



Best4GreaterLincolnshire

APPENDIX 1

Greater Lincolnshire Facts and Figures Summary

Scale, Population, Demographics, Deprivation (new release)

November 2025

CONTENT

Figure 1, right, shows all 21 LGR invitation areas both in terms of the foundation county – for example Lincolnshire; and the overall invitation area. Extending the example Lincolnshire, plus the two existing unitary authorities of North East Lincolnshire and North Lincolnshire complete the full invitation area.

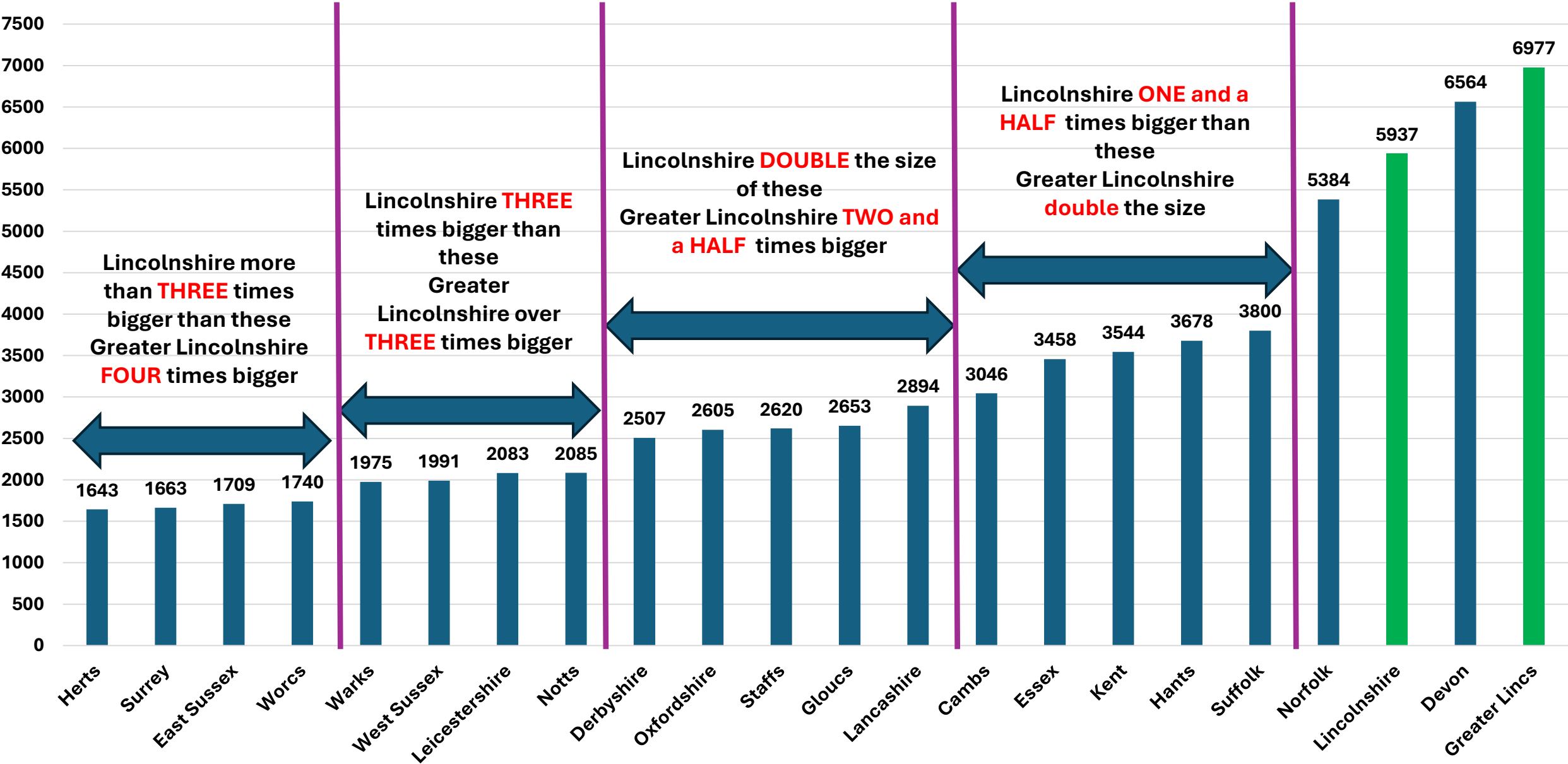
This summary appendix sets out a high level summary covering

- **Scale**
 - Pages 2-9
- **Population**
 - Pages 10-19
- **Demographics**
 - Pages 20-24
- **Deprivation**
 - Pages 25-49

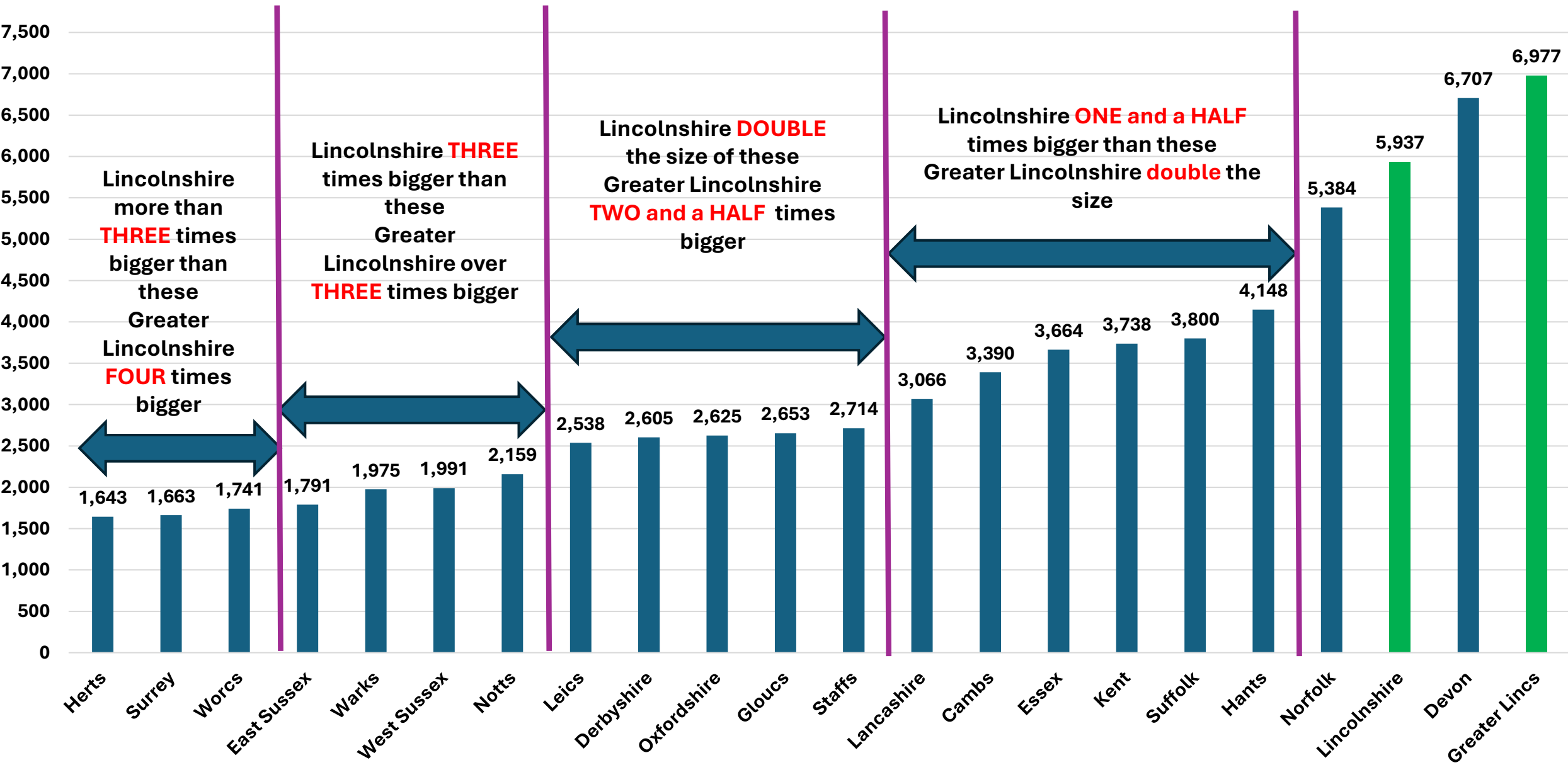
Figure 1

County	Full Invitation Area
Hertfordshire	Hertfordshire
Surrey	Surrey
Worcestershire	Worcestershire
East Sussex	East Sussex and Brighton
Warwickshire	Warwickshire
West Sussex	West Sussex
Nottinghamshire	Nottinghamshire and Nottingham
Leicestershire	Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland
Oxfordshire	Oxfordshire
Derbyshire	Derbyshire and Derby
Gloucestershire	Gloucestershire
Staffordshire	Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent
Lancashire	Lancashire, Blackburn and Blackpool
Cambridgeshire	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough
Essex	Essex, Southend-on-Sea and Thurrock
Kent	Kent and Medway
Suffolk	Suffolk
Hampshire	Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Portsmouth and Southampton
Norfolk	Norfolk
Devon	Devon, Plymouth and Torbay
Lincolnshire	Lincolnshire, North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire

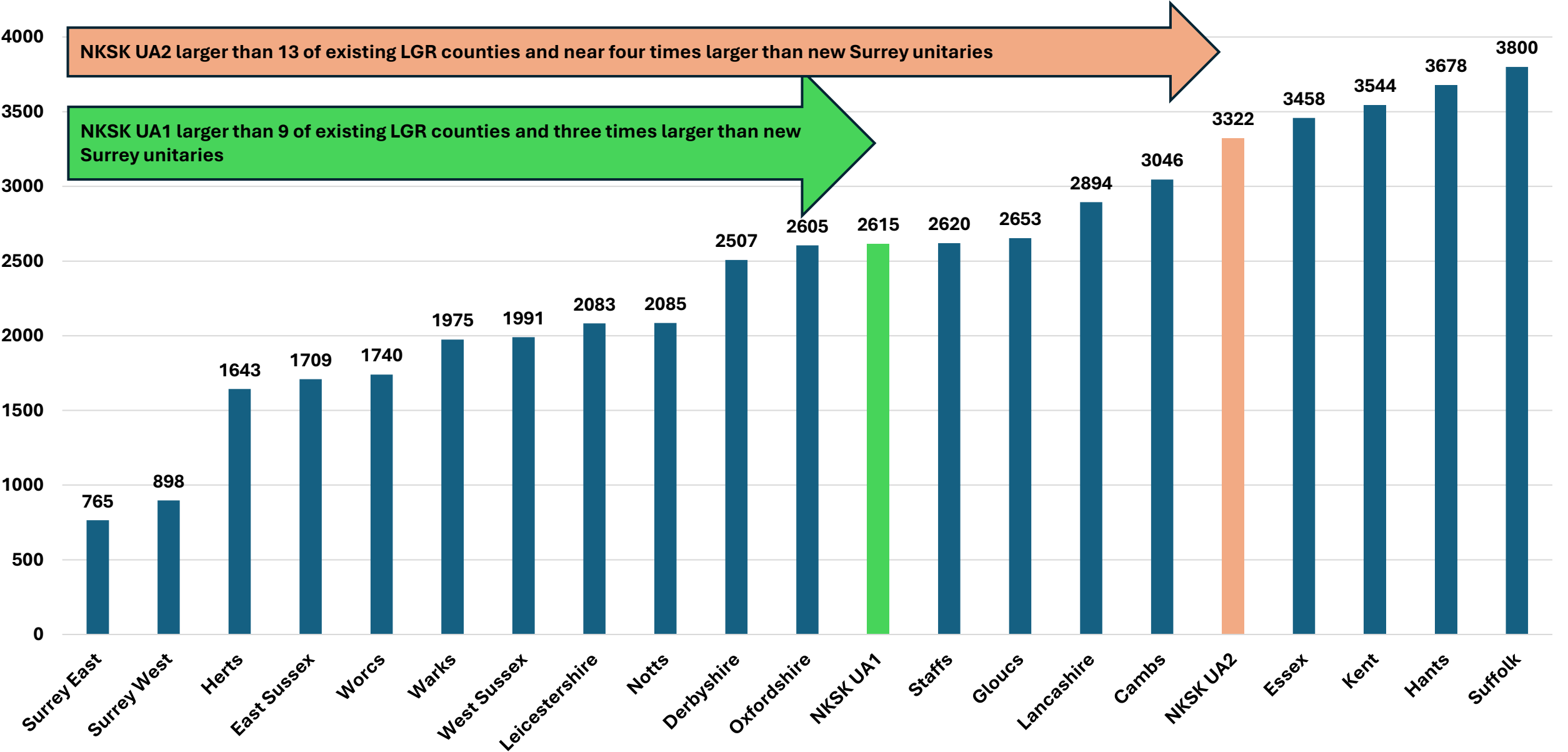
SCALE: Relative Size (sq km) of Lincolnshire, Greater Lincolnshire vs other LGR areas – County comparison



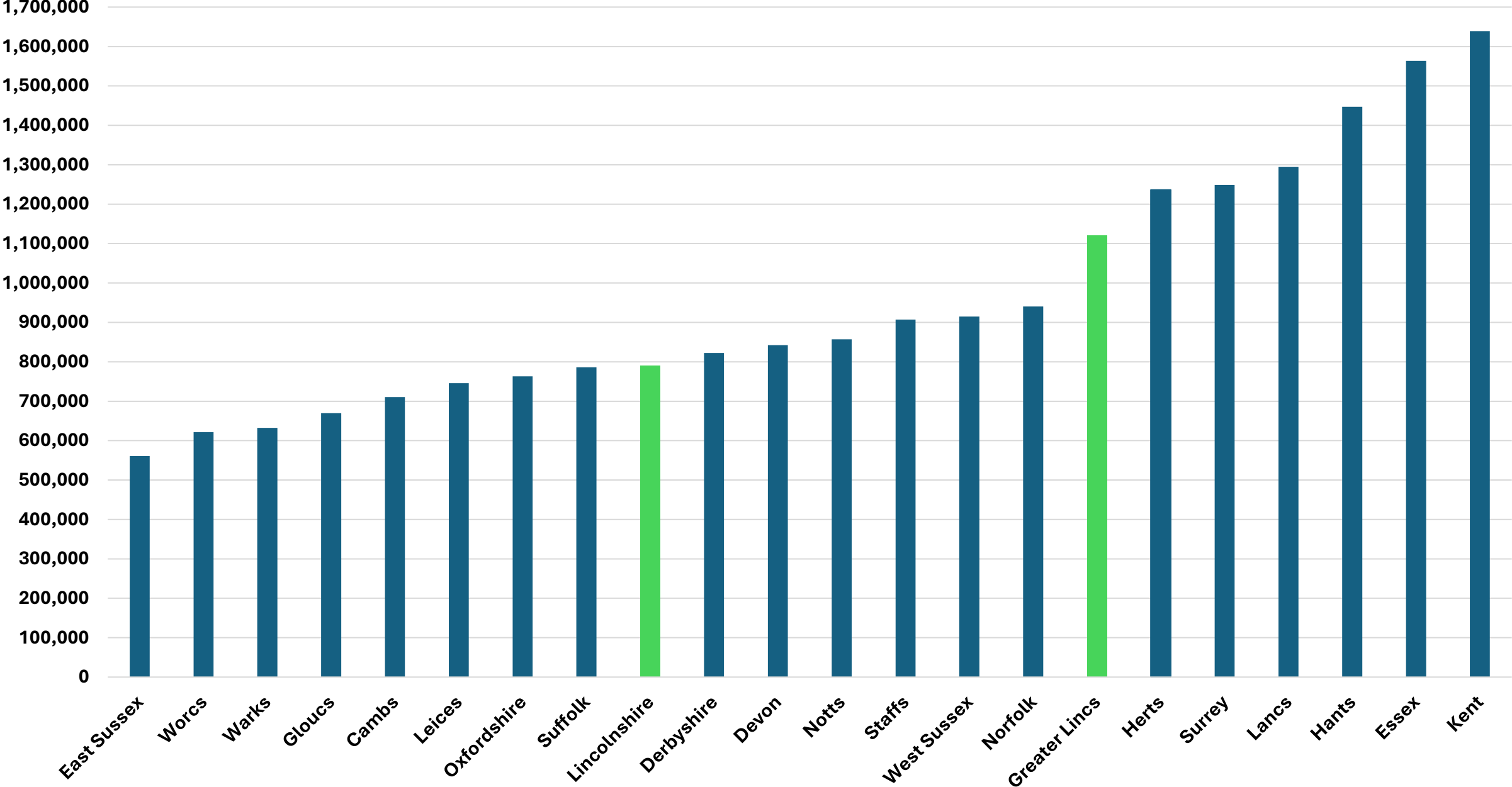
SCALE: Relative Size (sq km) of Lincolnshire, Greater Lincolnshire vs other LGR areas – Full Invitation Areas



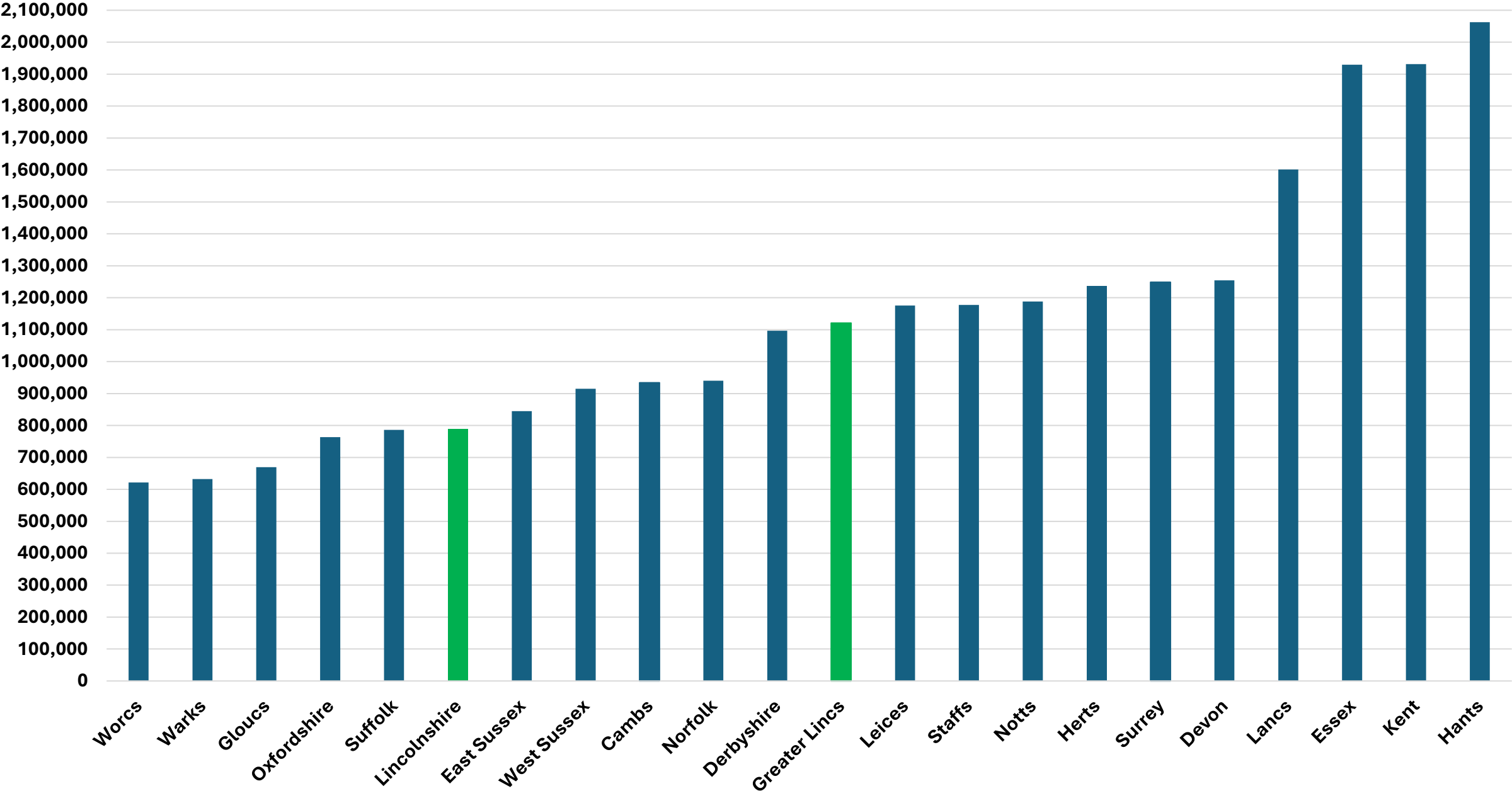
SCALE: Relative Size (sq km) of NLSK Proposed new unitaries vs other existing LGR areas – County comparison



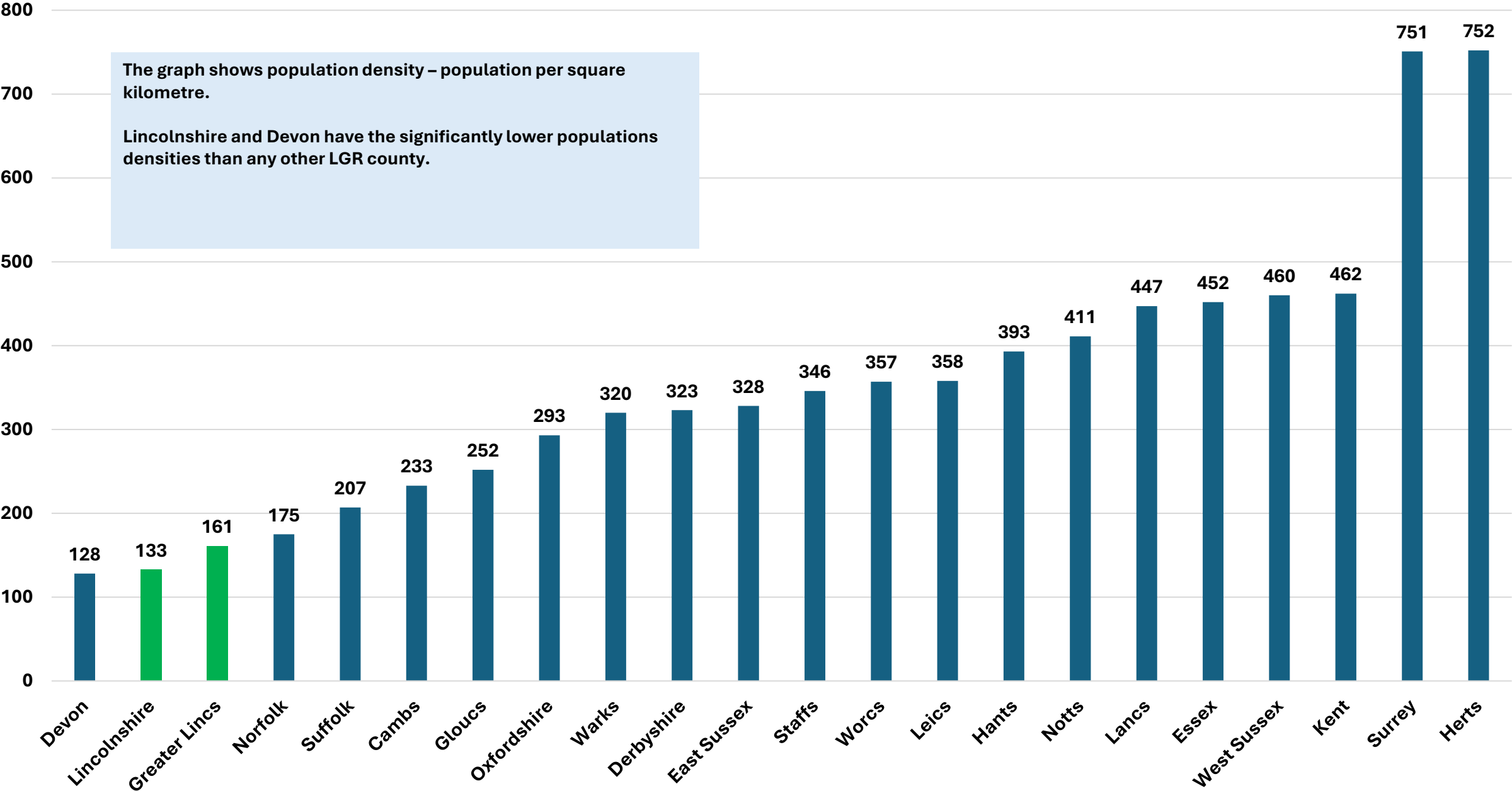
SCALE: Relative Size (Population) of Lincolnshire, Greater Lincolnshire vs other LGR areas – County Comparison



SCALE: Relative Size (Population) of Lincolnshire, Greater Lincolnshire vs other LGR areas – Full Invitation Area



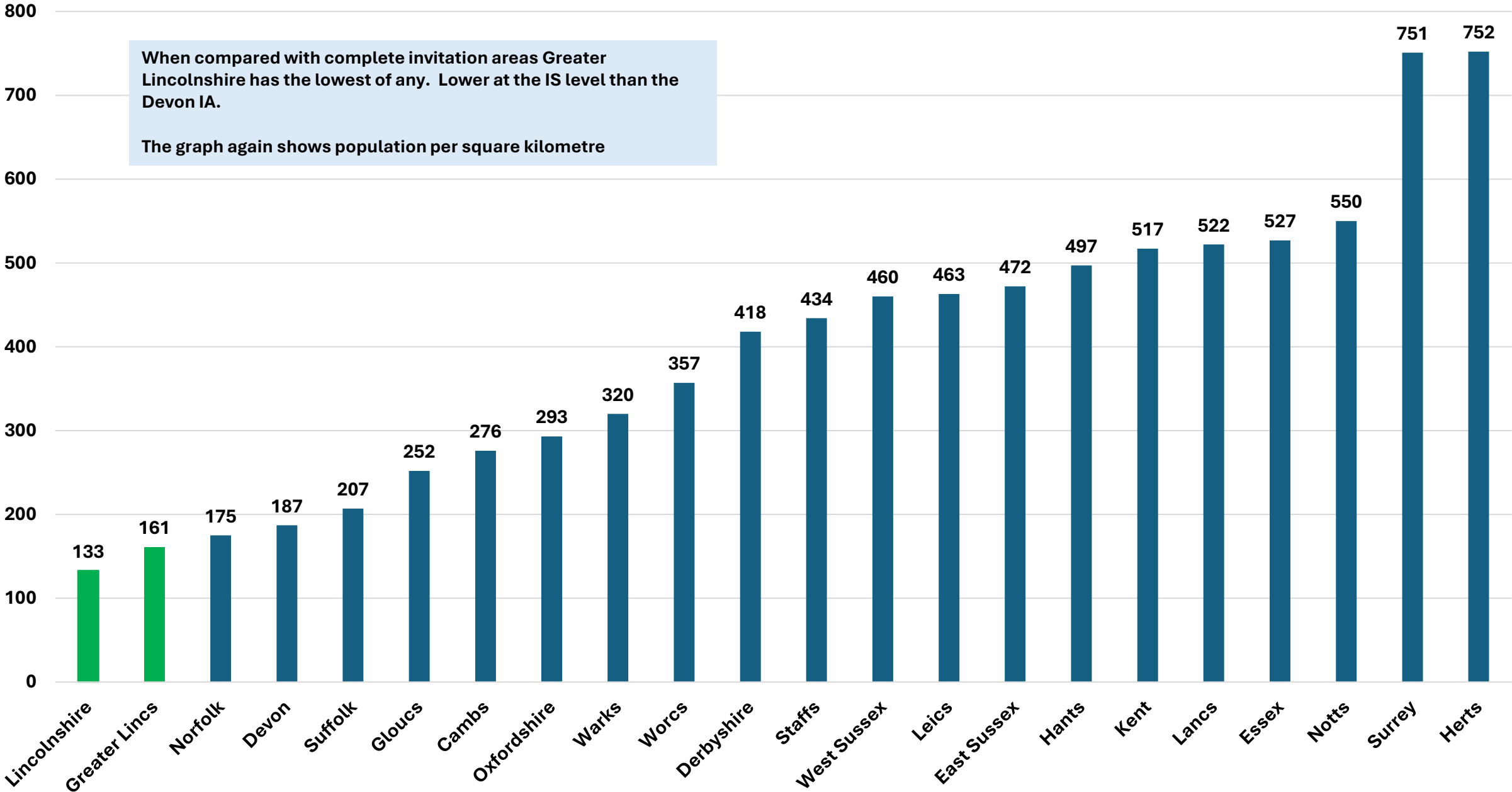
SCALE: Relative Size (Density) of Lincolnshire, Greater Lincolnshire vs other LGR areas – County Comparison



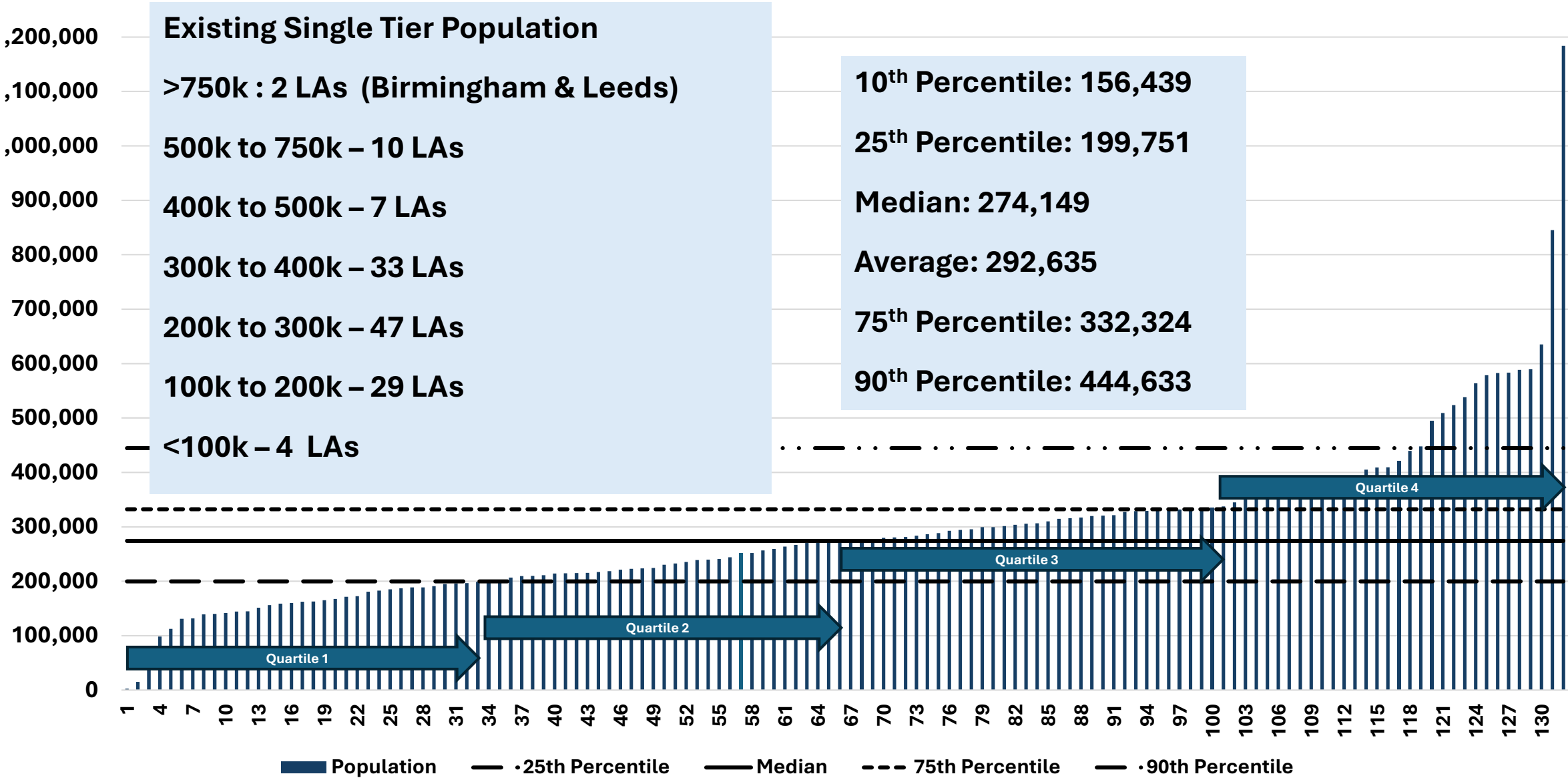
SCALE: Relative Size (Density) of Lincolnshire, Greater Lincolnshire vs other LGR areas – Full Invitation Area

When compared with complete invitation areas Greater Lincolnshire has the lowest of any. Lower at the IS level than the Devon IA.

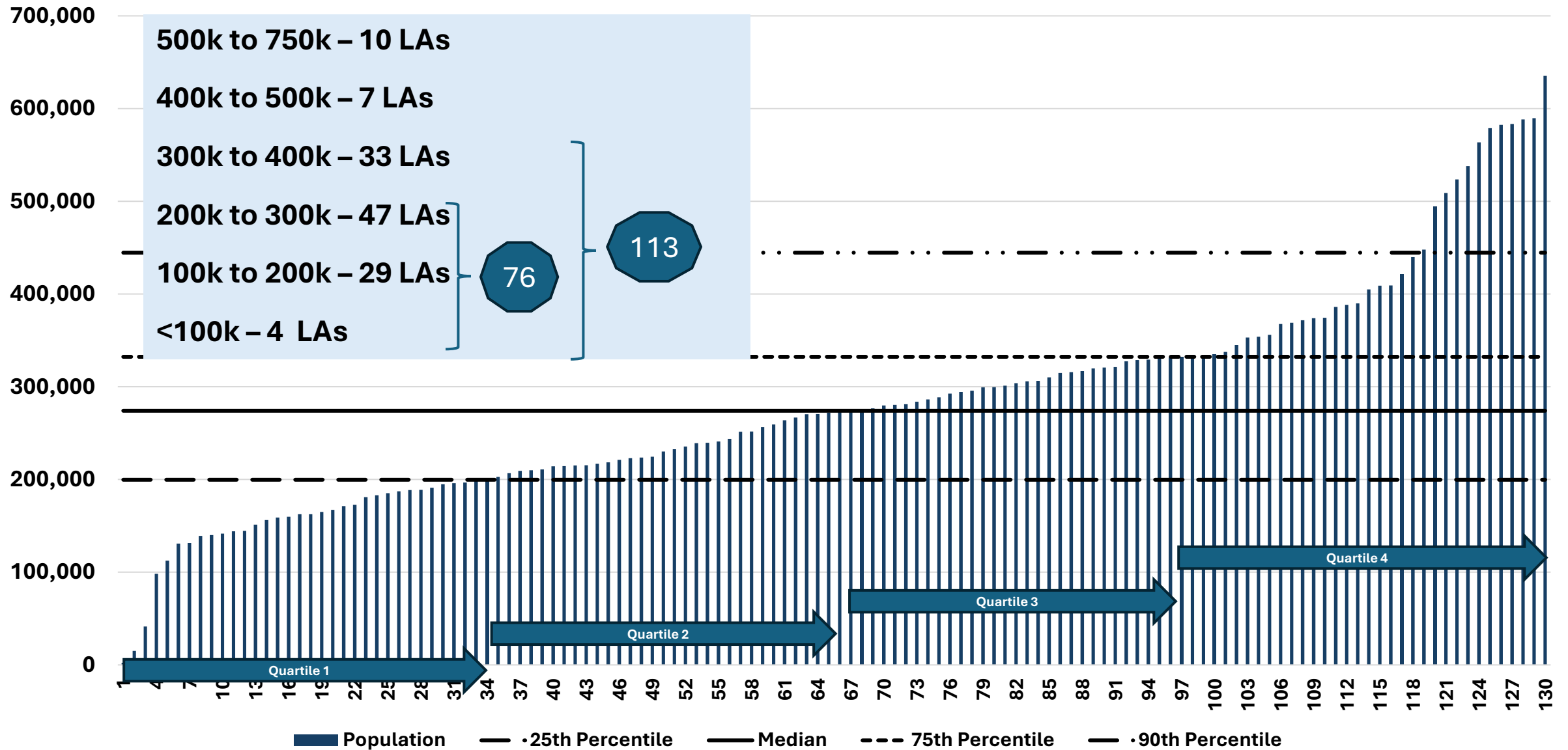
The graph again shows population per square kilometre



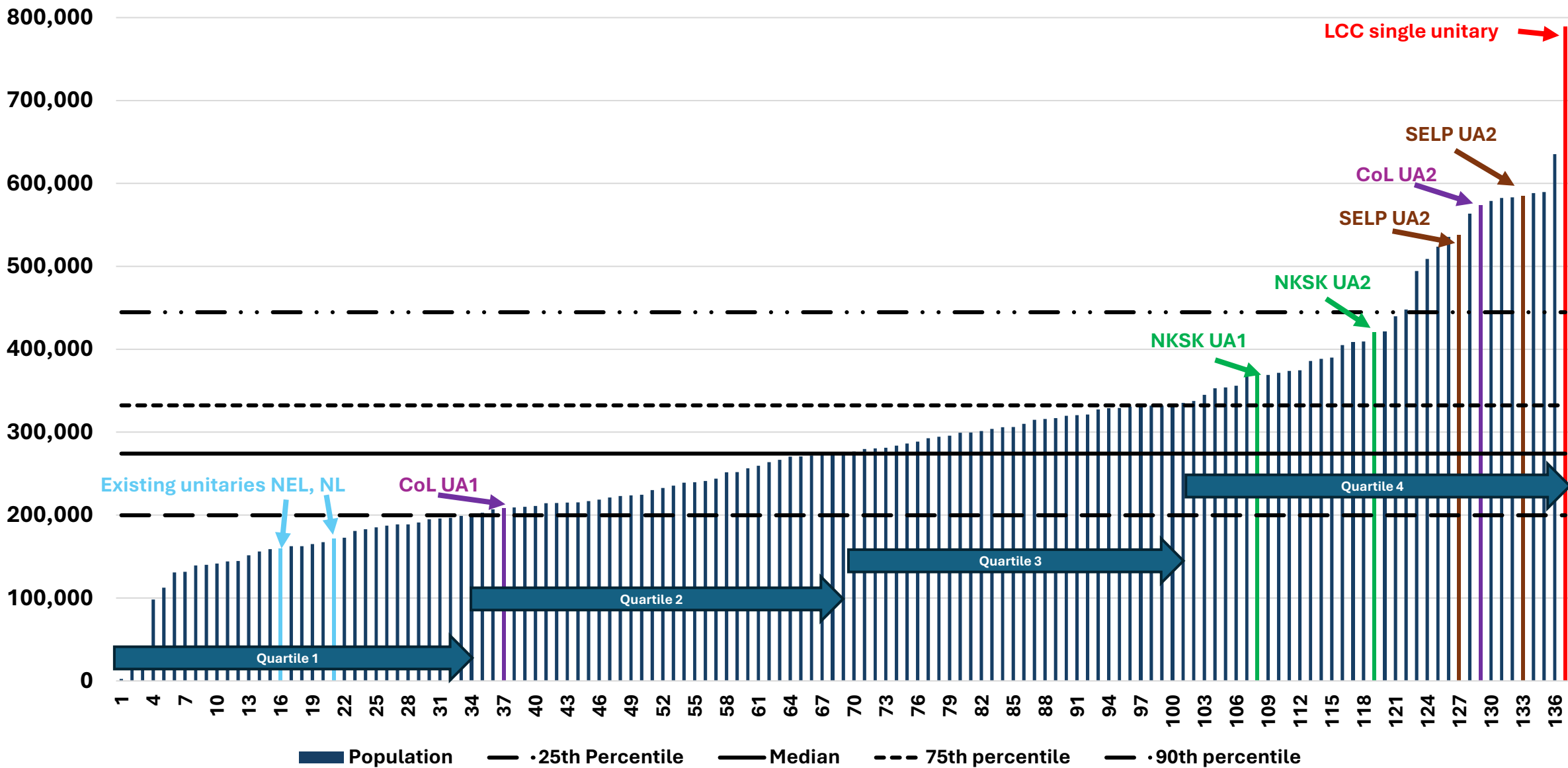
POPULATION: Existing Single Tier Populations



Existing Single Tier Populations – excluding Birmingham and Leeds



POPULATION: Existing Single Tier Populations excluding Birmingham and Leeds with Greater Lincolnshire options shown



POPULATION: Current Single Tier Councils in England – Population Tables (1 of 4) – ONS mid year 2024 estimate published July 2025

Councils with a population > 400,000				
Rank	Name	Area (sq km)	Population	Density
1	Birmingham	268	1,183,618	4,420
2	Leeds	552	845,189	1,532
3	North Yorkshire	8,037	635,270	79
4	Manchester	116	589,670	5,099
5	Somerset	3,450	588,328	171
6	Cornwall	3,545	583,289	165
7	Sheffield	368	582,493	1,583
8	Buckinghamshire	1,565	578,772	370
9	Bradford	366	563,605	1,538
10	County Durham	2,226	538,011	242
11	Wiltshire	3,255	523,700	161
12	Liverpool	112	508,961	4,551
13	Bristol, City of	110	494,399	4,508
14	Kirklees	409	447,847	1,096
15	West Northamptonshire	1,377	439,811	319
16	Cheshire East	1,166	421,298	361
17	Croydon	86	409,342	4,734
18	BCP	162	408,967	2,523
19	Barnet	87	405,050	4,668

Councils with a population between 350,000 and 400,000				
Rank	Name	Area (sq km)	Population	Density
20	Dorset	2,491	389,947	157
21	Leicester	73	388,348	5,295
22	Ealing	56	385,985	6,949
23	Newham	36	374,523	10,347
24	North Northamptonshire	987	373,871	379
25	Cheshire West and Chester	920	371,652	404
26	Coventry	99	369,026	3,741
27	Wakefield	339	367,666	1,086
28	East Riding of Yorkshire	2,404	355,884	148
29	Sandwell	86	353,860	4,135
30	Brent	43	352,976	8,164

POPULATION: Current Single Tier Councils in England – Population Tables (2 of 4) – ONS mid year 2024 estimate published July 2025

Councils with a population between 300,000 and 350,000				
Rank	Name	Area (sq km)	Population	Density
31	Wigan	188	344,922	1,833
32	Wandsworth	34	337,655	9,855
33	Bromley	150	335,319	2,234
34	Shropshire	3,197	332,455	104
35	Dudley	98	331,930	3,388
36	Tower Hamlets	20	331,886	16,787
37	Northumberland	5,020	331,420	66
38	Nottingham	75	331,077	4,437
39	Hillingdon	116	329,185	2,845
40	Wirral	161	328,873	2,044
41	Enfield	81	327,434	4,052
42	Redbridge	56	321,231	5,696
43	Newcastle upon Tyne	113	320,605	2,826
44	Doncaster	568	319,765	563
45	Lambeth	27	316,920	11,822
46	Central Bedfordshire	716	315,877	441
47	Southwark	29	314,786	10,901
48	Bolton	140	310,085	2,218
49	South Gloucestershire	497	306,332	616
50	Milton Keynes	309	305,884	991
51	Stockport	126	303,929	2,411
52	Lewisham	35	301,255	8,572

Councils with a population between 250,000 and 300,000				
Rank	Name	Area (sq km)	Population	Density
53	Greenwich	47	299,528	6,331
54	Hounslow	56	299,424	5,350
55	Walsall	104	295,678	2,843
56	Salford	97	294,348	3,028
57	Medway	194	292,655	1,511
58	Sunderland	137	288,606	2,100
59	Sefton	157	286,281	1,828
60	Brighton and Hove	83	283,870	3,427
61	Wolverhampton	69	281,251	4,050
62	Cumberland	3,012	280,495	93
63	Waltham Forest	39	279,737	7,208
64	Rotherham	287	276,595	965
65	Havering	112	276,274	2,459
66	Hull	72	275,401	3,848
67	Derby	78	274,149	3,514
68	Plymouth	80	272,067	3,407
69	Harrow	50	270,724	5,365
70	Stoke-on-Trent	93	270,425	2,894
71	Hackney	19	266,758	14,007
72	Haringey	30	263,850	8,912
73	Southampton	50	259,424	5,201
74	Bexley	61	256,434	4,234
75	Barnsley	329	251,770	765
76	Oldham	142	251,560	1,767

POPULATION: Current Single Tier Councils in England – Population Tables (3 of 4) – ONS mid year 2024 estimate published July 2025

Councils with a population between 200,000 and 250,000

Rank	Name	Area (sq km)	Population	Density
77	Swindon	230	243,875	1,060
78	Trafford	106	241,025	2,273
79	Tameside	103	239,643	2,323
80	Luton	43	239,090	5,515
81	Rochdale	158	235,561	1,490
82	Barking and Dagenham	36	232,747	6,447
83	Westmorland and Furness	3,756	230,185	61
84	North Somerset	374	224,578	601
85	Peterborough	343	223,655	651
86	Islington	15	223,024	15,010
87	Solihull	178	221,242	1,241
88	Merton	38	218,539	5,808
89	Camden	22	216,943	9,961
90	Warrington	181	215,391	1,192
91	North Tyneside	82	215,025	2,613
92	Sutton	44	214,525	4,893
93	Portsmouth	40	214,321	5,307
94	Calderdale	364	210,929	580
95	Westminster	21	209,996	9,775
96	York	272	209,301	770
97	Stockton-on-Tees	205	206,800	1,009
98	Gateshead	142	202,760	1,424
99	Bath and NE Somerset	346	200,028	578

+ 2 District Councils (East Suffolk and Colchester)

Councils with a population between 150,000 and 200,000

Rank	Name	Area (sq km)	Population	Density
100	Bury	99	198,921	2,000
101	Richmond upon Thames	57	196,678	3,427
102	Telford and Wrekin	290	195,952	675
103	Bedford	476	194,976	409
104	Herefordshire, County of	2,180	191,047	88
105	St. Helens	136	188,861	1,385
106	Hammersmith and Fulham	16	188,687	11,504
107	Wokingham	179	187,200	1,046
108	Southend-on-Sea	42	185,256	4,445
109	Reading	40	182,907	4,528
110	Thurrock	164	180,989	1,105
111	Kingston upon Thames	37	172,692	4,635
112	North Lincolnshire	847	171,336	202
113	Slough	33	167,359	5,143
114	West Berkshire	704	165,112	234
115	Knowsley	87	162,565	1,879
116	Blackburn with Darwen	137	162,540	1,186
117	North East Lincolnshire	193	159,911	830
118	Windsor and Maidenhead	196	158,943	809
119	Middlesbrough	54	156,161	2,898
120	South Tyneside	64	151,393	2,350

+ 29 District Councils

POPULATION: Current Single Tier Councils in England – Population Tables (4 of 4) – ONS mid year 2024 estimate published July 2025

Councils with a population between 100,000 and 150,000

Rank	Name	Area (sq km)	Population	Density
121	Kensington and Chelsea	12	144,518	11,918
122	Blackpool	35	144,191	4,135
123	Isle of Wight	380	141,660	373
124	Torbay	63	140,126	2,228
125	Redcar and Cleveland	245	139,228	568
126	Halton	79	131,543	1,663
127	Bracknell Forest	109	130,806	1,196
128	Darlington	197	112,489	570

+ 89 District Councils

140,000 to 150,000 : 16 including South Kesteven and East Lindsey

130,000 to 140,000 : 12

120,000 to 130,000 : 21 including North Kesteven

110,000 to 120,000 : 18

100,000 to 110,000 : 22 including Lincoln

Councils with a population < 100,000

Rank	Name	Area (sq km)	Population	Density
129	Hartlepool	94	98,180	1,048
130	Rutland	382	41,443	109
131	City of London	3	15,111	5,229
132	Isles of Scilly	16	2,366	145

+ 44 District Councils

90,000 to 100,000 : 20 including South Holland and West Lindsey

80,000 to 90,000 : 12

70,000 to 80,000 : 3 including Boston

60,000 to 70,000 : 6

50,000 to 60,000 : 2 including the Melton with the smallest District Council population 54,052

POPULATION: Greater Lincolnshire Populations

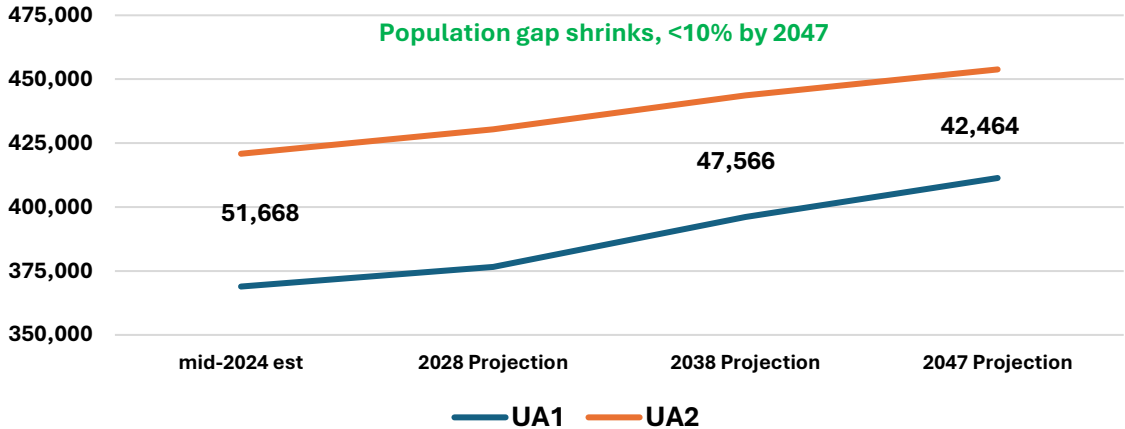
		ONS	ONS Latest Growth estimates June 2025				Projected % Population Growth		
Councils	Area (sq km)	Estimated Population mid-2024	2023 Projection	2028 Projection	2038 Projection	2047 Projection	to 2028	to 2038	to 2048
North East Lincolnshire	193	159,911	158,021	157,534	156,093	155,449	-1.5%	-2.4%	-2.8%
North Lincolnshire	847	171,336	170,612	170,751	170,495	170,972	-0.3%	-0.5%	-0.2%
Boston	364	71,080	72,212	73,690	76,056	78,002	3.7%	7.0%	9.7%
East Lindsey	1,767	145,183	145,359	149,812	157,085	162,876	3.2%	8.2%	12.2%
Lincoln	36	105,114	104,224	105,474	104,140	103,122	0.3%	-0.9%	-1.9%
North Kesteven	922	122,468	120,610	124,644	130,223	134,599	1.8%	6.3%	9.9%
South Holland	750	99,298	98,401	103,327	111,027	116,361	4.1%	11.8%	17.2%
South Kesteven	943	147,151	145,040	148,629	154,848	160,403	1.0%	5.2%	9.0%
West Lindsey	1,156	99,208	97,639	101,462	106,383	109,827	2.3%	7.2%	10.7%
Lincolnshire	5,937	789,502	783,485	807,038	839,762	865,190	2.2%	6.4%	9.6%
Greater Lincolnshire	6,977	1,120,749	1,112,118	1,135,323	1,166,350	1,191,611	1.3%	4.1%	6.3%

POPULATION: Greater Lincolnshire Populations and Projected Growth by LGR Proposals

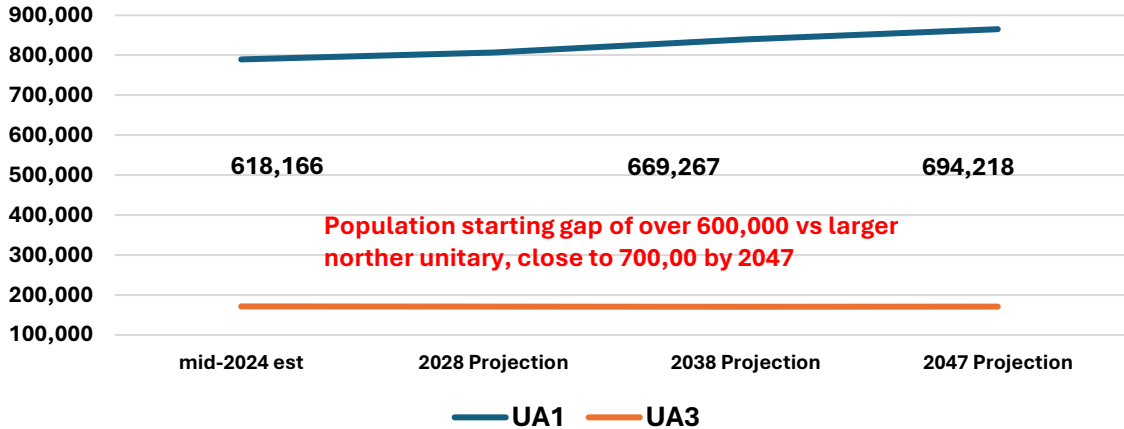
			ONS	ONS Latest Growth estimates June 2025				Projected % Population Growth		
Proposal	Current Councils	Area (sq km)	Estimated Population mid-2024	2023 Projection	2028 Projection	2038 Projection	2047 Projection	to 2028	to 2038	to 2048
NKS	UA1 NK+SK+SH	2,615	368,917	364,051	376,600	396,098	411,363	2.1%	7.4%	11.5%
	UA 2 EL+WL+CoL+BOS	3,322	420,585	419,434	430,438	443,664	453,827	2.3%	5.5%	7.9%
	UA3 NEL	193	159,911	158,021	157,534	156,093	155,449	-1.5%	-2.4%	-2.8%
	UA4 NL	847	171,336	170,612	170,751	170,495	170,972	-0.3%	-0.5%	-0.2%
LCC	UA 1 All Lincs Districts	5,937	789,502	783,485	807,038	839,762	865,190	2.2%	6.4%	9.6%
	UA2 NEL	193	159,911	158,021	157,534	156,093	155,449	-1.5%	-2.4%	-2.8%
	UA3 NL	847	171,336	170,612	170,751	170,495	170,972	-0.3%	-0.5%	-0.2%
SELP	SK+NK+BOS+SH+EL	4,746	585,180	581,622	600,102	629,239	652,241	2.5%	7.5%	11.5%
	WL+CoL+NEL+NL	2,231	535,569	530,496	535,221	537,111	539,370	-0.1%	0.3%	0.7%
CoL	UA1 Lincoln Expansion	816.00	211,394	209,744	214,729	218,425	221,199	1.6%	3.3%	4.6%
	UA2 Rest of Lincolnshire	5,121.00	578,105	573,741	592,309	621,337	643,991	2.5%	7.5%	11.4%
	UA3 NEL	193	159,911	158,021	157,534	156,093	155,449	-1.5%	-2.4%	-2.8%
	UA3 NL	847	171,336	170,612	170,751	170,495	170,972	-0.3%	-0.5%	-0.2%

POPULATION: Greater Lincolnshire Proposals Projected Growth – LGR Proposals Population balance

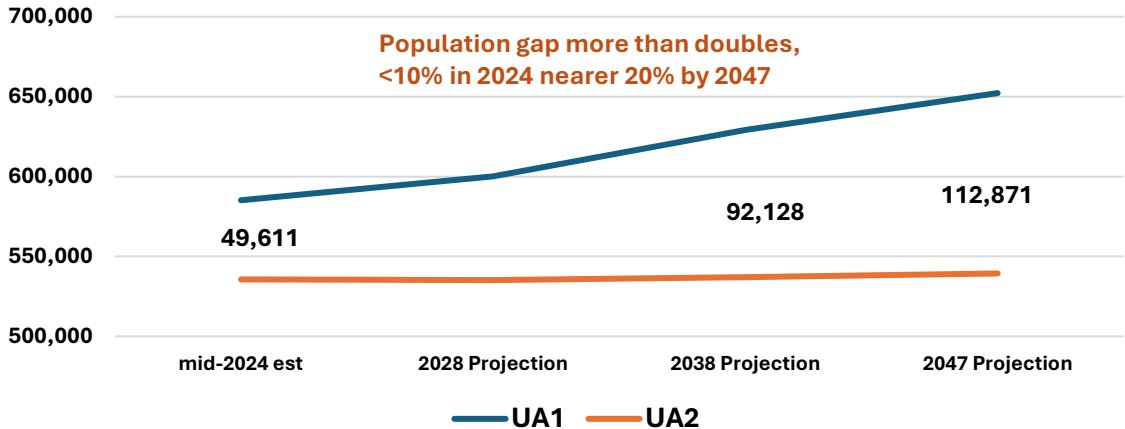
NKSK Proposal



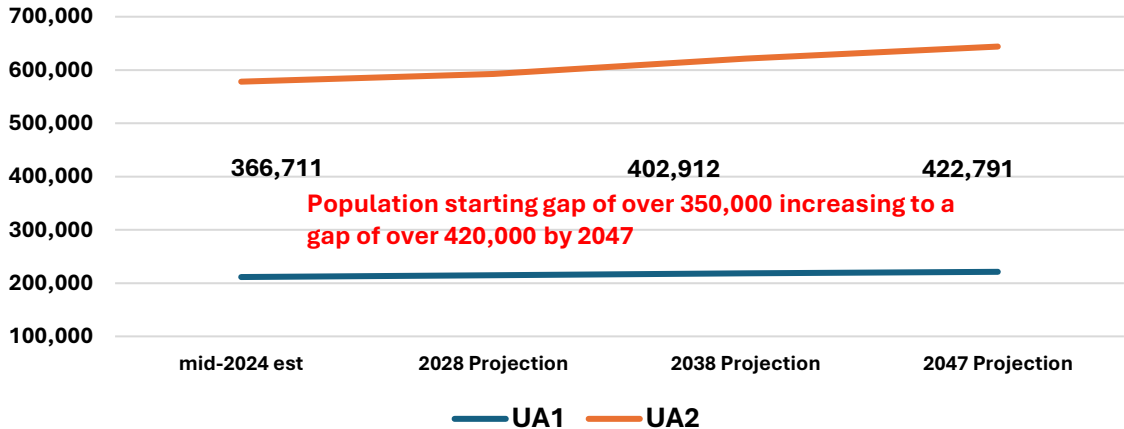
LCC Proposal



SELP Proposal



CoL Proposal



Demographics

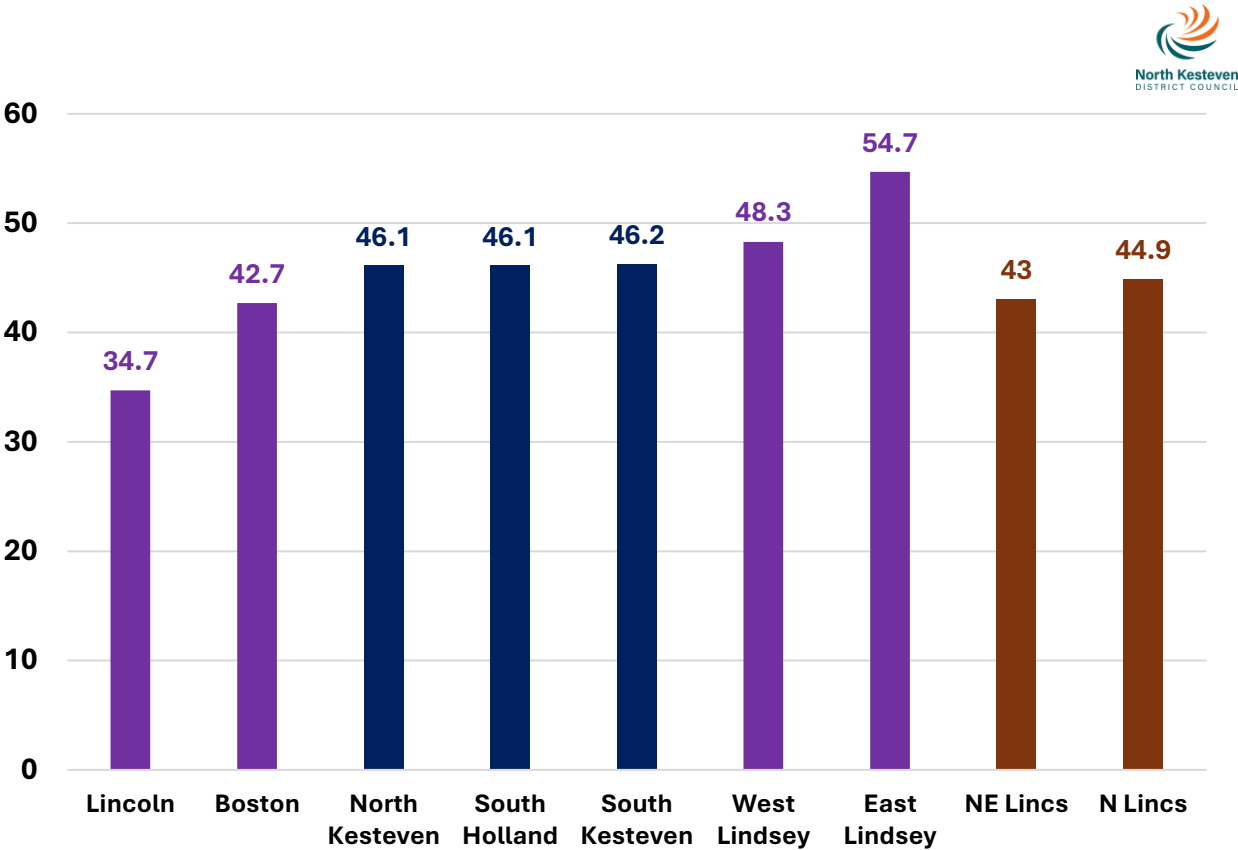
The chart right shows the latest ONS estimates of the median age in each Council area. This is shown in ascending order for the Lincolnshire districts. Then for the two northern unitaries. Dark blue denotes UA1 councils in the NKSK proposal, and purple the UA2 councils.

The table below shows the median age for each year back to 2011, with the England figure included for reference.

Lincoln, impacted by the presence on the university has a significantly lower median age as compared with the rest of the Invitation Area, is 5.7 years lower than the England figure.

The three areas in UA1 have near identical medians, all well above the England figure.

UA2 has a greater range with East Lindsey having by some way the highest median age of any of the seven Lincolnshire districts.



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	change v 2011
Boston	42.4	42.4	42.0	42.0	41.9	41.6	41.4	41.6	41.9	42.1	42.4	42.6	42.5	42.7	0.3
East Lindsey	49.3	49.7	50.0	50.3	50.7	51.1	51.5	51.9	52.2	52.6	52.9	53.3	53.7	54.1	4.8
Lincoln	34.5	34.0	33.9	33.8	33.7	33.6	33.4	33.4	33.5	33.7	34.3	34.4	34.6	34.7	0.2
West Lindsey	45.8	46.2	46.5	46.8	47.0	47.2	47.6	47.9	48.2	48.5	48.5	48.5	48.4	48.3	2.5
North Kesteven	44.4	44.8	45.1	45.3	45.5	45.7	45.9	46.1	46.4	46.3	46.3	46.4	46.3	46.1	1.7
South Holland	45.1	45.4	45.6	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.6	45.8	46.1	46.3	46.4	46.4	46.2	46.1	1.0
South Kesteven	43.7	44.1	44.3	44.5	44.9	45.1	45.5	45.8	46.1	46.3	46.4	46.4	46.1	46.2	2.5
North East Lincs	41.1	41.4	41.7	42.0	42.2	42.4	42.5	42.7	42.9	43.0	43.1	43.1	43.0	43.0	1.9
North Lincs	42.4	42.8	43.1	43.4	43.6	43.8	44.0	44.3	44.5	44.7	44.8	44.9	44.9	44.9	2.5
England	39.4	39.5	39.7	39.8	39.8	39.8	39.9	40.0	40.1	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.3	40.2	0.8

DEMOGRAPHICS

This page provides an initial breakdown by broad age group.

The table shows the population by under 16, 16-64 (“working age”) , 65 and over, plus the overall total. Plus the percentage of the total population that each of those three groupings represents.

The overall total for each age group is shown followed by the age group total for each of our proposed new unitary authorities.

Unitary 1 – North Kesteven, South Holland, South Kesteven,

Unitary 2 – Boston, Lincoln, East Lindsey, West Lindsey

The existing northern unitaries are shown in the main body of the table

Unitary 3 – North East Lincolnshire,

Unitary 4 - North Lincolnshire

	Under 16	16-64	65 & Over	Total	Under 16	16-64	65 & Over
Boston	13,742	42,271	15,067	71,080	19.3%	59.5%	21.2%
East Lindsey	20,355	79,092	45,736	145,183	14.0%	54.5%	31.5%
Lincoln	16,987	72,252	15,875	105,114	16.2%	68.7%	15.1%
West Lindsey	16,329	57,360	25,519	99,208	16.5%	57.8%	25.7%
North Kesteven	20,414	72,777	29,277	122,468	16.7%	59.4%	23.9%
South Holland	17,156	58,113	24,029	99,298	17.3%	58.5%	24.2%
South Kesteven	25,438	86,608	35,105	147,151	17.3%	58.9%	23.9%
North East Lincs	29,713	95,608	34,590	159,911	18.6%	59.8%	21.6%
North Lincs	30,501	101,569	39,266	171,336	17.8%	59.3%	22.9%
TOTAL	190,635	665,650	264,464	1,120,749	17.0%	59.4%	23.6%
NKSK UA1	67,413	250,975	102,197	420,585	16.0%	59.7%	24.3%
NKSK UA2	63,008	217,498	88,411	368,917	17.1%	59.0%	24.0%

As the table above shows the working age percentage in both the proposed new unitaries has less than a percentage point difference between Unitary 1 with 59.7% Unitary 2 with 59.0%.

A more detailed breakdown by age band is shown on the next page.

DEMOGRAPHICS

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Unitary 1 – North Kesteven, South Holland, South Kesteven,

Unitary 2 – Boston, Lincoln, East Lindsey, West Lindsey

The existing northern unitaries are shown in the main body of the table

Unitary 3 – North East Lincolnshire,

Unitary 4 - North Lincolnshire

	Under 16	16-64	65 & Over	Total	Under 16	16-64	65 & Over
Boston	13,742	42,271	15,067	71,080	19.3%	59.5%	21.2%
East Lindsey	20,355	79,092	45,736	145,183	14.0%	54.5%	31.5%
Lincoln	16,987	72,252	15,875	105,114	16.2%	68.7%	15.1%
West Lindsey	16,329	57,360	25,519	99,208	16.5%	57.8%	25.7%
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South Kesteven	25,438	86,608	35,105	147,151	17.3%	58.9%	23.9%
North East Lincs	29,713	95,608	34,590	159,911	18.6%	59.8%	21.6%
North Lincs	30,501	101,569	39,266	171,336	17.8%	59.3%	22.9%
TOTAL	190,635	665,650	264,464	1,120,749	17.0%	59.4%	23.6%
NKSK UA1	67,413	250,975	102,197	420,585	16.0%	59.7%	24.3%
NKSK UA2	63,008	217,498	88,411	368,917	17.1%	59.0%	24.0%

As the table above shows the working age percentage in both the proposed new unitaries has less than a percentage point difference between Unitary 1 with 59.7% Unitary 2 with 59.0%.

A more detailed breakdown by age band is shown on the next page.

DEMOGRAPHICS

This page provides expands the 2024 MYE breakdown – top table.

The centre table then shows the 2047 projections for the same groupings

The bottom table then shows the movement for each age band. This table identifies the significant growth in the older age groups reinforcing the need for new unitaries to work with partners to focus on ageing well support and strategies.

2024 MYE	Under 19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90+
Boston	16,954	6,851	9,244	8,622	9,654	8,727	6,895	3,379	754
East Lindsey	25,643	12,186	13,758	13,237	21,484	25,337	21,720	10,048	1,770
Lincoln	24,739	19,912	16,093	11,765	11,190	9,825	7,160	3,594	836
West Lindsey	20,316	8,945	11,204	10,968	14,502	14,550	11,953	5,826	944
North Kesteven	25,253	12,240	14,871	13,961	17,836	16,289	13,680	7,061	1,277
South Holland	20,998	9,350	12,139	11,452	14,114	13,271	11,048	5,739	1,187
South Kesteven	31,732	13,427	17,325	17,634	21,448	19,405	16,539	8,005	1,636
North East Lincs	36,890	16,243	21,069	17,899	21,794	20,900	15,682	7,807	1,627
North Lincs	38,181	16,344	21,150	19,601	24,202	23,202	18,184	8,711	1,761
Total	240,706	115,498	136,853	125,139	156,224	151,506	122,861	60,170	11,792
2047 Projection	Under 19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90+
Boston	14,423	7,482	9,577	9,797	10,865	10,208	8,617	5,626	1,405
East Lindsey	21,789	11,498	14,517	16,163	23,018	28,122	26,890	17,185	3,693
Lincoln	19,453	20,321	14,088	12,303	11,786	9,462	7,759	6,114	1,836
West Lindsey	17,265	8,260	11,868	13,616	16,092	15,687	14,481	10,397	2,161
North Kesteven	21,178	11,754	16,171	17,015	18,770	17,683	16,932	12,406	2,690
South Holland	19,612	9,306	12,697	14,113	16,911	16,520	14,819	9,974	2,410
South Kesteven	26,878	12,297	18,187	20,816	22,959	21,198	19,645	14,563	3,861
North East Lincs	27,105	14,921	19,307	19,198	21,281	19,516	17,661	13,353	3,109
North Lincs	29,137	14,960	20,172	21,150	24,191	22,428	20,045	14,998	3,892
Total	196,841	110,799	136,584	144,172	165,872	160,823	146,849	104,614	25,056
Change	Under 19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90+
Boston	-2,531	631	333	1,175	1,211	1,481	1,722	2,247	651
East Lindsey	-3,854	-688	759	2,926	1,534	2,785	5,170	7,137	1,923
Lincoln	-5,286	409	-2,005	538	596	-363	599	2,520	1,000
West Lindsey	-3,051	-685	664	2,648	1,590	1,137	2,528	4,571	1,217
North Kesteven	-4,075	-486	1,300	3,054	934	1,394	3,252	5,345	1,413
South Holland	-1,386	-44	558	2,661	2,797	3,249	3,771	4,235	1,223
South Kesteven	-4,854	-1,130	862	3,182	1,511	1,793	3,106	6,558	2,225
North East Lincs	-9,785	-1,322	-1,762	1,299	-514	-1,384	1,979	5,546	1,482
North Lincs	-9,044	-1,384	-978	1,549	-11	-774	1,861	6,287	2,131
Total	-43,865	-4,699	-269	19,033	9,648	9,317	23,988	44,444	13,264

DEMOGRAPHICS

This page takes the figures from the previous page and shows them for the proposed new unitary councils.

2024 MYE	Under 19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90+
NKSK UA1	77,983	35,017	44,335	43,047	53,398	48,965	41,267	20,805	4,100
NKSK UA2	87,652	47,894	50,299	44,592	56,830	58,439	47,728	22,847	4,304
NKSK UA1	21.1%	9.5%	12.0%	11.7%	14.5%	13.3%	11.2%	5.6%	1.1%
NKSK UA2	20.8%	11.4%	12.0%	10.6%	13.5%	13.9%	11.3%	5.4%	1.0%
North East Lincs	23.1%	10.2%	13.2%	11.2%	13.6%	13.1%	9.8%	4.9%	1.0%
North Lincs	22.3%	9.5%	12.3%	11.4%	14.1%	13.5%	10.6%	5.1%	1.0%
Total	21.5%	10.3%	12.2%	11.2%	13.9%	13.5%	11.0%	5.4%	1.1%
2047 Projection	Under 19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90+
NKSK UA1	67,668	33,357	47,055	51,944	58,639	55,401	51,396	36,942	8,961
NKSK UA2	72,931	47,561	50,051	51,880	61,761	63,479	57,747	39,322	9,095
NKSK UA1	16.4%	8.1%	11.4%	12.6%	14.3%	13.5%	12.5%	9.0%	2.2%
NKSK UA2	16.1%	10.5%	11.0%	11.4%	13.6%	14.0%	12.7%	8.7%	2.0%
North East Lincs	17.4%	9.6%	12.4%	12.4%	13.7%	12.6%	11.4%	8.6%	2.0%
North Lincs	17.0%	8.7%	11.8%	12.4%	14.1%	13.1%	11.7%	8.8%	2.3%
Total	16.5%	9.3%	11.5%	12.1%	13.9%	13.5%	12.3%	8.8%	2.1%

Index of Deprivation

October 2025 Release

Index of Multiple Deprivation (2025) in Greater Lincolnshire – LAs

The table below shows the two different IMD ranks for each local authority, based on ranking the average ranks or the average scores of their constituent lower super output areas.

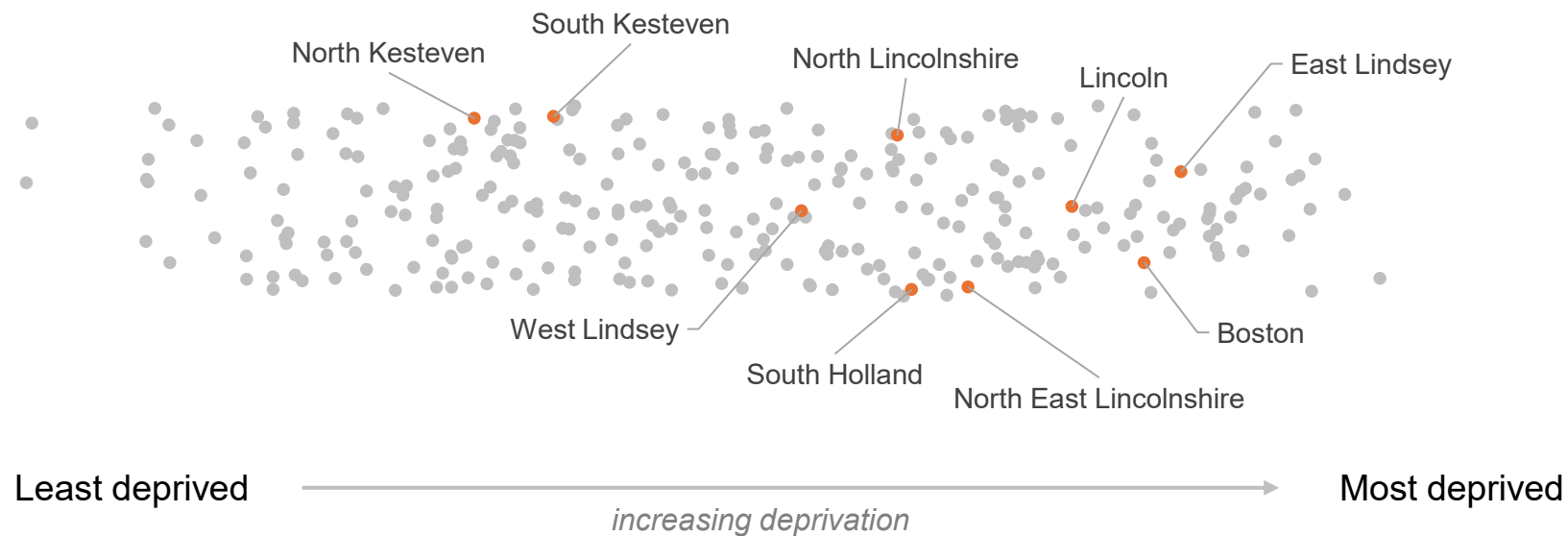
Please note the change in the number of local authorities from 317 in 2019 to 296 in 2025. A rank of 1 indicates the most deprived in England.

Local authorities are listed in order of the 'rank of average rank' for 2025, starting with the most deprived in Greater Lincolnshire.

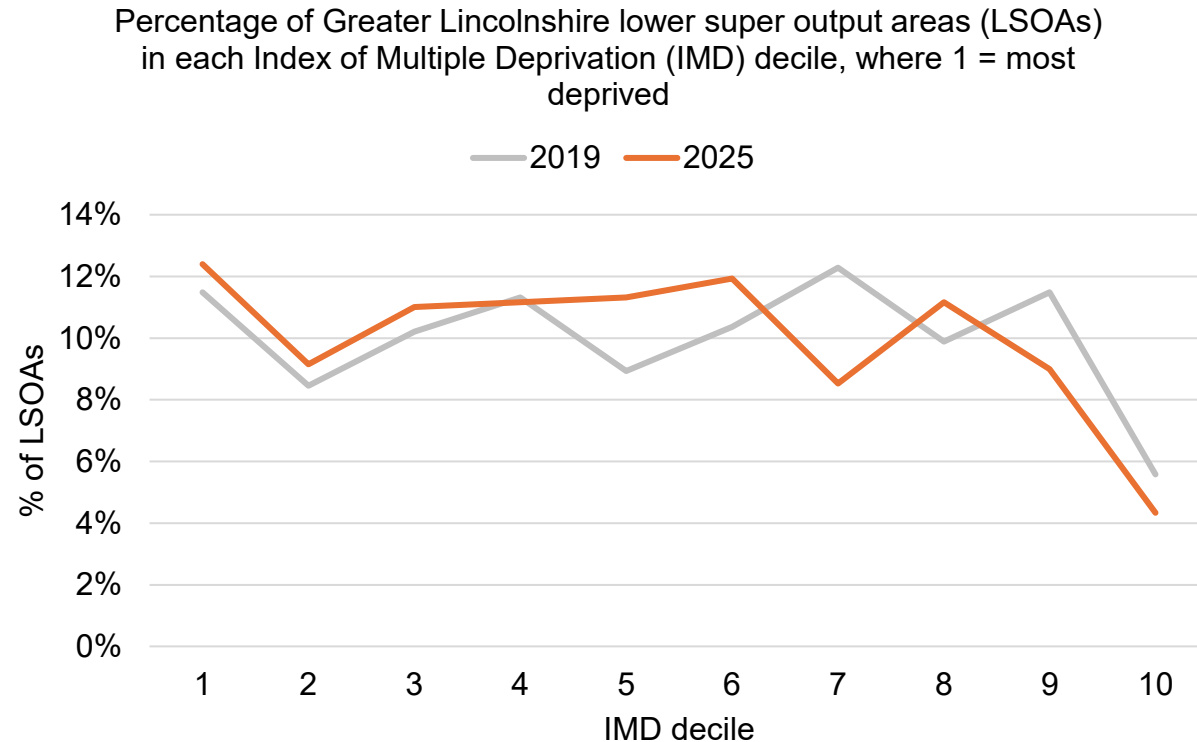
Please note that the 2025 index is not directly comparable to previous deprivation indices due to multiple methodological changes.

Local authority	2019 Rank (out of 317)		2025 Rank (out of 296)	
	Rank of average rank	Rank of average score	Rank of average rank	Rank of average score
East Lindsey	30	39	27	36
Boston	85	102	36	51
Lincoln	68	60	48	47
North East Lincolnshire	66	29	81	39
South Holland	144	168	100	123
North Lincolnshire	120	115	104	99
West Lindsey	146	136	131	118
South Kesteven	234	231	201	196
North Kesteven	268	271	226	229

Local Authorities by IMD Average rank, showing relative deprivation of Greater Lincolnshire authority areas



Index of Multiple Deprivation (2025) in Greater Lincolnshire – LSOAs



The graph above shows the change in the Index of Multiple Deprivation deciles for lower super output areas in Greater Lincolnshire.

- 12.4% of LSOAs in Greater Lincolnshire are in the most deprived 10% nationally (England, IMD decile 1).
- 21.6% of LSOAs in Greater Lincolnshire are in the most deprived 20% nationally (England, IMD deciles 1 and 2).

An LSOA is a small area or neighbourhood of approximately 1,500 residents or 650 households.

It is important to note that the 2025 index is not directly comparable to previous deprivation indices:

- The overall number of Lower Super Output Areas have increased.
- There have been changes to the underlying metrics and methodology, including increasing the number of indicators used from 39 to 55.

The deprivation of an area is measured relative to other areas. The deprivation rank or decile for an area may have increased, or decreased, but not changed in real terms, only relative to other areas.

An area may also have changed rank or decile from 2019 to 2025 due to the methodological changes for the 2025 index.

Percentage of local authority lower super output areas in each Index of Multiple Deprivation decile, where 1 = most deprived

— 2019 — 2025



Number of lower super output areas (LSOAs) in each Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025 decile by local authority

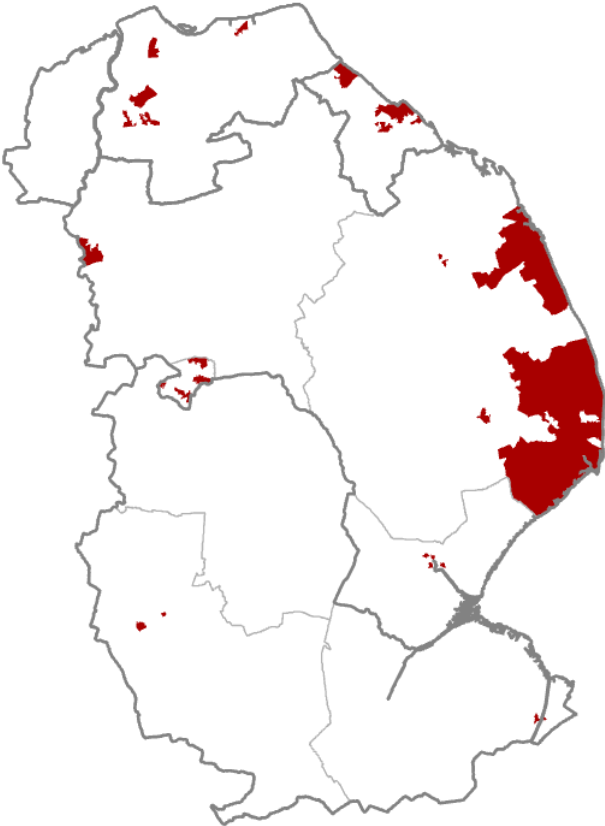
LA	IMD Decile										Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
North Kesteven	0	1	4	4	5	9	12	12	11	8	66
South Kesteven	3	0	7	7	11	10	8	11	15	12	84
South Holland	1	1	9	13	10	8	3	5	1	0	51
Total	4	2	20	24	26	27	23	28	27	20	201
Boston	5	8	4	8	7	4	1	1	1	0	39
East Lindsey	12	16	16	13	7	9	5	4	0	0	82
Lincoln	12	9	9	3	7	6	5	6	2	1	60
West Lindsey	6	3	6	6	6	7	5	6	7	1	53
Total	35	36	35	30	27	26	16	17	10	2	234
North East Lincolnshire	29	11	9	6	5	9	6	14	12	6	107
North Lincolnshire	12	10	7	12	15	15	10	13	9	0	103

The table below provides the proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% and most deprived 20% nationally (England, IMD decile 1 and IMD deciles 1 and 2).

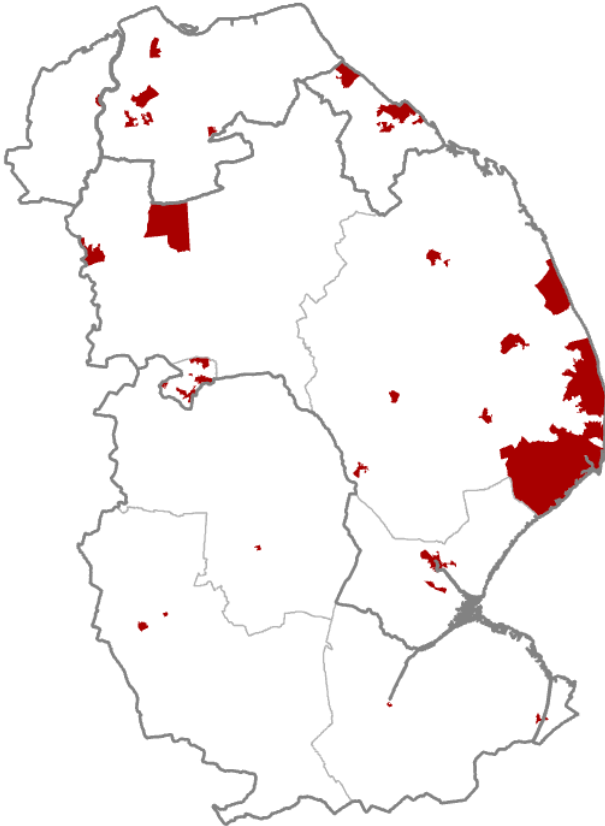
Local Authority	Proportion of LSOAs in nationally most deprived			
	2019		2025	
	10% (decile 1)	20% (decile 1 or 2)	10% (decile 1)	20% (decile 1 or 2)
North East Lincolnshire	30%	38%	27%	37%
Lincoln	18%	33%	20%	35%
East Lindsey	16%	36%	15%	34%
Boston	3%	11%	13%	33%
North Lincolnshire	11%	20%	12%	21%
West Lindsey	8%	17%	11%	17%
South Holland	0%	2%	2%	4%
South Kesteven	1%	4%	4%	4%
North Kesteven	0%	0%	0%	2%

Greater Lincolnshire LSOAs in most deprived 20% LSOAs nationally, 2019 and 2025

2019



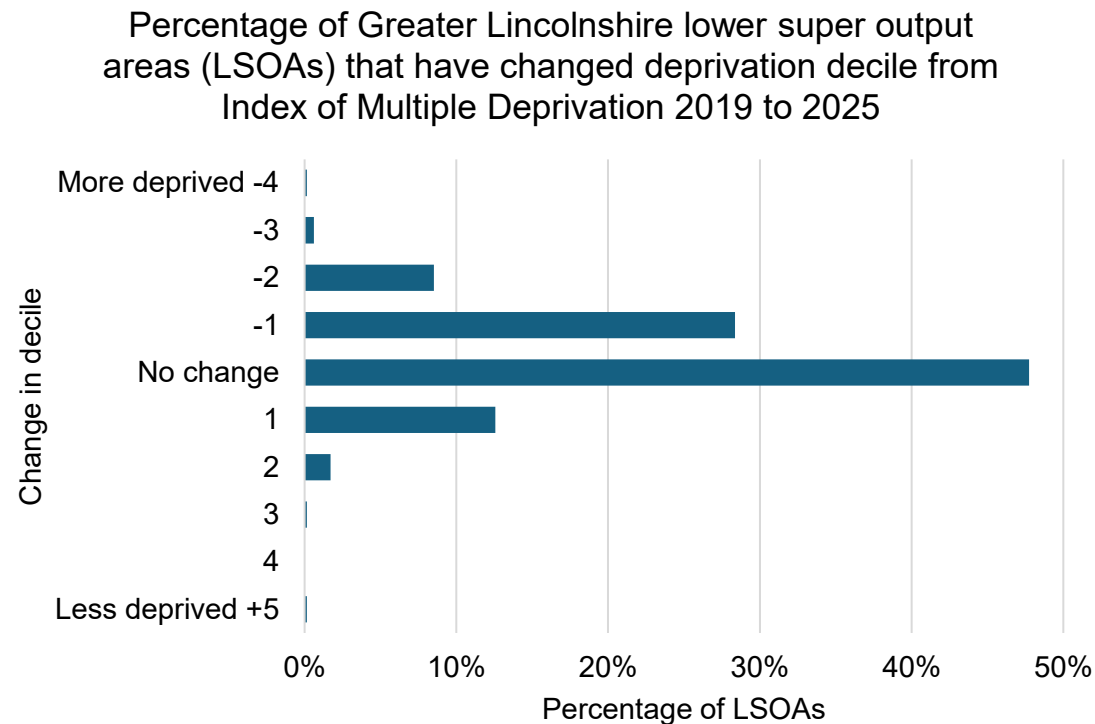
2025



There are 645 lower super output areas in Greater Lincolnshire and from 2019 to 2025:

- 48% have stayed in the same deprivation decile
- 38% have moved into a more deprived decile
- 15% have moved into a less deprived decile

Please note that number of LSOAs increased from the 2019 index (627 LSOAs) to the 2025 index (645 LSOAs). This is due to some areas being divided into 2 or 3 smaller areas because of their increasing populations. These smaller areas have been assigned the 2019 decile of the larger area that they were previously a part of.



Approximately 9 in 10 LSOAs either move up or down one decile, or stayed in the same decile.

The largest changes were:

- One LSOA in Boston that fell from decile 8 in 2019 to 'more deprived' decile 4 in 2025.
- 4 areas fell by 3 deciles and 55 areas by 2 deciles.
- One new LSOA in North Lincolnshire that was part of an LSOA in decile 2 in 2019 but is in 'less deprived' decile 7 for 2025.
- One area increased by 3 deciles and 11 areas by 2 deciles.

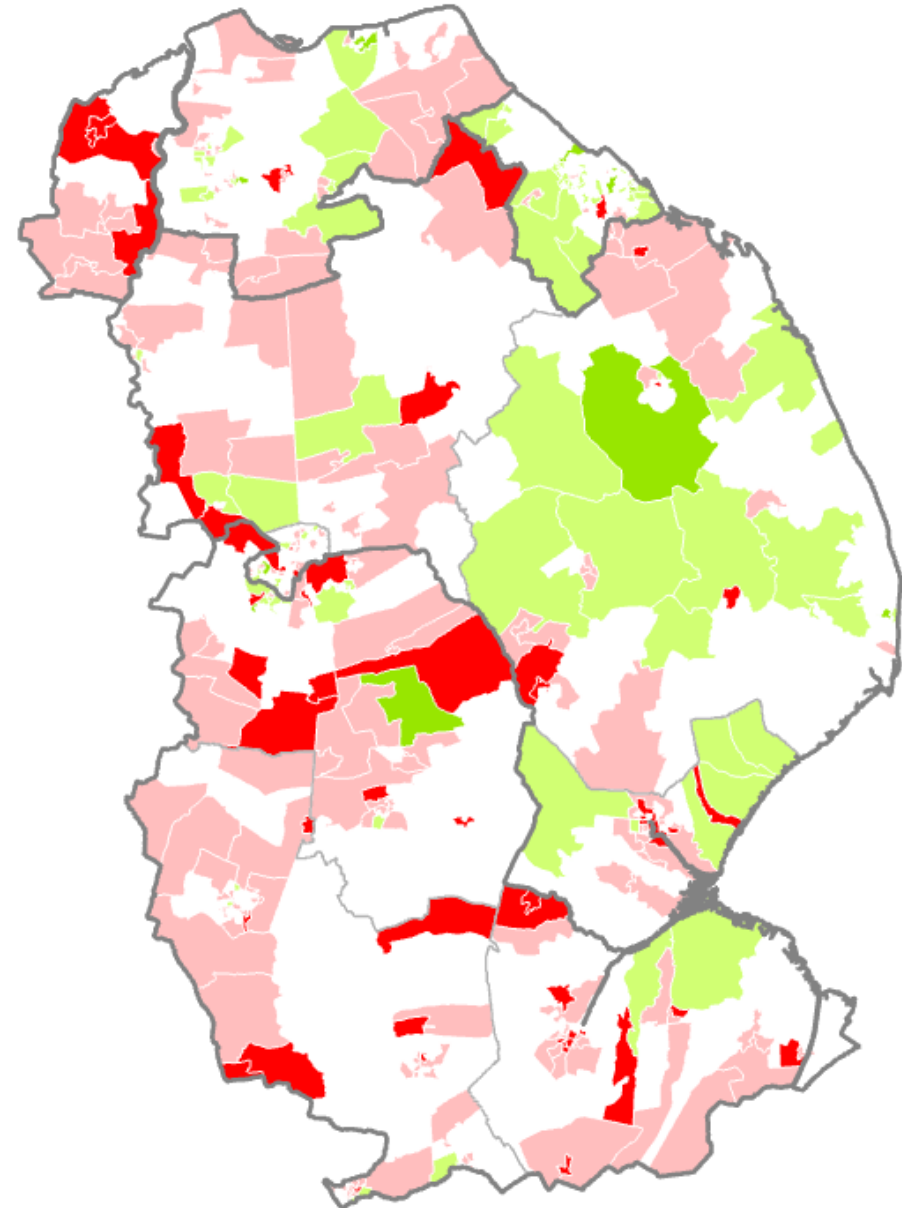
Lower super output area change in Index of Multiple Deprivation decile from 2019 to 2025 in Greater Lincolnshire

Change in IMD decile, 2019 to 2025



Please note that number of LSOAs increased from the 2019 index to the 2025 index, due to some areas being divided into 2 or 3 small areas. These smaller areas have been assigned the 2019 decile of the larger area that they were previously a part of.

The 2025 index is not directly comparable to previous deprivation indices. Changes may be caused by changes to methodology rather than actual changes to deprivation in an area.



Index of Multiple Deprivation (2025) in Greater Lincolnshire – Built up areas

In addition to LSOAs and local authorities, built up areas, such as cities, towns and villages are also ranked in terms of deprivation. The following built up areas are ranked in the most deprived 10% in England (using IMD rank of average rank measure).

Local Authority	Built up areas
Boston	Boston, Old Leake
East Lindsey	Alford, Chapel St Leonards, Hogsthorpe, Ingoldmells, Mablethorpe, Mareham le Fen, Skegness, Spilsby, Sutton on Sea and Trusthorpe, Wainfleet All Saints
North Kesteven	Billinghay
North Lincolnshire	Keadby, New Holland, South Killingholme
South Holland	Sutton Bridge
West Lindsey	Brookenby, Gainsborough, Hemswell Cliff, Market Rasen

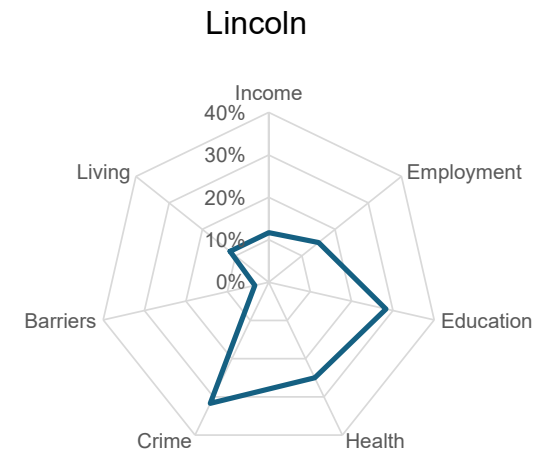
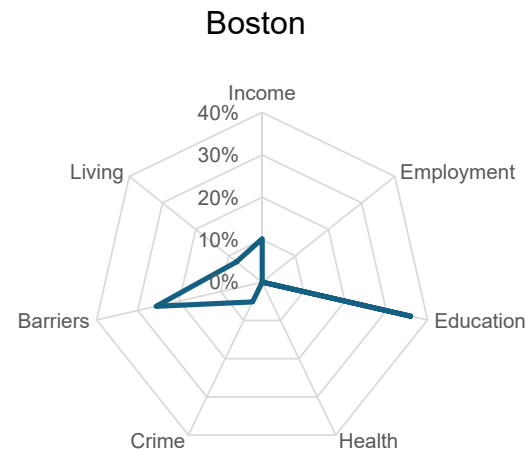
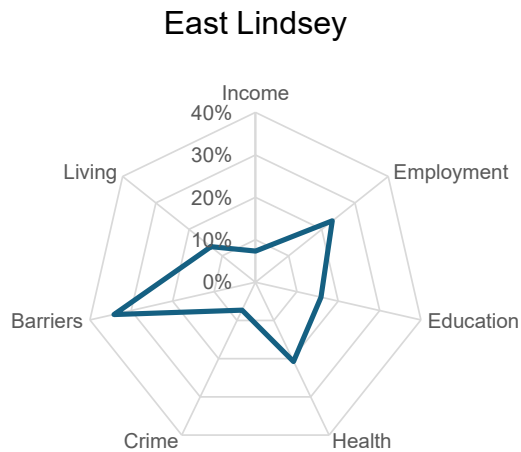


Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally for the 7 IMD domains

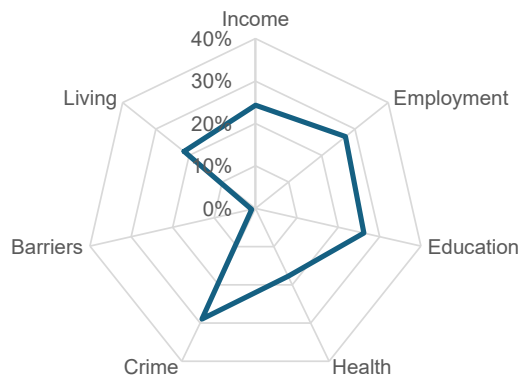
The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is comprised of 7 domains:

1. Income
2. Employment
3. Education, Skills and Training
4. Health Deprivation and Disability
5. Crime
6. Barriers to Housing and Services
7. Living Environment

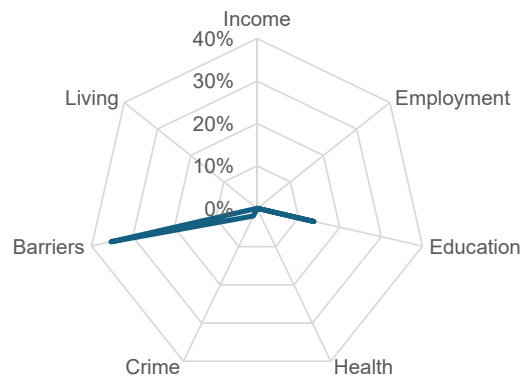
The following charts show the proportion of each local authorities lower super output areas that fall into the most deprived 10% nationally for each of the domains. This helps indicate some of the differing forms of deprivation that are faced in different areas across Greater Lincolnshire.



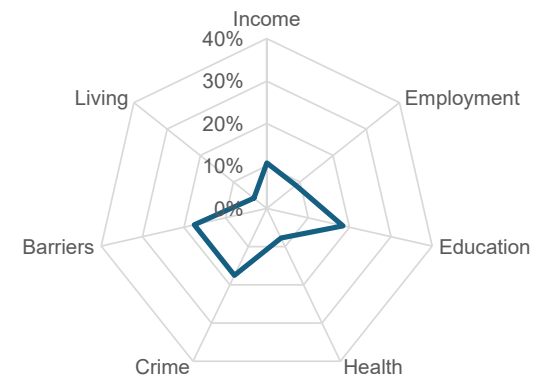
North East Lincolnshire



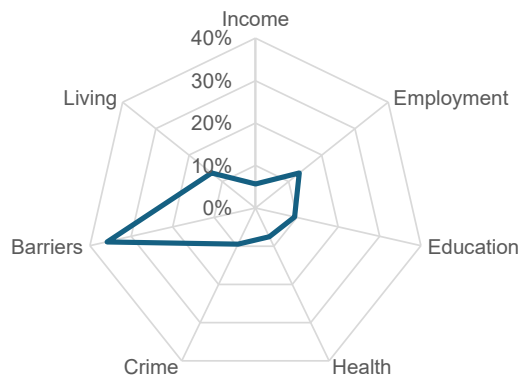
South Holland



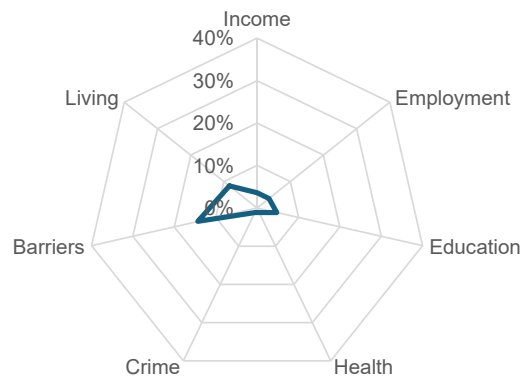
North Lincolnshire



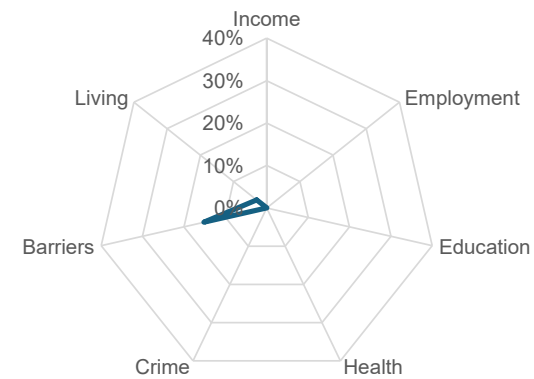
West Lindsey



South Kesteven

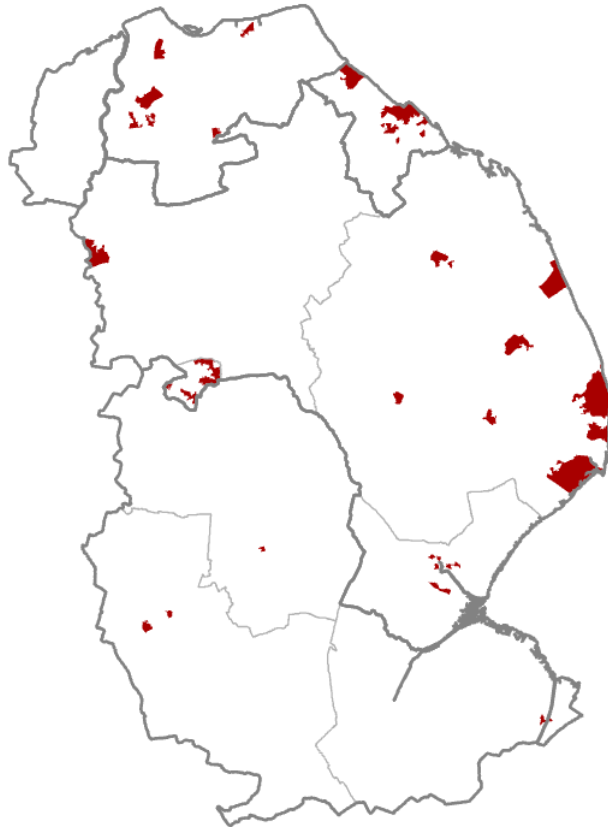


North Kesteven

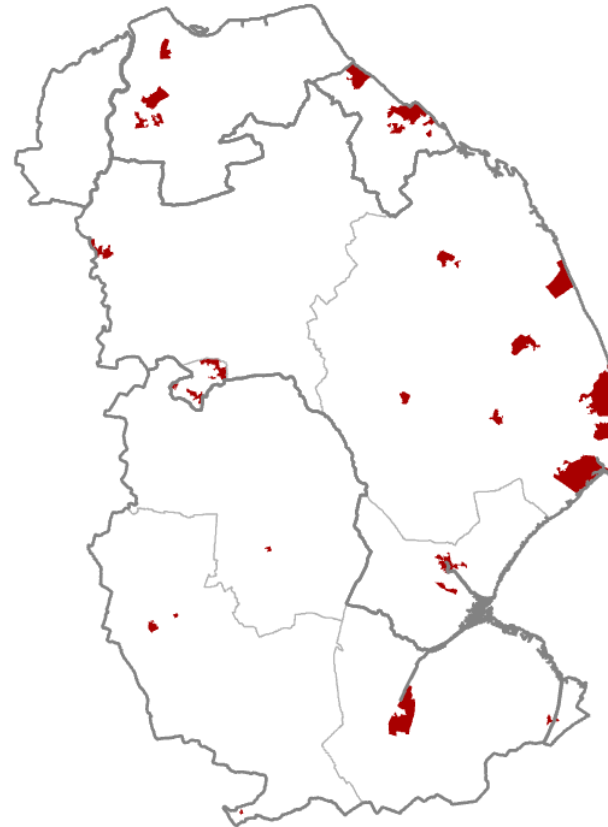


Income
Greater Lincolnshire LSOAs in most deprived 20% LSOAs nationally, 2019 and 2025

2019



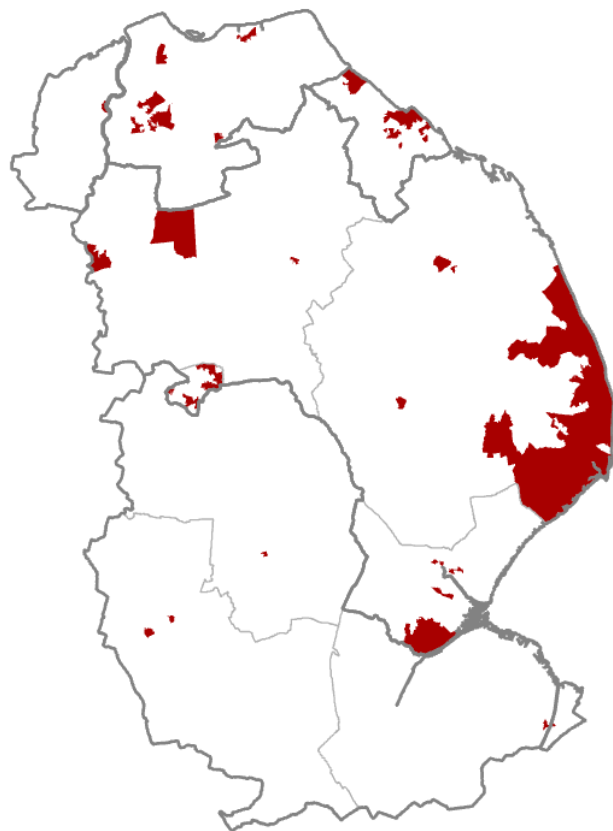
2025



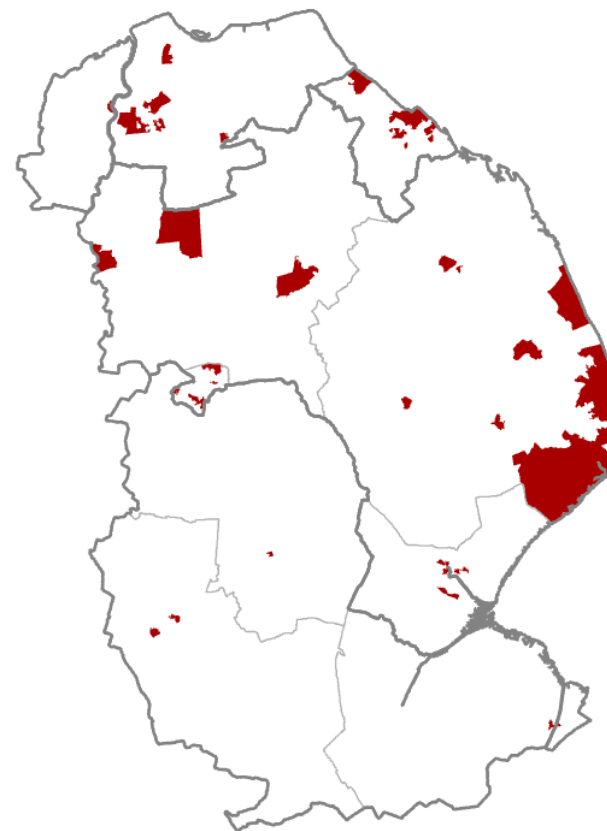
Employment

Greater Lincolnshire LSOAs in most deprived 20% LSOAs nationally, 2019 and 2025

2019

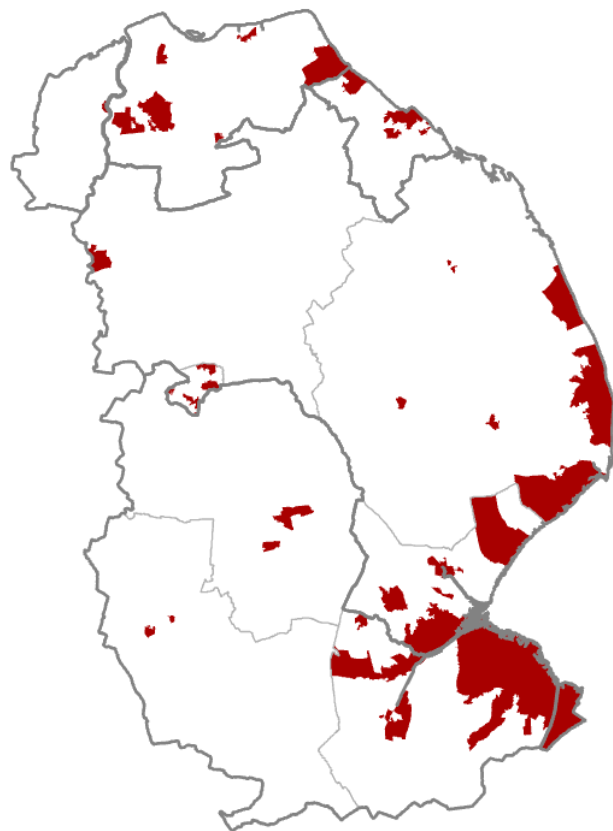


2025

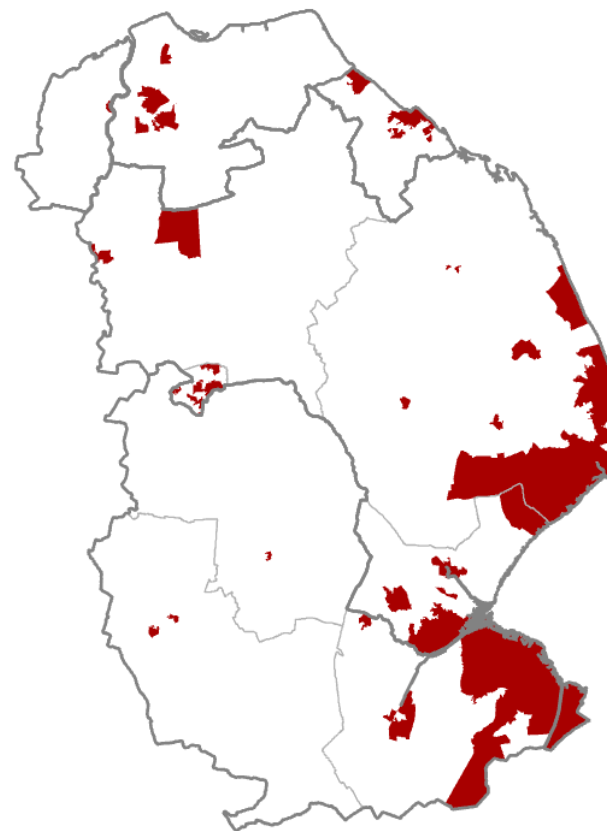


Education, Skills and Training
Greater Lincolnshire LSOAs in most deprived 20% LSOAs nationally, 2019 and 2025

2019



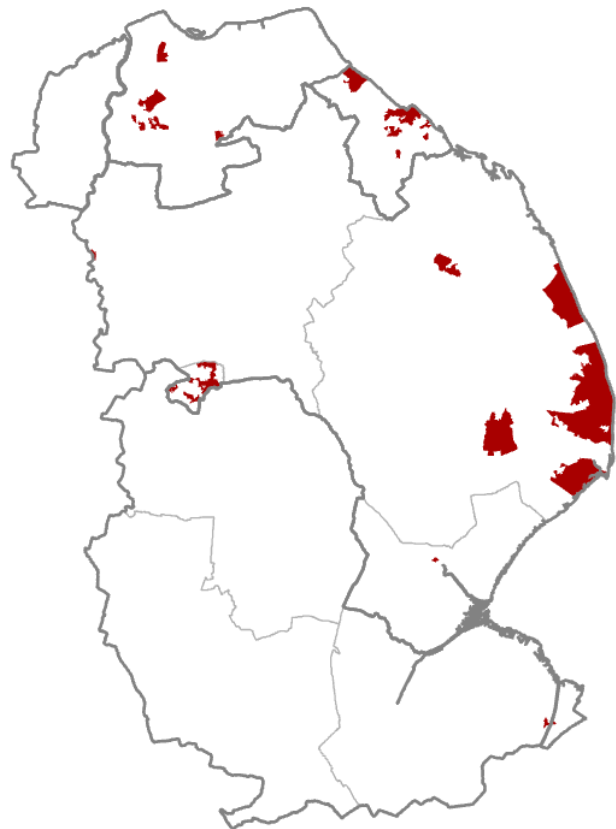
2025



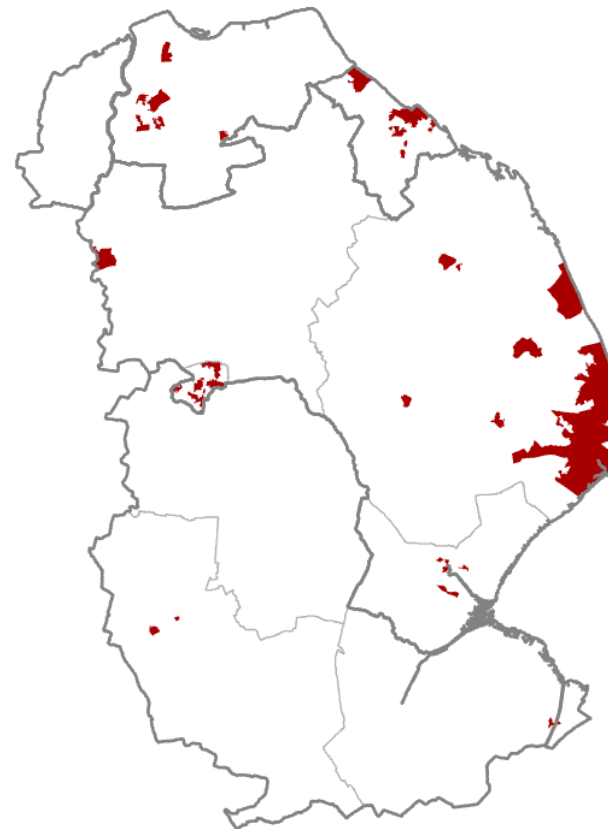
Health Deprivation and Disability

Greater Lincolnshire LSOAs in most deprived 20% LSOAs nationally, 2019 and 2025

2019

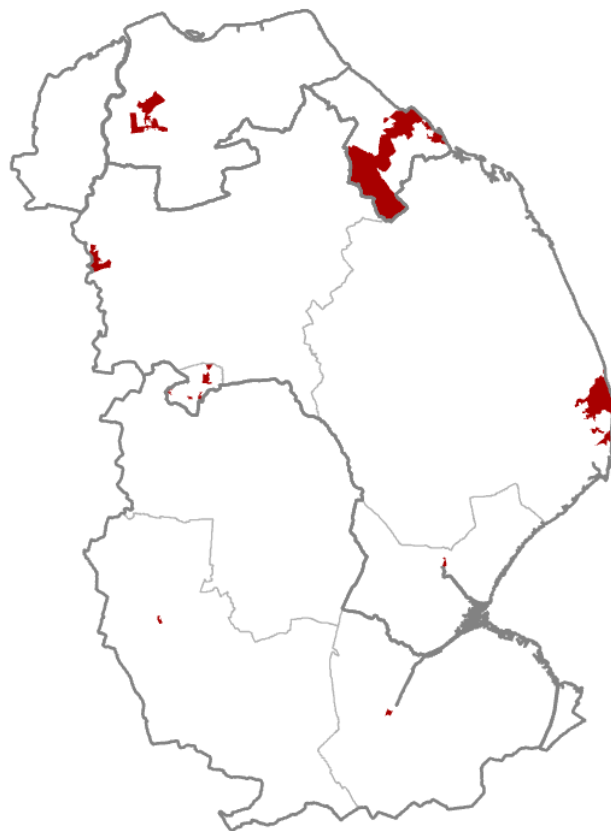


2025

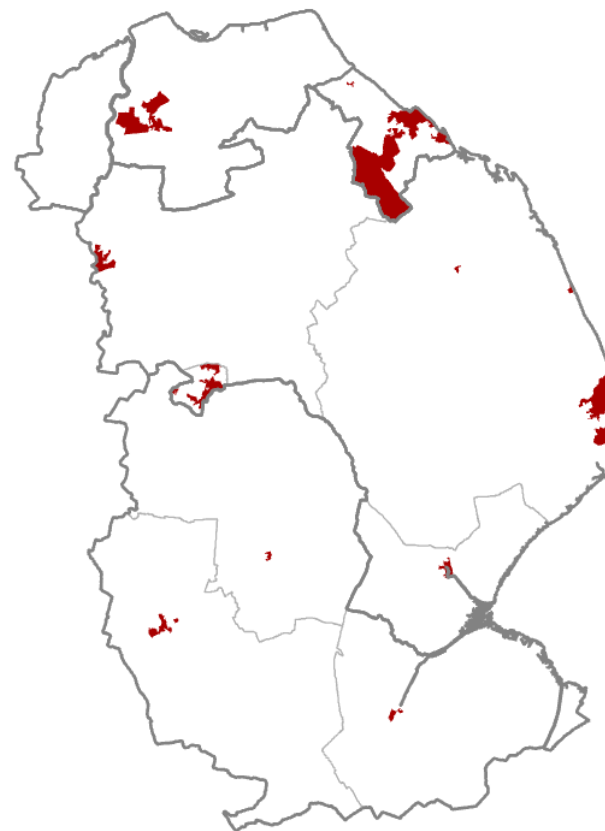


Crime
Greater Lincolnshire LSOAs in most deprived 20% LSOAs nationally, 2019 and 2025

2019

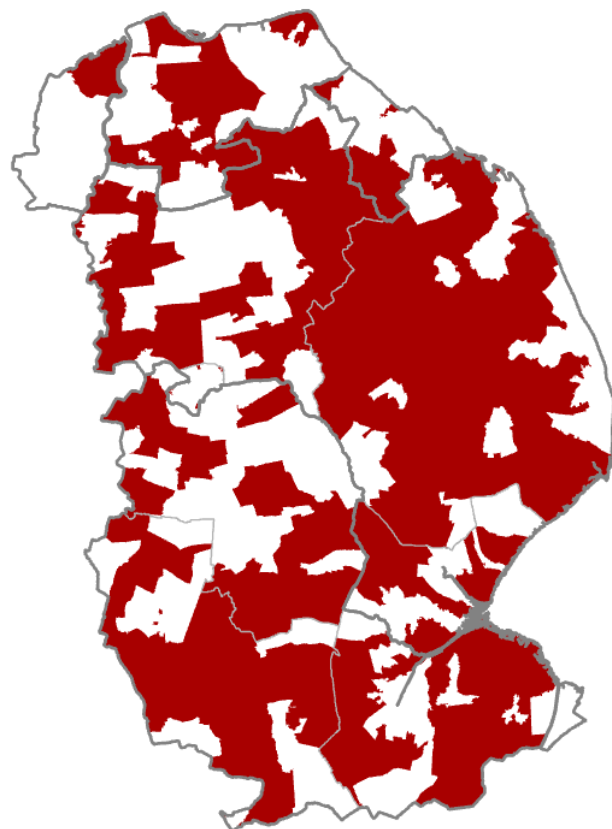


2025

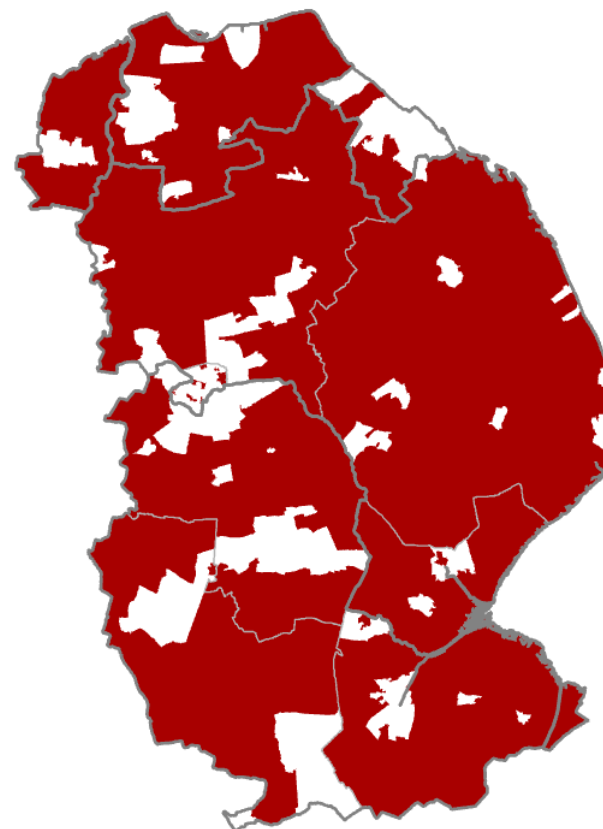


Barriers to Housing and Services
Greater Lincolnshire LSOAs in most deprived 20% LSOAs nationally, 2019 and 2025

2019



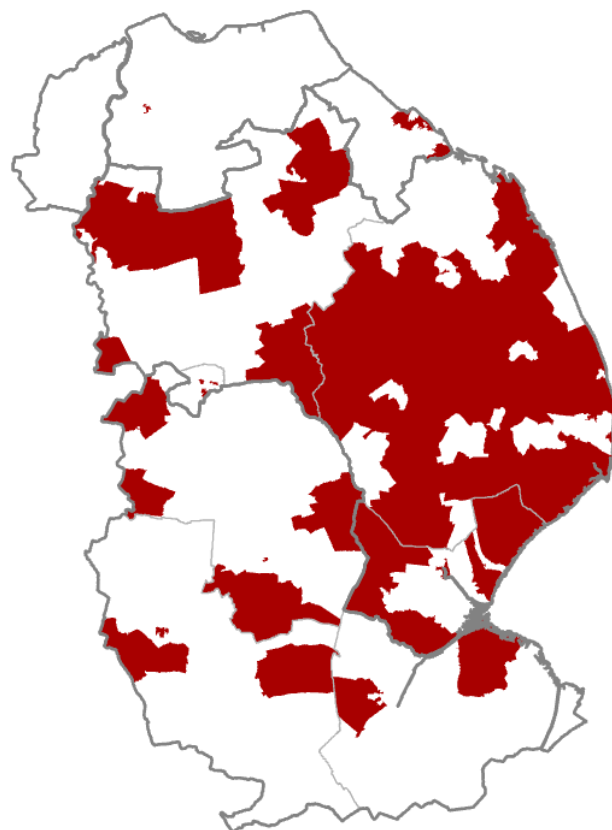
2025



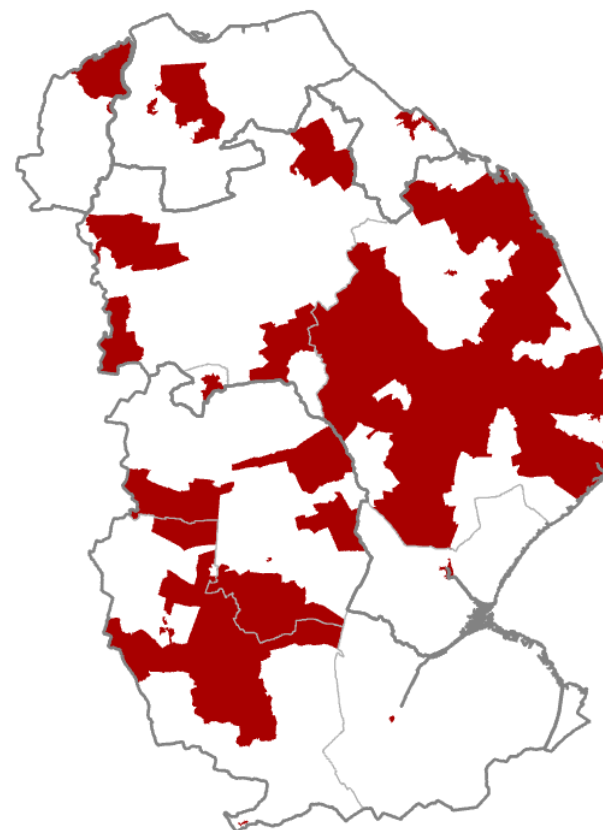
Living Environment

Greater Lincolnshire LSOAs in most deprived 20% LSOAs nationally, 2019 and 2025

2019



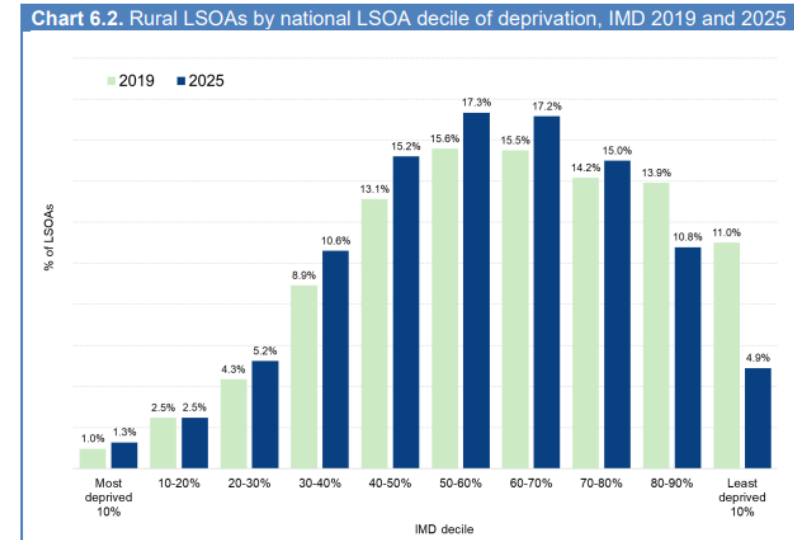
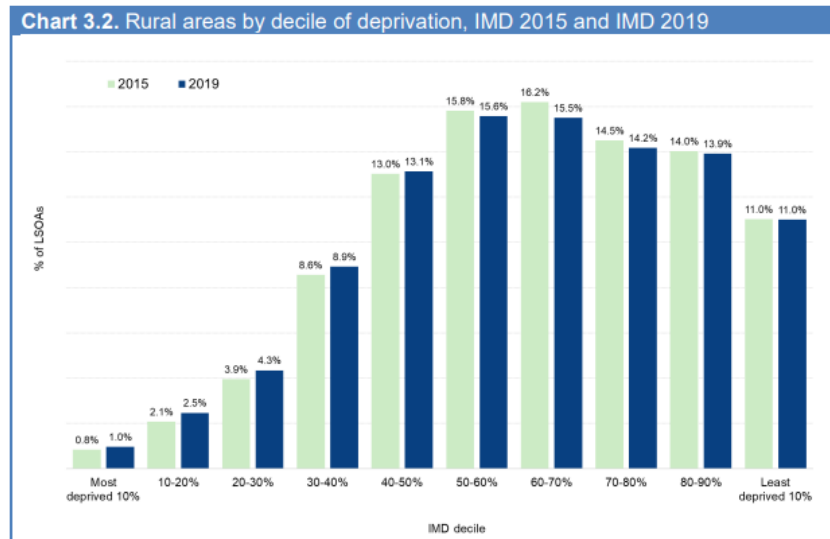
2025



What is behind the downward trend in relative deprivation in Lincolnshire?

The release of the English Indices of Deprivation 2025 was accompanied by a number of reports, including a supplementary report on Deprivation in Rural Areas.

The report includes the following graph showing how the rural LSOAs were distributed across the national LSOA decile distribution according to the IMD 2015 and IMD 2019, and the IMD 2019 and IMD 2025. As with the LA graphs on the previous slide, rural areas tend to rank as somewhat more deprived on the IMD 2025 compared with the IMD 2019.



Reasons for this change are not clear. Section 6.2.8 of the report (page 59) reads:

Overall, therefore, rural LSOAs as a whole can be seen to rank somewhat higher (i.e. more deprived) on the IMD 2025 than was the case on the IMD 2019. However, as noted earlier in this report, and in the accompanying IoD 2025 Technical and Research Reports, these changes in deprivation rankings between the two indices may be due to a combination of 'real change' in deprivation levels and 'measurement change' due to enhancements to indicators and constituent data and methodologies.

It is interesting to note that from IMD 2015 to IMD 2019 rural areas appear only marginally more deprived. These were composed of very similar indicators on the same LSOA geography so relatively comparable over time in terms of data and methods.

From IMD 2019 to IMD 2025 there have been a number of methodological changes that may have contributed to the shift in rural LSOAs as a whole being somewhat more deprived.

- **Barriers to Housing and Services**

- Rural areas show higher levels of deprivation in this domain, particularly the sub-domain Geographical Barriers which measure travel time to key services. For 2025 this has been enhanced, from road distance alone, to take into consideration the availability and frequency of public transport and the additional time costs associated with poorer provision. Travel by car is excluded as a potential means of accessing these services, in order to ensure that the lived experience of life in less accessible areas (particularly rural areas) is fully acknowledged.
- A broadband speed indicator and patient-to-GP ratio have been also been added to this domain.

- **Living Environment**

- Living Environment includes sub-domains for both Indoors and Outdoors, with IMD 2025 placing a greater weight on 'Indoors' than IMD 2019 as people spend more time indoors. This may result in rural LSOAs losing some of the benefit of having a 'less deprived' outdoor environment than urban areas.
- The indoor sub-domain now includes a new housing quality indicator based on EPC data

- **Income**

- This domain now uses an 'After Housing Costs' approach which should help to capture low income people living in rural areas where housing costs are relatively high.
- Measure has also been extended to better capture people in low paid and insecure work, such as seasonal employment.

- **Employment**

Data collection on benefit claims covers 12 consecutive monthly time points rather than 4 quarterly time points which is better to capture the seasonal cycles in rural labour markets.

- **Health**

Mental health indicator has been strengthened, which may help capture the effects of 'rural isolation' on wellbeing.

- **Crime**

To reduce the risk of urban bias, this domain now includes additional crime types and broader forms of disorder.

Looking at the ‘rank of average rank’ for the IMD domains in 2019 and 2025 for each LA, we can see if the relative change in deprivation is due to any particular area.

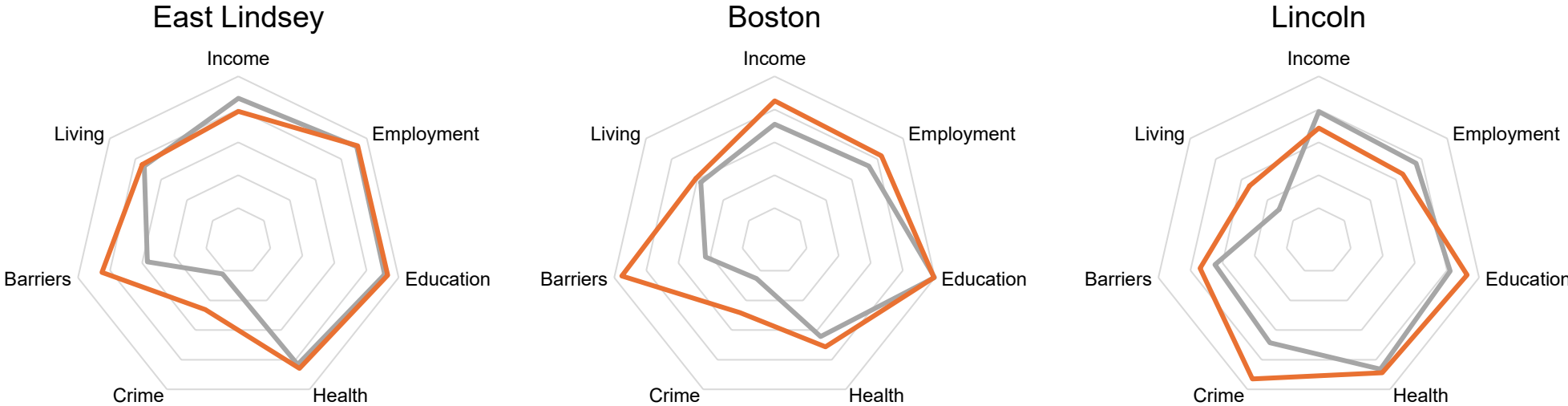
The most noticeable change in most LAs is the increase in relative deprivation from the ‘Barriers to Housing and Services’ domain, which will be due, at least in part, to the updated measures that better acknowledge the less assessable nature of rural areas.

All LAs have also become relatively more deprived in the ‘Crime’ domain which has been updated for 2025 to reduce the risk of urban bias.

The charts below compare the relative deprivation of each LA based on the ‘rank of average rank’ for each domain, adjusted to account for the change in the number of LAs from 2019 to 2025. **The further from the centre a vertex (or corner) is, the more deprived the LA is compared to all other English LAs.**

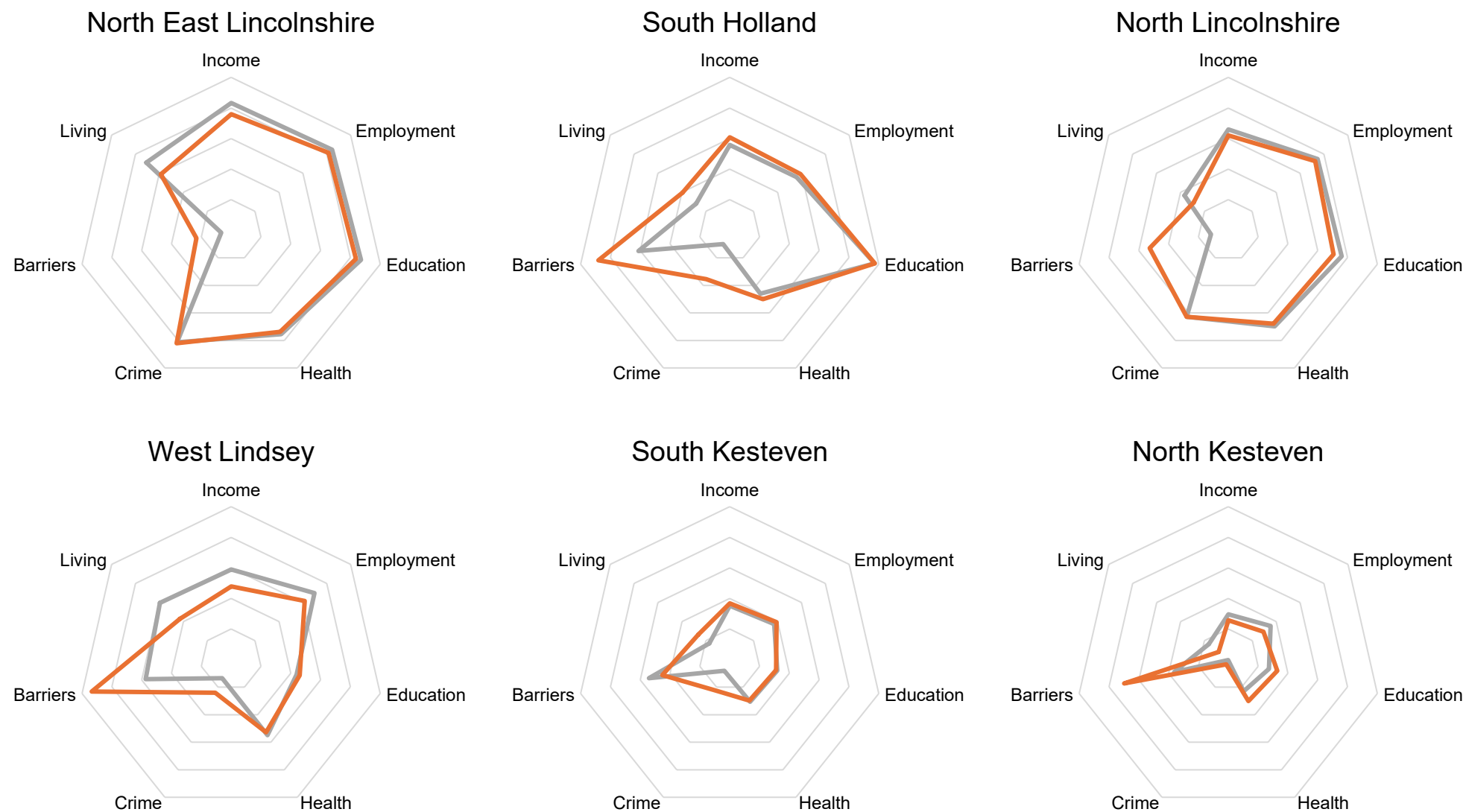
Relative deprivation across the seven IMD domains from 2019 to 2025

— 2019 — 2025



Relative deprivation across the seven IMD domains from 2019 to 2025

— 2019 — 2025



The further from the centre a vertex (or corner) is, the more deprived the LA is compared to all other English LAs.

Deprivation

The table, right, shows for each local authority the number of LSOAs in each deprivation decile, where decile 1 is the most deprived and decile 10 the least deprived. A blank cell indicates no LSOAs in that decile. Thus North Kesteven has no LSOA is the most 20% deprived LSOAs and Rutland none in the most 40%.

Both South Holland and Boston have few LSOAs (4 and 1, and 1 and 4 respectively) in either the most deprived or least deprived quintiles

Totals in both numeric and percentage terms are then shown for each of the three unitary groupings considered within this analysis.

The bar chart below provides a visual representation of the percentage totals in each decile.

Deprivation Decile	Most Deprived					Least					TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Boston	1	3	10	7	2	5	3	4	1		36
East Lindsey	13	16	13	14	5	5	8	3	4		81
Lincoln	10	9	7	5	5	6	6	6	3		57
North Kesteven			3	5	5	5	7	13	16	10	64
South Holland		1	3	11	8	11	7	4	4		49
South Kesteven	1	2	4	7	4	10	12	10	15	16	81
West Lindsey	4	5	3	5	7	7	6	4	8	3	52
Rutland					1	2	3	5	3	9	23
North East Lincolnshire	32	8	13	8	6	5	13	7	11	3	106
North Lincolnshire	11	9	8	9	14	11	15	11	10	3	101
U1	1	3	10	23	18	28	29	32	38	35	217
U2	28	33	33	31	19	23	23	17	16	3	226
U3	43	17	21	17	20	16	28	18	21	6	207
Total	72	53	64	71	57	67	80	67	75	44	650
U1	0.5%	1.4%	4.6%	10.6%	8.3%	12.9%	13.4%	14.7%	17.5%	16.1%	
U2	12.4%	14.6%	14.6%	13.7%	8.4%	10.2%	10.2%	7.5%	7.1%	1.3%	
U3	20.8%	8.2%	10.1%	8.2%	9.7%	7.7%	13.5%	8.7%	10.1%	2.9%	
Total	11.1%	8.2%	9.8%	10.9%	8.8%	10.3%	12.3%	10.3%	11.5%	6.8%	

