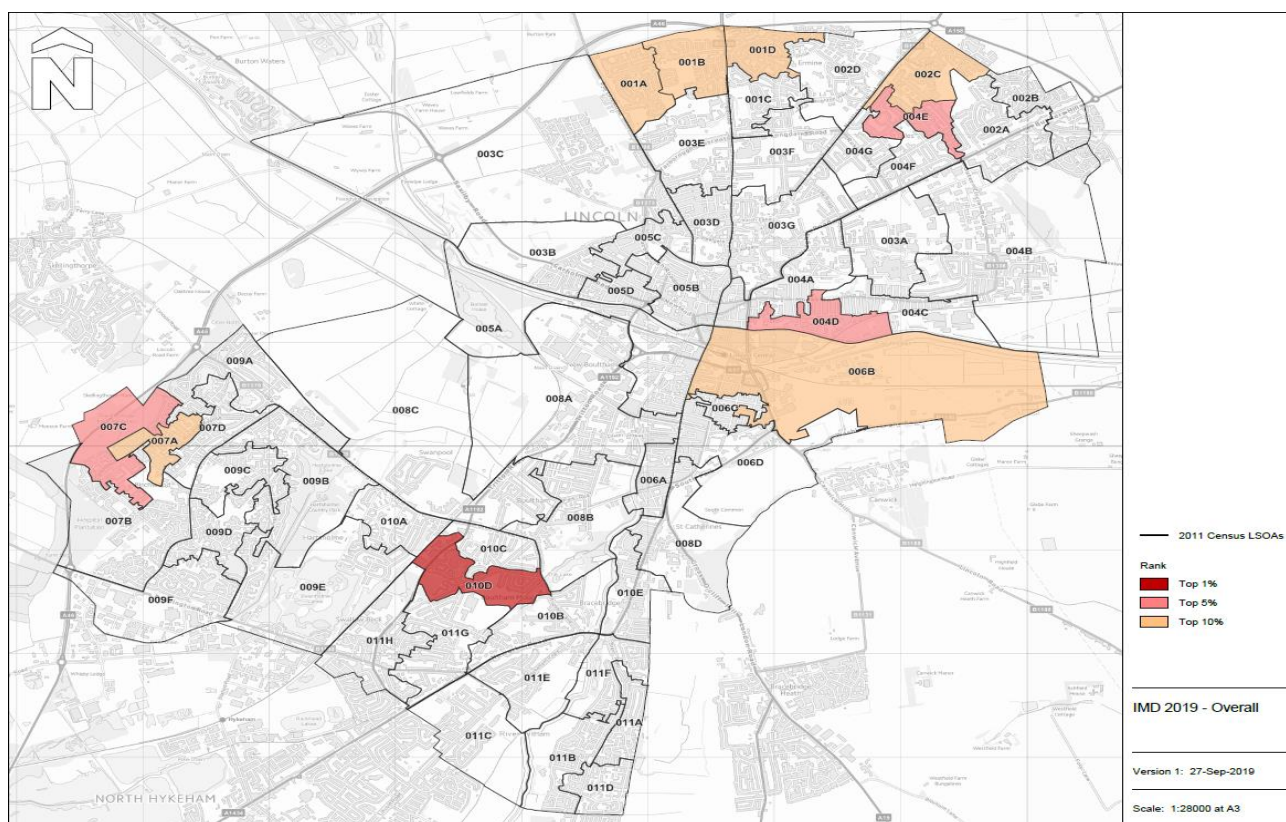


Figure 55

Source – GOV.UK

INCOME DEPRIVATION AFFECTING CHILDREN SCORE MAP – IMD 2019

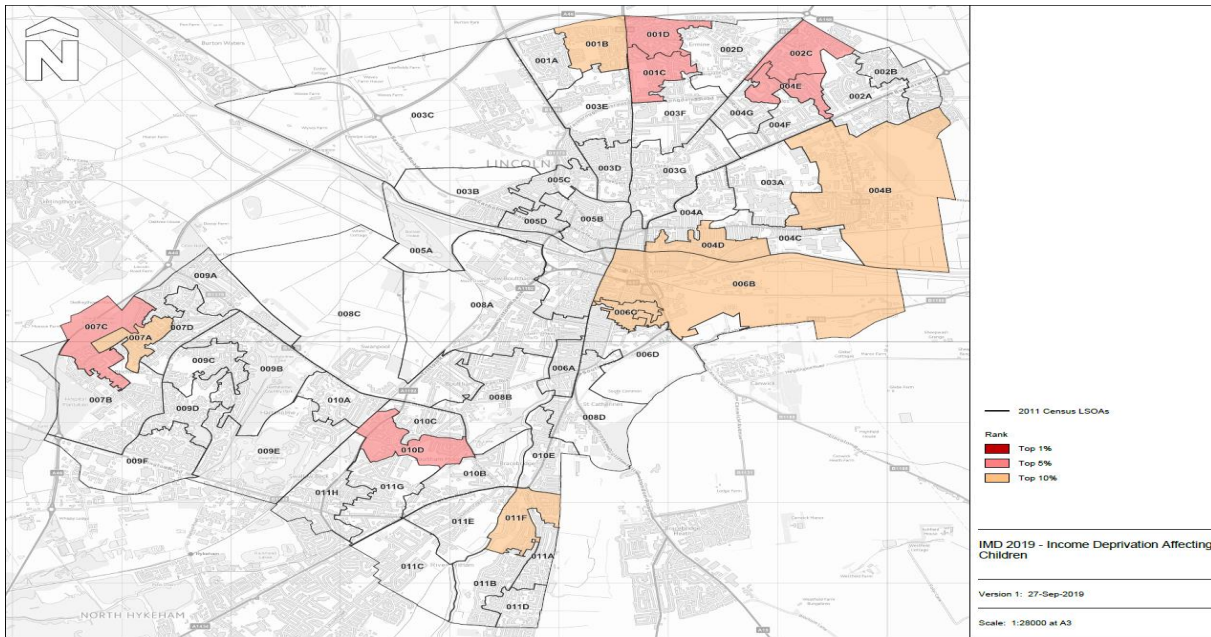


Figure 56

Source – GOV.UK

INCOME DEPRIVATION AFFECTING OLDER PEOPLE SCORE MAP – IMD 2019

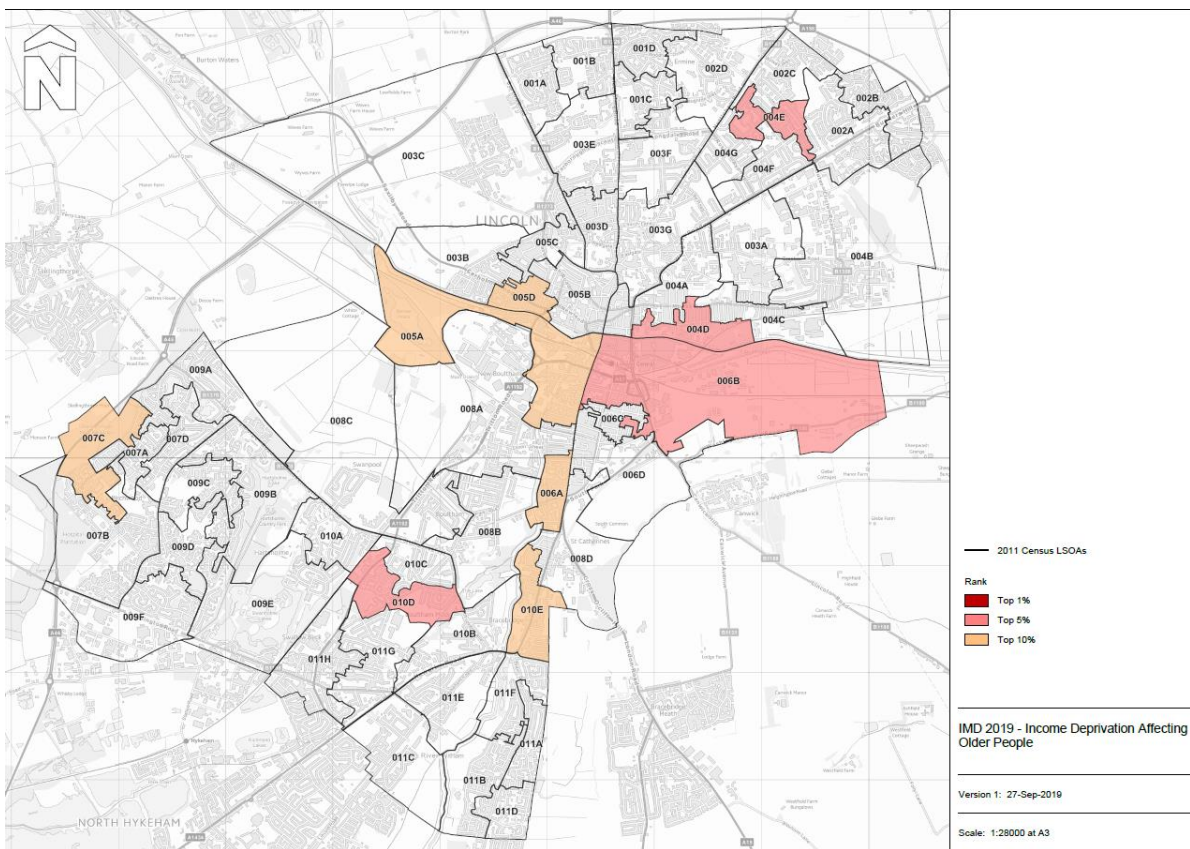


Figure 57

Source – GOV.UK

IMD 2019 LOCAL AUTHORITY RANKING FOR ALL DOMAINS (OUT OF 317 - HIGH IS GOOD)

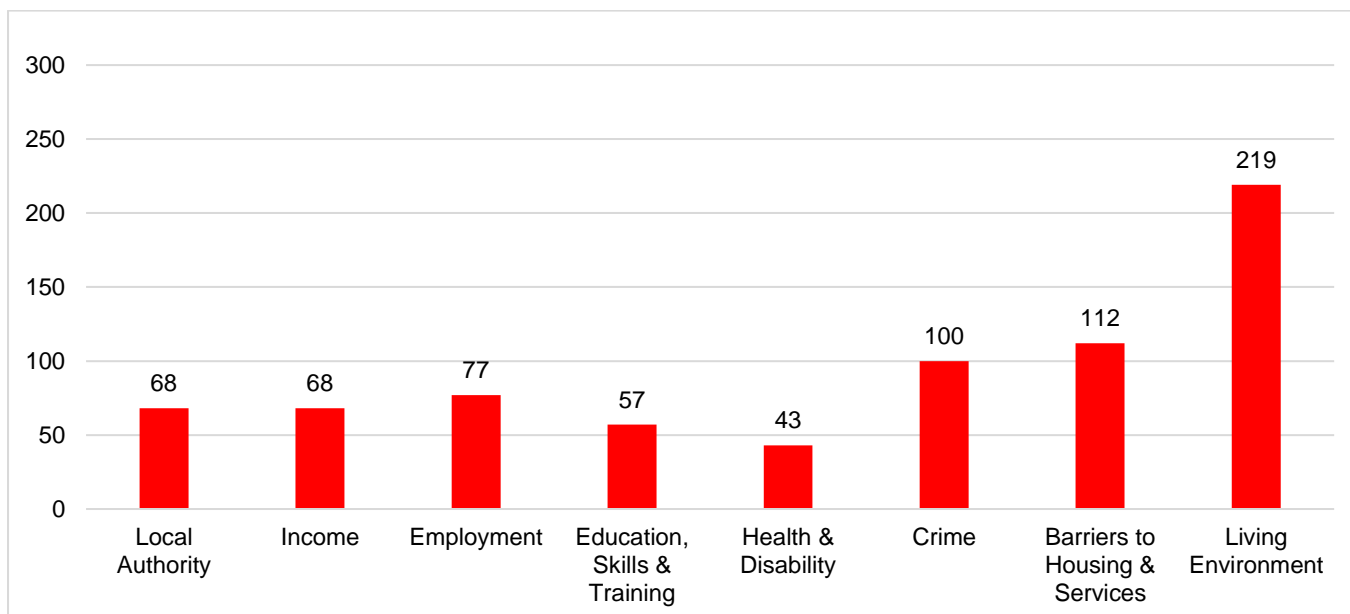


Figure 58

Source – GOV.UK

Figure 58 shows the 2019 IMD Score for Lincoln for each of the eight domains. Overall, in the 2019 IMD, Lincoln was ranked the 68th most deprived local authority area out of a total of 317.

DISABILITY LIVING ALLOWANCE CASES IN PAYMENT FEB 2021 (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS)

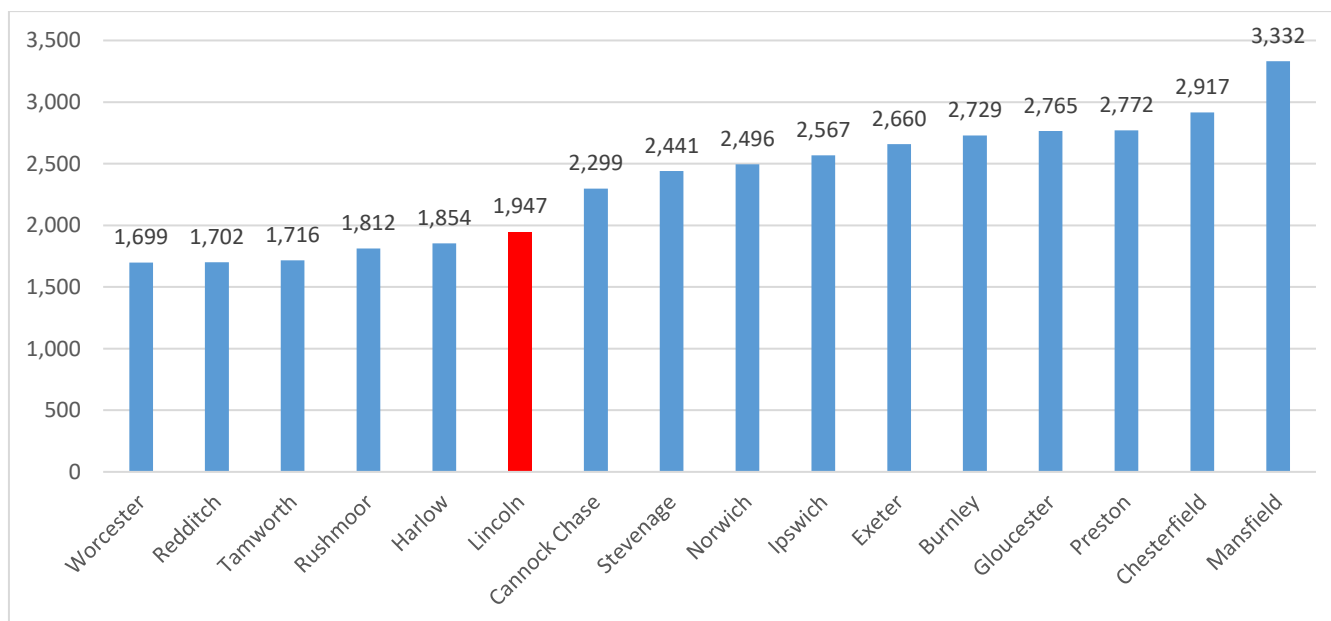


Figure 59

Source – DWP 2021

Figure 59 shows There were 1,947 people receiving Disability Living Allowance in Lincoln as of February 2021. This ranks Lincoln as having the 6th lowest number of cases when compared to our nearest neighbours.

PERSONAL INDEPENDENCE PAYMENT CASELOAD JULY 2021 (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS)

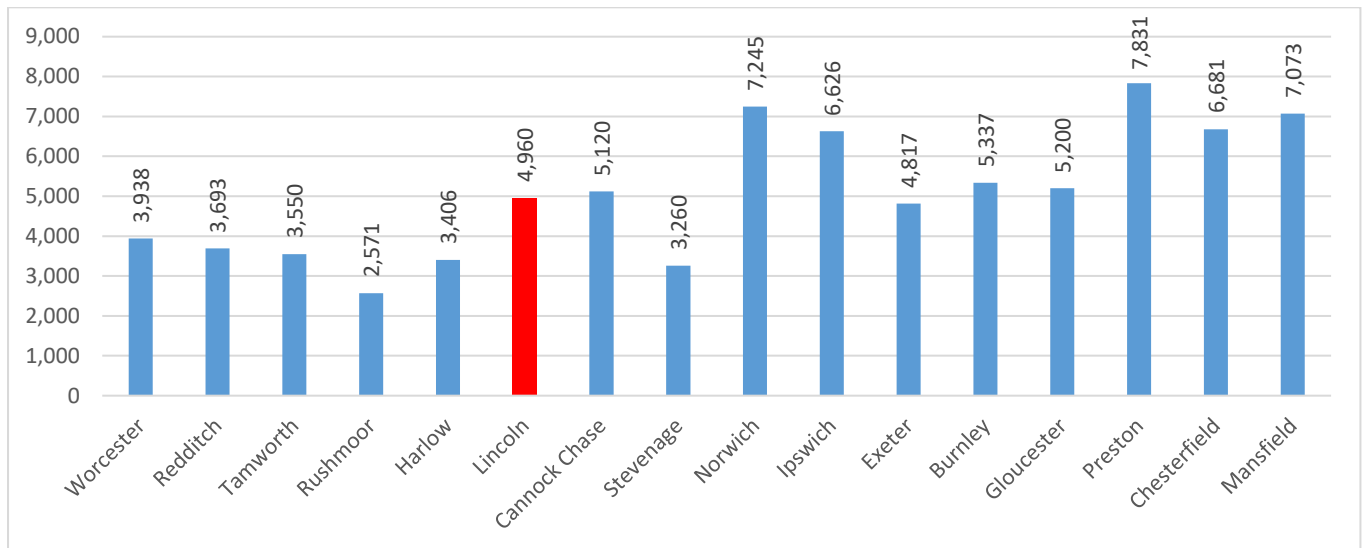


Figure 60

Source – DWP 2021

Figure 60 shows there were 4,960 people receiving Personal Independence Payment in Lincoln as of July 2021. When compared to our nearest neighbours, Lincoln ranks as having the 6th lowest number of cases compared to our nearest neighbours.

CRIME

Lincoln has seen:

- 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.

Note - The crime chapter uses a different comparison group, called the Police "Most Similar Groups". This is a separate list of local authorities, identified with a different list of criteria to that of the CIPFA nearest neighbours' group.

TOTAL RECORDED CRIME PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR POLICE MOST SIMILAR GROUP) AS OF YEAR ENDING MARCH 2021

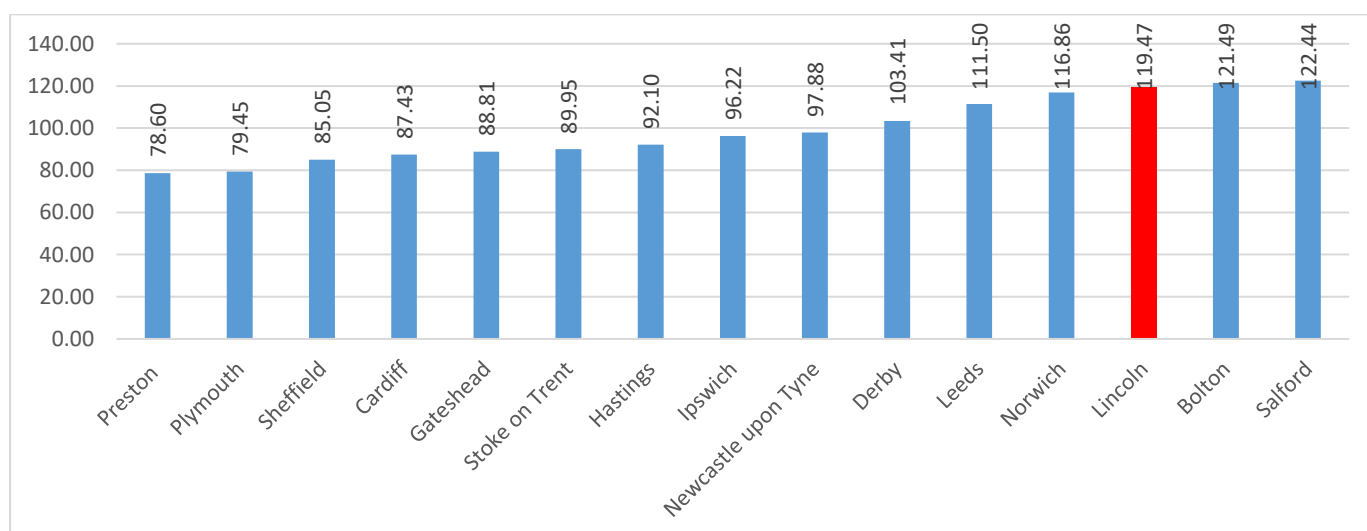


Figure 61

Source – Police UK 2021

Figure 61 shows in the year ending March 2021, the crime rate in Lincoln was 3rd highest compared to the average crime rate across similar policing areas, with a figure of 119.47 crimes per 1,000 people.

TOTAL REPORTED OFFENCES IN 2015-2021 (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND AND WALES)

| Area | Total number of crimes | Numerical change | Percentage change |
|-------------------|------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Lincoln 2015/2016 | 8,893 | | |
| Lincoln 2016/2017 | 9,005 | +112 | +1.26% |
| Lincoln 2017/2018 | 10,006 | +1,001 | +11.12% |
| Lincoln 2018/2019 | 12,123 | +2,117 | +21.16% |
| Lincoln 2019/2020 | 14,789 | +2,666 | +21.99% |

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Lincoln 2020/2021 | 11,834 | -2,955 | -19.98% |
| England and Wales 2015/2016 | 3,853,418 | | |
| England and Wales 2016/2017 | 4,274,819 | + 421,401 | +10.94% |
| England and Wales 2017/2018 | 4,832,376 | +557,557 | +13.04% |
| England and Wales 2018/2019 | 5,205,944 | +373,568 | +7.73% |
| England and Wales 2019/2020 | 5,015,199 | -190,745 | -3.66% |
| England and Wales 2020/2021 | 4,297,181 | -718,018 | -14.32% |

Figure 62

Source – Gov.uk 2021

Figure 62 shows the total reported crime offences in Lincoln increased to 14,789 in 2019/2020, which was the highest number recorded for the city in recent years. However, the total number of crimes reported decreased by nearly 20% in 2020/2021 which is likely to be as a result of the covid-19 pandemic and the lockdowns put in place restricting the movement of people around the city. A similar pattern has also been seen across England and Wales.

TOTAL RECORDED CRIME PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OTHER AREAS IN THE LINCOLNSHIRE FORCE AREA) AS OF YEAR ENDING MARCH 2021

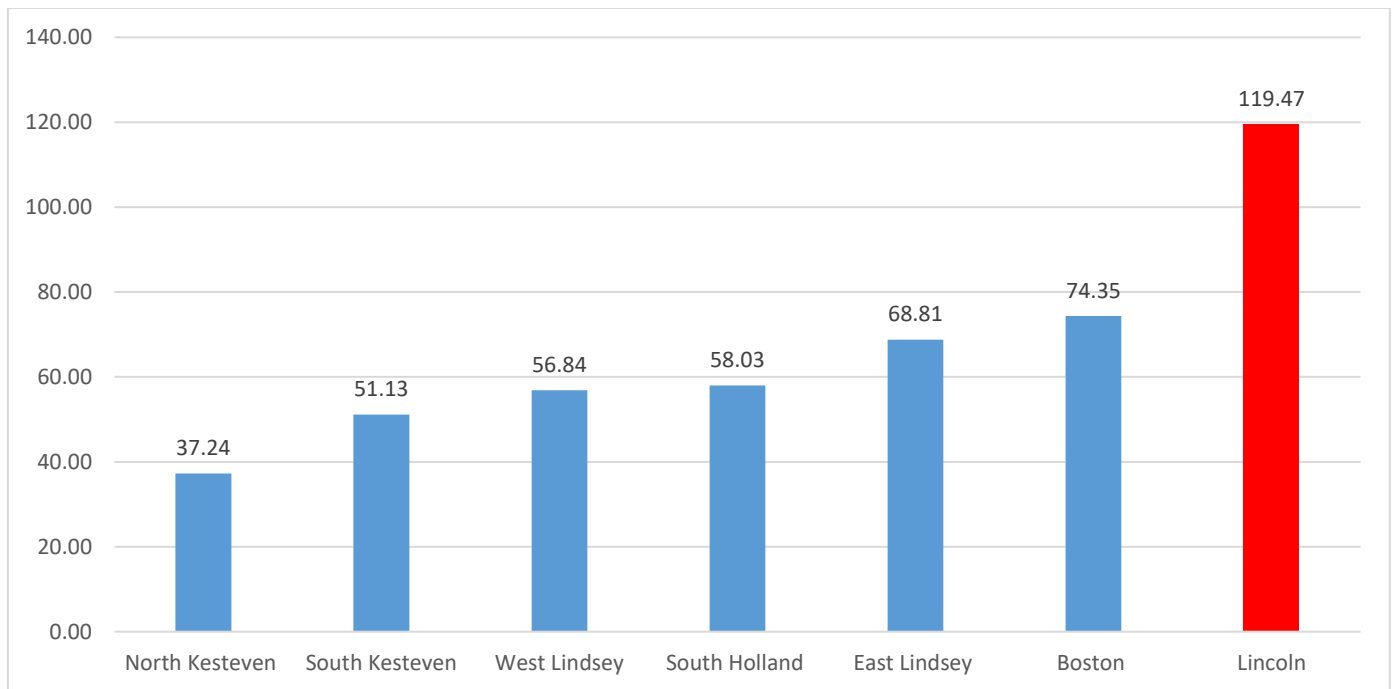


Figure 63

Source – Police UK 2021

Figure 63 shows in the year ending March 2021, Lincoln had the highest crime rate per 1,000 at 119.47 compared to all other Lincolnshire Force Areas, with North Kesteven the lowest at 37.24 per 1,000. This is similar to the figures reported in 2020 in Lincoln compared to other areas in the Lincolnshire force area.

BURGLARY RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR POLICE MOST SIMILAR GROUP) AS OF YEAR ENDING MARCH 2021

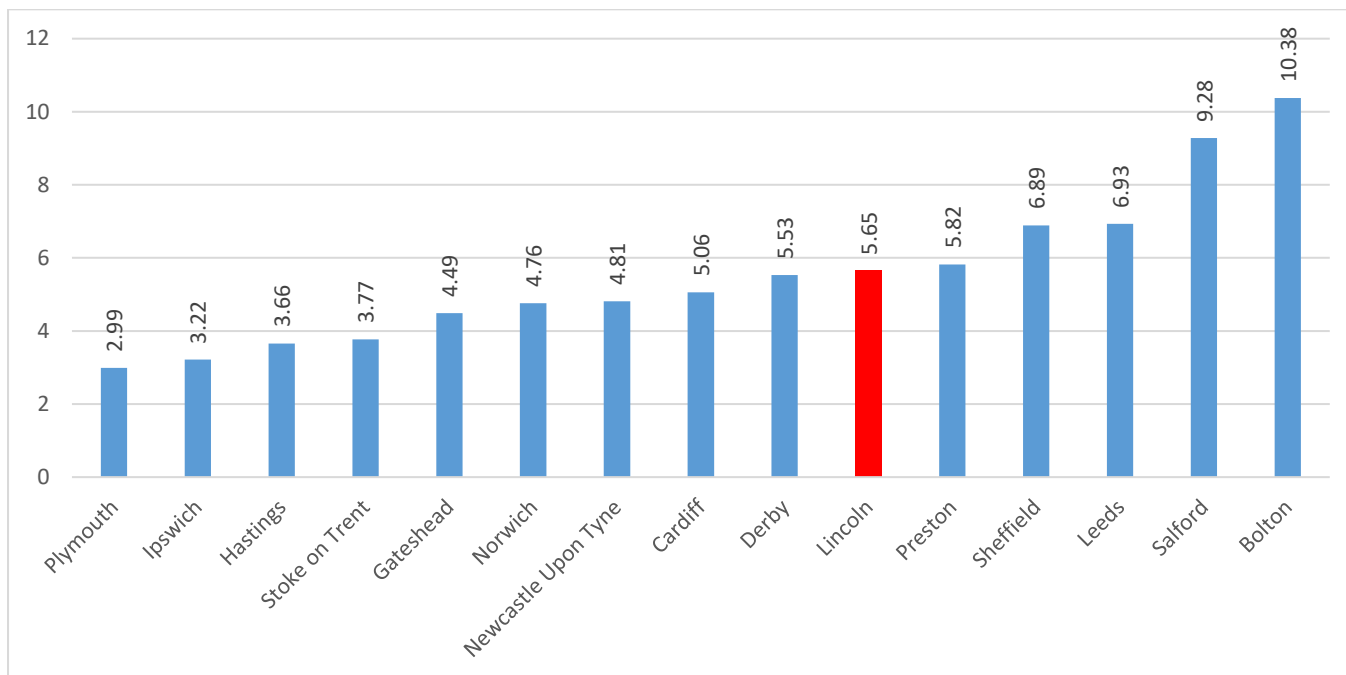


Figure 64

Source – Police UK 2021

Figure 64 shows in the year ending March 2021, Lincoln had the 6th highest burglary rate per 1,000 people at 5.65 compared to Bolton which had the highest at 10.38 per 1,000 people.

CRIMINAL DAMAGE AND ARSON RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR POLICE MOST SIMILAR GROUP) AS OF YEAR ENDING MARCH 2021

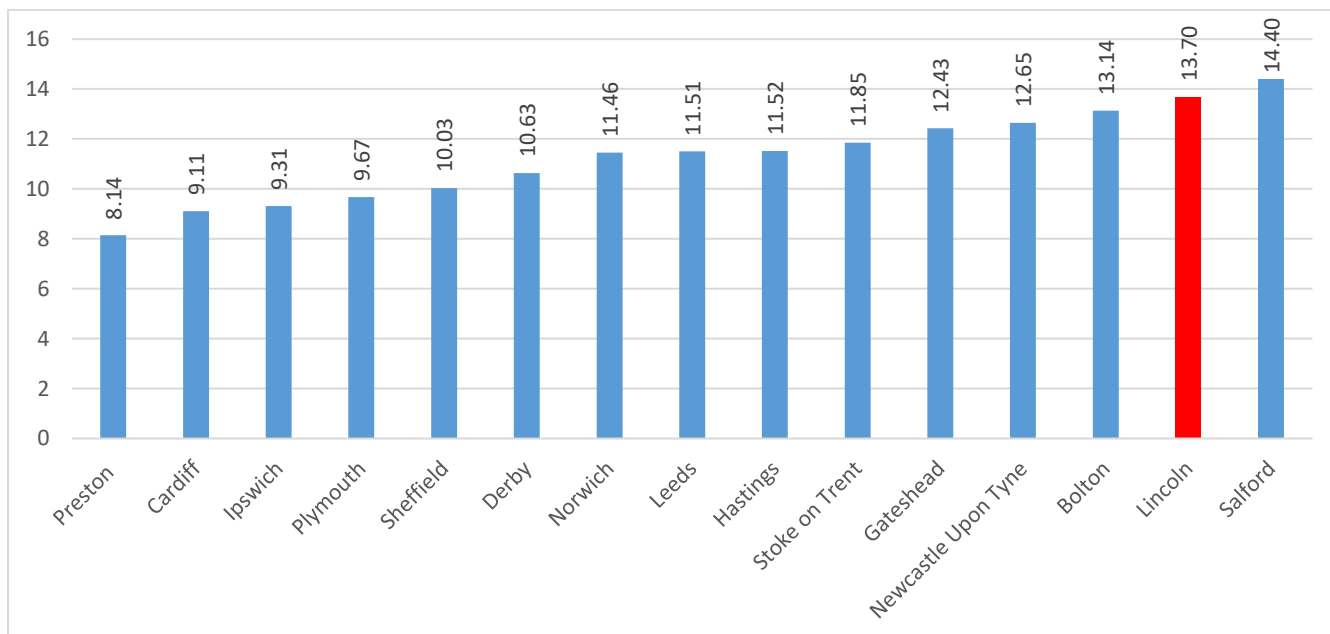


Figure 65

Source – Police UK 2021

Figure 65 shows in the year ending March 2021, Lincoln had the 2nd highest criminal damage and arson rate per 1,000 people at 13.70 with only Salford higher at 14.40 per 1,000 people.

DRUG OFFENCES RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR POLICE MOST SIMILAR GROUP) AS OF YEAR ENDING MARCH 2021

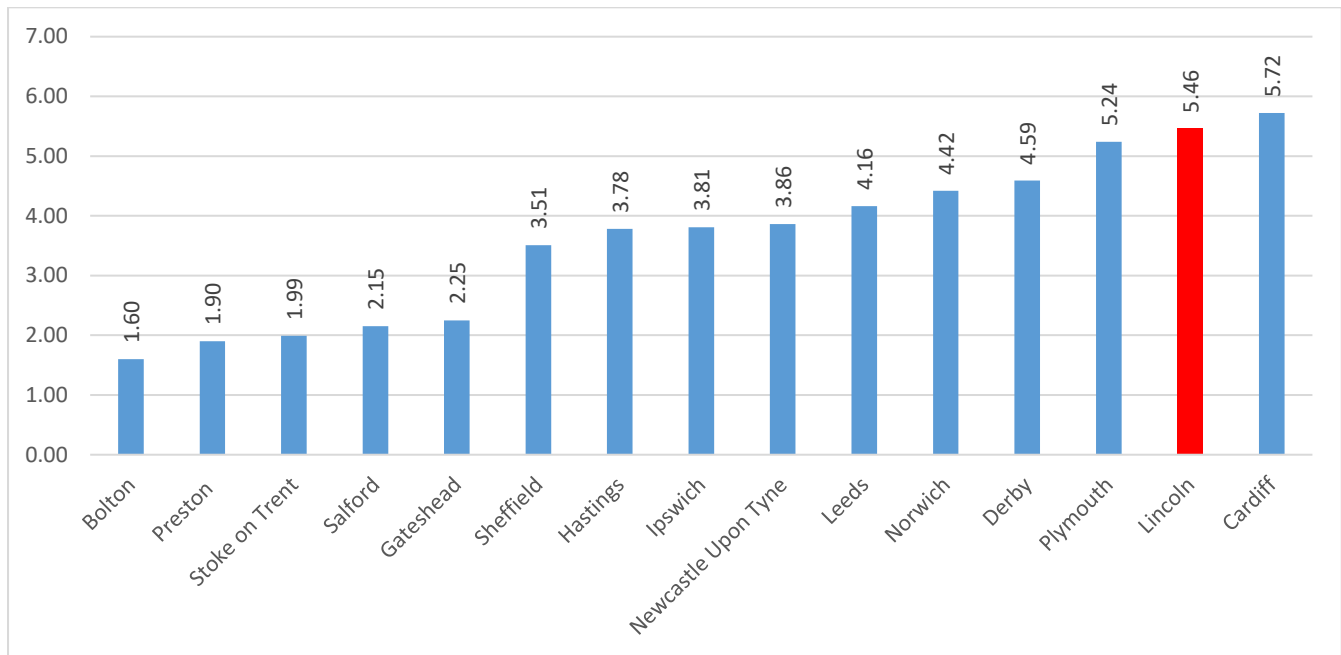


Figure 66

Source – Police UK 2021

Figure 66 shows in the year ending March 2021, Lincoln had the 2nd highest drug offences rate per 1,000 people at 5.46 compared to Bolton which had the lowest figure at 1.60 per 1,000 people.

POSSESSION OF WEAPONS RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR POLICE MOST SIMILAR GROU) AS OF YEAR ENDING MARCH 2021

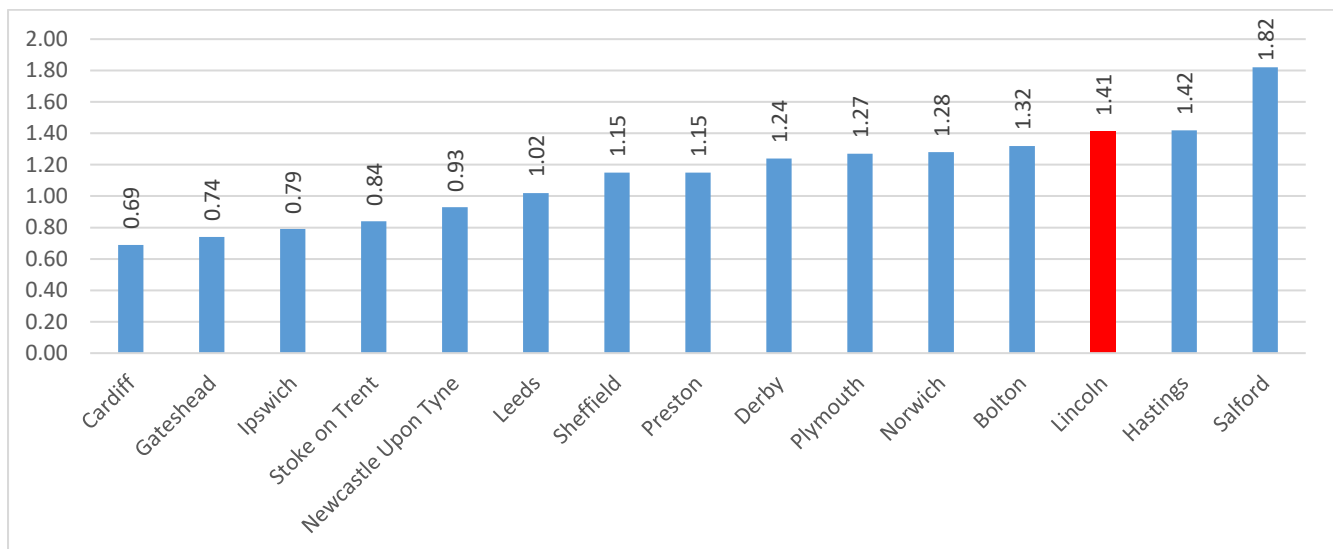


Figure 67

Source – Police UK 2021

Figure 67 shows in the year ending March 2021, Lincoln had the 3rd highest possession of weapons rate per 1,000 people at 1.41 compared to Cardiff which had the lowest figure at 0.69 per 1,000 people.

PUBLIC ORDER OFFENCES RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR POLICE MOST SIMILAR GROUP) AS OF YEAR ENDING MARCH 2021

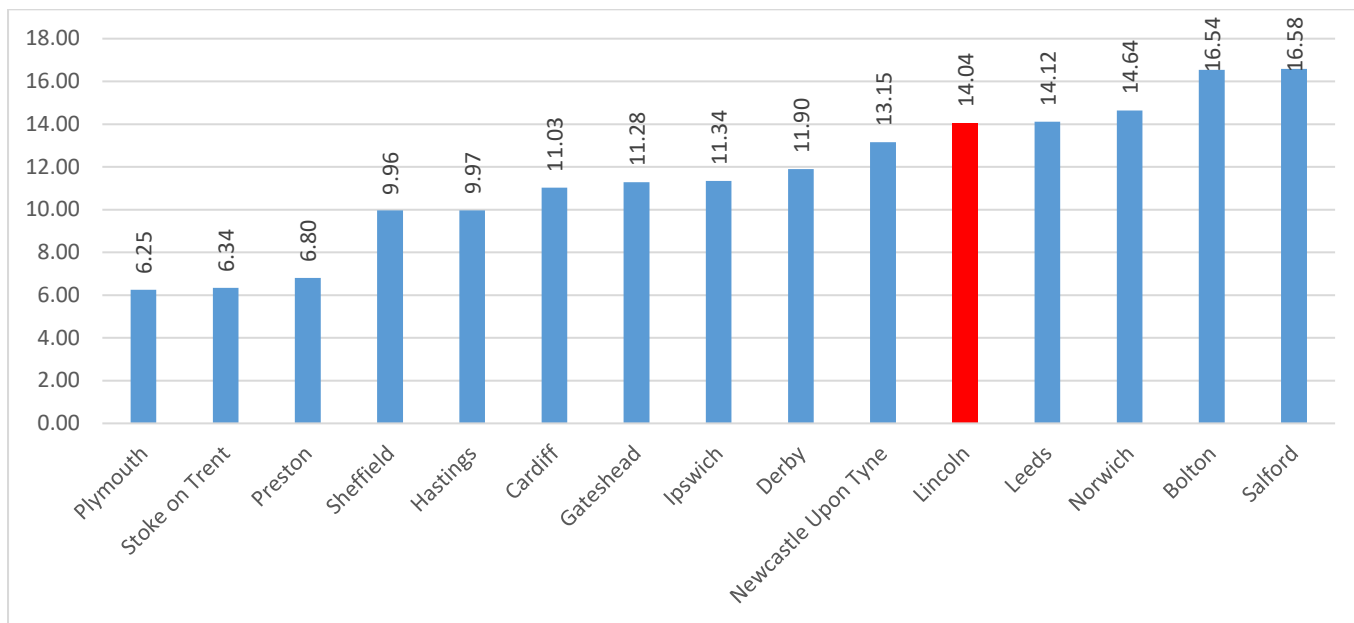


Figure 68

Source – Police UK 2021

Figure 68 shows in the year ending March 2021, Lincoln had the 5th highest public order offences rate per 1,000 people at 14.04, with Salford having the highest rate at 16.58 per 1,000 people and Plymouth the lowest rate at 6.25 per 1,000 people.

ROBBERY RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR POLICE MOST SIMILAR GROUP) AS OF YEAR ENDING MARCH 2021

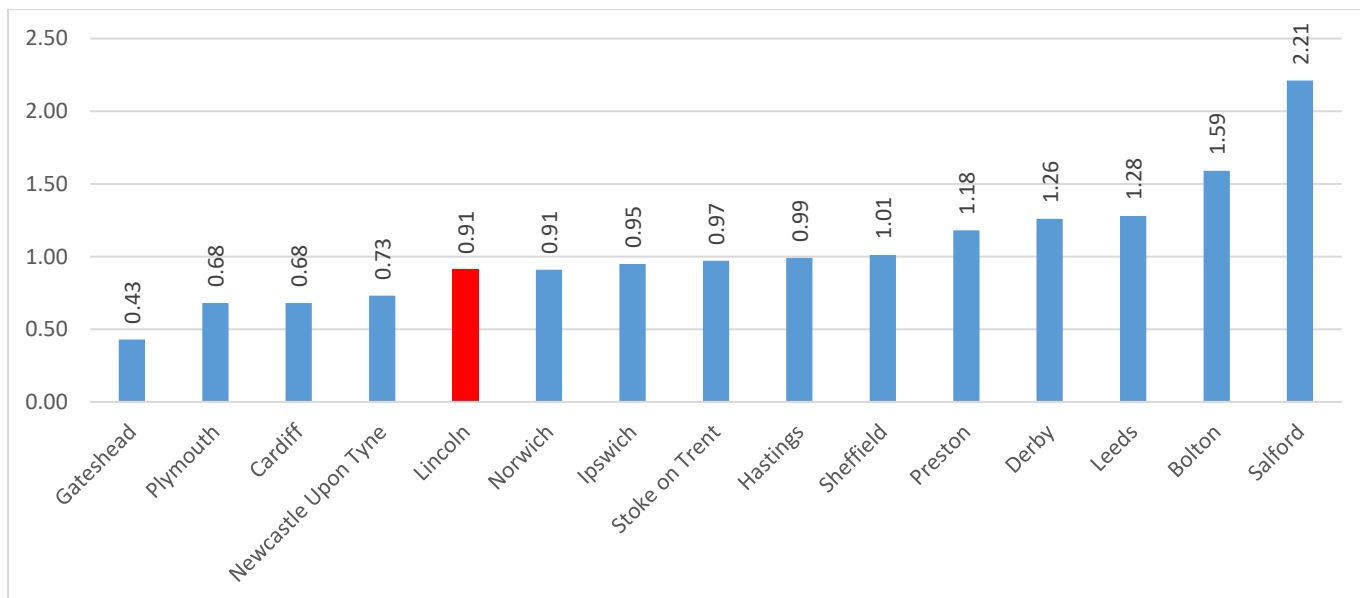


Figure 69

Source – Police UK 2021

Figure 69 shows in the year ending March 2021, Lincoln had the 5th lowest robbery rate per 1,000 people at 0.91 with Salford having the highest rate at 2.21 per 1,000 people.

SHOPLIFTING RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR POLICE MOST SIMILAR GROUP) AS OF YEAR ENDING MARCH 2021

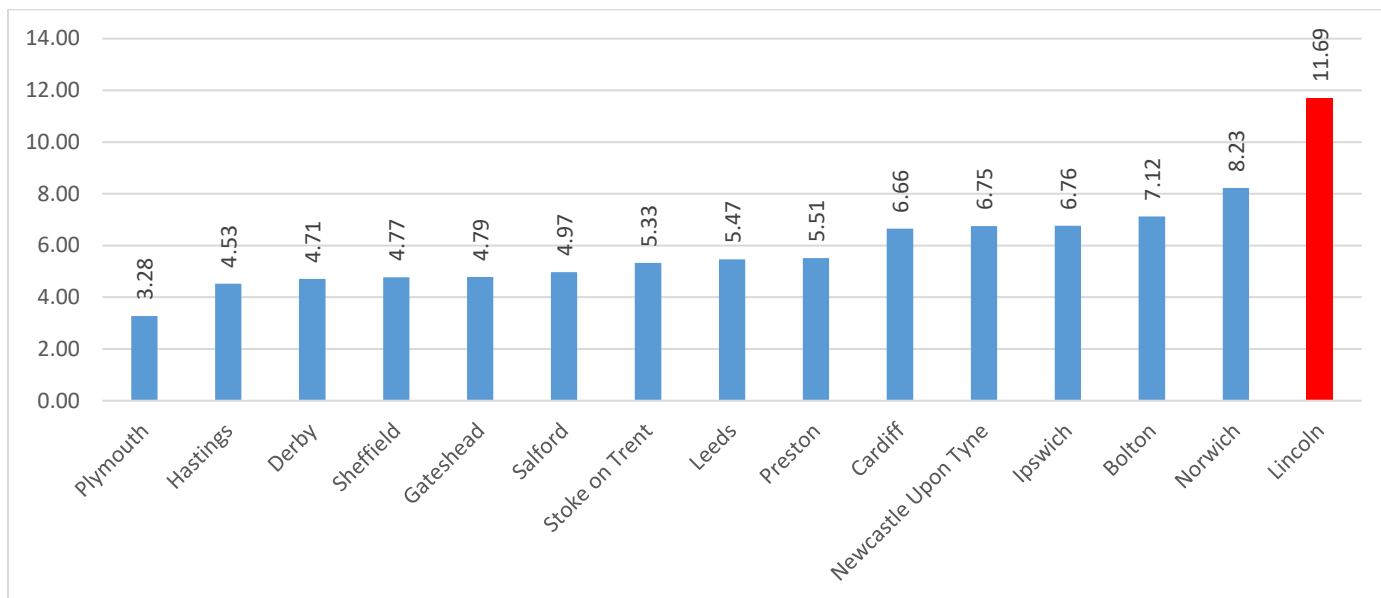


Figure 70

Source – Police UK 2021

Figure 70 shows in the year ending March 2021, Lincoln had the highest shoplifting rate per 1,000 people at 11.69 compared to Plymouth who had the lowest figure at 3.28 per 1,000 people.

THEFT FROM THE PERSON RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR POLICE MOST SIMILAR GROUP) AS OF YEAR ENDING MARCH 2021

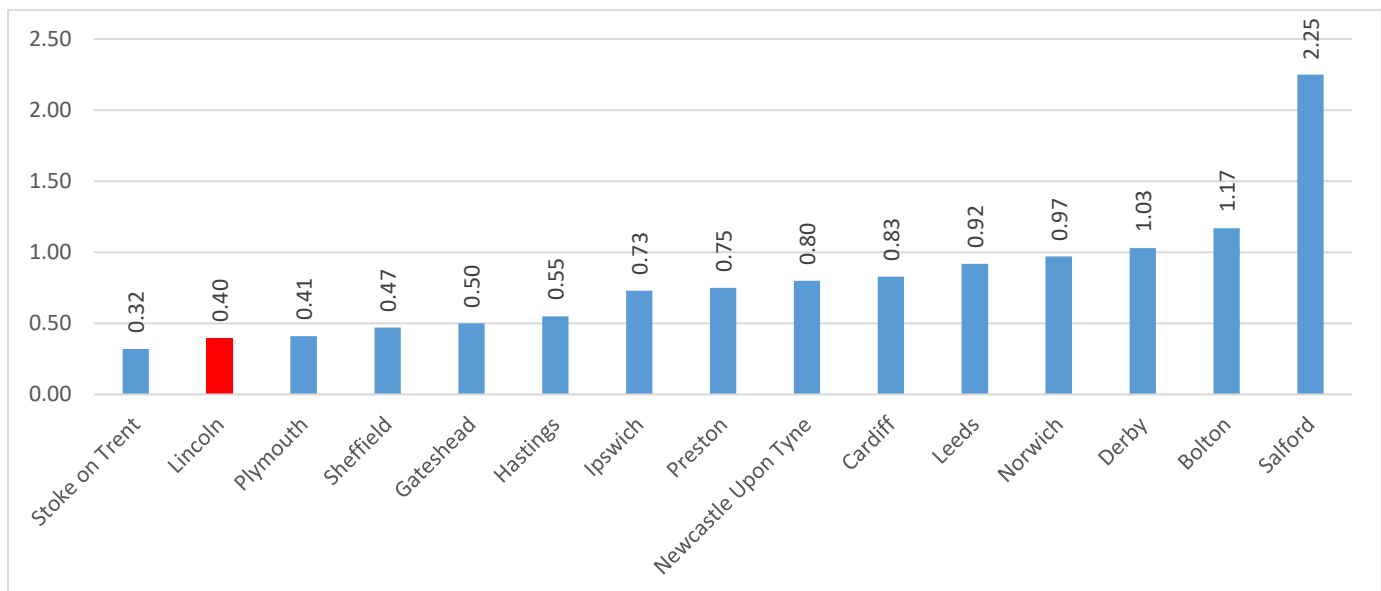


Figure 71

Source – Police UK 2021

Figure 71 shows in the year ending March 2021, Lincoln had the 2nd lowest theft from the person rate at 0.40 per 1,000 people with only Stoke on Trent having a lower rate at 0.32 per 1,000 people.

VEHICLE RELATED CRIME RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR POLICE MOST SIMILAR GROUP) AS OF YEAR ENDING MARCH 2021

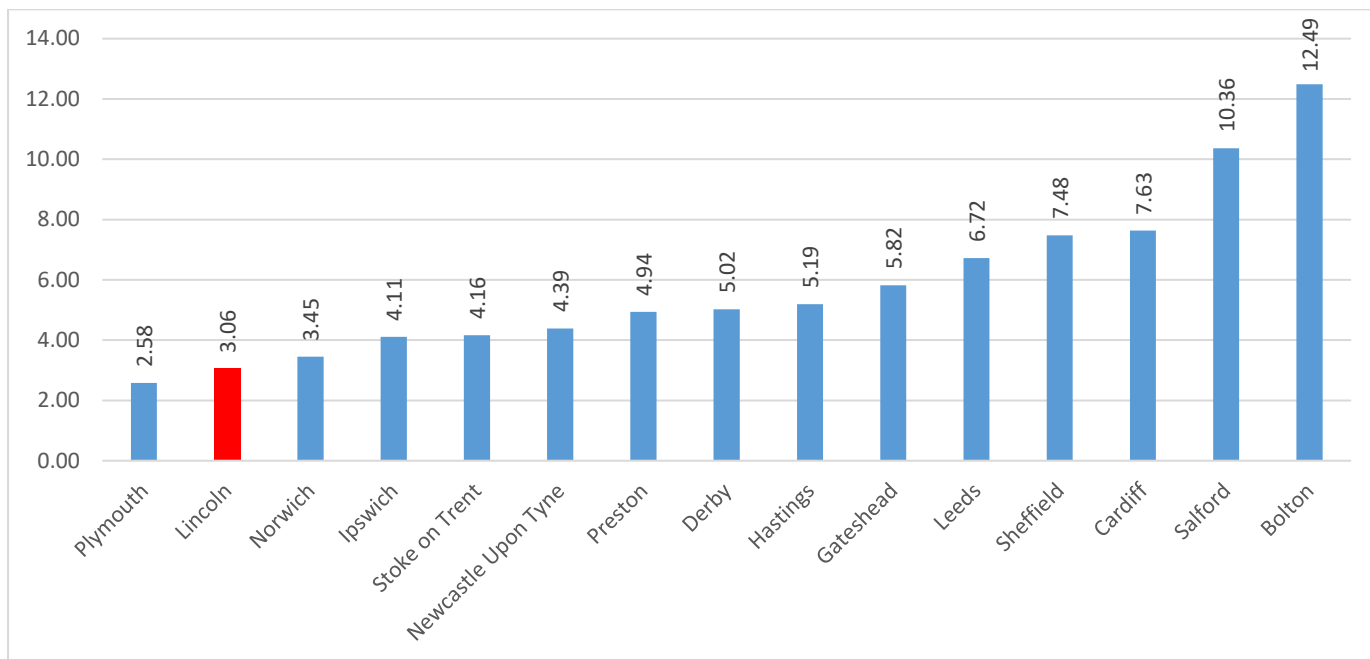


Figure 72

Source – Police UK 2021

Figure 72 shows in the year ending March 2021, Lincoln had the 2nd lowest vehicle related crime rate at 3.06 per 1,000 people with only Plymouth having a lower rate at 2.58 per 1,000 people.

VIOLENT AND SEXUAL OFFENCES RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR POLICE MOST SIMILAR GROUP) AS OF YEAR ENDING MARCH 2021

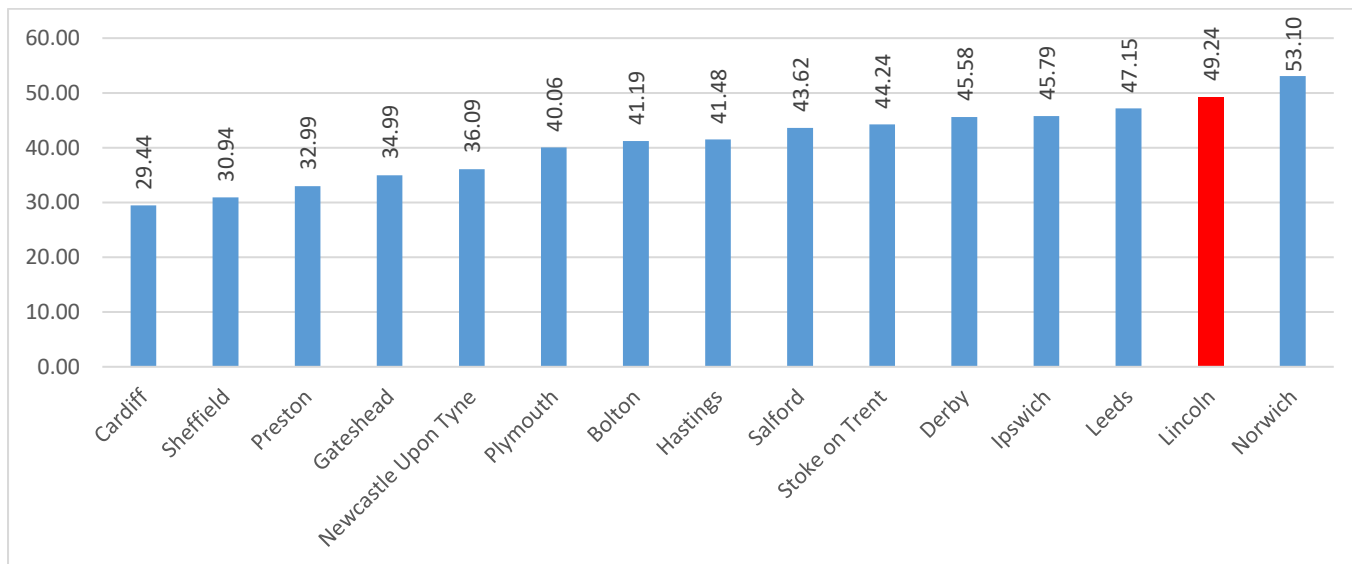


Figure 73

Source – Police UK 2021

Figure 73 shows in the year ending March 2021, Lincoln had the 2nd highest violent and sexual offences rate at 49.24 per 1,000 people compared to Cardiff which had the lowest rate at 29.44 per 1,000 people.

OTHER CRIMES RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR POLICE MOST SIMILAR GROUP) AS OF YEAR ENDING MARCH 2021

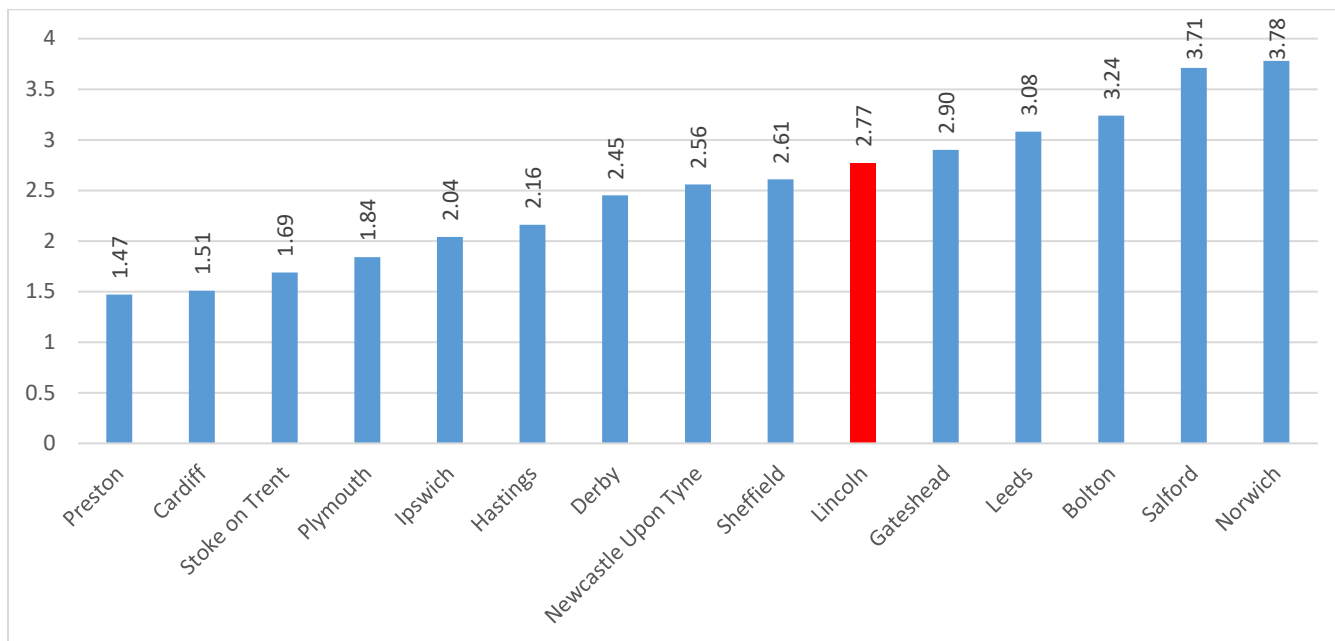


Figure 74

Source – Police UK 2021

Figure 74 shows in the year ending March 2021, Lincoln had the 6th highest other crimes rate at 2.77 per 1,000 people compared to Norwich who had the highest rate at 3.78 per 1,000 people.

NUMBER OF REPORTED ASB COMPLAINTS IN LINCOLN PER WARD 2018/19-2020/21

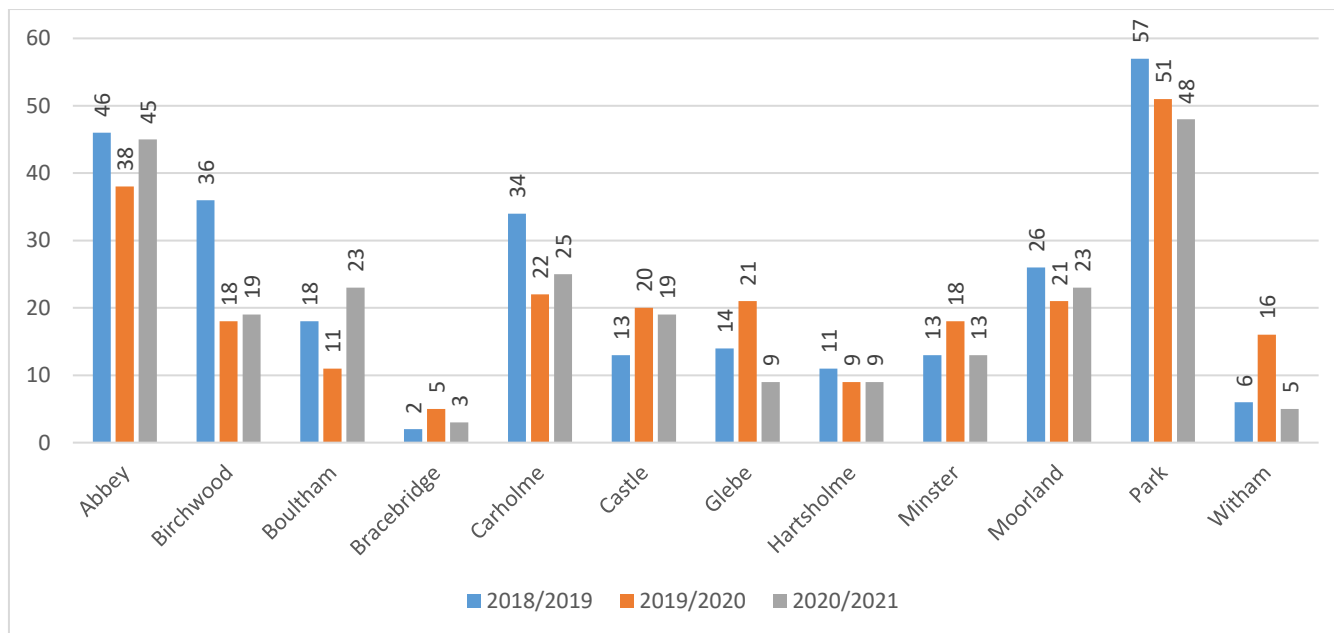


Figure 75

Source - City of Lincoln Council 2021

Figure 75 shows Park Ward continued to have the highest number of reported ASB complaints per ward with a figure of 48 in 2020/2021, whilst Bracebridge ward remained the lowest at 3 reported ASB complaints in 2020/2021.

NUMBER OF REPORTED FLY TIPPING COMPLAINTS PER WARD 2018/19-2020/21

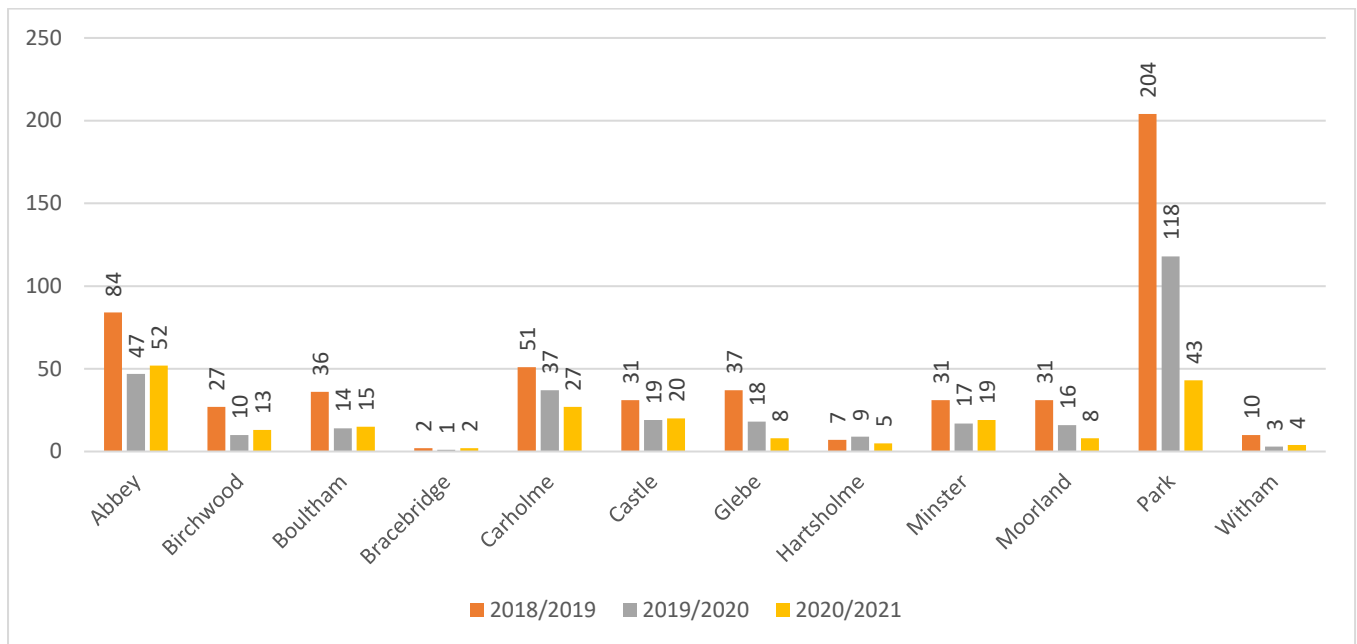


Figure 76

Source - City of Lincoln Council 2021

Figure 76 shows Abbey Ward reported the highest figure for fly tipping complaints in 2020/2021 with a figure of 52, closely followed by Park Ward at 43. All remaining wards reported fairly low figures for 2020/2021.

NUMBER OF REPORTED NOISE COMPLAINTS PER WARD 2018/19-2020/21

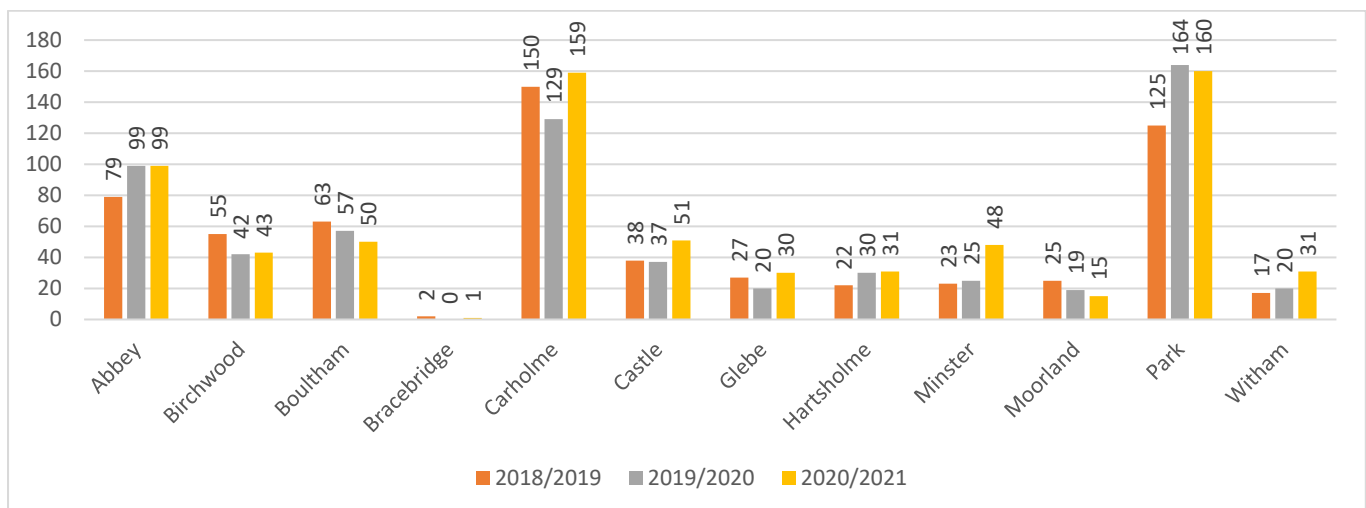


Figure 77

Source - City of Lincoln Council 2021

Figure 77 shows Park and Carholme wards reported the highest number of noise complaints in 2020/21 with figures of 160 and 159 respectively. Bracebridge ward continued to report the lowest figure with only 1 complaint in 2020/2021.

**ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR HEAT MAPS BY LOWER SUPER OUTPUT AREA IN LINCOLN
2018-19/2020-21**

2018-19

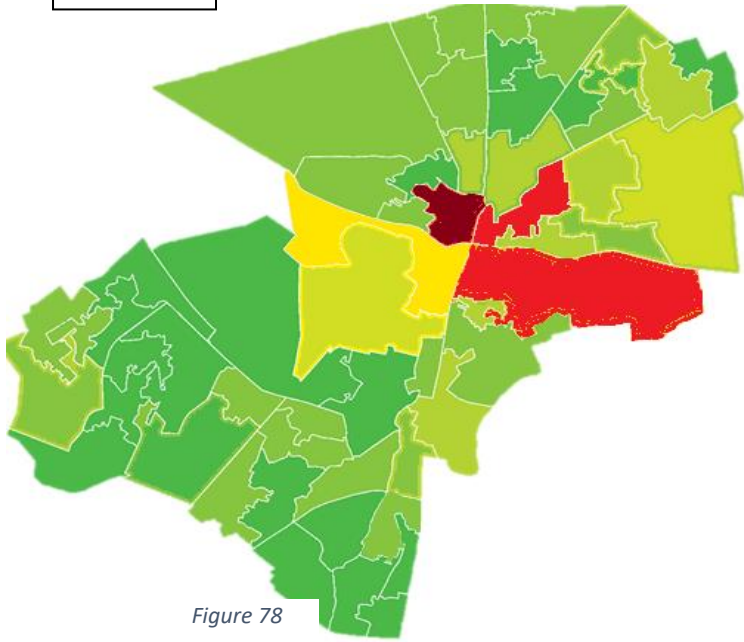


Figure 78

2020-21

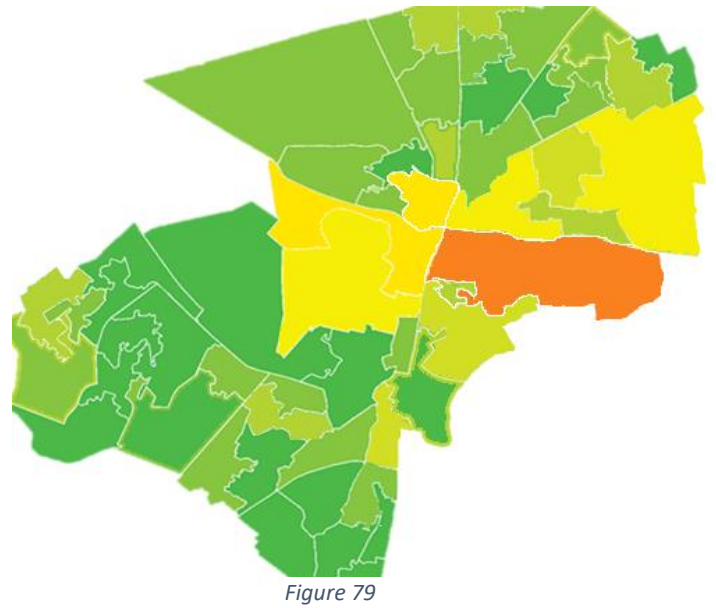


Figure 79

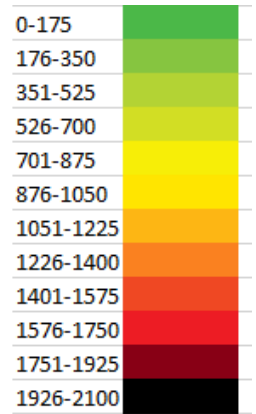


Figure 78 and Figure 79 show the number of anti-social behaviour incidents by lower super output area (LSOA) in Lincoln. In 2020-21, ASB crime has improved significantly compared to 2018-19 with the hotspot areas of Park Ward (006B), Carholme Ward (005B) and Abbey Ward (004A) all seeing improvements.

Please note that Anti-social behaviour heat maps were unavailable for 2019-20 due to the Covid-19 pandemic hence the comparison from the previous year.

HEALTH

For health comparisons, we use our Nearest Neighbours as defined by CIPFA (Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy) where Lincoln is compared with 15 other councils with the most similar statistical characteristics in terms of social and economic features. These have been recently revised by CIPFA and Lincoln's new neighbours are defined on the "Our benchmarking Groups".

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.

Lincoln has seen:

- 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

MALE VS FEMALE LIFE EXPECTANCY IN LINCOLN – 2017-19

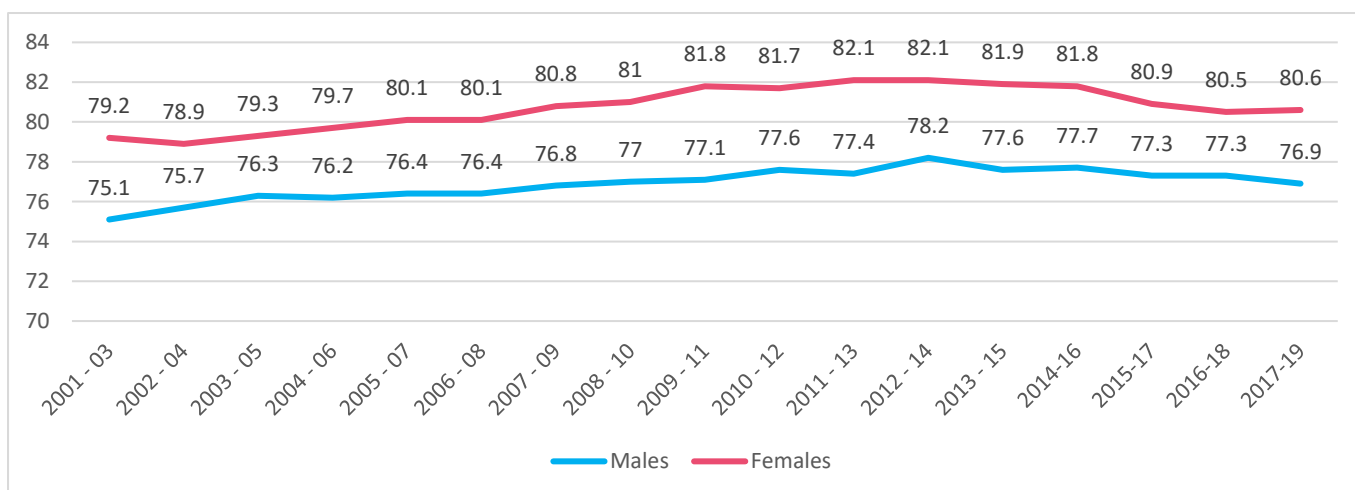


Figure 80

Source – Public Health Profiles 2021

Figure 80 shows both male and female life expectancy have seen decreases since 2014-16. There is still a clear gap between the life expectancy of males and females. In 2017-19, the gap was 3.7 years, which increased from 3.2 years in 2016-18.

MALE LIFE EXPECTANCY (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND) – 2017-19

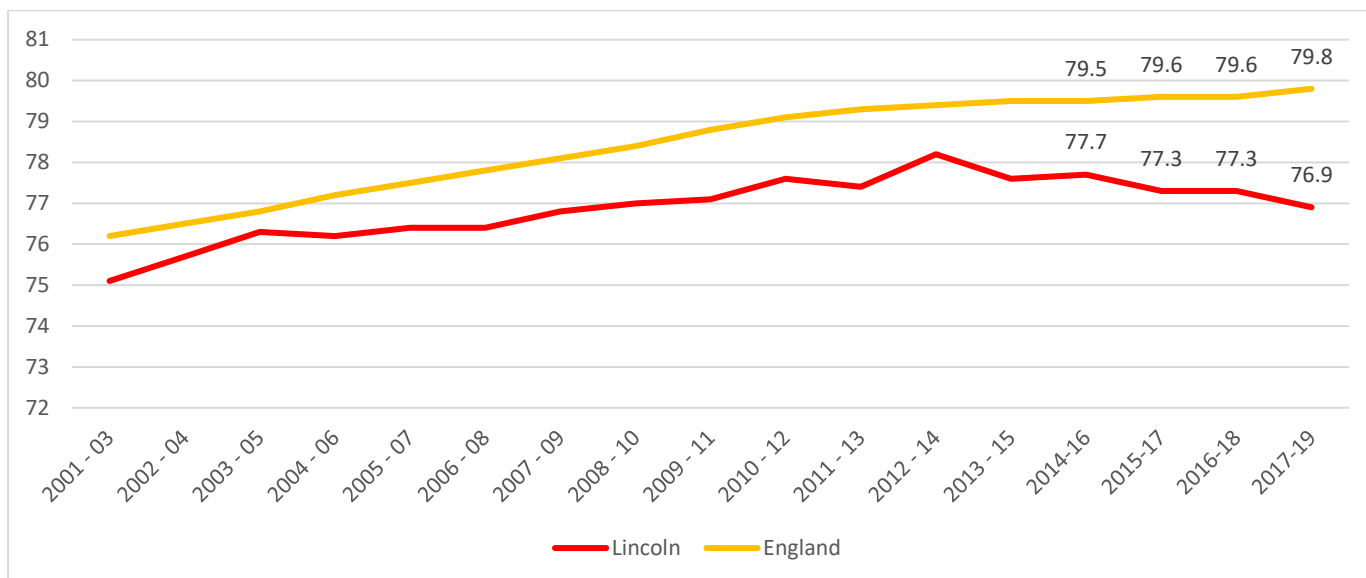


Figure 81

Source – Public Health Profiles 2021

Figure 81 shows male life expectancy in Lincoln has seen another decrease since 2016-18, from 77.3 years to 76.9 years in 2017-19. This follows a decreasing trend since 2014-16, and is against the increasing average across England, now at 79.8 years.

MALE LIFE EXPECTANCY (LINCOLN VS CIPFA NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) – 2017-19

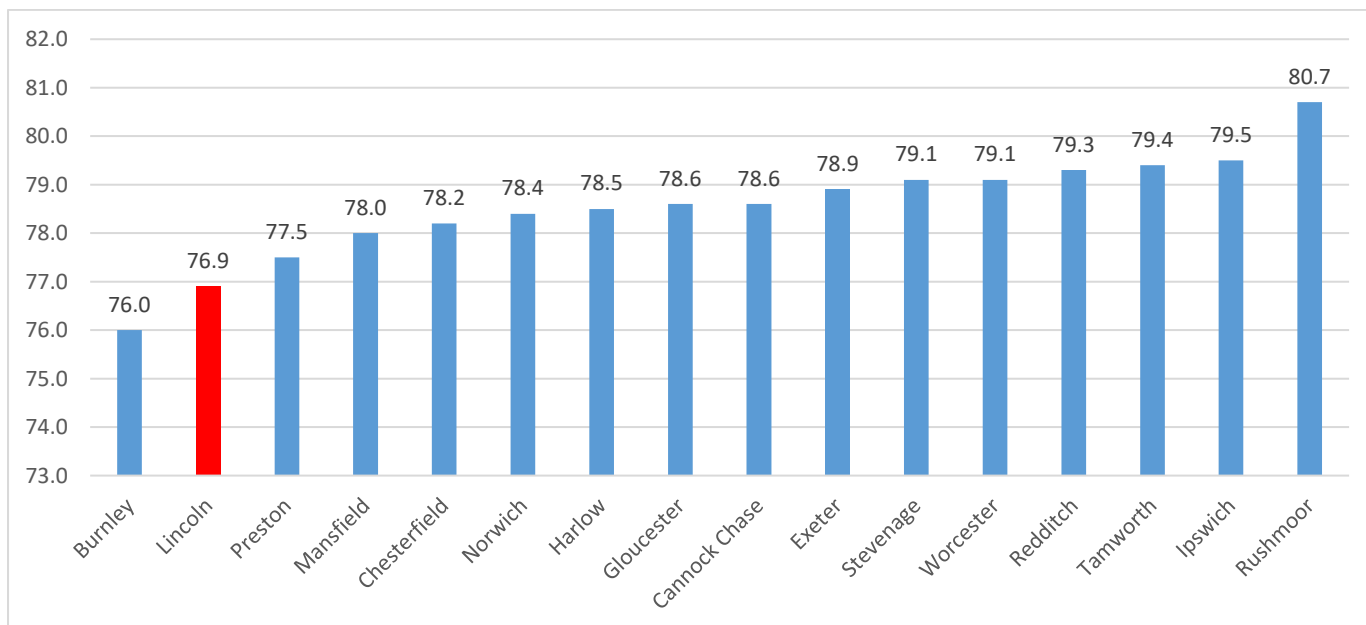


Figure 82

Source – Public Health Profiles 2021

Figure 82 shows Lincoln had the second lowest average life expectancy against its CIPFA nearest neighbours between 2017 and 2019, with an average age of 76.9 years. In comparison, Rushmoor, with an average age of 80.7 years, was higher than Lincoln, its CIPFA nearest neighbours and the England average.

FEMALE LIFE EXPECTANCY (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND) – 2017-19

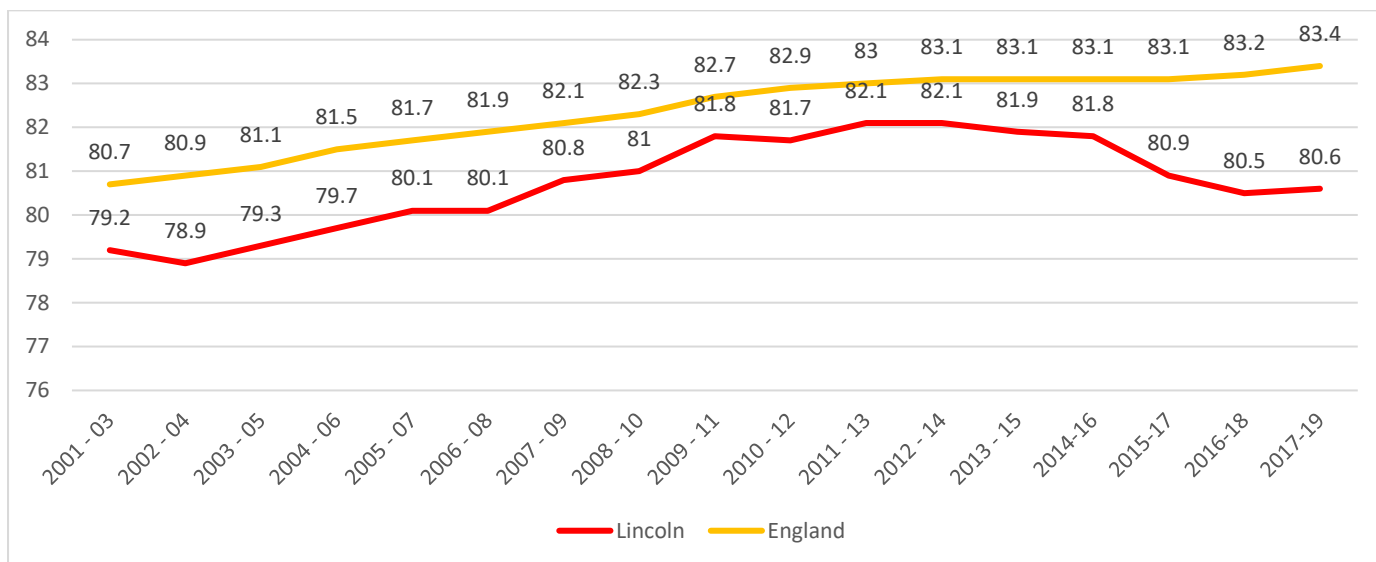


Figure 83

Source – Public Health Profiles 2021

Figure 83 shows female life expectancy increased slightly from 80.5 years in 2016-18 to 80.6 years in 2017-19. This latest 2017-19 figure was also lower than the England rate of 83.4, which continued to increase.

FEMALE LIFE EXPECTANCY (LINCOLN VS CIPFA NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) – 2017-19

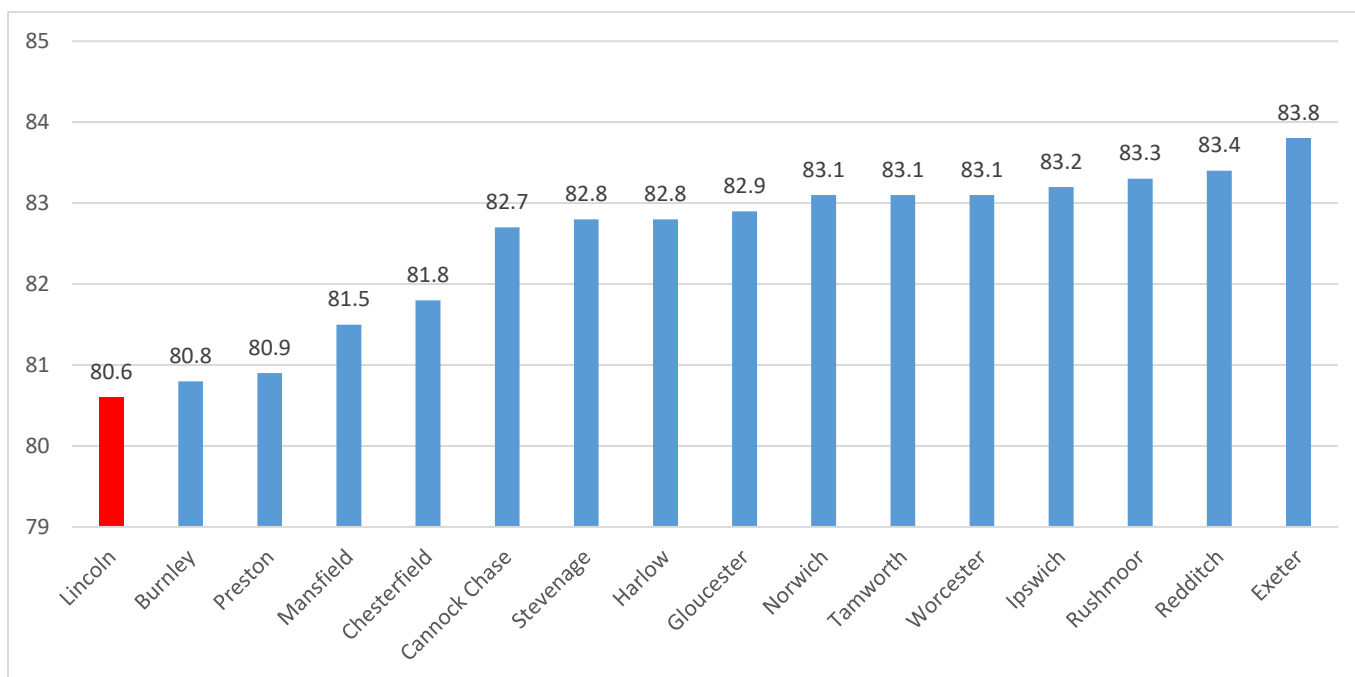


Figure 84

Source – Public Health Profiles 2021

Figure 84 shows Lincoln had the lowest female life expectancy between 2017-19 in comparison to its nearest neighbours, with an average age of 80.6 years, compared to Exeter's 83.8 years. This has dropped significantly from 2014/16 when Lincoln was 4th lowest.

LINCOLN UNDER 75 CANCER MORTALITY RATE – (PER 100,000 PEOPLE) 2017-19

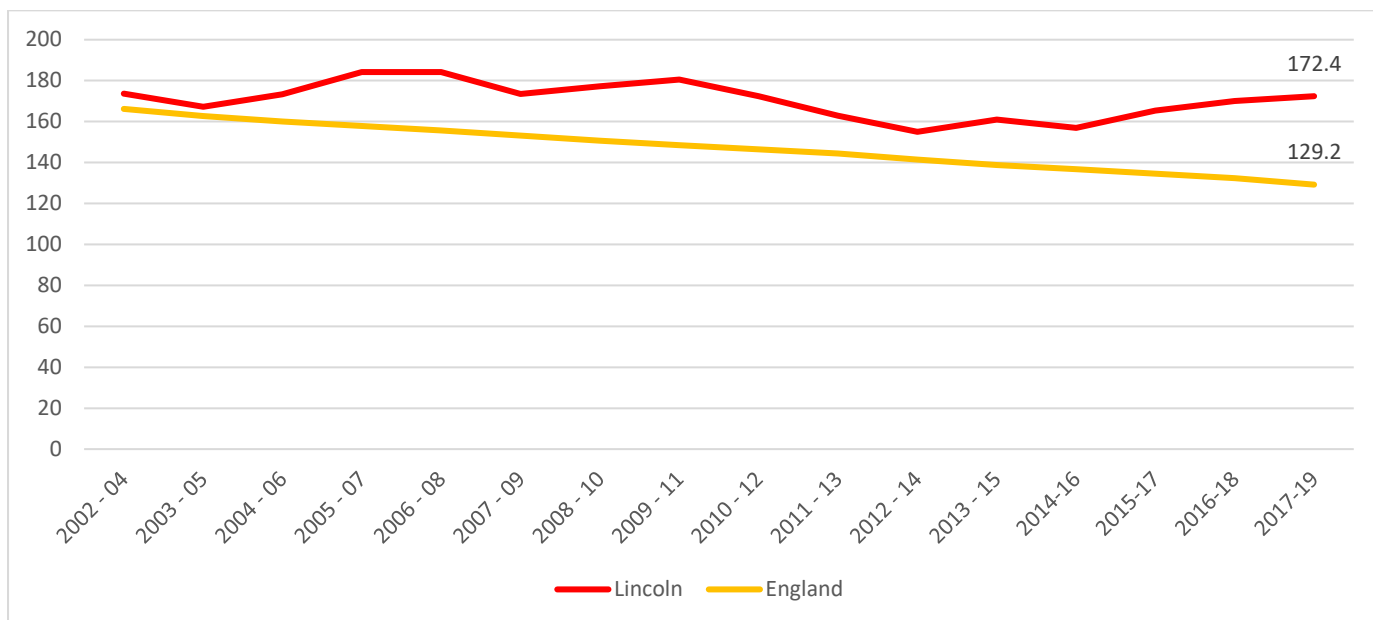


Figure 85

Source – Public Health Profiles 2021

Figure 85 shows whilst the gap between Lincoln and England’s cancer mortality rate had reduced in recent years, Lincoln’s rate has saw another increase in 2017-19, reporting at 172.4 per 100,000, compared to Englands rate of 129.2 per 100,000.

LINCOLN UNDER 75 CANCER MORTALITY RATE – LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS (PER 100,000 PEOPLE) 2017-19

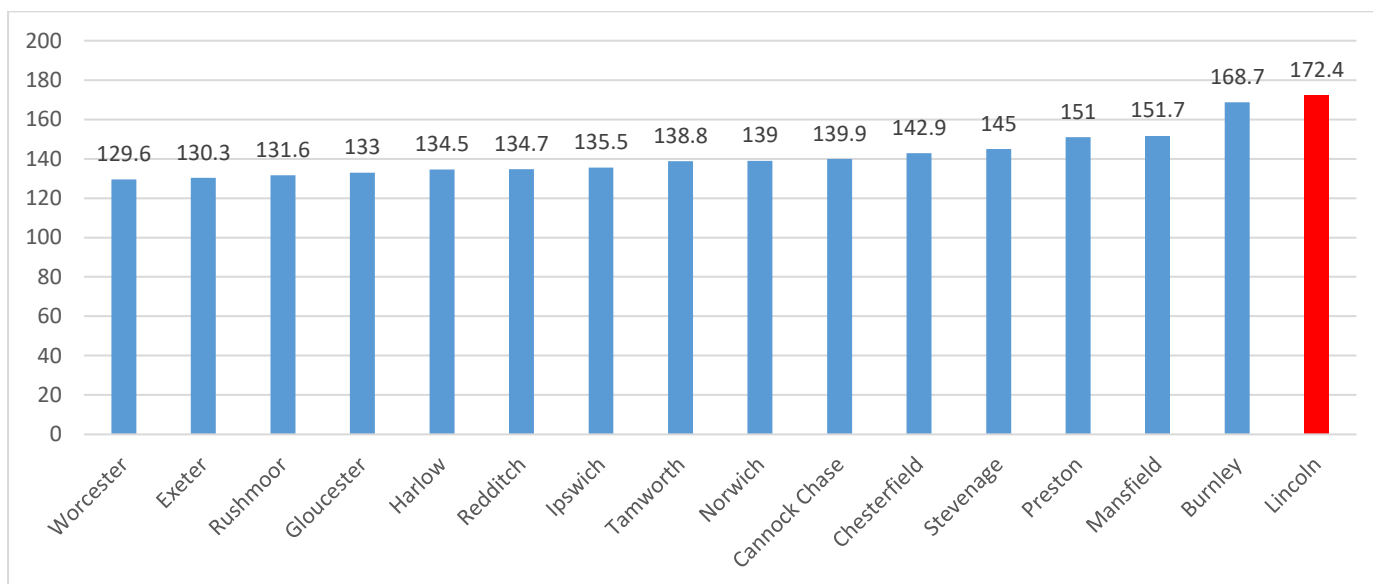


Figure 86

Source – Public Health Profiles 2021

Figure 86 shows Lincoln had the highest rate of under 75 cancer mortality when compared against our nearest neighbours between 2017 and 2019, with a rate of 172.4 per 100,000. Worcester had the lowest figure at 129.6 per 100,000. This was significantly worse than in 2014/16 when Lincoln was the 5th worst in our nearest neighbours set at 156.9 per 100,000 people.

LINCOLN UNDER 75 CARDIOVASCULAR RELATED DISEASES MORTALITY RATE (PER 100,000 PEOPLE) 2017-19

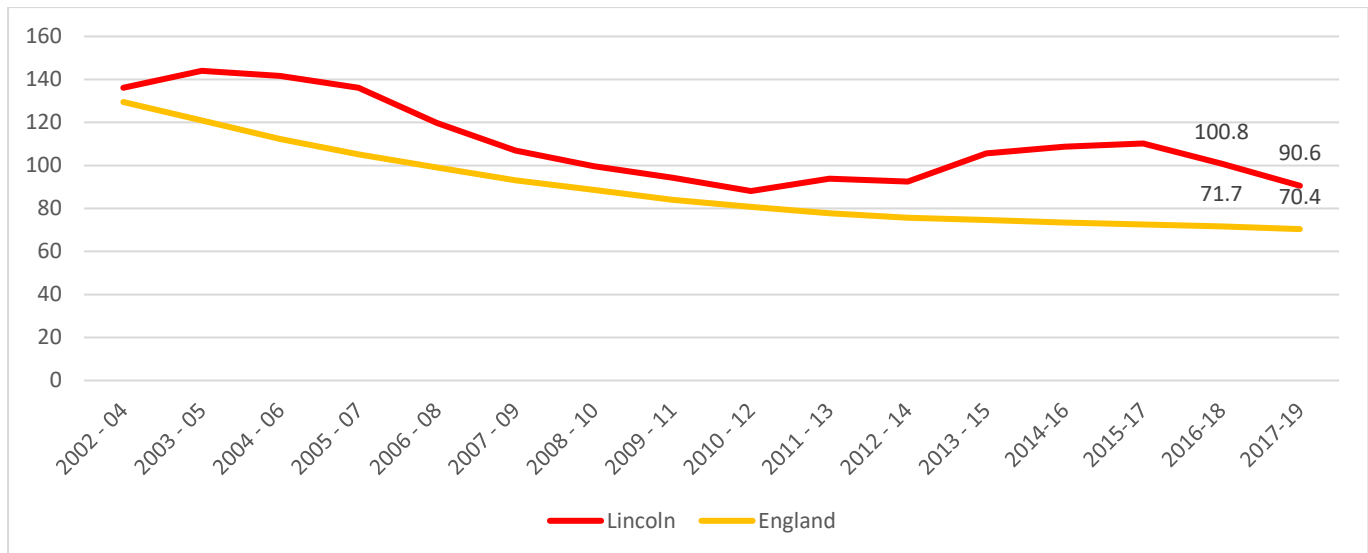


Figure 177

Source – Public Health Profiles 2021

Figure 87 shows whilst still above the England rate, Lincoln’s under 75 cardiovascular related disease rate saw a sharp decrease in 2017-19, decreasing to a rate of 90.6 per 100,000 from 100.8 per 100,000 in 2016-18.

LINCOLN UNDER 75 CARDIOVASCULAR RELATED DISEASES MORTALITY RATE – LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS (PER 100,000 PEOPLE) 2017-19

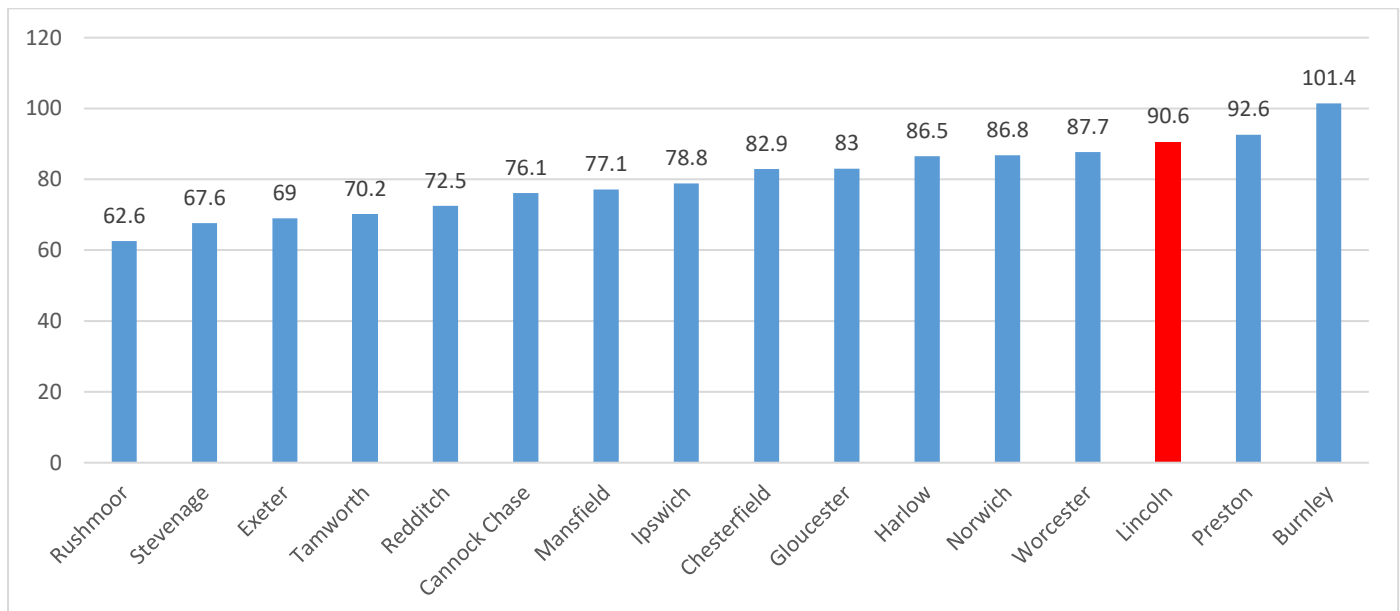


Figure 88

Source – Public Health Profiles 2021

Figure 88 shows Lincoln had the third highest rate for under 75 cardiovascular related diseases between 2017 and 2019 when compared against its nearest neighbours, with Preston and Burnley both having higher rates. This has dropped two places from 2014/16 data when Lincoln headed the nearest neighbours table at 108.6.

SELF HARM RATE PER 100,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND) 2010/11-2019/20

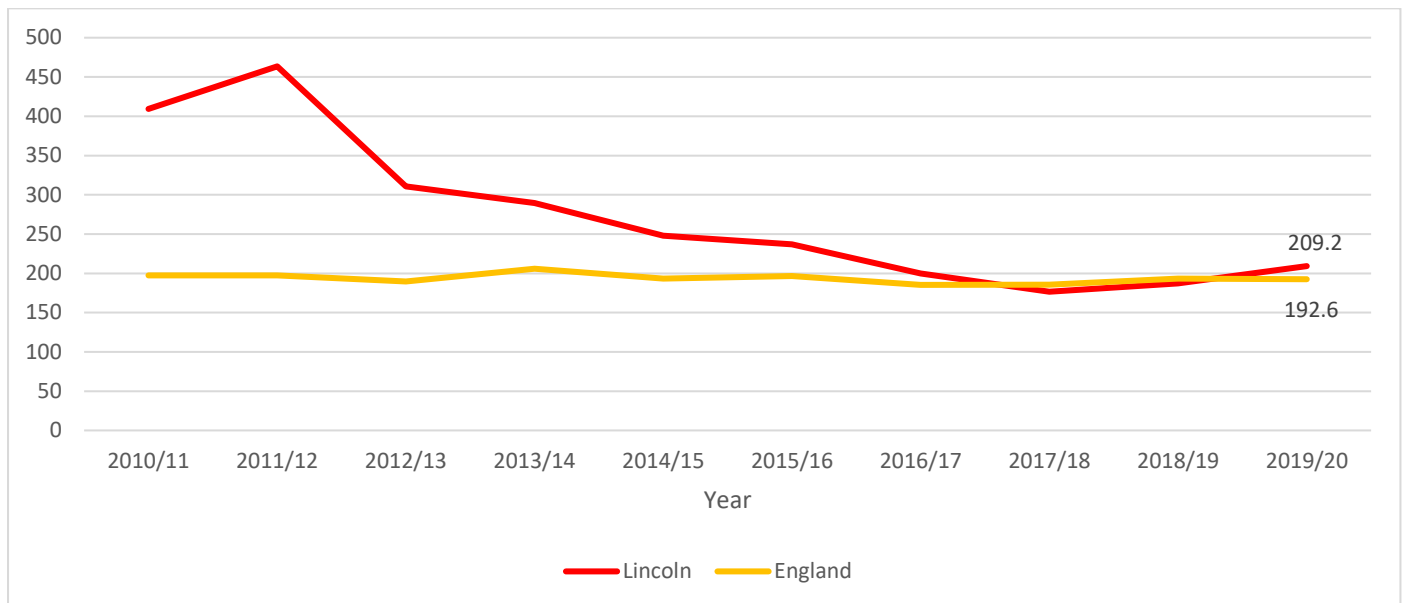


Figure 89

Source – Public Health Profiles 2021

Figure 89 shows Lincoln’s self-harm rate increased significantly in 2019/20 with a figure of 209.2 per 100,000 and was above the England average which was 192.6 per 100,000 in 2019/20.

SELF HARM RATE PER 100,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) 2019-20

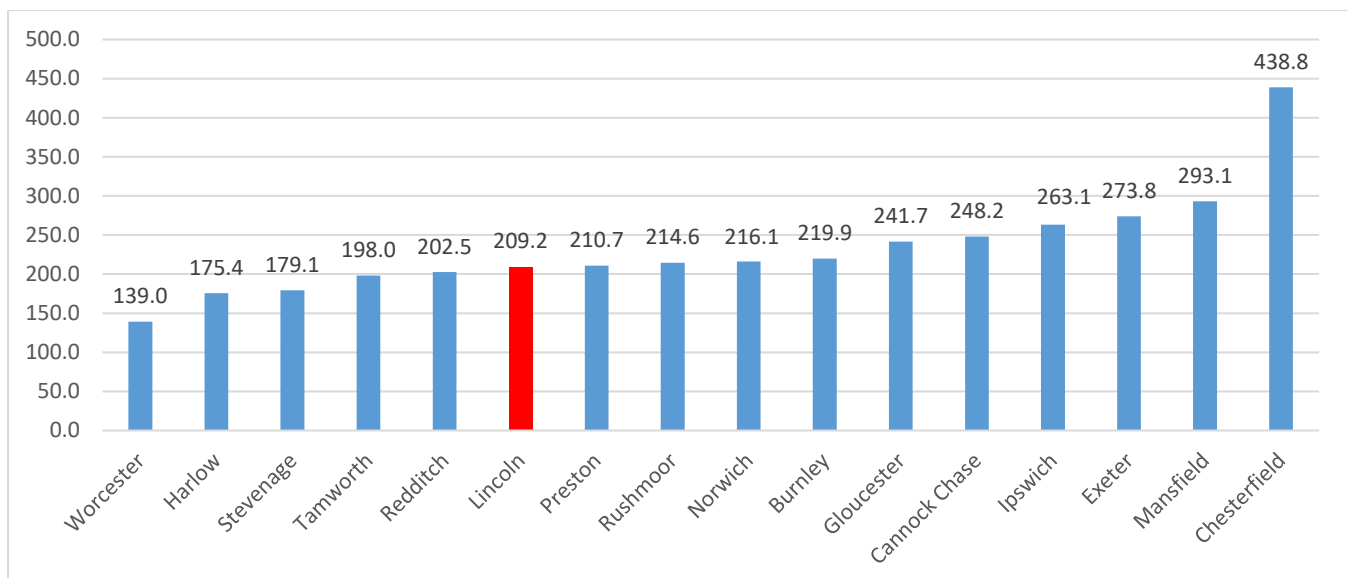


Figure 90

Source – Public Health Profiles 2021

Figure 90 shows Lincoln’s self-harm rate of 209.2 per 100,000 placed it as the 6th lowest in comparison to its nearest neighbours in 2019/20. This was one place lower than the 2016/17 data, although this stood at exactly 200 per 100,000 people.

ALCOHOL RELATED CONDITIONS RATE PER 100,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND) 2018/19

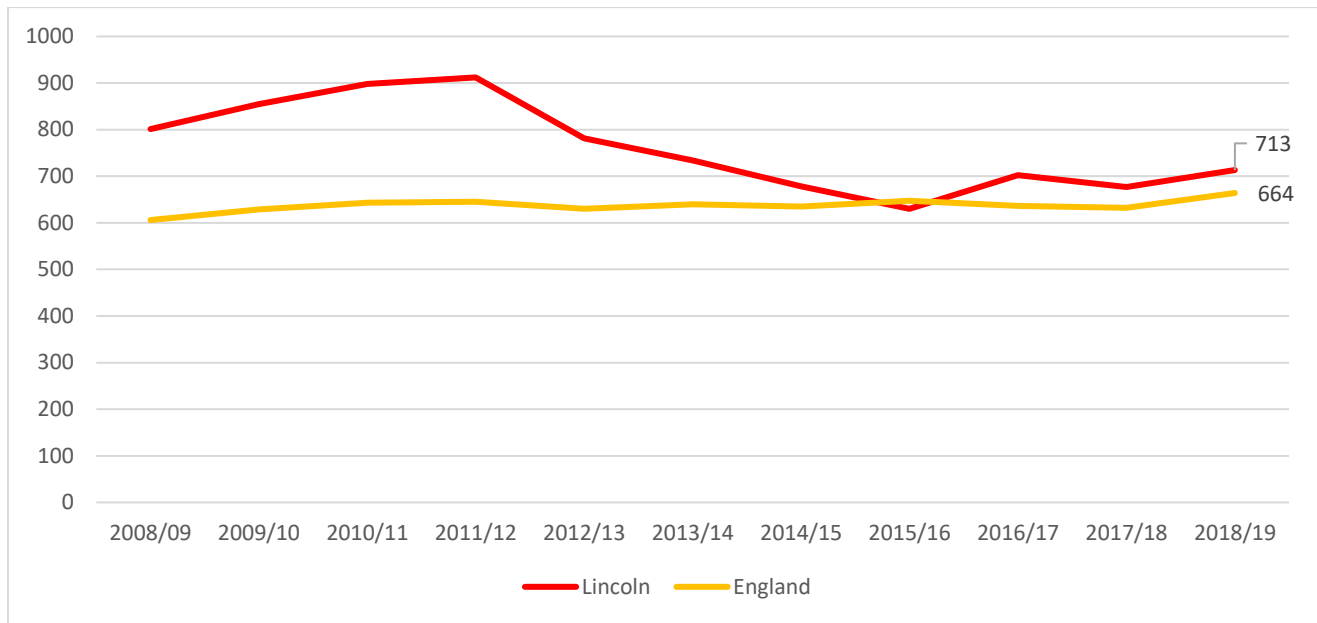


Figure 91

Source – Public Health Profiles 2021

Figure 91 shows Lincoln’s alcohol related conditions rate remained consistent with the England rate in 2018/19, seeing a small increase from the previous year, reporting at 713 per 100,000, compared to England’s rate of 664 per 100,000.

ALCOHOL RELATED HARM HOSPITAL STAYS RATE PER 100,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) 2018/2019

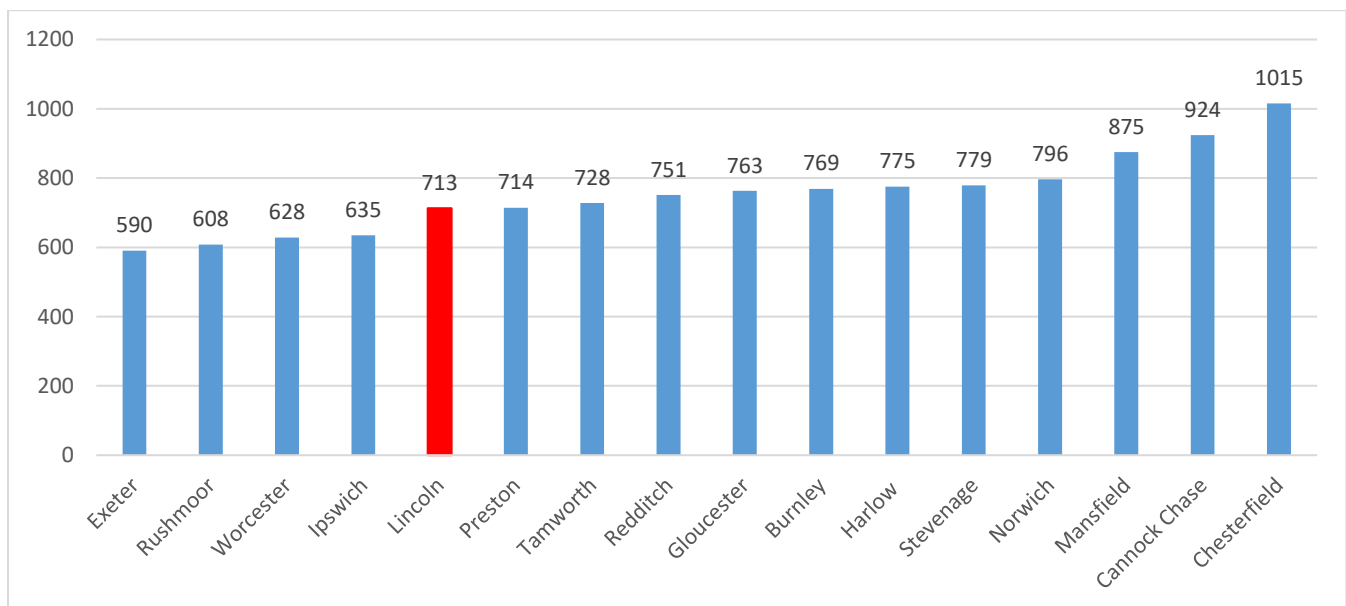


Figure 92

Source – Public Health Profiles 2021

Figure 92 shows Lincoln had the 5th lowest rate of alcohol related hospital stays when compared to its nearest neighbours in 2018/19. Whilst the numbers have slightly increased, Lincoln’s position in the nearest neighbour table has improved over time from being the 7th highest in 2016/17.

UNDER 18 (15-17) CONCEPTION RATE (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND) 2018

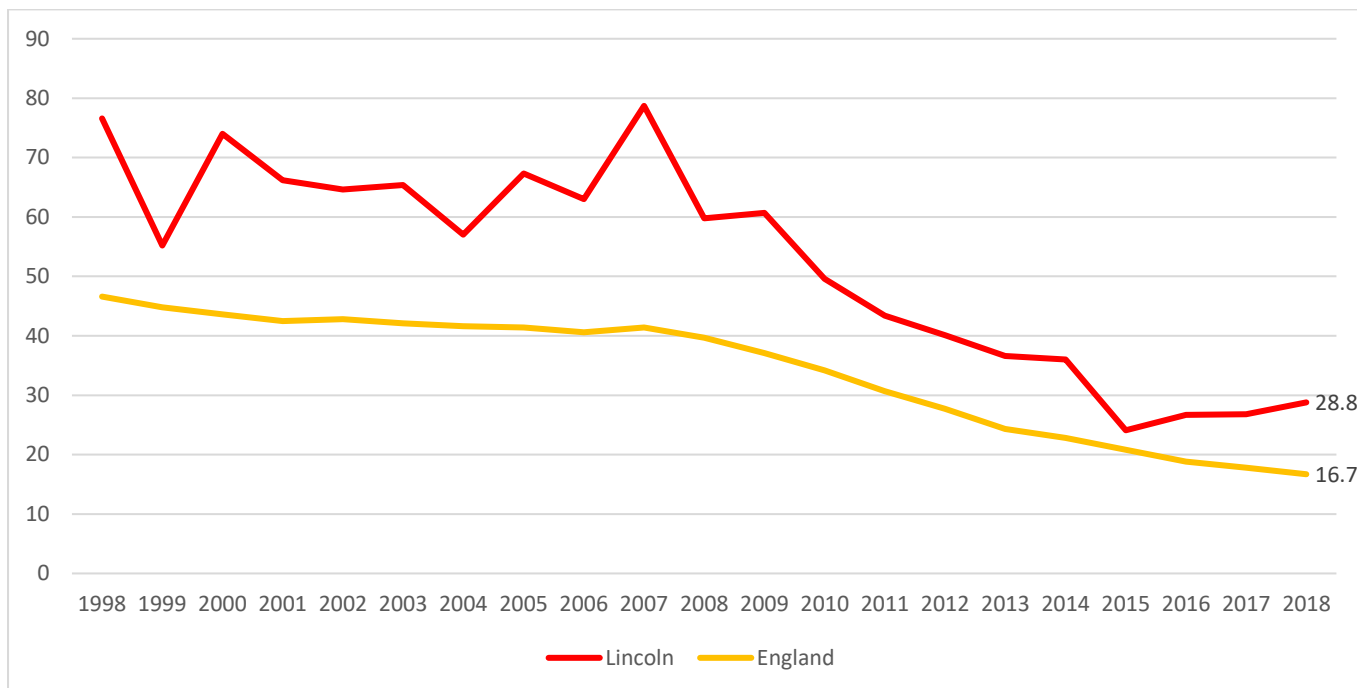


Figure 93

Source – Public Health Profiles 2021

Figure 93 shows Lincoln’s under 18 (15-17) conception rate has continued to rise since 2015, whilst the England average has seen a decreasing trend since as early as 1998.

UNDER 18 (15-17) CONCEPTION RATE PER 1,000 (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) 2018

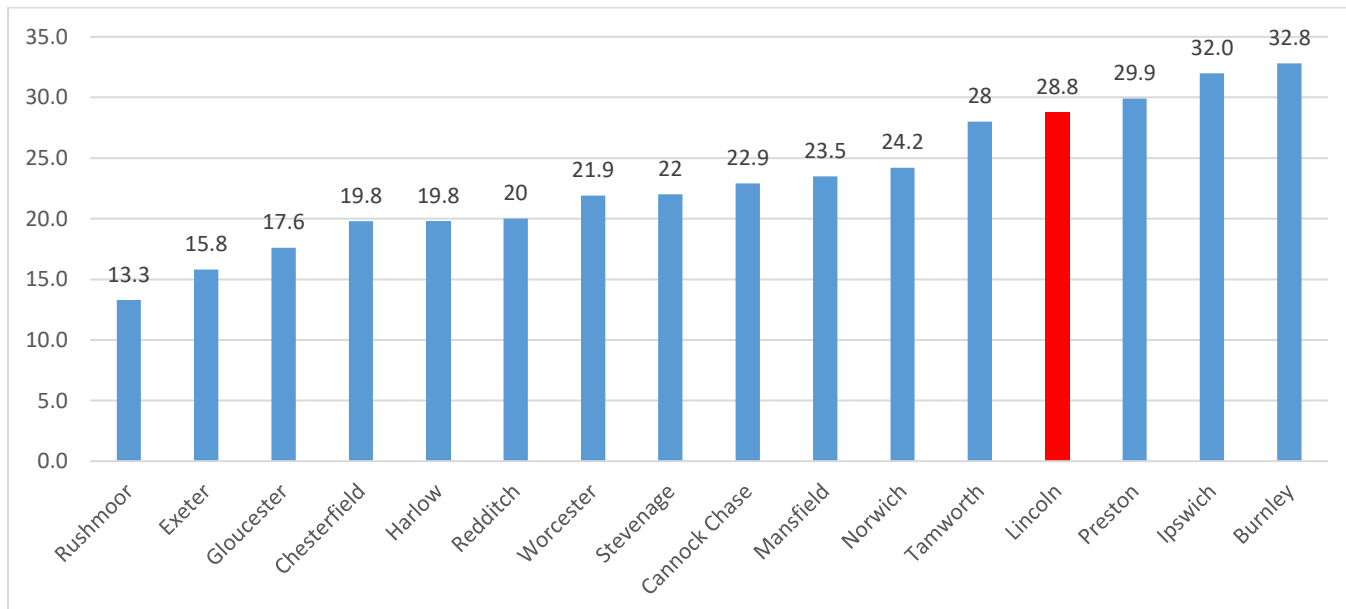


Figure 94

Source – Public Health Profiles 2021

Figure 94 shows Lincoln had the 4th highest under 18 (15-17) conception rate at 28.8 per 1,000 in 2018. Rushmoor had the lowest rate at just 13.3 per 1,000. This was higher than 2016/17 data when Lincoln was only the 8th highest against our nearest neighbours.

SUICIDE RATE PER 100,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND) 2017-19

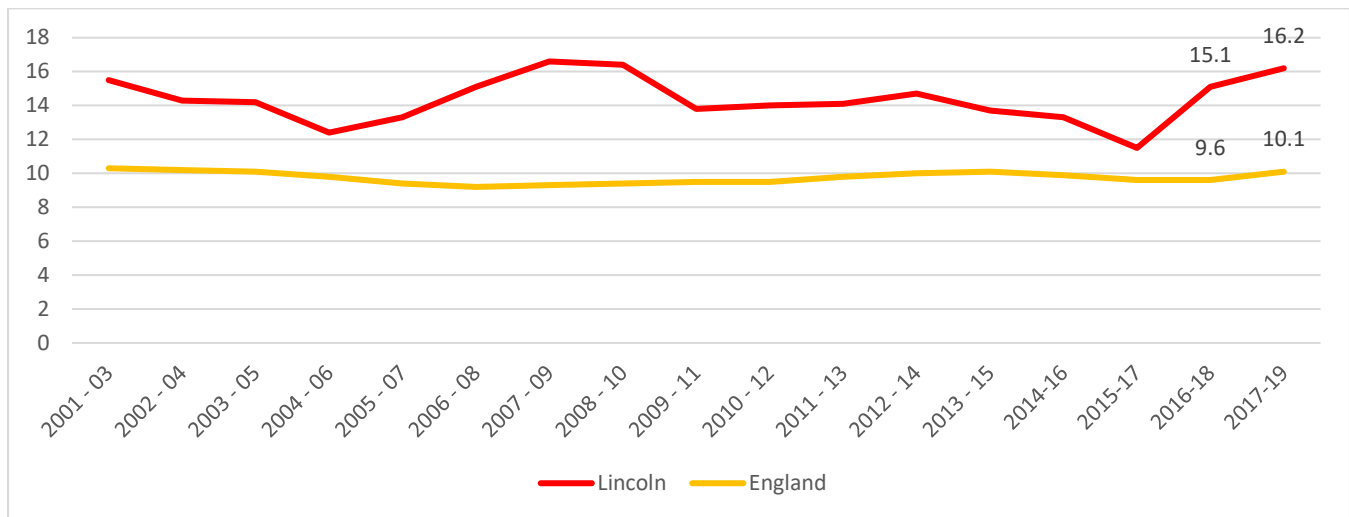


Figure 95

Source – Public Health Profiles 2021

Figure 95 shows Lincoln has seen an increase in its suicide rate, increasing from 15.1 per 100,000 in 2016-18 to 16.2 per 100,000 in 2017-19. Whilst England has also seen an increase, this is not as significant as the increase seen in Lincoln between these years.

SUICIDE RATE PER 100,000 (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) 2017-19

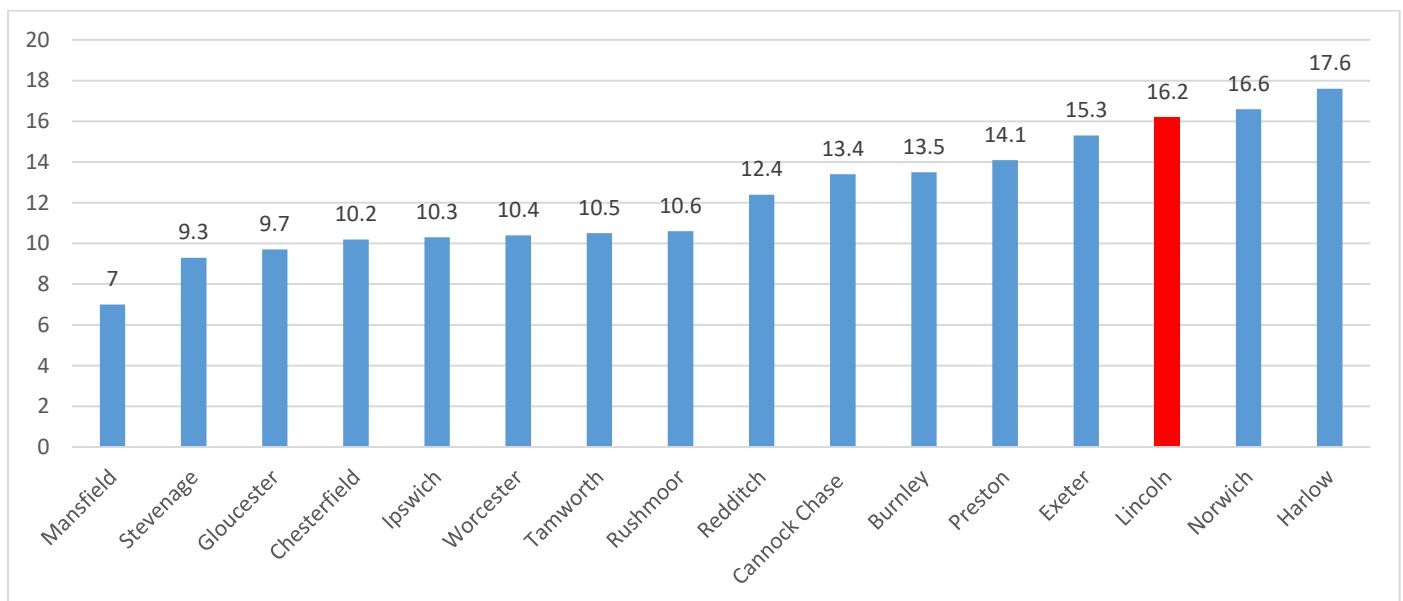


Figure 96

Source – Public Health Profiles 2021

Figure 96 shows Lincoln had the 3rd highest suicide rate in comparison to its nearest neighbours, reporting lower than only Norwich and Harlow in 2017-19. This is again significantly worse than in the past – e.g. in 2014/16 Lincoln was 8th highest in the table, just slightly higher than Redditch at the time.

SMOKING PREVALENCE IN PEOPLE AGED 18 AND OVER (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND) 2019

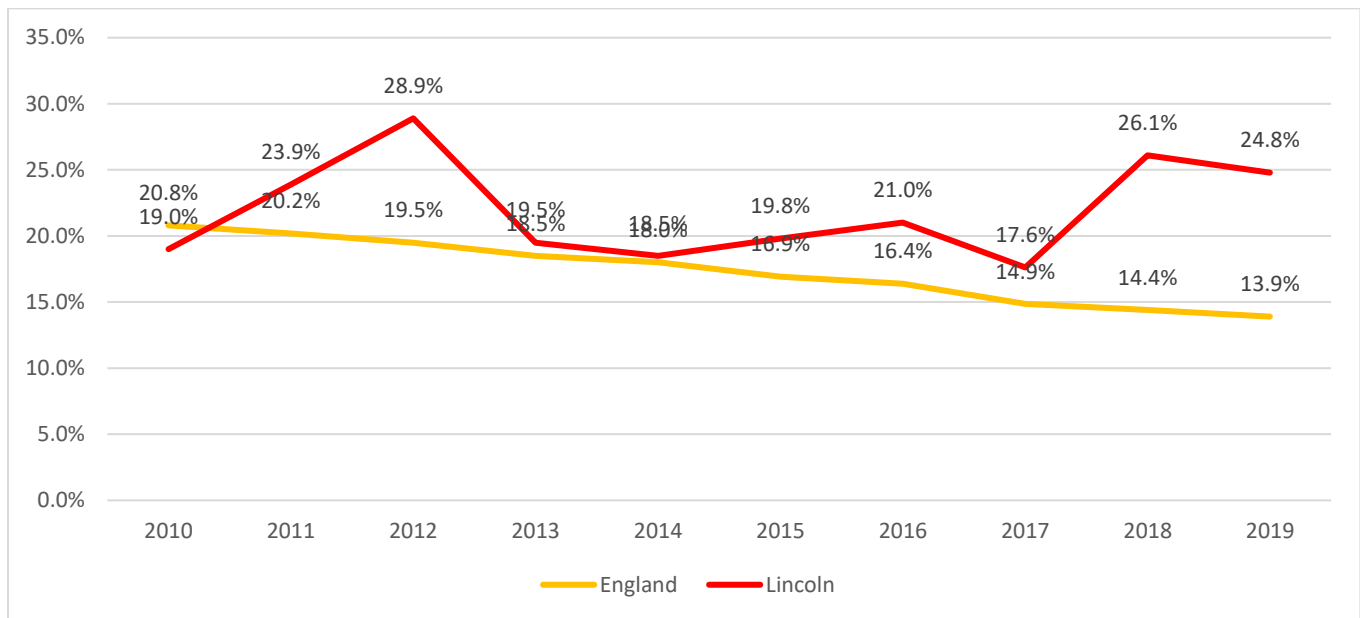


Figure 97

Source – Public Health Profiles 2021

Figure 97 shows despite seeing an increase in 2018, Lincoln saw a small decrease in the prevalence of smoking in people aged 18 and over, reporting at 24.8%, compared to 26.1% in 2018.

SMOKING PREVALENCE IN PEOPLE AGED 18 AND OVER (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) 2019

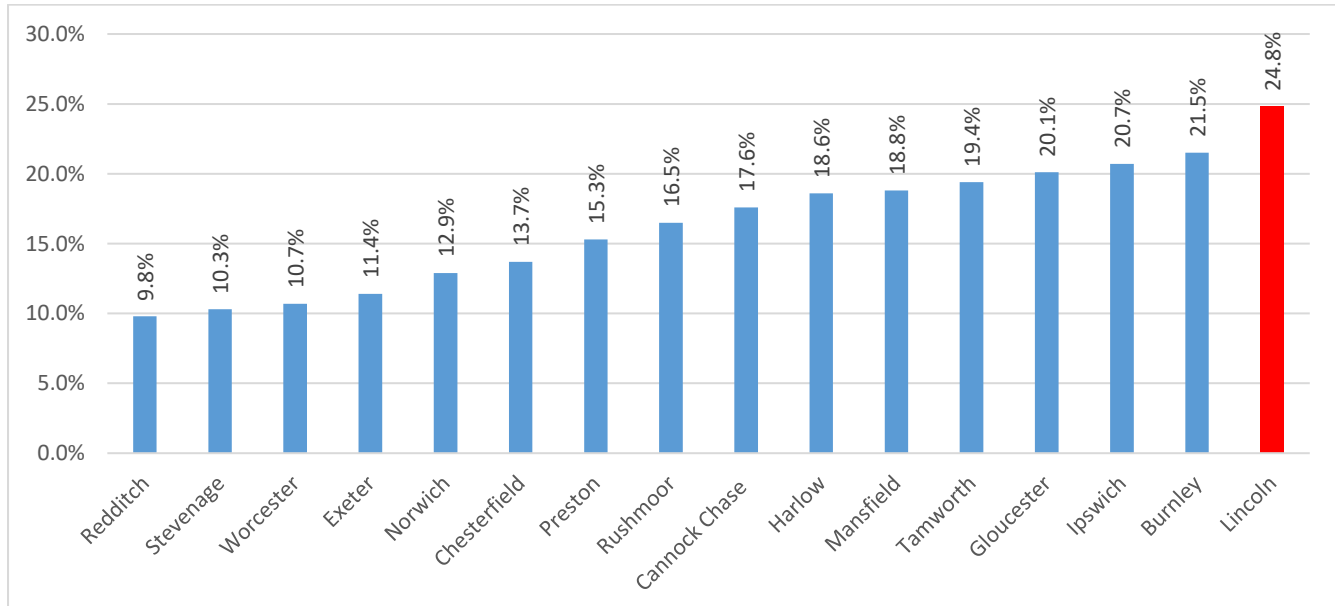


Figure 98

Source – Public Health Profiles 2021

Figure 98 shows Lincoln had the highest percentage of smoking prevalence amongst its nearest neighbours in 2019 at 24.8%, Redditch had the lowest figure at just 9.8%.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE KILLED OR SERIOUSLY INJURED ON THE ROADS PER 100,000 – 2016-18

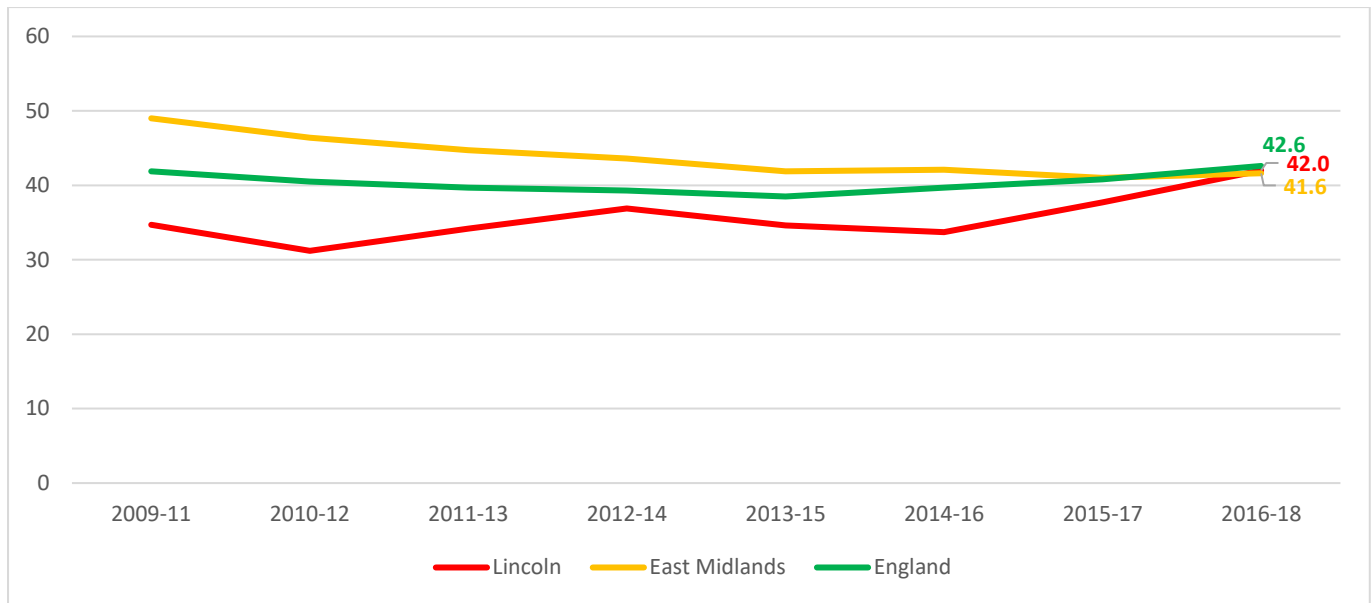


Figure 99

Source – Public Health Profiles 2021

Figure 99 shows the number of people killed or seriously injured on roads in Lincoln was currently just above the England rate of 41.6 per 100,000 in 2016-18, with a figure of 42 per 100,000. However, this figure was slightly lower than the East Midlands average of 42.6 per 100,000. All three areas have seen increases, especially Lincoln.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE KILLED OR SERIOUSLY INJURED ON THE ROADS PER 100,000 (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) – 2016-18

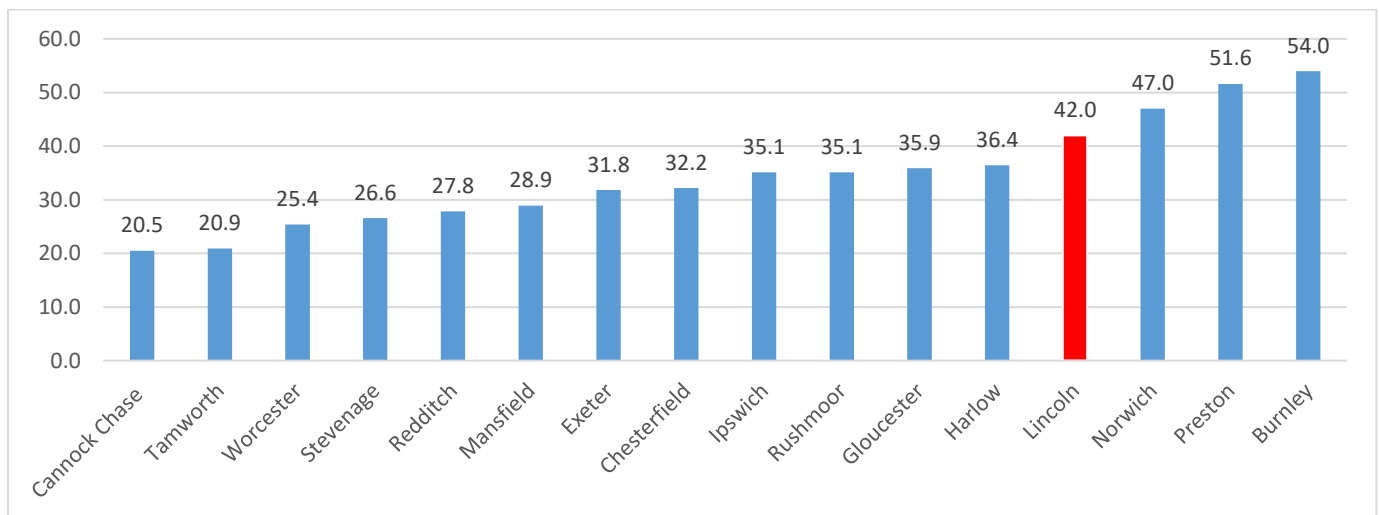


Figure 100

Source – Public Health Profiles 2021

Figure 100 shows Lincoln had the 4th highest rate of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents in 2016-18, in comparison to our nearest neighbours, with a figure of 42.0 per 100,000.

PERCENTAGE OF PHYSICALLY ACTIVE ADULTS (AGED 19+) AS OF 2019-20

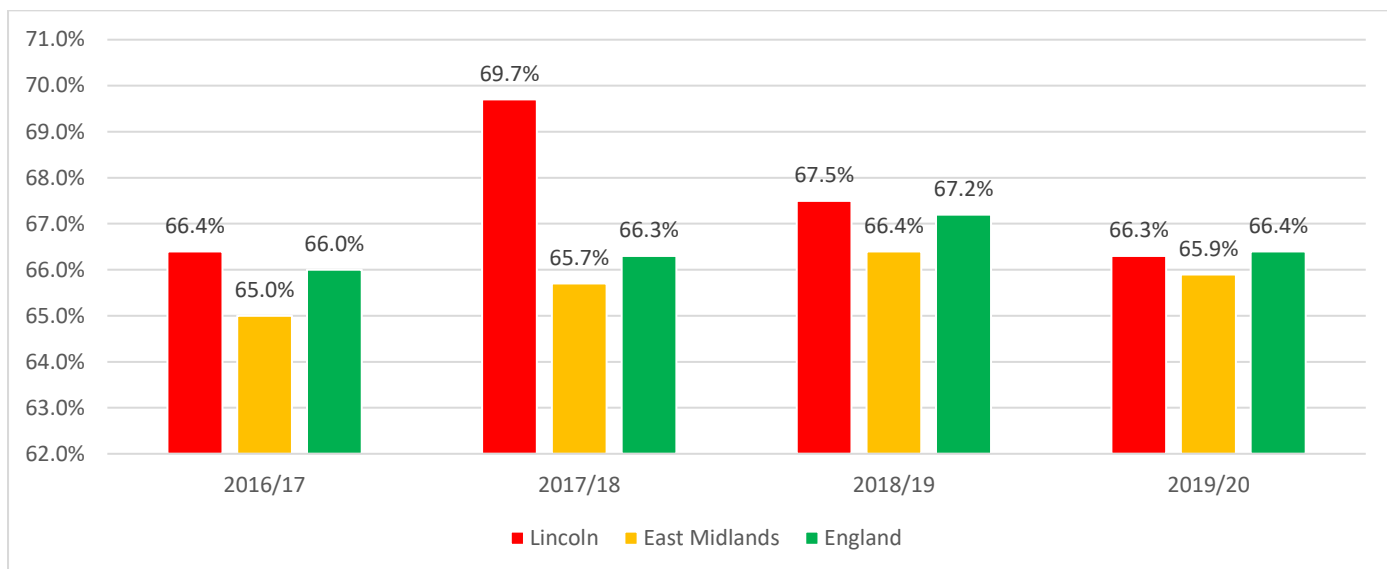


Figure 101

Source – Public Health Profiles 2021

Figure 101 shows Lincoln's percentage of physically active adults has decreased, from 67.5% in 2018/19 to 66.3% in 2019/20. Lincoln's rate is still above the East Midlands rate of 65.9% but slightly below the England rate of 66.4%.

PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS WITH EXCESS WEIGHT (AGED 19+) AS OF 2019-20

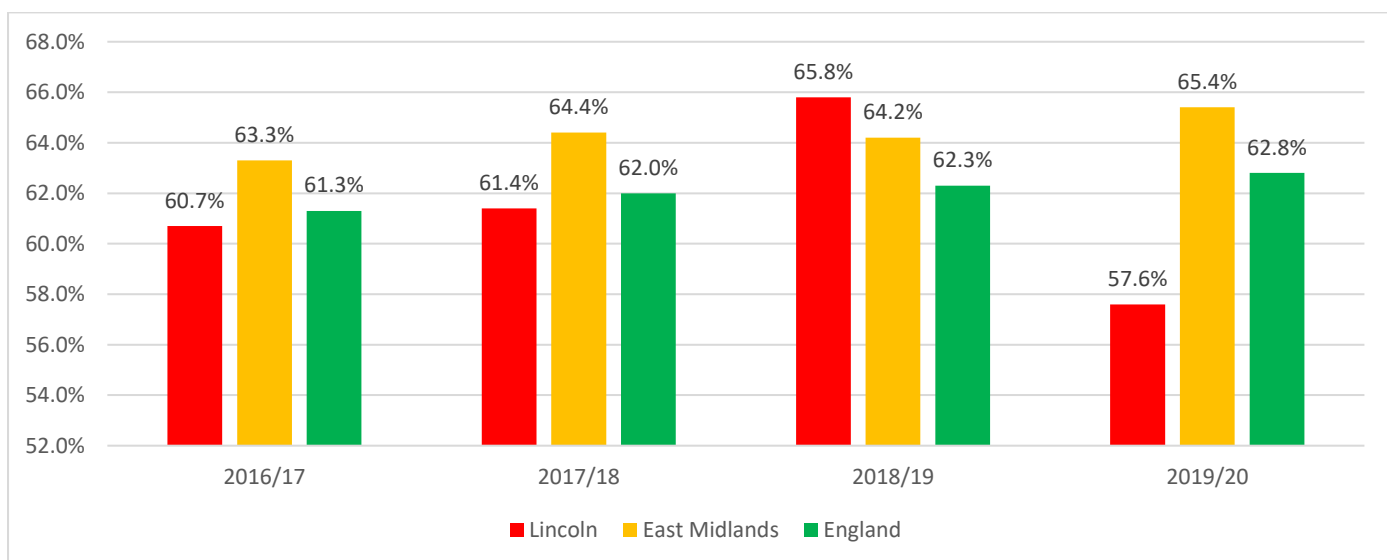


Figure 102

Source – Public Health Profiles 2021

Figure 102 shows Lincoln saw a dramatic decrease in the percentage of adults with excess weight, decreasing from 65.8% in 2018/19 to 57.6% in 2019/20. This is compared to a slight increase in the East Midlands and England figures respectively.

Lincoln has seen:

- The percentage of foundation students in 2018/19 who were achieving a good level of development in Lincoln increased 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%

Progress 8 and Attainment 8

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

Within the 2020 exam period, qualification awards were generated by Centre Assessed Grades (CAG's) which were awarded by the school based on expected student outcomes. For example, student predictions based on trend were not taken into account and grades were given based on a student's education not being affected.

For the 2021 exam series qualification awards were made by Teacher Assessed Grades (TAG's). Much of the same evidence was used for the CAG's and TAG's, but for the TAG's the grading was placed on what level a student was working at, based on what they had been taught, and not what a student would have achieved if COVID had not affected their learning.

As neither the 2020 and 2021 grades were awarded based on the standard examination criteria and with each school being able to use their own selection of assessment material using CAG and TAG, a government decision was made to not produce any performance data for schools.

PERCENTAGE OF FOUNDATION STUDENTS ACHIEVING A GOOD LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT AS OF 2018/2019

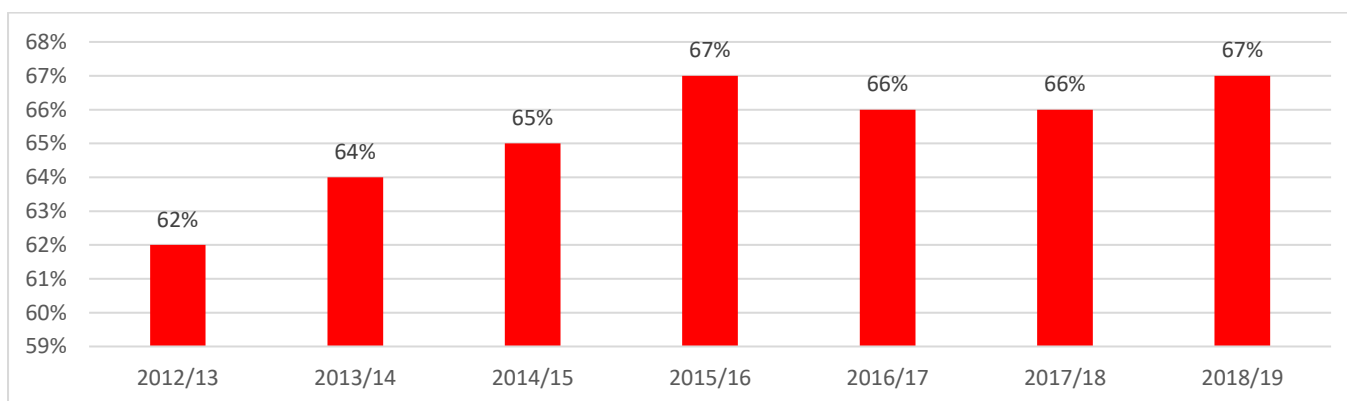


Figure 1803

Source – LRO 2021

Figure 103 shows the percentage of foundation students who were achieving a good level of development in 2018/19 was 67%. This figure has remained at a consistent level since 2015/16 only changing by a maximum of 1%.

PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS AGED 16-64 IN LINCOLN WITH NVQ QUALIFICATIONS LEVELS 1-4 AS OF 2020

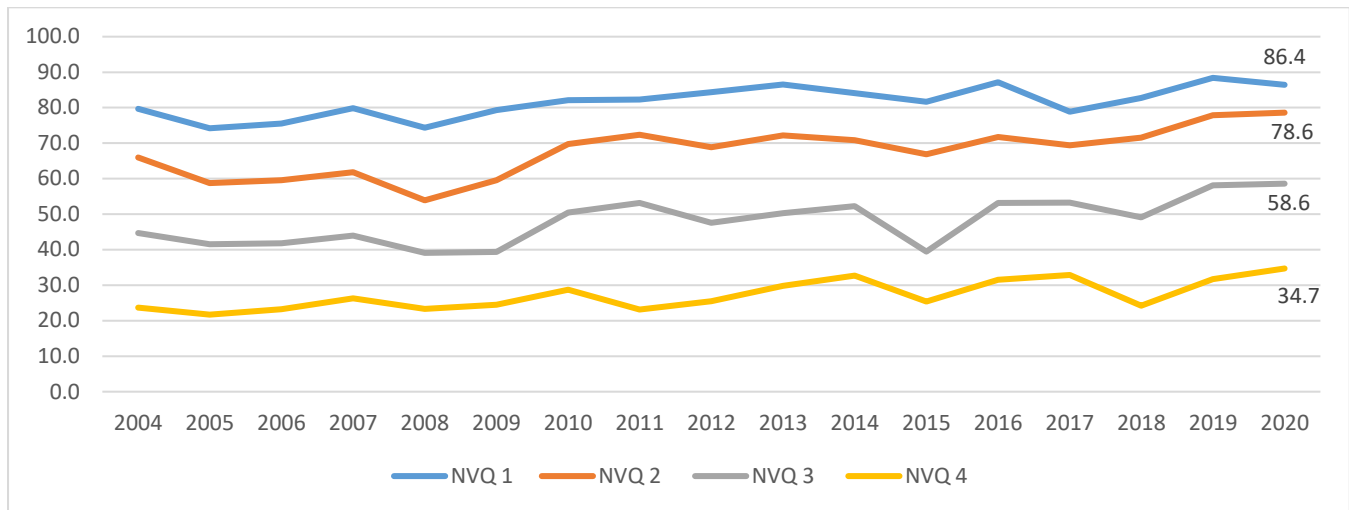


Figure 104

Source – NOMIS 2021

Figure 104 shows the percentage of residents 16-64 in Lincoln with NVQ qualifications Levels 1-4. Residents with NVQ Level 1 qualifications decreased slightly from 88.4% in 2020 to 86.4% in 2020. NVQ Levels 2,3 and 4 all saw increases in 2020. This may be because students already studying when Covid started found it easier to continue whilst new intake was reduced.

Please note that data for no qualifications has not been included due to the sample size being too small consecutively for the last three years.

PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS AGED 16-64 WITH NVQ LEVEL 1 QUALIFICATIONS AS OF 2020 (LINCOLN VS EAST MIDLANDS)

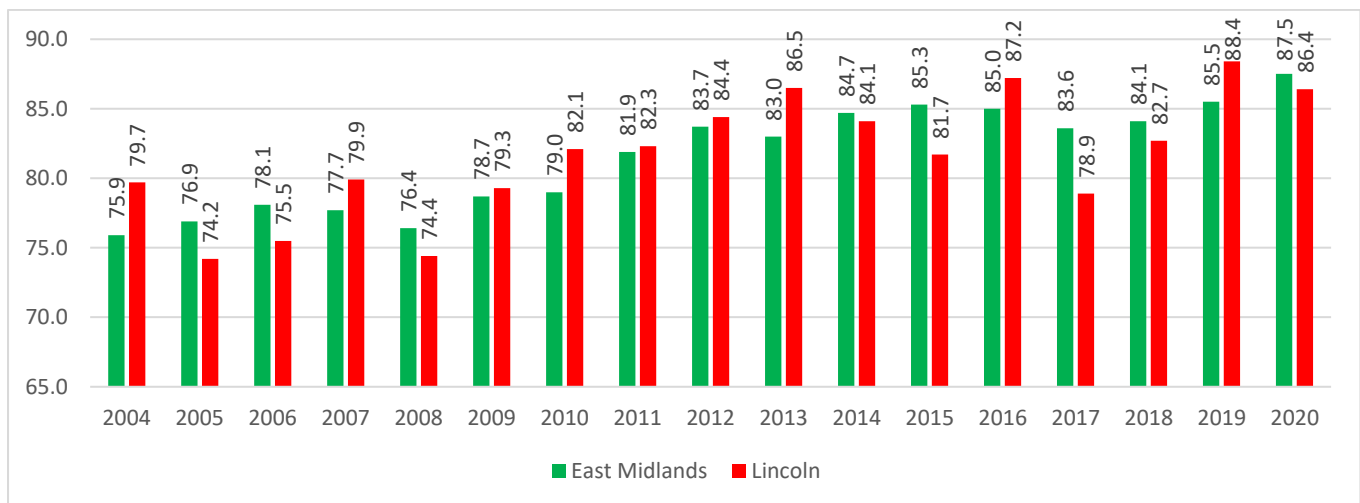


Figure 105

Source – NOMIS 2021

Figure 105 shows the percentage of residents aged 16-64 with NVQ Level 1 qualifications in Lincoln decreased in 2020 to 86.4%. In comparison the East Midlands figure increased to 87.5% in 2020 from 85.5% in 2019.

PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS AGED 16-64 WITH NVQ LEVEL 2 QUALIFICATIONS AS OF 2020 (LINCOLN VS EAST MIDLANDS)

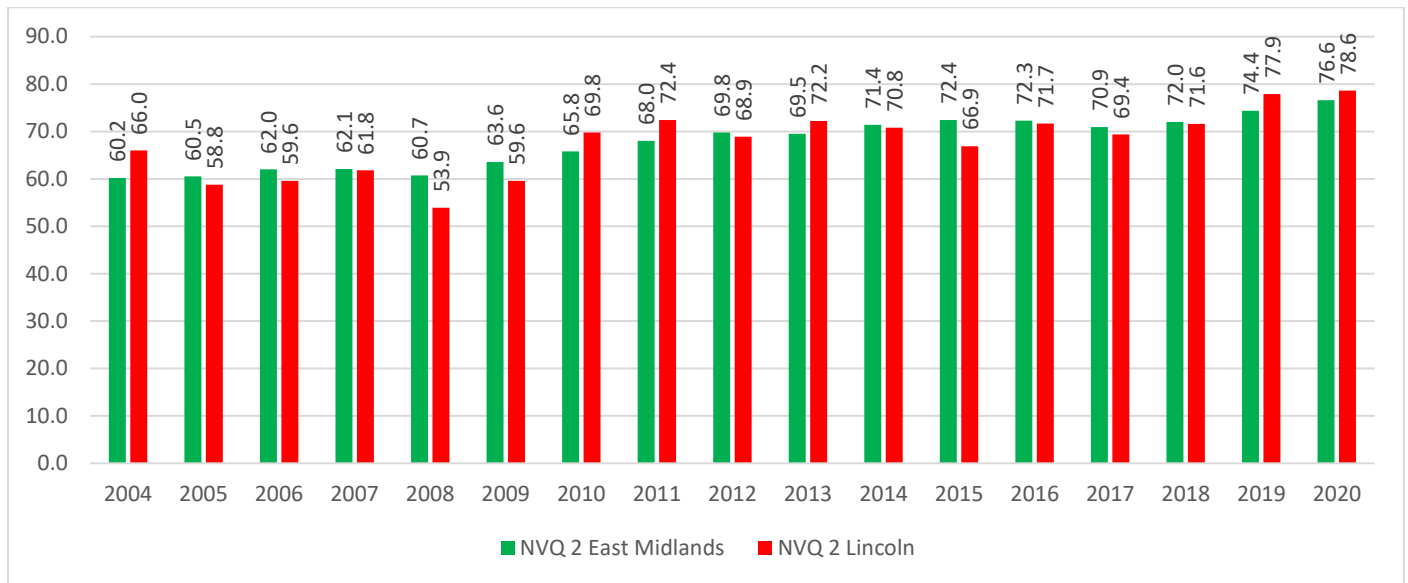


Figure 106

Source – NOMIS 2021

Figure 106 shows the percentage of residents aged 16-64 with NVQ Level 2 qualifications in Lincoln increased in 2020 to 78.6% and was higher than the East Midlands figure of 76.6% for 2020.

PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS AGED 16-64 WITH NVQ LEVEL 3 QUALIFICATIONS AS OF 2020 (LINCOLN VS EAST MIDLANDS)

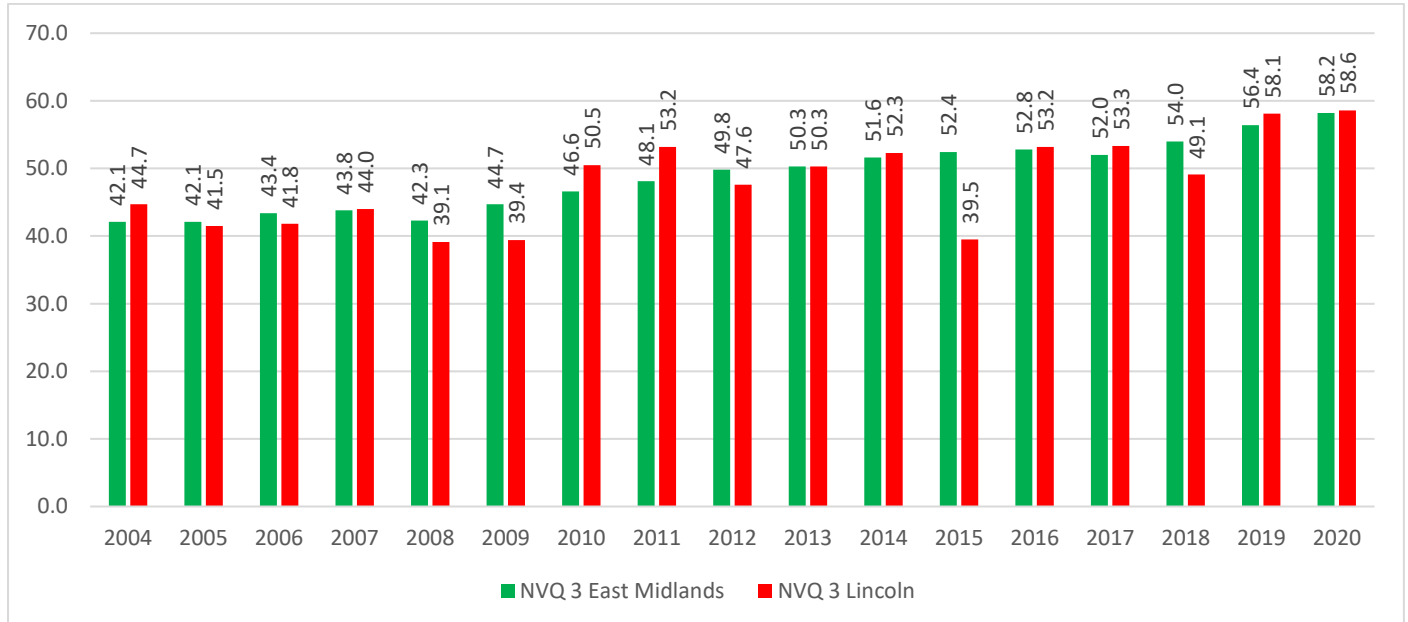


Figure 107

Source – NOMIS 2021

Figure 107 shows the percentage of residents aged 16-64 with NVQ Level 3 qualifications increased in Lincoln in 2020 to 58.6% and remained above the figure for East Midlands which reported at 58.2% in 2020.

PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS AGED 16-64 WITH NVQ LEVEL 4 QUALIFICATIONS AS OF 2020 (LINCOLN VS EAST MIDLANDS)

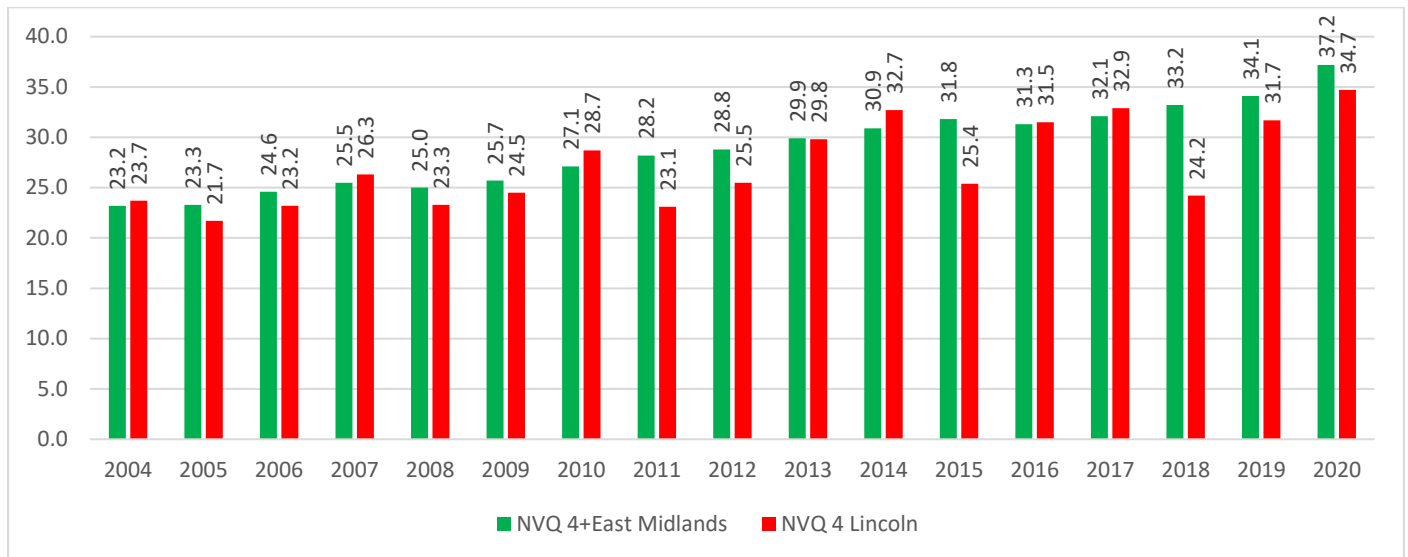


Figure 108

Source – NOMIS 2021

Figure 108 shows the percentage of residents aged 16-64 with NVQ Level 4+ qualifications in Lincoln increased in 2020 to 34.7%, however this continued to remain below the East Midlands figure which reported at 37.2% in 2020.

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.

Lincoln has seen:

- 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 4 bedrooed 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

AVERAGE PRICE PAID FOR ALL PROPERTY TYPES IN LINCOLN 2010-2020

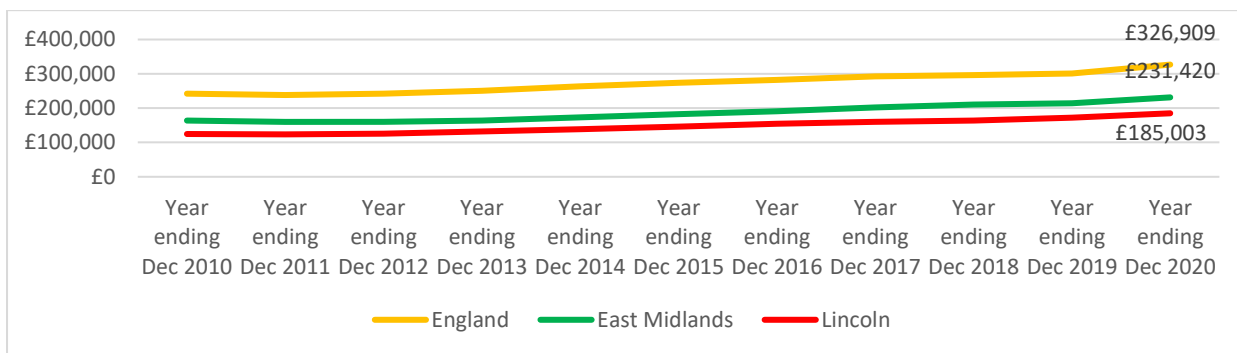


Figure 109

Source – ONS 2021

Figure 109 shows Lincoln has seen the average price paid across all property types increase from £172,665 in December 2019 to £185,003 in December 2020, an increase of £12,338.

AVERAGE PRICE PAID FOR A DETACHED HOUSE IN LINCOLN 2010-2020

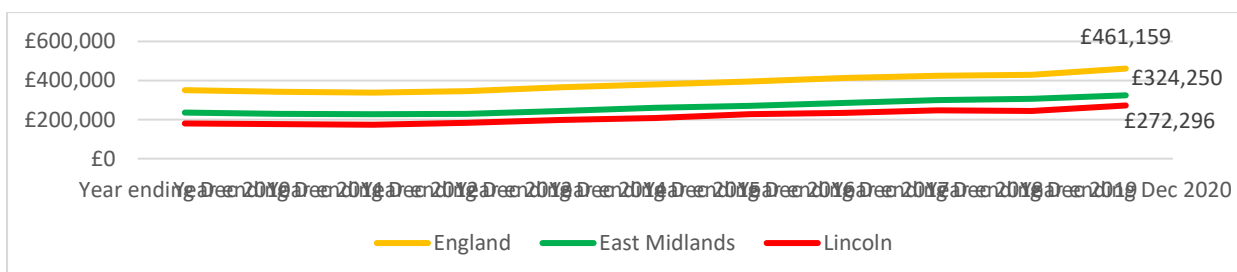


Figure 110

Source – ONS 2021

Figure 110 shows Lincoln has seen the average price paid for a detached house increase from £243,806 in December 2019 to £272,296, an increase of £28,490.

AVERAGE PRICE PAID FOR A TERRACED HOUSE IN LINCOLN 2010-2020

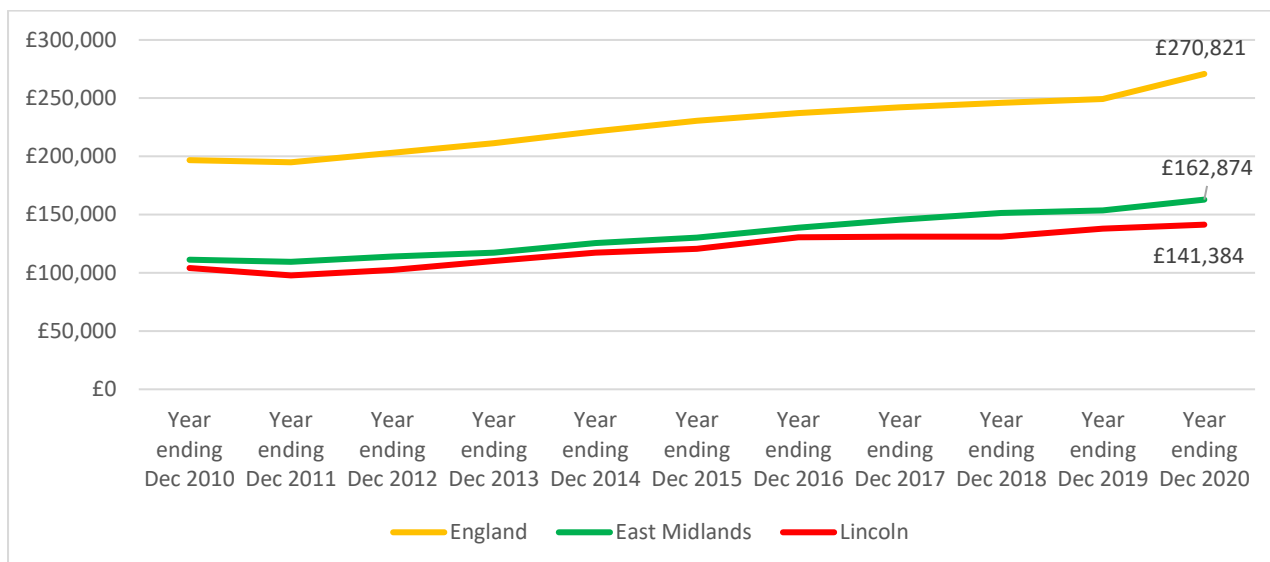


Figure 111

Source – ONS 2021

Figure 111 shows Lincoln has seen the average price paid for terraced houses increase from £137,968 in December 2019 to £141,384, an increase of £3,416.

AVERAGE PRICE PAID FOR A SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE IN LINCOLN 2010-2020

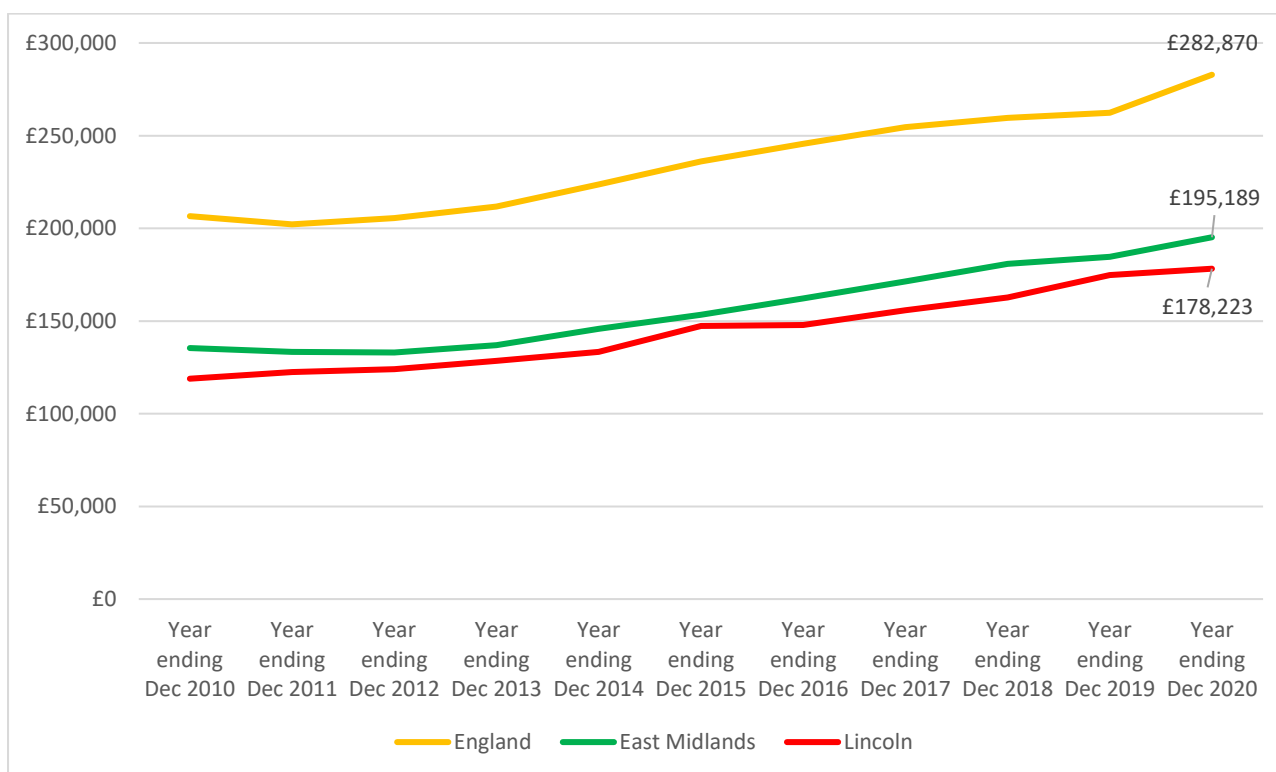


Figure 112

Source – ONS 2021

Figure 112 shows Lincoln has seen the average price paid for semi-detached houses increase from £174,872 in December 2019 to £178,223 in December 2020, an increase of £3,351.

AVERAGE PRICE PAID FOR A FLAT/MAISONNETTE IN LINCOLN 2010-2020

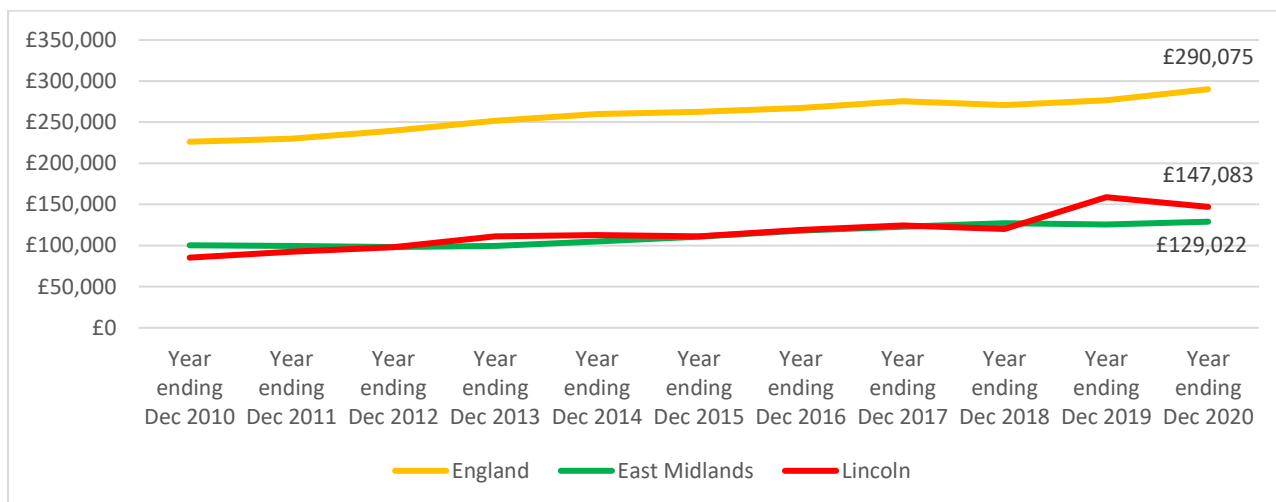


Figure 113

Source – ONS 2021

Figure 113 shows Lincoln has seen a decrease in the average price paid for a flat/maisonette, decreasing from £158,811 in December 2019 to £147,083 in December 2020, decreasing by £11,728. It is worth noting that out of all housing types, flats and maisonettes are above the East Midlands average.

MEDIAN PRICE PAID FOR ALL PROPERTY TYPES BY WARD, YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 2020

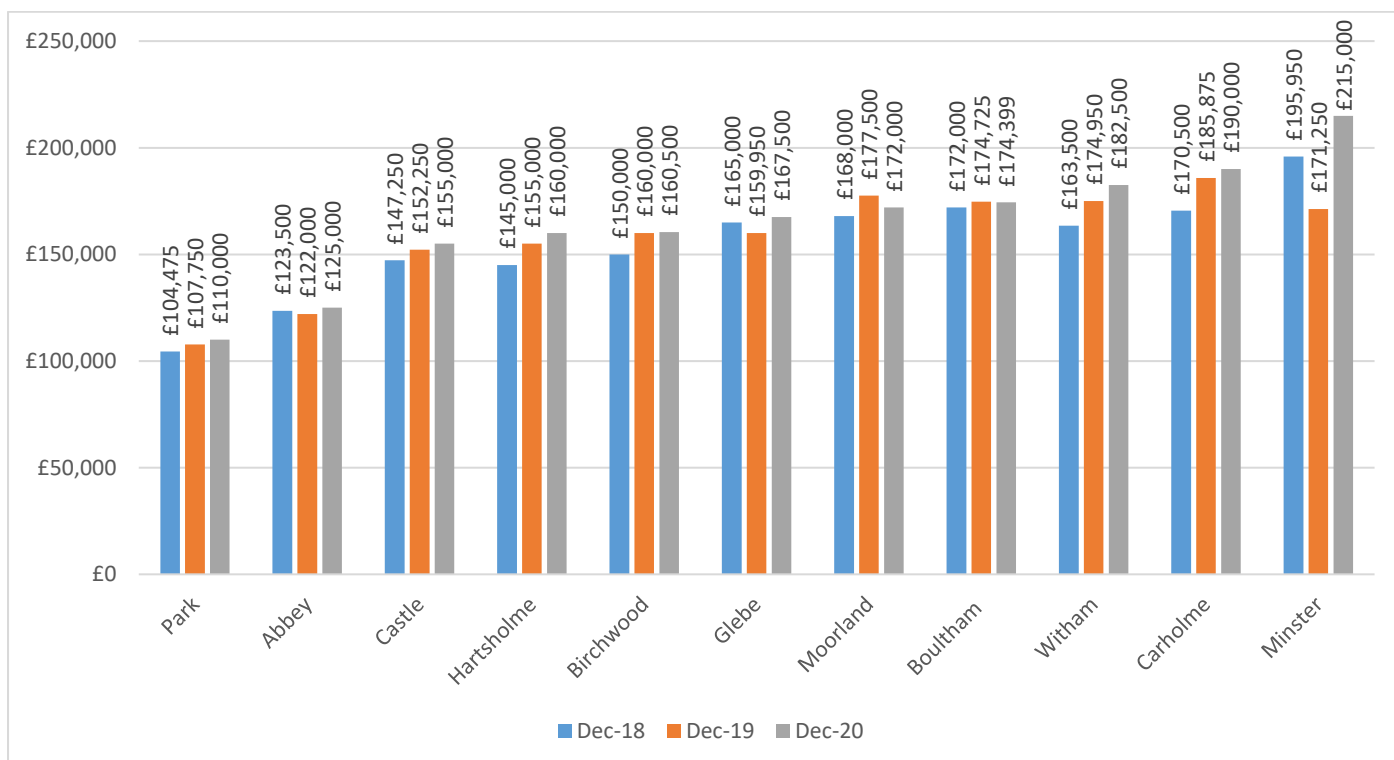


Figure 114

Source – ONS 2021

Figure 114 shows Park ward remains the cheapest ward in Lincoln to buy a property, with a median price paid of £110,000. This is considerably less than the next cheapest ward, Abbey, which has a median price paid of £125,000. Minster remains the most expensive ward to buy a property with a figure of £215,000.

AVERAGE PRIVATE RENT COSTS FOR 1 BEDROOM PROPERTIES 2011/12-2019/20

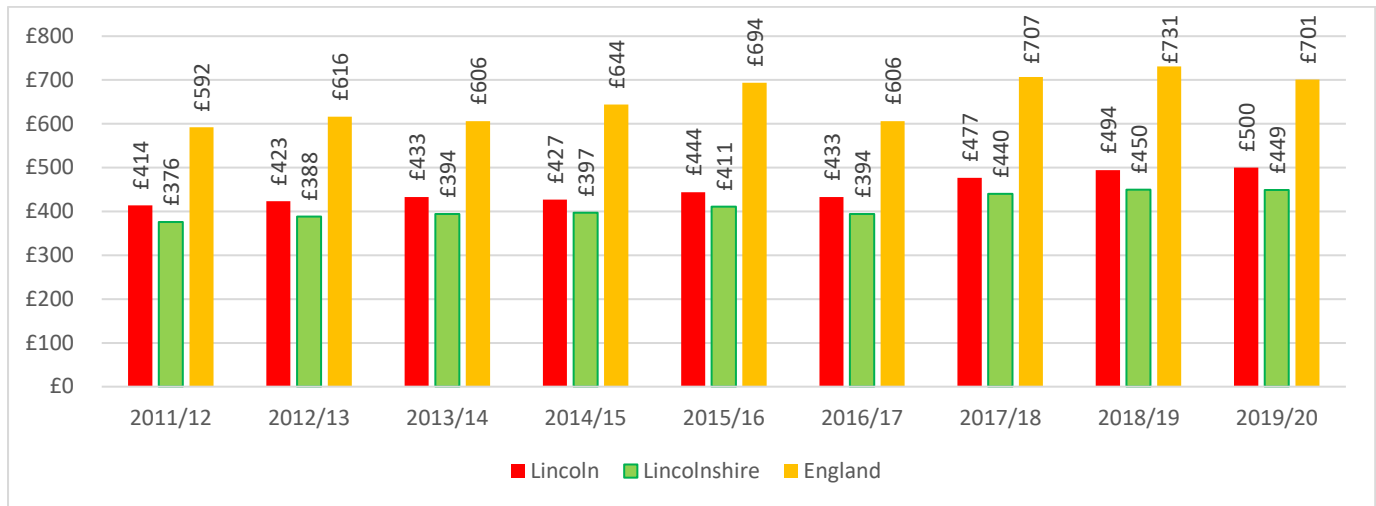


Figure 115

Source – LRO 2021

Figure 115 shows in 2019/20, Lincoln saw an increase in the average price paid in rent for a 1 bedroom property, increasing from £494 in 2018/19 to £500 in 2019/20. Both Lincolnshire and England saw small decreases.

AVERAGE PRIVATE RENT COSTS FOR 2 BEDROOM PROPERTIES 2011/12-2019/20

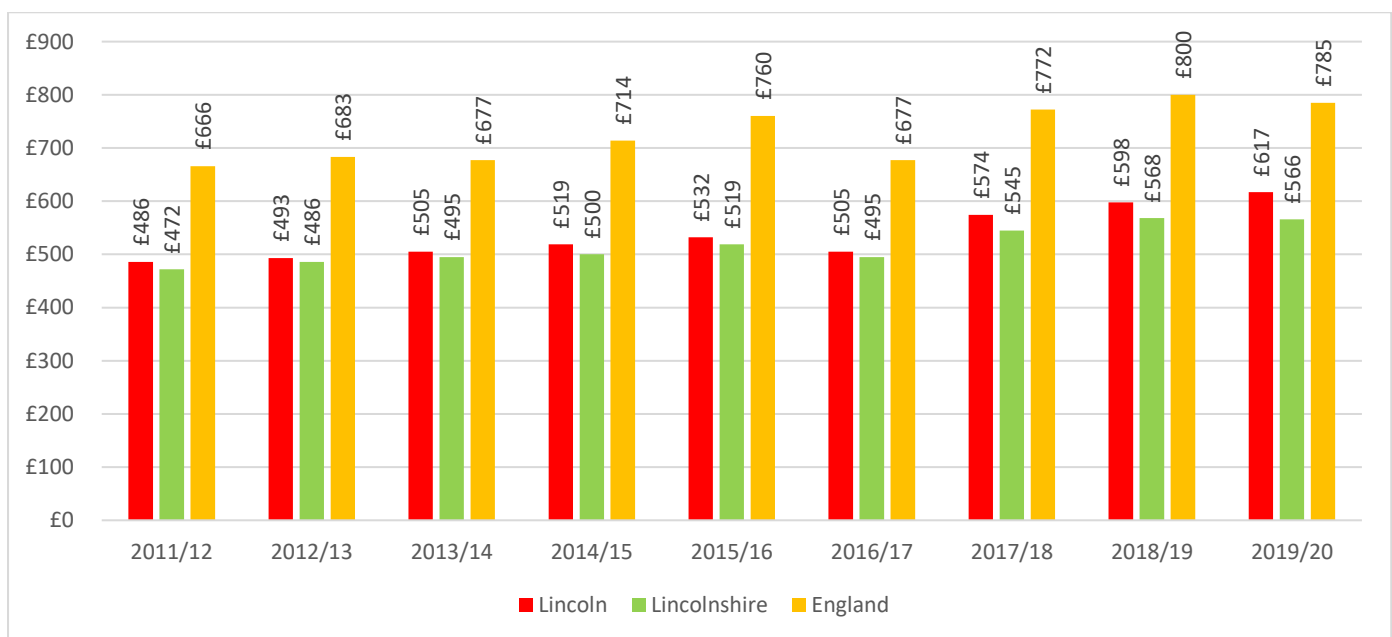


Figure 116

Source – LRO 2021

Figure 116 shows in 2019/20, Lincoln saw an increase in the average price paid in rent for a 2 bedroom property, increasing from £598 in 2018/19 to £617 in 2019/20. Both Lincolnshire and England saw decreases.

AVERAGE PRIVATE RENT COSTS FOR 3 BEDROOM PROPERTIES 2011/12-2019/20

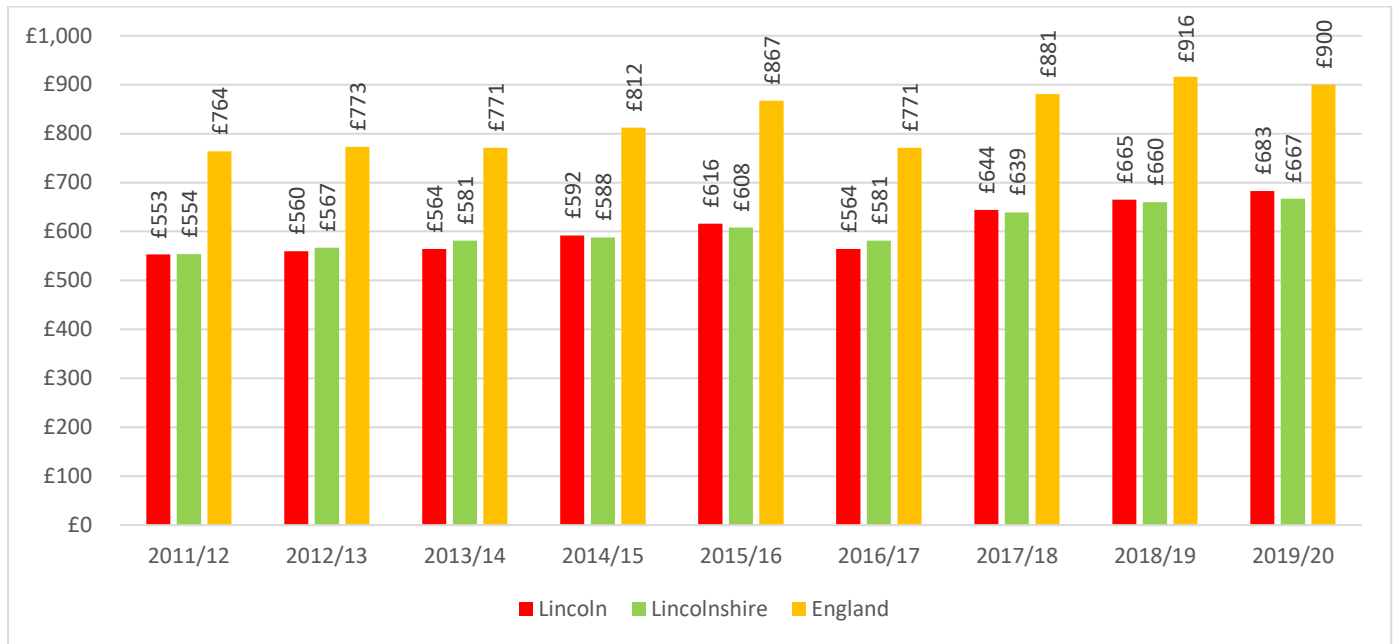


Figure 117

Source – LRO 2021

Figure 117 shows in 2019/20, Lincoln saw an increase in the average price paid in rent for a 3 bedroom property, increasing from £665 in 2018/19 to £683 in 2019/20. Lincolnshire also increased slightly and England saw a decrease.

AVERAGE PRIVATE RENT COSTS FOR 4 BEDROOM PROPERTIES 2011/12-2019/20

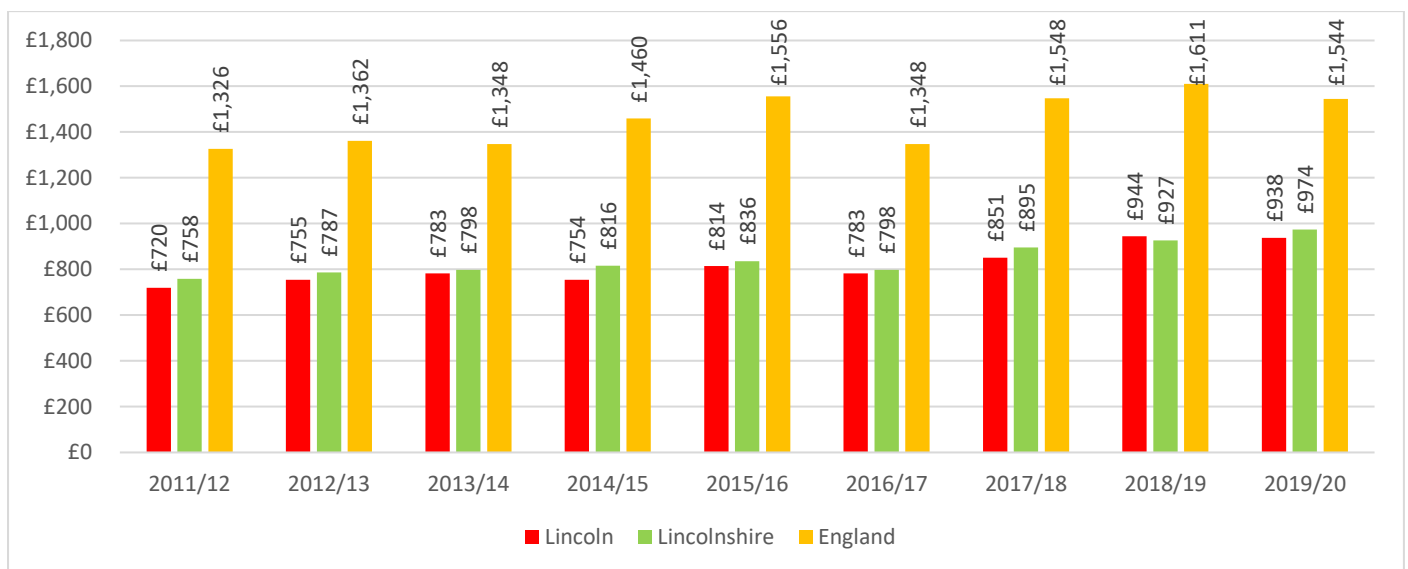


Figure 118

Source – LRO 2021

Figure 118 shows in 2019/20, Lincoln saw a decrease in the average price paid in rent for a 4 bedroom property, decreasing from £944 in 2018/19 to £938 in 2019/20. Lincolnshire's average increased, from £927 in 2018/19 to £974 in 2019/20.

AVERAGE PRIVATE RENT COSTS FOR STUDIO PROPERTIES 2011/12-2019/20

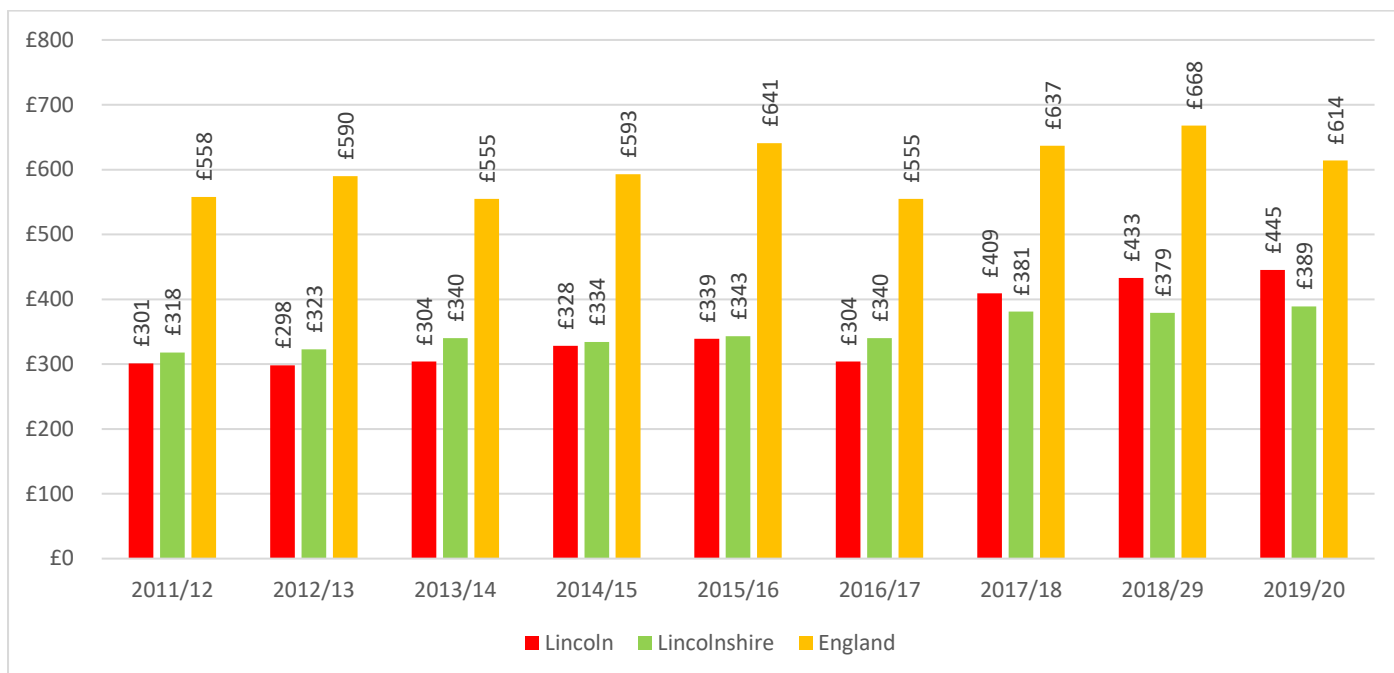


Figure 209

Source – LRO 2021

Figure 119 shows in 2019/20, Lincoln saw an increase in the average price paid in rent for a studio property, increasing from £433 in 2018/19 to £445 in 2019/20. Lincolnshire also saw an increase, rising from £379 in 2018/19 to £389 in 2019/20.

HOUSEHOLDS ASSESSED AS HOMELESS IN LINCOLN PER 1,000 AS OF Q4 2020/2021

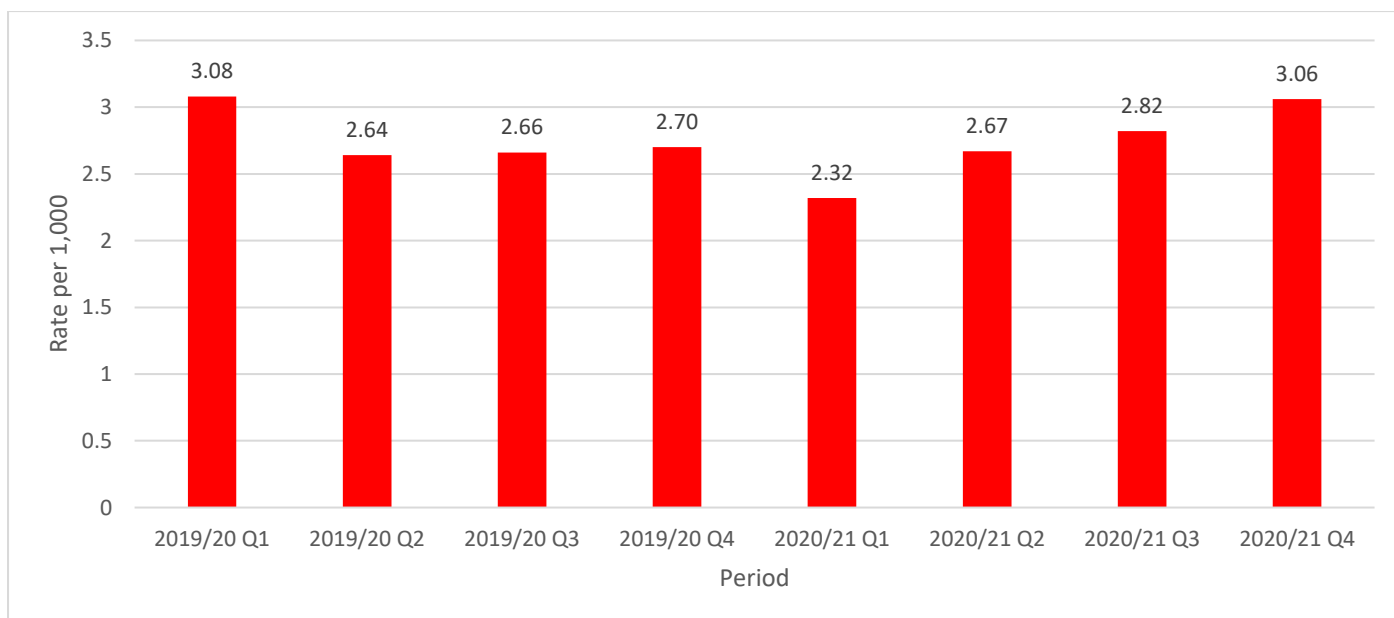


Figure 210

Source – LG Inform 2021

Figure 120 shows Lincoln's per 1,000 rate for households assessed as homeless appears to be returning to its pre COVID-19 levels, reporting at 3.06 in Q4 of 2020/21.

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS IN TEMPORARY ACCOMODATION IN LINCOLN AS OF Q4 2020/2021

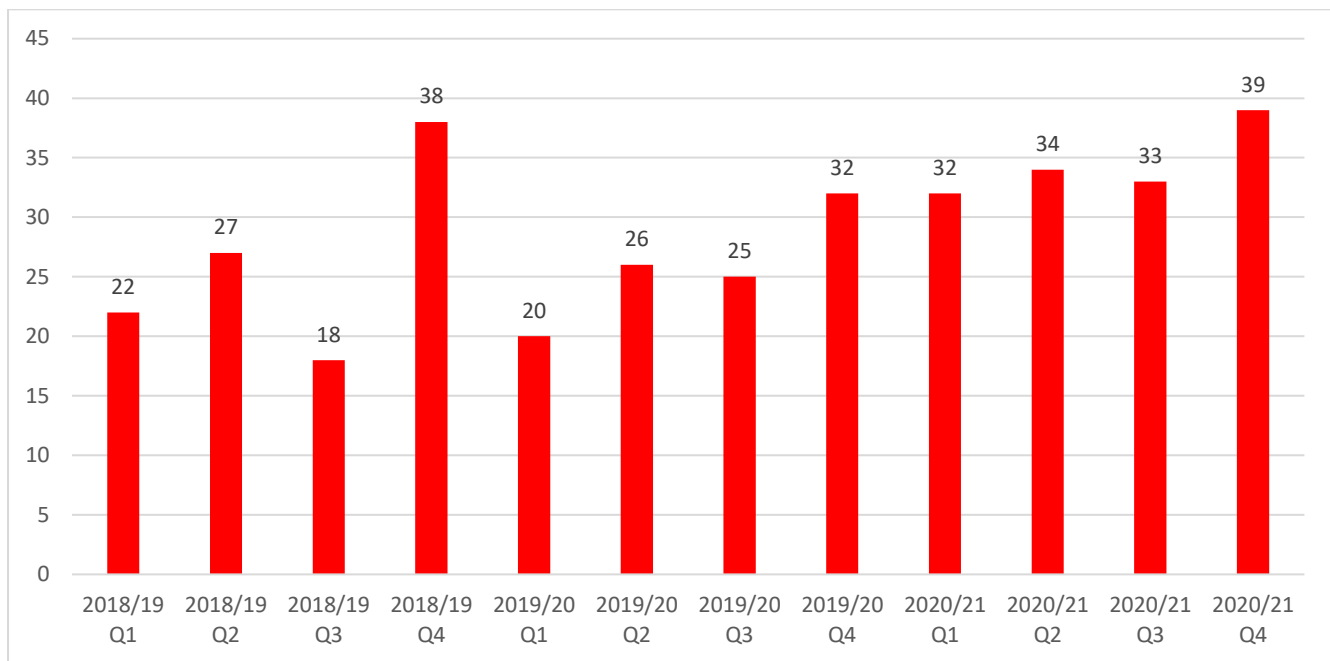


Figure 121

Source - LG Inform 2021

Figure 121 shows Lincoln has seen an increase in Q4 2020/21 in the number of households requiring temporary accomodation with a figure of 39 as opposed to 32 in the same quarter the previous year.

AFFORDABILITY RATIO: HOUSE PRICE TO WORKPLACE-BASED EARNINGS IN LINCOLN 2010-2020

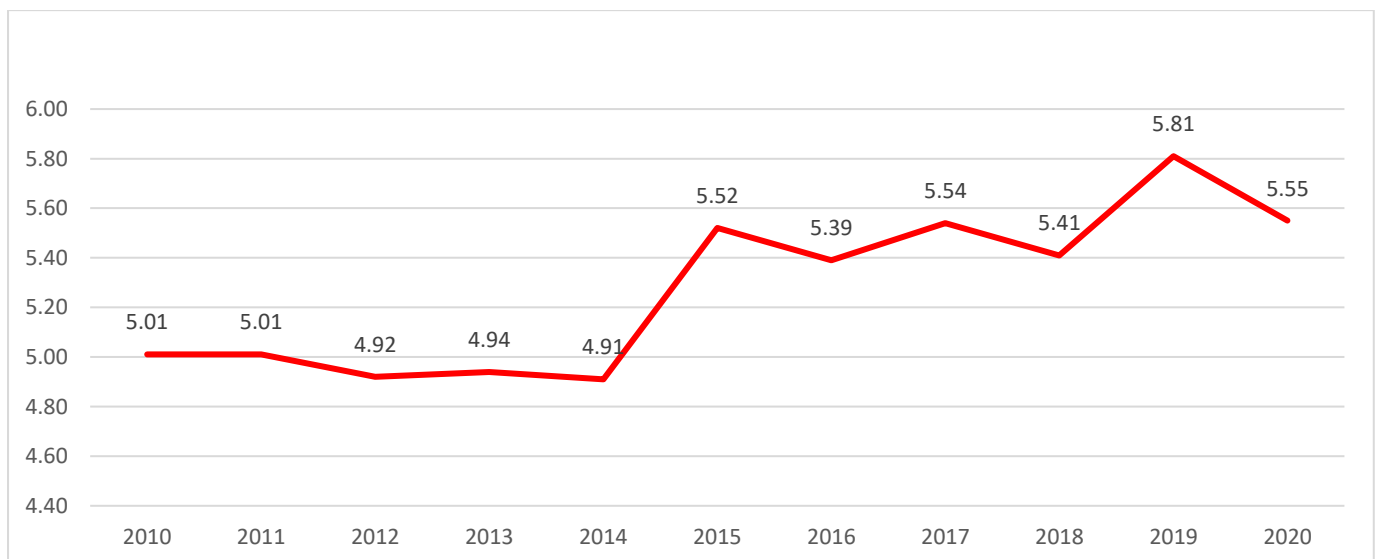


Figure 122

Source – ONS 2021

Figure 122 shows Lincoln’s affordability ratio has improved, showing a decrease (lower score = more affordable) compared to 2019’s figure of 5.81, with a figure of 5.55 in 2020.

**AFFORDABILITY RATIO: HOUSE PRICE TO WORKPLACE-BASED EARNINGS IN 2020
(LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS)**

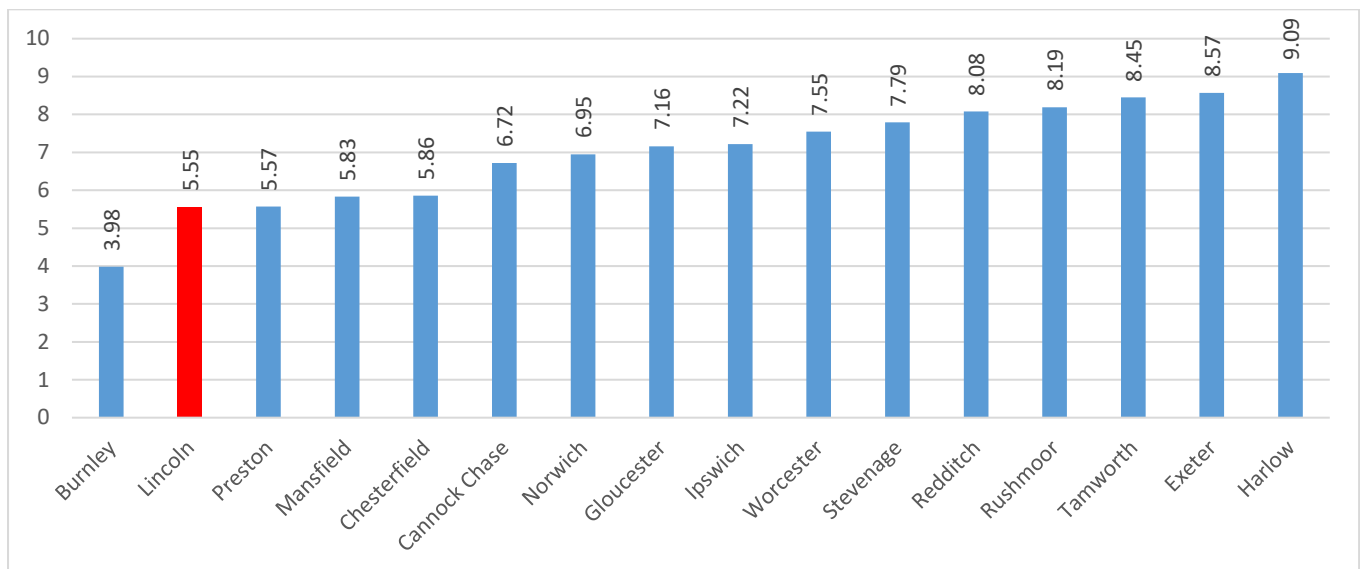


Figure 123

Source – ONS 2021

Figure 123 shows Lincoln’s affordability against its nearest neighbours places it as the 2nd best as of 2020 with a figure of 5.55 (low = more affordable). The affordability ratios are calculated by dividing house prices by gross annual workplace-based earnings. These are then based on the median and lower quartiles of both house prices and earnings in England and Wales.

**NUMBER OF POSSESSION CLAIMS ISSUED BY LANDLORDS IN LINCOLN AS OF Q1
2021/2022**

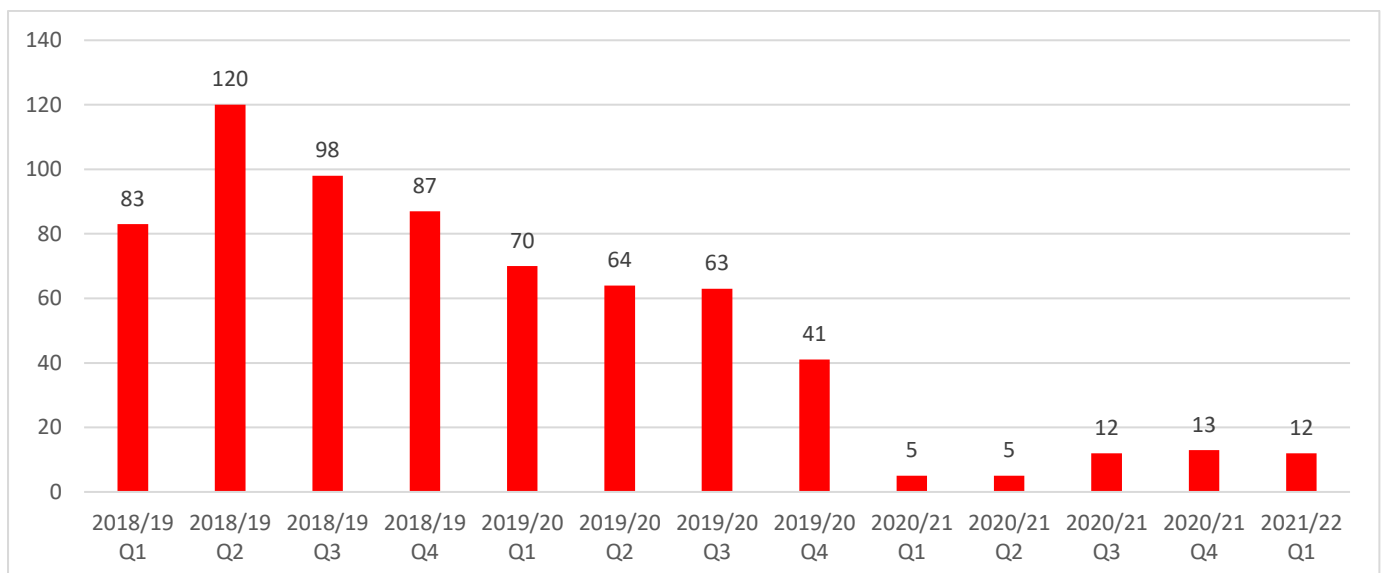


Figure 124

Source – LG Inform 2021

Figure 124 shows the number of possession claims issued by Lincoln has decreased significantly with a figure of 41 in Q4 2019/20 as opposed to the latest figure of 12 for Q1 in 2021/2022. This also remains significantly below the levels in 2018/19 and 2019/20, which is largely driven by the government guidance to avoid repossessions during the height of the Covid 19 pandemic.

NUMBER OF POSSESSION CLAIM ORDERS ISSUED BY MORTGAGE LENDERS IN LINCOLN AS OF Q1 2021/2022

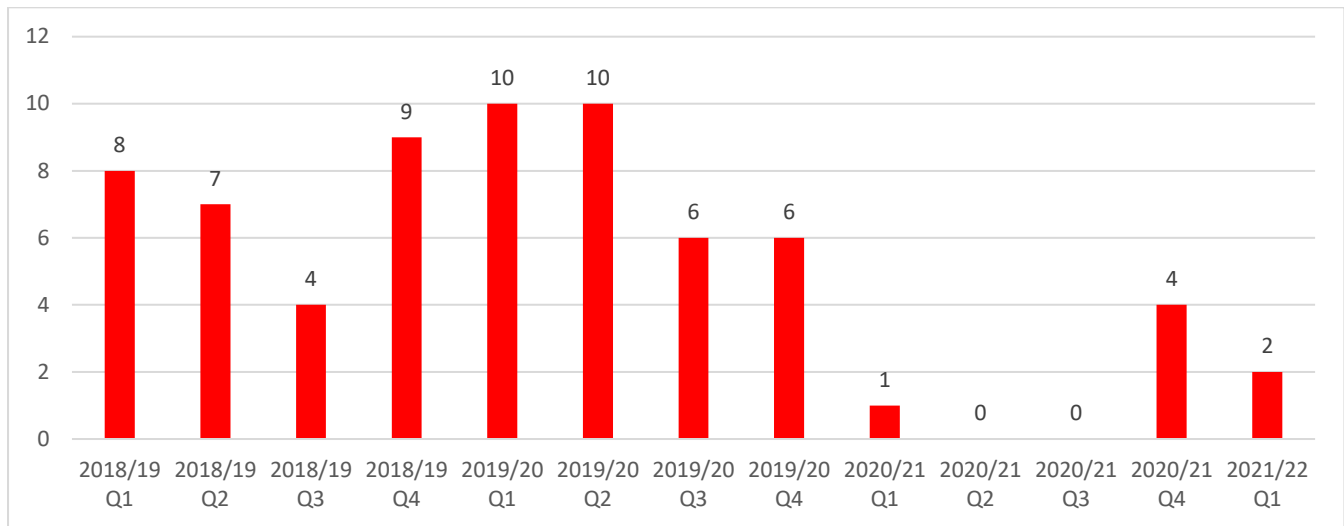


Figure 125

Source – LG Inform 2021

Figure 125 shows following a dramatic decrease in possessions claim orders issued in 2020 due to these being put on hold to protect homeowners. Possession orders have now increased again with a figure of 2 being recorded in Q1 2021/22. This is again driven by the government guidance to avoid repossessions during the height of the Covid 19 pandemic.

AFFORDABLE HOMES DELIVERED IN LINCOLN 2011/12 TO 2019/20

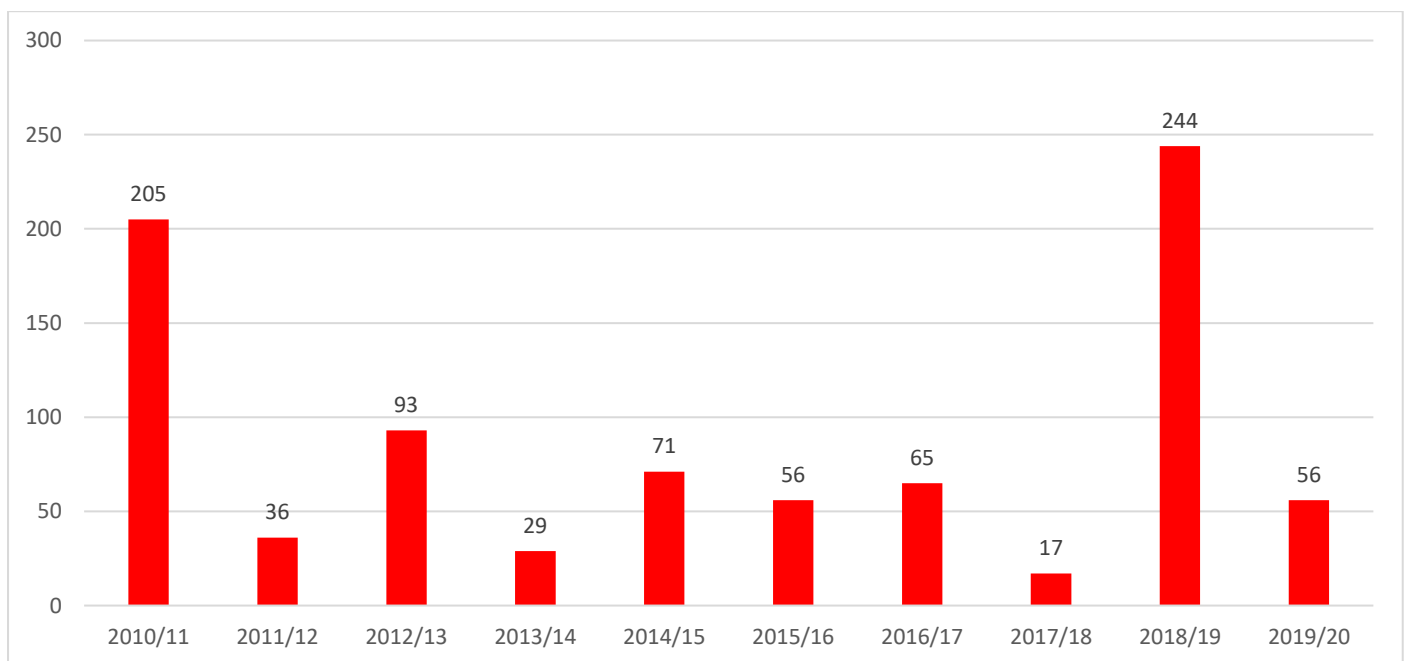


Figure 126

Source – LG Inform 2021

Figure 126 shows affordable homes delivered in Lincoln has significantly decreased from 244 in 2018/19 to 56 in 2019/20. Please note that affordable housing is social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing, provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE ON THE COUNCIL HOUSING WAITING LIST AS OF 2020/2021

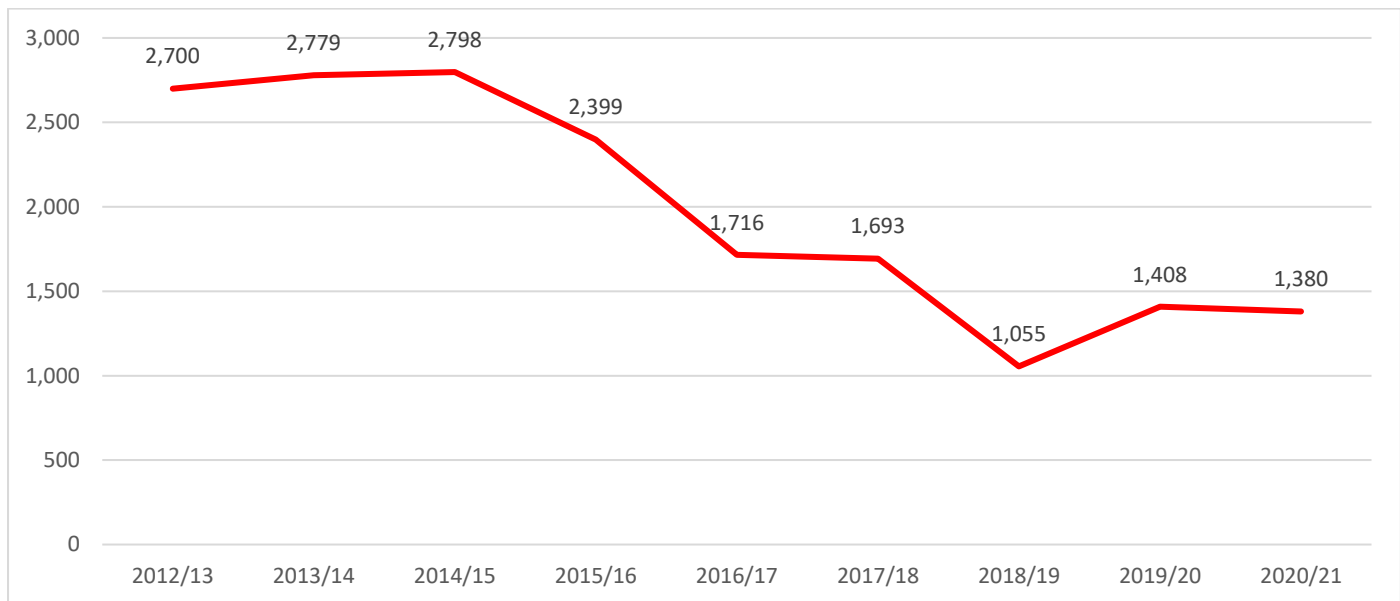


Figure 127

Source – City of Lincoln Council 2021

Figure 127 shows the number of people in Lincoln on the council housing waiting list continues to decrease with the latest figure for 2020/21 at 1,380.

CITY OF LINCOLN SOCIAL HOUSING STOCK BY SIZE (NO. BEDROOMS) – JULY 2021

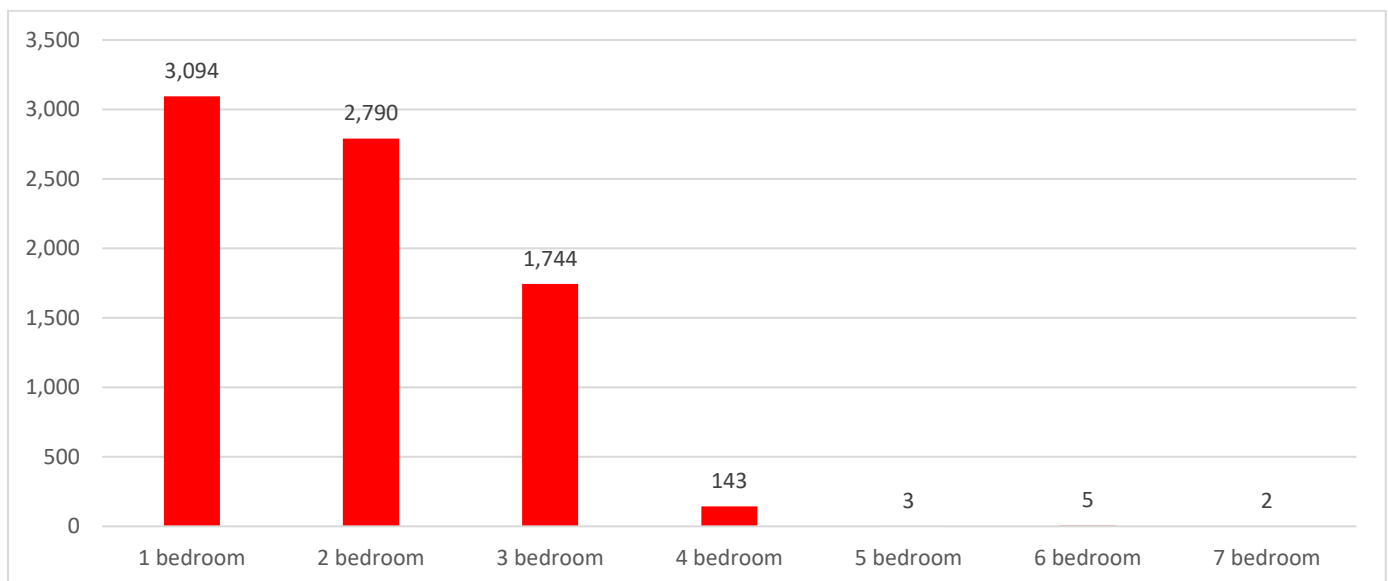


Figure 128

Source – City of Lincoln Council 2021

Figure 128 shows the breakdown of City of Lincoln social housing stock by number of bedrooms with the top 3, as expected, being 1 bedroom, 2 bedroom and 3 bedroom with figures of 3,094, 2,790 and 1,744 respectively. Lincoln currently has a total stock of 7,781 social housing stock, which is just 4 less than in July 2019.

AVERAGE SOCIAL AND AFFORDABLE WEEKLY RENT PER BEDROOM IN LINCOLN AS OF 2021

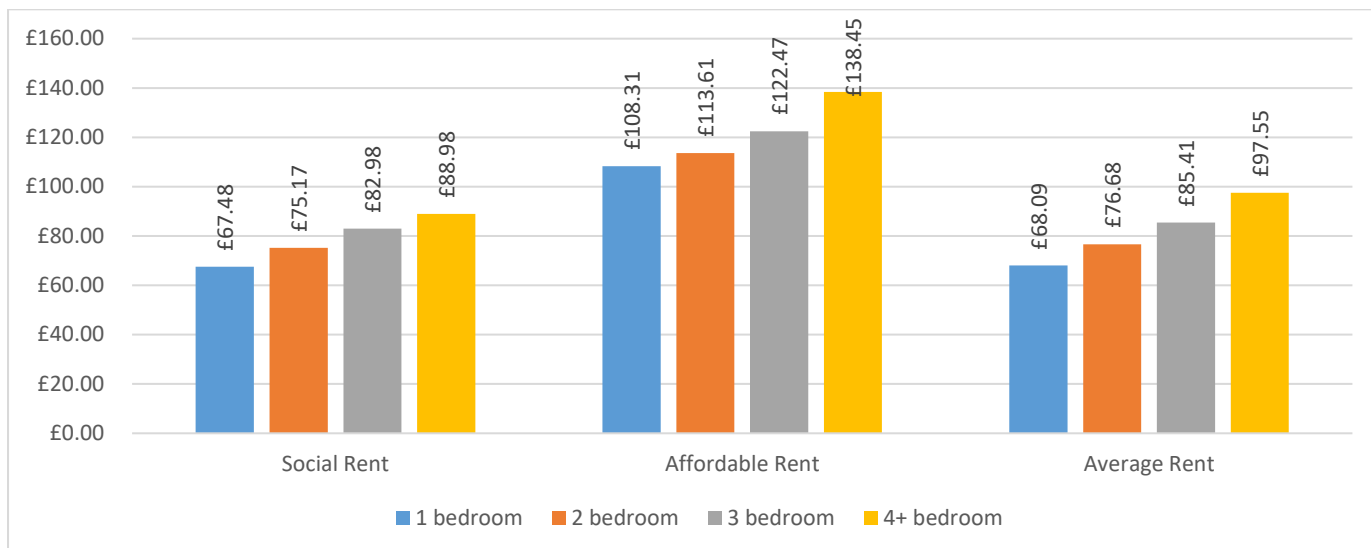


Figure 129

Source – City of Lincoln Council 2021

Figure 129 shows the average social and affordable weekly rent per bedroom in Lincoln in 2021. It is important to note the average rent for the 1 and 2 bed properties is only slightly higher than the social rent due to the higher number of these types of properties in the city. However, the difference is more noticeable in 4+ bedroom properties, where we have lower numbers.

NUMBER OF RIGHT TO BUY APPLICATIONS PROCESSED IN LINCOLN 2010/11-2020/2021

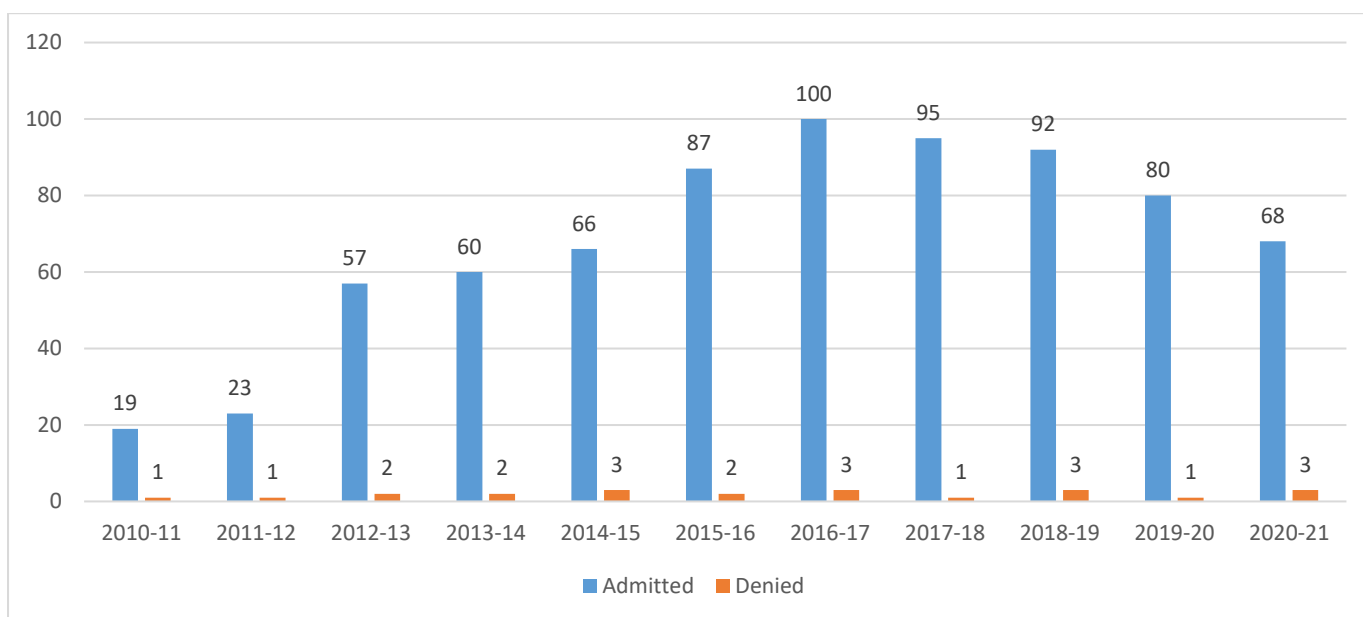


Figure 130

Source – City of Lincoln Council 2021

Figure 130 shows the number of processed right to buy applications has seen a decreasing trend since 2016-17, decreasing to 68 in 2020/21, a decrease of 12 when compared to the previous year and a decrease of 32 when compared to the 2016/17 peak figure.

Note that data in this chapter varies in its 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 further data is produced nationally.

Lincoln has seen:

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

LINCOLN'S AVERAGE ANNUAL DOMESTIC ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION PER METER IN KWH 2010-2018

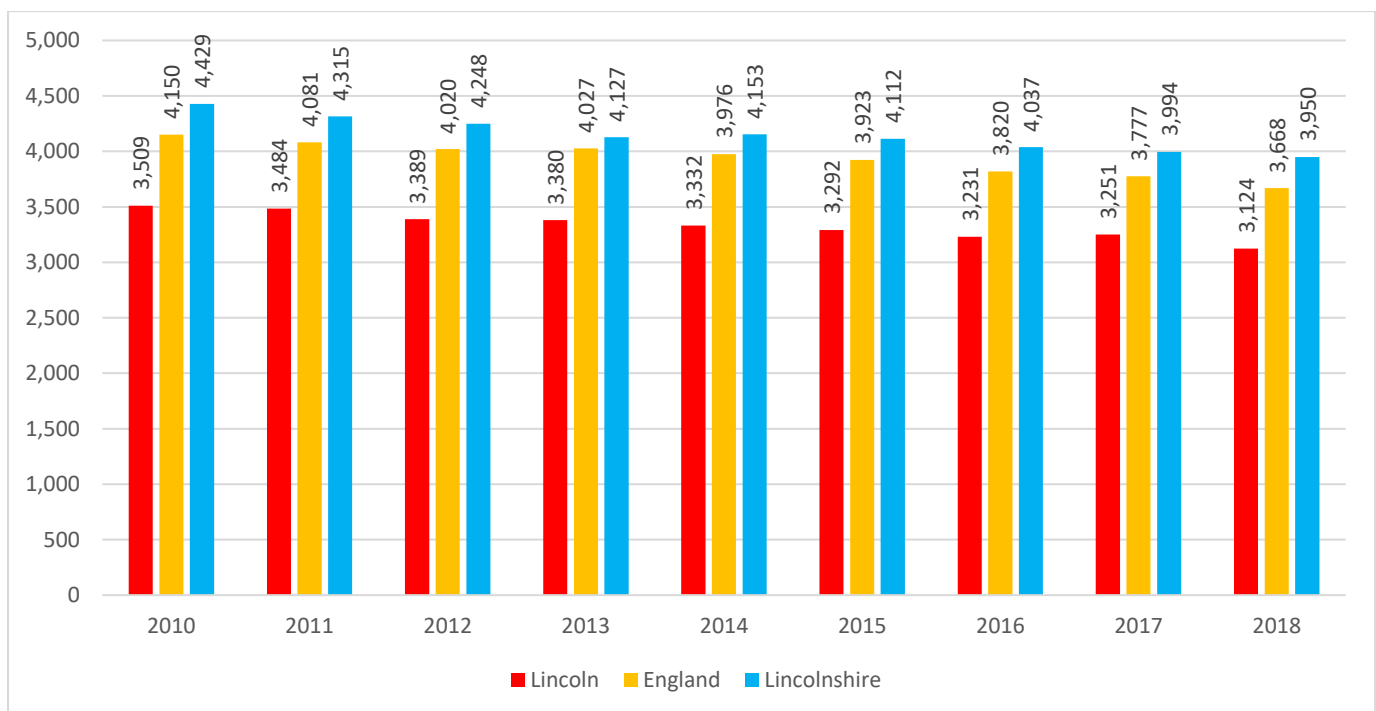


Figure 2231

Source – LRO 2021

Figure 131 shows Lincoln's average domestic consumption of electricity decreased again, from an average of 3,251kwh in 2017, to 3,124 in 2018. Both Lincolnshire and England also saw similar decreases. This was the 8th consecutive decrease for Lincoln's usage.

LINCOLN'S AVERAGE ANNUAL DOMESTIC GAS CONSUMPTION PER METER IN KWH 2010-2018

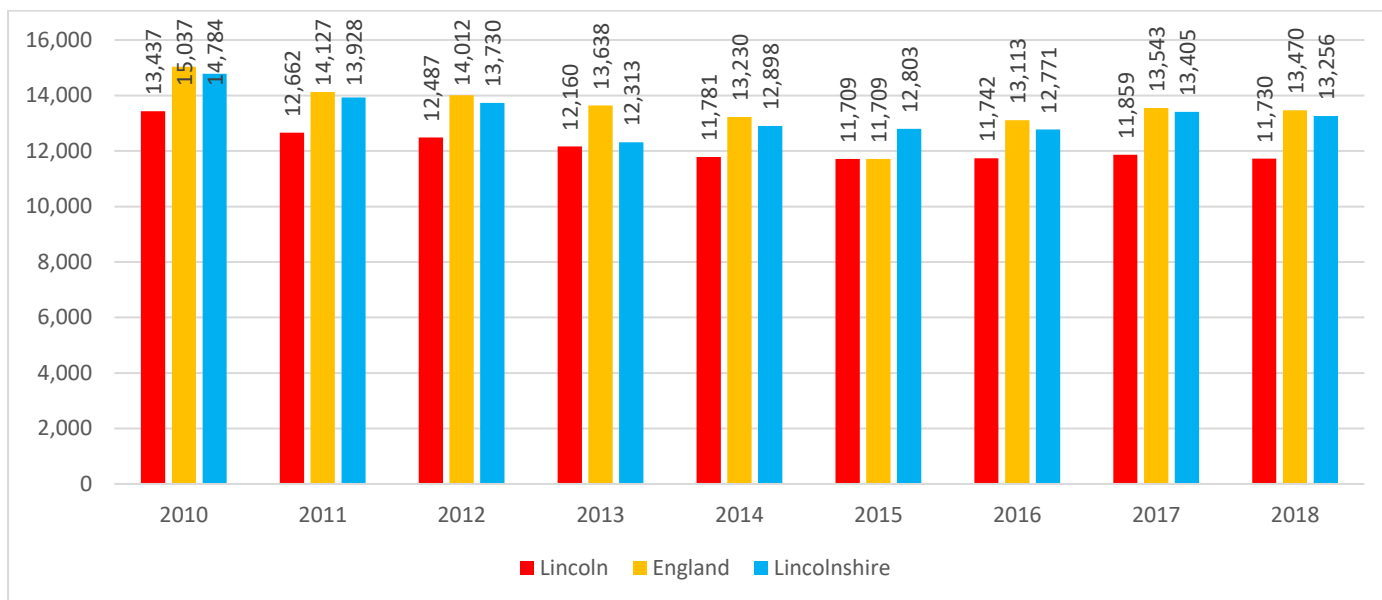


Figure 132

Source – LRO 2021

Figure 132 shows in Lincoln, Lincolnshire and England, average domestic gas consumption (KWH) decreased in 2018. This decrease follows an increase in gas consumption levels in 2017.

TOTAL HOUSEHOLD WASTE IN LINCOLN VS MEAN FOR ALL LOCAL AUTHORITY DISTRICTS IN EAST MIDLANDS IN TONNES 2019/20

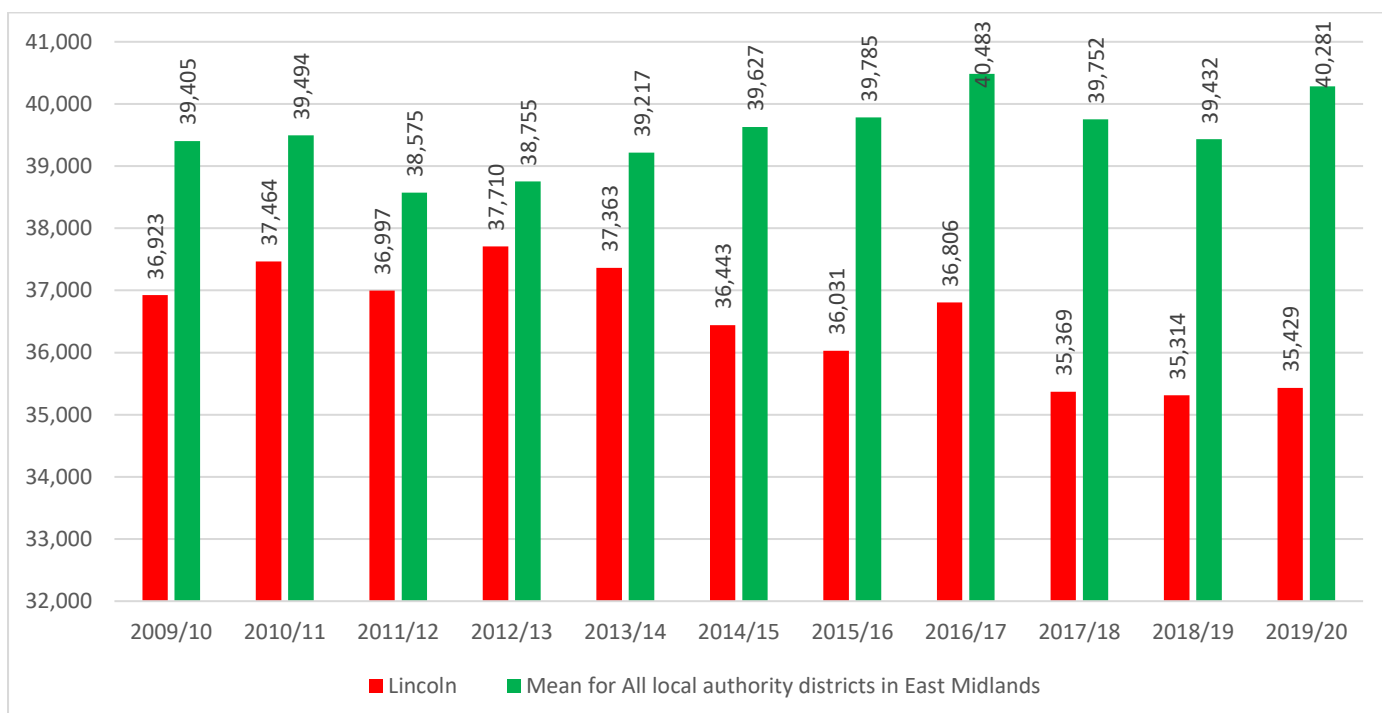


Figure 133

Source – LG Inform 2021

Figure 133 shows Lincoln's total household waste increased slightly from 35,314 in 2018/19 to 35,429 in 2019/20. This latest figure remains well below the mean for all local authority districts in the East Midlands.

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD WASTE SENT FOR DRY RECYCLING IN LINCOLN VS MEAN FOR ALL LOCAL AUTHORITY DISTRICTS IN EAST MIDLANDS 2019/20

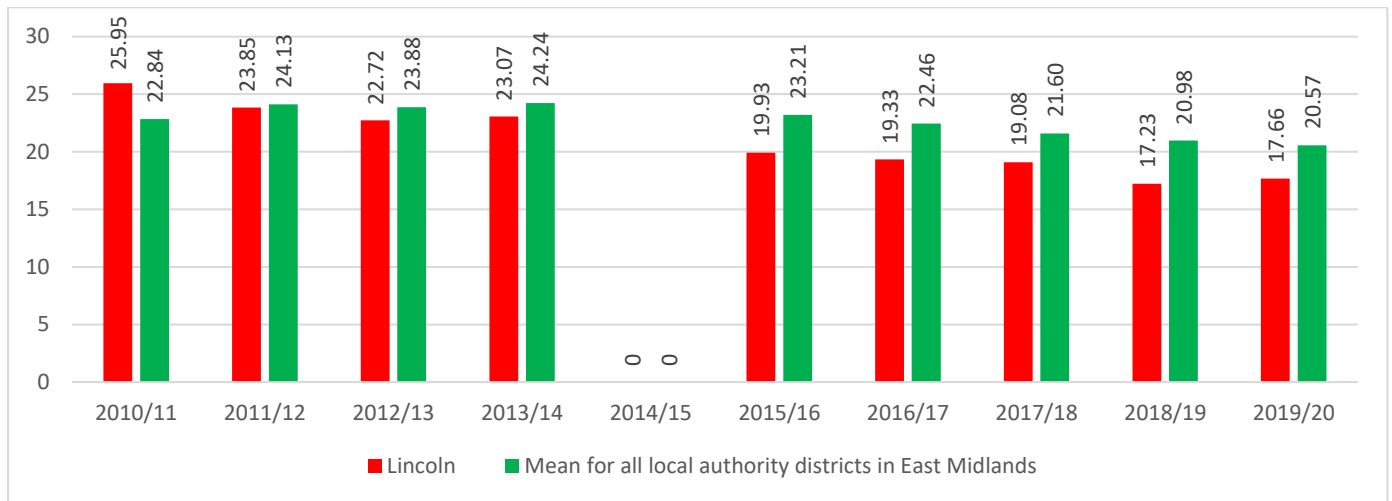


Figure 134

Source – LG Inform 2021

Figure 134 shows the percentage of dry recycling started to increase slightly in 2019/20, reporting at 17.66%, compared to 17.23% in 2018/19.

Please note data is not provided in the above table for 2014/15. This is due to not enough information being available to calculate the value.

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD WASTE SENT FOR DRY RECYCLING IN LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS 2019/20

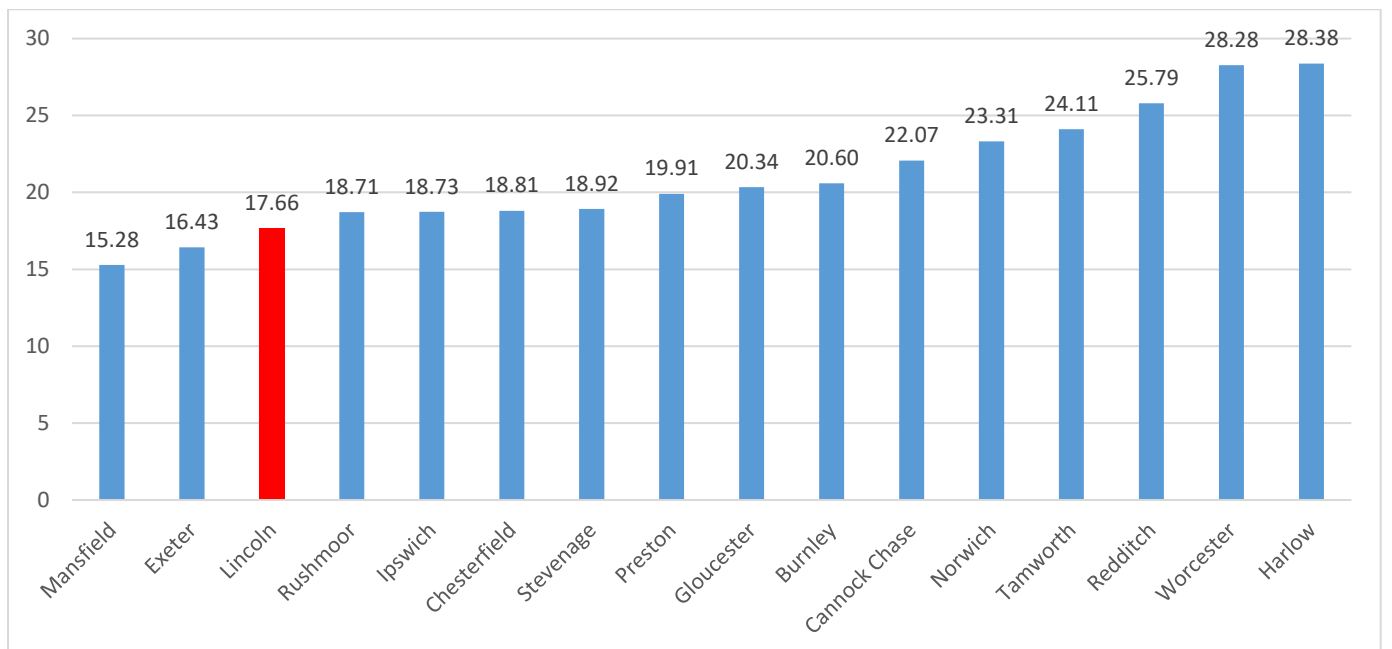


Figure 135

Source – LG Inform 2021

Figure 135 shows in 2019/20 Lincoln had the third lowest rate for dry recycling when compared to its nearest neighbours. In comparison, Harlow had the highest rate, with a figure of 28.38%.

CO2 EMISSIONS ESTIMATES - TOTAL IN LINCOLN VS MEAN FOR ALL LOCAL AUTHORITY DISTRICTS IN EAST MIDLANDS IN KILOTONNES 2019

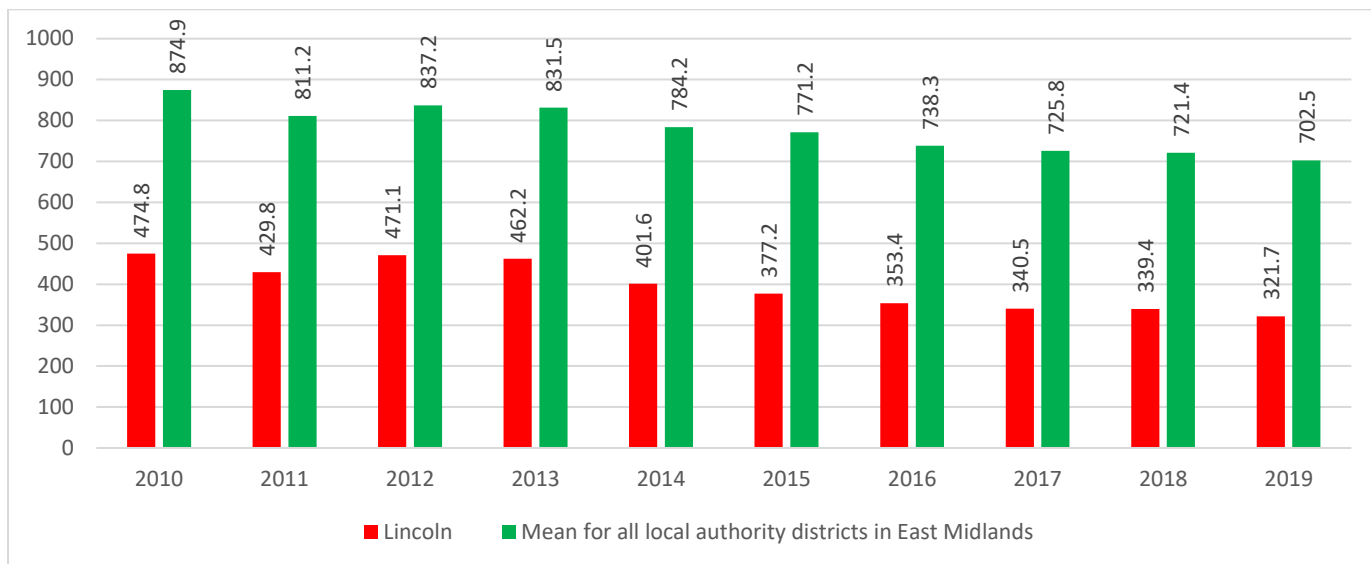


Figure 136

Source – LG Inform 2021

Figure 136 shows Lincoln’s CO2 emissions compared to the mean for all local authority districts in East Midlands. Estimates have continued to decrease since 2013, with 2019 seeing another decrease from 339.4 kilotonnes in 2018 to 321.7 kilotonnes in 2019.

CO2 EMISSIONS ESTIMATES - TOTAL IN LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS IN KILOTONNES 2019

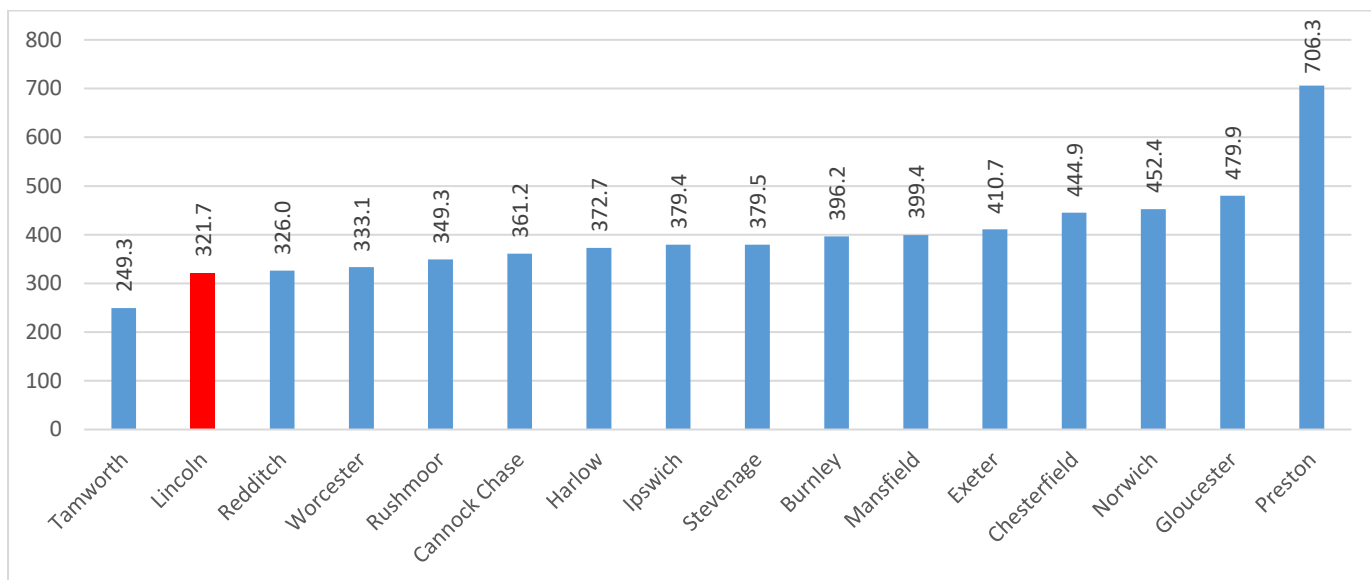


Figure 137

Source – LG Inform 2021

Figure 137 shows in 2019 Lincoln had the second lowest CO2 emissions estimate in comparison to its nearest neighbours with a figure of 321.7 kilotonnes. Tamworth had the lowest CO2 emissions estimate at 249.3 kilotonnes.

CONTRIBUTION OF CO2 BY SOURCE (KILO TONNES) IN LINCOLN FROM 2005 TO 2018

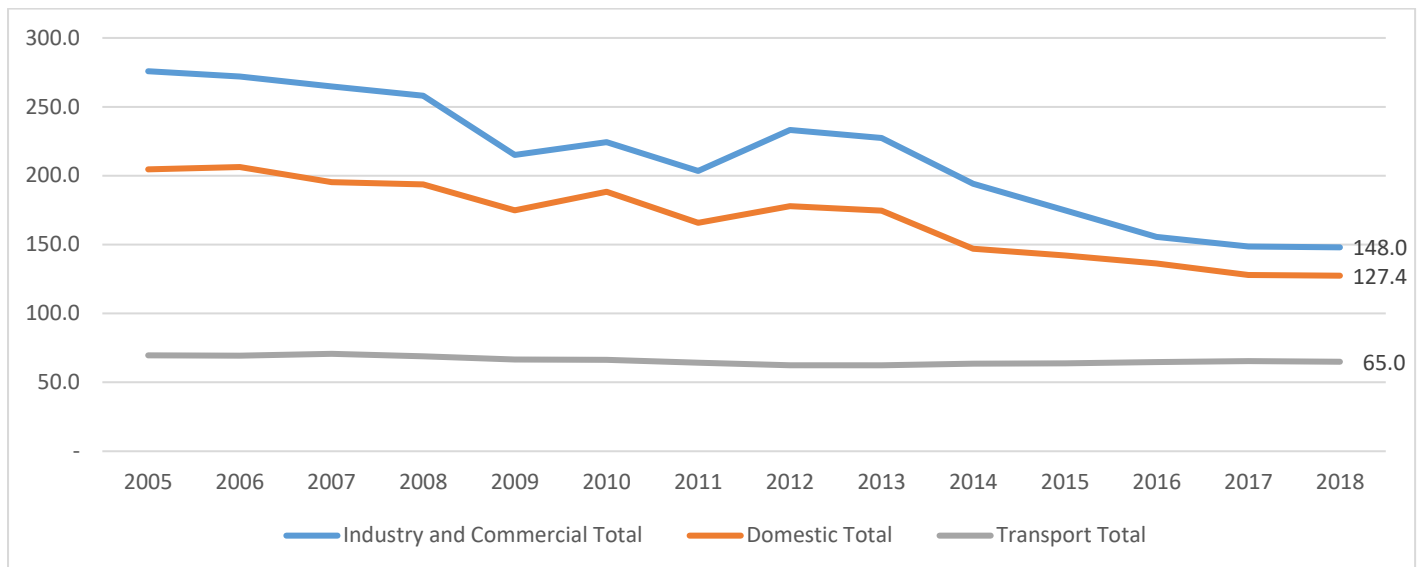


Figure 138

Source – GOV.UK 2021

Figure 138 shows all three contributors of CO2 in Lincoln decreased in their CO2 emissions produced in 2018, continuing a downward trend. Although transport CO2 emissions have decreased in the latest 2018 figure when compared to 2017, this latest figure is an increase when compared to the levels recorded between 2011 and 2016.

TOTAL NUMBER OF LICENSED VEHICLES IN LINCOLN 2009-2020

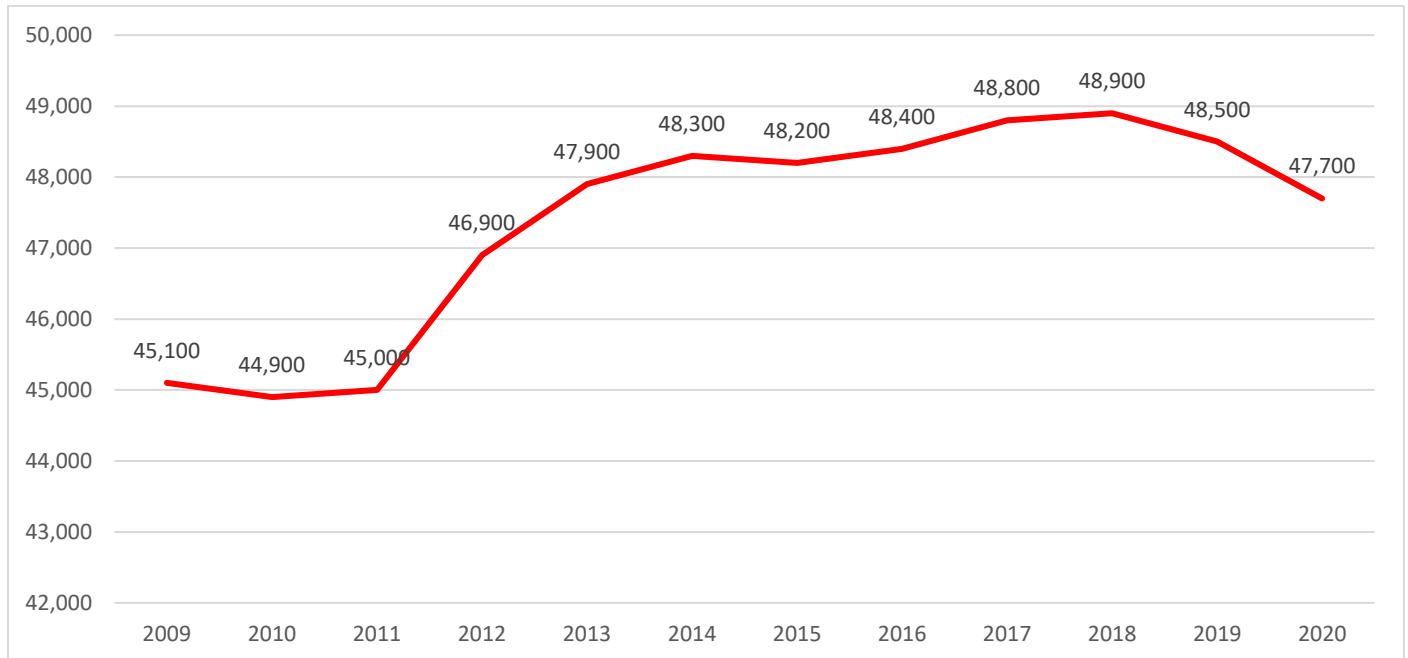


Figure 139

Source – GOV.UK 2021

Figure 139 shows the total number of licensed vehicles in Lincoln decreased by 1,200 from 2018, decreasing to 47,700 in 2020.

TOTAL NUMBER OF LICENSED CARS IN LINCOLN 2009-2020

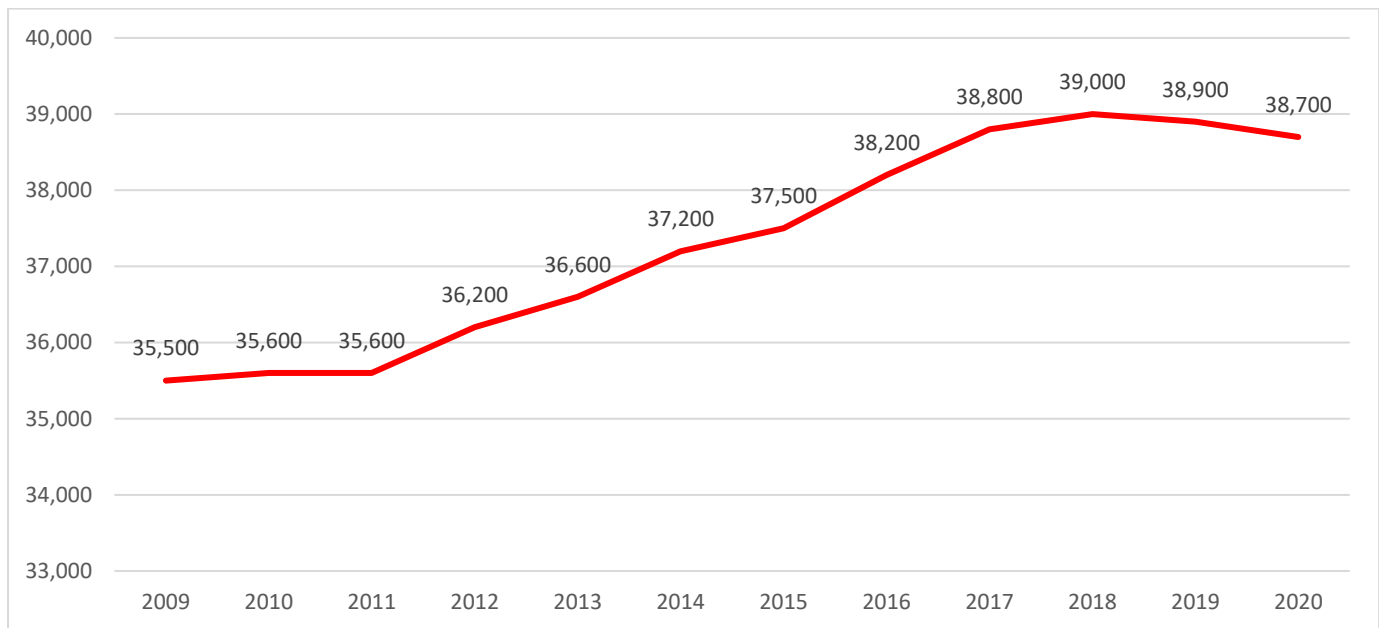


Figure 140

Source – GOV.UK 2021

Figure 140 shows the total number of licensed cars in Lincoln decreased by 300 between 2018 and 2020, with the latest 2020 figure showing 38,700 cars were registered in the city.

TOTAL NUMBER OF LICENSED MOTORCYCLES IN LINCOLN 2009-2020

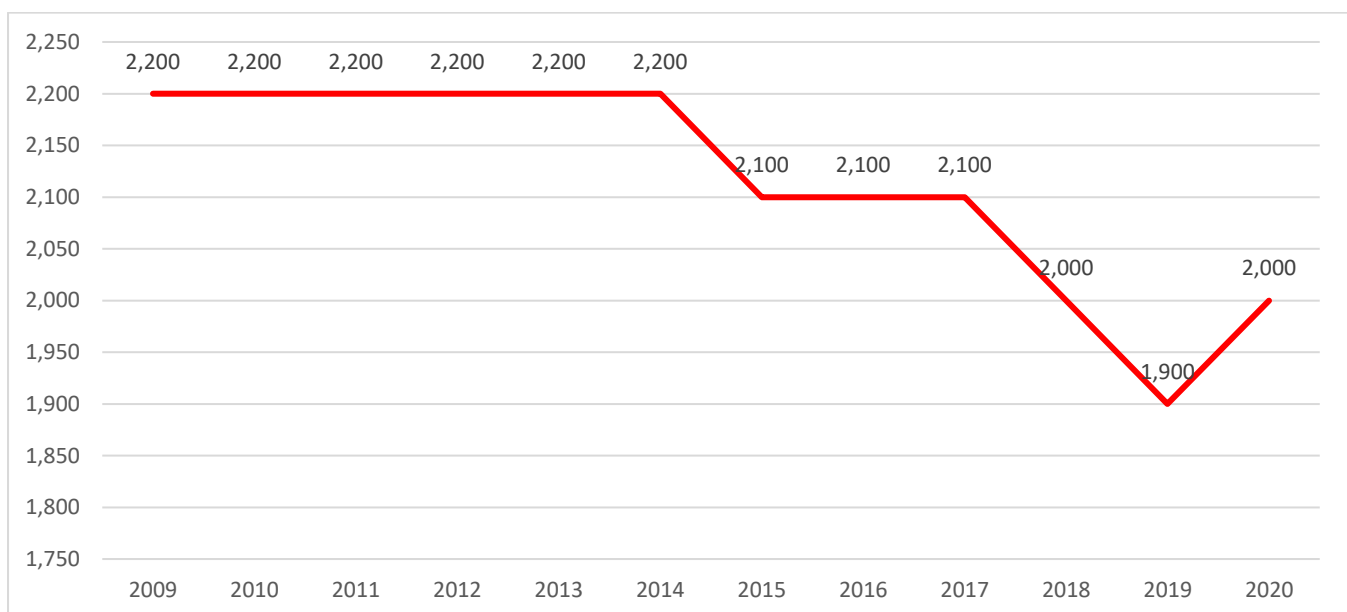


Figure 23

Source – GOV.UK 2021

Figure 141 shows the total number of licensed motorcycles in Lincoln increased slightly from 1,900 in 2019 to 2,000 in 2020. It is important to note that the figure remained consistent at 2,200 from 2009 to 2014, however, since 2014 there has generally been a downward trend in the number of licensed motorcycles in the city.

TOTAL NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL VEHICLES IN LINCOLN 2009-2020

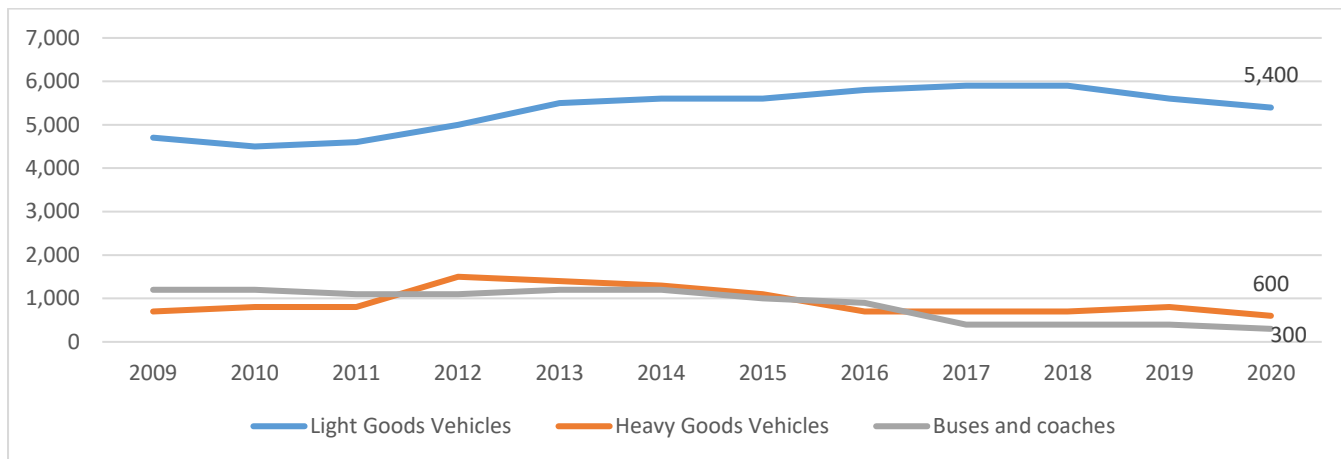


Figure 24

Source – GOV.UK 2021

Figure 142 shows the total number of licensed Light Goods Vehicles, Heavy Goods Vehicles and Buses/Coaches in Lincoln decreased slightly in 2020, with the figures showing 5,400, 600 and 300 vehicles respectively.

LINCOLN NO2 AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT AREA AS OF 2018

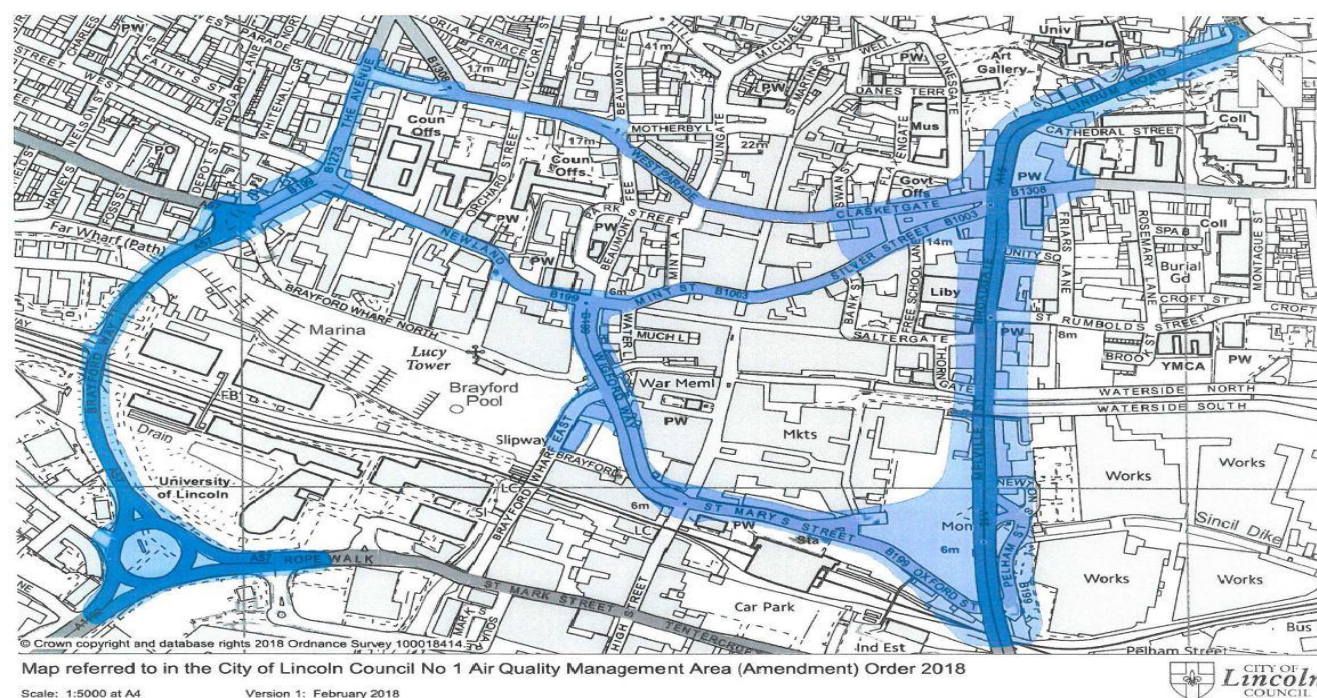


Figure 25

Source – City of Lincoln Council 2021

Figure 143 shows the Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) for Lincoln in 2018. The area was amended in August 2018 due to improvements in nitrogen dioxide levels and consequently was made significantly smaller. The AQMA boundary will only ever be changed or revoked entirely if sufficient evidence is available to demonstrate that breaches of the national air quality objectives are unlikely in parts or all of the area covered by the AQMA.

AUTOMATIC NO2 (NITROGEN OXIDE) MONITORING LOCATIONS AS OF 2018

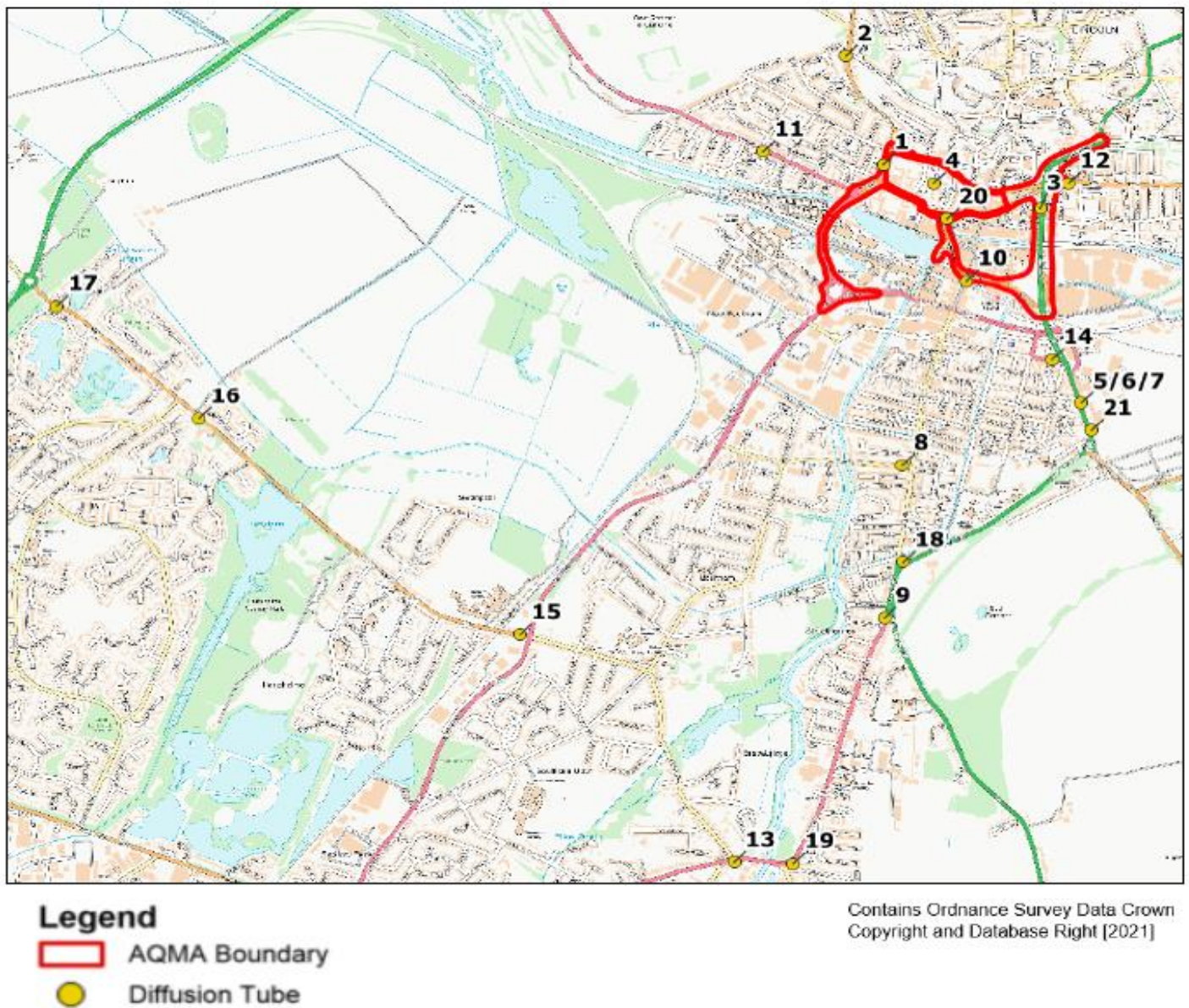


Figure 264

Source – City of Lincoln Council 2021

Figure 144 shows the NO₂ nitrogen oxide monitoring sites in Lincoln as of 2018. In the 5 years up to and including 2019, all the long-term monitoring sites showed an improving trend. This trend continued in 2020 and into 2021. Some of the improvements seen in 2020 and 2021 will have been driven by the response to Covid-19 reducing the amount of traffic on the city centre roads. However, the degree to which these improvements are found to be temporary will only be seen as we gather more air quality data over the next couple of years.

HECTARES OF WOODLAND AND GRASSLAND THAT ARE ABSORBING CARBON DIOXIDE AS OF 2019

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Woodland Area | ha |
| South Common | 11 |
| Boultham Mere | 16 |
| Swanpool | 13.5 |
| The Pheasantry | 4.5 |
| Foal Close | 3 |
| Hartsholme | 43 |
| Swanholme | 10 |
| Boultham Moor woods & fishponds | 7.5 |
| Boultham Park | 9.3 |
| Starmers Pit | 4.5 |
| Hospital and Skellingthorpe Moor plantations | 77 |
| Birchwood Avenue | 3 |
| Arboretum | 4 |
| TOTAL | 206.3 |
| Grassland area | ha |
| South Common | 61.5 |
| West Common | 66.3 |
| Cow Paddle | 7.5 |
| Swanpool | 25 |
| Witham Valley grasslands | 20 |
| TOTAL | 180.3 |

Figure 145

Source – City of Lincoln Council 2021

Figure 145 shows the areas of woodland and grassland in Lincoln in 2021 which were absorbing the most carbon dioxide in hectares. In total, the woodland areas were absorbing 206.3 hectares, with the highest contributor in this area being Hospital and Skellingthorpe Moor plantations at 77 hectares. In total grassland areas absorbed 180.3 hectares during 2021, with the biggest contributor being West Common at 66.3 hectares.

LIKELIHOOD OF FLOODING IN LINCOLN AS OF 2021

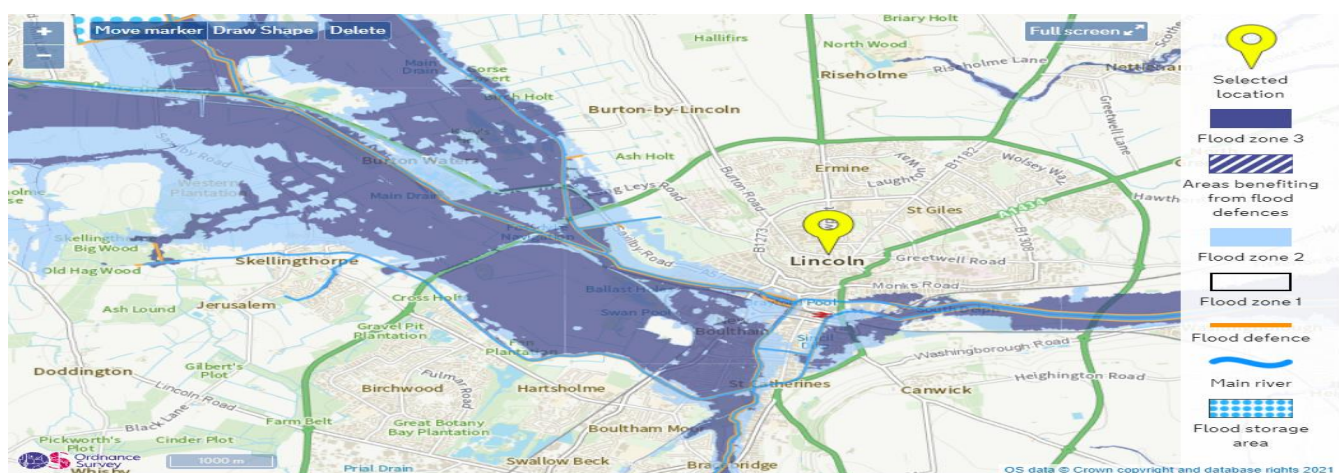


Figure 146

Source – GOV.UK 2021

Figure 146 shows the likelihood of flooding in Lincoln as of 2021. In this instance the flood zones refer to the probability of river and sea flooding and are not focused on the presence of defences. It is important to note the flood zones do not take account of the possible impacts of climate change and consequent changes in the future probability of flooding.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING POINTS USAGE RATES IN CITY OF LINCOLN COUNCIL CAR PARKS 2013-2020

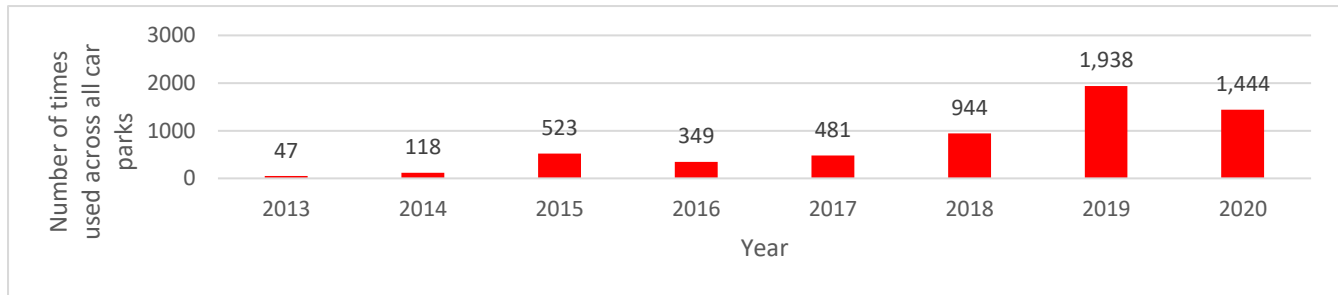


Figure 147

Source – City of Lincoln Council 2021

Figure 147 shows the number of times electric vehicle charging points were used in Lincoln across all car parks. The figures show a consistent increase from 2016, to the highest figure of 1,938 in 2019. This is mainly due to the gradual introduction of more EV charging points which is reflected in the figures. It is important to note the figure decreased in 2020 to 1,444 is likely to be a result of the Covid-19 pandemic and lockdown periods.

Current EV charging points in Lincoln are available in the following City of Lincoln Council owned car parks:

- Lucy Tower (1 available)
- Broadgate (1 available)
- Chaplin Street (5 available)
- Orchard Street (4 available)
- The Lawns (1 available)
- Lincoln Central (6 available)

APPENDIX 1 – DEFINITIONS

CIPFA NEAREST NEIGHBOURS

| | |
|---------------|-----------|
| Burnley | Norwich |
| Cannock Chase | Preston |
| Chesterfield | Redditch |
| Exeter | Rushmoor |
| Gloucester | Stevenage |
| Harlow | Tamworth |
| Ipswich | Worcester |
| Mansfield | |

POLICE ‘MOST SIMILAR GROUP’

| | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Bolton | Norwich |
| Cardiff | Plymouth |
| Derby | Preston |
| Gateshead | Sheffield |
| Hastings | Stafford |
| Ipswich | Stoke on Trent |
| Leeds | |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | |

“OTHER CRIMES” AGAINST SOCIETY

The below crimes are the definitions of “Miscellaneous crimes against society” which is one of the categories of crime covered in this report.

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Bigamy | Perjury |
| Exploitation of prostitution | Aiding suicide |
| Soliciting for prostitution | Perverting the course of justice |
| Going equipped for stealing etc. | Absconding from lawful custody |
| Making, supplying or possessing articles for use in fraud | Bail offences |
| Profiting from or concealing proceeds of crime | Obscene publications etc. |
| Handling stolen goods | Disclosure, obstruction, false or misleading statements etc. |
| Threat or possession with intent to commit criminal damage | Wildlife crime |
| Forgery or use of drug prescription | Other notifiable offences |
| Other forgery | Dangerous driving |
| Possession of false documents | Fraud, forgery associated with driver records |
| Offender Management Act | Concealing an infant death close to birth |

APPENDIX 2 – GLOSSARY OF SOURCES

| Source Name | Source Link |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Office for National Statistics (ONS) | https://www.ons.gov.uk/ |
| GOV.UK | https://data.gov.uk/ |
| Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) | https://www.hesa.ac.uk/ |
| University of Lincoln | http://www.lincoln.ac.uk/home/ |
| NOMIS | https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ |
| Lincolnshire Research Observatory (LRO) | http://www.research-lincs.org.uk/LROPresentationTools/UI/Pages/MappingTool.aspx |
| LG Inform | https://lginform.local.gov.uk/ |
| Public Health England Profile (PHE) | https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles |
| Department for Education (DfE) | https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-education |
| City of Lincoln Council | https://www.lincoln.gov.uk/ |
| Police.UK | https://www.police.uk/ |
| Lincolnshire County Council | https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/ |
| Historic England | https://historicengland.org.uk/ |