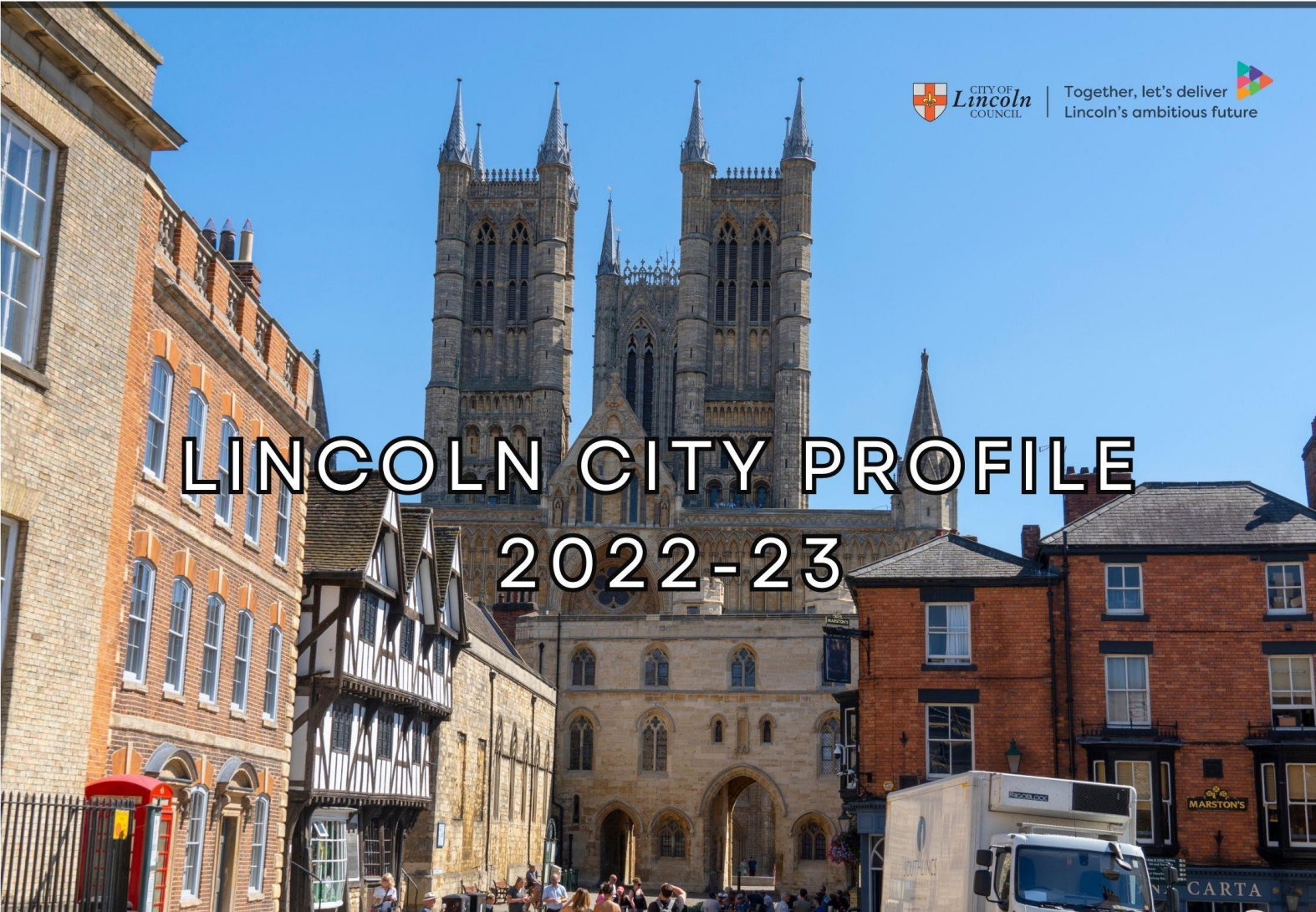




# LINCOLN CITY PROFILE 2022-23





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# INTRODUCTION TO OUR CITY

## **Background**

The annual Lincoln City Profile provides an overview of the key demographics and characteristics of the city and serves as a valuable and timely source of information upon which the Council bases its decision making.

The Profile collates the latest available statistical data and is drawn from a wide range of information sources. Chapters within the Profile include Population, Economy, Welfare, Crime, Education, Housing, Health and Environment & Climate. These chapters are also available individually. Each chapter of the Profile comprises an introduction highlighting the key findings within that section; charts presenting the latest data available for datasets; and commentary to aid interpretation and raise awareness of the key data findings presented. Due to the wide range of source data used for the Profile, some data sets are collated by their respective organisations over different time periods. The data presented is based on the latest data available at the time of writing.

2022/2023 has been a difficult period, both nationally and locally, with the UK facing a cost of living crisis in addition to continued recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic. These challenges are evident in some of the data sets within this year's Profile.

## **How to use the City Profile**

The purpose of the Lincoln City Profile is to provide information on the city and its population and used by the Council and partner organisations to support robust and evidence based decision making. The Profile is not a source of Council performance data, rather it provides context on the Council's external environment. The Profile provides an annual 'snapshot' of the data available at the time of compilation, and therefore this data will gradually become out of date. To assist users of the Profile post publication, each chapter includes links to the data sources used.

If you have any questions or comments concerning this profile, or require further information, please email [policy@lincoln.gov.uk](mailto:policy@lincoln.gov.uk).



# OUR BENCHMARKING GROUPS

## CIPFA NEAREST NEIGHBOURS

Many of the measures in this profile make comparison between Lincoln and our 'nearest neighbours', as defined by CIPFA (Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy). These nearest neighbours comprise 15 other local authorities identified by CIPFA as having similar characteristics. A breakdown of this CIPFA grouping can be found in 'Appendix 1 – Definitions'.

## WARD BOUNDARIES – OCTOBER 2016

The data presented in this report is based on Lincoln's current ward boundaries. These wards, and their respective 'lower super output areas' as defined by ONS, are shown in Figure 1 below:

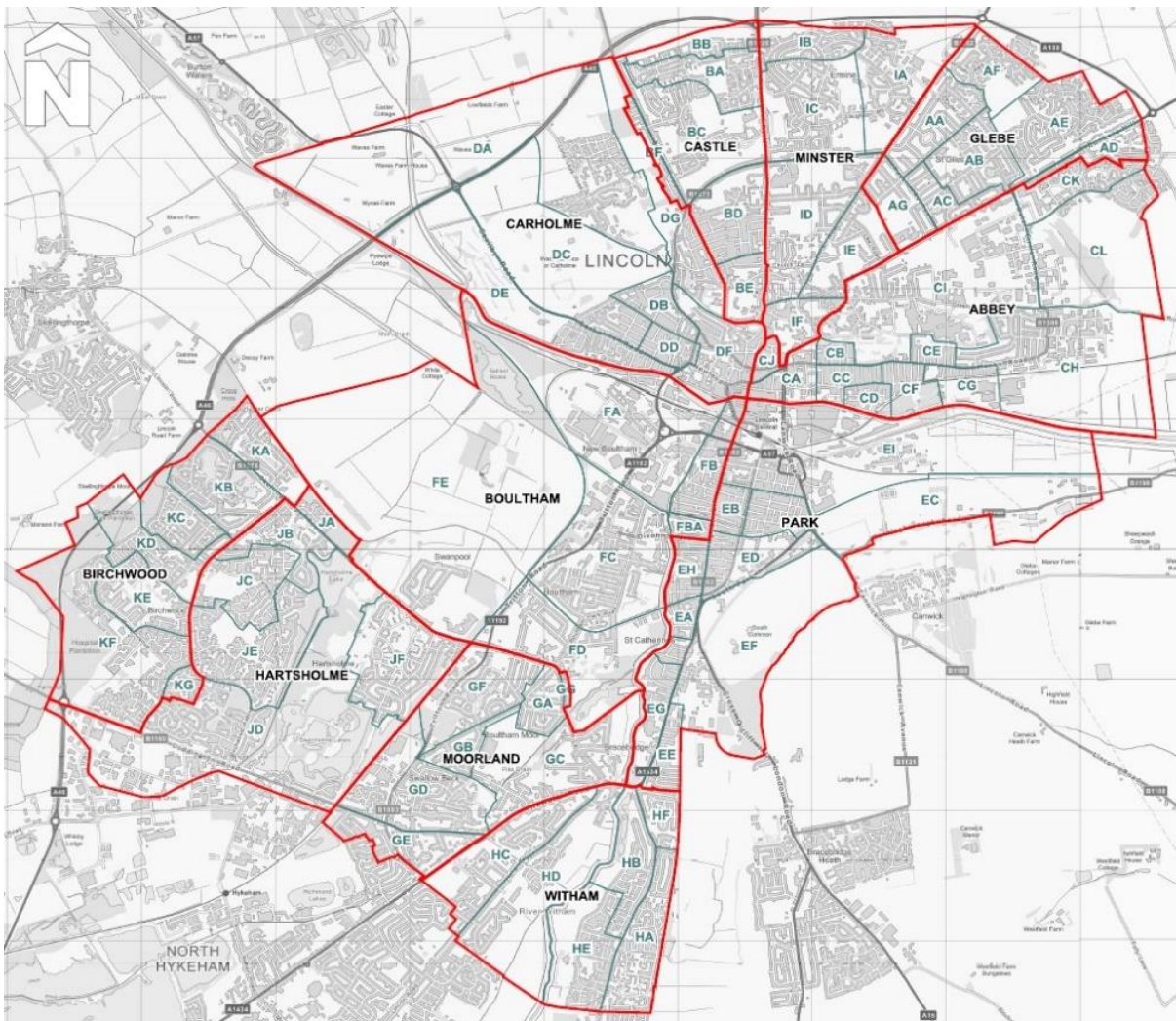


Figure 1: Lincoln ward boundaries (red) and 'lower super output areas' (blue)



## POPULATION

This year's Population figures are predominantly taken from the most recent Census, undertaken in 2021. As population measures are contextual (ie. difficult for the city to change), there are no "negatives" as may be identified in other datasets.

### Key observations:

- Between 2020 and 2021, Lincoln's population has risen by 3,764 to 103,813. The majority of this increase comprised additional female residents.
- Lincoln remains a young city with 29.3% of its population in the 15-29 age bracket.
- Based on the 2021 Census, the number of people per square kilometre in Lincoln was 2,909.
- Park Ward is the most populous ward in Lincoln with 12,002 residents.
- The number of new National Insurance number (NiNo) registrations increased from 470 to 1,717 in the year to March 2021.
- Lincoln has a total of 20,345 university students in the city, up 315 from 2020/2021.
- India currently provides the largest source of international students to the University of Lincoln, with 1,665 students in 2022/23

### **ESTIMATED POPULATION OF LINCOLN – CENSUS 2021 ESTIMATES**

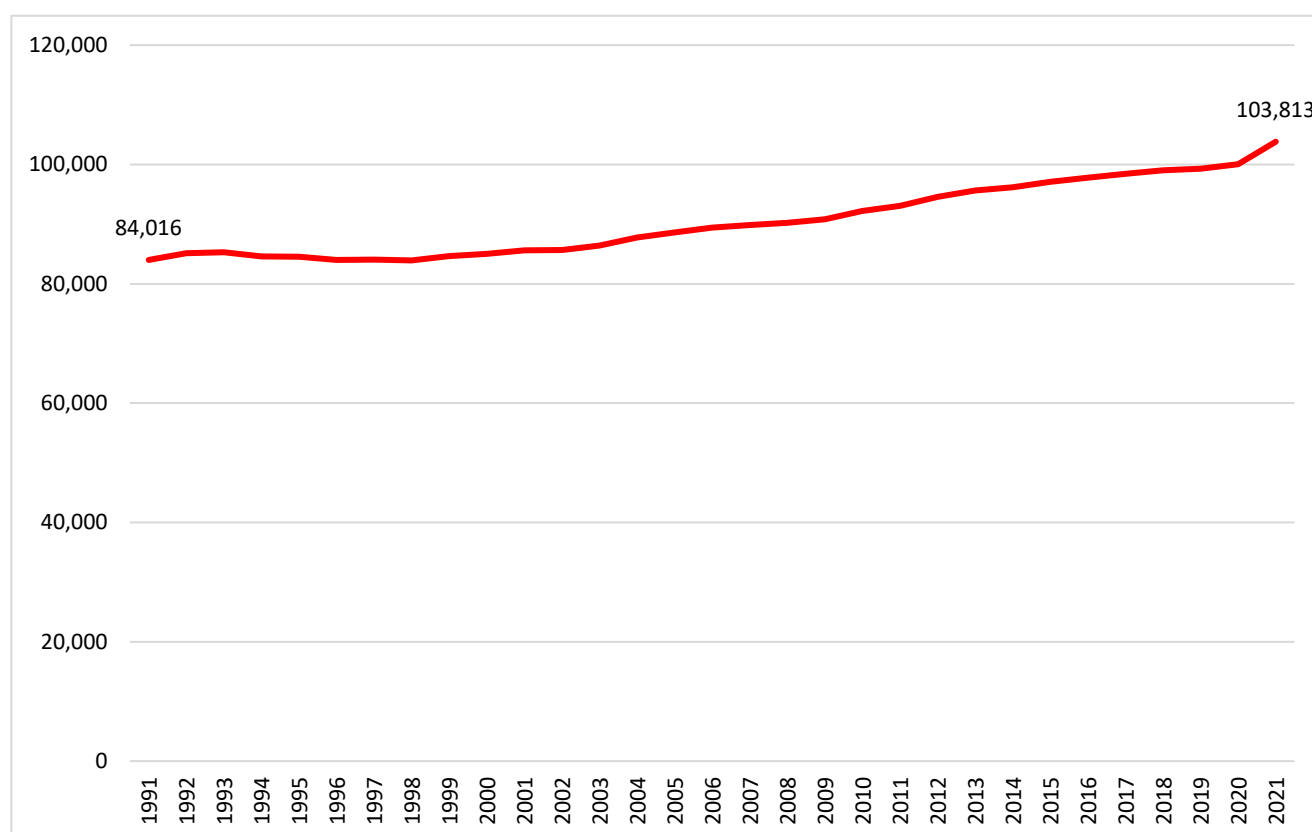
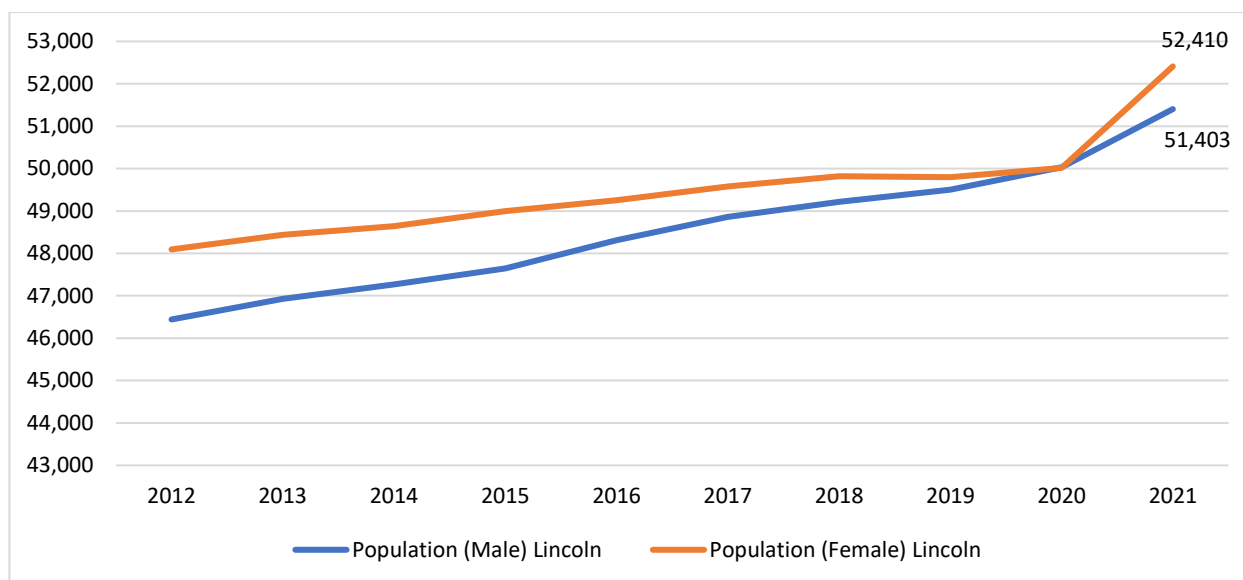


Figure 2

[Source – Census 2021](#)

Figure 2 shows Lincoln's estimated population has risen by 3,764 people, rising from 100,049 in 2020 to 103,813 in 2021 (Census 2021).

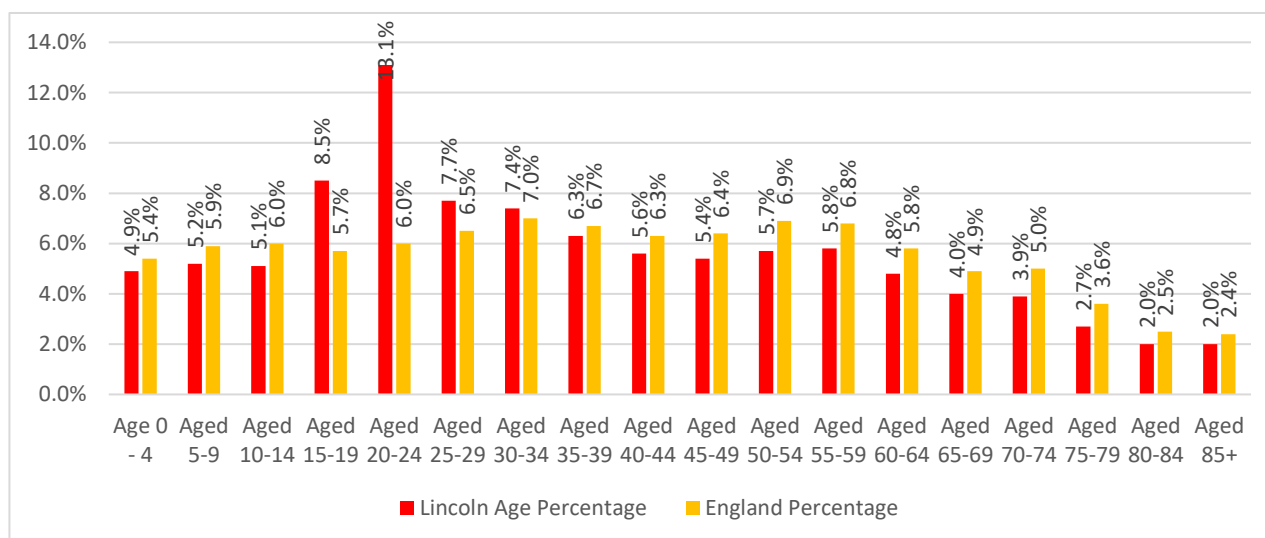
## POPULATION OF LINCOLN BY GENDER - CENSUS 2021 ESTIMATES



**Figure 3**  
[Source – Census 2021](#)

Figure 3 shows there were an estimated 51,403 males in Lincoln in 2021. This is an increase of 1,372 when compared to 2020. There were an estimated 52,410 females in Lincoln in 2021: an increase of 2,392 from the previous year.

## ESTIMATED POPULATION OF LINCOLN BY AGE BREAKDOWN – CENSUS 2021



**Figure 4**  
[Source – Census 2021](#)

Figure 4 shows Lincoln's most common age group has remained at 20-24, with a percentage of 13.1%. This is a decrease from the percentage of 14.3% from the mid 2020 estimates. Age bands 15-29 have continued to be all above the England rate with a figure of 29.3% of the population compared to the England average of 18.2%, whilst every other age band from 35-39 is below the England rate. Lincoln can therefore still be considered a "younger" city.

## POPULATION OF LINCOLN BY WARD – CENSUS 2021

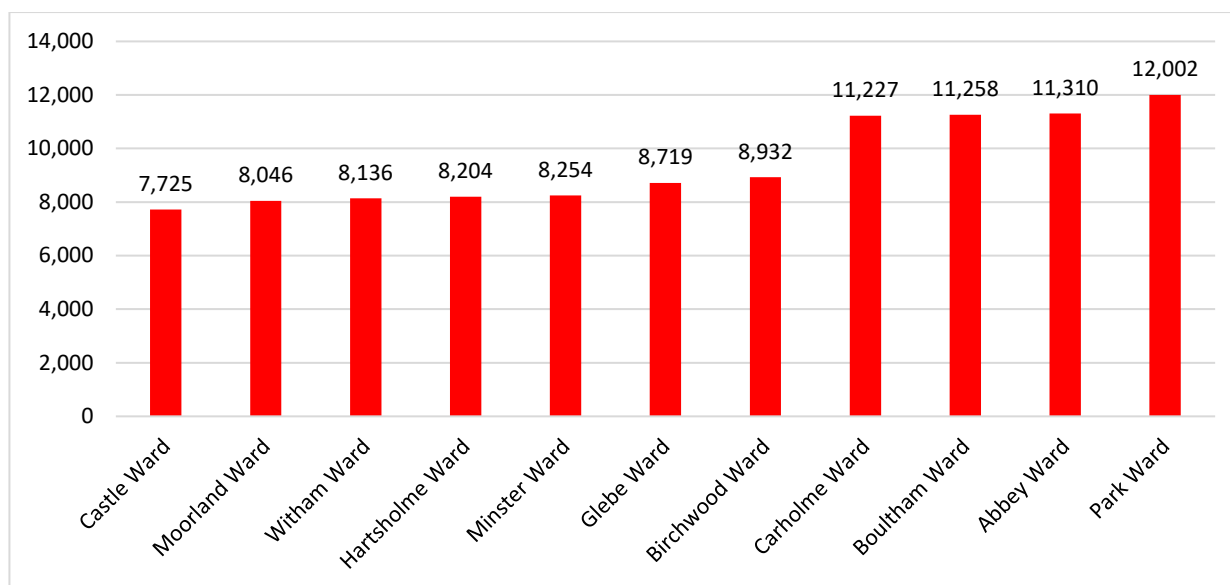


Figure 5

[Source – Census 2021](#)

Figure 5 shows that Park Ward as having the highest number of residents, with a figure of 11,932. In contrast, Castle Ward remained the ward with the lowest number of residents, at 7,725 (Census 2021).

## POPULATION OF LINCOLN BY WARD FOR MALES AND FEMALES – CENSUS 2021

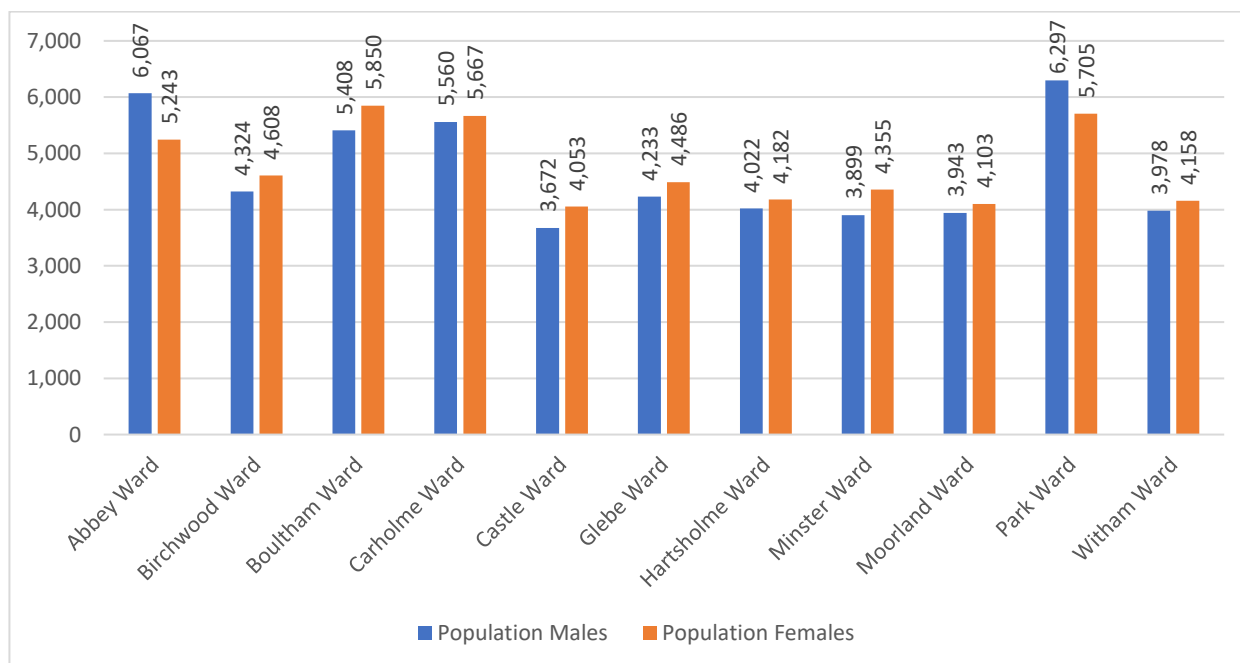
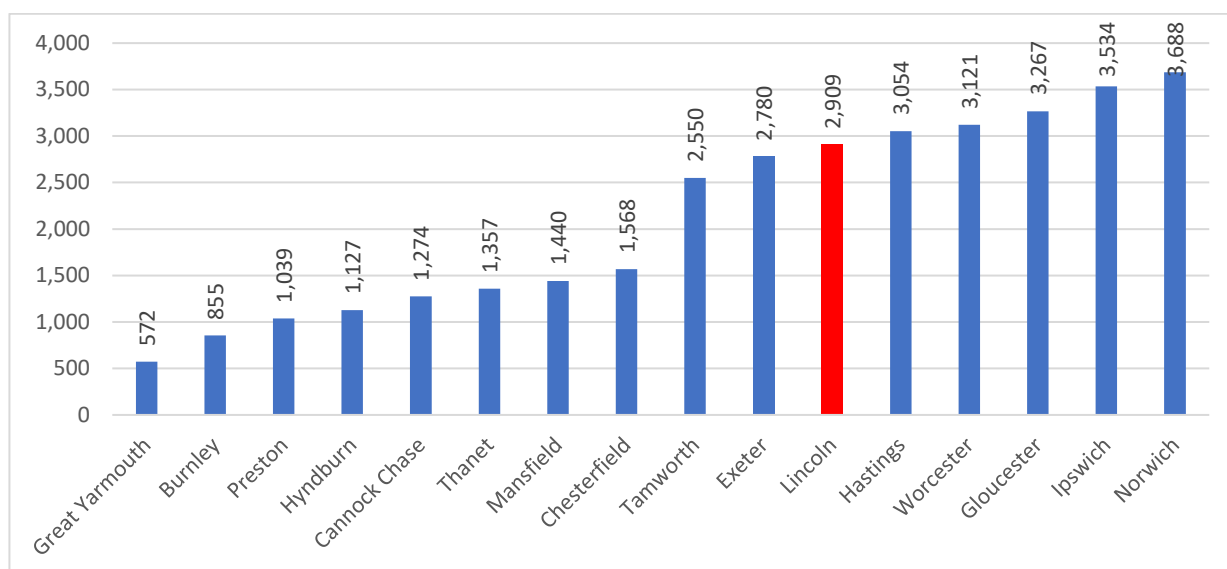


Figure 6

[Source – Census 2021](#)

Figure 6 indicates Park Ward had the highest number of males (6,297) compared to Castle Ward, which has the lowest (3,672). Boultham Ward has the highest number of females at 5,850 compared to Castle Ward which had the lowest at 4,053 (Census 2021).

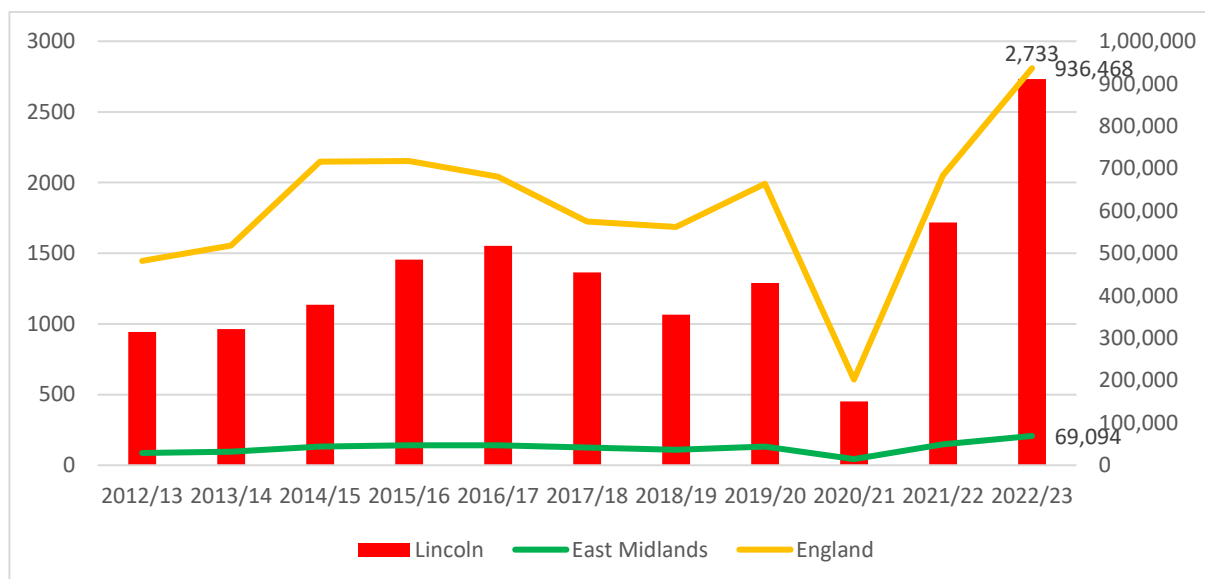
## PEOPLE PER SQUARE KILOMETRE VS OUR NEAREST NEIGHBOURS – CENSUS 2021



**Figure 7**  
[Source – Census 2021](#)

Figure 7 shows Lincoln had the 6<sup>th</sup> highest number of people per square kilometre when compared with our nearest neighbours, with a figure of 2,909. Norwich remained the highest with a figure of 3,688 people per square kilometre.

## NINO (NATIONAL INSURANCE NUMBER) REGISTRATIONS TO ADULT OVERSEAS NATIONALS ENTERING LINCOLN BETWEEN MARCH 2012/13 TO MARCH 2022/23



**Figure 8**  
[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)

Figure 8 shows that Lincoln saw a significant increase in the number of NiNo registrations to adult overseas nationals. The figure has increased from 452 in 2020/21, to 2,733 in 2022/23. It is important to note the decrease seen in 2020/21 could be a result of the UK's exit from the EU, 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.



**NUMBER OF STUDENTS AT LINCOLN UNIVERSITIES AS OF 2021/22**

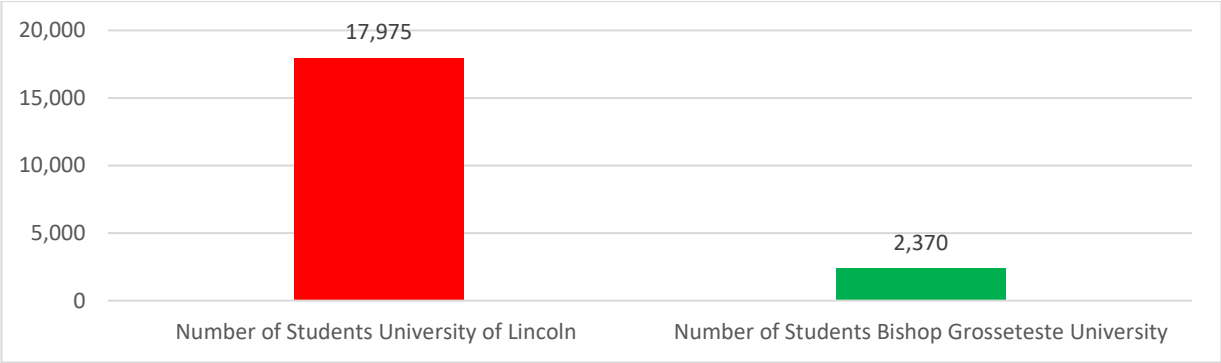


Figure 9  
[Source – HESA 2023](#)

Figure 9 shows the total number of students in Lincoln as of 2021/22 stood at 20,345, up from 20,030 the previous year, with most of the increase coming from the University of Lincoln.

**HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLMENTS BY AGE 2021/22**

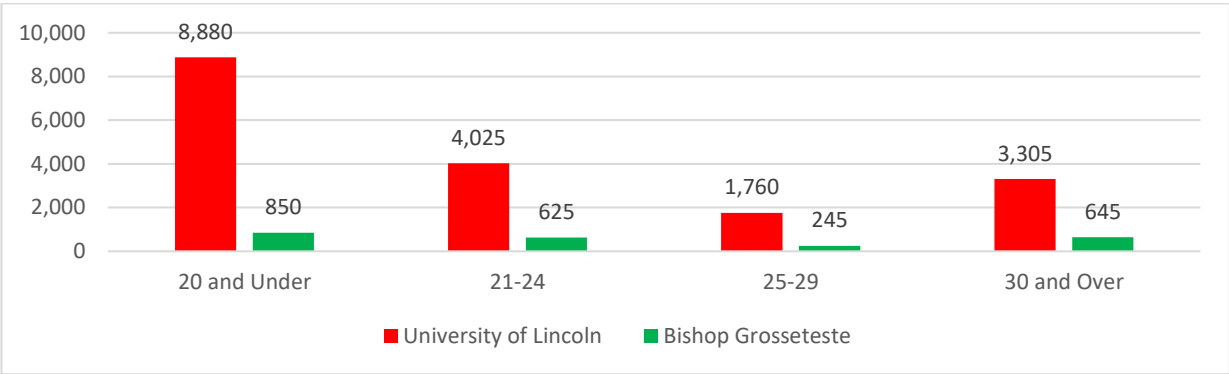


Figure 10  
[Source – HESA 2023](#)

Figure 10 shows, as expected, the highest age range of the two universities in 2021/22 continued to be 20 and under with a combined figure of 9,730.

**HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLMENTS BY SEX 2021/22**

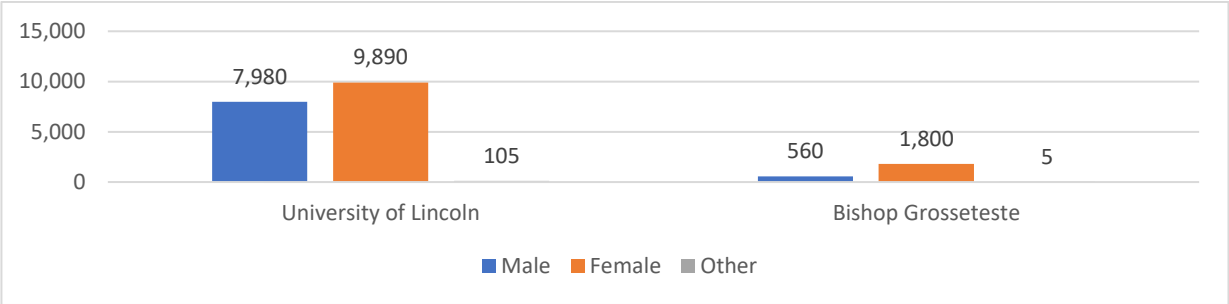
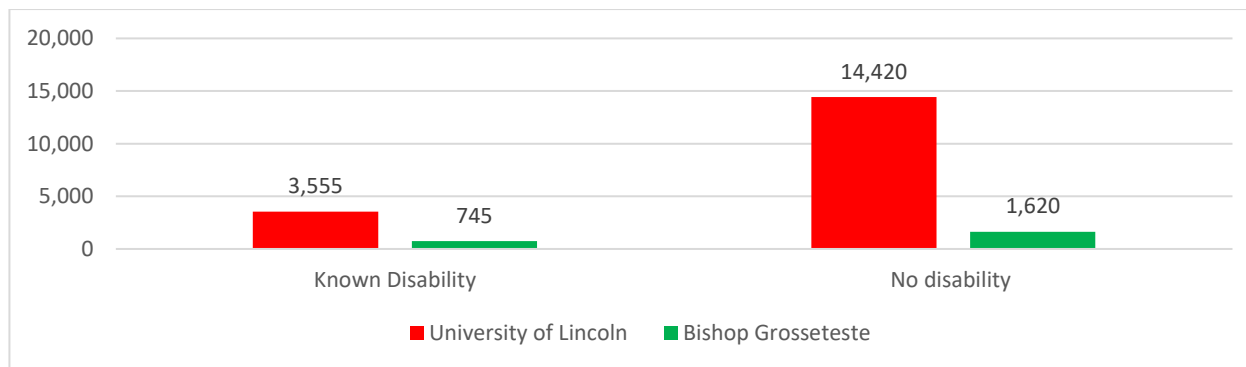


Figure 11  
[Source – HESA 2023](#)

Figure 11 shows a greater number of female students in 2021/22 across both universities, with a combined total of 11,690.

## **HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLMENTS BY DISABILITY 2021/22**

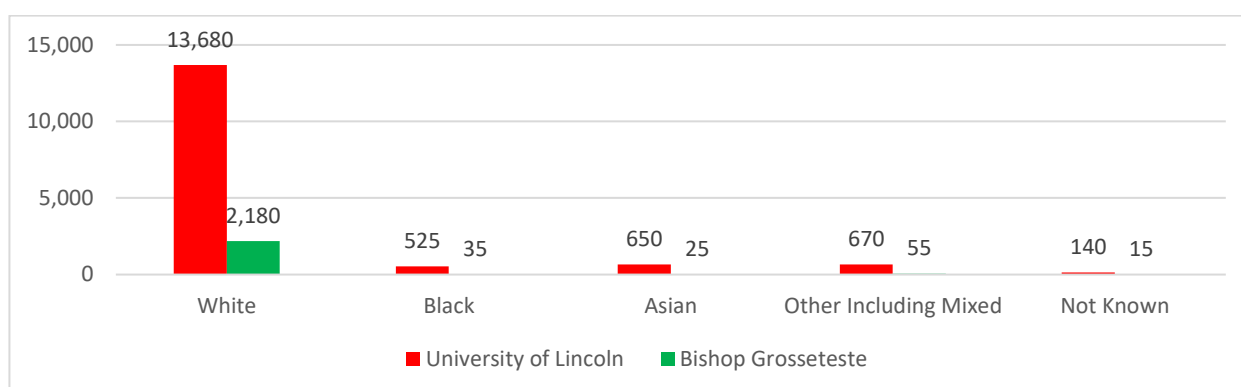


*Figure 12*

[Source – HESA 2023](#)

Figure 12 shows that across both universities in 2021/22, 4,300 people were known to have a recognised disability.

## **HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLMENTS BY ETHNICITY 2021/22**

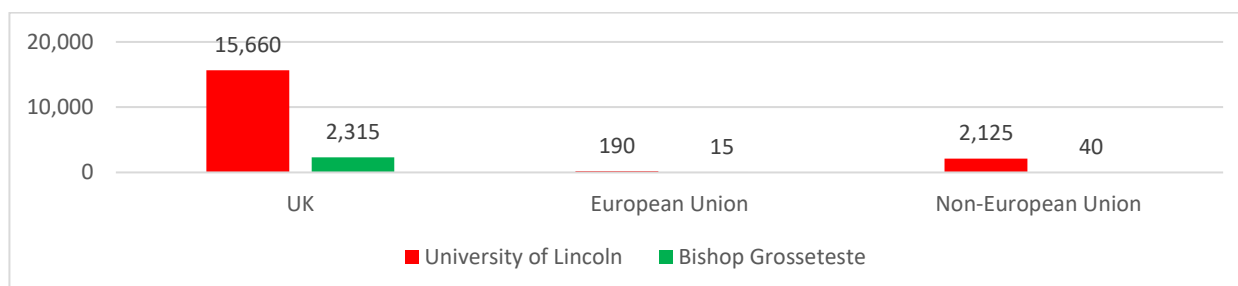


*Figure 13*

[Source – HESA 2023](#)

Figure 13 demonstrates the majority of enrolments at both universities in 2021/22 were from a white ethnic background, with a combined figure of 15,860.

## **NUMBER OF STUDENTS COMING FROM THE UK VS OTHER AREAS IN THE WORLD 2021/22**

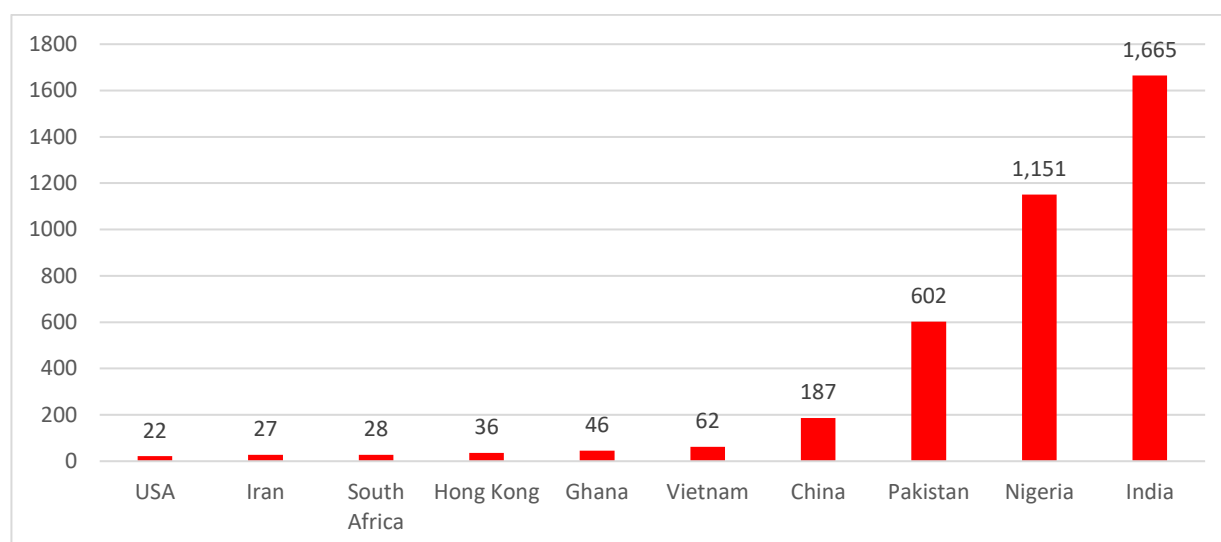


*Figure 14*

[Source – HESA 2023](#)

Figure 14 shows that, when comparing students coming from the UK to other areas in the world, in 2021/22 the majority came from the UK with a combined figure of 17,975. Lincoln still attracted 2370 students from other parts of the world.

## **TOP 10 INTERNATIONAL COUNTRIES WITH STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITY OF LINCOLN 2022/23**



*Figure 15*

[Source – University of Lincoln 2023](#)

Figure 15 shows in 2022/23, India had the highest share of international students at the University of Lincoln with 1,665 students, with Nigeria coming in second with 1,151 students and Pakistan third with 602 students. It is important to note that the latest figures include new and existing students with an overseas fee status.



## ECONOMY

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

The data in this chapter indicates that new businesses have been created and are surviving. However, the data available is mostly pre-2020, and therefore may not still fully include the negative effects on business felt during and after the Covid-19 pandemic.

### Key observations:

- 81.6% of 16-64 years olds were economically active in 2021/2022.
- Median annual earnings for full time workers increased by £5,407 to £31,011 in 2022.
- Median annual earnings for part time workers increased by £951 to £11,768 in 2022.
- Gross weekly pay for full time workers increased by £58.10 to £618.40 in 2022.
- Gross weekly pay for part time workers increased by £24.90 to £230.30 in 2022.
- 95.2% of new businesses survived their first year in 2020 – This is the 4<sup>th</sup> highest when compared to our Lincolnshire district neighbours.
- Job density decreased slightly to 0.88 per person in 2021, remaining above England and East Midlands rate.
- The number of full-time jobs in Lincoln remained the same in 2021 for the 4<sup>th</sup> consecutive year at 33,000.

### MEDIAN ANNUAL EARNINGS FOR FULL TIME WORKERS IN 2012-2022

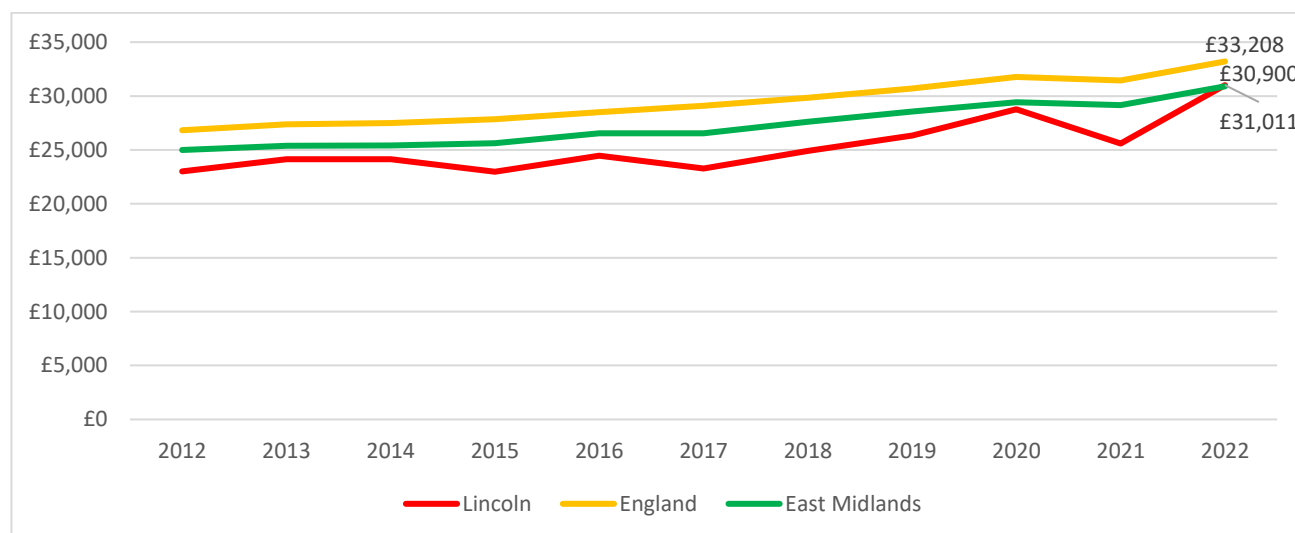


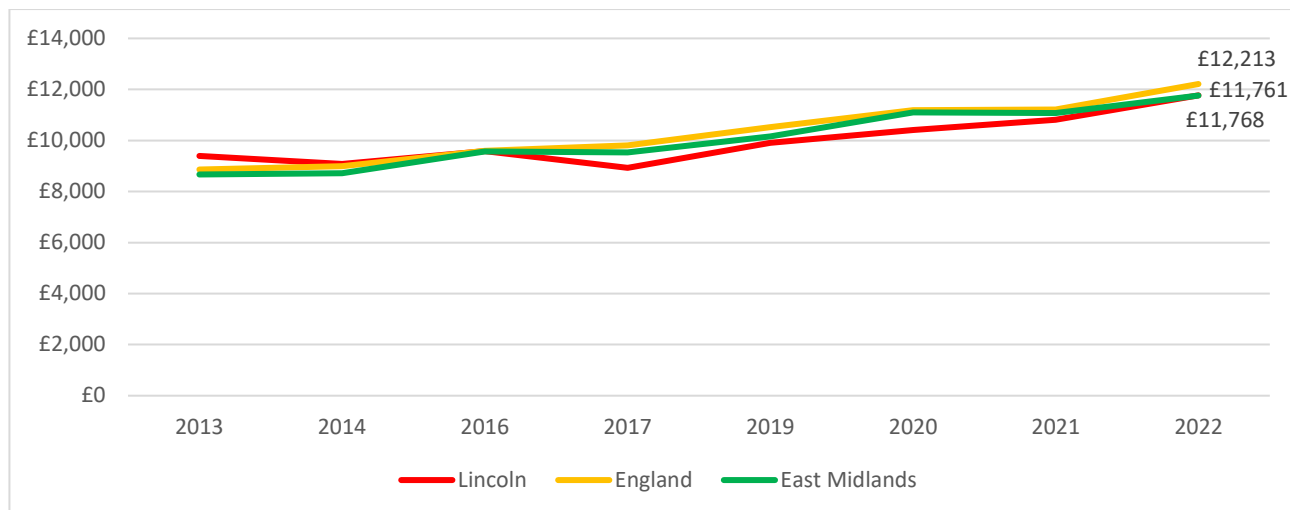
Figure 16

[Source – Nomis 2023](#)

Figure 16 shows Lincoln's median annual earnings for full time workers experienced another sharp increase, with a figure of £31,011 compared to £25,604 in 2021. This increase appears to be due to the impacts of the Covid-19 Furlough Scheme as, when 2021 data is excluded, 2022 median earnings continue an established upwards trend.

The data also shows that Lincoln's median earnings for full time workers now slightly exceeds the East Midlands overall.

## **MEDIAN ANNUAL EARNINGS FOR PART TIME WORKERS IN 2012-2022**

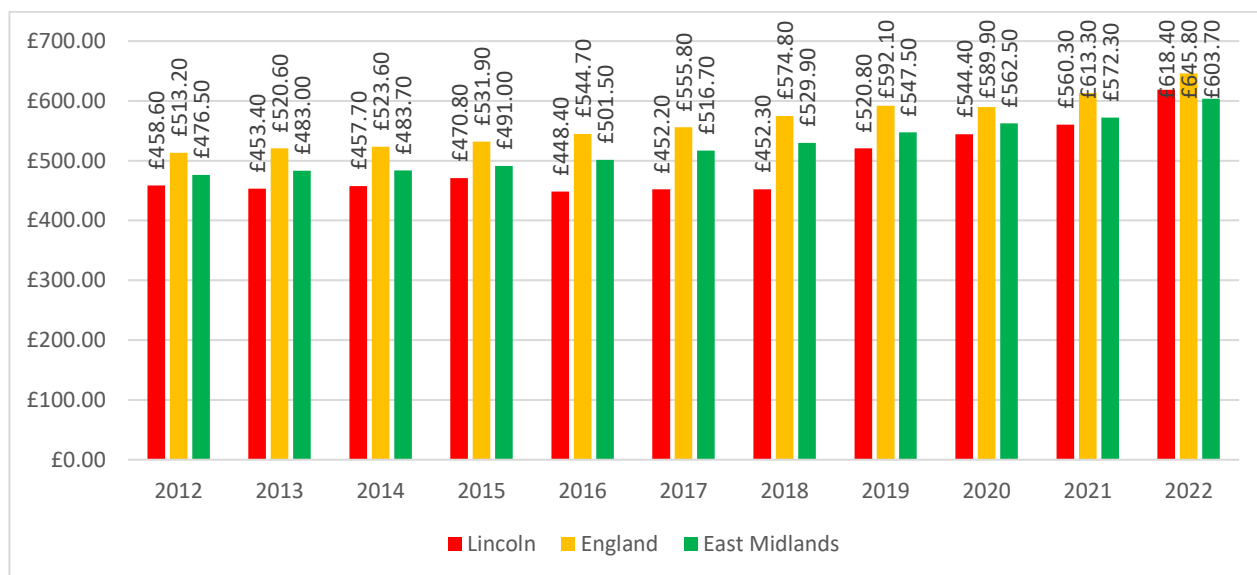


**Figure 17**  
[Source – Nomis 2023](#)

Figure 17 shows that the Median Annual Earnings for Part Time Workers has also seen an increase compared to the previous year, with a figure of £11,768 in 2022 compared to £10,817 in 2021. The rate has increased by £951 and is now higher than the rate for East Midlands.

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

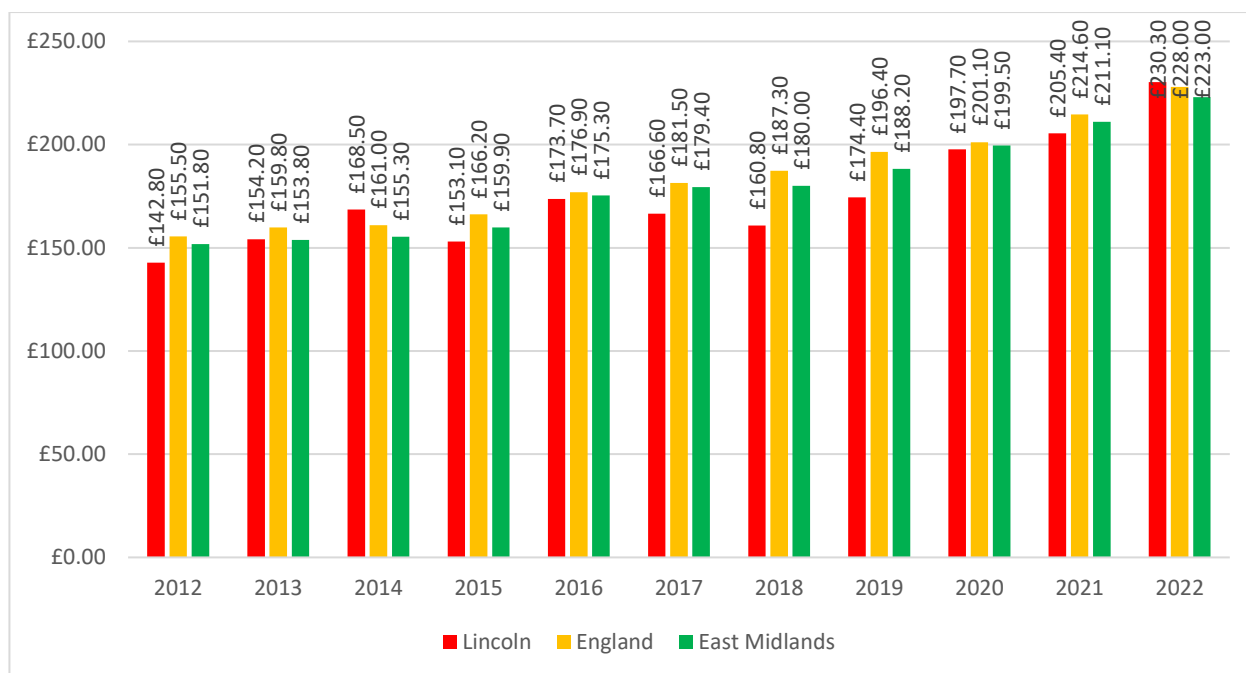
## **GROSS WEEKLY PAY FOR FULL TIME WORKERS 2012- 2022**



**Figure 18**  
[Source – Nomis 2023](#)

Figure 18 shows an increase in Lincoln's Gross Weekly Pay for Full Time Workers, from £560.30 in 2021 to £618.40 in 2022. This is a weekly increase of £58.10. The average Gross Weekly pay rate in England and the East Midlands has increased every year since 2012, with the Lincoln rate historically being lower. In 2022 the Lincoln rate rose above the East Midlands rate, however it continues to be just below the England rate.

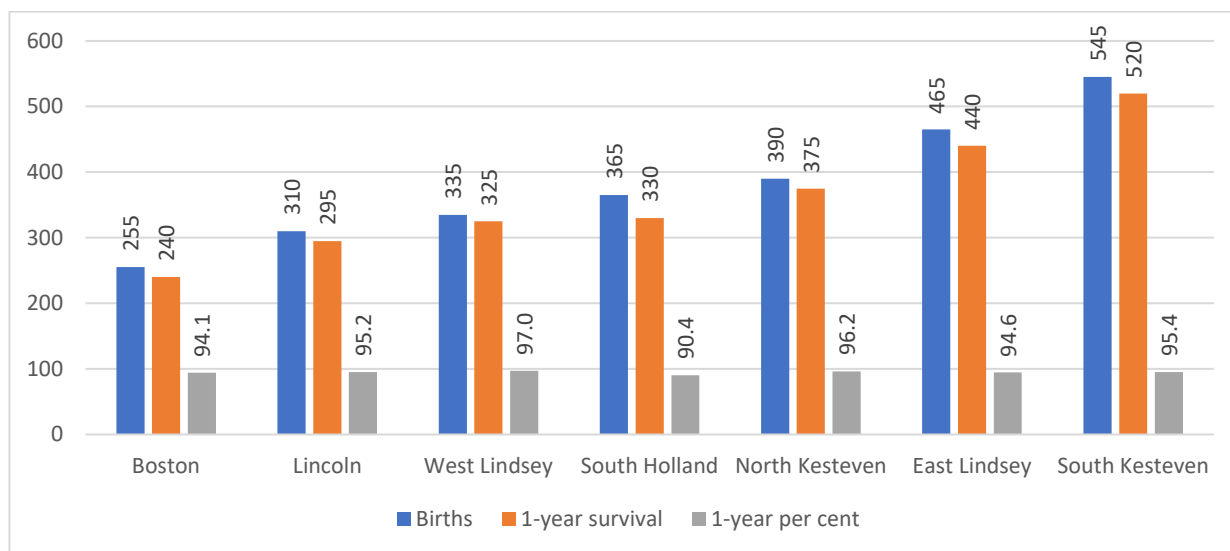
## **GROSS WEEKLY PAY FOR PART TIME WORKERS IN 2012-2022**



*Figure 19*  
[Source – Nomis 2023](#)

Figure 19 shows that Lincoln saw a steep increase in its Gross Weekly Pay for Part Time Workers, increasing from £205.40 in 2021 to £230.30 in 2022. This is now higher than both the average rates for East Midlands and England.

## **BIRTHS OF BUSINESSES IN 2020 AND THEIR SURVIVAL**

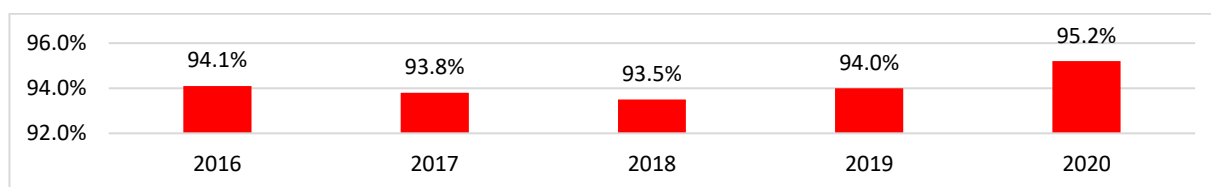


*Figure 20*  
[Source – ONS 2023](#)

Figure 20 indicates that Lincoln had the second lowest number of business births in Lincolnshire in 2020, with 310 births, and a one-year survival rate of 95.2%. In comparison, South Kesteven had the highest number of business births in Lincolnshire at 545, with a one-year survival rate of 95.4%.



## **PERCENTAGE OF BUSINESSES IN LINCOLN THAT SURVIVED THEIR FIRST YEAR OF TRADING 2016-2020**

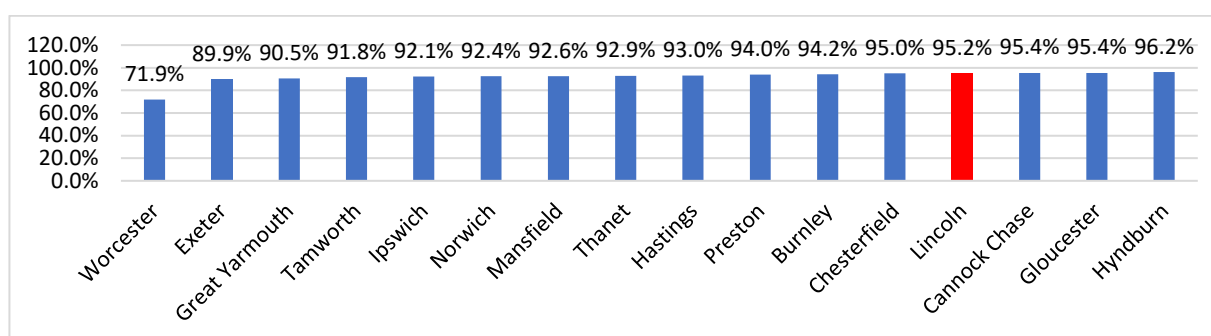


*Figure 21*

[Source – ONS 2023](#)

Figure 21 shows a further increase in 2020 of the percentage of businesses that survived their first year, with a figure of 95.2%. This follows a previously downward trend from 2016 to 2018.

## **PERCENTAGE OF BUSINESSES THAT SURVIVED THEIR FIRST YEAR OF TRADING AS OF 2020 COMPARED TO OUR NEAREST NEIGHBOURS**



*Figure 22*

[Source – ONS 2023](#)

Figure 22 shows in 2020 Lincoln had the 4<sup>th</sup> highest survival rate of businesses in their first year of trading compared to our nearest neighbours, with a figure of 95.2%. Hyndburn had the highest businesses survival rate, at 96.2%.

## **BUSINESS COUNTS 2022 (LINCOLN VS EAST MIDLANDS)**

	Lincoln (Numbers)	Lincoln (%)	East Midlands (Numbers)	East Midlands (%)
<b>Micro (0-9)</b>	2,325	86.1	168,845	89.3
<b>Small (10 to 49)</b>	310	11.5	16,535	8.7
<b>Medium (50 to 249)</b>	45	1.7	2,920	1.5
<b>Large (250+)</b>	20	0.7	735	0.4
<b>Total</b>	2,700	N/A	189,035	N/A

*Figure 23*

[Source – Nomis 2023](#)

Figure 23 shows the majority of businesses in Lincoln are defined as 'micro businesses' (0-9 employees), with a figure of 2,325 in 2022. As expected, Lincoln continued to have the lowest number of large businesses (250+ employees), with a figure of 20.

**BUSINESS ENQUIRIES AT CITY OF LINCOLN COUNCIL MANAGED WORKSPACES**  
**AS OF April 2023**

Nature of new enquiries	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23
Start up	0	2 (33%)	3 (19%)	6 (38%)	3 (27.3%)	1 (7.7%)
Expansion	6 (50%)	3 (50%)	4 (25%)	4 (25%)	1 (9.05%)	4 (30.8%)
Relocation within district	2 (17%)	0	1 (6%)	3 (19%)	1 (9.05%)	4 (30.8%)
Relocation district to district	0	0	1 (6%)	1 (6%)	0	0
Inward investment	0	0	1 (6%)	0	0	1 (7.7%)
Business advice	3 (25%)	0	4 (25%)	2 (12%)	3 (27.3%)	3 (23%)
Unknown	1 (8%)	1 (17%)	2 (13%)	0	3 (27.3%)	0
New enquiries (% of total contact activities)	12 (11%)	6 (9%)	16 (13%)	16 (12%)	11 (14%)	13 (16%)
Total business contact activities	106	65	126	135	76	78

Figure 24

[Source – City of Lincoln Council 2023](#)

Figure 24 shows the Business Services Team has continued to work with businesses that are investing in the city and the surrounding areas. There were 586 business contact activities recorded in the six-month period November 2022 to April 2023, with the greatest proportion (135) occurring in February 2023. Sixteen (12%) of these 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 2010 - MARCH 2022**

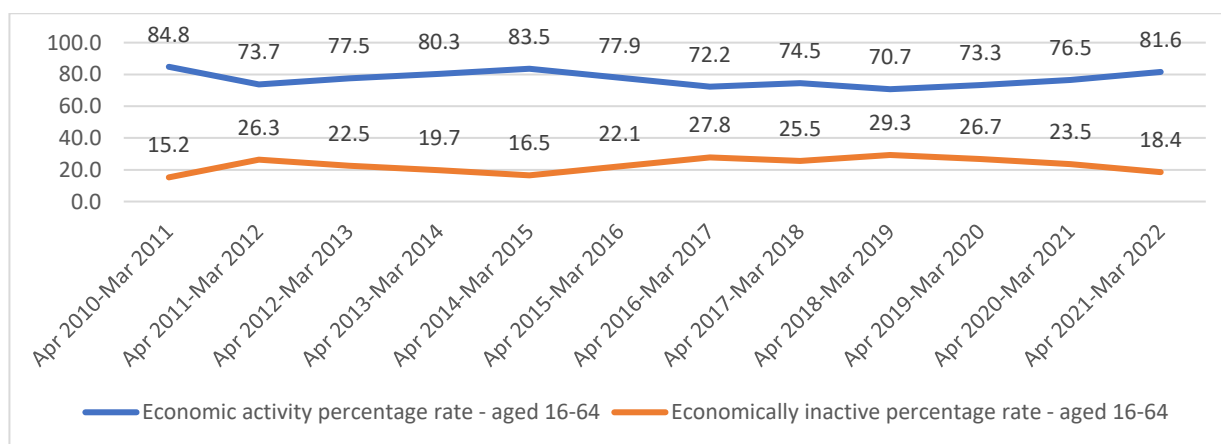
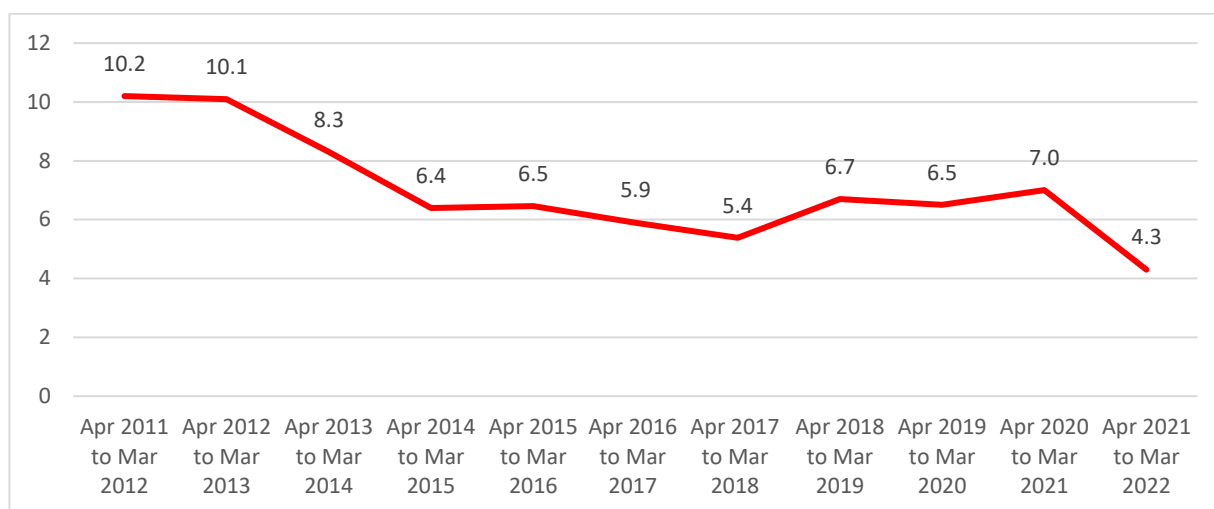


Figure 25

[Source – Nomis 2023](#)

Figure 25 shows that the economic activity rate in Lincoln has increased from 76.5% in 2020/21 to 81.6% in 2021/22. The percentage of those who are economically inactive has therefore decreased, from 23.5% in 2020/21 to 18.4% in 2021/2022.

## **PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE IN LINCOLN (MODEL BASED) APRIL 2011 – MARCH 2022**

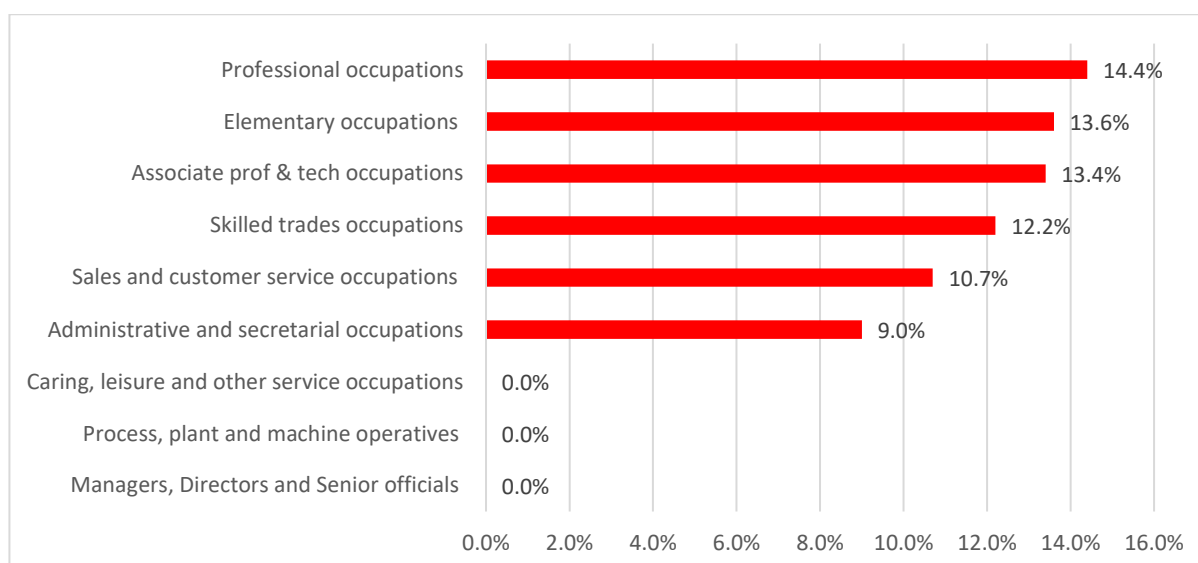


*Figure 26*

[Source – Nomis 2023](#)

Figure 26 shows that Lincoln has seen a decrease in model-based unemployment rates, decreasing from 7.0% for the period April 2020 to March 2021 to 4.3% for the period April 2021 to March 2022. 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 (OCTOBER 2021 – SEPTEMBER 2022)**



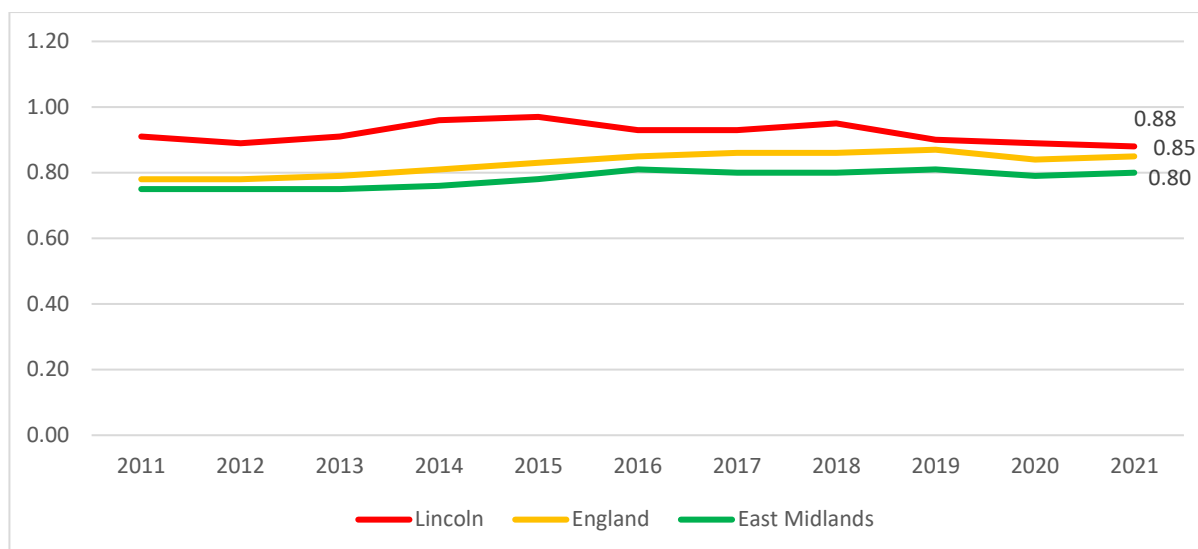
*Figure 27*

[Source – Nomis 2023](#)

Figure 27 shows that, in the year 2021/22, professional occupations occupied the majority of employment in Lincoln with a figure of 14.4%. Administrative and secretarial occupations make up the lowest proportion at 9.0%. The values marked 0.0% are not available due to the sample size being statistically unreliable for this period. 'Elementary Positions' are defined as roles that do not require prior training and are lower skilled.



## **JOB DENSITY 2011-2021 (LINCOLN VS EAST MIDLANDS AND ENGLAND)**

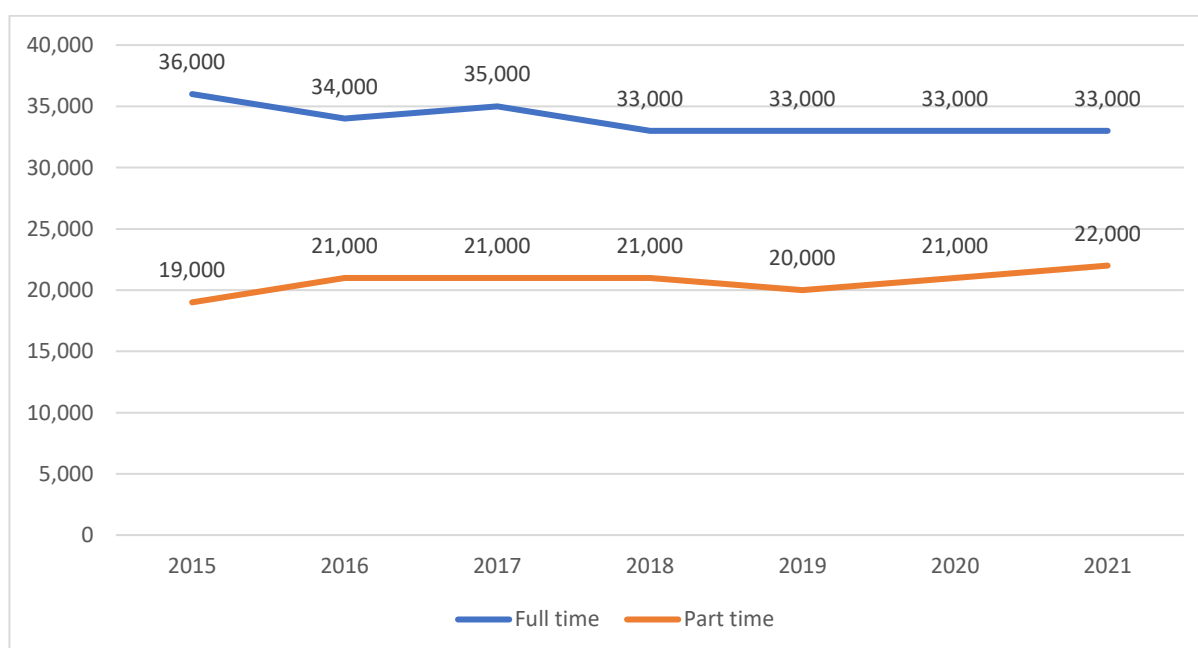


*Figure 28*

[Source – Nomis 2023](#)

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. Figure 28 shows that Lincoln's job density decreased slightly to 0.88 in 2021, whereas rates for England and the East Midlands have both increased slightly in 2021. Job density in Lincoln remains higher than the regional and national average.

## **NUMBER OF FULL TIME / PART TIME JOBS AVAILABLE IN LINCOLN 2015-2021**

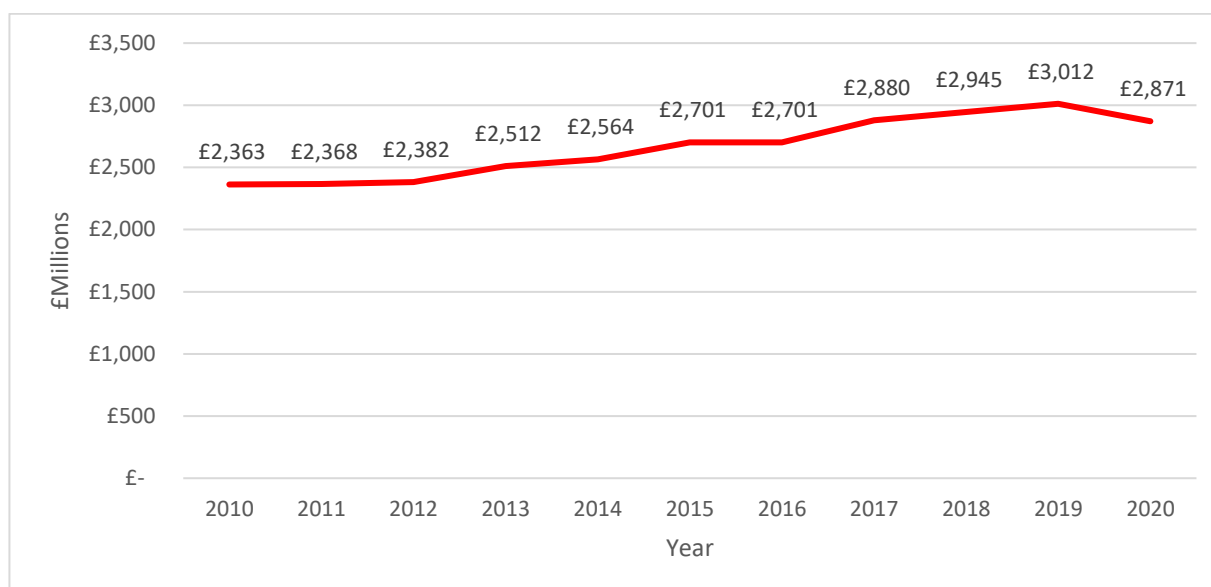


*Figure 29*

[Source – Nomis 2023](#)

Figure 29 shows the number of full-time jobs available in Lincoln remains relatively static in 2021, whereas part time jobs have increased slightly to 22,000 in 2021.

### **GROSS VALUE ADDED IN LINCOLN ACROSS ALL INDUSTRIES (2010-2020 PRICES IN £MILLIONS)**

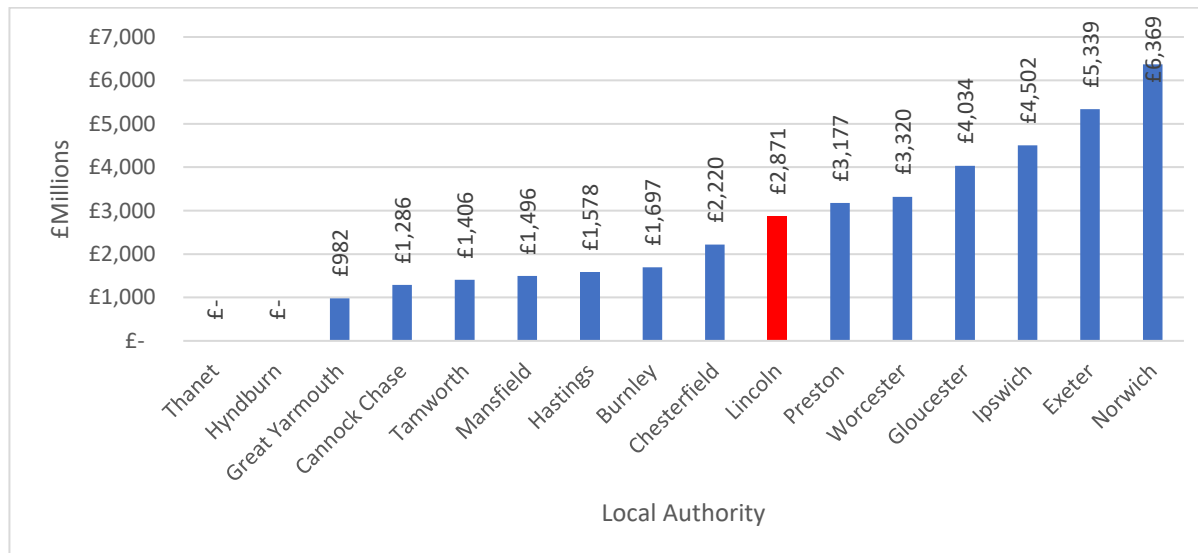


*Figure 30*

[Source – ONS 2023](#)

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 30 shows that Gross Value Added across all industries in Lincoln has decreased in 2020 to £2,871 (£Millions).

### **GROSS VALUE ADDED ACROSS ALL INDUSTRIES AS OF 2020 PRICES IN £MILLIONS (LINCOLN VERSUS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS)**



*Figure 31*

[Source – ONS 2023](#)

Figure 31 shows that, compared to its nearest neighbours, in 2020 Lincoln rated 7<sup>th</sup> highest for Gross Value Added across all industries at £2,871 (£Millions). In contrast, Great Yarmouth was rated lowest among our nearest neighbours, at £982 (£Millions). Data for both Thanet and Hyndburn were unavailable.

## WELFARE

### Key observations:

- Lincoln has seen a reduction in the number of people living in fuel poverty in 2021, decreasing to 15.7% from 16.8% in 2020.
- The percentage of children living in (relative) low-income families in the city has increased significantly by 11% to 30.5% in 2022 and remains above the rate for England.
- The number of claimants of Universal Credit (both male and female) in Lincoln, between April 2022 and April 2023, has increased by 125 claimants.
- The number of council tax support claimants has decreased again in April 2023 to 8,452 claimants and has continued to decrease since April 2021.

### INDICES OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION – 2019 SUMMARY

The IMD (Indices of Multiple Deprivation) 2019 dataset is still the most up to date version available. IMD are not a performance measure; they provide a collection of comparator figures against other local authorities across the country across a range of measures. Based on this 2019 data, the IMD 2019 ranks Lincoln as the 68th most deprived local authority area out of a total of 317 nationwide. Lincoln scored higher in the rankings (less deprived) across three key domains, namely crime, housing and living environment. These three domains have the least weighting on the overall IMD score. Health remains Lincoln's most deprived domain.

Nationally, the same ten Lincoln LSOAs (lower super output areas) remain in the top 10% of most deprived areas in England as in 2015. However there has been some movement in terms of the rankings of Lincoln LSOAs within that top 10%. An LSOA within Birchwood Ward (007C) has dropped out of the top 1% into the top 5%, and one Park Ward LSOA (006B) has dropped from the top 5% to the top 10%. The Moorland LSOA in the top 1% has reduced from 207th most deprived area to the 309th most deprived. Seven of these ten LSOA's have improved their positions compared to England, and the following three have declined:

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

### PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE IN FUEL POVERTY IN LINCOLN 2011-2021

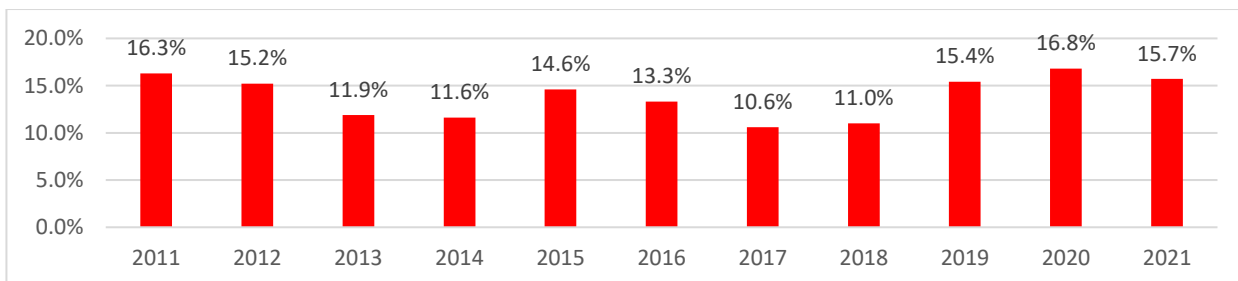
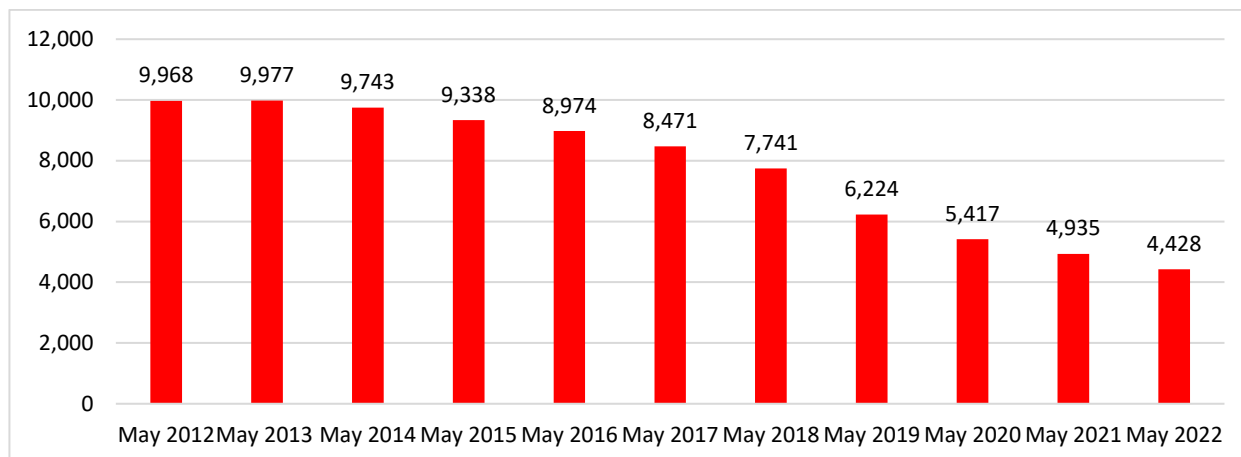


Figure 32

[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)

Figure 32 shows there has been a decrease of 1.1% in the percentage of people in fuel poverty in Lincoln in 2021, rising to 15.4% from 11% in 2018.

## **NUMBER OF HOUSING BENEFIT RECIPIENTS IN LINCOLN (MAY 2012- MAY 2022)**



*Figure 33*

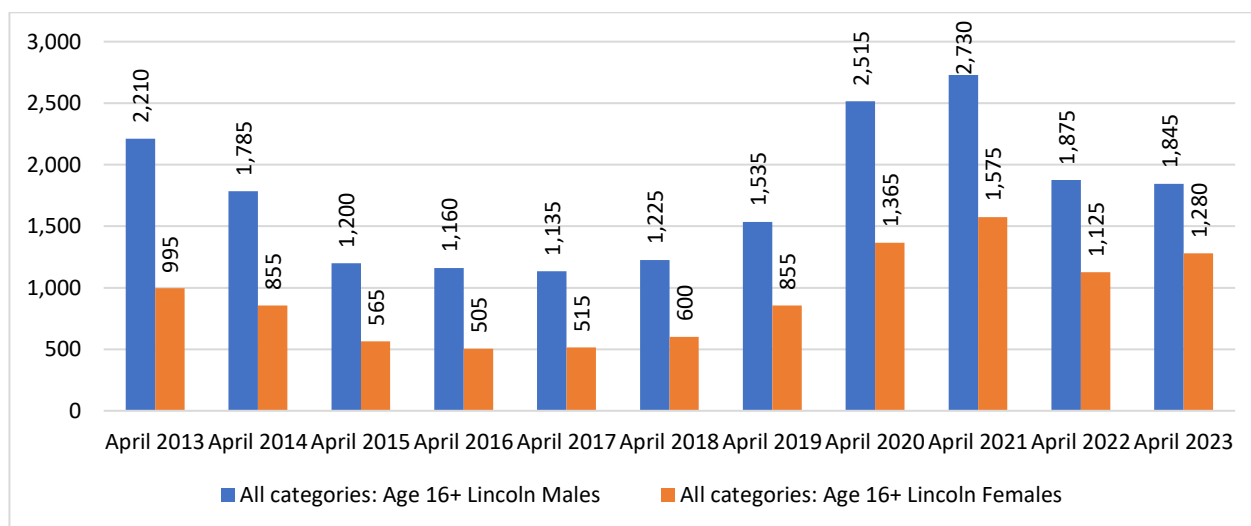
[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)

Figure 33 highlights a continued steady decrease in the number of housing benefit recipients in Lincoln between May 2013 and May 2022. Since 2013 the number of recipients has decreased by 5,549, with the latest figure showing as 4,428 for May 2022.

## **UNIVERSAL CREDIT CLAIMANTS**

The data for figures 34-39 is calculated by adding Jobseekers Allowance claimants with those on Universal Credit who are required to seek work on the relevant count date.

## **TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE CLAIMING UNIVERSAL CREDIT APRIL 2013 – APRIL 2023**



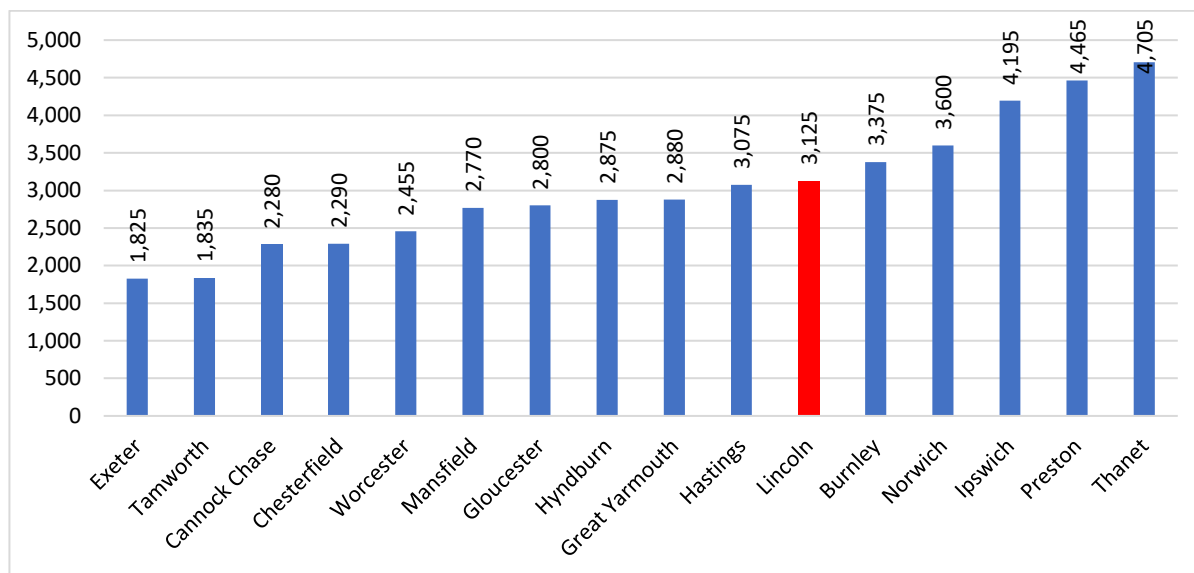
*Figure 34*

[Source – NOMIS 2023](#)

Figure 34 shows that the number of males aged 16+ claiming universal credit in the city has slightly decreased from 1,875 in April 2022, to 1,845 in April 2023. This shows a decrease of 30 claimants within the year. The number of females in the same category increased from 1,125 in April 2022 to 1,280 in April 2023, representing an increase of 155 female claimants. The April 2020 data includes the Covid-19 lockdown, which may account for the steep increase in the total claims.



## **TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE CLAIMING UNIVERSAL CREDIT APRIL 2023 (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS)**

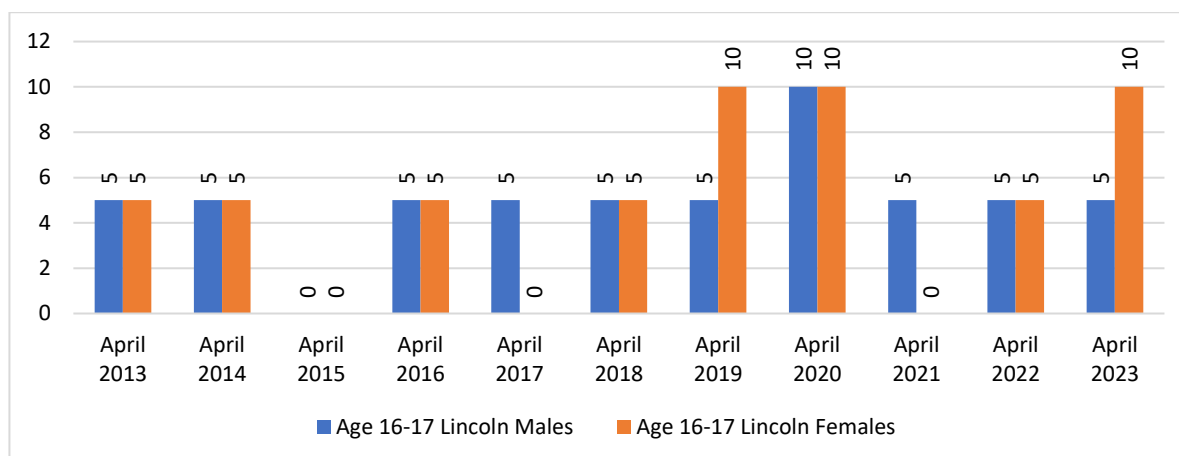


*Figure 35*

[Source – NOMIS 2023](#)

Figure 35 shows that Lincoln has the 6<sup>th</sup> highest number of Universal Credit claimants when compared to its nearest neighbours, with a total figure of 3,125 claimants in April 2023. In comparison, Exeter had the lowest number of claimants (1,825). This numerical data should be read in context and considered alongside the population data for each town.

## **NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGED 16-17 CLAIMING UNIVERSAL CREDIT APRIL 2013 – APRIL 2023**

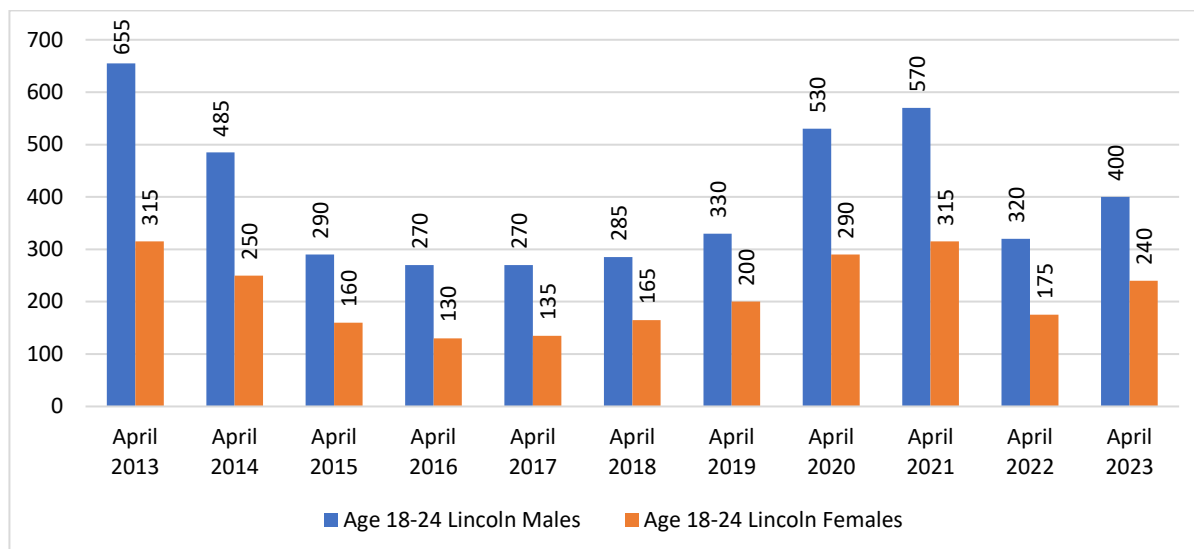


*Figure 36*

[Source – NOMIS 2023](#)

Figure 36 shows between April 2022 and April 2023 the number of both males and females aged 16-17 claiming Universal Credit remained the same for males at 5 claimants and increased by 5 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. It is important to note the April 2020 statistic also includes the Covid-19 period.

## **NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGED 18-24 CLAIMING UNIVERSAL CREDIT APRIL 2013 – APRIL 2023**

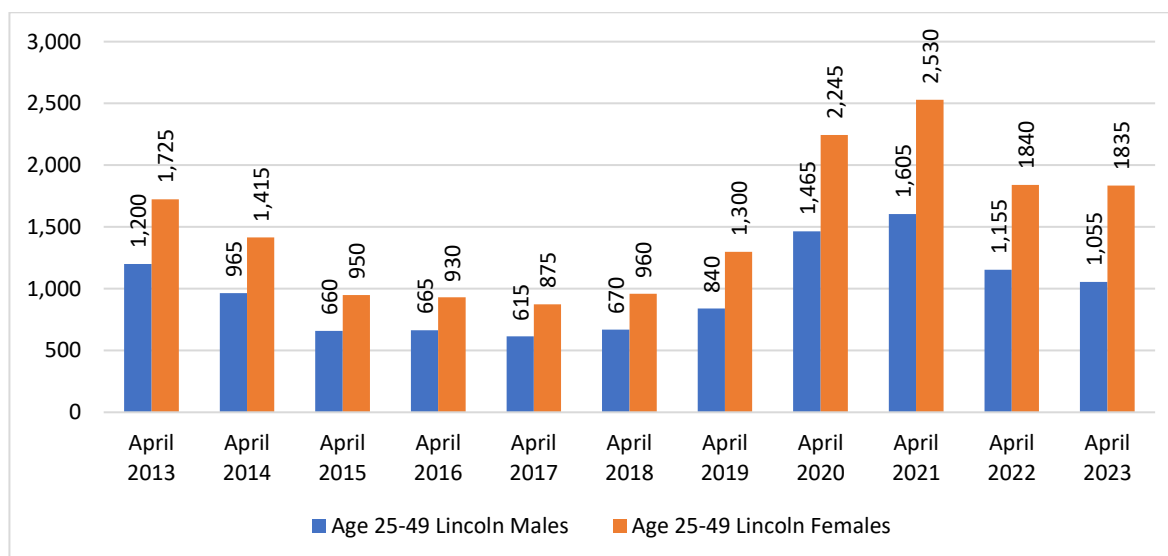


*Figure 37*

[Source – NOMIS 2023](#)

Figure 37 shows a total of 640 people aged 18 – 24 were claiming Universal Credit in April 2023. This represented a decrease of 145 when compared to April 2022. It is important to note that the April 2020 statistic also includes the Covid-19 lockdown.

## **NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGED 25-49 CLAIMING UNIVERSAL CREDIT APRIL 2013 – APRIL 2023**

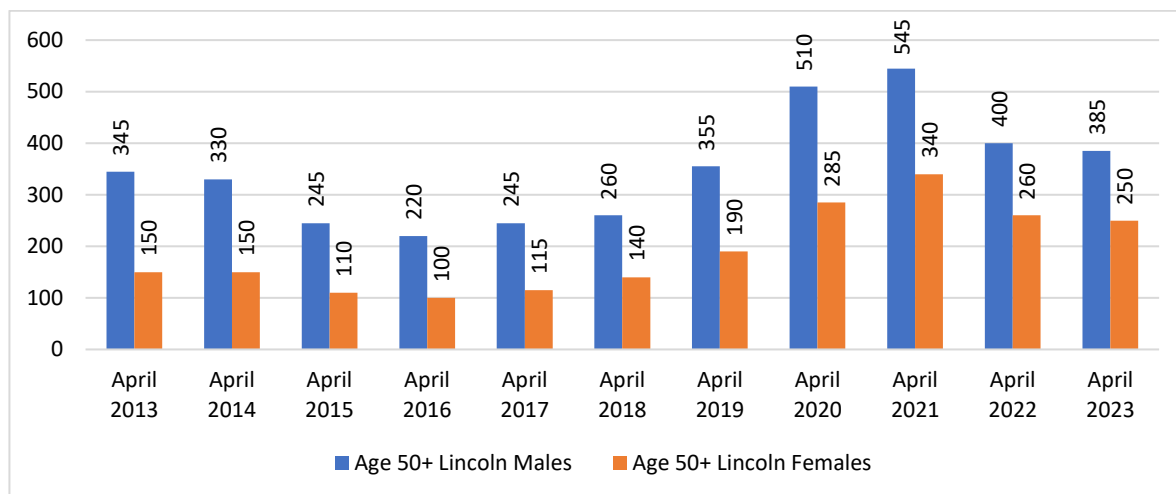


*Figure 38*

[Source – NOMIS 2023](#)

Figure 38 shows that a total of 2,890 people aged 25 – 49 claimed Universal Credit in April 2023, compared to 2,610 in April 2022. This is an increase of 280 claimants across this age group. The April 2020 statistic incorporates the Covid-19 period.

## **NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGED 50+ CLAIMING UNIVERSAL CREDIT APRIL 2013 – APRIL 2023**

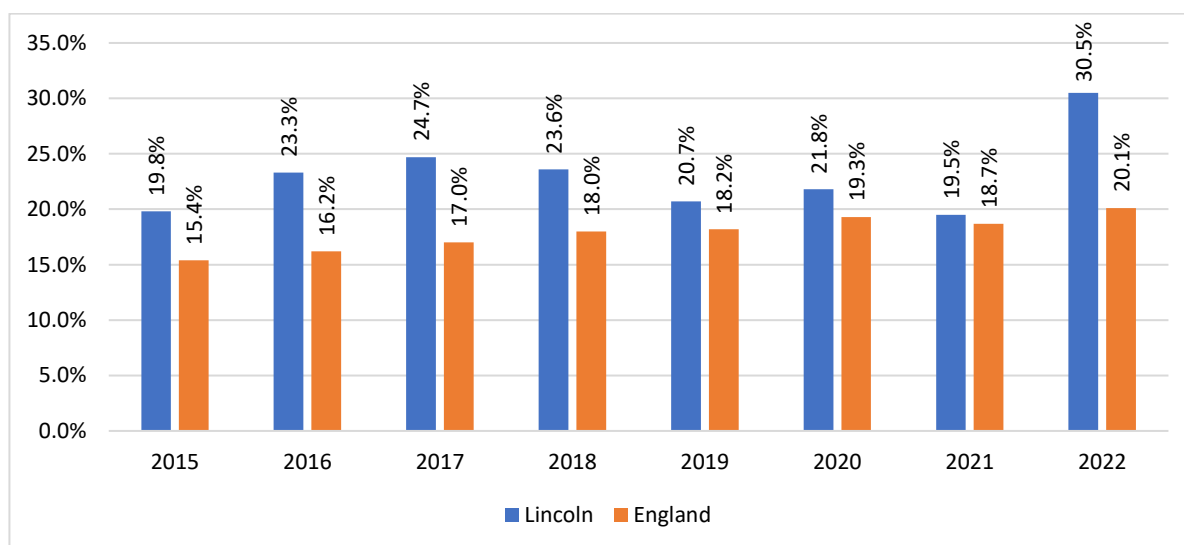


*Figure 39*

[Source – NOMIS 2023](#)

Figure 39 shows 635 people aged 50+ claimed Universal Credit in April 2023, compared to 660 in April 2022. This represents a decrease of 25 claimants in this age group. The April 2020 statistic incorporates the Covid-19 period.

## **PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED UNDER 16 LIVING IN RELATIVE LOW INCOME FAMILIES 2022 (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND)**



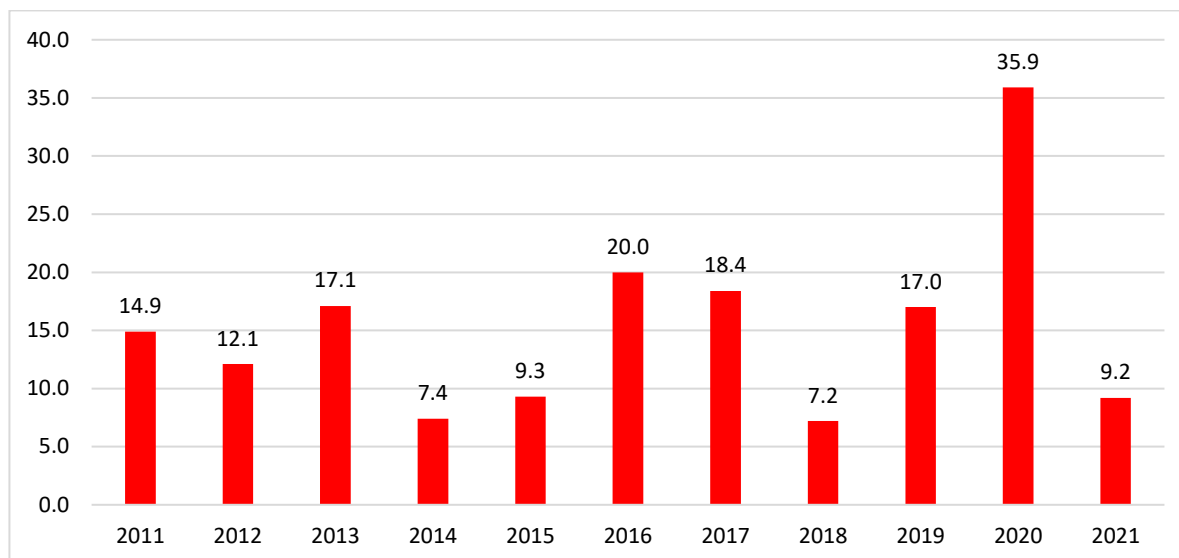
*Figure 40*

[Source – GOV.UK](#)

Figure 40 shows the percentage of children aged under 16 living in relative low-income families. This has increased significantly, from 19.5% in 2021 to 30.5% in 2022 (an increase of 11%). This remains above the national percentage.

‘Relative low income’ is defined as a family in low income before housing costs in the year. A family must have claimed Child Benefit and at least one other household benefit (Universal Credit, tax credits, or Housing Benefit) at any point in the year to be classed as low income in these statistics.

## **PERCENTAGE OF WORKLESS HOUSEHOLDS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN IN LINCOLN AS OF 2021**

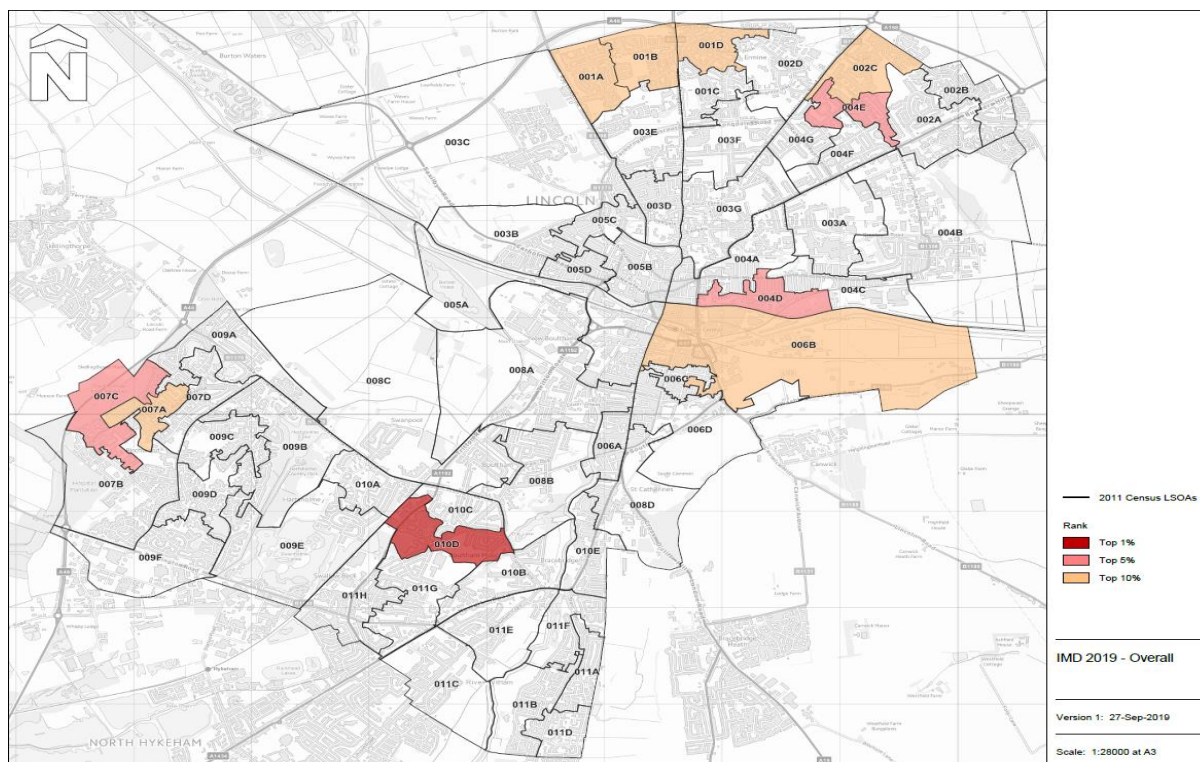


*Figure 41*

[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)

Figure 41 shows that the percentage of workless households in Lincoln has significantly decreased, from 35.9% in 2020 to 9.2% in 2021. This is a decrease of 26.7%. It is likely the high proportion of workless households recorded in 2020 is linked to the Covid-19 pandemic, as the latest figure for 2021 returned to a rate not too dissimilar to the longer-term trend.

## **OVERALL DEPRIVATION SCORE MAP – IMD 2019**



*Figure 42*

[Source – GOV.UK](#)



**INCOME DEPRIVATION AFFECTING CHILDREN SCORE MAP – IMD 2019**

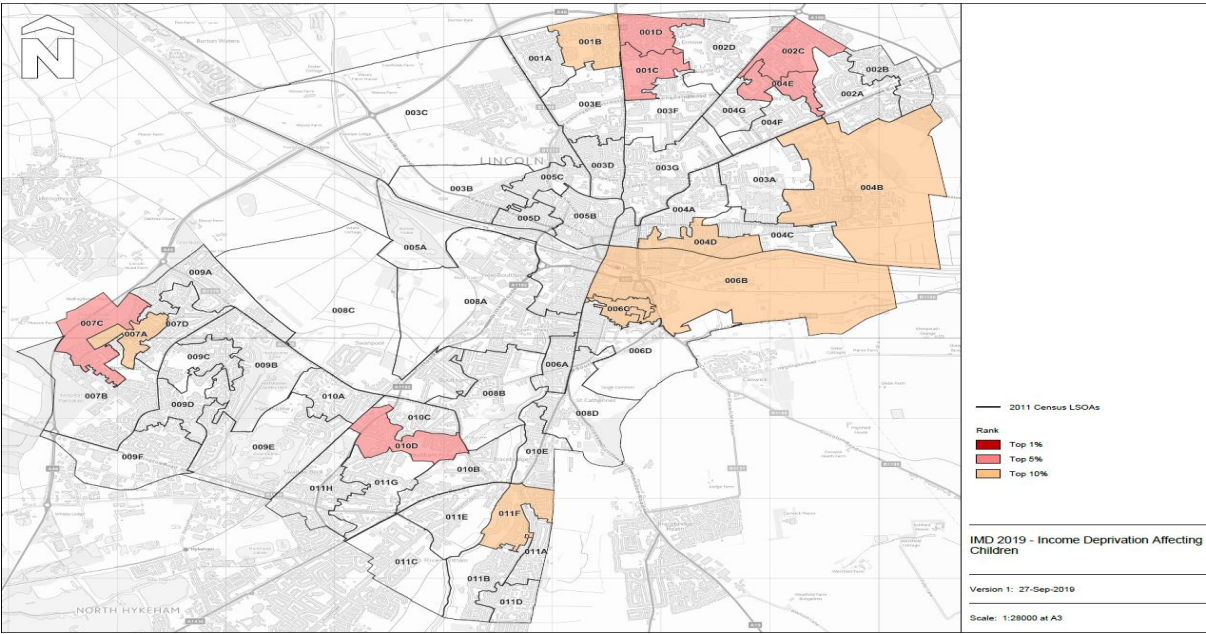


Figure 43  
[Source – GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk)

**INCOME DEPRIVATION AFFECTING OLDER PEOPLE SCORE MAP – IMD 2019**

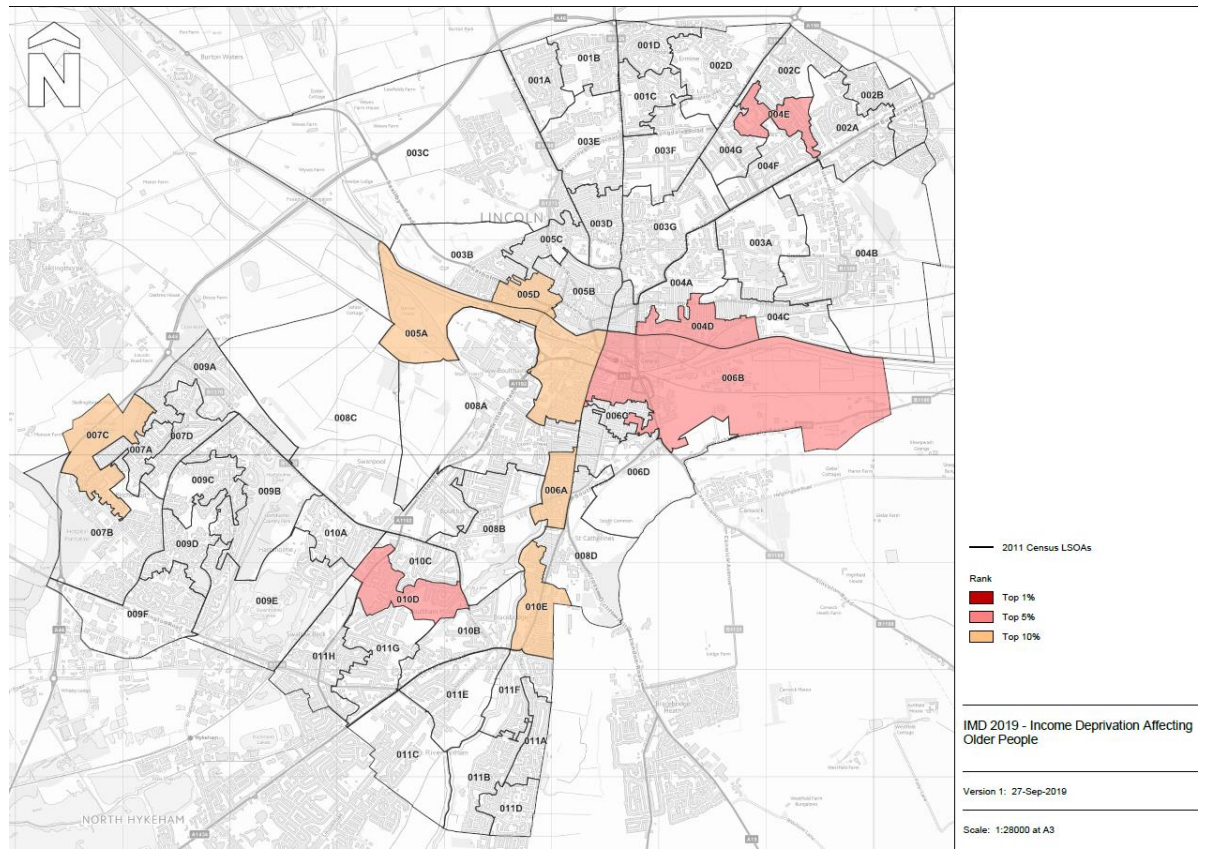
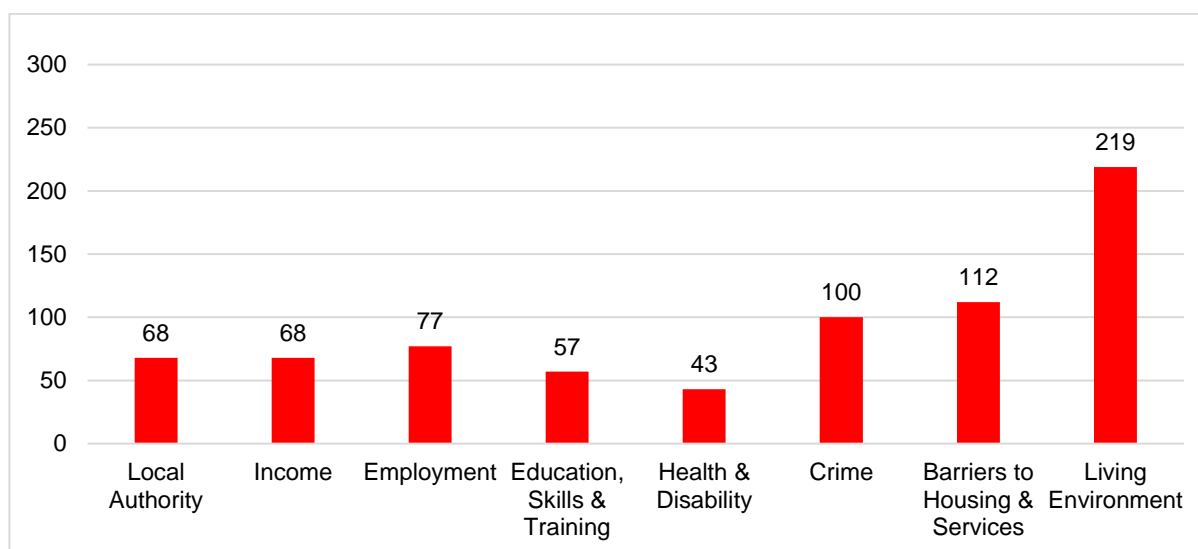


Figure 44  
[Source – GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk)



## **IMD (INDICES OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION) 2019 LOCAL AUTHORITY RANKING FOR ALL DOMAINS (OUT OF 317 - HIGH IS GOOD)**

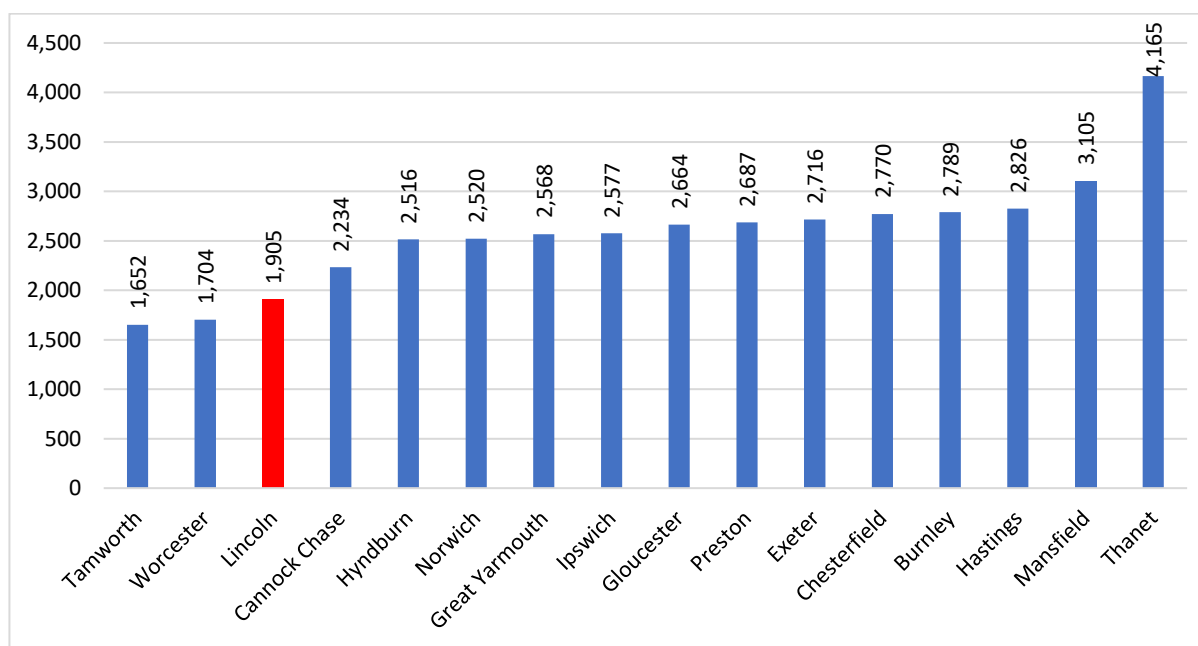


*Figure 45*

[Source – GOV.UK](https://gov.uk)

Figure 45 shows the 2019 IMD Score for Lincoln, for each of the eight domains. Overall, in the 2019 IMD, Lincoln was ranked the 68<sup>th</sup> most deprived local authority area out of a total of 317.

## **DISABILITY LIVING ALLOWANCE CASES IN PAYMENT NOVEMBER 2022 (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS)**

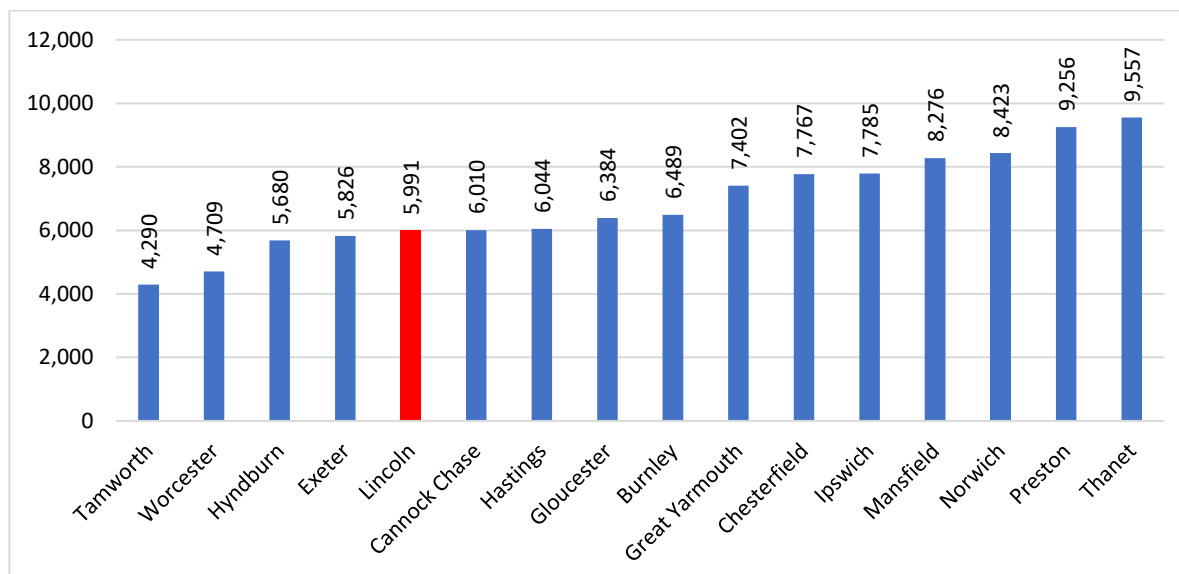


*Figure 46*

[Source – DWP 2023](https://dwp.gov.uk)

Figure 46 shows there were 1,905 people receiving Disability Living Allowance in Lincoln as of November 2022. This ranks Lincoln as having the 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest number of cases when compared to our nearest neighbours. In our CIPFA grouping, Tamworth ranks the lowest with 1,652.

## **PERSONAL INDEPENDENCE PAYMENT CASELOAD JANUARY 2023 (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS)**

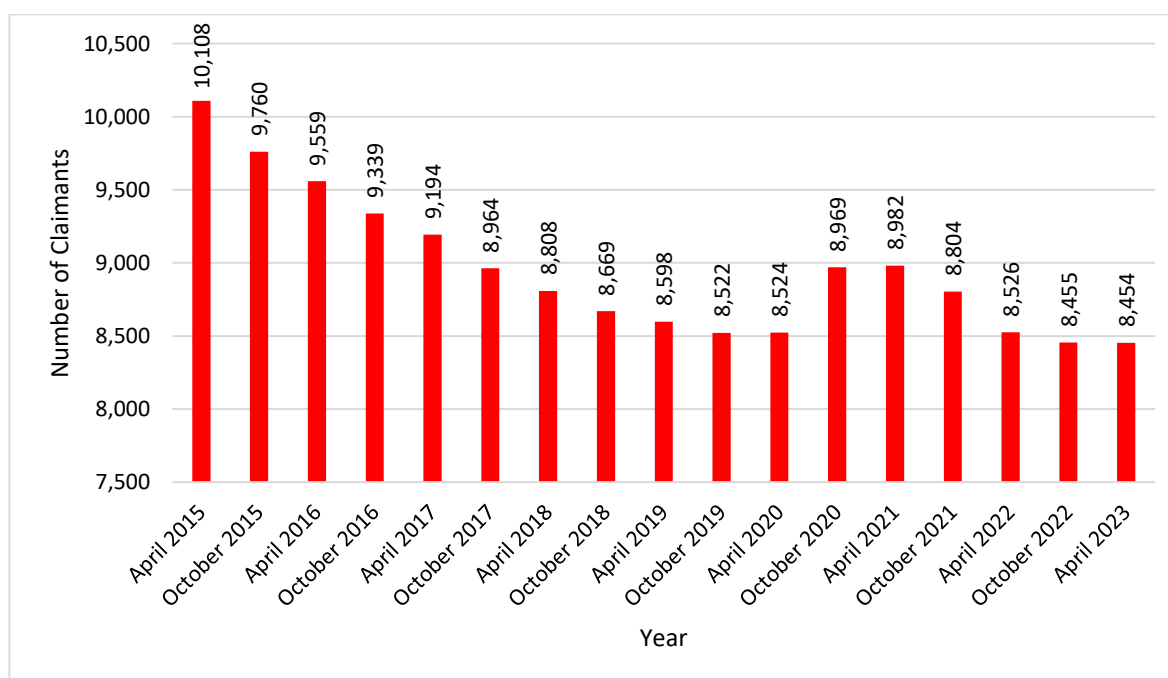


*Figure 47*

[Source – DWP 2023](#)

Figure 47 indicates there were 5,991 people receiving a Personal Independence Payment in Lincoln as of January 2023. When compared to our nearest neighbours, Lincoln ranks as having the 5<sup>th</sup> lowest number of cases with Tamworth having the lowest at 4,290.

## **COUNCIL TAX SUPPORT CLAIMANTS APRIL 2015 – APRIL 2023**



*Figure 48*

[Source – City of Lincoln Council 2023](#)

Figure 48 shows the number of Council Tax support claimants continues to decrease, with the latest figure for April 2023 at 8,454 claimants.

## CRIME

### Key observations:

- The total crime rate in Lincoln between April 2022 and March 2023 was 159.1 per 1,000 people.
- The highest number of complaints about antisocial behaviour originated in Abbey with a figure of 49 in 2021/2022.
- Park Ward reported the highest figure for fly tipping complaints in 2021/2022, totalling 194.

### **TOTAL CRIME RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR CIPFA NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) FROM APRIL 2022 – MARCH 2023**

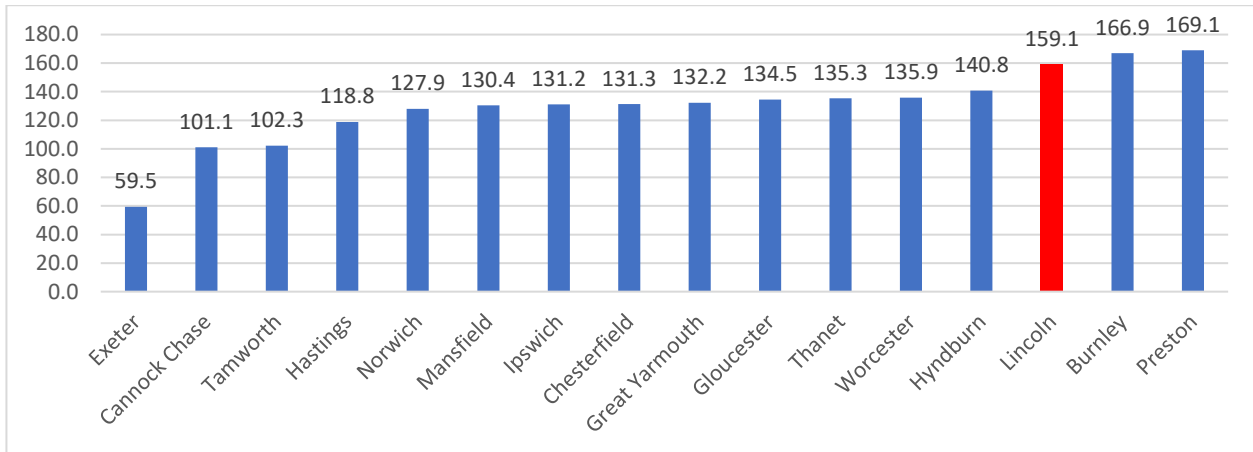


Figure 49

[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)

Figure 49 shows the total crime rate in Lincoln between April 2022 and March 2023 was 159.1 per 1,000 people. This ranked Lincoln as the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest amongst its CIPFA nearest neighbours, with Exeter recording the lowest rate at only 59.5 per 1,000 people.

### **TOTAL CRIME RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OTHER AREAS IN THE LINCOLNSHIRE FORCE AREA) FROM APRIL 2022 – MARCH 2023**

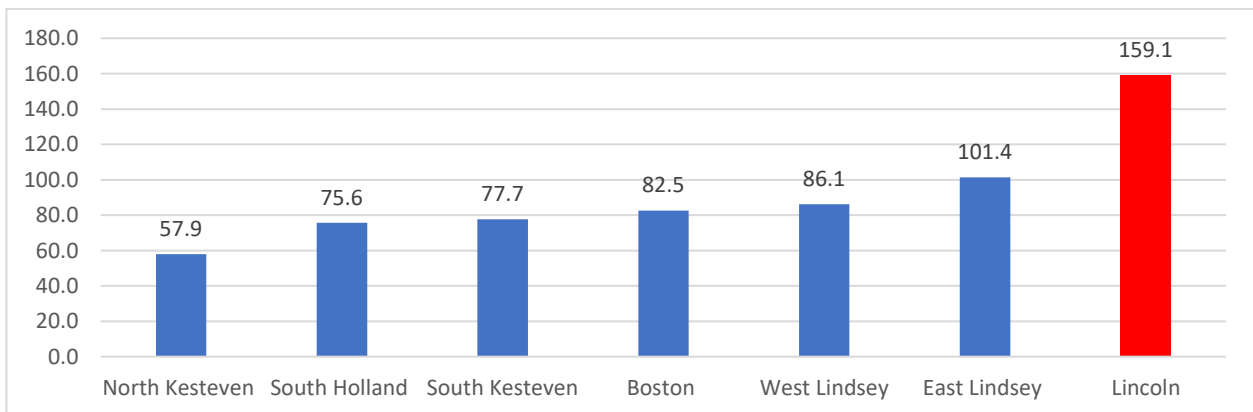
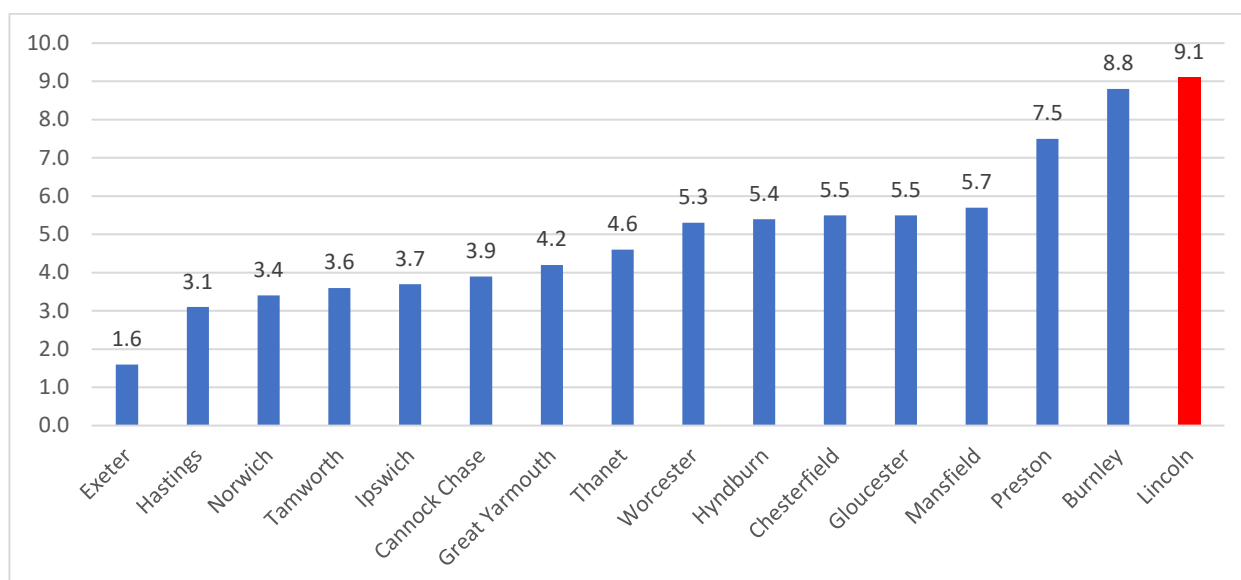


Figure 50

[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)

Figure 50 shows that between April 2022 to March 2023, Lincoln had the highest crime rate per 1,000 people compared to all other Lincolnshire districts. The lowest rate reported related to North Kesteven at 57.9 per 1,000 people.

### **BURGLARY CRIME RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR CIPFA NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) FROM APRIL 2022 – MARCH 2023**

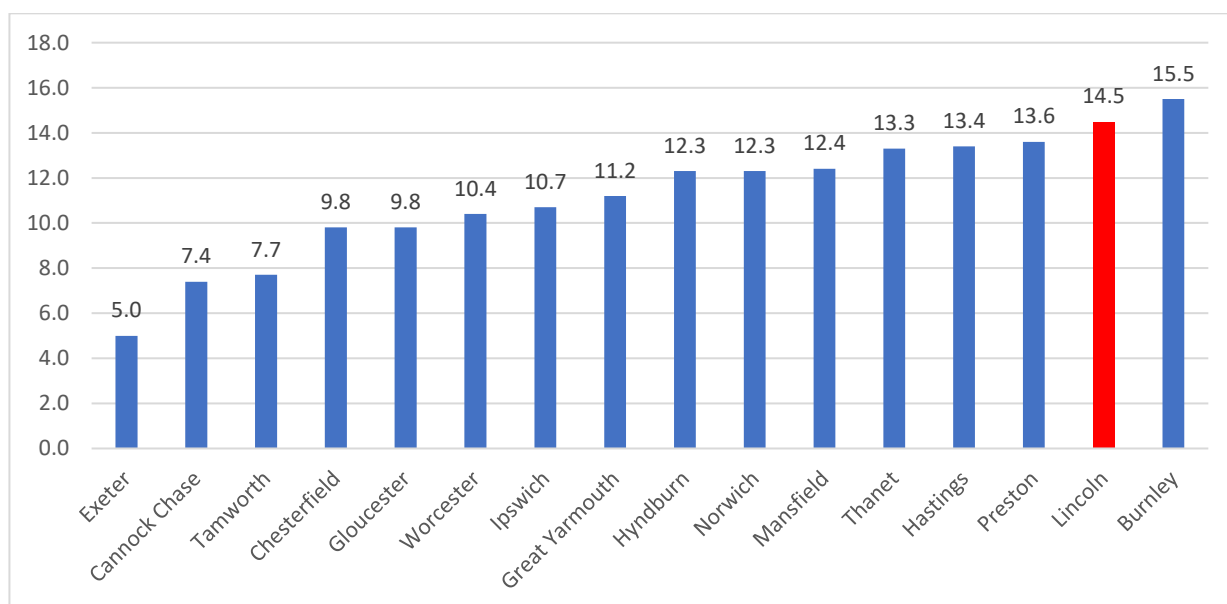


*Figure 51*

[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)

Figure 51 shows that the burglary crime rate in Lincoln between April 2022 to March 2023 was 9.1 per 1,000 people. This ranked Lincoln as the highest rate amongst its CIPFA nearest neighbours. In contrast Exeter had the lowest rate at 1.6 per 1,000 people.

### **CRIMINAL DAMAGE AND ARSON RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR CIPFA NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) FROM APRIL 2022 – MARCH 2023**



*Figure 52*

[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)

Figure 52 shows the criminal damage and arson rate in Lincoln between April 2022 to March 2023 was 14.5 per 1,000 people. Lincoln ranked the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest amongst its CIPFA nearest neighbours. Exeter reported the lowest crime rate at 5.0 per 1,000 people.

### **DRUG RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR CIPFA NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) FROM APRIL 2022 – MARCH 2023**

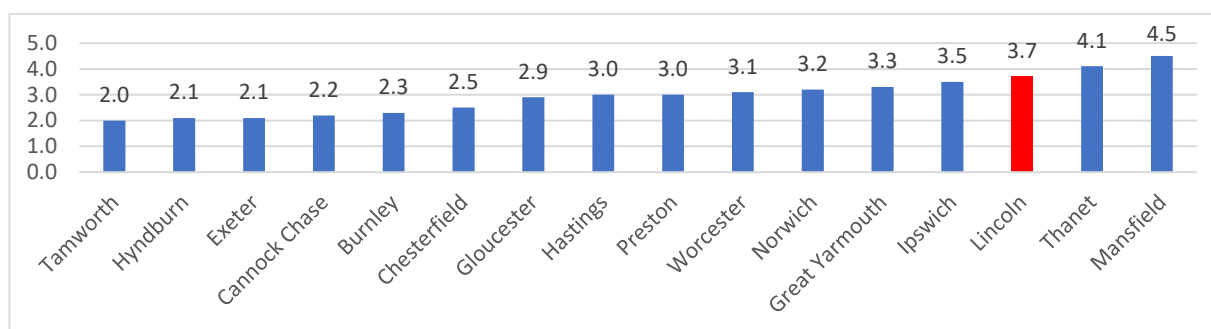


Figure 53

[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)

Figure 53 shows that the drug rate in Lincoln between April 2022 to March 2023 was 3.7 per 1,000 people. This ranked Lincoln as the 3rd highest rate amongst its CIPFA nearest neighbours, with Tamworth reporting the lowest rate at 2.0 per 1,000 people.

### **POSSESSION OF WEAPONS RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR CIPFA NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) FROM APRIL 2022 – MARCH 2023**

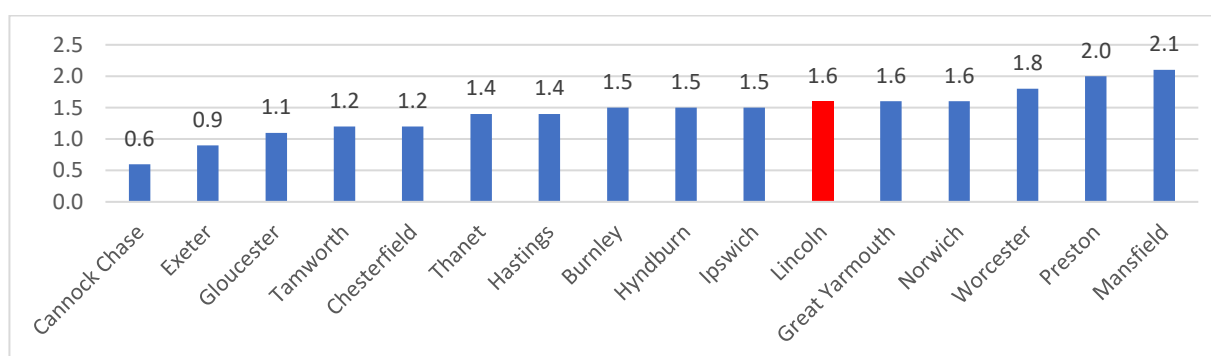


Figure 54

[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)

Figure 54 shows the possession of weapons rate in Lincoln between April 2022 and March 2023 was 1.6 per 1,000 people. This ranked Lincoln as the 6<sup>th</sup> highest rate amongst its CIPFA nearest neighbours with Cannock Chase reporting the lowest rate at 0.6 per 1,000 people.

### **PUBLIC ORDER OFFENCES RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR CIPFA NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) FROM APRIL 2022 – MARCH 2023**

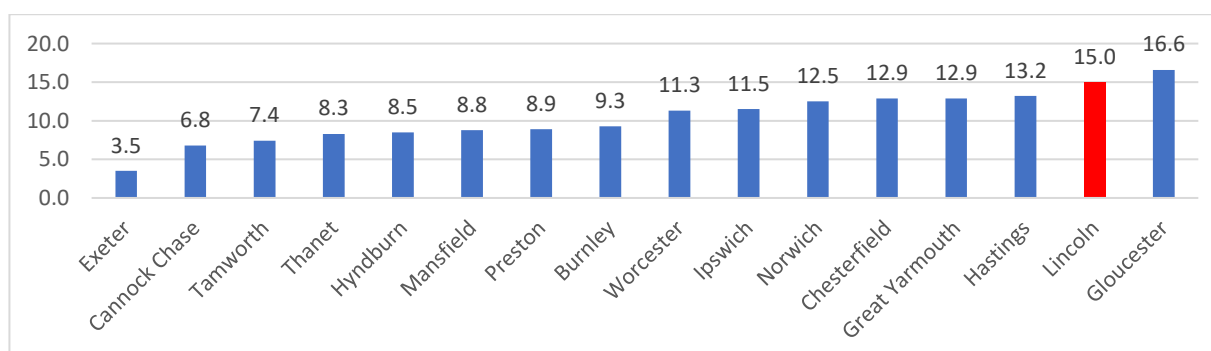


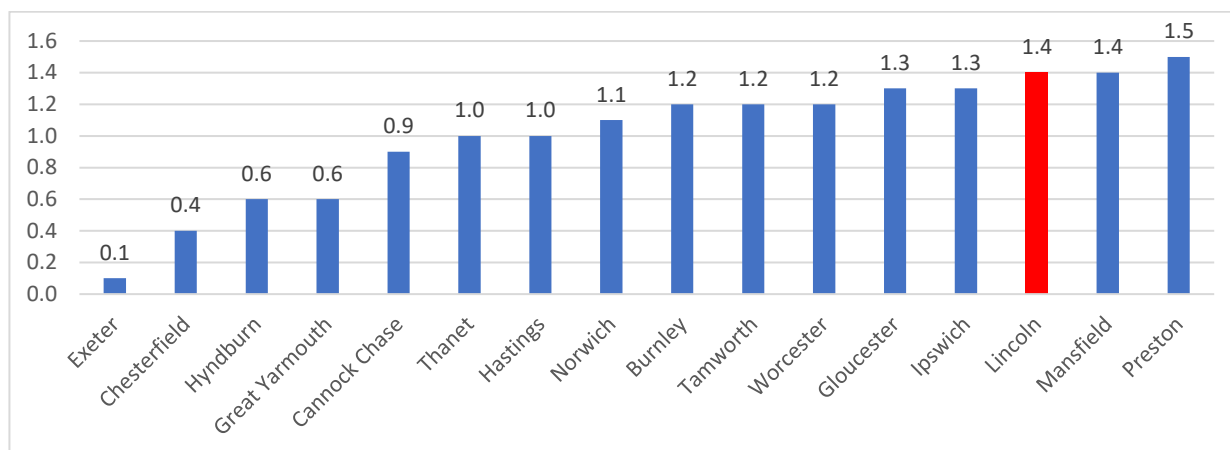
Figure 55

[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)



Figure 55 shows the public order offences rate in Lincoln between April 2022 and March 2023 was 15.0 per 1,000 people. This ranked Lincoln as the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest rate amongst its CIPFA nearest neighbours, with Exeter reporting the lowest rate at 3.5 per 1,000 people.

### **ROBBERY RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR CIPFA NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) FROM APRIL 2022 – MARCH 2023**

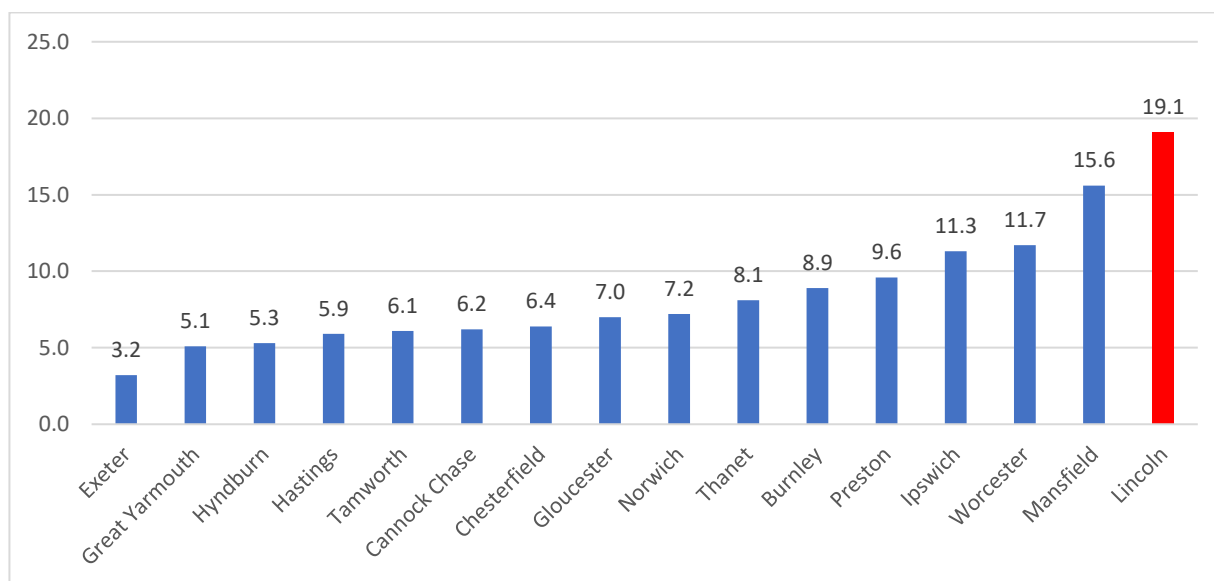


*Figure 56*

[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)

Figure 56 shows that the robbery rate in Lincoln between April 2022 and March 2023 was 1.4 per 1,000 people. This ranked Lincoln as the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest rate amongst its CIPFA nearest neighbours, with Exeter reporting the lowest rate at only 0.1 per 1,000 people.

### **SHOPLIFTING RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR CIPFA NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) FROM APRIL 2022 – MARCH 2023**



*Figure 57*

[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)

Figure 57 shows that the shoplifting rate in Lincoln between April 2022 and March 2023 was 19.1 per 1,000 people and ranked Lincoln as the highest rate amongst its CIPFA nearest neighbours. In contrast, Exeter reported the lowest rate at 3.2 per 1,000 people.

**THEFT FROM THE PERSON RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR CIPFA NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) FROM APRIL 2022 – MARCH 2023**

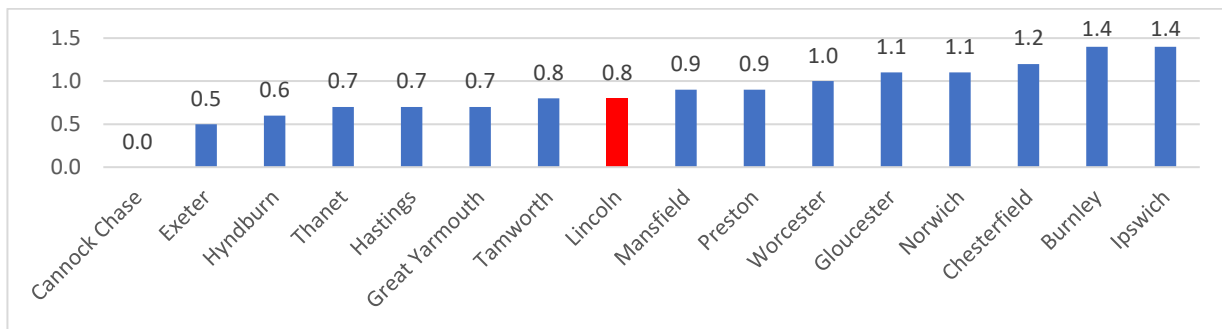


Figure 58

[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)

Figure 58 shows that the theft from person rate in Lincoln between April 2022 and March 2023 was 0.8 per 1,000 people. This ranked Lincoln as the 8<sup>th</sup> lowest amongst its CIPFA nearest neighbours, with Cannock Chase reporting the lowest rate at 0.0 per 1,000.

**VEHICLE CRIME RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR CIPFA NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) FROM APRIL 2022 – MARCH 2023**

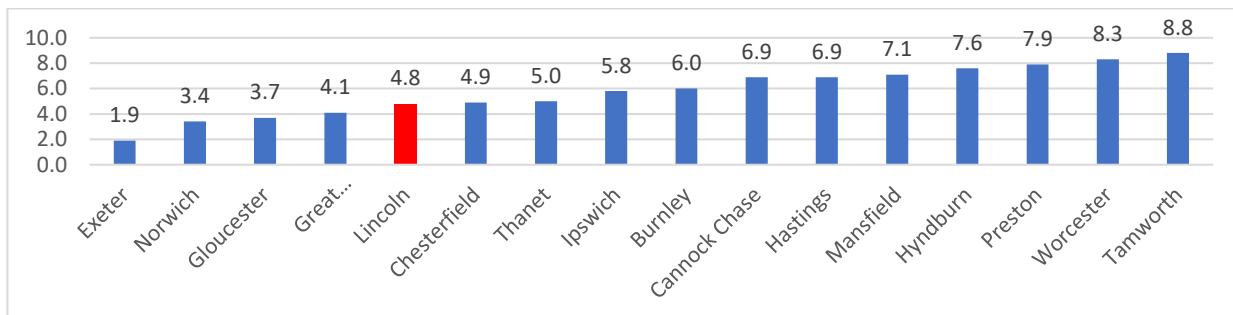


Figure 59

[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)

Figure 59 shows the vehicle crime rate in Lincoln between April 2022 and March 2023 was 4.8 per 1,000 people. This ranked Lincoln as the 5<sup>th</sup> lowest rate amongst its nearest neighbours, with Exeter reporting the lowest rate at 1.9 per 1,000.

**VIOLENT AND SEXUAL OFFENCES RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR CIPFA NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) FROM APRIL 2022 – MARCH 2023**

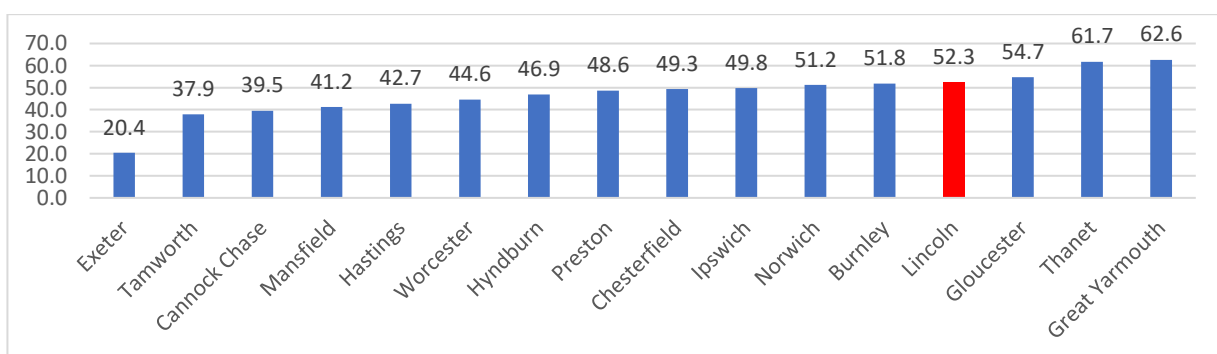


Figure 60

[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)

Figure 60 shows that the violent and sexual offences crime rate in Lincoln between April 2022 and March 2023 was 52.3 per 1,000 people. This ranked Lincoln as the 4<sup>th</sup> highest amongst its nearest neighbours with Exeter reporting the lowest rate at 20.4 per 1,000 people.

### **OTHER CRIME RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR CIPFA NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) FROM APRIL 2022 – MARCH 2023**

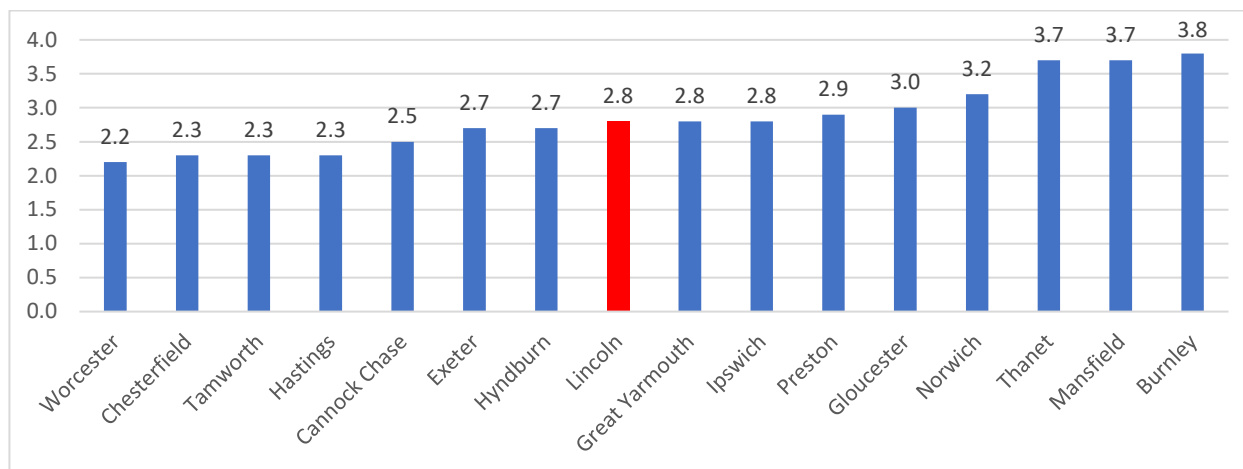


Figure 61

[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)

Figure 61 shows the crime rate for other crimes in Lincoln between April 2022 and March 2023 was 2.8 per 1,000 people. This ranked Lincoln as the 8<sup>th</sup> lowest amongst its CIPFA nearest neighbours with Worcester reporting the lowest rate at 2.2 per 1,000 people. The definitions of 'other crimes' can be found in 'Appendix 1 Definitions'.

### **NUMBER OF REPORTED ASB CASES IN LINCOLN PER WARD 2019/20 2021/22**

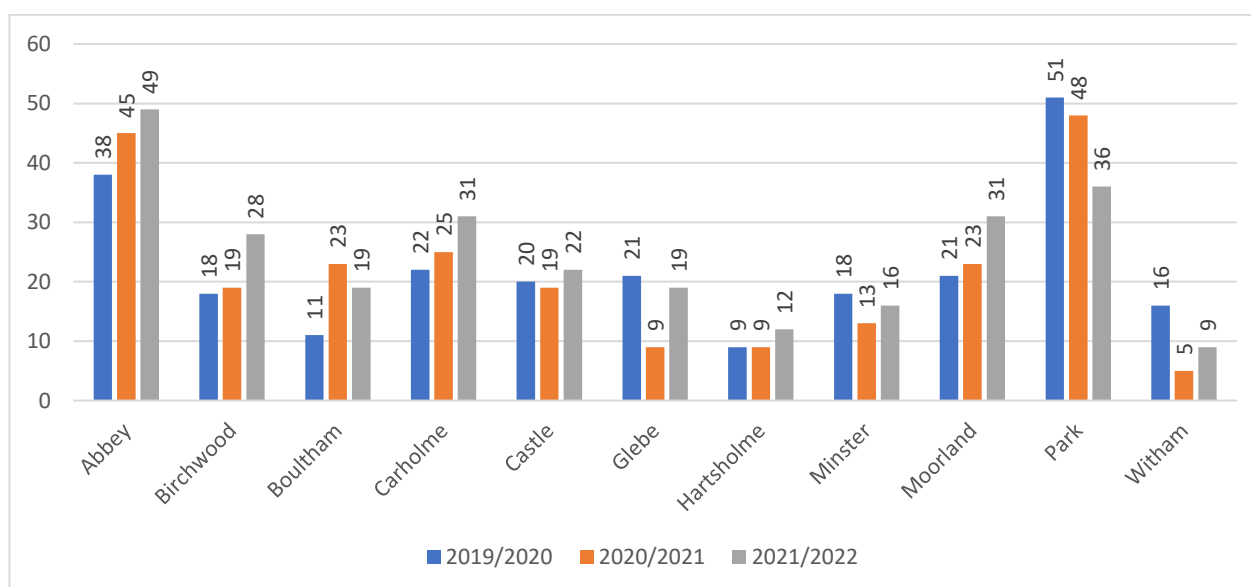


Figure 62

[Source – City of Lincoln Council 2023](#)

Figure 62 shows Abbey Ward having the highest number of reported ASB investigations per ward, with a figure of 49 in 2021/22. In contrast, Witham ward was the lowest with 9 reported ASB complaints in the same year.

## NUMBER OF REPORTED FLY TIPPING INCIDENTS PER WARD 2019/20-2021/22

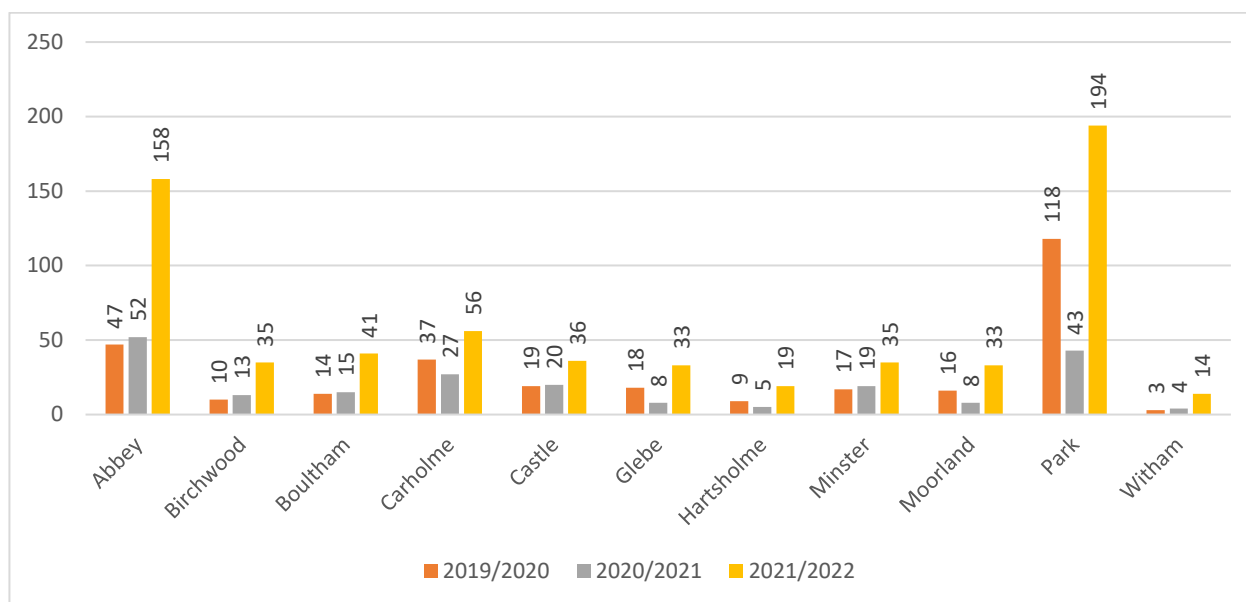


Figure 63

[Source – City of Lincoln Council 2023](#)

Figure 63 shows Park Ward reporting the highest number of fly tipping incidents in 2021/2022. 194 incidents were reported in Park, followed by Abbey Ward with 158. Other wards reported far fewer incidents in 2021/2022.

## NUMBER OF REPORTED NOISE REPORTS PER WARD 2019/20-2021/22

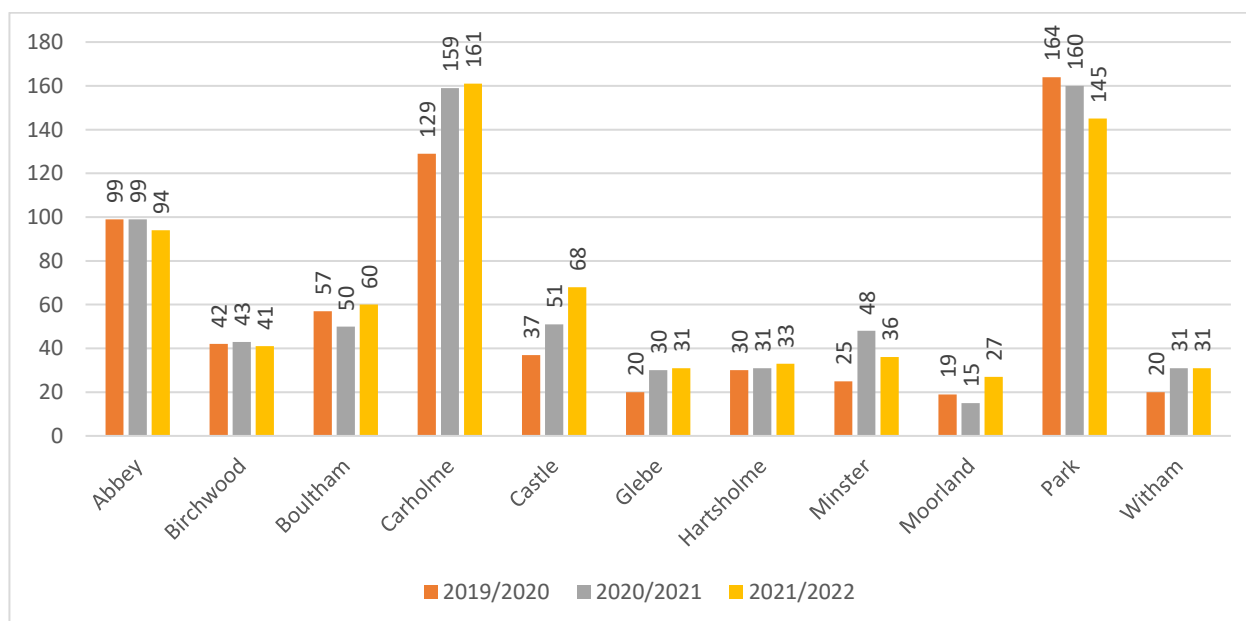


Figure 64

[Source – City of Lincoln Council 2023](#)

Figure 64 shows Park and Carholme wards having received the highest numbers of noise reports in 2021/22, with 145 and 161 respectively. Moorland ward reported the lowest number of enquiries with 27 received in 2021/2022.

## HEALTH

There continues to be a strong link between earnings and health in the city. Datasets for health usually lag behind those provided for earnings, and therefore so care should be taken when making comparisons or drawing conclusions. In addition, it can take a significant amount of time for improvements seen in living standards to appear in health statistics, due to the many complex factors that influence physical and mental health.

### Key observations:

- Life expectancy in males has decreased to 76.1 years in 2018-20 and remains below the England average. In comparison to our nearest neighbours, Lincoln has the 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest male life expectancy.
- Life expectancy in females has increased to 80.9 years in 2018-20, and also remains below the England average. In comparison to our nearest neighbours, Lincoln ranks 4<sup>th</sup> lowest for female life expectancy.
- The mortality rate for people with cancer in Lincoln was 153.6 per 100,000 people in 2021 and is the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest in our nearest neighbour group.
- Lincoln's rate of deaths arising from cardiovascular disease is 131.6 per 100,000, significantly higher than the England rate and the highest amongst our nearest neighbours' group.
- Lincoln's intentional self-harm rate is the 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest amongst its nearest neighbours, at 175.3 per 100,000 people.

### MALE VS FEMALE LIFE EXPECTANCY IN LINCOLN 2018-2020

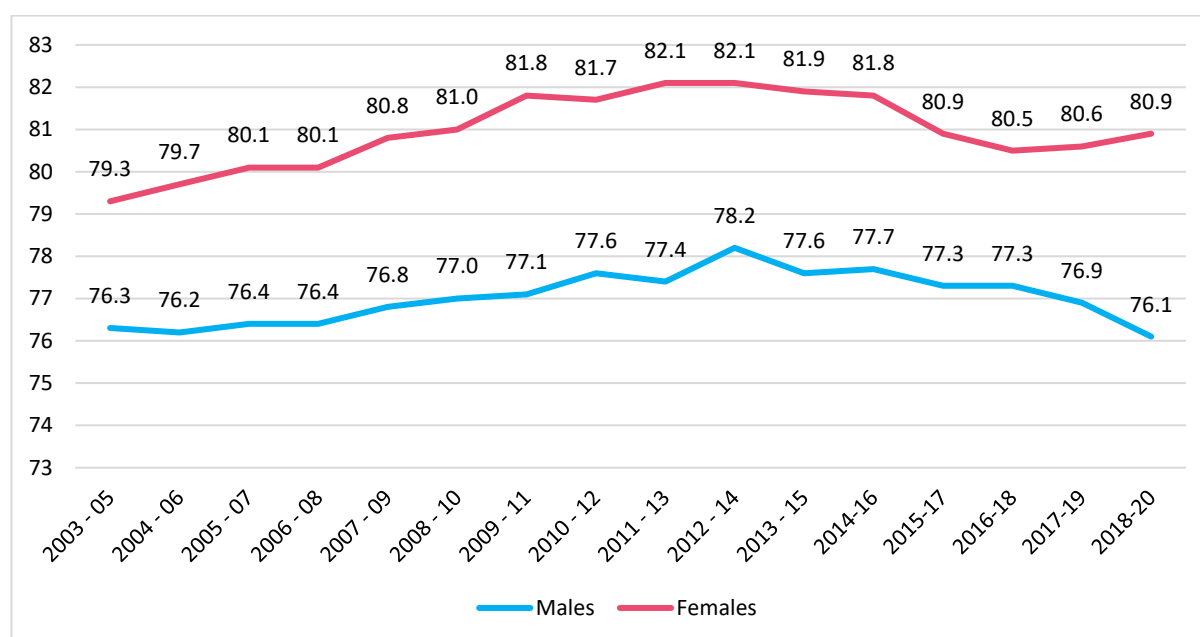


Figure 65

[Source – Public Health Profiles 2023](#)

Figure 65 shows both male and female life expectancy in Lincoln. Female life expectancy has seen a slight increase from 80.6 years between 2017-19 to 80.9 years between 2018-20 an increase of 0.3 years. However male life expectancy has gone in the opposite direction and has seen a decrease from 76.9 years between 2017-19 to 76.1 years between 2018-20, a decrease of 0.8 years.



## MALE LIFE EXPECTANCY (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND) – 2018-20

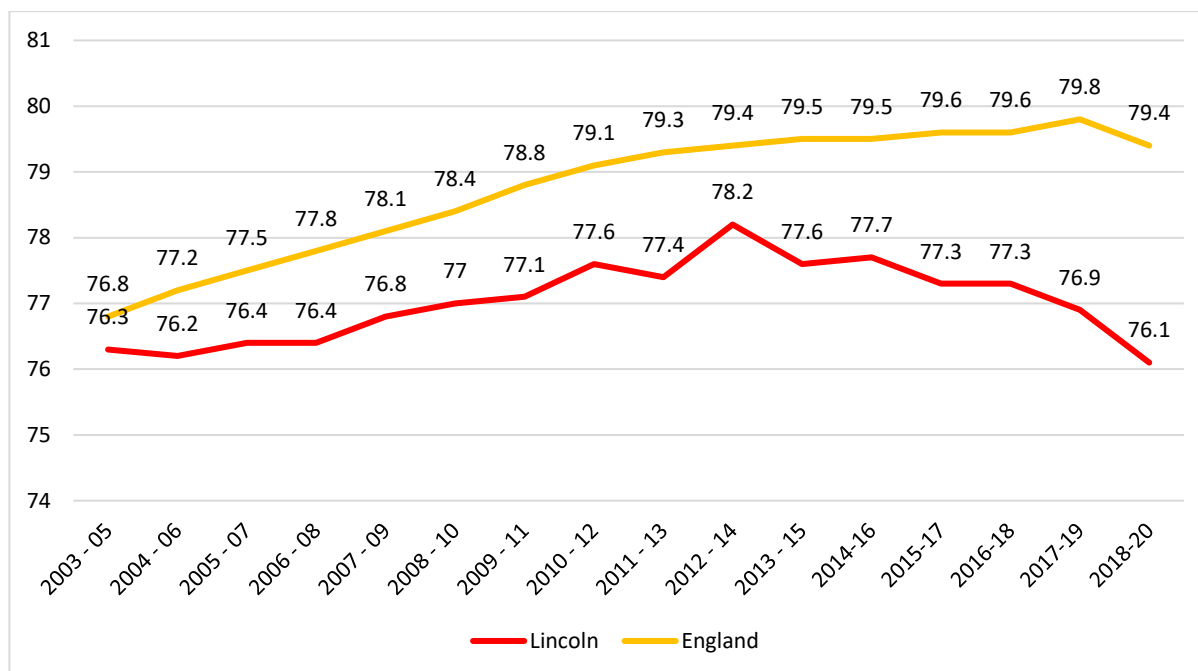


Figure 66

[Source – Public Health Profiles 2023](#)

Figure 66 shows male life expectancy in Lincoln having experienced a further decrease since 2017-19, from 76.9 years to 76.1 years in 2018-20. This has been an ongoing trend since 2014-16, with male life expectancy consistently below the national average (79.4 years).

## MALE LIFE EXPECTANCY (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) – 2018-20

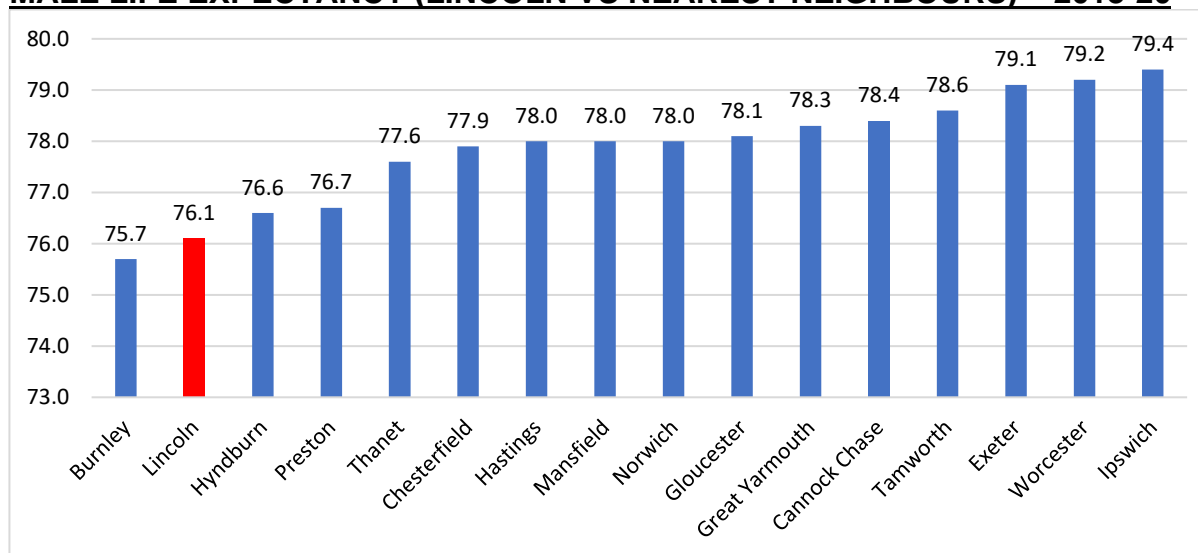
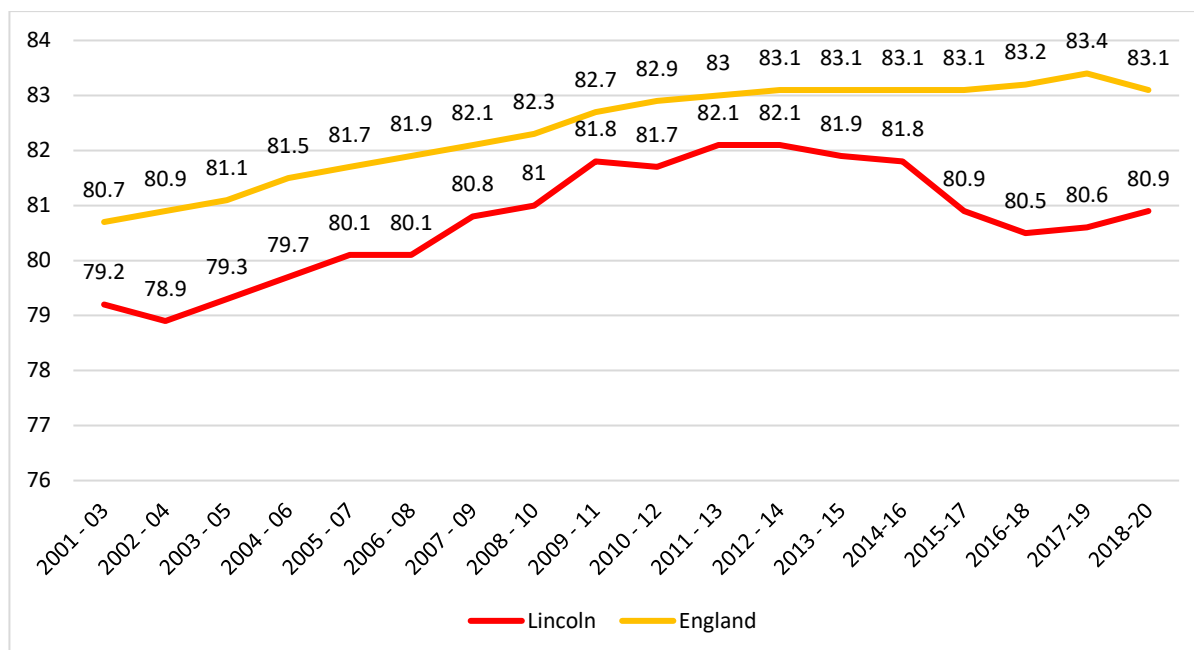


Figure 67

[Source – Public Health Profiles 2023](#)

Figure 67 shows Lincoln had the second lowest average male life expectancy against its CIPFA nearest neighbours between 2018 and 2020, with an average age of 76.1 years. In comparison, Ipswich has the highest average male life expectancy in this group, of 79.4 years, and is the same as the England average.

## **FEMALE LIFE EXPECTANCY (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND) – 2018-20**

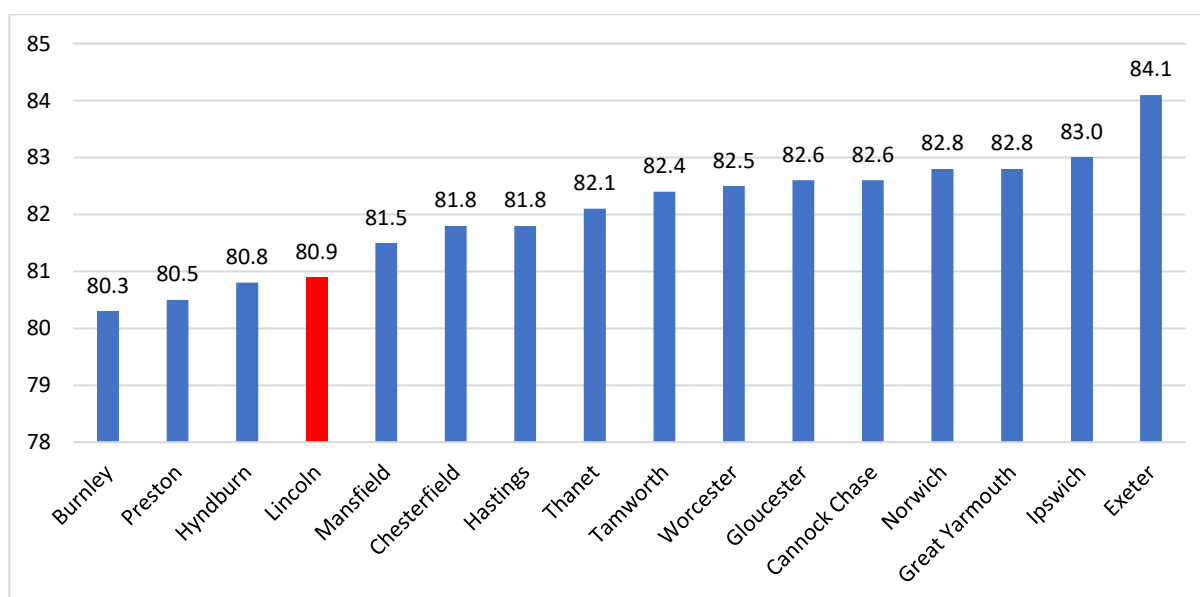


*Figure 68*

[Source – Public Health Profiles 2023](#)

Figure 68 shows female life expectancy has increased slightly since 2017-19, from 80.6 years to 80.9 years in 2018-20. This latest 2018-20 figure is also lower than the England average, which is 83.1 years.

## **FEMALE LIFE EXPECTANCY (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) – 2018-20**

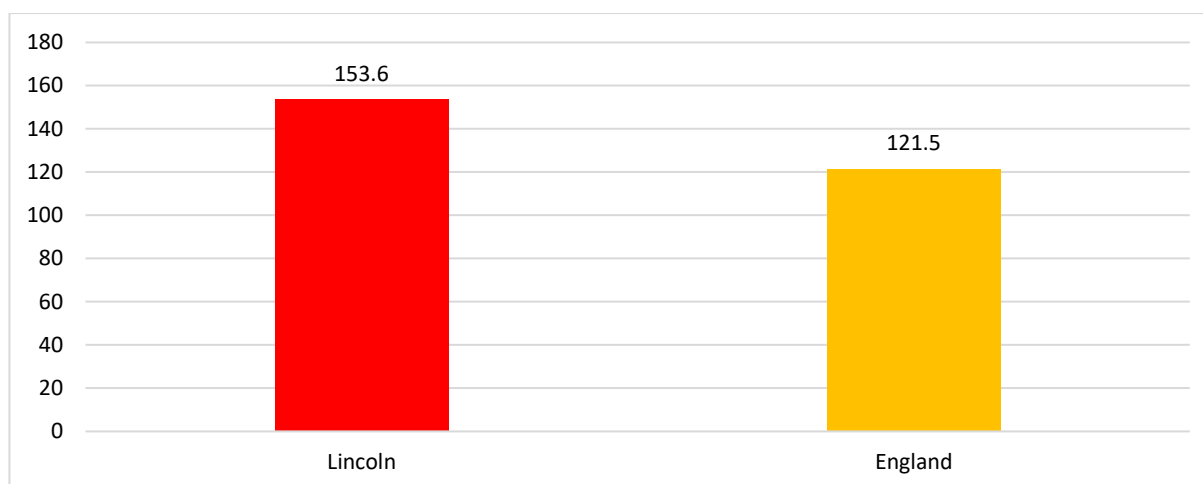


*Figure 69*

[Source – Public Health Profiles 2023](#)

Figure 69 shows Lincoln has the 4<sup>th</sup> lowest female life expectancy in comparison to its nearest neighbours, with an average age of 80.9 years. This is on contrast Exeter which has the highest average female life expectancy among nearest neighbours, at 84.1 years.

## **LINCOLN UNDER 75 CANCER MORTALITY RATE – (PER 100,000 PEOPLE) AS OF 2021**

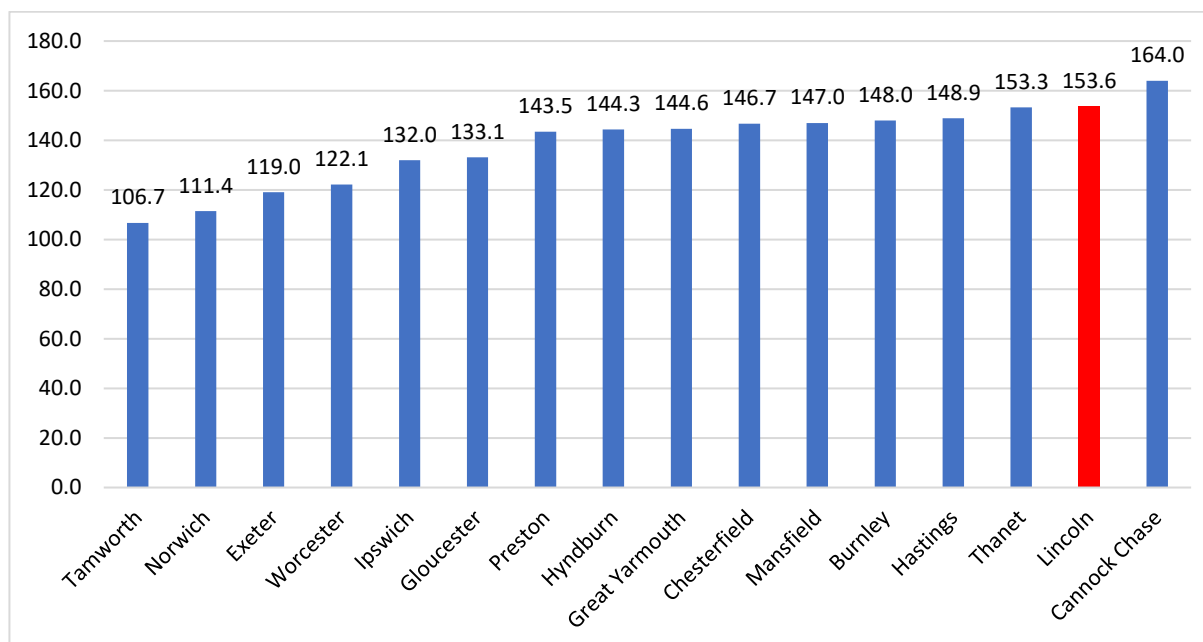


*Figure 70*

[Source – Public Health Profiles 2023](#)

Figure 70 shows Lincoln's under 75 cancer mortality rate in 2021 was 153.6. This latest figure was significantly higher than the rate for England which was 121.5 in 2021. It is important to note that data cannot be trended for this measure due to a change of how data is collected by Public Health England. It is anticipated this will resume as normal in the 2023/24 version of the profile.

## **LINCOLN UNDER 75 CANCER MORTALITY RATE – LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS (PER 100,000 PEOPLE) AS OF 2021**

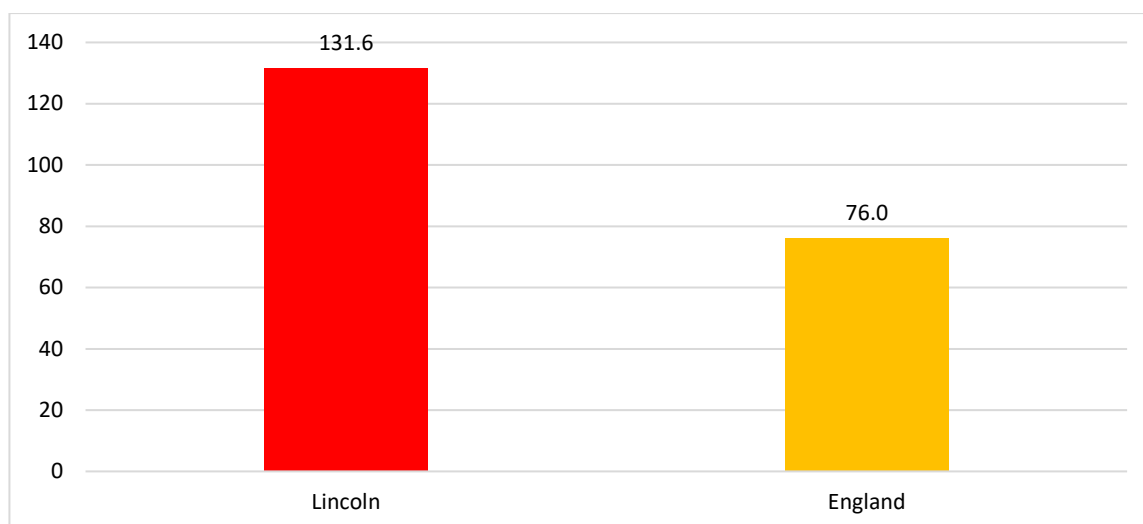


*Figure 71*

[Source – Public Health Profiles 2023](#)

Figure 71 shows Lincoln has the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest rate of under 75 cancer mortality rate, when compared with 2021 data related to our nearest neighbours. The Lincoln rate is 153.6 per 100,000., whereas in contrast, Tamworth has the lowest rate of cancer under 75 years of age with 106.7 per 100,000.

## **LINCOLN UNDER 75 CARDIOVASCULAR RELATED DISEASES MORTALITY RATE (PER 100,000 PEOPLE) AS OF 2021**

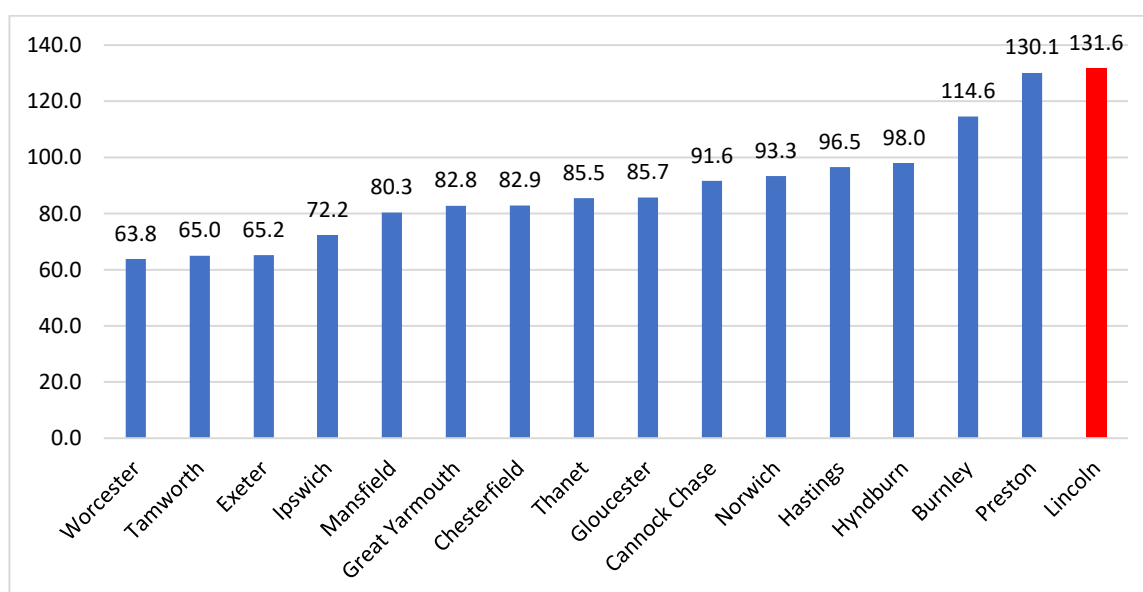


*Figure 72*

[Source – Public Health Profiles 2023](#)

Figure 72 shows the mortality rate for cardiovascular diseases under 75 years of age in Lincoln in 2021 was 131.6 per 100,000 people. This is significantly higher than the national rate which was 76.0. Unfortunately this data cannot be trended for this measure, due to a change in how data is now collected by Public Health England. It is anticipated this will resume as normal in next year's City Profile.

## **LINCOLN UNDER 75 CARDIOVASCULAR RELATED DISEASES MORTALITY RATE – LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS (PER 100,000 PEOPLE) AS OF 2021**

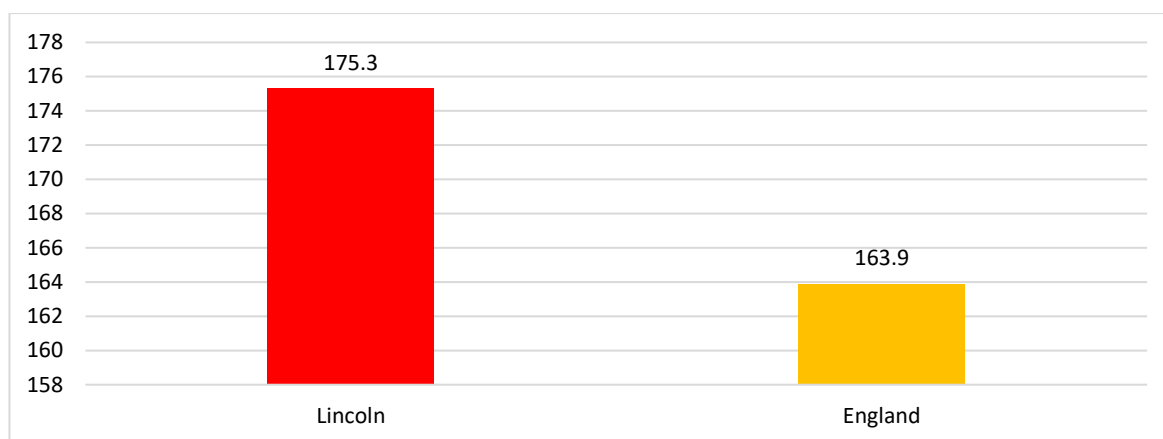


*Figure 73*

[Source – Public Health Profiles 2023](#)

Figure 73 shows Lincoln, in 2021, having the highest mortality rate for under aged 75 cardiovascular related diseases, when compared against our nearest neighbours. The Lincoln rate was 131.6 per 100,000, whereas Worcester had the lowest reported mortality rate at 63.8 per 100,000.

## **INTENTIONAL SELF HARM RATE PER 100,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND) AS OF 2021/22**

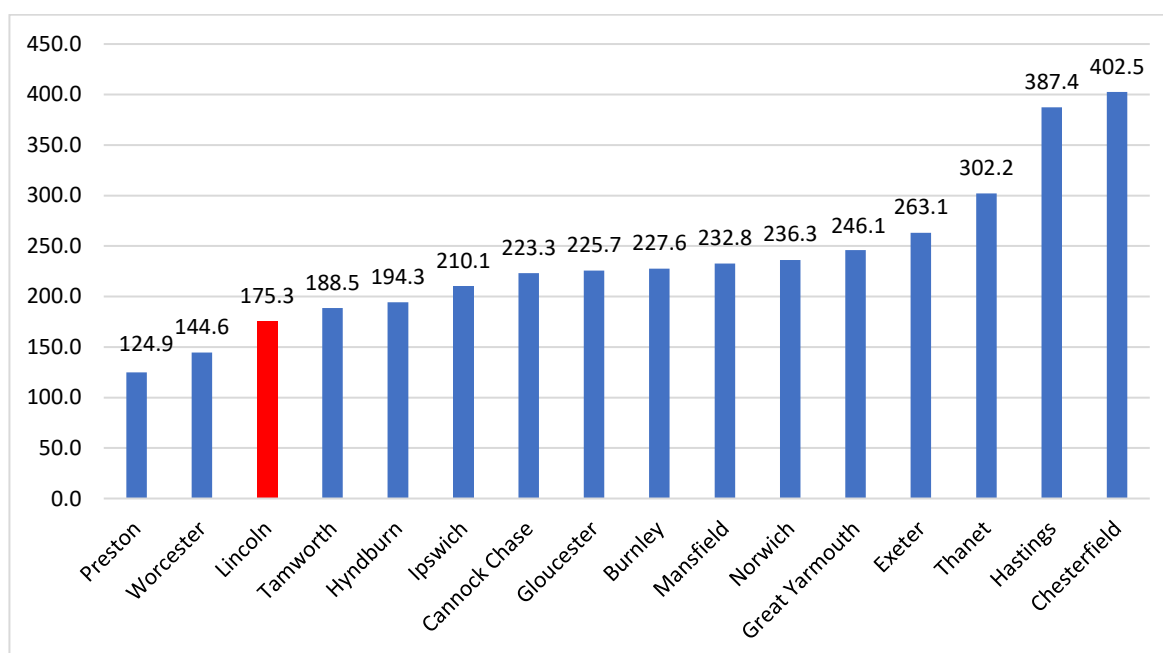


*Figure 74*

[Source – Public Health Profiles 2023](#)

Figure 74 shows Lincoln's intentional self-harm rate in 2021/22 as 175.3 per 100,000 people. This latest figure was higher than the national rate, which for the same year was 163.9. Unfortunately, this data cannot be trended for this measure, due to a change in how data is now collected by Public Health England. It is anticipated this will resume as normal in next year's City Profile.

## **INTENTIONAL SELF HARM RATE PER 100,000 (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) AS OF 2021/22**



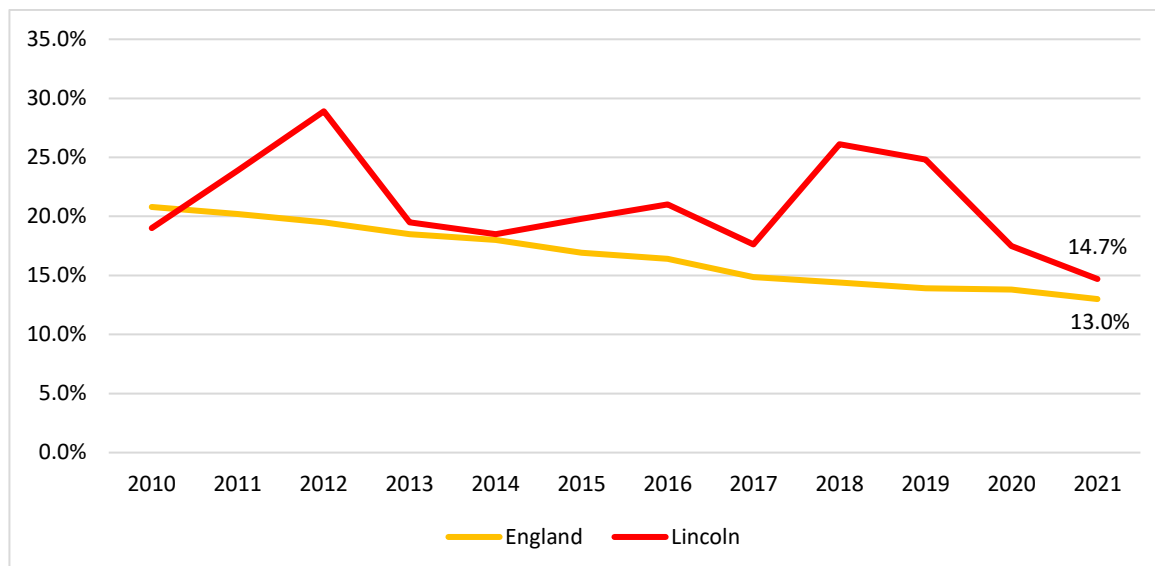
*Figure 75*

[Source – Public Health Profiles 2023](#)

Figure 75 shows Lincoln had the 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest intentional self-harm rate in 2021 when compared with our nearest neighbours, with a rate of 175.3 per 100,000 people. In comparison, Preston reported the lowest self-harm rate at 124.9.



## **SMOKING PREVALENCE IN PEOPLE AGED 18 AND OVER (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND) AS OF 2021**

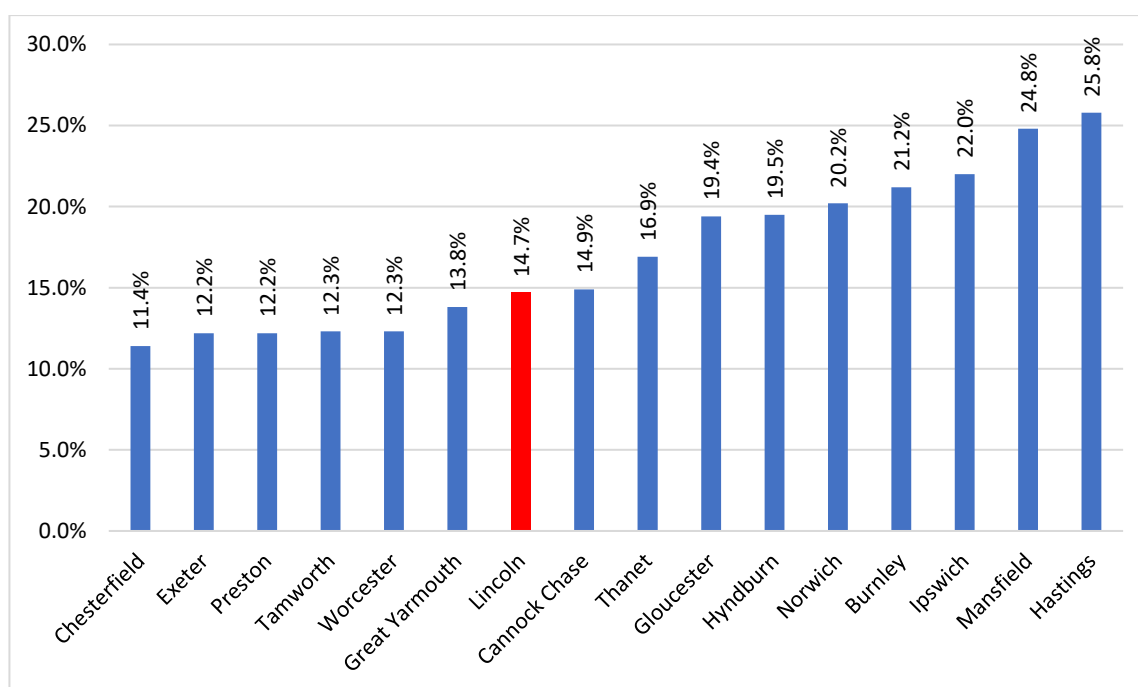


*Figure 76*

[Source – Public Health Profiles 2023](#)

Figure 76 shows that, despite an increase in 2019, Lincoln has seen an overall decrease in the prevalence of smoking in people aged 18 and over in 2021, at 14.7%. Smoking rates are now much closer to the England average of 13.0%.

## **SMOKING PREVALENCE IN PEOPLE AGED 18 AND OVER (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) AS OF 2021**

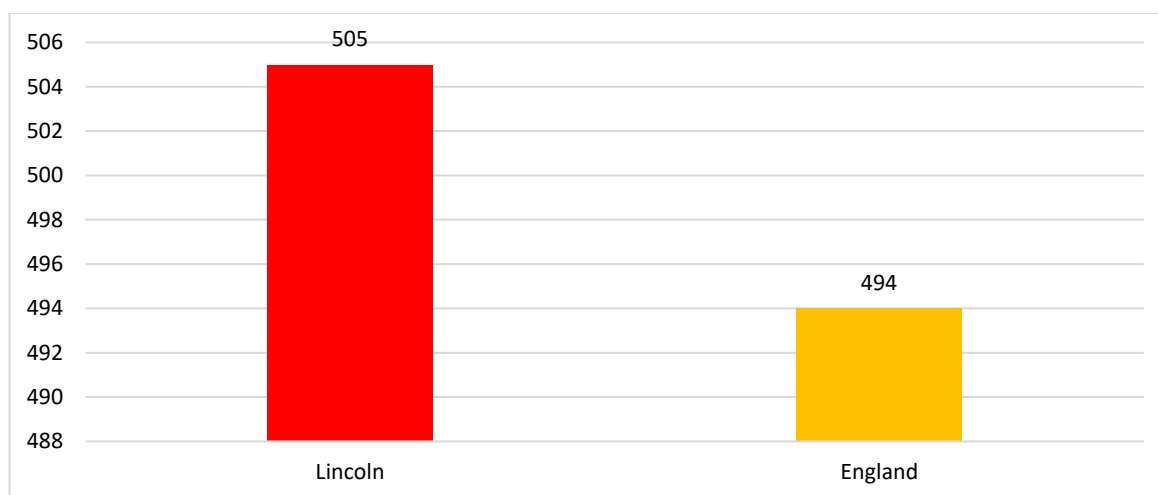


*Figure 77*

[Source – Public Health Profiles 2023](#)

Figure 77 shows that, in 2021, Lincoln had the 7<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of smokers amongst its nearest neighbours, at 14.7%. Chesterfield had the lowest figure, at 11.4%.

## **ADMISSION EPISODES FOR ALCOHOL RELATED CONDITIONS (NARROW) RATE PER 100,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND) AS OF 2021/22**

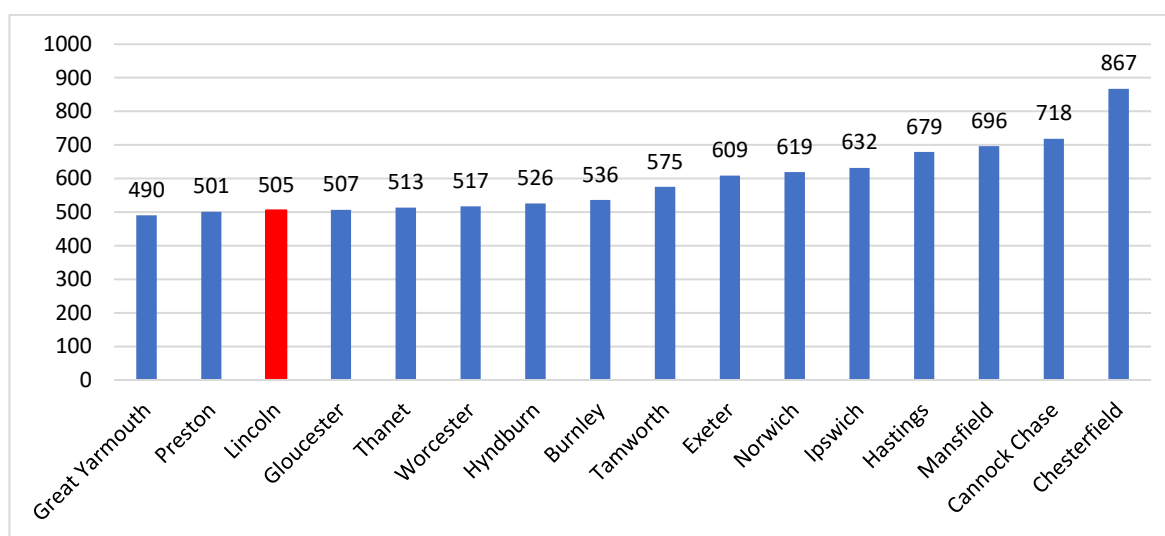


*Figure 78*

[Source – Public Health Profiles 2023](#)

Figure 78 shows a total of 505 Lincoln admissions for episodes of alcohol related conditions in 2021/22. This is higher than the national rate, which is 494. Unfortunately this data cannot be trended for this measure, due to a change in how data is now collected by Public Health England. It is anticipated this will resume as normal in next year's City Profile.

## **ADMISSION EPISODES FOR ALCOHOL RELATED CONDITIONS (NARROW) RATE PER 100,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) AS OF 2021/22**



*Figure 79*

[Source – Public Health Profiles 2023](#)

As shown in Figure 79, in 2021/22 Lincoln had the 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest rate of admission episodes for alcohol related conditions amongst its nearest neighbours at 505 per 100,000 people. In contrast, Chesterfield had the highest rate (867) and Great Yarmouth the lowest (490).

## **UNDER 18'S CONCEPTION RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND) AS OF 2021**

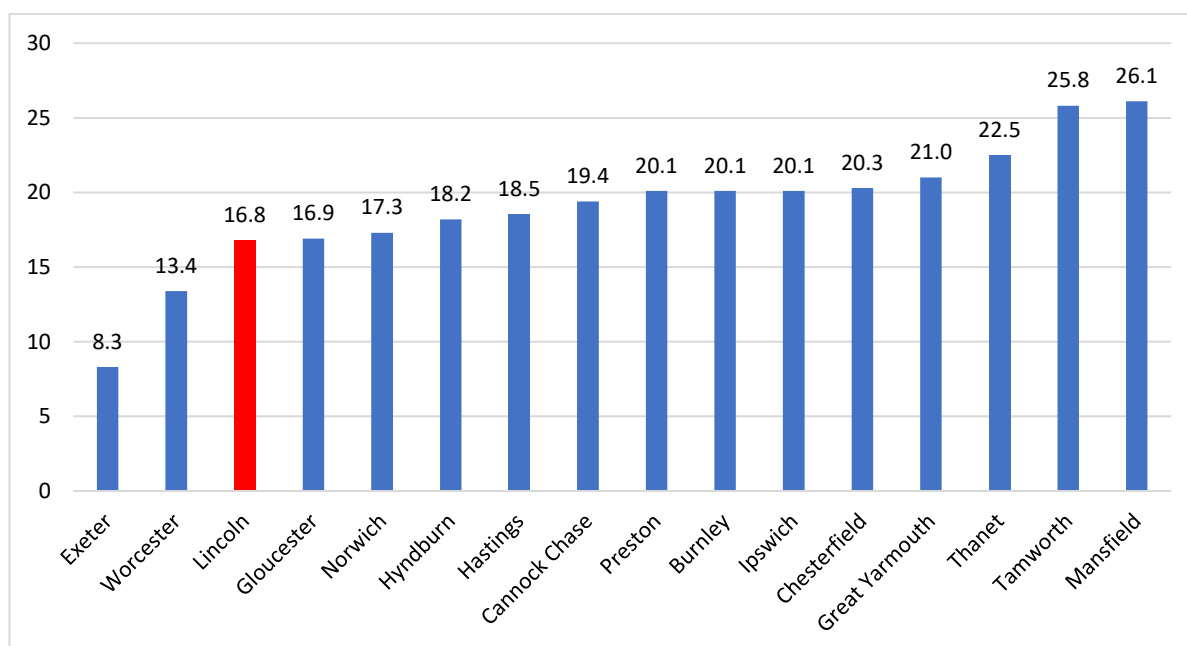


*Figure 80*

[Source – Public Health Profiles 2023](#)

Figure 80 shows Lincoln's under 18's conception rate in 2021 as having been 16.8 per 1,000 people. This figure was higher than the overall rate for England, which was 13.1. Unfortunately this data cannot be trended for this measure, due to a change in how data is now collected by Public Health England. It is anticipated this will resume as normal in next year's City Profile.

## **UNDER 18'S CONCEPTION RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) AS OF 2021**

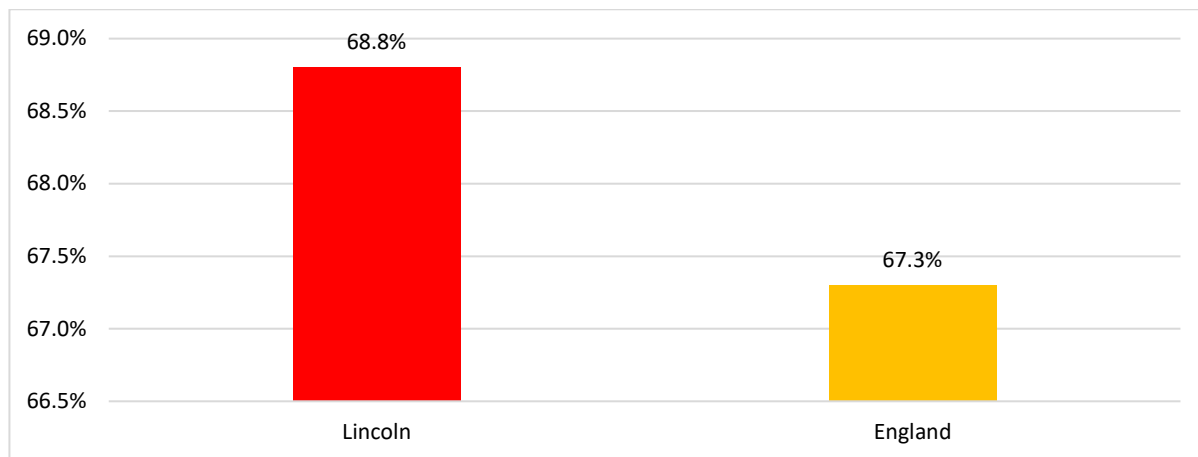


*Figure 81*

[Source – Public Health Profiles 2023](#)

Figure 81 shows Lincoln having the 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest under 18's conception rate amongst its nearest neighbours in 2021, at 16.8 per 1,000. This is substantially higher than Exeter, with the lowest rate at just 8.3 per 1,000, yet also significantly lower than Mansfield with 26.1 per 1,000 people.

## **PERCENTAGE OF PHYSICALLY ACTIVE ADULTS (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND) AS OF 2021/22**

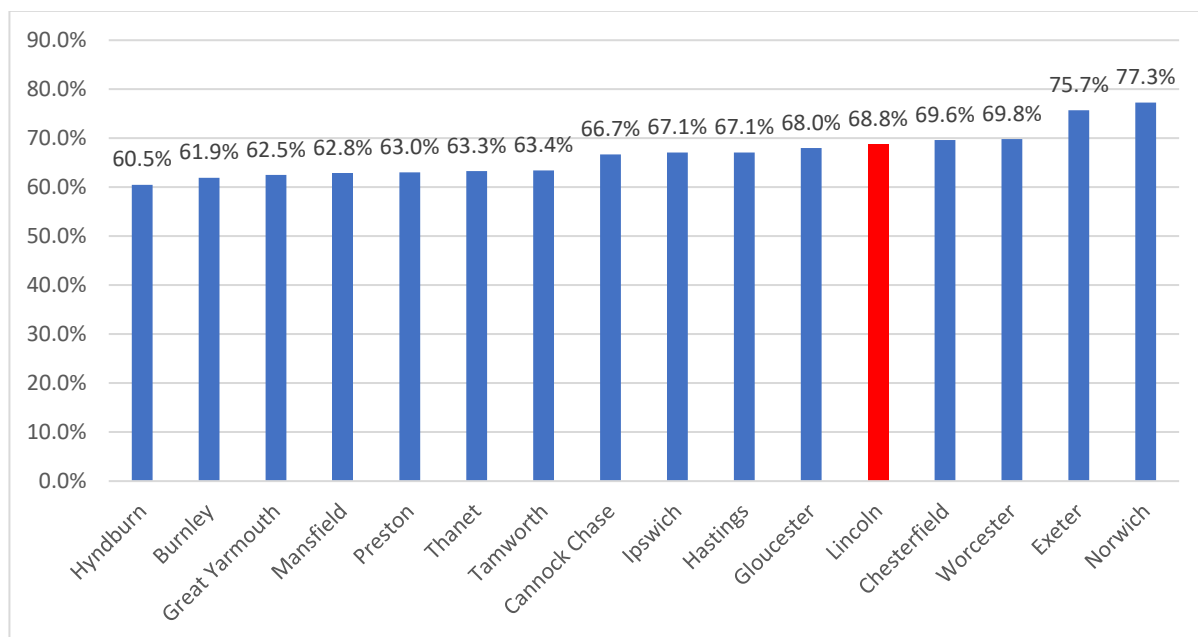


*Figure 82*

[Source – Public Health Profiles 2023](#)

Figure 82 shows the percentage of physically active adults in Lincoln in 2021/22 was 68.8%. This is higher than the rate for England, which is 67.3%. Unfortunately this data cannot be trended for this measure, due to a change in how data is now collected by Public Health England. It is anticipated this will resume as normal in next year's City Profile.

## **PERCENTAGE OF PHYSICALLY ACTIVE ADULTS (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) AS OF 2021/22**



*Figure 83*

[Source – Public Health Profiles 2023](#)

As shown in Figure 83, in 2021/22 Lincoln had the 5<sup>th</sup> highest percentage of physically active adults amongst its nearest neighbours (68.8%). Hyndburn had the lowest percentage at just 60.5%.

## EDUCATION

### Key observations:

- The percentage of people in the city with an NVQ Level 1 decreased slightly in 2021, to 85.2%
- There was a decrease in the percentage of people with an NVQ Level 2, to 68.1%
- The percentage of people with an NVQ Level 3 decreased in 2021 to 51.0%
- However, the percentage of people with an NVQ Level 4 or higher qualification increased in 2021, to 35.3%

Education at all levels was severely impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic, with most assessments/examinations planned for summer 2020 and summer 2021 unable to go ahead. Alternative assessment arrangements were implemented, and within the 2020 exam period qualifications were generated by Centre Assessed Grades (CAG's). CAGs were awarded by educational institutions based on expected/predicted student attainment, taking account of the grades students were expected to have attained if their education had not been impacted by the pandemic.

For 2021 assessments and examinations, qualifications were awarded slightly differently, based on Teacher Assessed Grades (TAGs). Much of the same evidence was used for TAGs as for CAGs, with additional consideration given to the progress students had made during the pandemic and their achievements throughout.

As neither the 2020 and 2021 grades were awarded based on the standard examination criteria, and because each school had used their own selection of assessment material for the awards made, central government decided to not produce performance data for schools at that time.

Data for Attainment 8 and Progress 8 is now available for the academic year 2021/2022, however comparisons are unable to be made with previous years' due to the gaps in the data arising from the pandemic.

### **PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS AGED 16-64 IN LINCOLN WITH NVQ QUALIFICATIONS LEVELS 1-4 AS OF 2021**

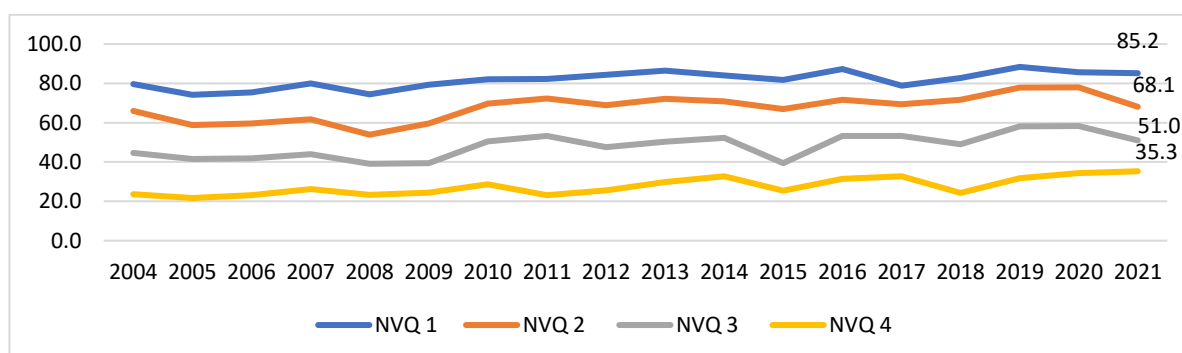


Figure 84

[Source – NOMIS 2023](#)

Figure 84 shows the percentage of residents aged 16-64 in Lincoln with NVQ qualifications at Levels 1-4. There was a small decrease in the number of residents with NVQ Level 1 qualifications, from 85.7% in 2020 to 85.2% in 2021. Similar trends were observed for both NVQ Levels 2 and 3, and NVQ Level 4 saw an increase.

For 2022, the dataset for 'no qualifications' has not been included due to the sample size being too small to be statistically reliable.

### **PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS AGED 16-64 WITH NVQ LEVEL 1 QUALIFICATIONS AS OF 2021 (LINCOLN VS EAST MIDLANDS)**

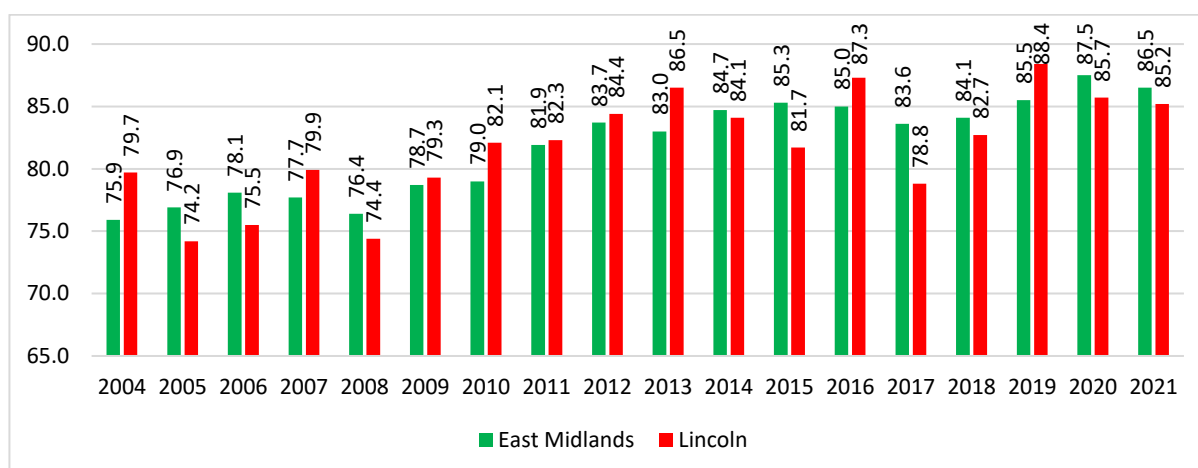


Figure 85

[Source – NOMIS 2023](#)

Figure 85 shows the percentage of residents aged 16-64 with NVQ Level 1 qualifications in Lincoln decreased in 2021 to 85.2%. In comparison the East Midlands figure also decreased to 86.5% in 2021 from 87.5% in 2020.

Please note that data for 2022 has not been included due to the sample size being too small.

### **PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS AGED 16-64 WITH NVQ LEVEL 2 QUALIFICATIONS AS OF 2021 (LINCOLN VS EAST MIDLANDS)**

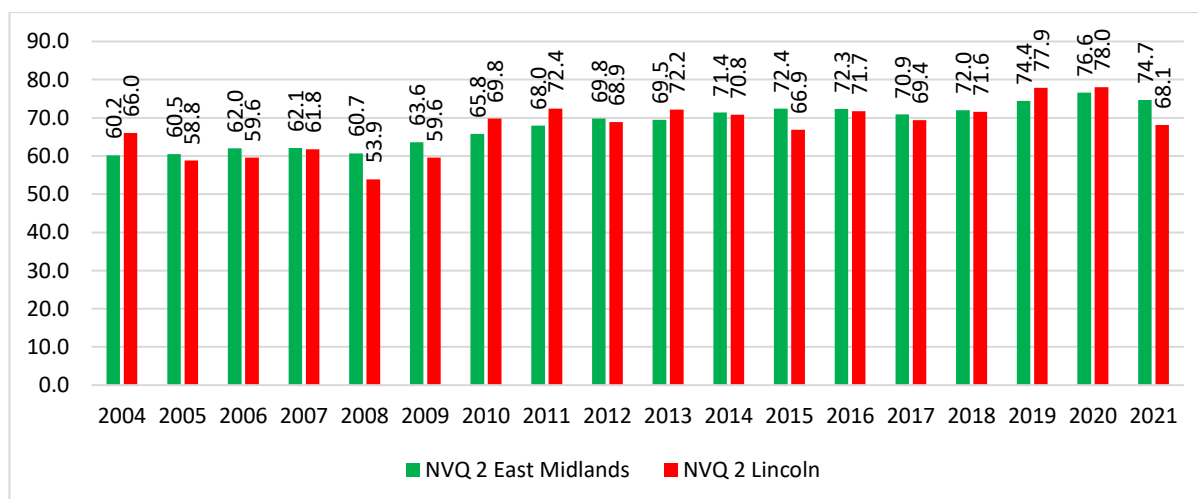


Figure 86

[Source – NOMIS 2023](#)

Figure 86 shows that, in 2021, the percentage of residents aged 16-64 with NVQ Level 2 qualifications decreased to 68.1%. This was lower than the overall percentage for the East Midlands (74.7%). The data for 2022 has not been included due to the sample size being too small to be statistically reliable.



## **PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS AGED 16-64 WITH NVQ LEVEL 3 QUALIFICATIONS AS OF 2021 (LINCOLN VS EAST MIDLANDS)**

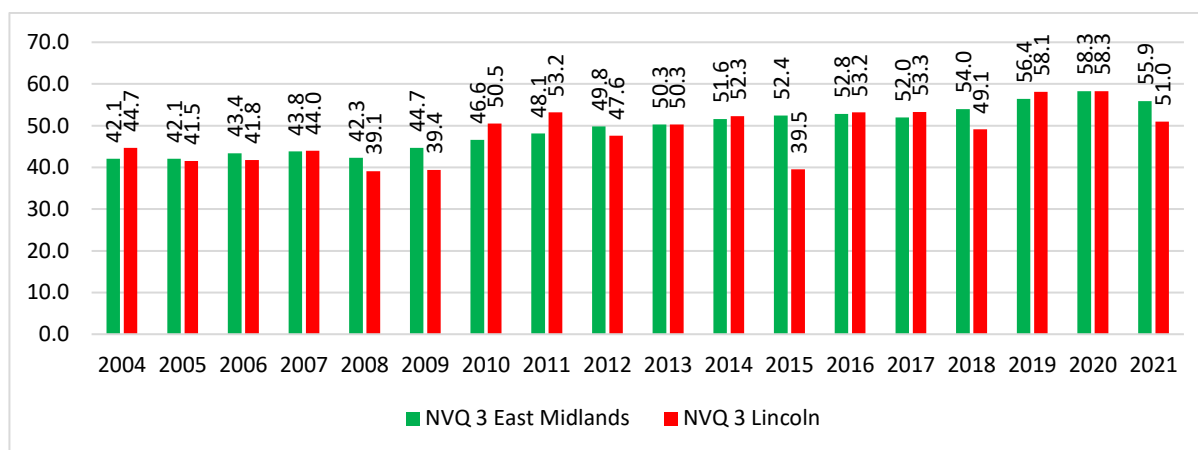


Figure 87

[Source – NOMIS 2023](#)

Figure 87 shows that, in 2020, the percentage of Lincoln residents aged 16-64 with NVQ Level 3 qualifications increased to 58.6%. This remains above the figure for East Midlands, reported at 58.2%. The data for 2022 has not been included due to the sample size being too small to be statistically reliable.

## **PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS AGED 16-64 WITH NVQ LEVEL 4+ QUALIFICATIONS AS OF 2021 (LINCOLN VS EAST MIDLANDS)**

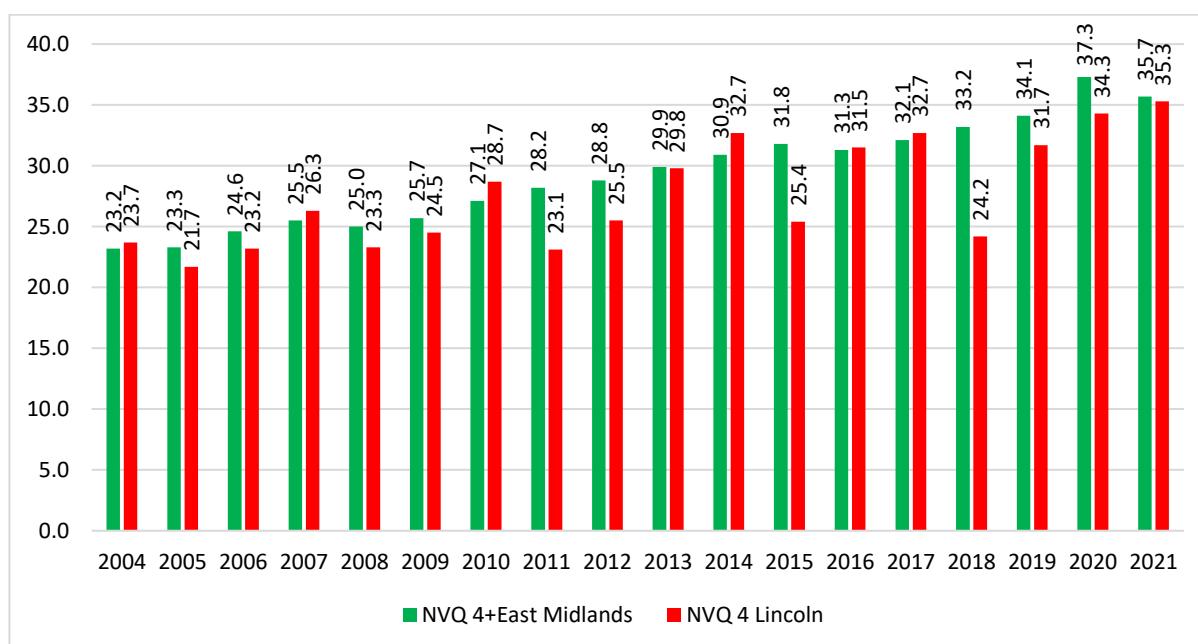
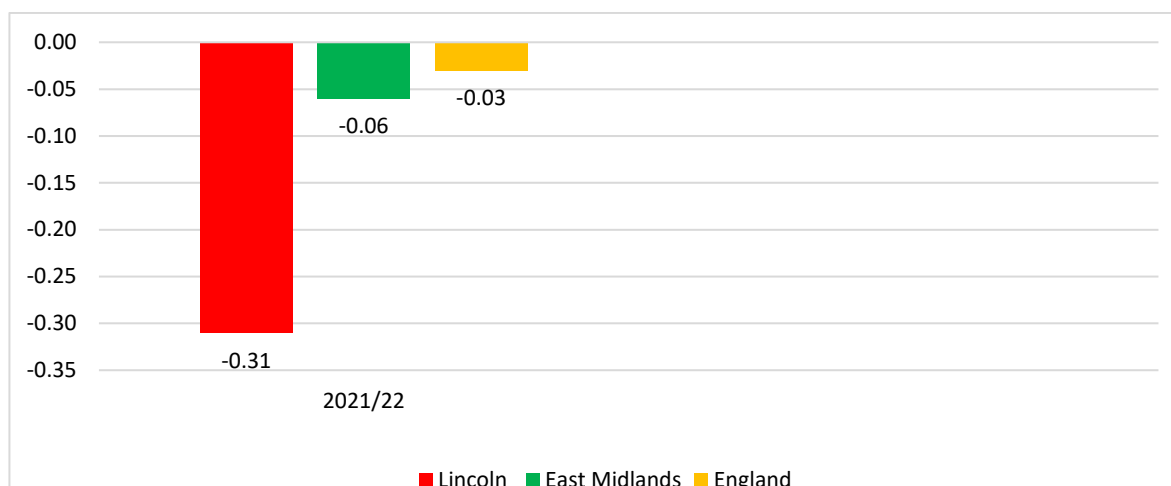


Figure 88

[Source – NOMIS 2023](#)

Figure 88 shows that, in 2021, the percentage of residents aged 16-64 with NVQ Level 4+ qualifications increased to 35.3%. This percentage remains below the East Midlands figure, which is reported at 35.7%.

## **AVERAGE PROGRESS 8 SCORE PER PUPIL (LINCOLN VS EAST MIDLANDS VS ENGLAND) AS OF 2021/22**



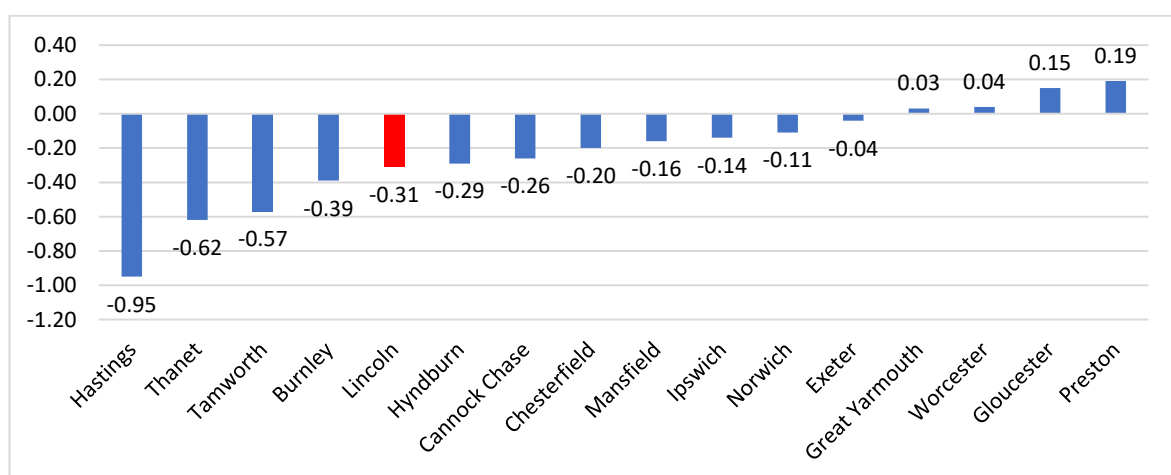
*Figure 89*

[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)

Figure 89 shows the average 'Progress 8' score for Lincoln per pupil in 2021/22. The city's 'Progress 8' score was -0.31, below the average scores reported for East Midlands (-0.06) and England (-0.03).

'Progress 8' is a 'value-added' measure that indicates how much a secondary school has helped pupils improve or progress over a five-year period, when compared to a government-calculated projections. The score is calculated based on an average score of 0; a score above 0 means pupils will have progressed further than other children with similar levels of attainment nationally, whereas a score below 0 means that pupils have progressed below expected projections when compared to their peers.

## **AVERAGE PROGRESS 8 SCORE PER PUPIL (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) AS OF 2021/22**

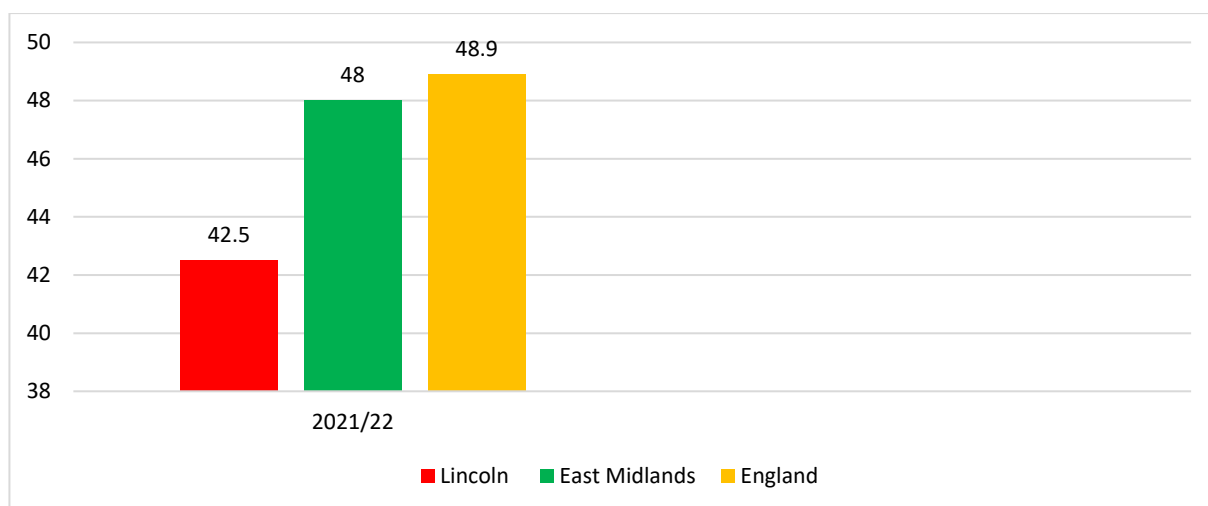


*Figure 90*

[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)

Figure 90 shows that Lincoln had the 5<sup>th</sup> lowest average Progress 8 score in 2021/22, at -0.31. In comparison, Hastings had the lowest with a score of -0.95 and Preston had the highest score at 0.19.

## **AVERAGE ATTAINMENT 8 SCORE PER PUPIL (LINCOLN VS EAST MIDLANDS VS ENGLAND) AS OF 2021/22**



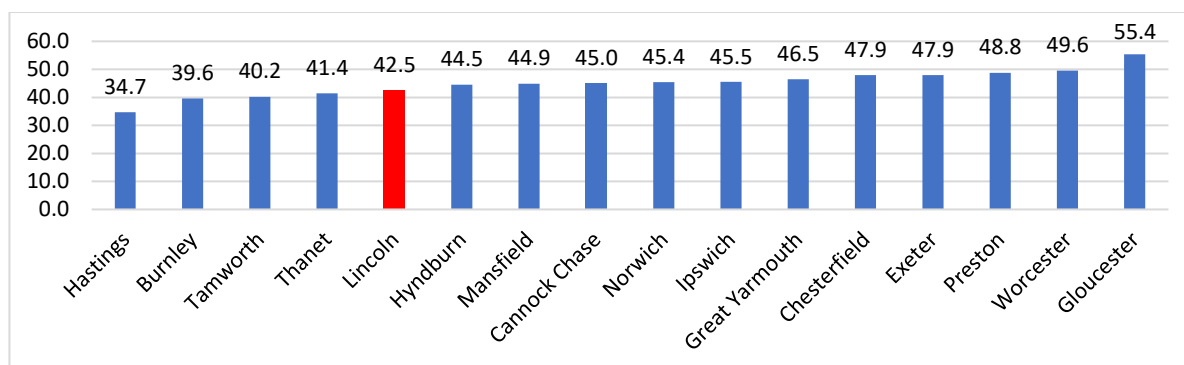
*Figure 91*

[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)

Figure 91 shows the average 'Attainment 8' score for Lincoln per pupil in 2021/22 being 42.5, below the average scores reported for East Midlands (48) and England (48.9).

'Attainment 8' is a measure published annually, which compares the average academic performance of individual secondary schools. The score is calculated by adding together pupils' highest grades across eight government approved school subjects. These grades are converted into points, and a formula is applied that provides the school's overall 'Attainment 8' score.

## **AVERAGE ATTAINMENT 8 SCORE PER PUPIL (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) AS OF 2021/22**



*Figure 92*

[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)

Figure 92 shows that Lincoln had the 5<sup>th</sup> lowest average Attainment 8 score in 2021/22 at 42.5. In comparison, Hastings had the lowest with a score of 34.7 and Gloucester had the highest score at 55.4.

# HOUSING

## Key observations:

- For the year ending June 2022, the average price paid across all property types in Lincoln decreased by £1,344, to £195,686.
- Over the same timeframe, the average cost of flat/maisonette saw a sharp decrease of £24,669, reducing to £128,580.
- As of June 2022, Minster continued to be the most expensive ward to buy a property in the city, with Park ward remaining the least expensive ward.
- Lincoln's affordability ratio decreased in 2022 (with a lower ratio meaning more affordable). This gave Lincoln the 4<sup>th</sup> lowest house price affordability ratio against its nearest neighbours.
- Whilst the council processed 68 successful right to buy applications in 2022/2023, it nonetheless retained a similar level of council-owned social housing stock through its newbuild programme.

## **AVERAGE PRICE PAID FOR ALL PROPERTY TYPES IN LINCOLN 2012-2022**

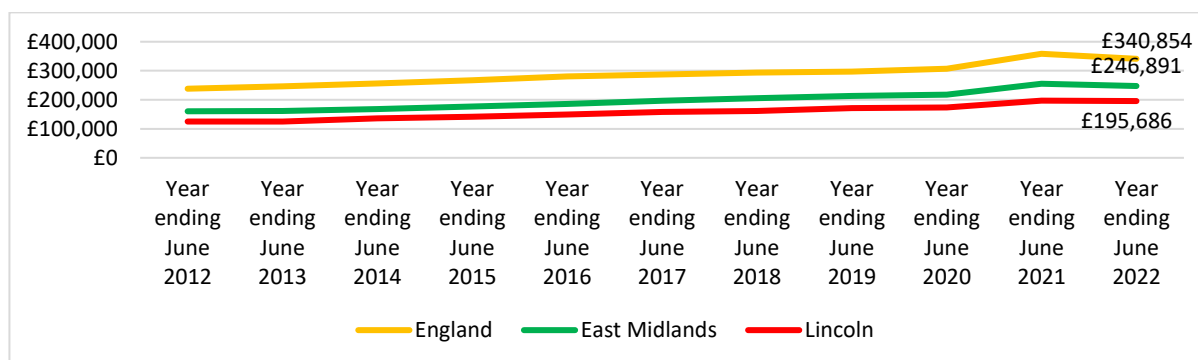


Figure 93

[Source – ONS 2023](#)

Figure 93 shows Lincoln has seen a very slight decrease in the average price across all property types, from £197,030 in June 2021 to £195,686 in June 2022.

## **AVERAGE PRICE PAID FOR A DETACHED HOUSE IN LINCOLN 2012-2022**

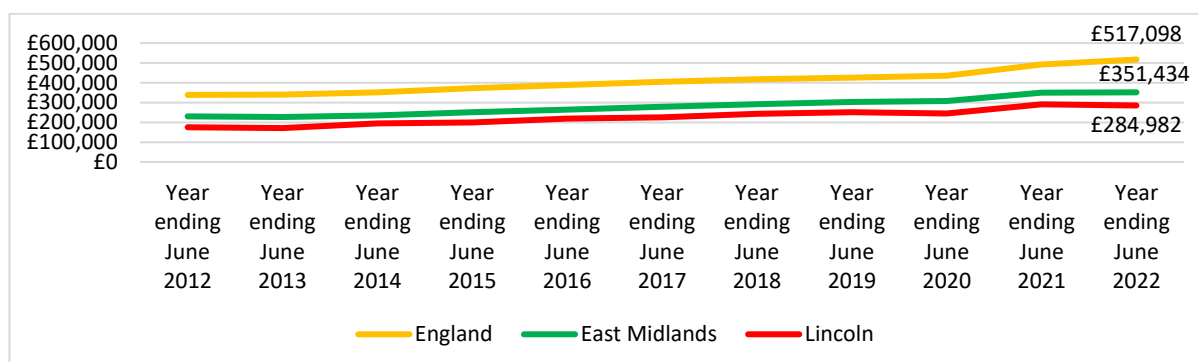
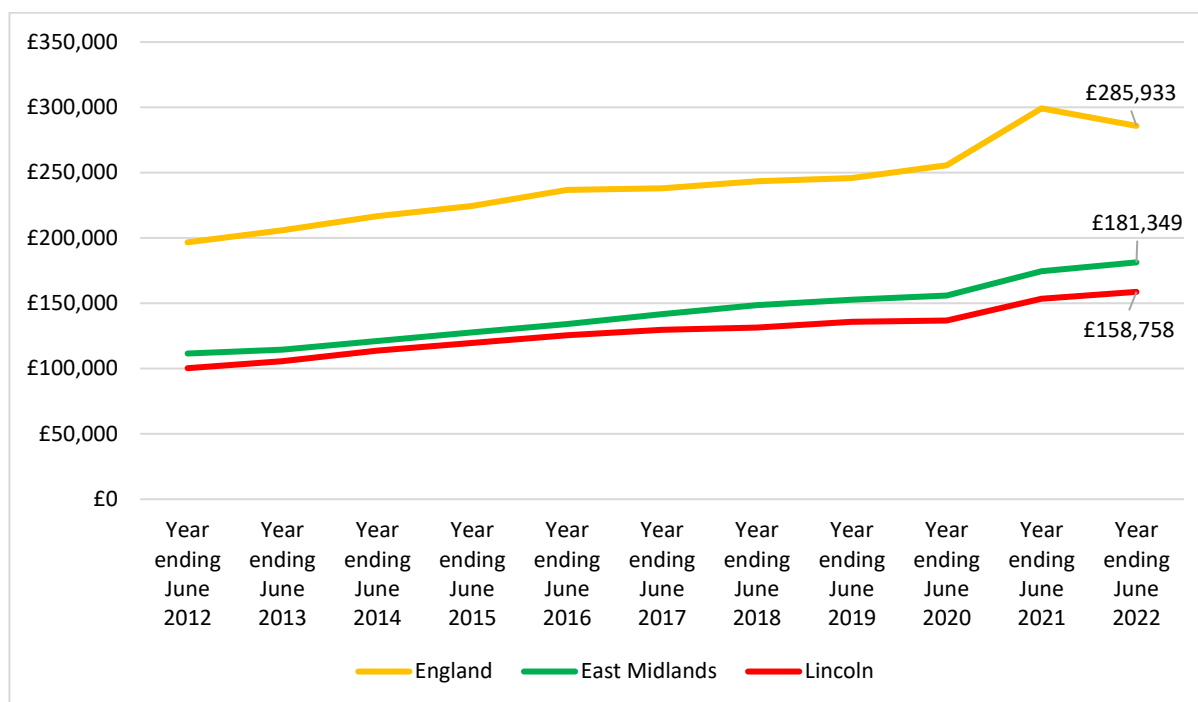


Figure 94

[Source – ONS 2023](#)

Figure 94 shows Lincoln has also seen a small decrease in the average price paid for a detached house, from £290,780 in June 2021 to £284,982.

## **AVERAGE PRICE PAID FOR A TERRACED HOUSE IN LINCOLN 2012-2022**

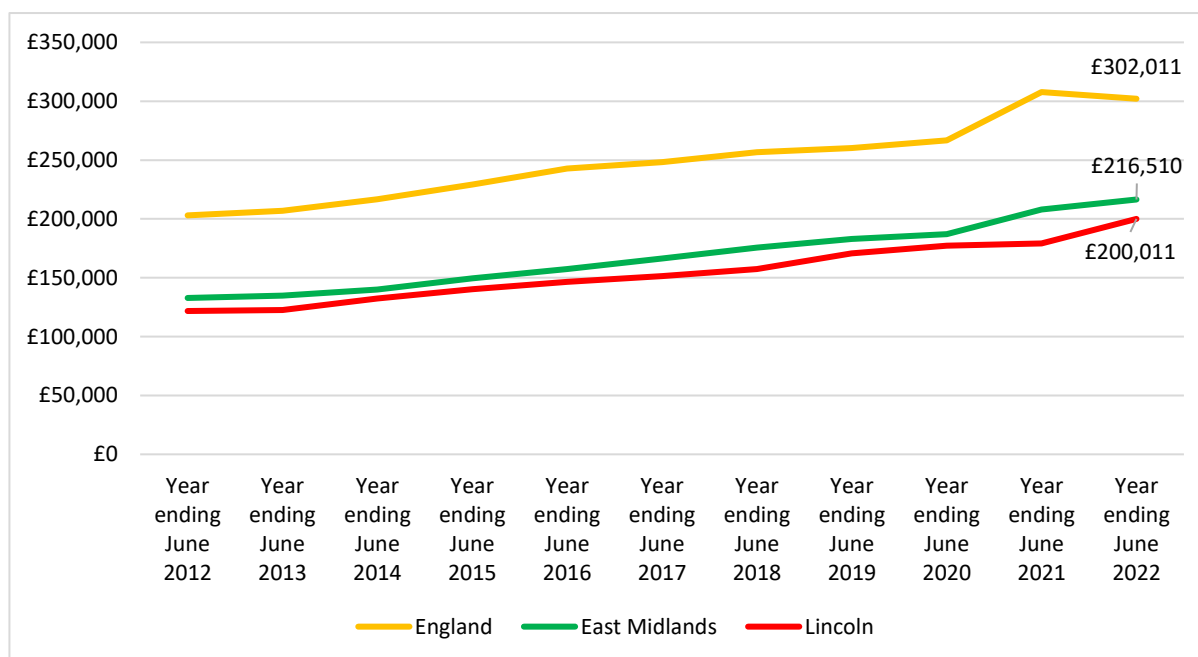


*Figure 95*

[Source – ONS 2023](#)

Conversely, Figure 95 shows Lincoln has seen the average price paid for a terraced house increase, from £153,597 in June 2021, to £158,758 in June 2022.

## **AVERAGE PRICE PAID FOR A SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE IN LINCOLN 2012-2022**



*Figure 96*

[Source – ONS 2023](#)

Figure 96 shows Lincoln has seen a significant increase in the average price paid for a semi-detached house, from £179,077 in June 2021 to £200,011 in June 2022. This equates to an increase of £20,934, over 11 percent.

## AVERAGE PRICE PAID FOR A FLAT/MAISONETTE IN LINCOLN 2012-2022

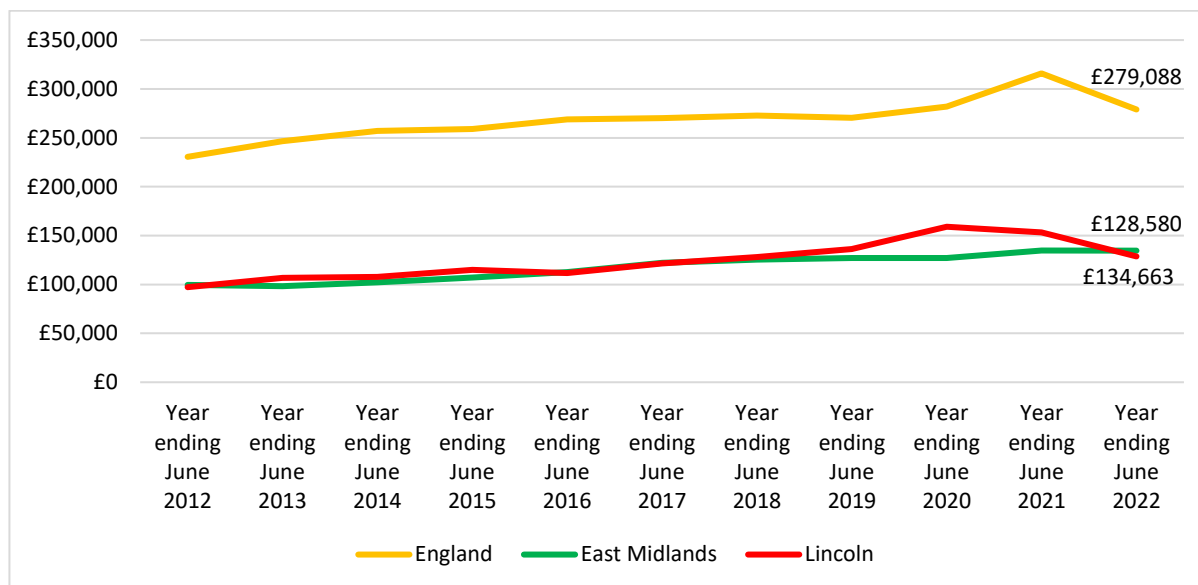


Figure 97

Source – ONS 2023

Figure 97 shows Lincoln has seen a significant decrease in the average price paid for a flat/maisonette, decreasing from £153,249 in June 2021 to £128,580 in June 2022 decreasing by £24,669 (19 percent).

## MEDIAN PRICE PAID FOR ALL PROPERTY TYPES BY WARD, JUNE 2020 – JUNE 2022

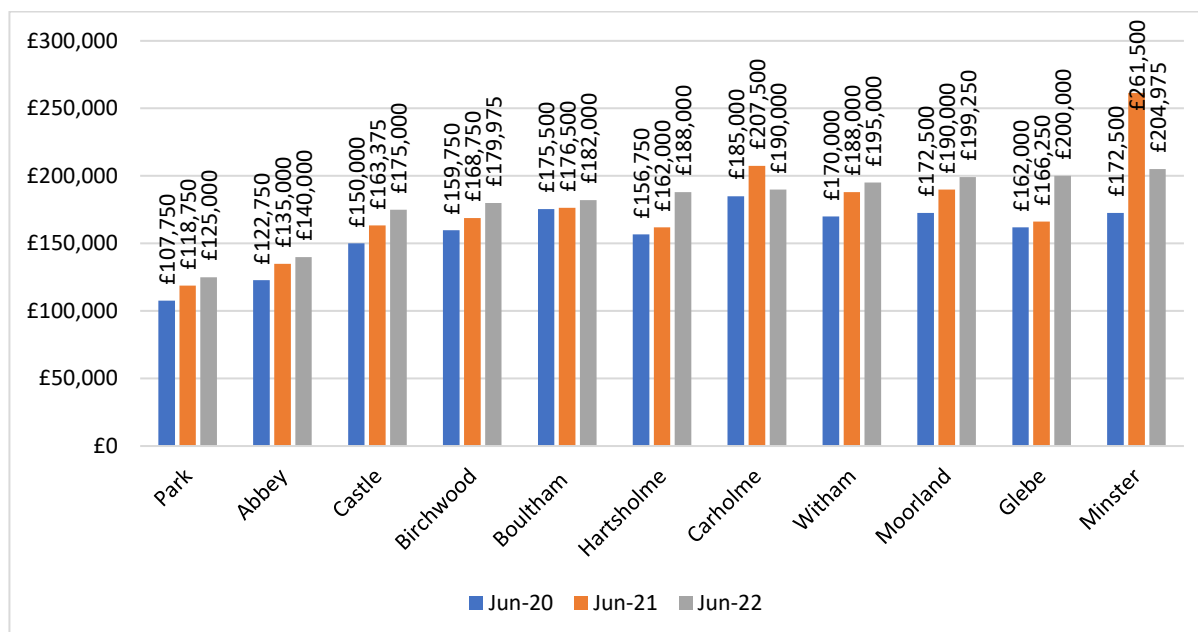


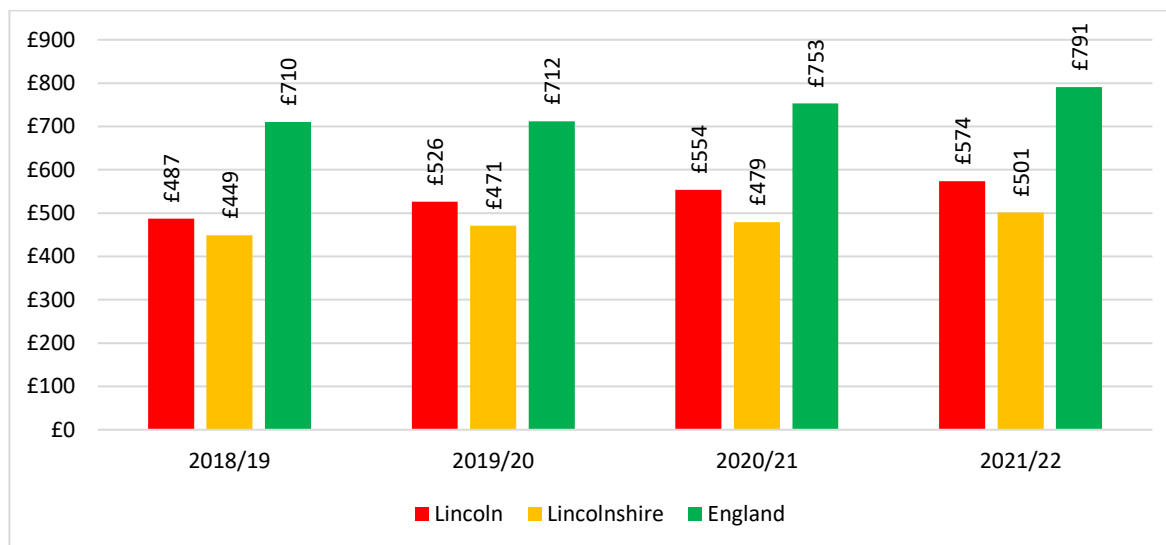
Figure 98

Source – ONS 2023

Figure 98 shows Park ward remains the most affordable ward in Lincoln to buy a property in June 2022, with a median price paid of £125,000. This next most affordable ward is Abbey, with a median price paid of £140,000. Minster remains the most expensive ward in the city to buy a property, with a median price of £204,975.



## **AVERAGE PRIVATE RENT COSTS FOR 1 BEDROOM PROPERTIES 2018/19-2021/22**

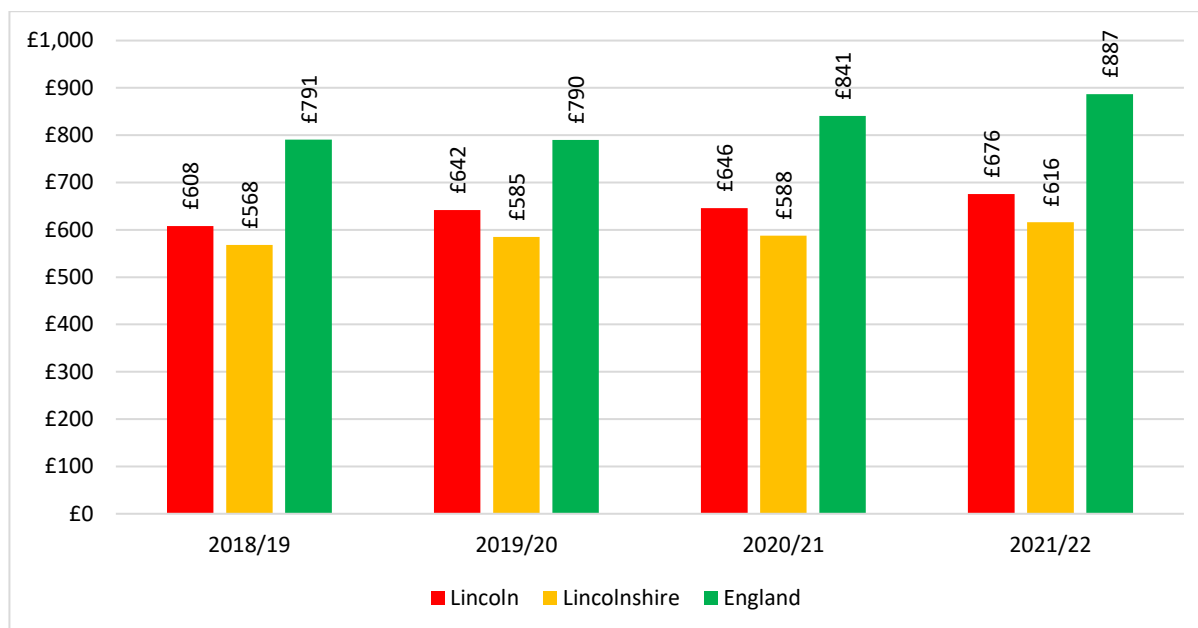


*Figure 99*

[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)

Figure 99 shows Lincoln saw a slight increase in the average price paid to rent a 1 bedroom property, increasing by £20 in 2021/22 to £574 per month. This reflected similar increases observed both regionally and nationally.

## **AVERAGE PRIVATE RENT COSTS FOR 2 BEDROOM PROPERTIES 2018/19-2021/22**

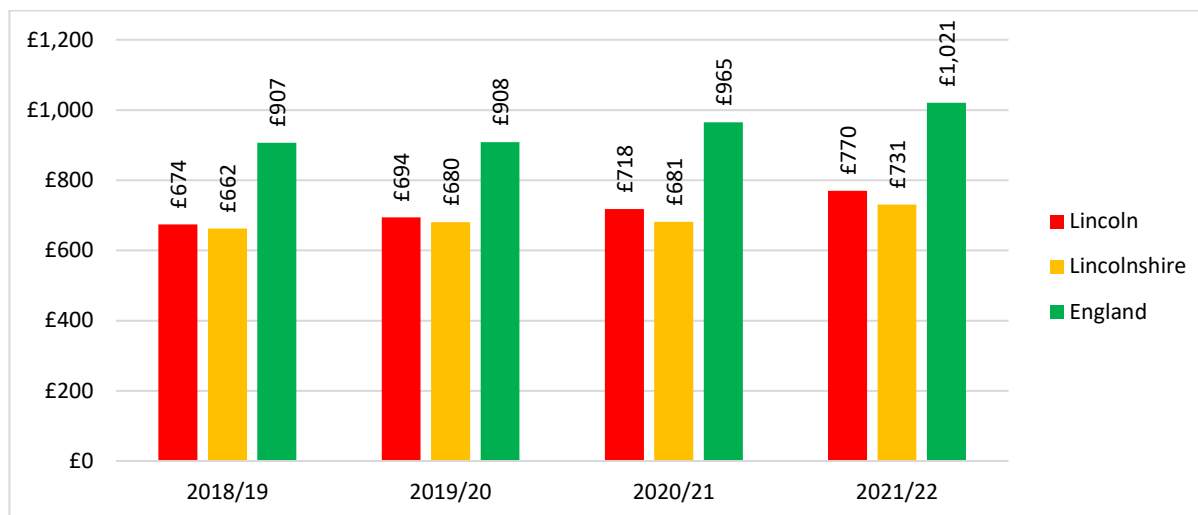


*Figure 100*

[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)

Figure 100 shows that, in 2021/22, Lincoln saw an increase in the average price paid to rent for a 2 bedroom property, increasing from £646 in 2020/21 to £676 in 2021/22. Again, this is reflected in similar rent increases both regionally and nationally.

## **AVERAGE PRIVATE RENT COSTS FOR 3 BEDROOM PROPERTIES 2018/19-2021/22**

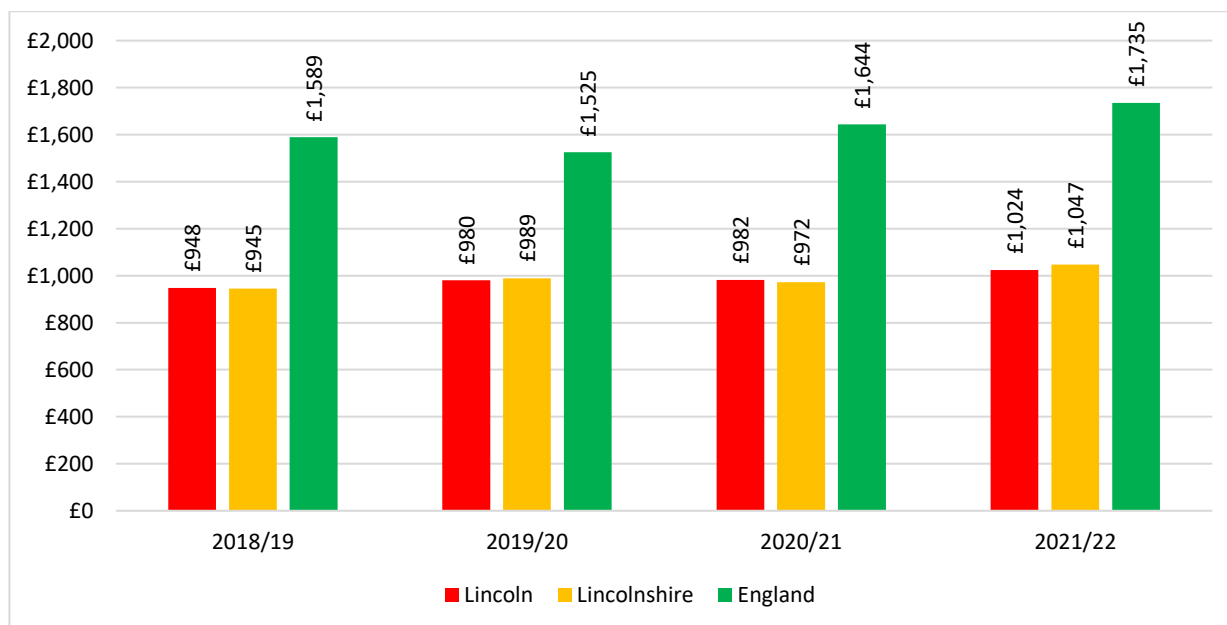


*Figure 101*

[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)

Figure 101 shows that, in 2021/22, Lincoln saw further increases in the average price paid in rent for a 3 bedroom property, up from £718 in 2020/21 to £770 in 2021/22. Again, this reflects both regional and national trends.

## **AVERAGE PRIVATE RENT COSTS FOR 4 BEDROOM PROPERTIES 2018/19-2021/22**



*Figure 102*

[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)

Figure 102 shows in 2021/22, Lincoln also saw an increase in the average price paid in rent for a 4 bedroom property, up from £982 in 2020/21 to £1,024 in 2021/22. Both Lincolnshire and England also saw increases in rental costs for this property type.

## **HOUSEHOLDS ASSESSED AS HOMELESS IN LINCOLN PER 1,000 AS OF Q3 2022/2023**

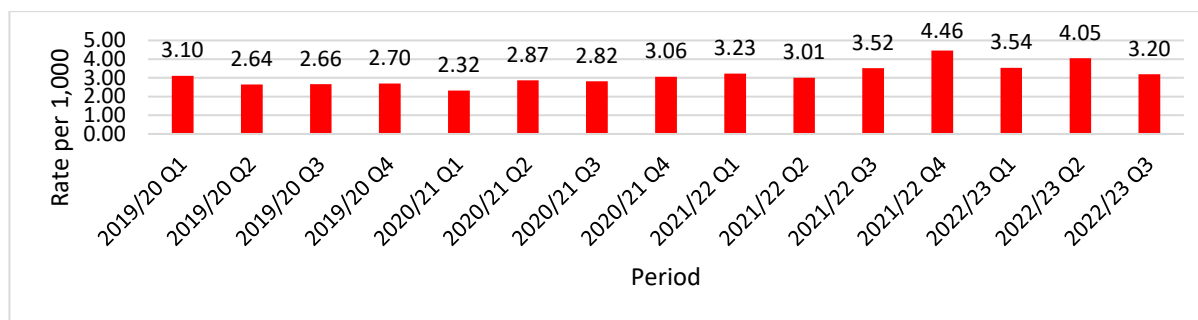


Figure 103

[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)

Figure 103 shows the rate per 1,000 of households assessed as homeless tends to fluctuate each quarter, but year on year statistics show that homelessness is increasing in the city.

## **NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS IN TEMPORARY ACCOMODATION IN LINCOLN AS OF Q3 2022/2023**

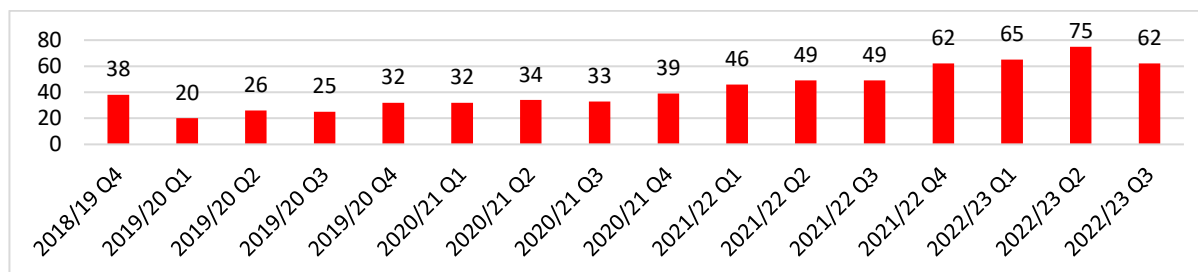


Figure 104

[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)

Figure 104 shows Lincoln having seen a year-on-year increase (between Quarter 3 of 2021/22 and Quarter 3 of 2022/23) in the number of households requiring temporary accomodation.

## **AFFORDABILITY RATIO: HOUSE PRICE TO WORKPLACE-BASED EARNINGS IN LINCOLN 2011-2022**

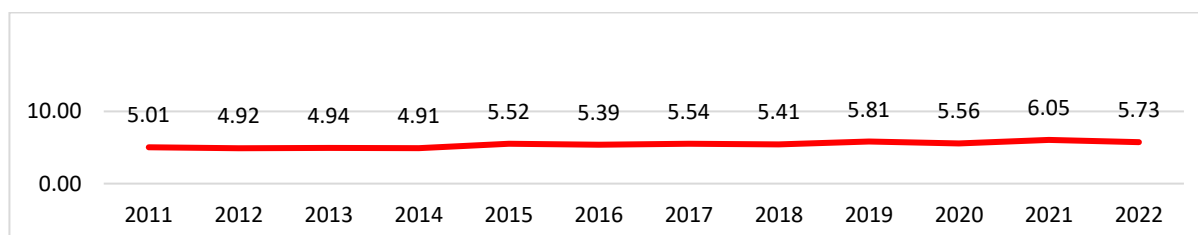


Figure 105

[Source – ONS 2023](#)

Figure 105 shows Lincoln's affordability ratio has improved, showing a decrease from 6.05 in 2021 to 5.73 in 2022. A lower ratio equates to greater affordability. Affordability is 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. It is important to note this data is related to buying a house only.

## **AFFORDABILITY RATIO: HOUSE PRICE TO WORKPLACE-BASED EARNINGS IN 2022 (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS)**

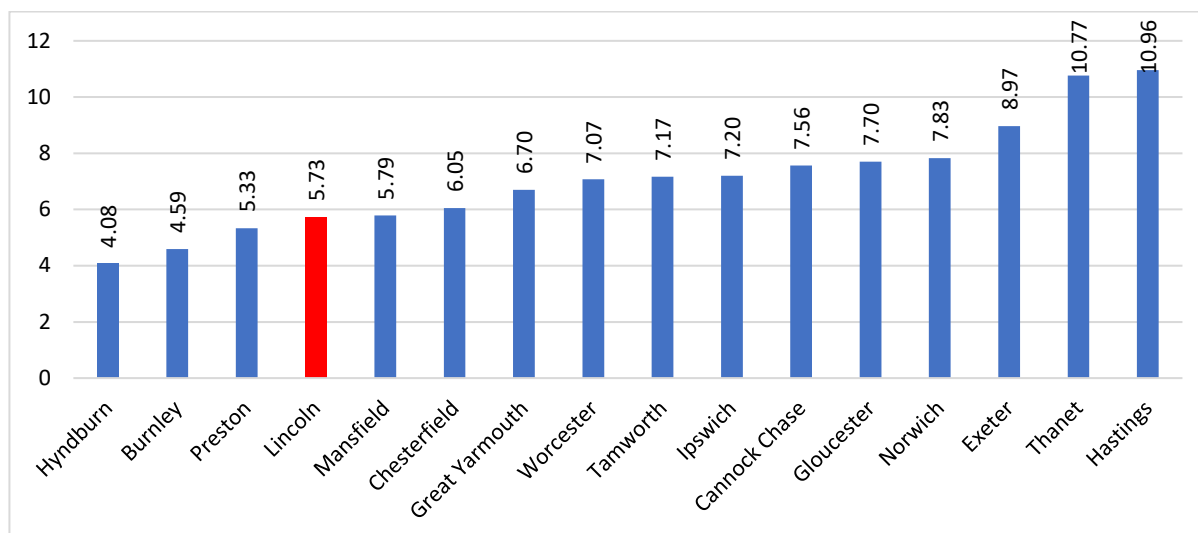


Figure 106

[Source – ONS 2023](#)

Figure 106 demonstrates Lincoln's house price affordability ratio compared to those of its nearest neighbours. Lincoln ranked 4<sup>th</sup> lowest (where low equates to more affordable) in 2022. It is important to note this data is related to buying a house only.

## **NUMBER OF POSSESSION CLAIMS ISSUED BY LANDLORDS IN LINCOLN AS OF Q3 2022/2023**

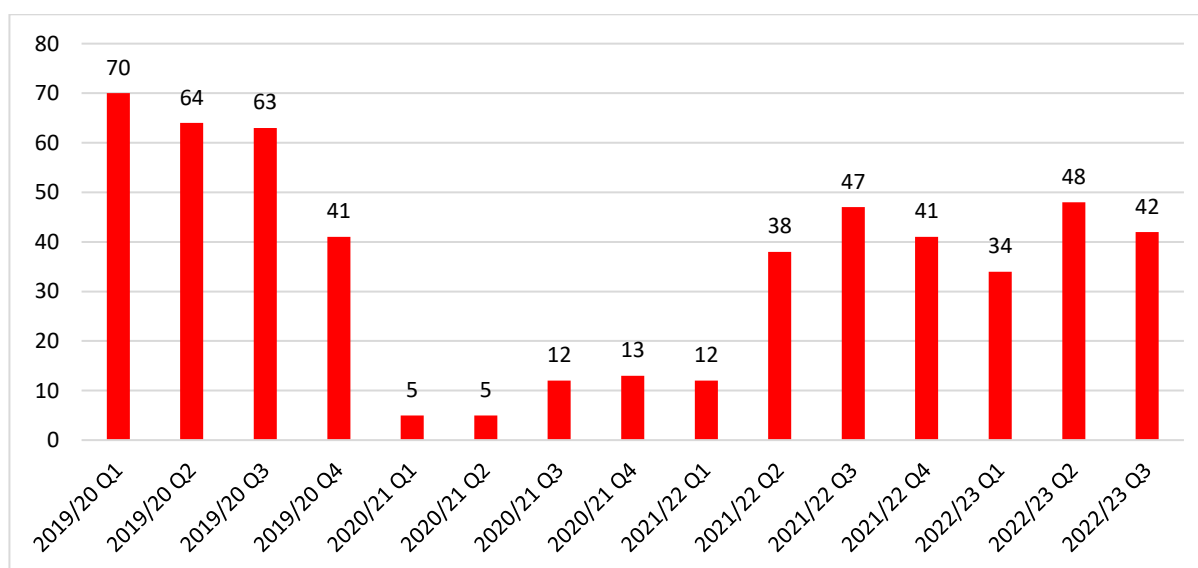
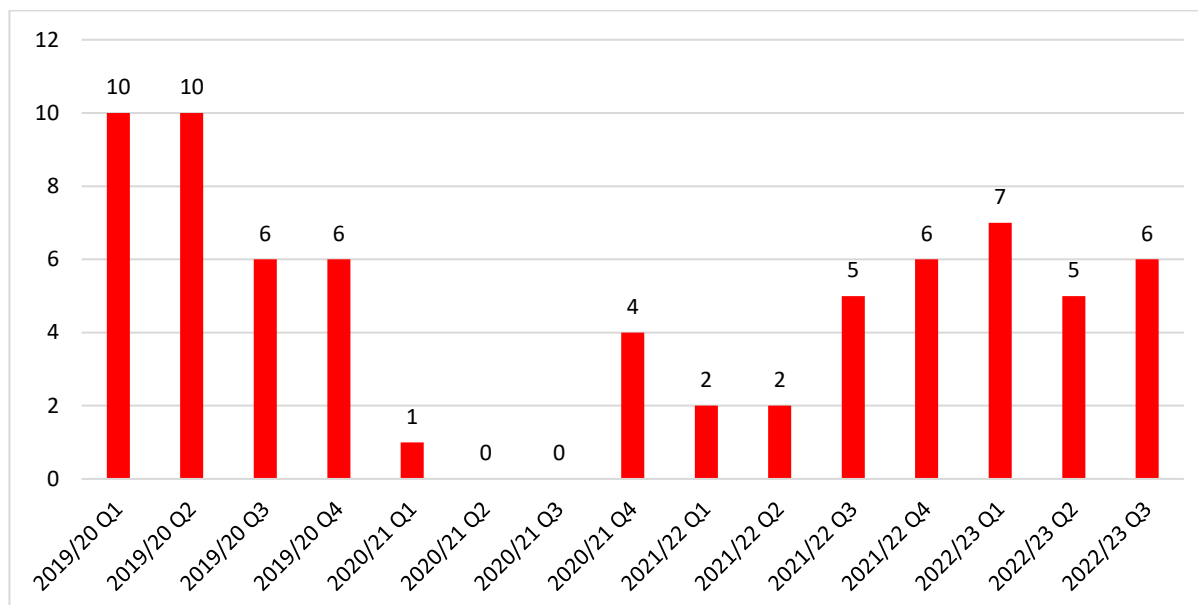


Figure 107

[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)

Figure 107 shows the number of possession claims issued by landlords in Lincoln. The number of claims has fluctuated throughout the year and save for seasonal variations, has remained broadly static over the last 12 months. There remain fewer possession claims compared with 2019/20, although the substantial reduction in possession claims throughout the pandemic period makes it difficult to interpret whether the most recent data indicates a downward trend in the number of claims, or a gradual increase in claims towards pre-pandemic levels.

## **NUMBER OF POSSESSION CLAIM ORDERS ISSUED BY MORTGAGE LENDERS IN LINCOLN AS OF Q3 2022/2023**

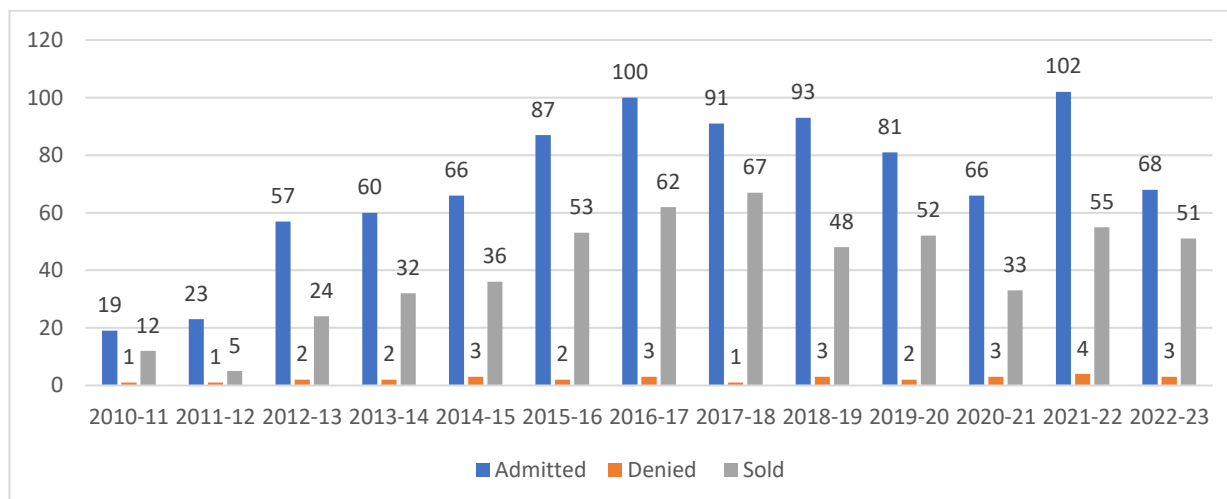


*Figure 108*

[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)

Figure 108 shows that possession claim orders issued by mortgage lenders, have remained broadly static over the past 12 months. The number of possession claims orders remains relatively low. Similarly, to the previous dataset, the substantial reduction in possession claim orders throughout the pandemic period makes it difficult to interpret whether the most recent data indicates a downward trend in the number of claims, or a gradual increase in claims towards pre-pandemic levels.

## **NUMBER OF RIGHT TO BUY APPLICATIONS PROCESSED IN LINCOLN 2010/11-2022/2023**

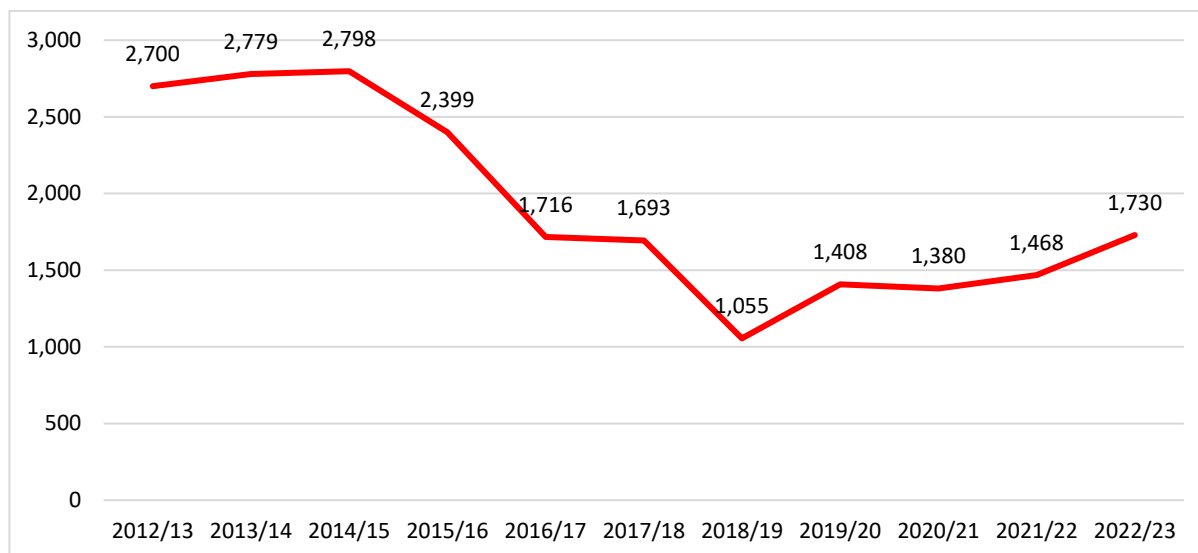


*Figure 109*

[Source – City of Lincoln Council 2023](#)

Figure 109 shows a substantial decrease in the number of processed right to buy applications over the last 12 months. Again, the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the housing sector makes it difficult to interpret any definitive trends within the dataset. During 2022/23, 68 properties were admitted to the Right to Buy process and 51 properties were sold through the Right to Buy process during the year.

## **NUMBER OF PEOPLE ON THE HOUSING REGISTER AS OF 2022/2023**

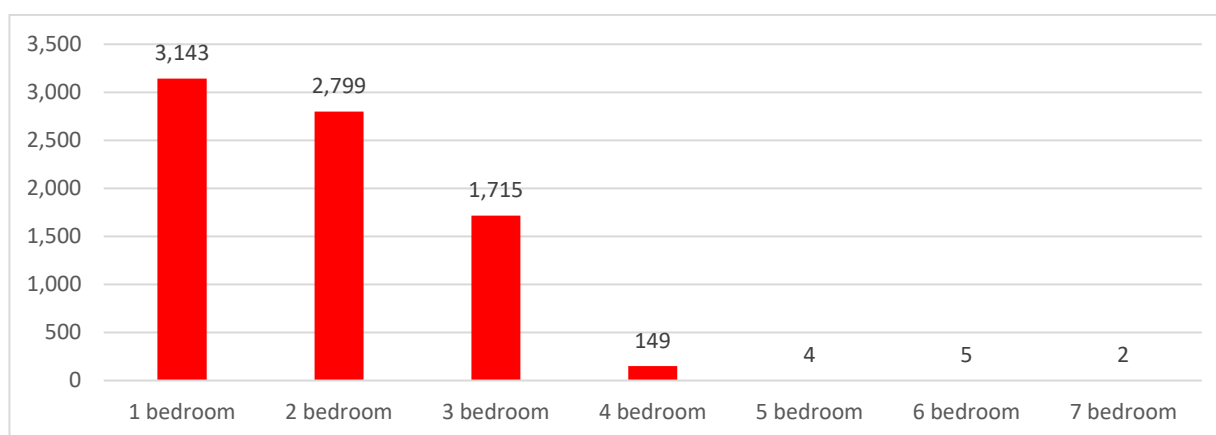


*Figure 110*

[Source – City of Lincoln Council 2023](#)

Figure 110 shows the number of people in Lincoln on the council housing register has increased by 262 people, from 1,468 in 2021/22 to 1,730 in 2022/23. It is important to note that a new housing allocations system was implemented in 2017/18 and as part of this process an exercise took place to cleanse the existing register. Additionally, customers were required to re-register for the new system of which some chose not to do so. Collectively these both resulted in a reduction in the number of people on the housing register in 2018/19 as shown in figure 110.

## **CITY OF LINCOLN SOCIAL HOUSING STOCK BY SIZE (NO. OF BEDROOMS) – AS OF APRIL 2023**



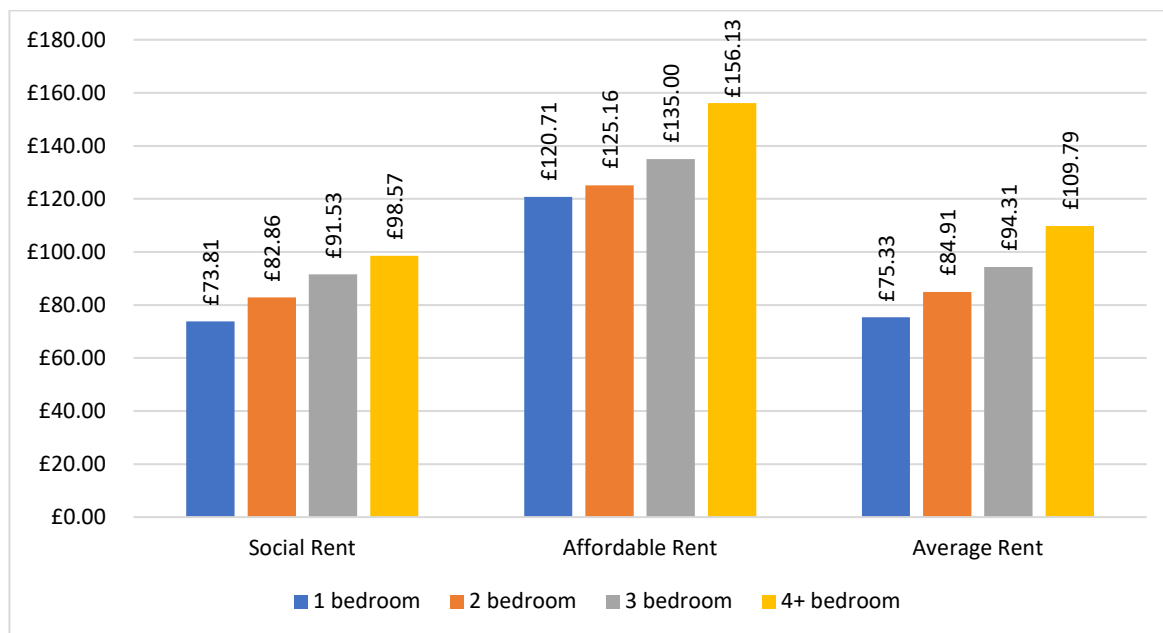
*Figure 111*

[Source – City of Lincoln Council 2023](#)

Figure 111 shows the breakdown of City of Lincoln social housing stock by number of bedrooms as of April 2023. The top three housing types are, as expected, one, two and three bedroom properties. The Council currently owns a total of 7,817 social homes.



## **AVERAGE SOCIAL AND AFFORDABLE WEEKLY RENT PER BEDROOM IN LINCOLN AS OF APRIL 2023**



*Figure 112*

[Source – City of Lincoln Council 2023](#)

Figure 112 shows the average social and affordable weekly rents in the city, as of April 2023. The average rents are based on a period of 50 weeks, as tenants are given two rent-free weeks during the year.

## ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE

### Lincoln has seen:

- A decrease in the total amount of household waste produced by residents in the city, from 38,539 tonnes in 2020/21 to 36,981 tonnes in 2021/22. This remains significantly below the East Midlands average.
- A small decrease in the percentage of dry recycling in 2021/22, at 17.70%, compared to 18.29% in 2020/21. This also remains significantly below the East Midlands average of 20.56% and is also the third lowest when compared to our CIPFA nearest neighbours.
- A continued decrease in CO2 emissions, from 328.6 kilotonnes in 2019 to 287.1 kilotonnes in 2020. Lincoln does, however, have the seventh highest CO2 emissions when compared to our CIPFA nearest neighbours.
- A small decrease in the number of licensed vehicles registered, decreasing from 47,700 in 2020 to 47,600 in 2021.

### **TOTAL HOUSEHOLD WASTE IN LINCOLN VS MEAN FOR ALL LOCAL AUTHORITY DISTRICTS IN EAST MIDLANDS (IN TONNES) 2021/22**

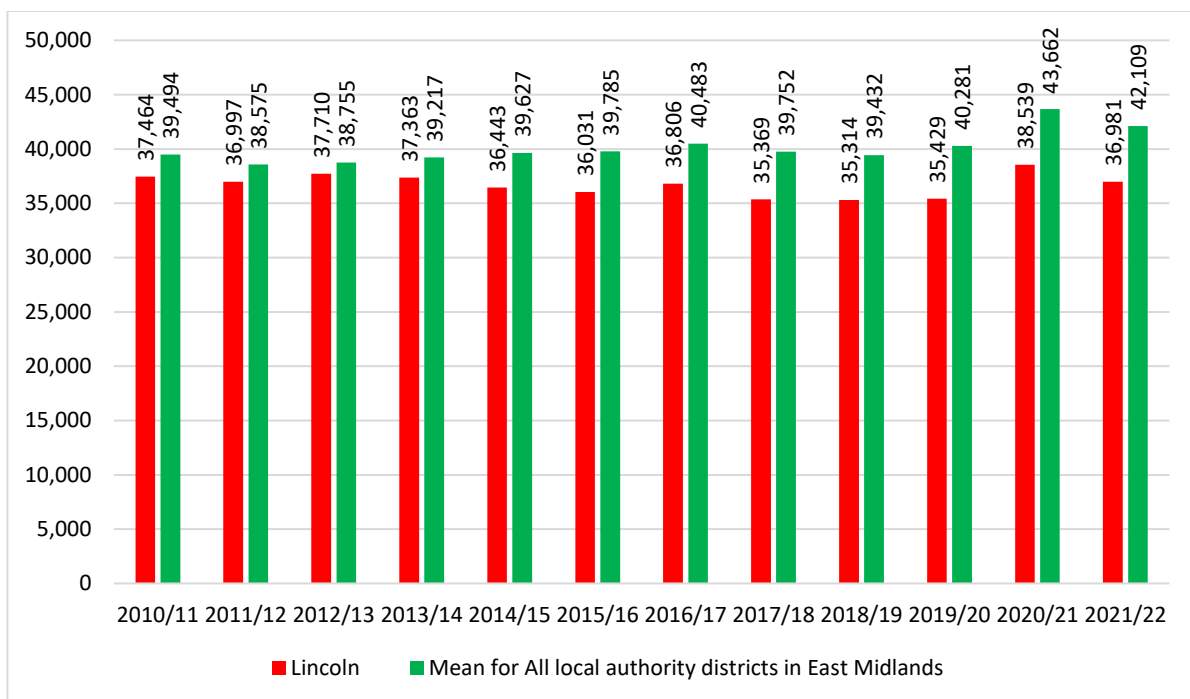
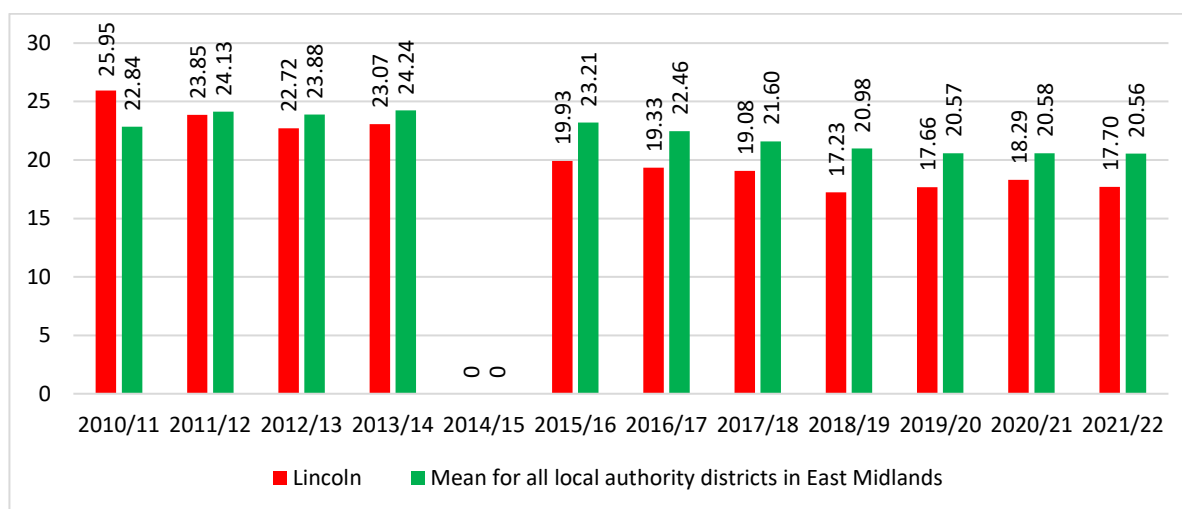


Figure 113

[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)

Figure 113 shows a decrease in the total household waste collected in Lincoln, from 38,539 in 2020/21 to 36,981 in 2021/22. This latest figure continues to remain 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 2021/22**



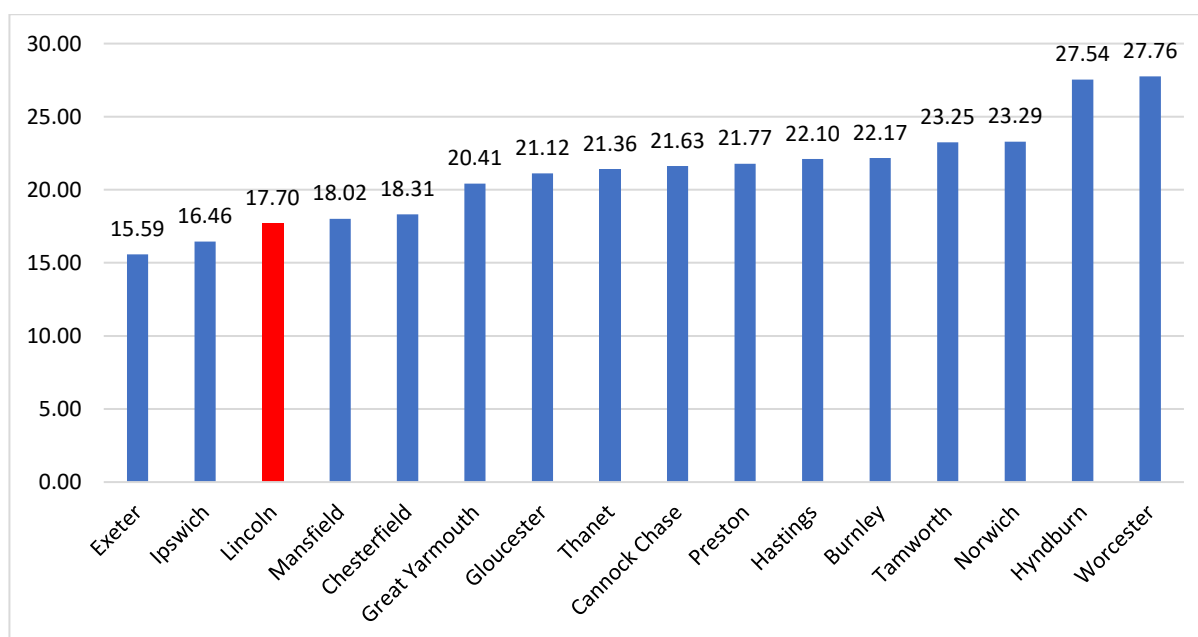
*Figure 114*

[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)

Figure 114 shows the percentage of dry recycling having decreased slightly in 2021/22, reporting at 17.70% compared to 18.29% in 2020/21.

Please note data is not provided in the above table for 2014/15. This is due to insufficient information having been available that year.

## **PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD WASTE SENT FOR DRY RECYCLING IN LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS 2021/22**

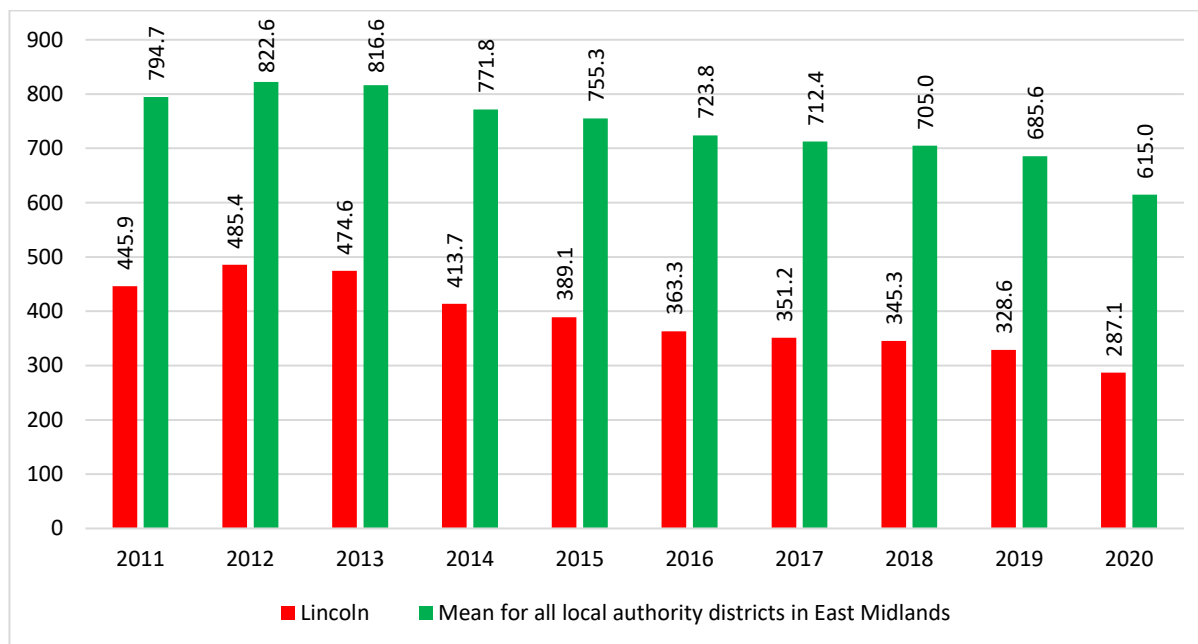


*Figure 115*

[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)

Figure 115 shows that, in 2021/22, Lincoln had the third lowest rate for dry recycling when compared to its nearest neighbours (17.70%). In comparison, Worcester had the highest dry recycling rate, with a figure of 27.76%.

## **CO2 EMISSIONS ESTIMATES – TOTAL IN LINCOLN VS MEAN FOR ALL LOCAL AUTHORITY DISTRICTS IN EAST MIDLANDS IN KILOTONNES 2020**

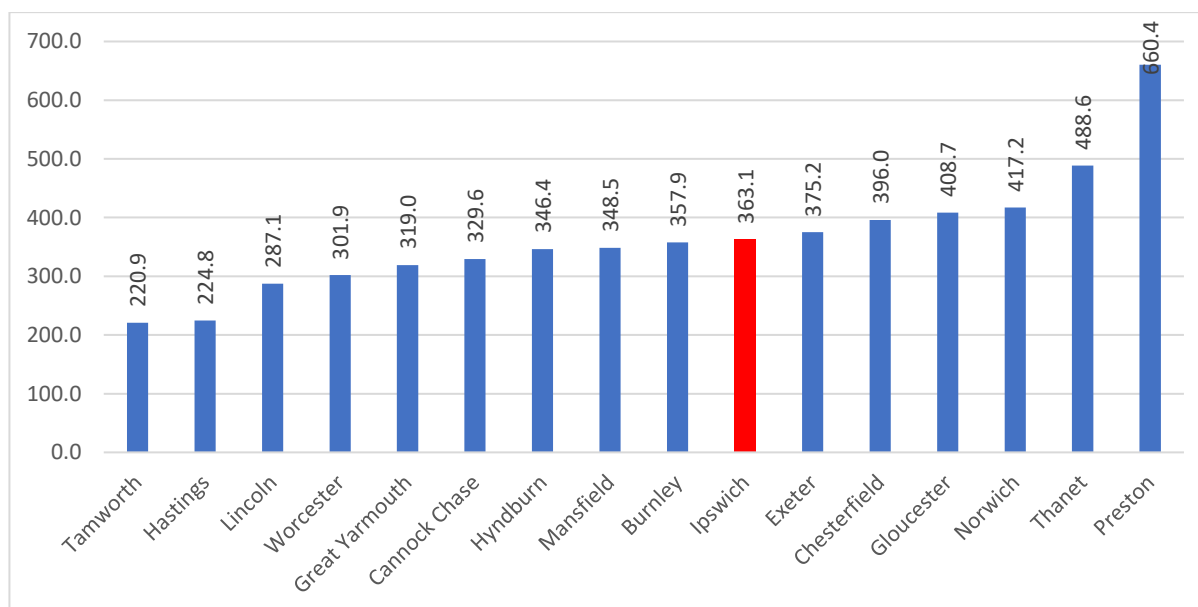


*Figure 116*

[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)

Figure 116 shows Lincoln's CO2 emissions compared to the mean for all local authority districts in East Midlands. Estimates for CO2 emissions have continued to decrease since 2013, with 2020 seeing a further decrease from 328.6 kilotonnes in 2019 to 287.1 kilotonnes in 2020.

## **CO2 EMISSIONS ESTIMATES - TOTAL IN LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS IN KILOTONNES 2020**

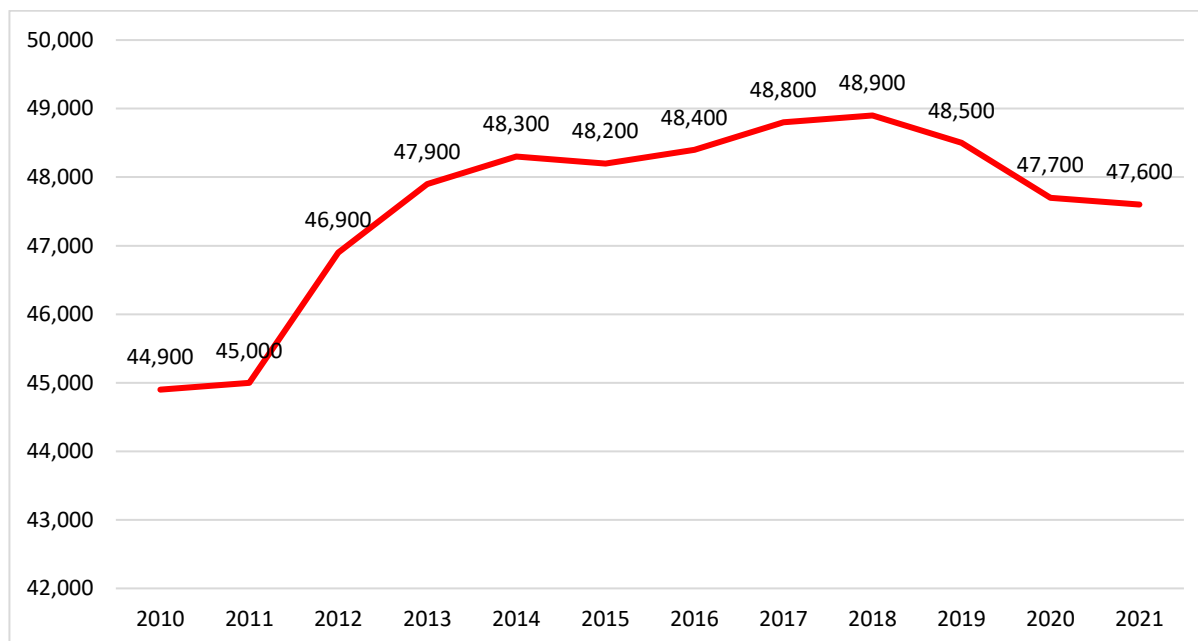


*Figure 117*

[Source – LG Inform 2023](#)

Figure 117 shows that, in 2020, Lincoln had the 7<sup>th</sup> highest estimated CO2 emissions in comparison to its nearest neighbours, with a figure of 363.1 kilotonnes. Tamworth had the lowest estimated CO2 emissions, at 220.9 kilotonnes.

## **TOTAL NUMBER OF LICENSED VEHICLES IN LINCOLN 2010-2021**

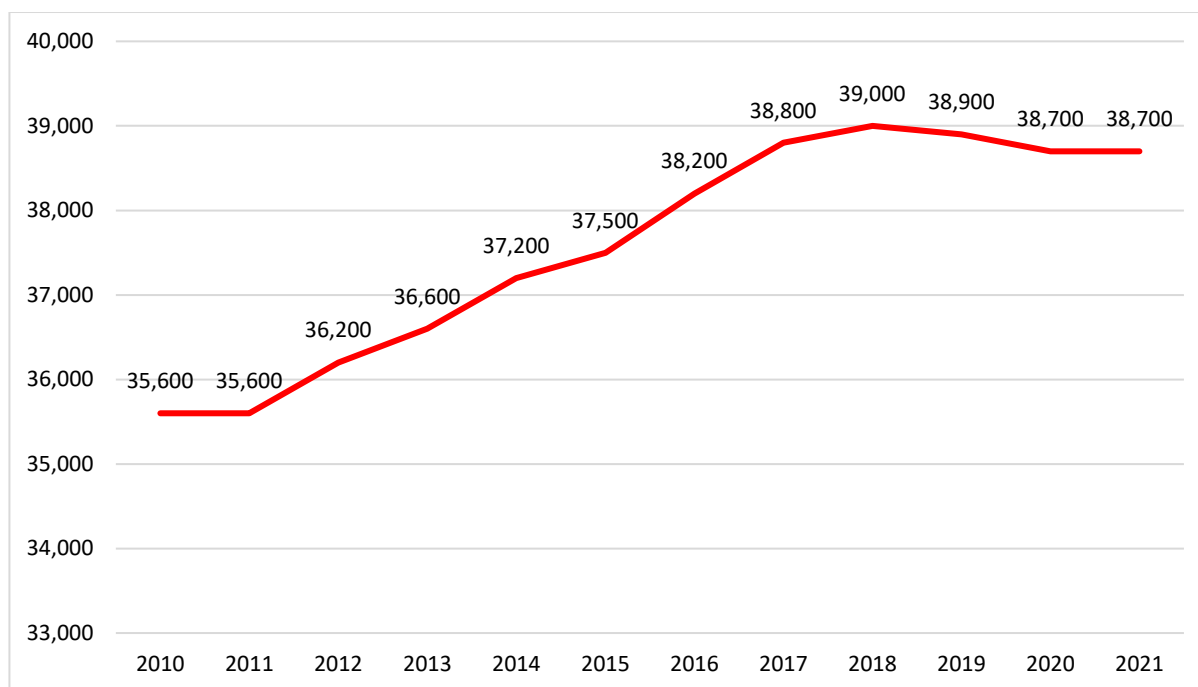


*Figure 118*

[Source – GOV.UK 2023](https://gov.uk)

Figure 118 shows a small reduction in the total number of licensed vehicles in Lincoln, from 47,700 in 2020 to 47,600 in 2021.

## **TOTAL NUMBER OF LICENSED CARS IN LINCOLN 2010-2021**

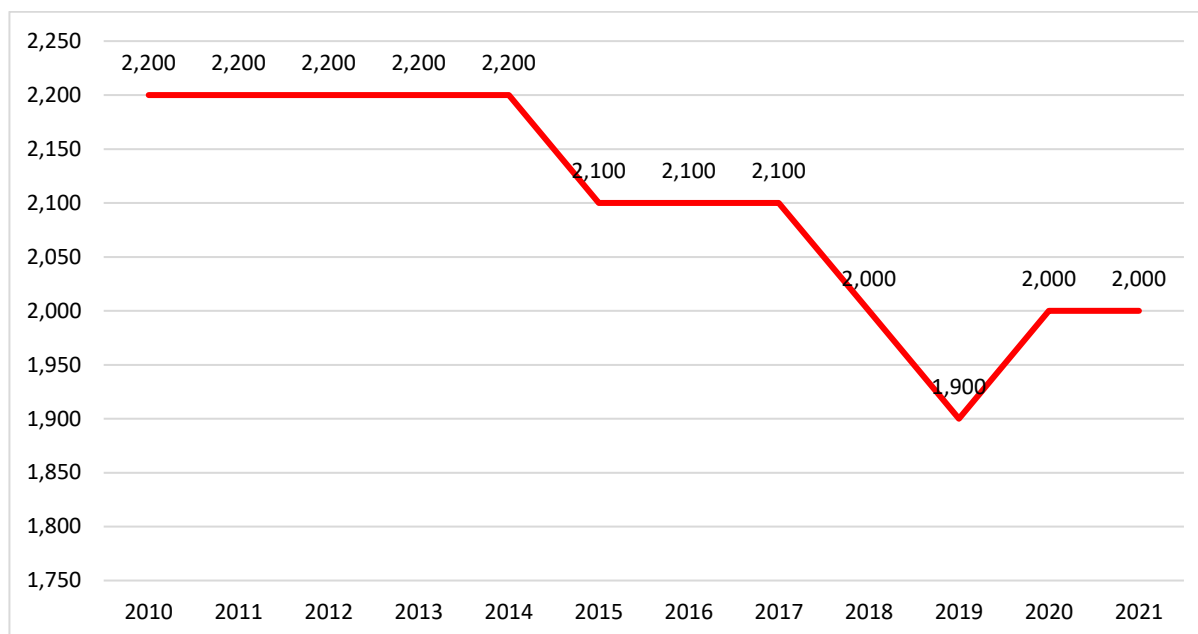


*Figure 119*

[Source – GOV.UK 2023](https://gov.uk)

Figure 119 shows the total number of licensed cars in the city remained the same between 2020 and 2021, at 38,700.

## **TOTAL NUMBER OF LICENSED MOTORCYCLES IN LINCOLN 2010-2021**

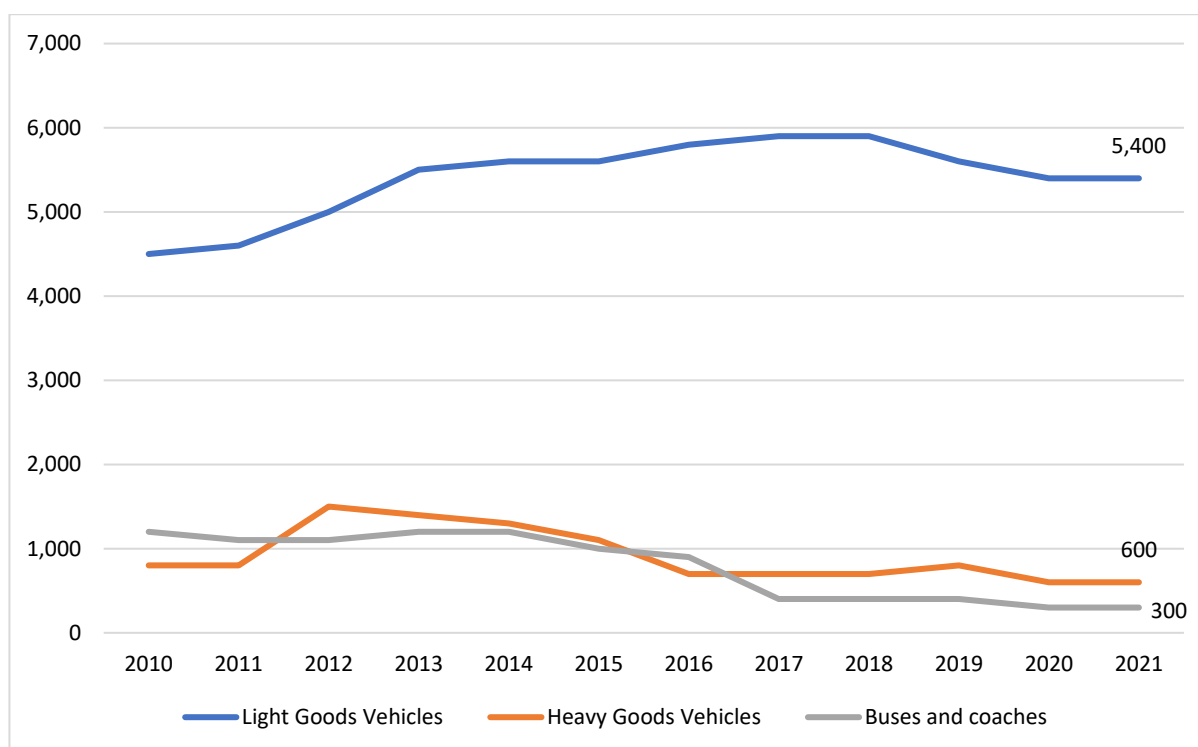


*Figure 120*

[Source – GOV.UK 2023](#)

Figure 120 shows the total number of licensed motorcycles having remained the same between 2020-2021, at 2,000. Since 2014 there has been an overall downward trend in the number of licensed motorcycles in the city.

## **TOTAL NUMBER OF LICENSED COMMERCIAL VEHICLES IN LINCOLN 2010-2021**



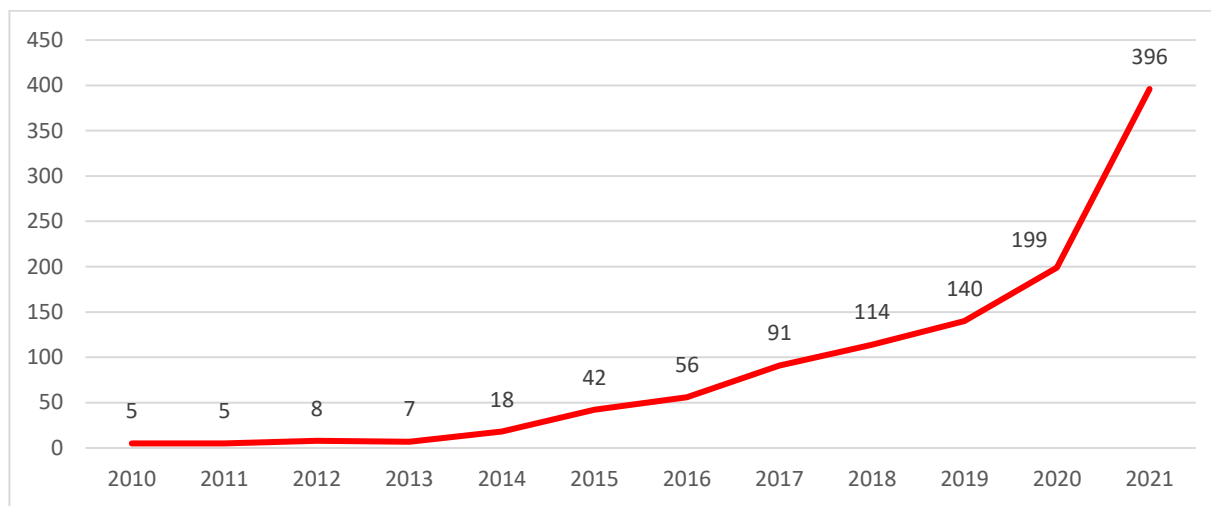
*Figure 121*

[Source – GOV.UK 2023](#)

Figure 121 shows that, in 2021, the total number of licensed Light Goods Vehicles, Heavy Goods Vehicles and Buses/Coaches in Lincoln remained the same.



## **TOTAL NUMBER OF LICENSED PLUG - IN VEHICLES IN LINCOLN 2010-2021**

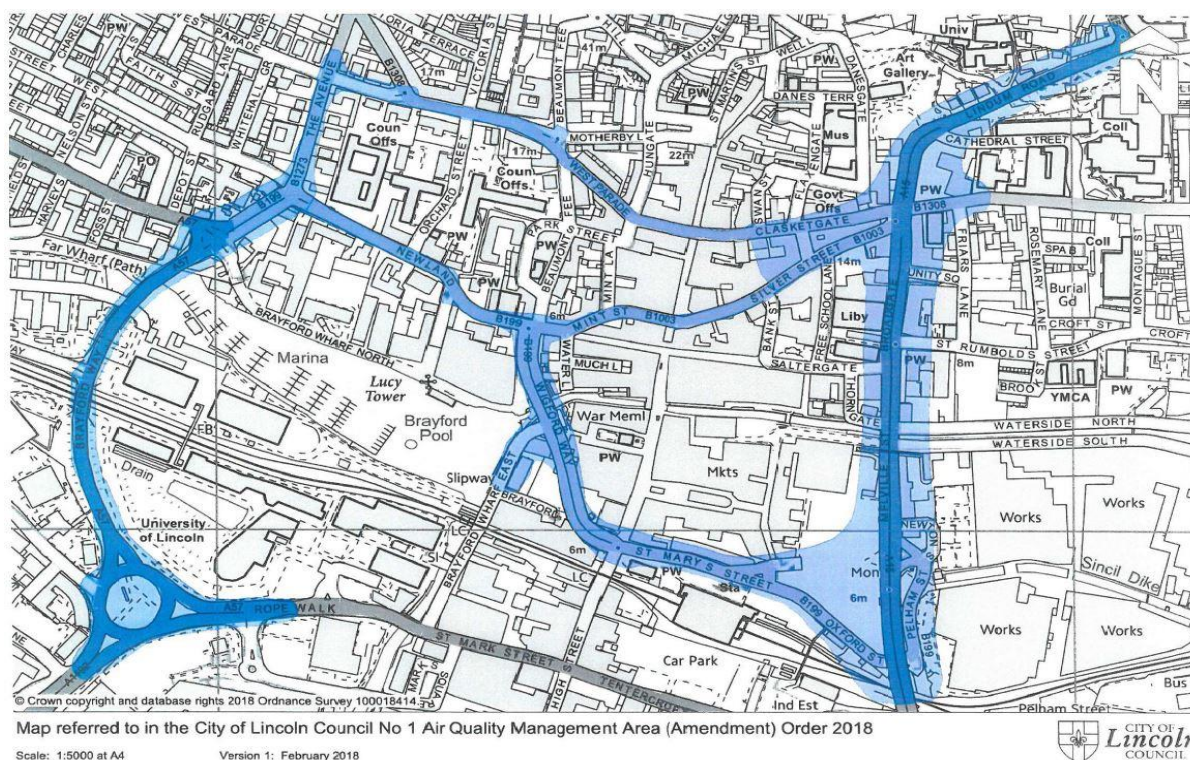


**Figure 122**

**Source – GOV.UK 2023**

Figure 122 shows the total number of licensed plug-in vehicles in Lincoln has increased significantly since 2010, with the latest figure for 2021 at 396 vehicles.

## **LINCOLN ‘NO<sub>2</sub>’ AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT AREA AS OF 2018**



**Figure 123**

**Source – City of Lincoln Council 2023**

Figure 123 shows the Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) for Lincoln in 2018. The area subject to the AQMA area was reduced in August 2018, due to positive improvements in nitrogen dioxide levels. An AQMA boundary can be changed or revoked only if sufficient evidence is available that demonstrates breaches of the national air quality objectives are unlikely.

## AUTOMATIC NO<sub>2</sub> (NITROGEN OXIDE) MONITORING LOCATIONS AS OF 2018

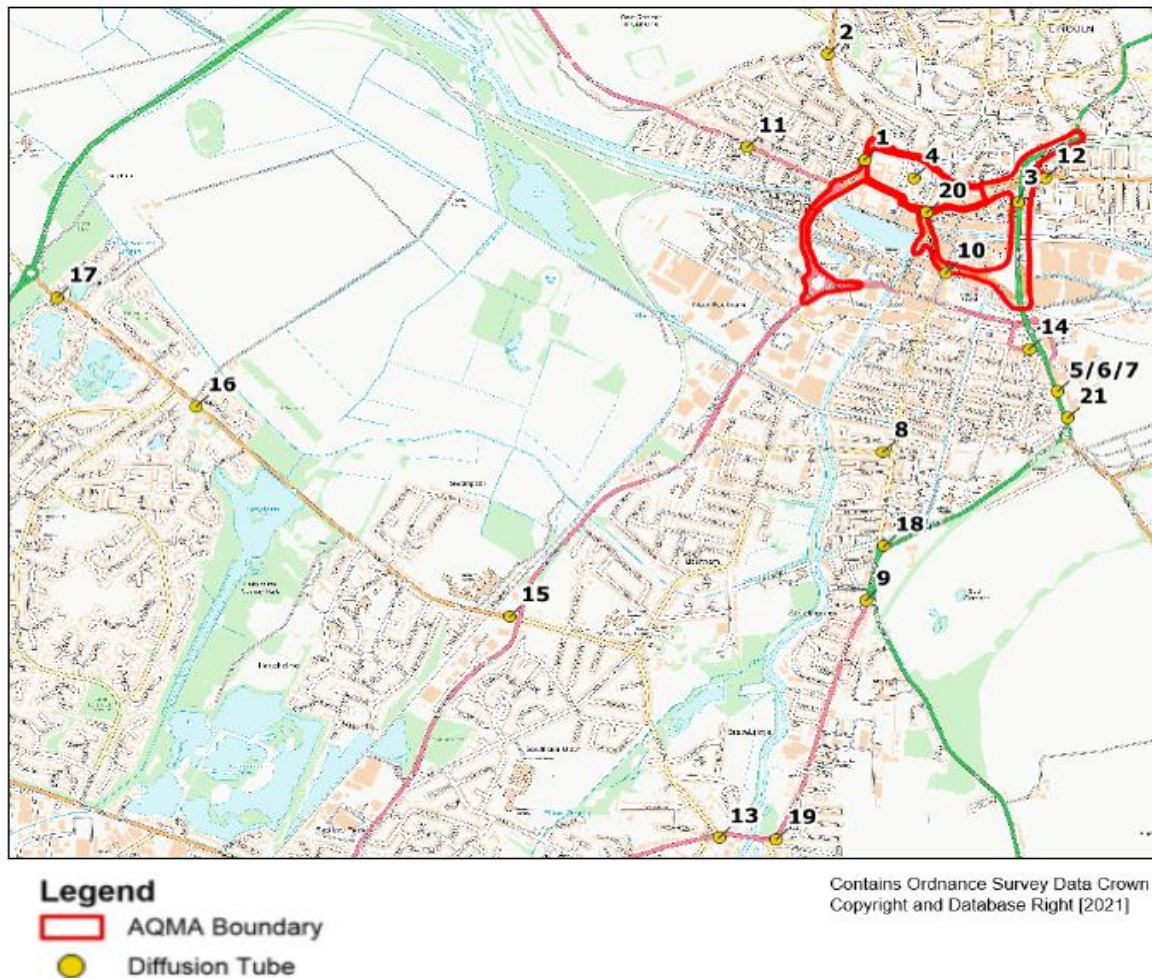


Figure 124

[Source – City of Lincoln Council 2023](#)

Figure 124 shows the location of NO<sub>2</sub> nitrogen oxide monitoring sites in Lincoln, as of 2018. In the 5 years up to and including 2019, all long-term monitoring sites showed an improvement in NO<sub>2</sub> levels. This trend continued in 2020 and into 2021, albeit some of the improvements seen in 2020 and 2021 are expected to be a result of the reductions in vehicular traffic during Covid-19 lockdowns. Data collected in 2022 appears to confirm that the improvements in NO<sub>2</sub> observed pre-pandemic is continuing.



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

<b>Woodland Area</b>	<b>ha</b>
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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>206.3</b>
<b>Grassland area</b>	<b>ha</b>
South Common	61.5
West Common	66.3
Cow Paddle	7.5
Swanpool	25
Witham Valley grasslands	20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>180.3</b>

Figure 125

[Source – City of Lincoln Council 2023](#)

Figure 125 shows the numerous areas of woodland and grassland in Lincoln in 2021, and the extent to which they were absorbing carbon dioxide (in hectares). In total woodland areas in the city were absorbing 206.3 hectares, with the highest contributor in this area being Hospital and Skellingthorpe Moor plantations with a combined total of 77 hectares. In total, grassland areas absorbed 180.3 hectares during 2021, with the largest contributor being West Common at 66.3 hectares.

New data for this measure will be available in 2024. City of Lincoln Council is currently working in partnership with the University of East Anglia and with support of the Net-Zero Innovation Fund to recapture capture the carbon value of the sites listed within figure 11.

## **ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING POINTS USAGE RATES IN CITY OF LINCOLN COUNCIL CAR PARKS 2013-2022**

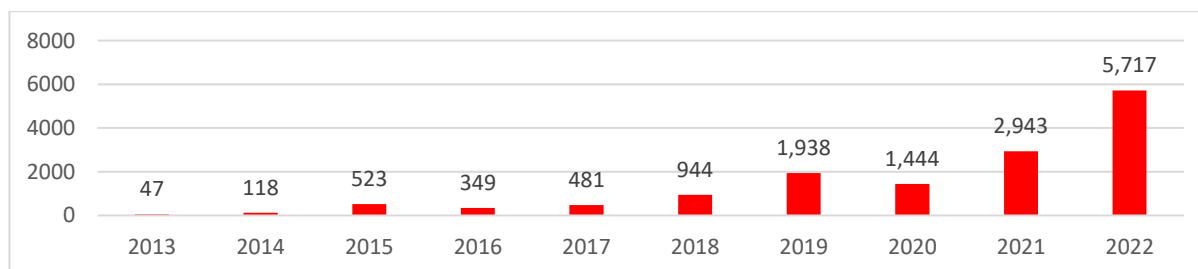


Figure 126

[Source – City of Lincoln Council 2023](#)

Figure 126 shows the number of times electric vehicle charging points were used in Lincoln, across all car parks. The figures show a consistent and overall sustained increase from 2016, with a total of 5,717 individual charges in 2022. It is anticipated that this figure will further increase as more EV charging points are introduced across council car parks. The decrease in charging rates in 2020 are anticipated to be a result of the Covid-19 pandemic and associated lockdowns.

EV charging points are currently 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 (Population – 94,649)	Ipswich (Population – 139,644)
Cannock Chase (Population – 100,529)	Mansfield (Population – 110,486)
Chesterfield (Population – 103,569)	Norwich (Population – 143,926)
Exeter (Population – 130,712)	Preston (Population – 147,835)
Gloucester (Population – 132,409)	Tamworth (Population – 78,646)
Great Yarmouth (Population – 99,743)	Thanet (Population – 140,585)
Hastings (Population – 91,006)	Worcester (Population – 103,866)
Hyndburn (Population – 82,236)	

### **“OTHER CRIMES” AGAINST SOCIETY**

The below crimes are the definitions of “other crimes against society” which is one of the categories of crime covered in this profile in figure 61.

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 DATA SOURCES

Source Name	Source Link
Office for National Statistics (ONS)	<a href="https://www.ons.gov.uk/">https://www.ons.gov.uk/</a>
GOV.UK	<a href="https://data.gov.uk/">https://data.gov.uk/</a>
Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)	<a href="https://www.hesa.ac.uk/">https://www.hesa.ac.uk/</a>
University of Lincoln	<a href="http://www.lincoln.ac.uk/home/">http://www.lincoln.ac.uk/home/</a>
NOMIS	<a href="https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/">https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/</a>
LG Inform	<a href="https://lginform.local.gov.uk/">https://lginform.local.gov.uk/</a>
Public Health England Profile (PHE)	<a href="https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles">https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles</a>
City of Lincoln Council	<a href="https://www.lincoln.gov.uk/">https://www.lincoln.gov.uk/</a>
Police.UK	<a href="https://www.police.uk/">https://www.police.uk/</a>