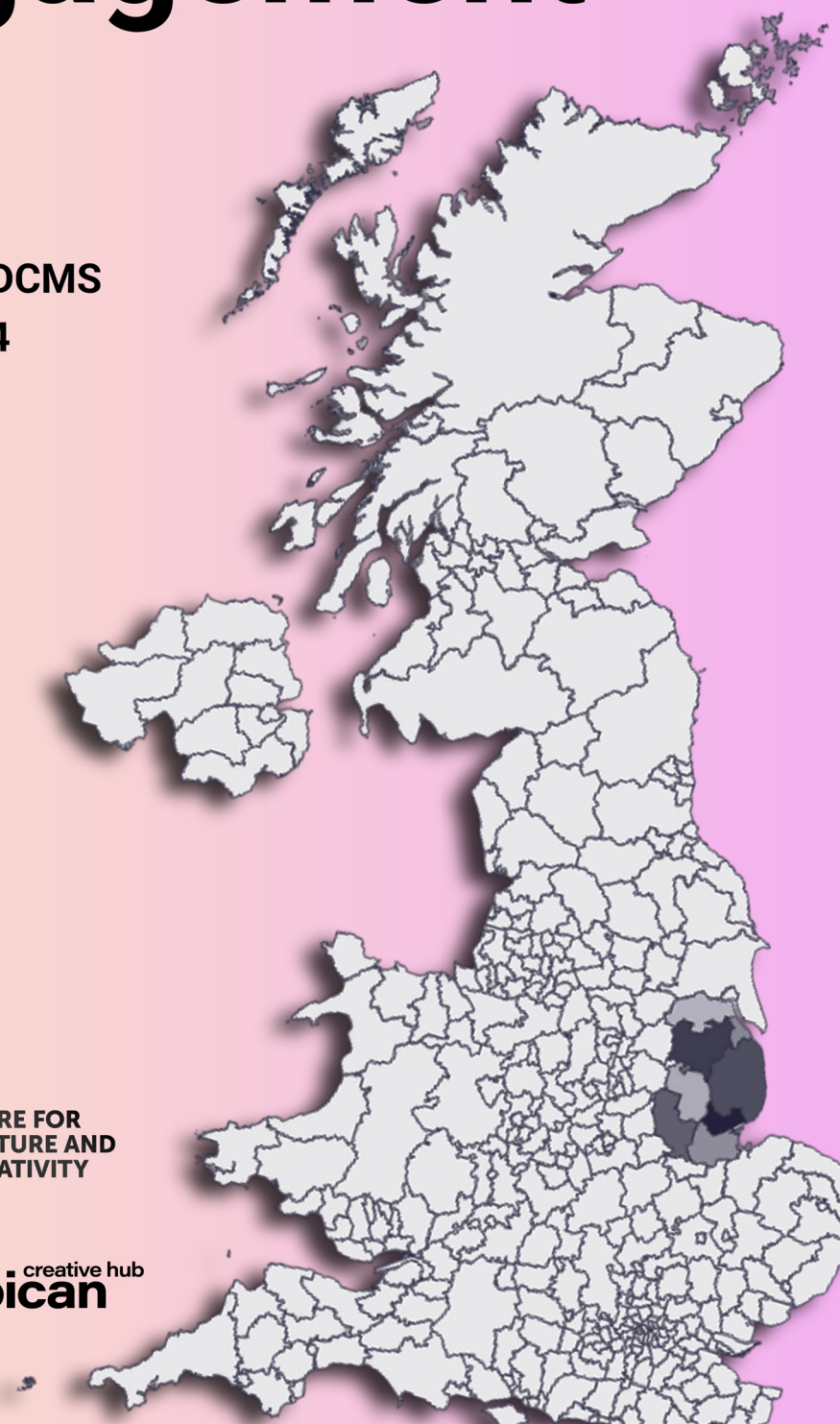


**DATA
CULTURE
CHANGE**

Greater Lincolnshire Arts Engagement Report

A secondary analysis of the DCMS
Participation Survey 2023-24



Commissioned by



**Lincoln Arts
Centre**



Contents

Introduction	3
Methodology	4
Key findings	5
1) Overall Arts Attendance.....	6
2) Cinema screening attendance	12
3) Live music attendance.....	18
4) Theatre attendance.....	24
5) Exhibition	30
6) Festival/carnival attendance.....	36
7) Comedy attendance.....	42
8) Craft exhibition.....	48
9) Participation in crafts	54
10) Participation in visual arts.....	60
11) Participation in photography	66
12) Participation in music	72
13) Used a Library Service.....	78
14) Visited a heritage site or historic place.....	84
Greater Lincolnshire Summary.....	90
Boston summary.....	91
East Lindsey summary	94
Lincoln summary.....	97
North East Lincolnshire summary	100
North Kesteven summary.....	103
North Lincolnshire summary	106
South Holland summary	109
South Kesteven summary	112
West Lindsey summary	115

Introduction

This report presents a detailed analysis of arts attendance, cultural participation and selected cultural behaviours across Greater Lincolnshire. Drawing on data from the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport Participation Survey 2023-24, it examines who engages with different forms of culture, how participation varies across districts and unitary authorities, and how Greater Lincolnshire compares with the England average.

The report covers fourteen areas of cultural engagement, including attendance at arts events, participation in creative activities, library use and heritage visiting. For each activity, results are presented for Greater Lincolnshire as a whole, benchmarked against England, and broken down by district or unitary authority. The analysis also explores variation by age, sex, ethnicity, disability status, household composition and sexual orientation.

Throughout the report, the focus is descriptive rather than causal. The findings highlight patterns, differences and associations, helping local partners understand where engagement is strong, where it is lower, and which groups are more or less likely to participate. The aim is to provide a clear and accessible evidence base to inform cultural planning, investment and inclusion strategies across Greater Lincolnshire.

In this report, *arts attendance* refers to attending events such as theatre, cinema, exhibitions or festivals. *Arts participation* refers to actively taking part in creative activities such as crafts, visual arts, photography or music. *Arts engagement* refers to the combined picture of both attendance and participation.

This analysis was commissioned and funded by University of Lincoln's Centre for Culture and Creativity with Lincoln Arts Centre and Barbican Creative Hub and undertaken by Data Culture Change.

It will be freely distributed, free to use, and shared openly as a resource for the cultural sector across the county.

Methodology

The analysis presented in this report draws on secondary data from the DCMS Participation Survey, the UK Government's principal national survey of cultural engagement. The survey collects information from adults aged 16 and over living in England on attendance at arts events, participation in creative activities, library use, heritage visiting and demographic characteristics, alongside measures of self-reported wellbeing. It provides the most authoritative national evidence base on how people engage with culture.

The 2023–24 Participation Survey that underpins this analysis is particularly robust. For this year, the survey sample was expanded from around 33,000 respondents to approximately 175,000 adults, delivered through a partnership between the Department for Culture, Media & Sport and Arts Council England to enable reliable analysis at local authority level. The result is the largest dataset on cultural engagement ever produced in England and the most detailed picture of local participation yet available.

For Greater Lincolnshire, pooling responses across districts creates a substantial evidence base that allows patterns of engagement to be examined with confidence. The sample size makes it possible to analyse differences by age, sex, disability status, ethnicity, household composition and sexual orientation. While margins of error remain wider for smaller sub-groups, particularly when examining individual districts, the dataset provides a far stronger basis for local insight than would be achievable through smaller bespoke surveys.

Percentages shown in the charts represent the proportion of adults reporting that they undertook a given activity in the previous 12 months. Where confidence intervals overlap, differences between areas or groups should be interpreted with caution, particularly for smaller sub-groups such as LGBTQIA+ adults or Global Majority populations.

Where wellbeing data are presented, differences between participants and non-participants are descriptive and do not imply causation. The survey cannot determine whether cultural engagement influences wellbeing, whether wellbeing influences participation, or whether both are shaped by wider social and economic factors.

The 2023–24 Participation Survey results are broadly consistent with earlier and later survey waves, suggesting the findings are not significantly distorted by continuing short-term impacts of COVID-19. Overall arts engagement has remained stable at around 89–90 percent since 2022–23, following a modest increase from 87 percent in 2021–22. Attendance at arts events (77 percent) and participation in arts activities (around 78–79 percent) also show very little variation between 2023–24 and 2024–25. This stability indicates that engagement had largely normalised by 2023–24 and reflects established patterns rather than temporary post-pandemic effects.

Taken together, the scale and design of the Participation Survey provide a robust and nationally comparable evidence base, enabling cultural engagement patterns in Greater Lincolnshire to be interpreted with confidence and understood within a wider national context.

Key findings

1. **Overall arts engagement in Greater Lincolnshire is below the England average.** This pattern is consistent across most attendance and participation measures.
2. **Variation between districts is often greater than the gap with England.** South Kesteven, North Kesteven and Lincoln frequently sit at or above national levels, while Boston, South Holland and North East Lincolnshire consistently record lower engagement.
3. **Exhibition attendance shows one of the largest place-based gaps.** Greater Lincolnshire sits well below the national average across most districts.
4. **Craft participation is a relative strength locally.** Greater Lincolnshire performs at or slightly above the England average, particularly among mid-life and older adults.
5. **Younger adults are more likely to participate in visual arts and music, with steady decline through older age groups.** This age gradient is consistent nationally and locally.
6. **Disabled adults are at least as likely, and in some cases more likely, to participate in crafts and visual arts.** However, attendance-based activities such as theatre and heritage show clearer gaps by disability.
7. **Women report higher cultural engagement than men across most measures.** The gap is most pronounced in craft and visual arts participation, while activities such as photography and heritage visiting show little or no gender difference.
8. **LGBTQIA+ adults report higher than average levels of participation and attendance across several artforms,** including visual arts, music and heritage visiting.
9. **Library use shows one of the clearest place-based participation gaps,** with consistently lower use across all demographic groups in Greater Lincolnshire.
10. **Across most artforms, cultural engagement is associated with higher self-reported wellbeing,** though the data are descriptive and do not demonstrate causation.

1) Overall Arts Attendance

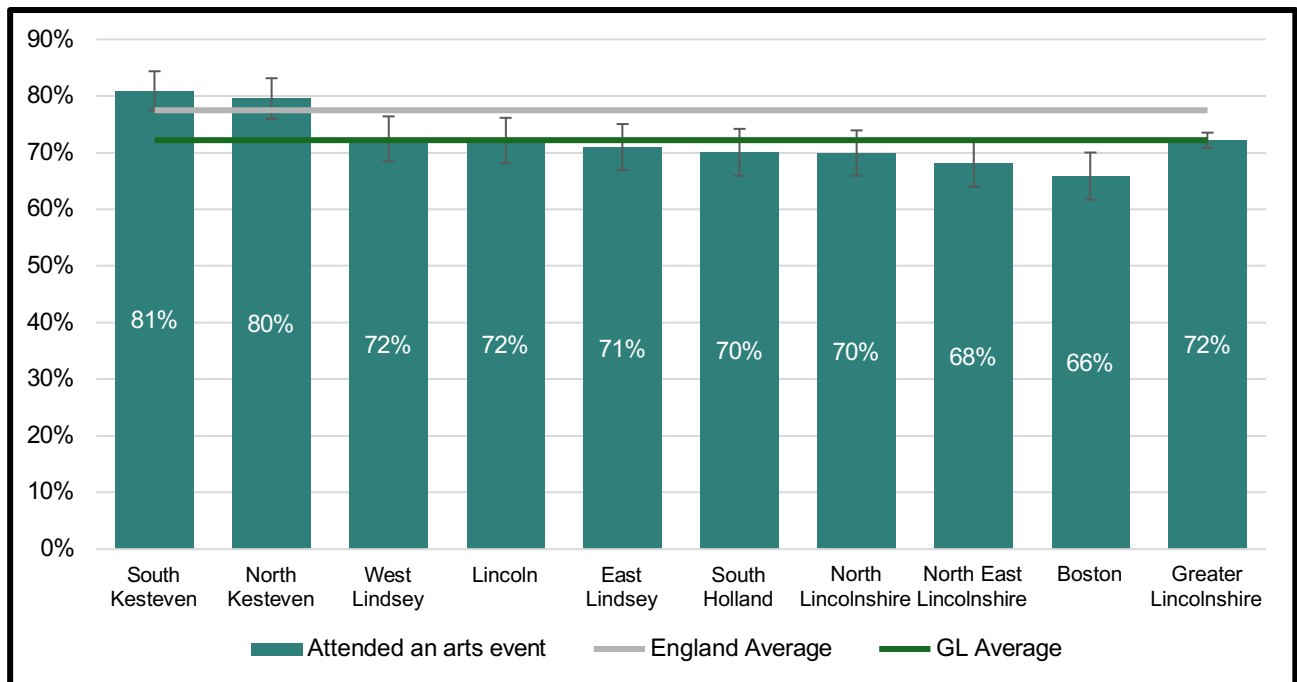


Figure 1.1. Adults who have attended an arts event in the previous 12 months

The Participation Survey asked: ‘In the last 12 months which of the following events have you attended in person in England?’

- A cinema screening of a film or movie
- A live music event (for example, pop, jazz, electronic, choral, orchestra or folk)
- A theatre play, drama, musical, Pantomime, Ballet or Opera
- An exhibition of art, photography or sculptures
- An arts festival and or carnival (for example, a food, craft or other cultural event)
- A Comedy Event
- A craft exhibition (not a crafts market; crafts include for example textiles, woodworking)
- An event connected with literature, books, reading, poetry reading or writing
- A street art event
- A live dance event
- A fashion show
- An in-person esports contest or video game competition event
- Some other cultural event in England

Overall arts attendance (adults reporting attendance at one or more of the events listed above) in Greater Lincolnshire is lower than the England average, with 72 percent of adults reporting attendance at an arts event in the last year compared with the national figure of 78 percent. There is clear variation across districts. South Kesteven and North Kesteven report the highest levels of attendance, at around 80 percent, exceeding the national average. West Lindsey, Lincoln and East Lindsey cluster around the low seventies, close to the Greater Lincolnshire average. Lower levels of attendance are seen

in North Lincolnshire, South Holland, North East Lincolnshire and Boston, where around two-thirds of adults report attending an arts event in the last year.

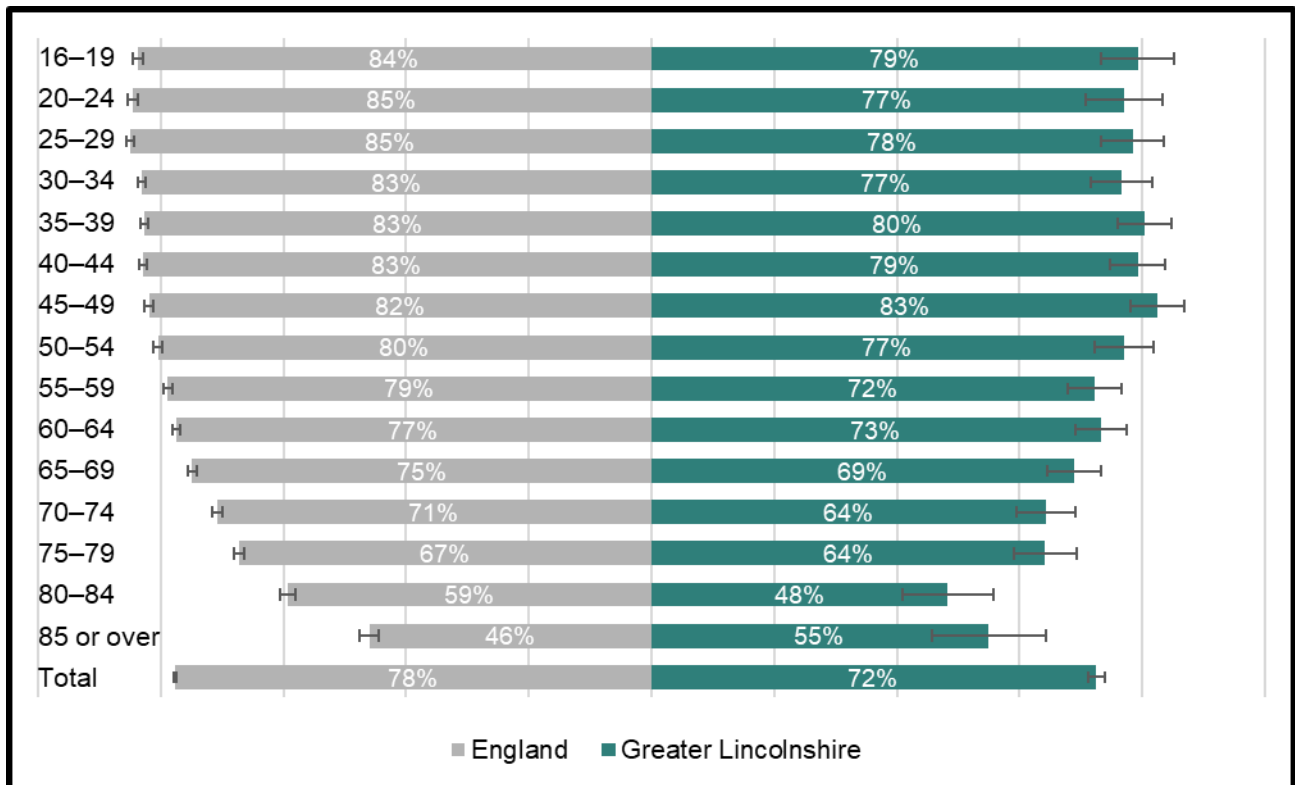


Figure 1.2. Arts attendance by age: England and Greater Lincolnshire compared

Arts attendance follows a broadly similar age profile in England and Greater Lincolnshire but is consistently lower in Greater Lincolnshire across most age groups. Attendance is highest among adults aged roughly 25 to 49 in both geographies, with rates remaining close through mid-life. From around age 55 onwards, attendance declines steadily, with the gap between England and Greater Lincolnshire becoming more pronounced among older age groups, particularly those aged 70 and over. Overall, the pattern suggests that differences in arts attendance are less evident during core working ages and are driven more strongly by lower attendance among older adults, alongside a lower overall level of attendance in Greater Lincolnshire.

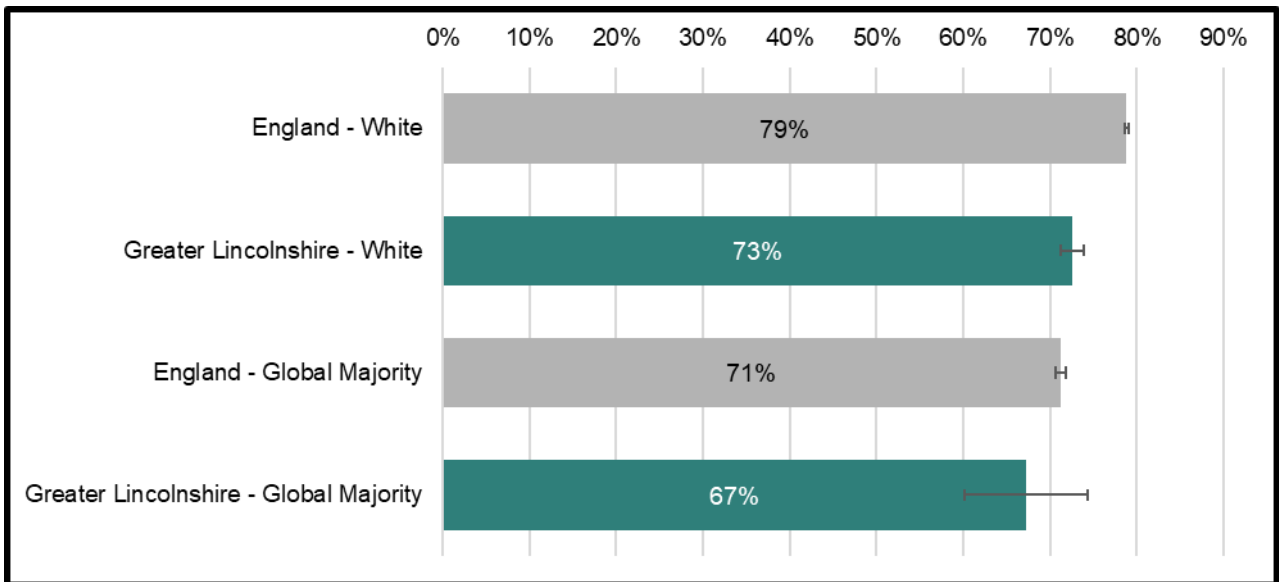


Figure 1.3. Arts attendance by ethnicity: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Arts attendance by Global Majority adults is lower in both Greater Lincolnshire and England overall. Among White adults, 73 percent in Greater Lincolnshire report attending an arts event in the last year, compared with 79 percent nationally. A similar gap is seen among adults from the Global Majority, with 67 percent in Greater Lincolnshire reporting attendance compared with 71 percent across England. The relative difference between ethnic groups is smaller than the overall place-based gap.

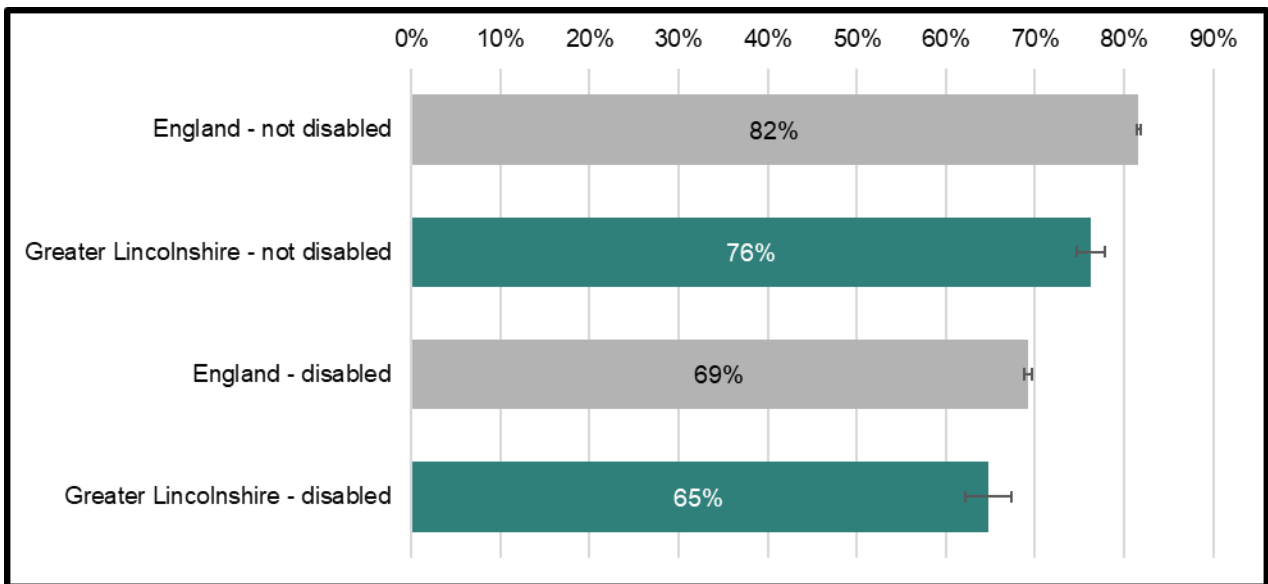


Figure 1.4. Arts attendance among disabled and non-disabled adults

Arts attendance is lower in Greater Lincolnshire than in England for both disabled and non-disabled adults, and the gap between the two groups is wider locally. In England, 82 percent of non-disabled adults report attending an arts event in the last year, compared with 69 percent of disabled adults, a gap of around 13 percentage points. In Greater Lincolnshire, attendance among non-disabled adults is lower overall at 76 percent, while attendance among disabled adults falls to 65 percent, widening the gap to around 11 percentage points.

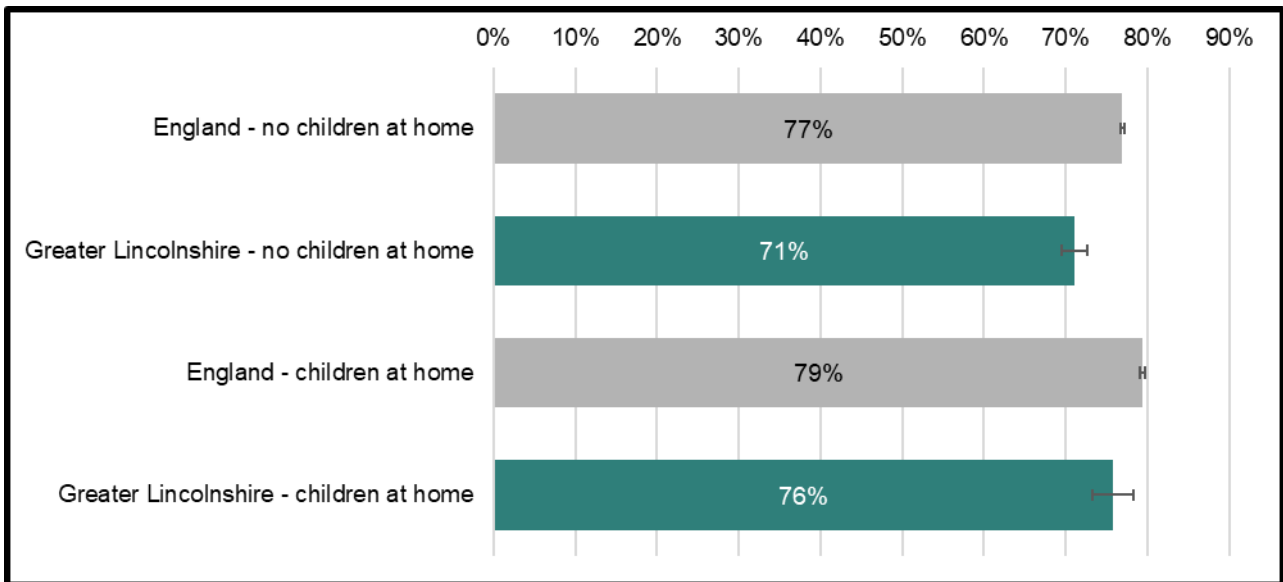


Figure 1.5. Arts attendance by households with and without children: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Adults living in households with children are more likely to attend arts events than those without children, both nationally and in Greater Lincolnshire. In England, 79 percent of adults with children at home report attending an arts event in the last year, compared with 77 percent of those without children. The same pattern is seen in Greater Lincolnshire, where attendance among adults with children is 76 percent, compared with 71 percent among those without. While overall attendance is lower in Greater Lincolnshire for both groups, the difference between households with and without children is more pronounced locally than at national level.

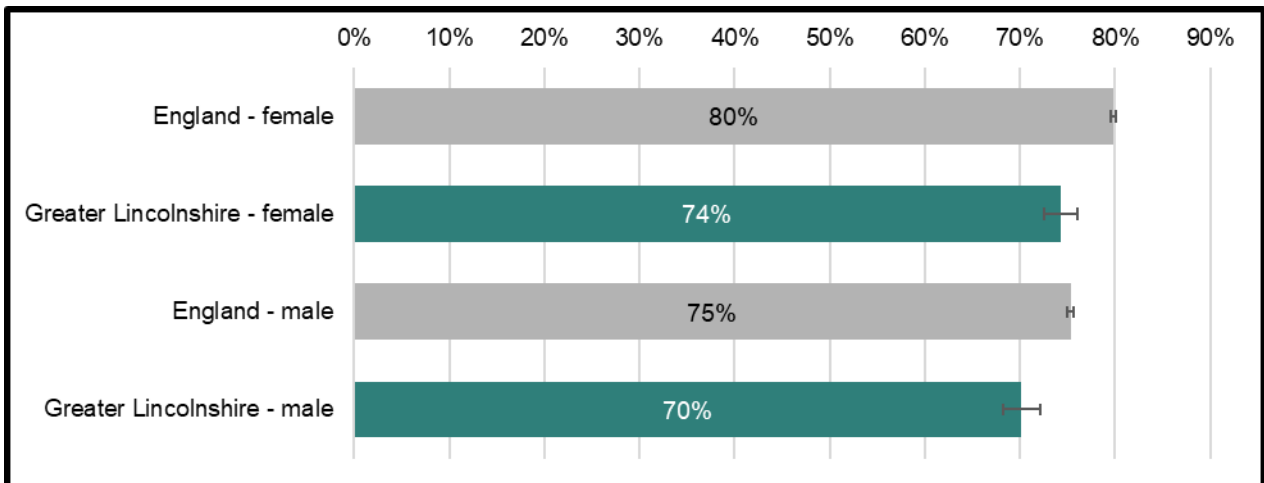


Figure 1.6. Arts attendance by sex: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Arts attendance is higher among women than men in both England and Greater Lincolnshire. Nationally, 80 percent of women report attending an arts event in the last year, compared with 75 percent of men. The same pattern is evident in Greater Lincolnshire, where 74 percent of women and 70 percent of men report attendance. While attendance levels are lower overall in Greater Lincolnshire for both groups, the gender gap mirrors the national picture rather than diverging from it, indicating a consistent difference by sex alongside a broader place-based gap.

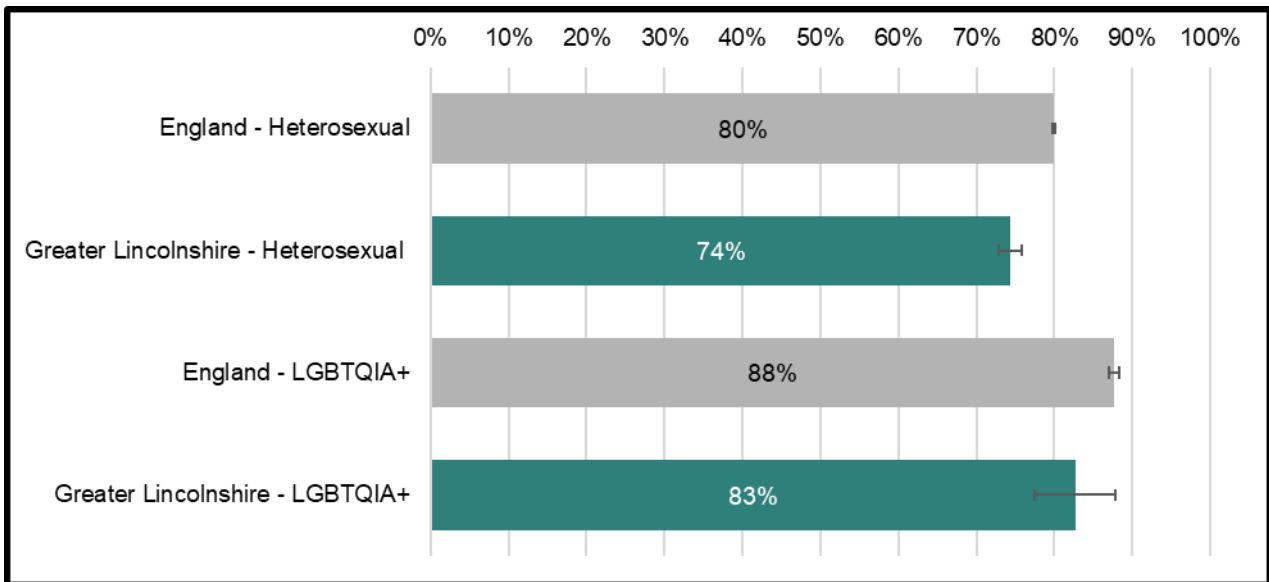


Figure 1.7. Arts attendance by sexual orientation: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Arts attendance is higher among LGBTQIA+ adults than among heterosexual adults in both England and Greater Lincolnshire, and attendance is lower overall in Greater Lincolnshire for both groups. In England, 88 percent of LGBTQIA+ adults report attending an arts event in the last year, compared with 80 percent of heterosexual adults. In Greater Lincolnshire, the equivalent figures are 83 percent and 74 percent. These results are consistent with a gap in attendance by sexual orientation in both geographies, but given the margins of error, particularly for LGBTQIA+ estimates at local level, it is not possible to draw firm conclusions about whether the size of the gap differs between England and Greater Lincolnshire.

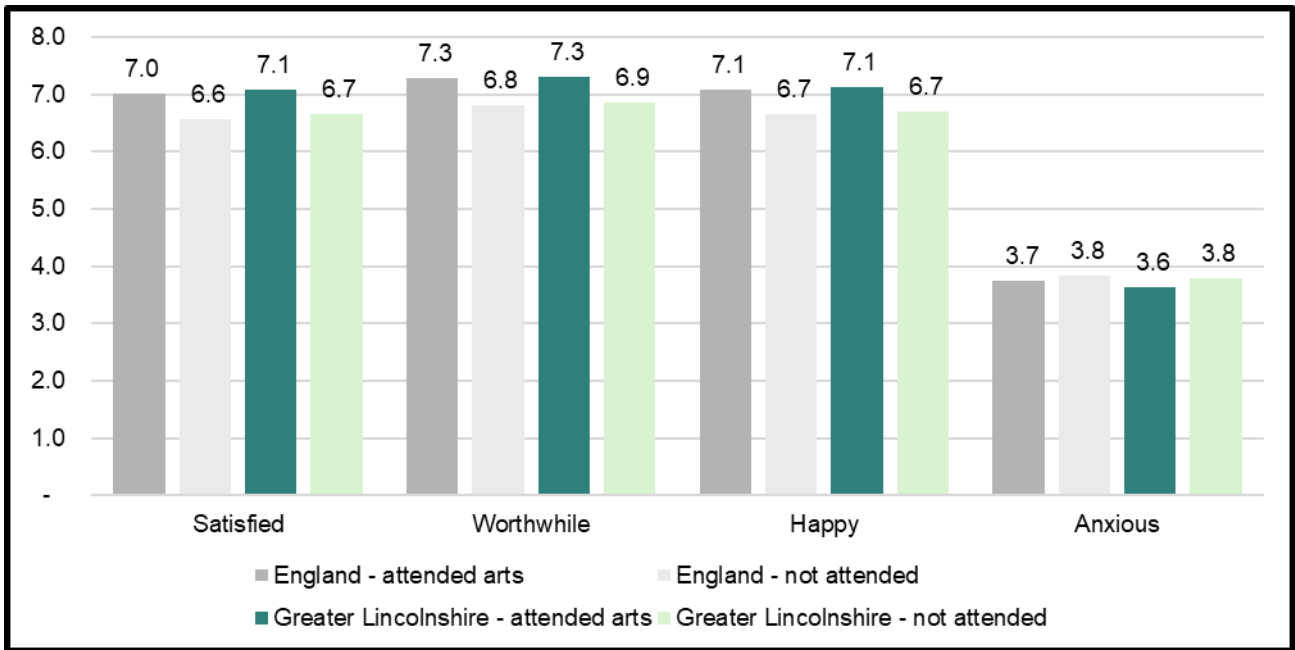


Figure 1.8. Self-reported wellbeing among arts attenders and non-attenders

Adults who report attending an arts event in the last year also report higher average wellbeing scores¹ than those who did not, across measures of life satisfaction, feeling that life is worthwhile, and happiness, and slightly lower levels of anxiety. This pattern is visible in both England and Greater Lincolnshire, with similar differences between attendees and non-attendees in each geography. The gaps between groups are relatively large across several measures, but the data are descriptive and do not establish causation. The findings therefore indicate a strong association between arts attendance and higher reported wellbeing, without showing whether attendance influences wellbeing, whether people with higher wellbeing are more likely to attend, or whether both are shaped by other underlying factors.

¹ ONS Wellbeing

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/wellbeing/methodologies/personalwellbeingsurveyuserguide>

2) Cinema screening attendance

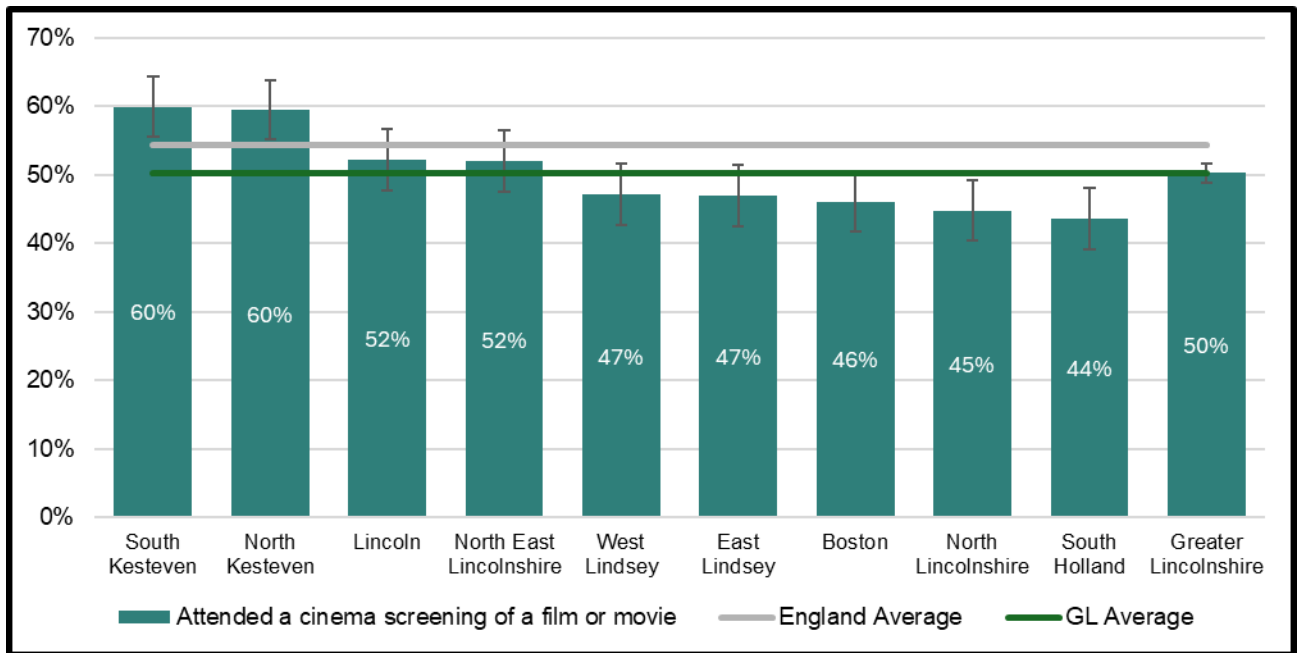


Figure 2.1. Adults who have attended a cinema screening of a film or movie in the previous 12 months

Cinema attendance in Greater Lincolnshire is below the England average, with 50 percent of adults reporting attendance at a cinema screening in the last year. There is clear variation across districts. South Kesteven and North Kesteven record the highest levels of attendance, at around 60 percent, both above the Greater Lincolnshire and national averages. Lincoln and North East Lincolnshire sit just above 50 percent, close to the Greater Lincolnshire average. Lower levels of attendance are seen in West Lindsey, East Lindsey, Boston, North Lincolnshire and South Holland, where fewer than half of adults report attending a cinema screening in the last year. Overall, the pattern mirrors other artforms, with strong attendance in a small number of districts alongside a clear place-based gap across much of Greater Lincolnshire.

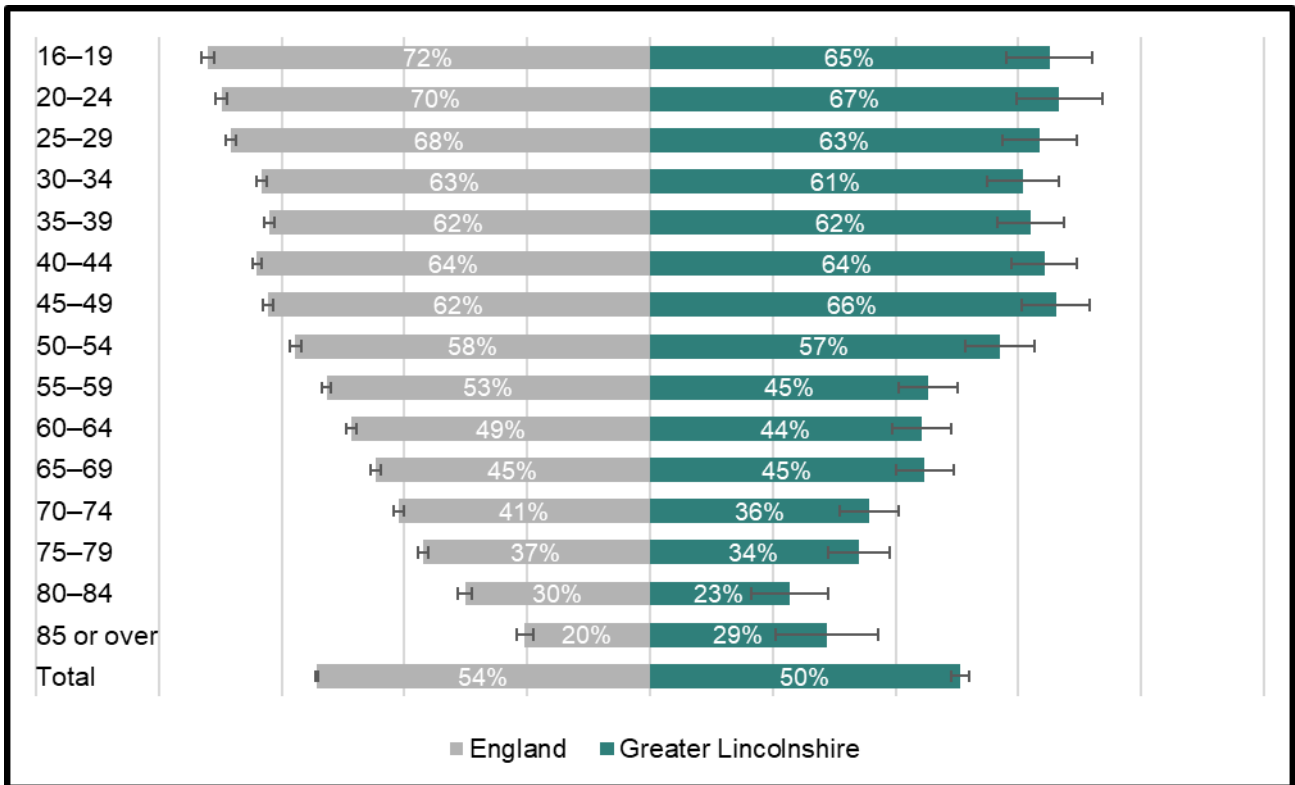


Figure 2.2. Cinema screening attendance by age: England and Greater Lincolnshire compared

Cinema attendance follows a very similar age profile in England and Greater Lincolnshire, with high attendance among younger adults and a steady decline with age. Attendance is highest among those aged 16-24 in both geographies and remains relatively strong through early and mid-adulthood. Differences between England and Greater Lincolnshire are small across most age groups up to around age 60. Beyond this point, attendance falls more sharply in Greater Lincolnshire, particularly among adults aged 70 and over. Overall attendance in Greater Lincolnshire stands at 50 percent, compared with 54 percent nationally, reflecting a lower level of attendance rather than a fundamentally different age pattern.

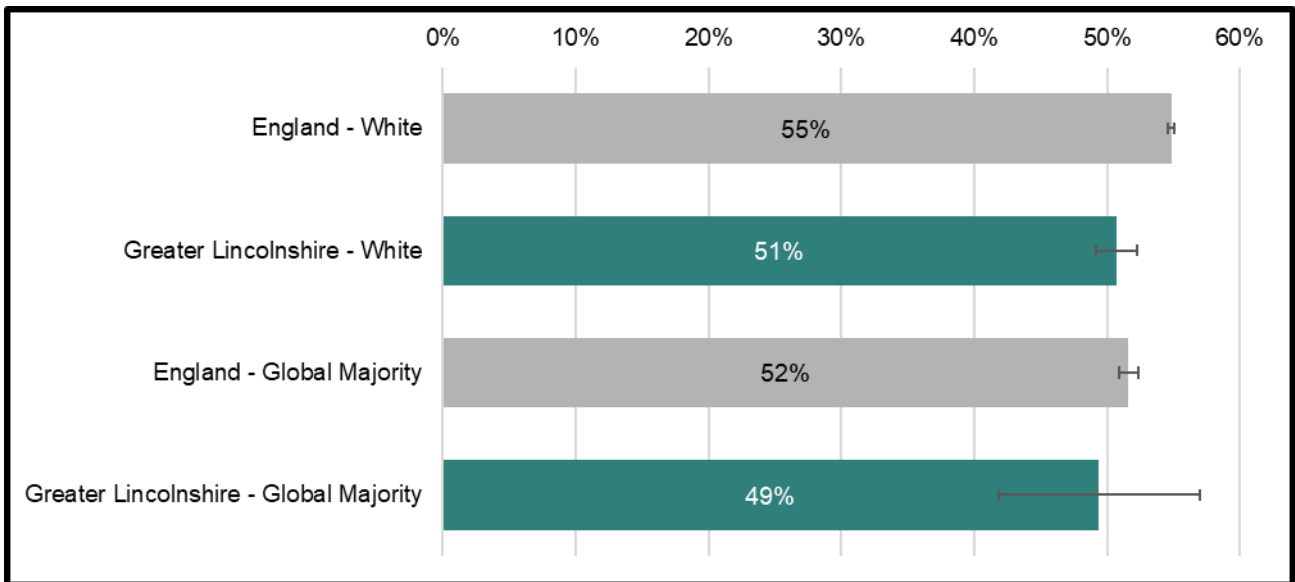


Figure 2.3. Cinema screening attendance by ethnicity: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Cinema attendance shows broadly similar patterns by ethnicity in England and Greater Lincolnshire, with attendance levels lower overall in Greater Lincolnshire for both White adults and adults from the Global Majority. In England, reported cinema attendance is similar for the two groups. In Greater Lincolnshire, reported attendance is lower for both groups, but given the margins of error, particularly for Global Majority estimates at local level, it is not possible to draw firm conclusions about the size of any difference between ethnic groups.

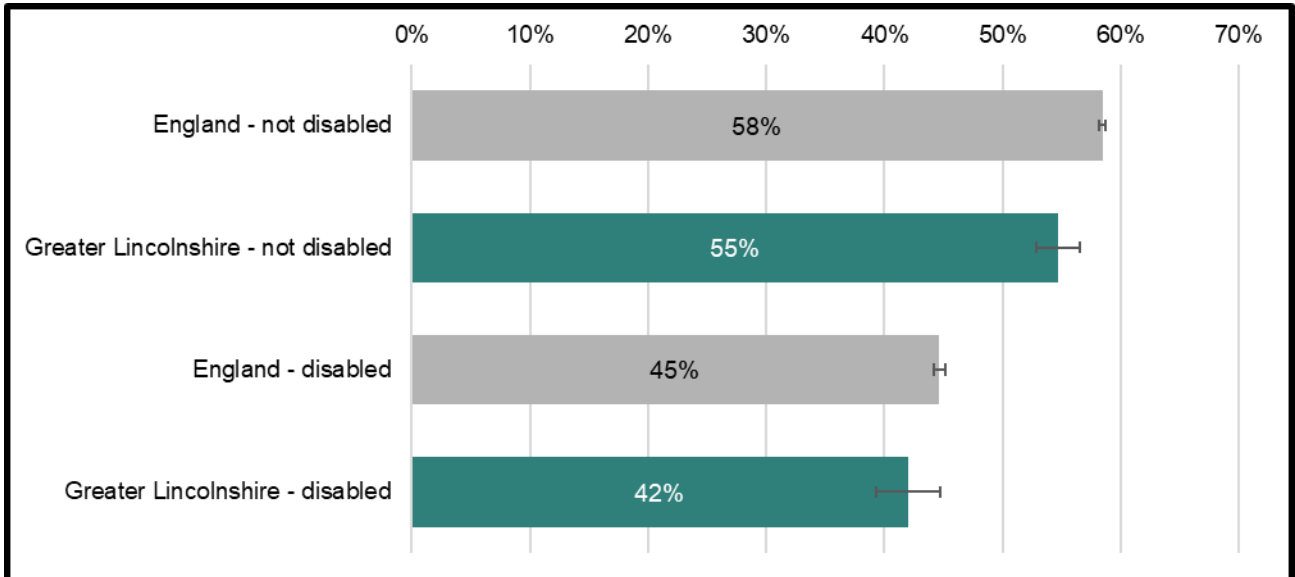


Figure 2.4. Cinema screening attendance among disabled and non-disabled adults: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Cinema screening attendance is higher among non-disabled adults than disabled adults in both England and Greater Lincolnshire. In England, 58 percent of non-disabled adults report attending a cinema screening in the last year, compared with 45 percent of disabled adults. The same pattern is visible in Greater Lincolnshire, where attendance is slightly lower overall, at 55 percent among non-disabled adults and 42 percent among disabled adults.

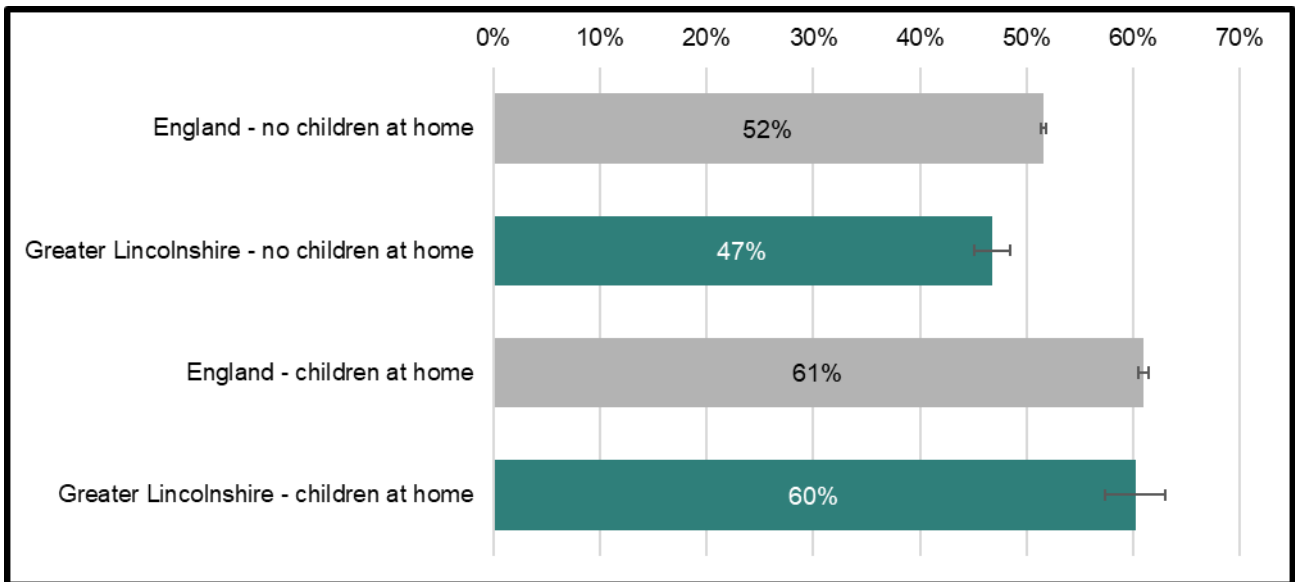


Figure 2.5. Cinema screening attendance by households with and without children: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Cinema attendance differs by household type in both England and Greater Lincolnshire, with adults living in households with children more likely to attend than those without. In England, 61 percent of adults with children at home report attending a cinema screening in the last year, compared with 52 percent of those without children. The same pattern is seen in Greater Lincolnshire, where attendance among adults with children stands at 60 percent, compared with 47 percent among those without. While overall attendance among households without children is lower in Greater Lincolnshire, the direction of the difference by household type mirrors the national pattern.

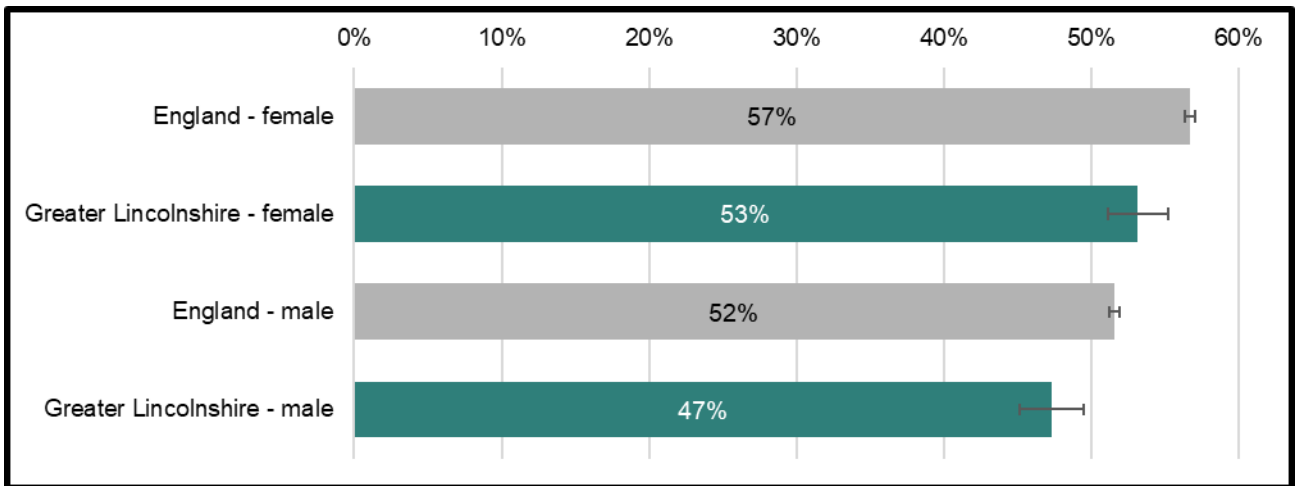


Figure 2.6. Cinema screening attendance by sex: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Cinema attendance differs by sex in both England and Greater Lincolnshire, with women more likely than men to report attending a cinema screening in the last year. In England, 57 percent of women report attendance compared with 52 percent of men, a gap of around five percentage points. In Greater Lincolnshire, overall attendance is lower for both groups, at 53 percent for women and 47 percent for men, showing a similar difference. While the direction of the gap is consistent across both geographies, margins of error at local level mean the figures should be interpreted cautiously.

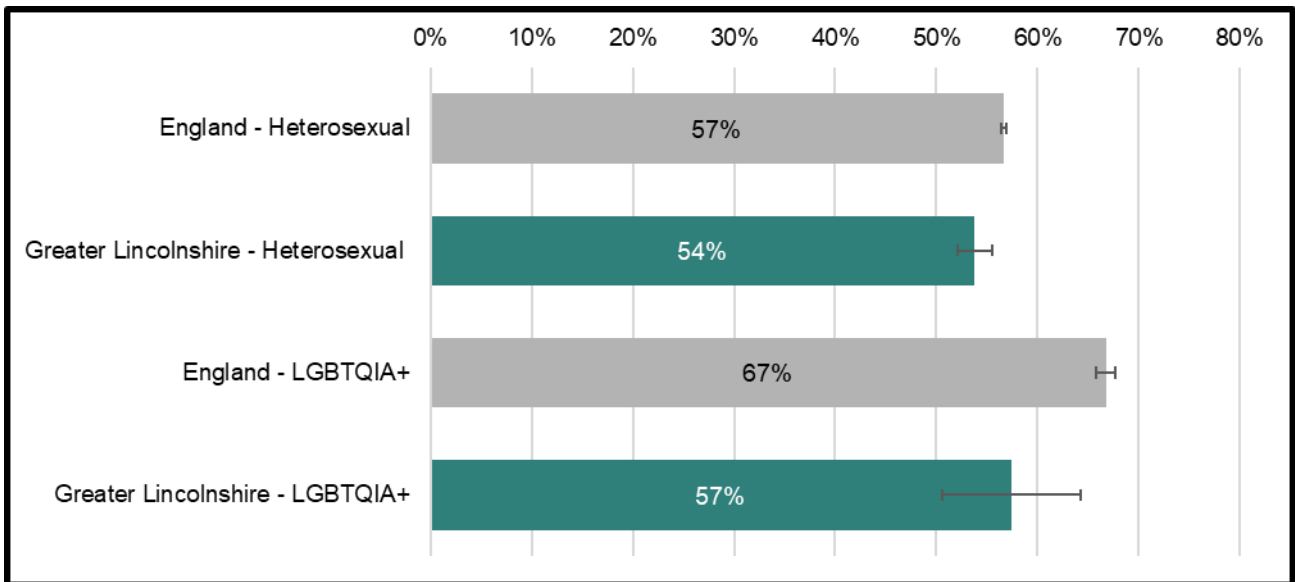


Figure 2.7. Cinema screening attendance by sexual orientation: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Cinema attendance is higher among LGBTQIA+ adults than among heterosexual adults in England, and a similar pattern is visible in Greater Lincolnshire, though overall attendance is lower locally. Nationally, 67 percent of LGBTQIA+ adults report attending a cinema screening in the last year, compared with 57 percent of heterosexual adults. In Greater Lincolnshire, the equivalent figures are 57 percent and 54 percent. While the direction of difference by sexual orientation is consistent with the national pattern, the gap in Greater Lincolnshire is small, and given the margins of error, particularly for LGBTQIA+ estimates at local level, it is not possible to draw firm conclusions about differences between groups locally. The most robust finding remains the lower overall level of cinema attendance in Greater Lincolnshire rather than a clearly differentiated pattern by sexual orientation.

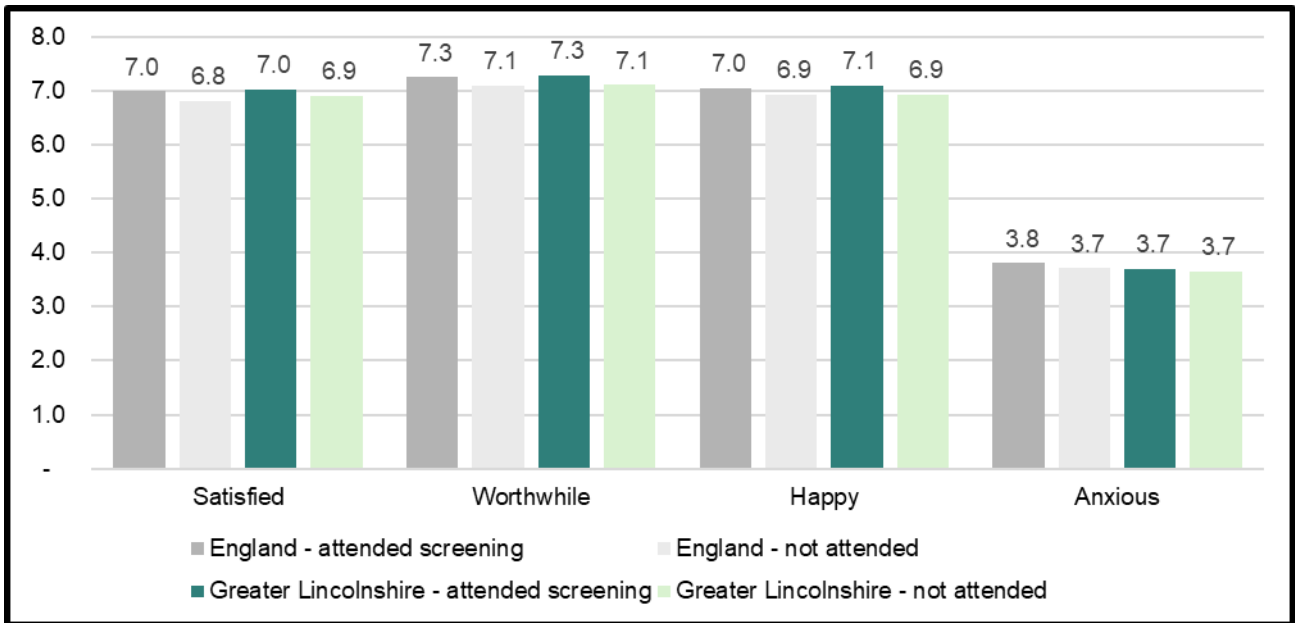


Figure 2.8. Self-reported wellbeing among cinema screening attenders and non-attenders

Adults who report attending a cinema screening in the last year also report higher average wellbeing scores than those who did not, across measures of life satisfaction, feeling that life is worthwhile, and happiness. This pattern is evident in both England and Greater Lincolnshire, with broadly similar differences between attenders and non-attenders in each geography. While the gaps in wellbeing scores are noticeable, the data are descriptive and do not establish causation. The findings therefore indicate an association between cinema attendance and higher reported wellbeing, but do not show whether attending cinema screenings improves wellbeing, whether people with higher wellbeing are more likely to attend, or whether both are shaped by other underlying factors.

3) Live music attendance

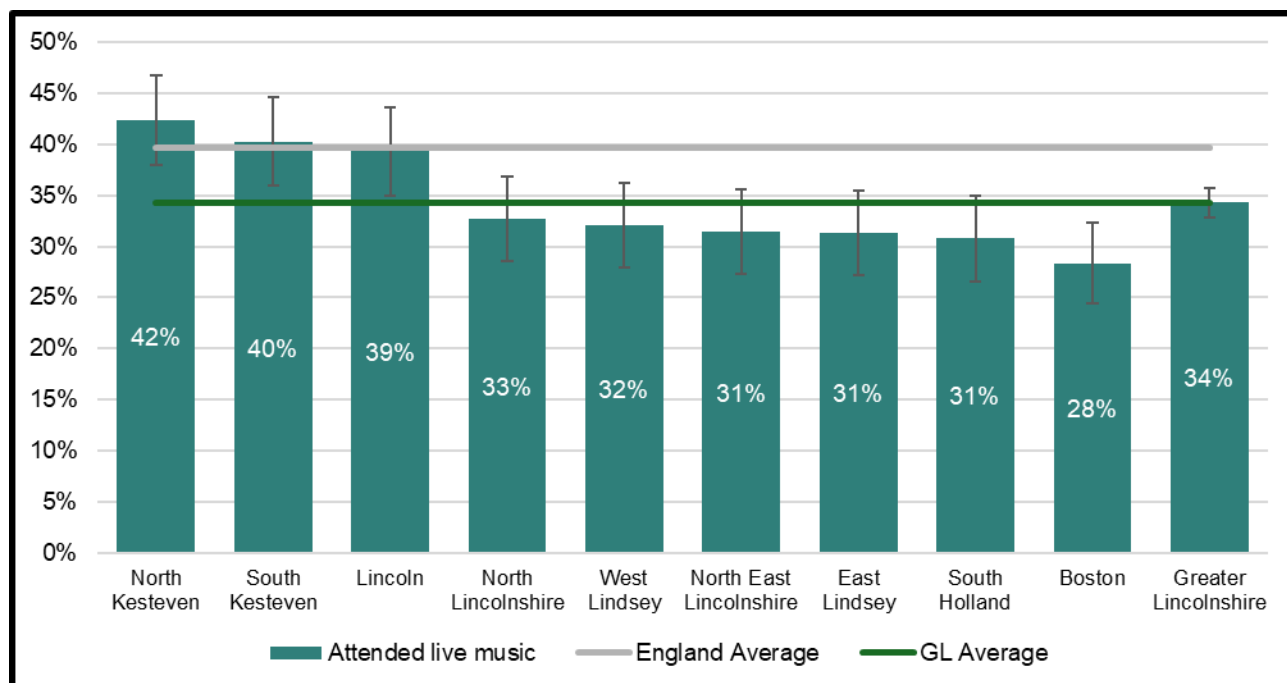


Figure 3.1. Adults who have attended a live music event (for example, pop, jazz, electronic, choral, orchestra or folk) in the previous 12 months

Attendance at live music events in Greater Lincolnshire is below the England average, with 34 percent of adults reporting attendance in the last year. There is clear variation across districts. North Kesteven reports the highest level of attendance at 42 percent, followed by South Kesteven at 40 percent and Lincoln at 39 percent, all at or above the national average. Attendance is lower across much of the rest of Greater Lincolnshire, clustering around the low thirties in North Lincolnshire, West Lindsey, North East Lincolnshire, East Lindsey and South Holland. Boston records the lowest level of attendance at 28 percent. Overall, the pattern mirrors other artforms, with strong engagement in a small number of districts alongside a broader place-based gap across Greater Lincolnshire.

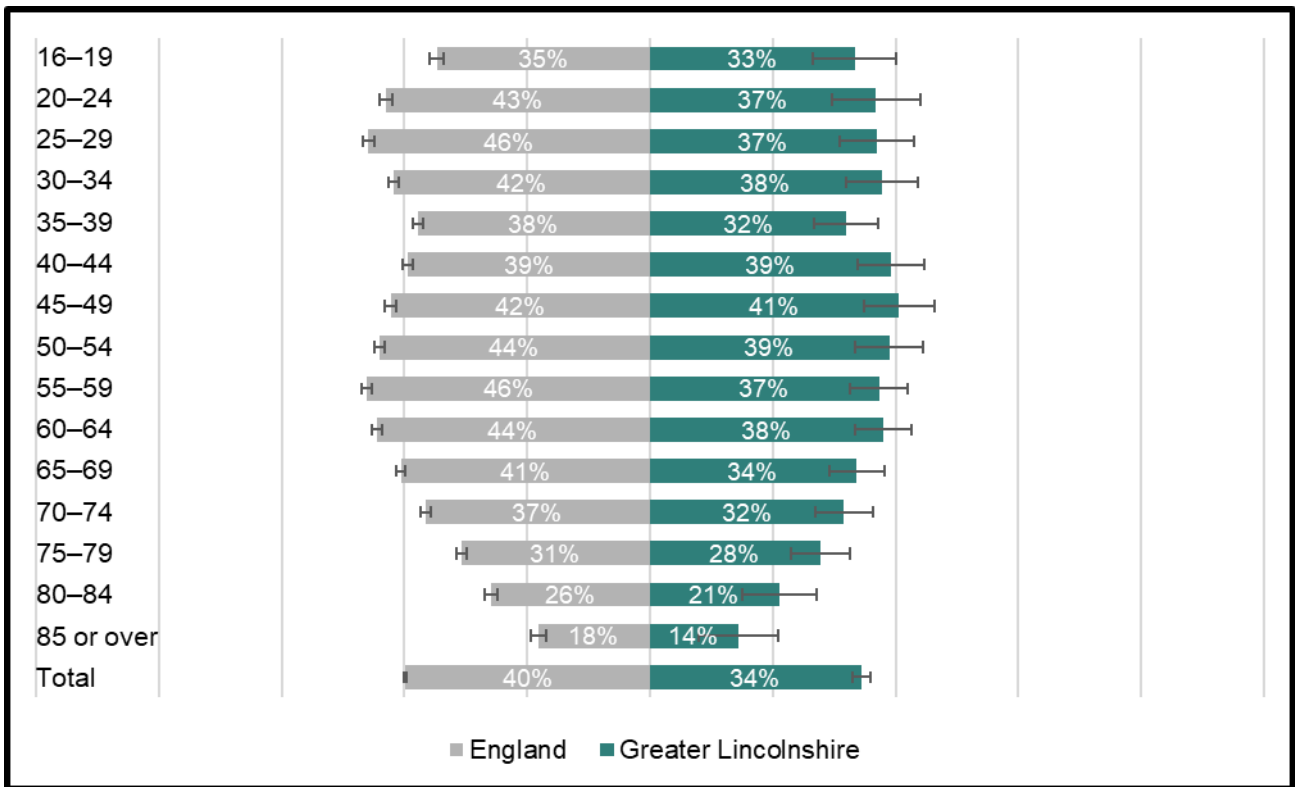


Figure 3.2. Live music attendance by age: England and Greater Lincolnshire compared

Live music attendance follows a broadly similar age profile in England and Greater Lincolnshire, but attendance is consistently lower in Greater Lincolnshire across most age groups. Attendance is highest among younger and mid-life adults, before declining steadily with age in both geographies. The gap between England and Greater Lincolnshire is evident across much of adulthood, but becomes more pronounced among older age groups, especially those aged 65 and over. Overall, 34 percent of adults in Greater Lincolnshire report attending a live music event in the last year, compared with 40 percent nationally, indicating a broad-based attendance gap rather than one driven by a single age cohort.

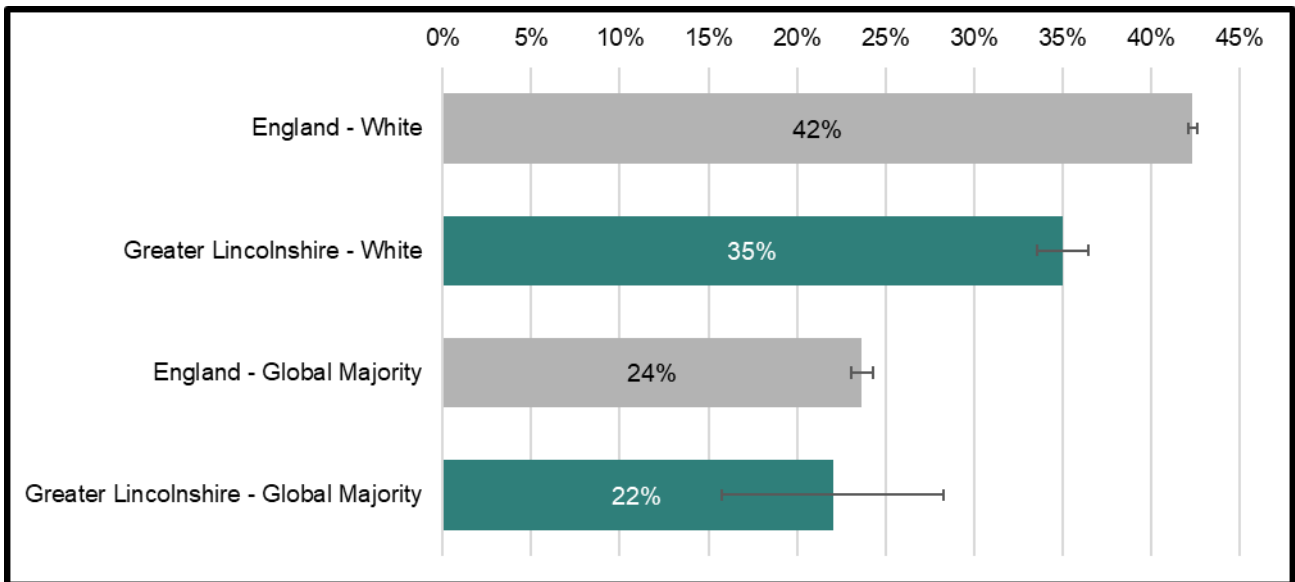


Figure 3.3. Live music attendance by ethnicity: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Live music attendance shows a similar ethnic pattern in both Greater Lincolnshire and England, with higher attendance reported among White adults than among adults from the Global Majority. However, overall attendance is lower in Greater Lincolnshire for both groups. White adults report live music attendance of 35 percent in Greater Lincolnshire compared with 42 percent nationally, while adults from the Global Majority report 22 percent compared with 24 percent across England. This suggests a place-based attendance gap rather than a difference driven primarily by ethnicity.

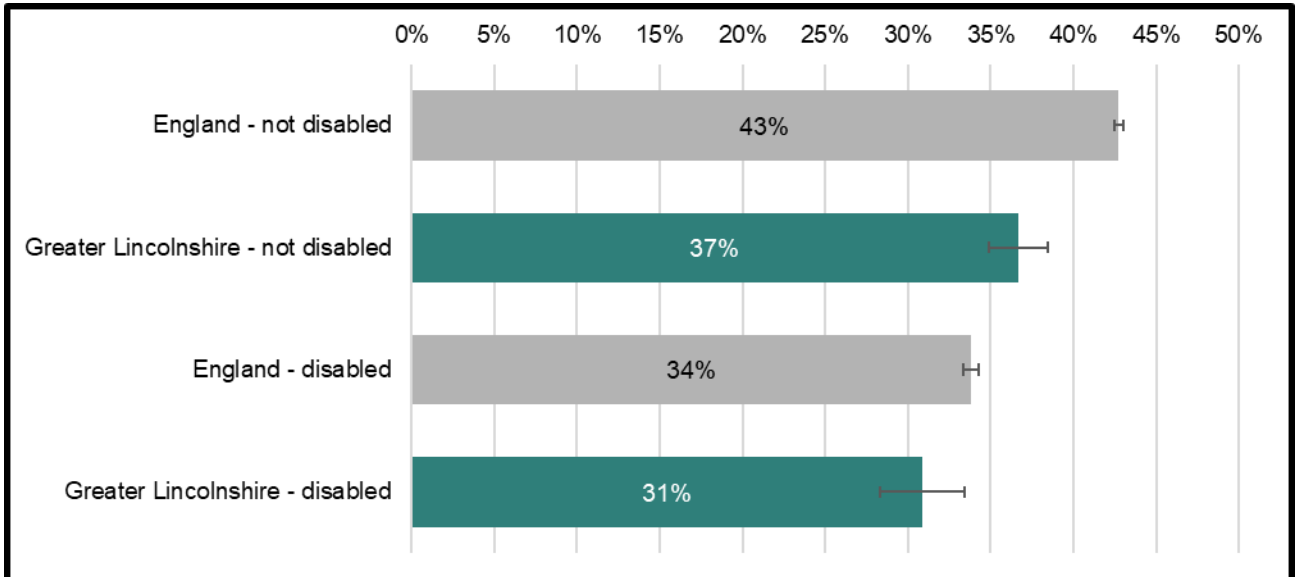


Figure 3.4. Live music attendance among disabled and non-disabled adults: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Live music attendance is lower among disabled adults than non-disabled adults in both England and Greater Lincolnshire. In England, 43 percent of non-disabled adults report attending a live music event in the last year, compared with 34 percent of disabled adults. The same pattern is seen in Greater Lincolnshire, where attendance stands at 37 percent among non-disabled adults and 31 percent among disabled adults.

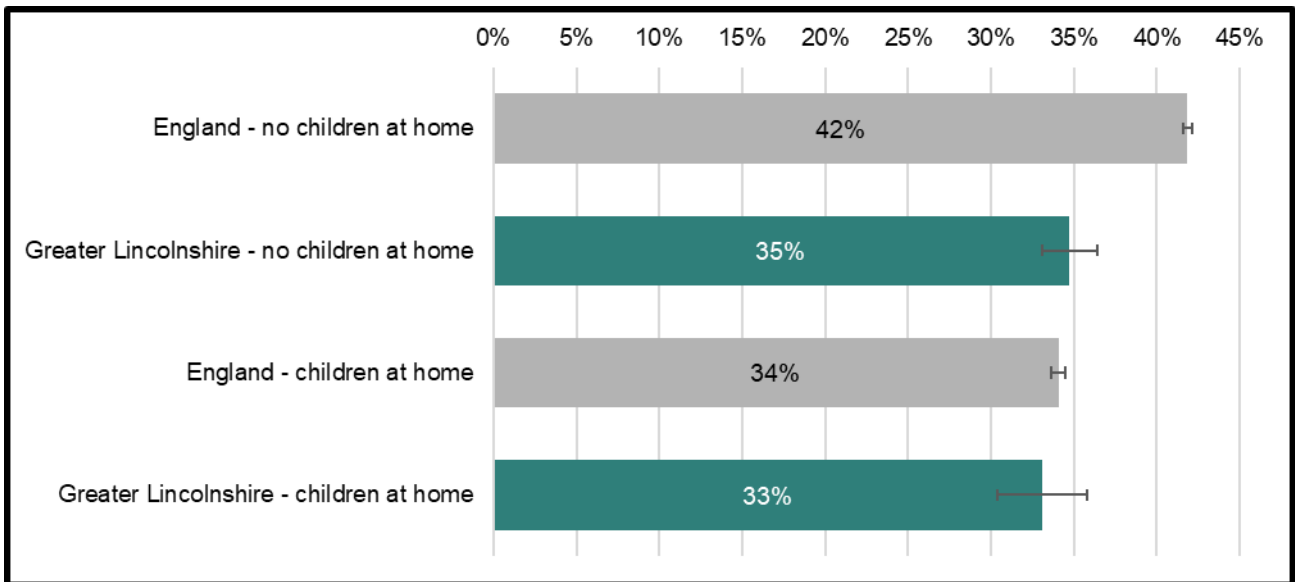


Figure 3.5. Live music attendance by households with and without children: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Live music attendance varies by household type in England, with adults living in households without children more likely to attend than those with children. In Greater Lincolnshire, overall attendance is lower for both groups, and the difference between households with and without children is much smaller. Nationally, 42 percent of adults without children report attending a live music event in the last year, compared with 34 percent of adults with children. In Greater Lincolnshire, the equivalent figures are 35 percent and 33 percent. Given the margins of error, particularly at local level, it is not possible to draw firm conclusions about differences in live music attendance by household type in Greater Lincolnshire.

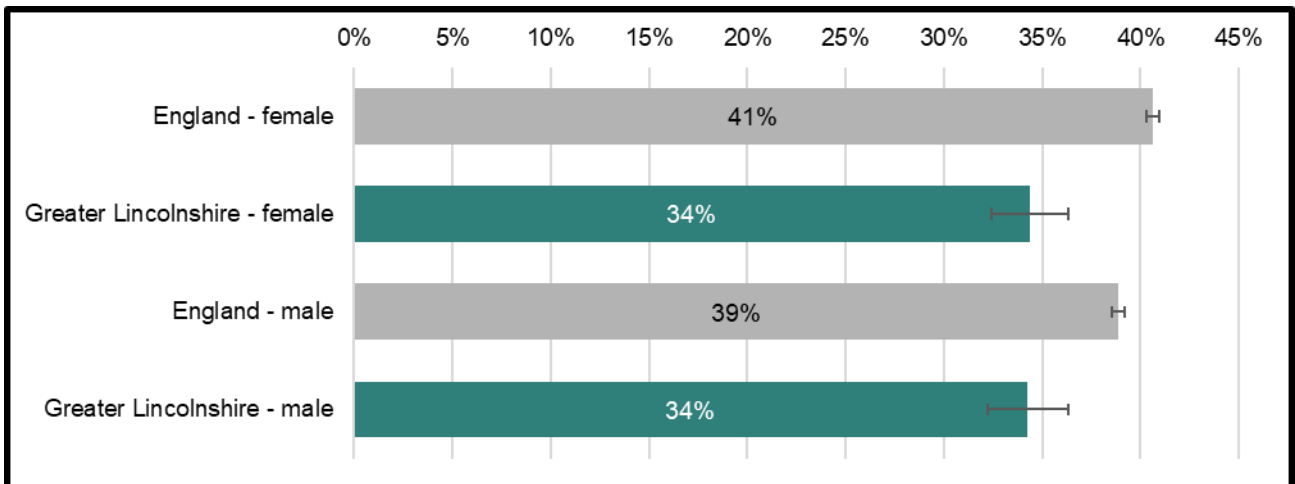


Figure 3.6. Live music attendance by sex: England and Greater Lincolnshire

In England, women report slightly higher attendance than men (41 percent compared with 39 percent). In Greater Lincolnshire, attendance levels are lower overall and effectively the same for women and men, at around 34 percent for both groups. Given the margins of error, particularly at local level, the data do not support firm conclusions about differences in live music attendance by sex in Greater Lincolnshire. The most consistent feature remains the overall lower level of attendance locally rather than a clear gender-based pattern.

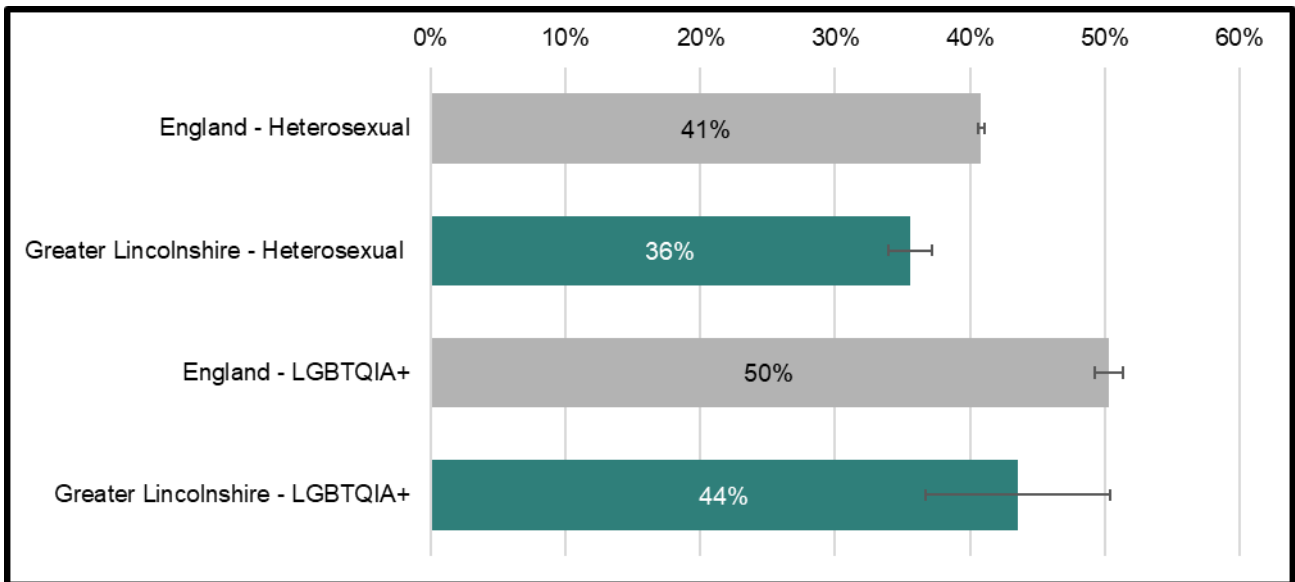


Figure 3.7. Live music attendance by sexual orientation: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Live music attendance is higher among LGBTQIA+ adults than among heterosexual adults in both England and Greater Lincolnshire. In England, 50 percent of LGBTQIA+ adults report attending a live music event in the last year, compared with 41 percent of heterosexual adults. In Greater Lincolnshire, attendance is lower overall for both groups, at 44 percent among LGBTQIA+ adults and 36 percent among heterosexual adults. While the direction of the difference mirrors the national pattern, estimates for LGBTQIA+ adults at local level are subject to wider margins of error. As a result, the most robust finding is the lower overall level of live music attendance in Greater Lincolnshire, rather than the precise size of the difference by sexual orientation.

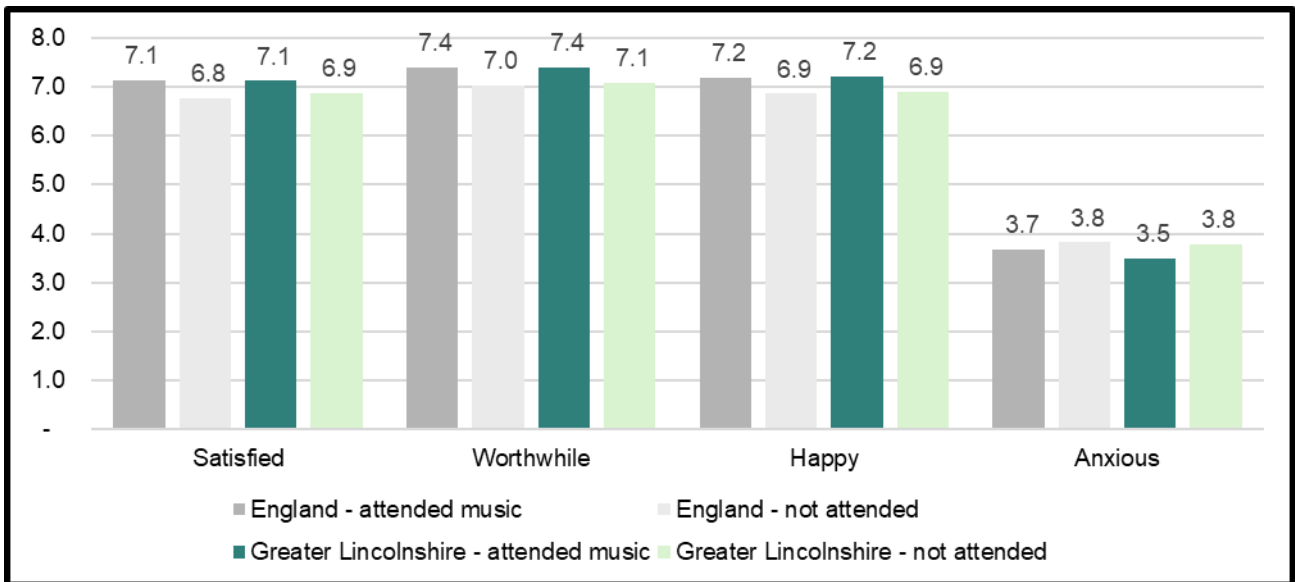


Figure 3.8. Self-reported wellbeing among live music attenders and non-attenders

Adults who report attending live music events in the last year also report higher average wellbeing scores than those who did not, across measures of life satisfaction, feeling that life is worthwhile, and happiness, alongside slightly lower levels of anxiety. This pattern is visible in both England and Greater Lincolnshire, with broadly similar differences between attenders and non-attenders in each geography. While the gaps in wellbeing scores are noticeable, the data are descriptive and do not establish causation. The findings therefore indicate an association between live music attendance and higher reported wellbeing, but do not show whether attendance influences wellbeing, whether people with higher wellbeing are more likely to attend, or whether both are shaped by other underlying factors.

4) Theatre attendance

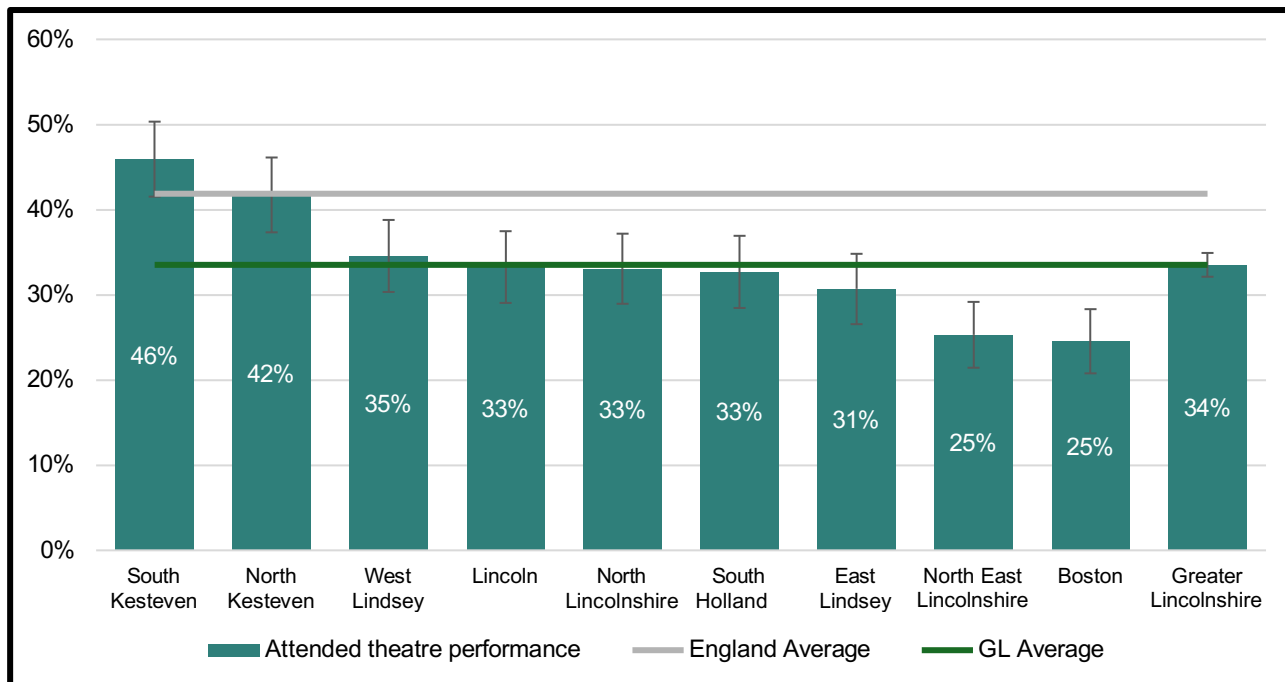


Figure 4.1. Adults who have attended a theatre play, drama, musical, Pantomime, Ballet or Opera in the previous 12 months

Attendance at theatre performances in Greater Lincolnshire is below the England average, with 34 percent of adults reporting attendance in the last year. There is marked variation across districts. South Kesteven records the highest level of attendance at 46 percent, followed by North Kesteven at 42 percent, both exceeding the national average. West Lindsey, Lincoln, North Lincolnshire, South Holland and East Lindsey cluster around the low-to-mid thirties. Lower levels of attendance are seen in North East Lincolnshire and Boston, where around a quarter of adults report attending a theatre performance in the last year. Overall, the data point to a clear place-based gap in theatre attendance, with strong attendance in a small number of districts alongside consistently lower engagement elsewhere across Greater Lincolnshire.

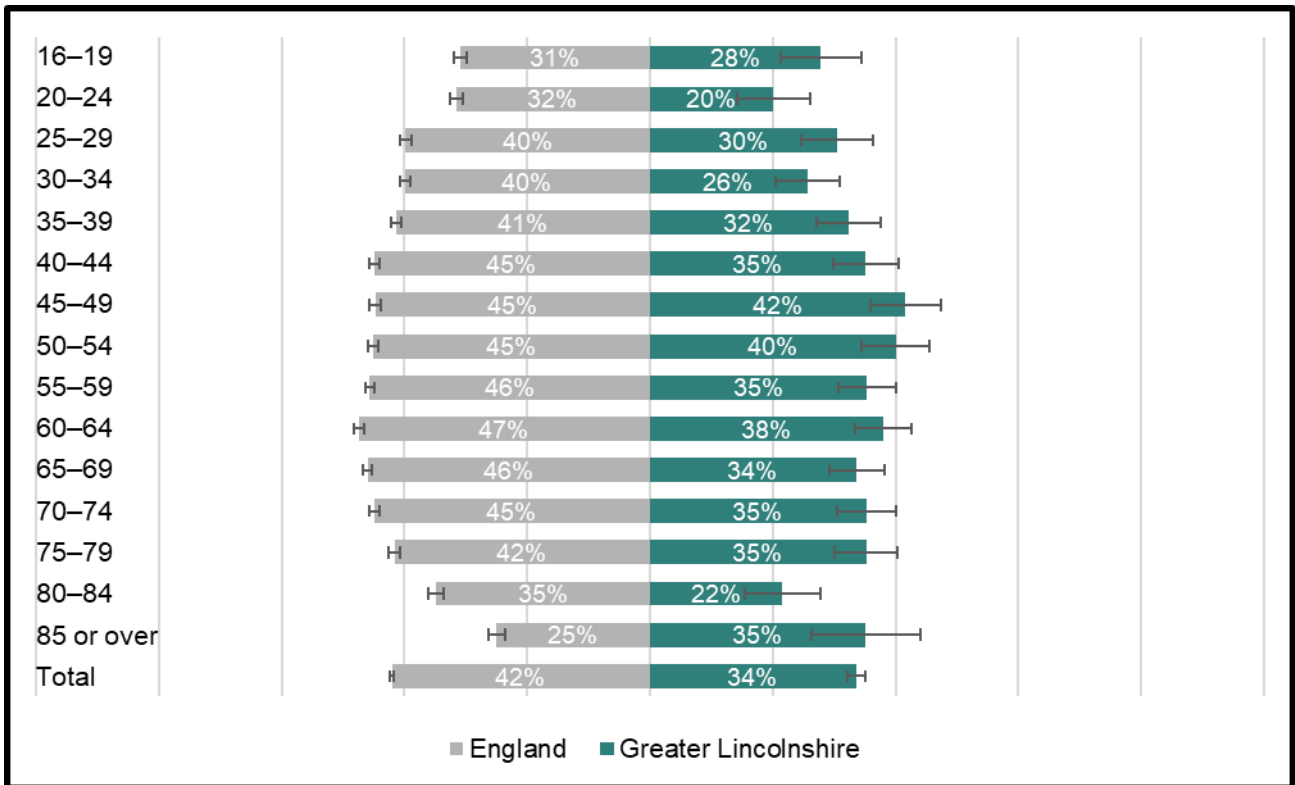


Figure 4.2. Theatre attendance by age: England and Greater Lincolnshire compared

Theatre attendance follows a broadly similar age profile in England and Greater Lincolnshire, but attendance is consistently lower in Greater Lincolnshire across most age groups. Attendance rises steadily from younger adults into mid-life, peaking among those aged roughly 45 to 69 in both geographies, before declining among the oldest age groups. The gap between England and Greater Lincolnshire is evident across adulthood, but is particularly pronounced among younger adults aged 16-29 and among those aged 80 and over. Overall, 34 percent of adults in Greater Lincolnshire report attending a theatre performance in the last year, compared with 42 percent nationally, indicating a broad-based attendance gap rather than one driven by a single age cohort.

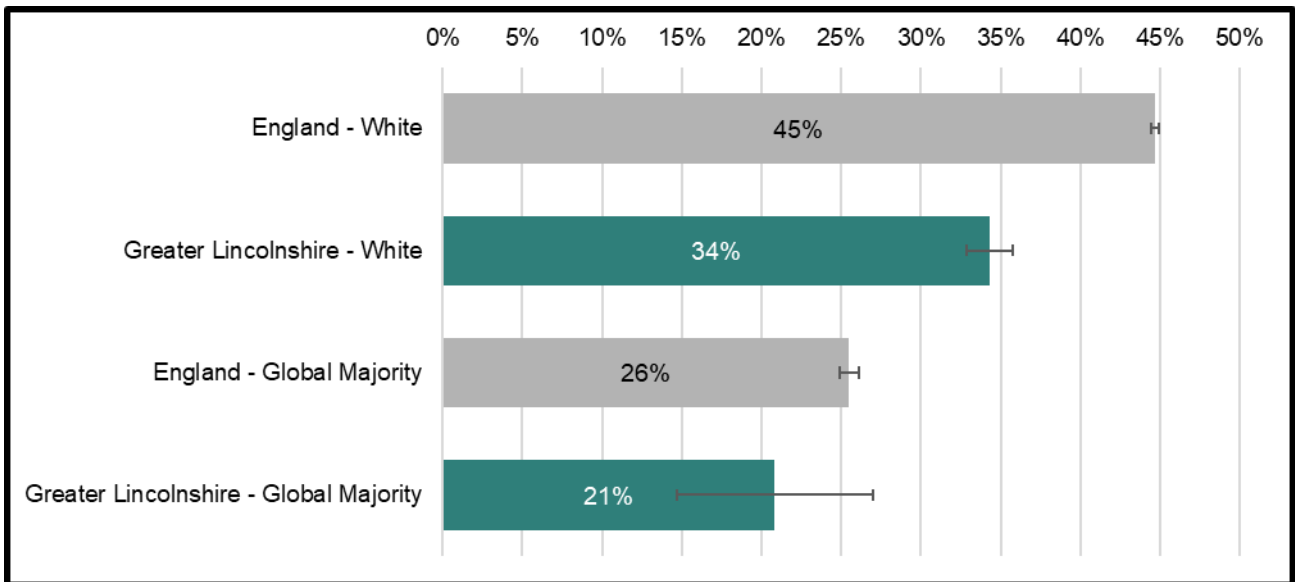


Figure 4.3. Theatre attendance by ethnicity: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Theatre attendance differs by ethnicity in both England and Greater Lincolnshire, with White adults more likely to attend than adults from the Global Majority. In England, 45 percent of White adults report attending a theatre performance in the last year, compared with 26 percent of adults from the Global Majority. The same pattern is seen in Greater Lincolnshire, where attendance falls to 34 percent among White adults and 21 percent among adults from the Global Majority.

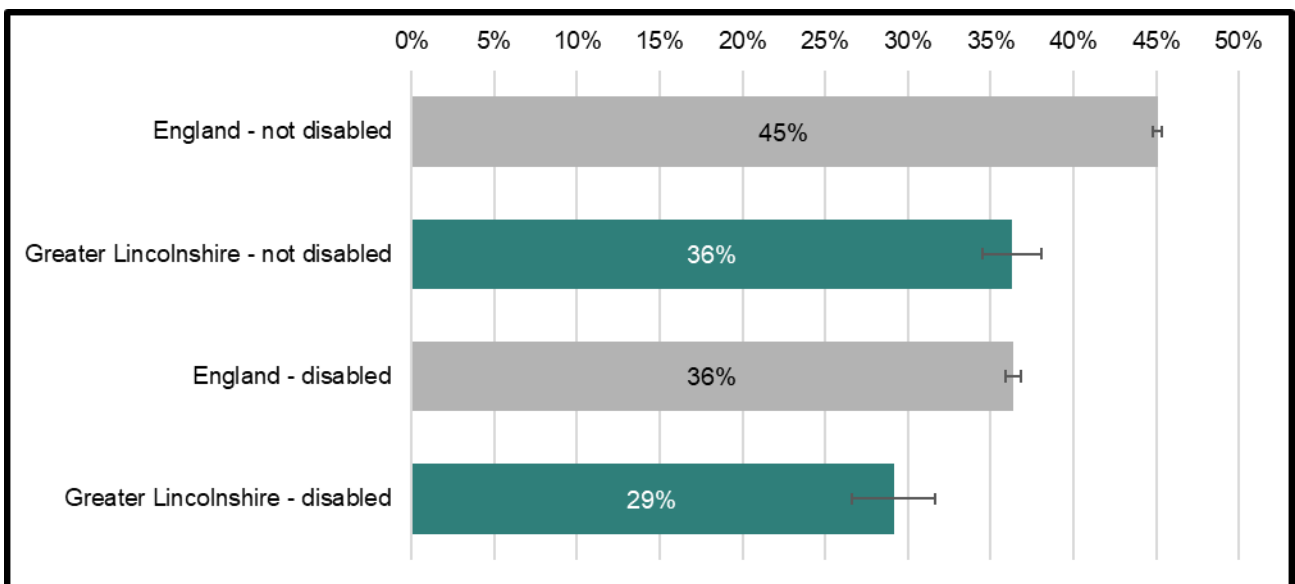


Figure 4.4. Theatre attendance among disabled and non-disabled adults: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Theatre attendance differs substantially between disabled and non-disabled adults in both England and Greater Lincolnshire, with a large gap evident in each case. In England, 45 percent of non-disabled adults report attending a theatre performance in the last year, compared with 36 percent of disabled adults, a gap of around nine percentage points. In Greater Lincolnshire, overall attendance is lower, at 36 percent among non-disabled adults and 29 percent among disabled adults, producing a similar gap of around seven percentage points.

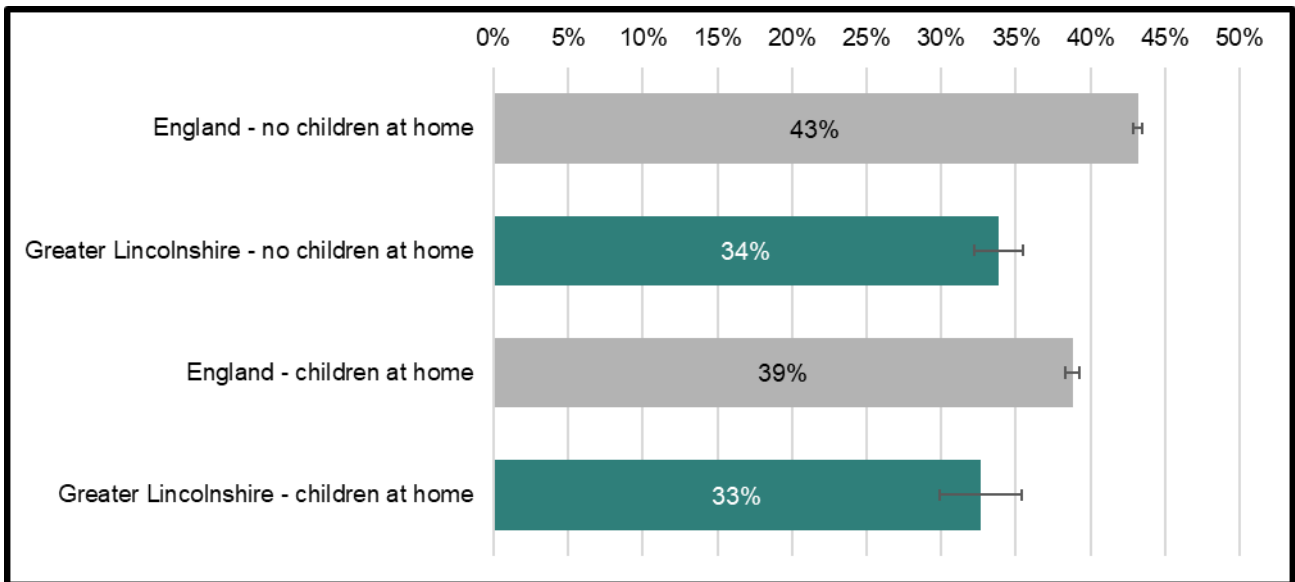


Figure 4.5. Theatre attendance by households with and without children: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Theatre attendance shows some variation by household type in England, with adults living in households without children reporting slightly higher attendance than those with children. In Greater Lincolnshire, overall attendance is lower for both groups, and the difference between households with and without children is small. Given the margins of error, particularly at local level, it is not possible to draw firm conclusions about differences in theatre attendance by household type in Greater Lincolnshire. Overall, the data suggest that lower attendance locally affects households with and without children in broadly similar ways.

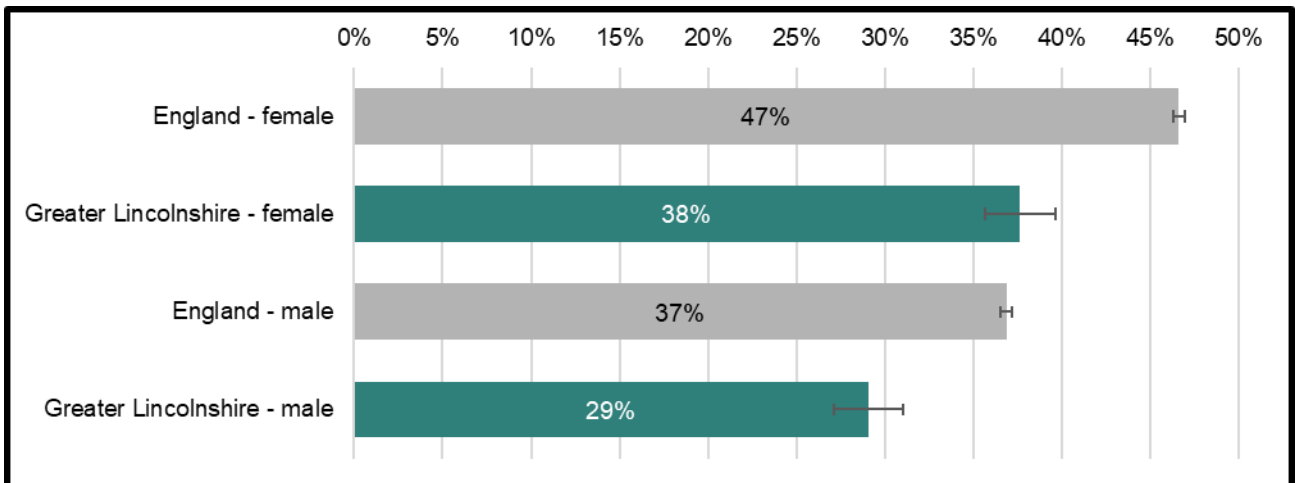


Figure 4.6. Theatre attendance by sex: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Theatre attendance is higher among women than men in both England and Greater Lincolnshire, though attendance is lower overall in Greater Lincolnshire for both groups. In England, 47 percent of women report attending a theatre performance in the last year, compared with 37 percent of men. In Greater Lincolnshire, the equivalent figures are 38 percent for women and 29 percent for men.

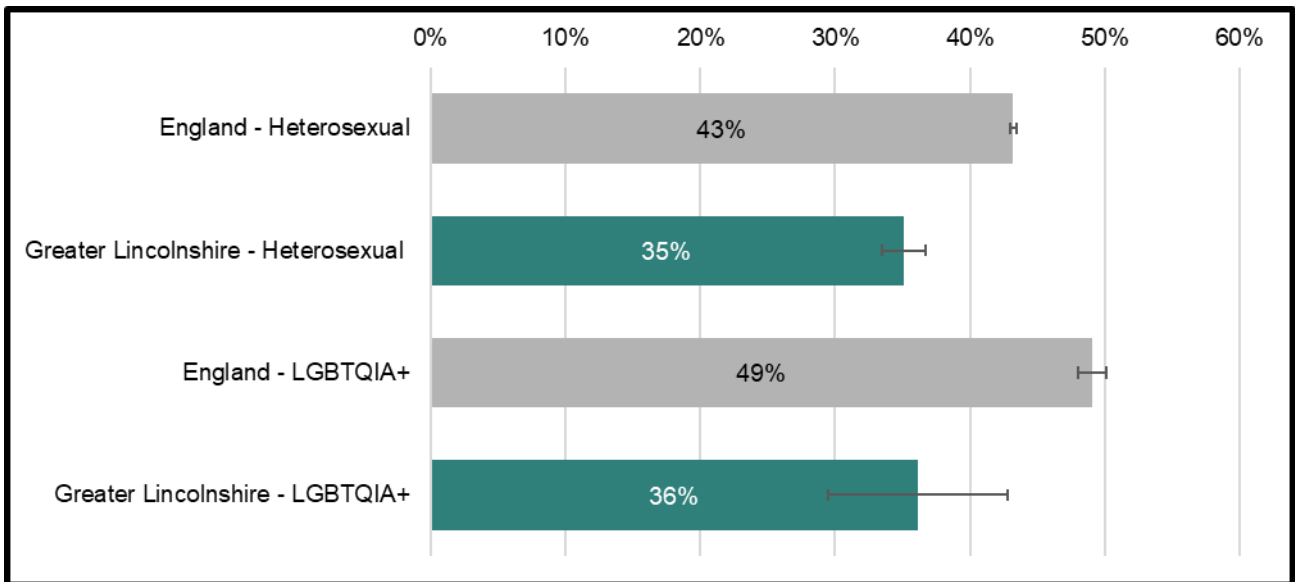


Figure 4.7. Theatre attendance by sexual orientation: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Theatre attendance is higher among LGBTQIA+ adults than heterosexual adults in England, but this difference is much smaller in Greater Lincolnshire. Nationally, 49 percent of LGBTQIA+ adults report attending a theatre performance in the last year, compared with 43 percent of heterosexual adults. In Greater Lincolnshire, attendance levels are lower overall and very similar between the two groups, at around 36 percent for LGBTQIA+ adults and 35 percent for heterosexual adults. Given the margins of error, particularly for LGBTQIA+ estimates at local level, it is not possible to draw firm conclusions about differences in theatre attendance by sexual orientation in Greater Lincolnshire.

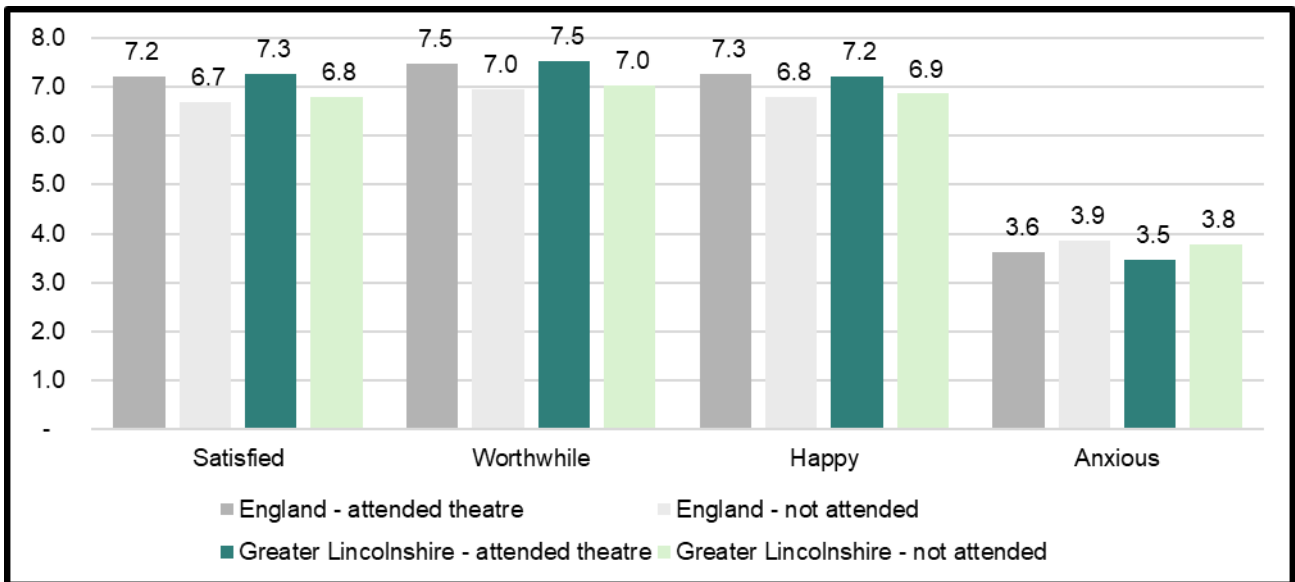


Figure 4.8. Self-reported wellbeing among theatre attenders and non-attenders

Adults who report attending a theatre performance in the last year also report higher average wellbeing scores than those who did not, across measures of life satisfaction, feeling that life is worthwhile, and happiness, and slightly lower levels of anxiety. This pattern is visible in both England and Greater Lincolnshire, with similar differences between attenders and non-attenders in each geography. While the differences in wellbeing scores are noticeable, the data are descriptive and do not establish causation. The findings therefore show a clear association between theatre attendance and higher reported wellbeing, but cannot determine whether attendance contributes to wellbeing, whether people with higher wellbeing are more likely to attend, or whether both are influenced by other underlying factors.

5) Exhibition attendance

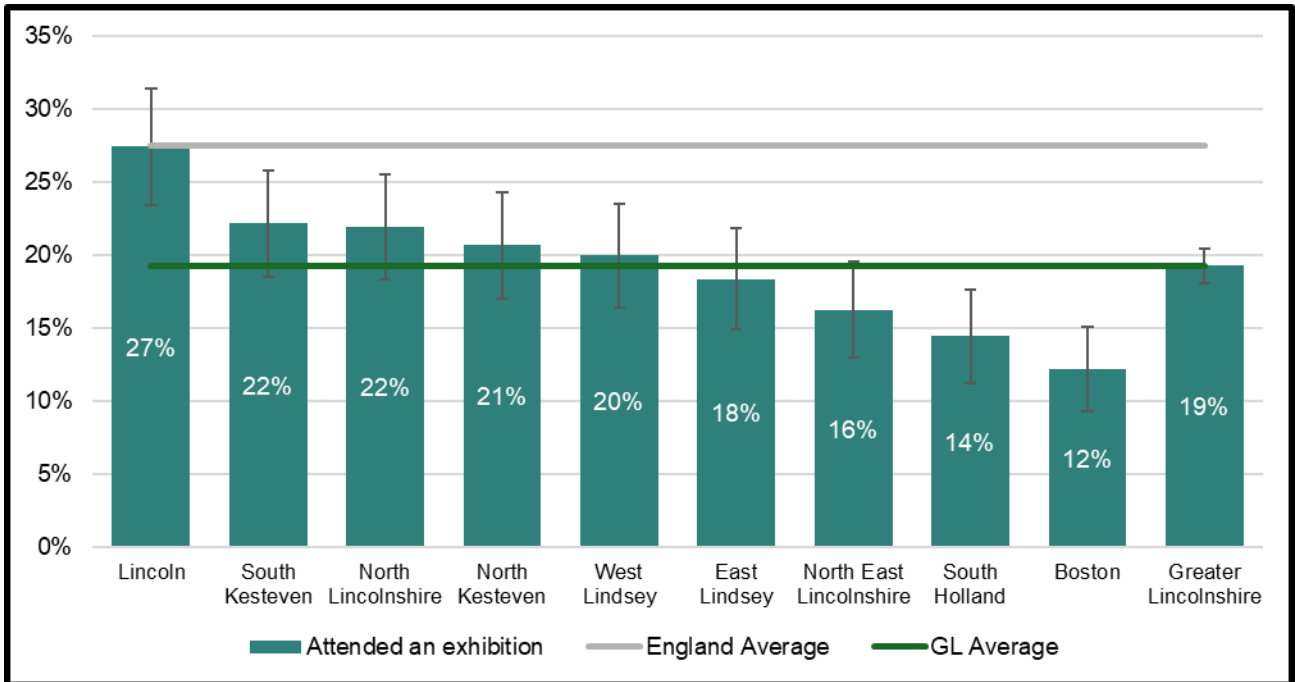


Figure 5.1. Adults who have attended an exhibition of art, photography or sculptures in the previous 12 months

Attendance at exhibitions of art, photography or sculpture in Greater Lincolnshire is substantially lower than the England average. Only 19 percent of adults in Greater Lincolnshire report attending an exhibition in the last year, compared with around 27 percent nationally. There is variation within Greater Lincolnshire, with Lincoln standing out at 27 percent, matching the national average. Most other districts sit well below this level, including South Kesteven, North Kesteven, North Lincolnshire and West Lindsey at around 20-22 percent, with attendance falling further in North East Lincolnshire, South Holland and Boston. Overall, the figures point to a pronounced place-based gap in exhibition attendance, considerably larger than that seen for arts attendance overall.

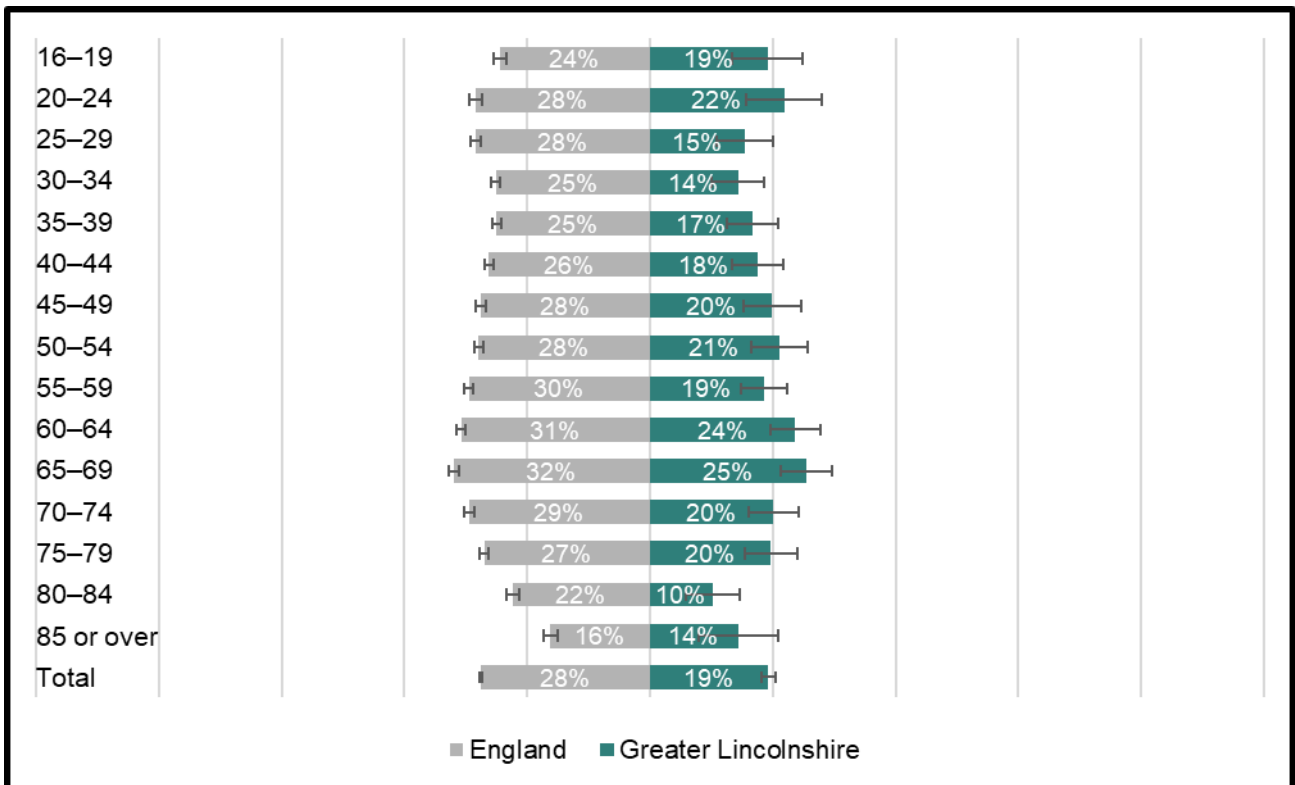


Figure 5.2. Exhibition attendance by age: England and Greater Lincolnshire compared

Exhibition attendance is lower in Greater Lincolnshire than in England across every age group, but the overall age profile is similar in both geographies. Attendance is relatively highest among adults aged around 55 to 69, and lowest among the youngest and oldest age groups. The gap between England and Greater Lincolnshire is evident throughout adulthood, but is particularly pronounced among younger adults aged 16-34 and among those aged 80 and over. Overall, 19 percent of adults in Greater Lincolnshire report attending an exhibition in the last year, compared with 28 percent nationally, indicating that the lower level of exhibition attendance locally reflects a broad-based attendance gap rather than one driven by a single age cohort.

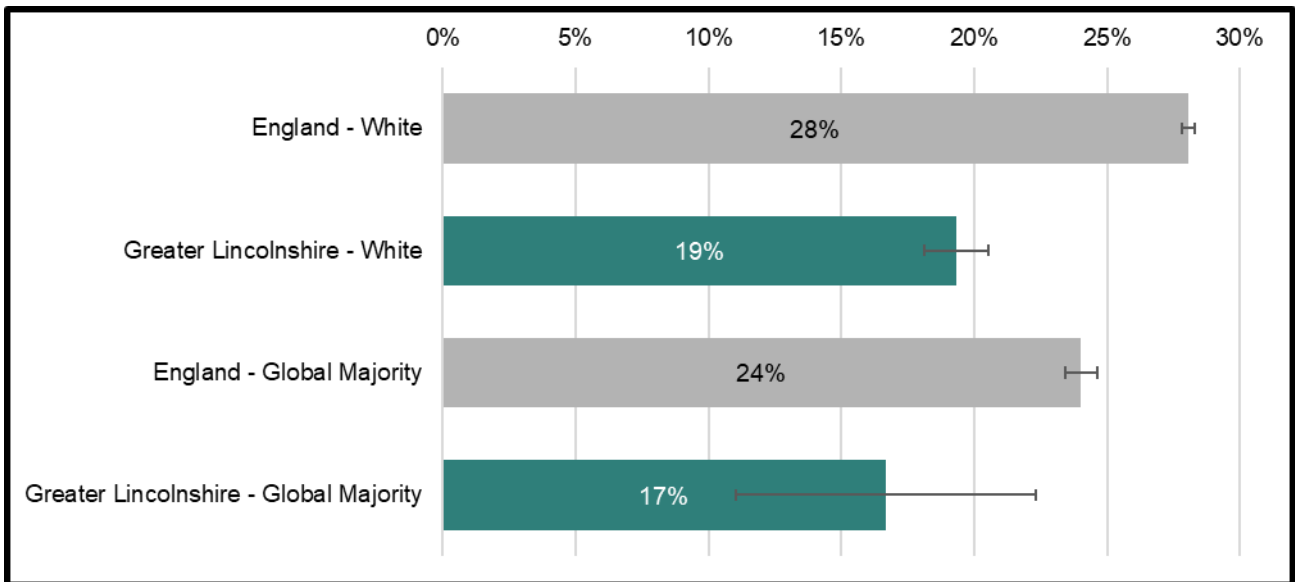


Figure 5.3. Exhibition attendance by ethnicity: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Exhibition attendance differs by ethnicity in both England and Greater Lincolnshire, with White adults more likely to attend than adults from the Global Majority. In England, 28 percent of White adults report attending an exhibition in the last year, compared with 24 percent of adults from the Global Majority. The same pattern is evident in Greater Lincolnshire, where 19 percent of White adults report attendance compared with 17 percent of adults from the Global Majority.

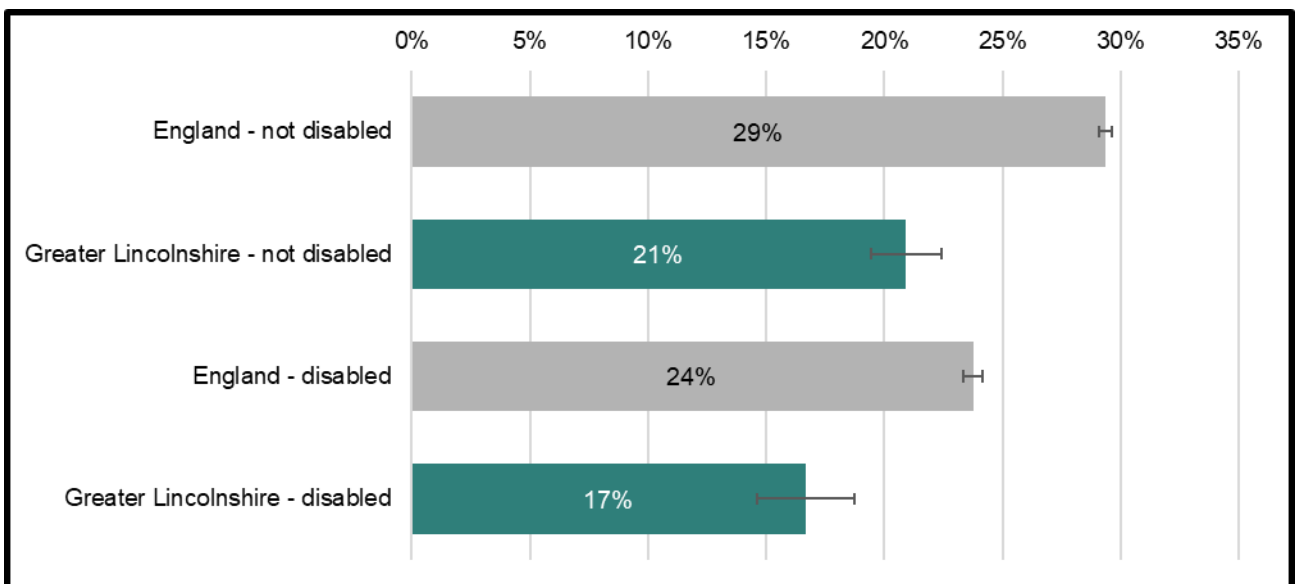


Figure 5.4. Exhibition attendance among disabled and non-disabled adults: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Exhibition attendance differs markedly between disabled and non-disabled adults in both England and Greater Lincolnshire, with a substantial gap in each case. In England, 29 percent of non-disabled adults report attending an exhibition in the last year, compared with 24 percent of disabled adults, a gap of around five percentage points. In Greater Lincolnshire, exhibition attendance is lower overall, but the gap remains pronounced, with 21 percent of non-disabled adults attending compared with just 17 percent of disabled adults.

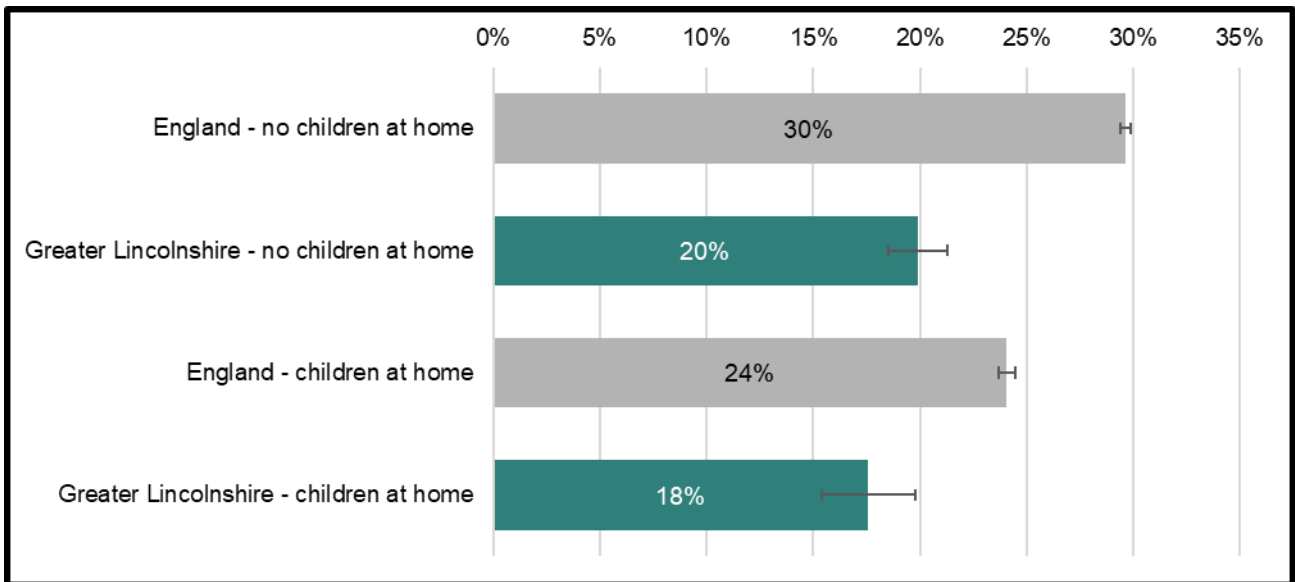


Figure 5.5. Exhibition attendance by households with and without children: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Exhibition attendance differs by household type in both England and Greater Lincolnshire, with adults living in households without children more likely to attend than those with children at home. In England, the gap is around six percentage points, with 30 percent of adults without children reporting attendance compared with 24 percent of adults with children. In Greater Lincolnshire, the gap is smaller, at around two percentage points, with 20 percent of adults without children attending compared with 18 percent of those with children. This indicates that while exhibition attendance is much lower overall in Greater Lincolnshire, the difference between households with and without children is less pronounced locally than at national level.

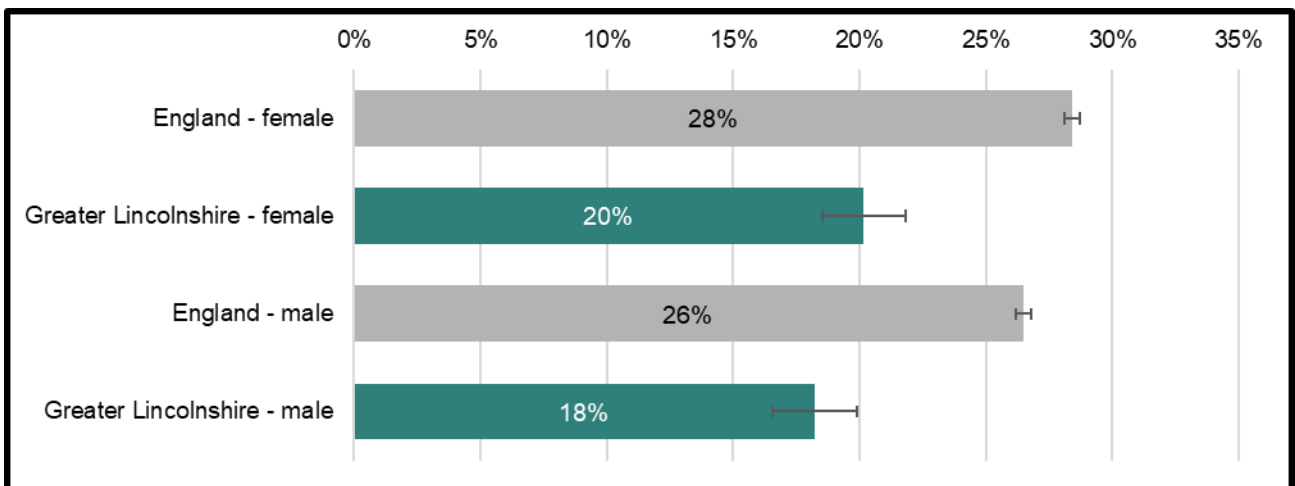


Figure 5.6. Exhibition attendance by sex: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Exhibition attendance is higher among women than men in both England and Greater Lincolnshire. In England, 28 percent of women report attending an exhibition in the last year, compared with 26 percent of men. The same pattern is seen in Greater Lincolnshire, where 20 percent of women and 18 percent of men report attendance. While overall attendance is substantially lower in Greater Lincolnshire for both women and men, the difference between sexes mirrors the national pattern rather than representing a distinct local divergence.

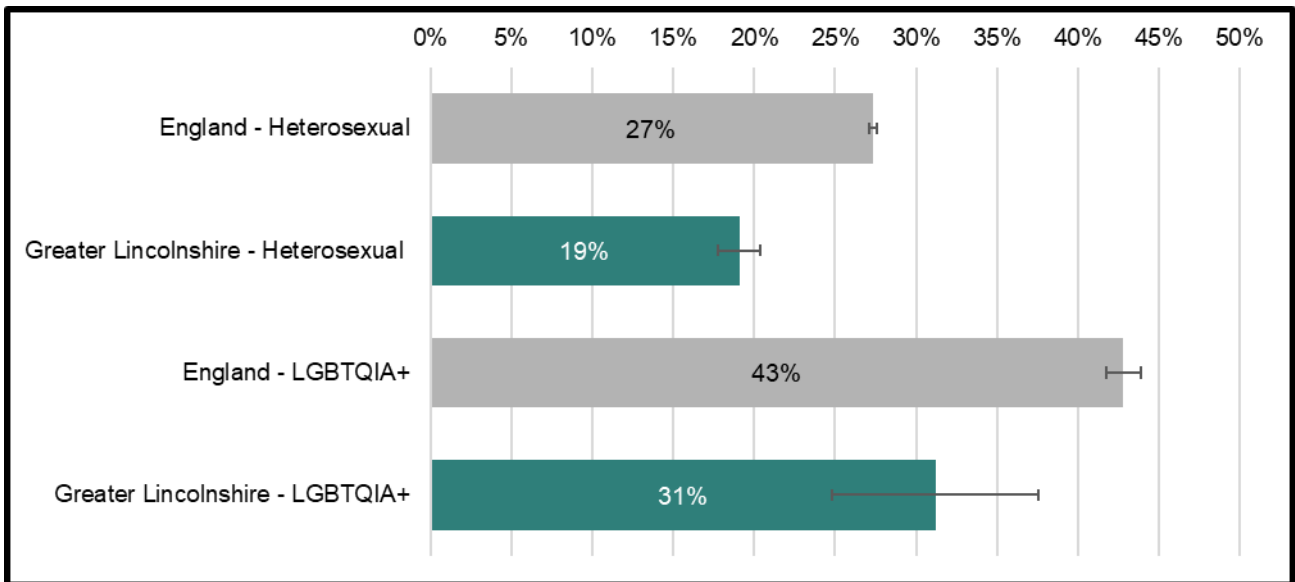


Figure 5.7. Exhibition attendance by sexual orientation: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Exhibition attendance differs sharply by sexual orientation in both England and Greater Lincolnshire, with LGBTQIA+ adults much more likely to attend than heterosexual adults. In England, 43 percent of LGBTQIA+ adults report attending an exhibition in the last year, compared with 27 percent of heterosexual adults. The same pattern is evident in Greater Lincolnshire, where attendance among LGBTQIA+ adults stands at 31 percent, compared with 19 percent among heterosexual adults. While overall exhibition attendance is substantially lower in Greater Lincolnshire for both groups, the large gap between LGBTQIA+ and heterosexual adults is consistent across both geographies. Given wider margins of error for sexual orientation estimates at local level, the figures should be interpreted with some caution, but they point to a pronounced and persistent difference in exhibition engagement by sexual orientation.

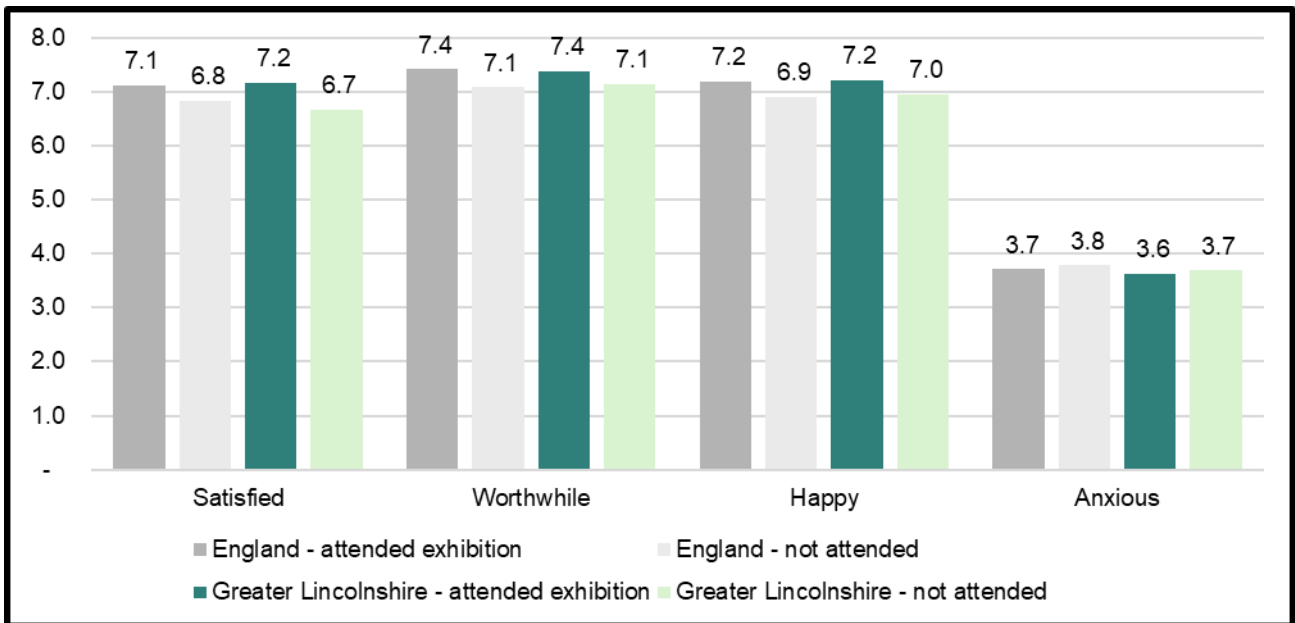


Figure 5.8. Self-reported wellbeing among exhibition attenders and non-attenders

Adults who report attending an exhibition in the last year also report higher average wellbeing scores than those who did not, across measures of life satisfaction, feeling that life is worthwhile, and happiness. This pattern is visible in both England and Greater Lincolnshire, with similar differences between attenders and non-attenders in each geography. While the gaps in wellbeing scores are noticeable, the data are descriptive and do not establish causation. The results therefore indicate a clear association between exhibition attendance and higher reported wellbeing, without showing whether attending exhibitions leads to higher wellbeing, whether people with higher wellbeing are more likely to attend, or whether both are influenced by other underlying factors.

6) Festival/Carnival attendance

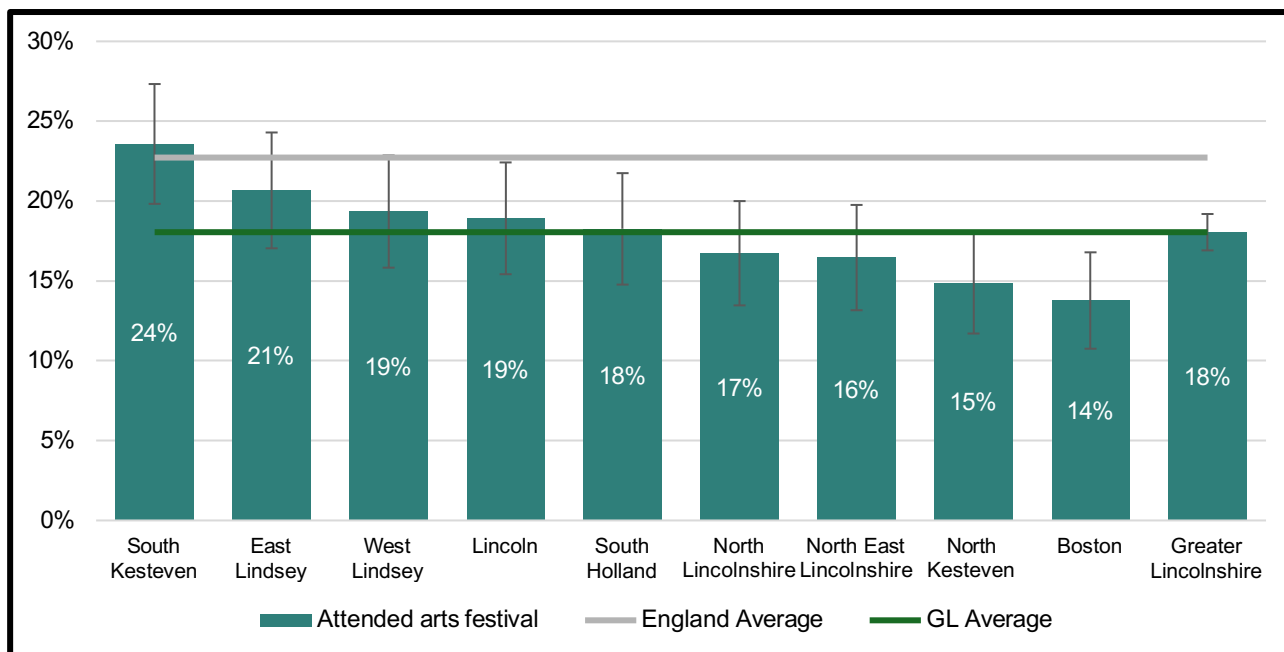


Figure 6.1. Adults who have attended an arts festival and or carnival (for example, a food, craft or other cultural event) in the previous 12 months

Attendance at festivals and carnivals in Greater Lincolnshire is below the England average, with 18 percent of adults reporting attendance in the last year. There is noticeable variation across districts. South Kesteven reports the highest level of attendance at 24 percent, followed by East Lindsey at 21 percent. West Lindsey, Lincoln and South Holland sit just under 20 percent, close to the Greater Lincolnshire average. Lower levels of attendance are seen in North Lincolnshire, North East Lincolnshire, North Kesteven and Boston, where attendance falls to around 14-17 percent. Overall, festival and carnival attendance shows a clear place-based gap, with relatively low attendance across much of Greater Lincolnshire and only limited areas approaching national levels.

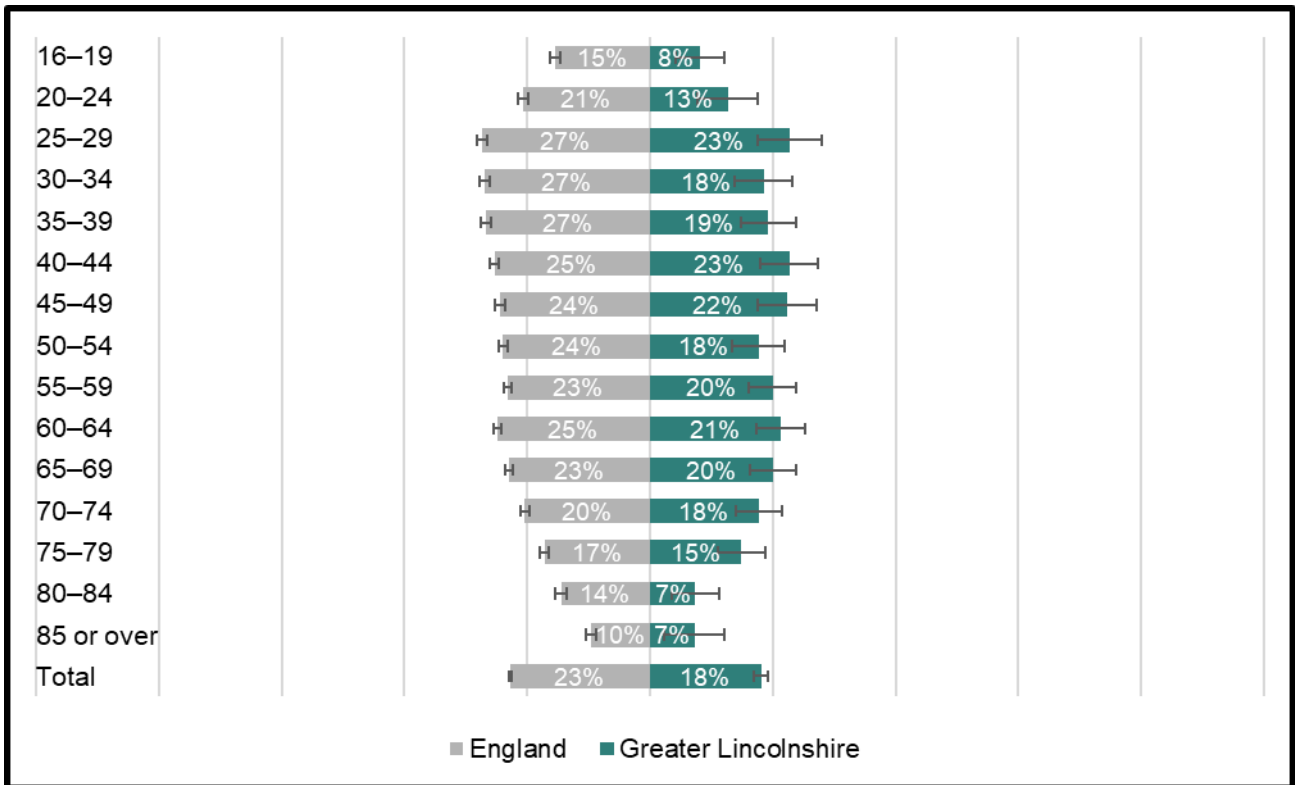


Figure 6.2. Festival/Carnival attendance by age: England and Greater Lincolnshire compared

Festival and carnival attendance varies by age in both England and Greater Lincolnshire, but attendance is consistently lower in Greater Lincolnshire across all age groups. Nationally, attendance peaks among adults aged roughly 25-39, before declining steadily with age. The same broad age pattern is visible in Greater Lincolnshire, but at a markedly lower level. The gap between England and Greater Lincolnshire is particularly pronounced among younger adults aged 16-39, where festival and carnival attendance in Greater Lincolnshire is substantially lower than the national average. Attendance remains lower through mid-life and older age, with very low attendance among those aged 80 and over. Overall, the lower level of festival and carnival attendance in Greater Lincolnshire reflects a broad-based attendance gap across the life course rather than one concentrated in a single age group.

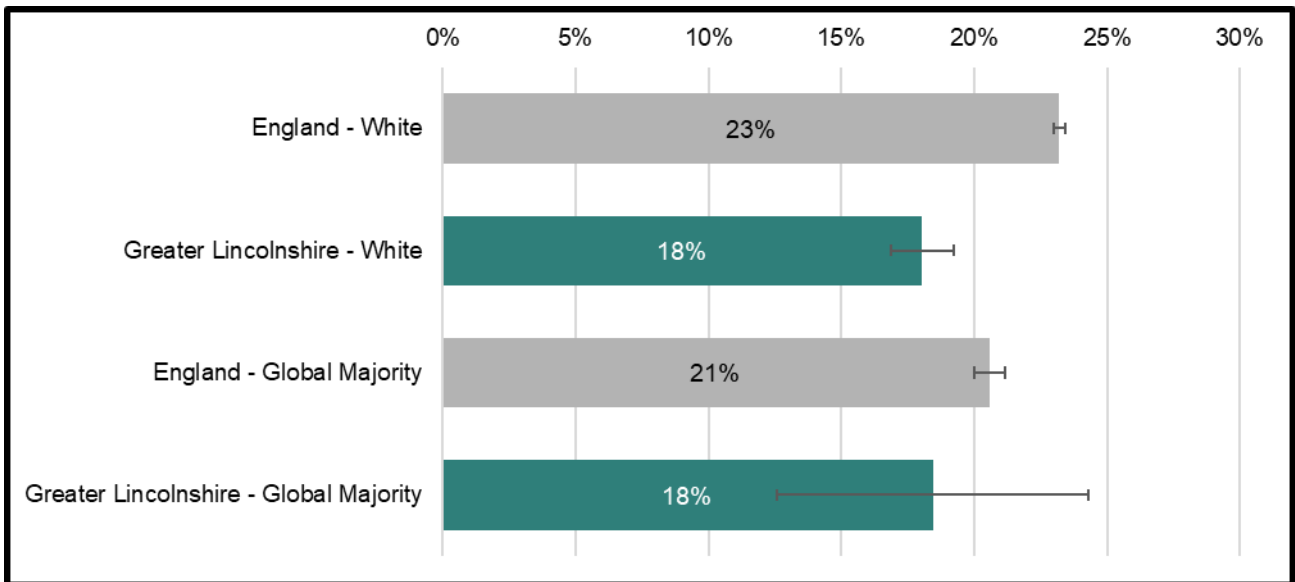


Figure 6.3. Festival and Carnival attendance by ethnicity: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Festival and carnival attendance is similar for White adults and adults from the Global Majority in both England and Greater Lincolnshire, with lower attendance overall in Greater Lincolnshire. Nationally, 23 percent of White adults and 21 percent of adults from the Global Majority report attending a festival or carnival in the last year. In Greater Lincolnshire, reported attendance is lower for both groups, at around 18 percent. Given the margins of error, the data do not support firm conclusions about differences in festival and carnival attendance by ethnicity in Greater Lincolnshire.

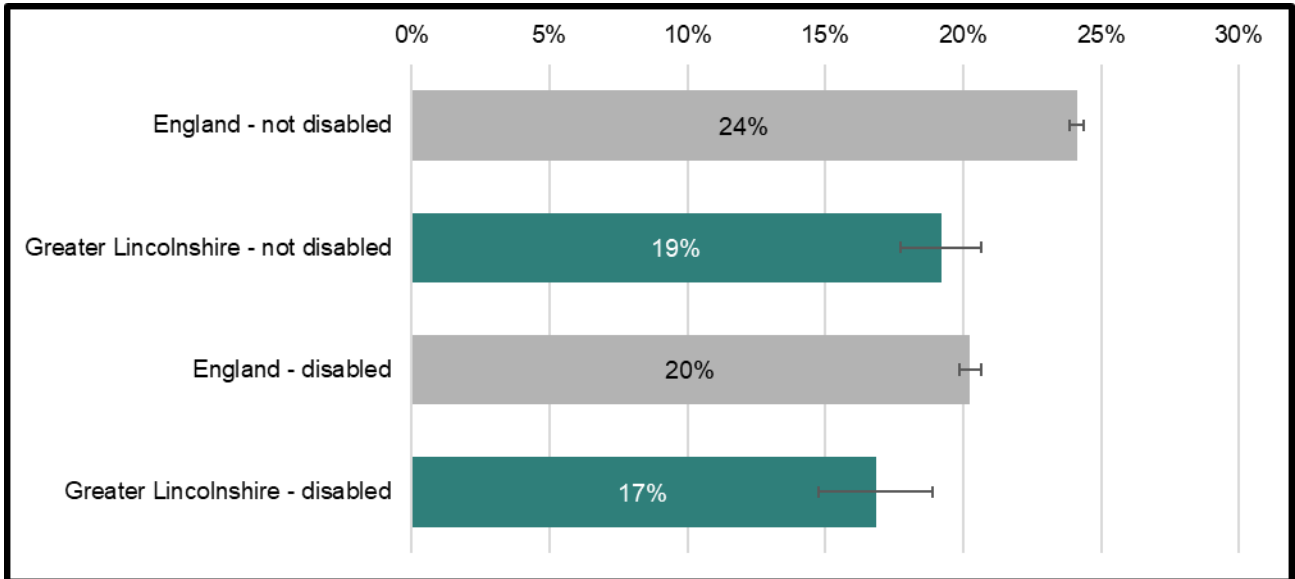


Figure 6.4. Festival and carnival attendance among disabled and non-disabled adults: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Festival and carnival attendance is lower among disabled adults than non-disabled adults in both England and Greater Lincolnshire, with overall attendance also lower in Greater Lincolnshire for both groups. In England, 24 percent of non-disabled adults report attending a festival or carnival in the last year, compared with 20 percent of disabled adults. In Greater Lincolnshire, the equivalent figures are 19 percent and 17 percent.

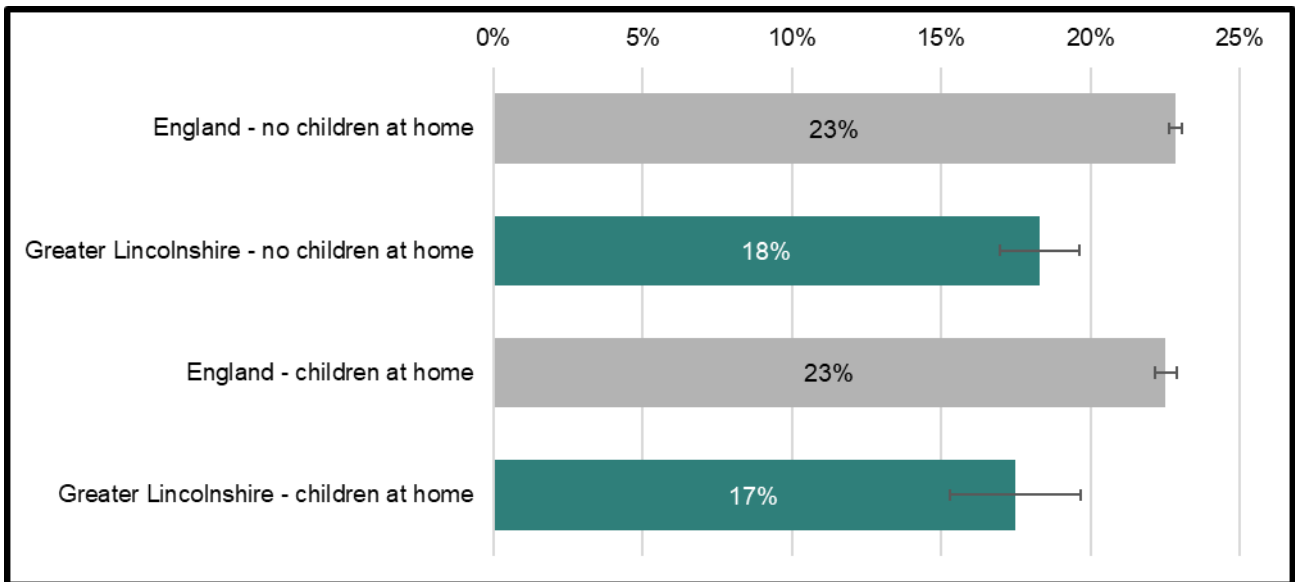


Figure 6.5. Festival and Carnival attendance by households with and without children: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Festival and carnival attendance does not differ materially by household type in either England or Greater Lincolnshire. Nationally, attendance is the same for adults living in households with children and those without, at around 23 percent. In Greater Lincolnshire, attendance is lower overall, at 18 percent among adults without children and 17 percent among those with children. Given the small differences and the margins of error, particularly at local level, the data do not support firm conclusions about household composition shaping festival and carnival attendance.

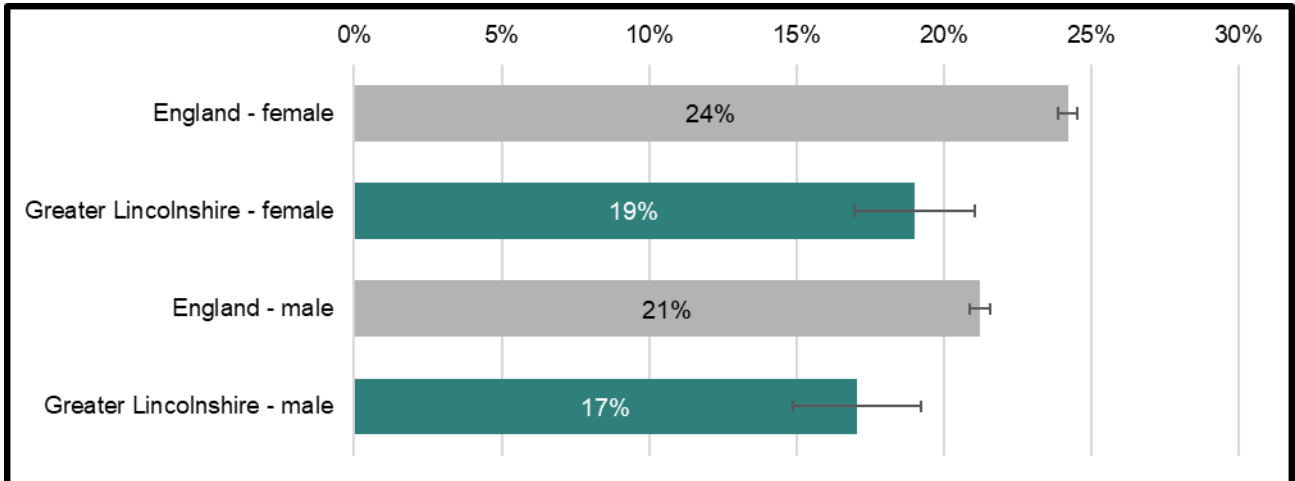


Figure 6.6. Festival and Carnival attendance by sex: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Festival and carnival attendance is slightly higher among women than men in both England and Greater Lincolnshire, but overall attendance is lower in Greater Lincolnshire for both groups. In England, 24 percent of women report attending a festival or carnival in the last year, compared with 21 percent of men. In Greater Lincolnshire, the equivalent figures are 19 percent for women and 17 percent for men. While the direction of the difference by sex is consistent across both geographies, the gaps are small and, given the margins of error at local level, should be interpreted with caution. The most robust finding remains the lower overall level of festival and carnival attendance in Greater Lincolnshire rather than a clearly differentiated pattern by sex.

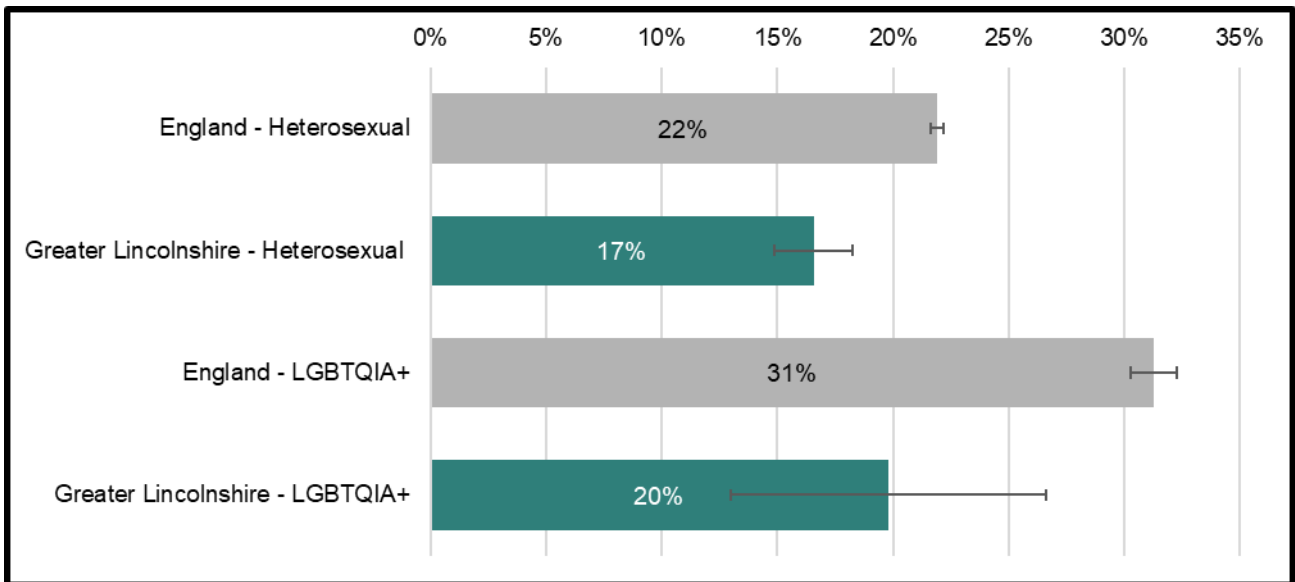


Figure 6.7. Festival and Carnival attendance by sexual orientation: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Festival and carnival attendance is higher among LGBTQIA+ adults than among heterosexual adults in England, but overall participation is lower in Greater Lincolnshire for both groups. Nationally, 31 percent of LGBTQIA+ adults report attending a festival or carnival in the last year, compared with 22 percent of heterosexual adults. In Greater Lincolnshire, reported attendance is lower, at 20 percent among LGBTQIA+ adults and 17 percent among heterosexual adults. While the direction of difference mirrors the national pattern, the margins of error for LGBTQIA+ estimates at local level are wide. As a result, the data do not support firm conclusions about the size of any difference by sexual orientation in Greater Lincolnshire, beyond the clear finding of lower overall attendance locally.

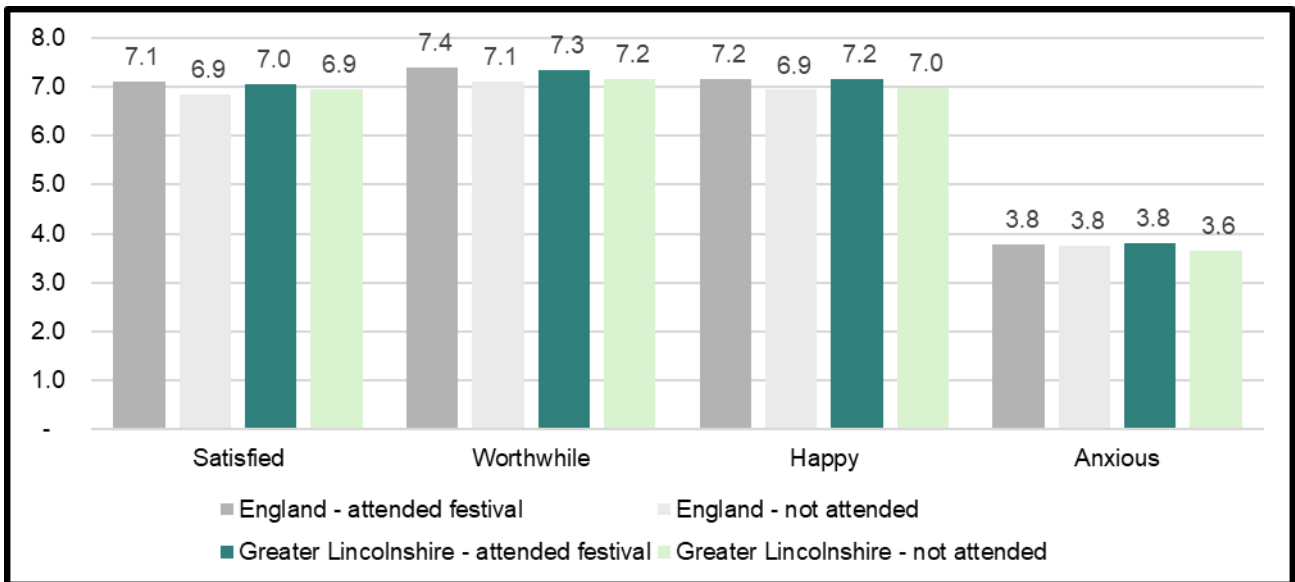


Figure 6.8. Self-reported wellbeing among festival attenders and non-attenders

Adults who report attending a festival or carnival in the last year also report slightly higher average wellbeing than those who did not, across measures of life satisfaction, feeling that life is worthwhile and happiness. This pattern is visible in both England and Greater Lincolnshire, and the differences between attenders and non-attenders are small but consistent across geographies. As with other artforms, the data are descriptive and do not imply causation. The findings therefore indicate an association between festival and carnival attendance and higher reported wellbeing, but do not show whether attendance influences wellbeing, whether people with higher wellbeing are more likely to attend, or whether both are shaped by other underlying factors.

7) Comedy attendance

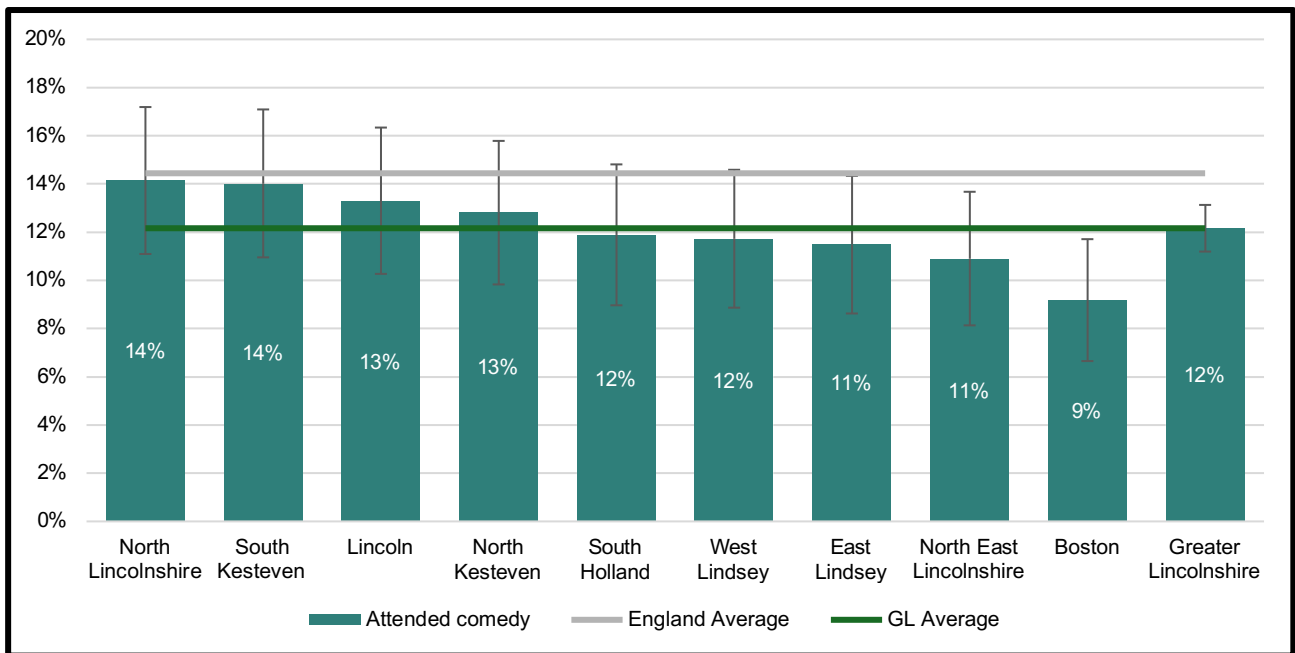


Figure 7.1. Adults who have attended a comedy event in the previous 12 months

Attendance at comedy events in Greater Lincolnshire is below the England average, with around 12 percent of adults reporting attendance in the last year. Attendance varies modestly across districts. North Lincolnshire and South Kesteven report the highest levels of attendance, at around 14 percent, broadly in line with the national average. Lincoln and North Kesteven follow closely at around 13 percent. Lower levels of attendance are seen in South Holland, West Lindsey, East Lindsey and North East Lincolnshire, with the lowest attendance in Boston, where fewer than one in ten adults report attending a comedy event. Overall, comedy attendance is relatively low across Greater Lincolnshire, with limited variation between districts and a clear gap compared with national attendance levels.

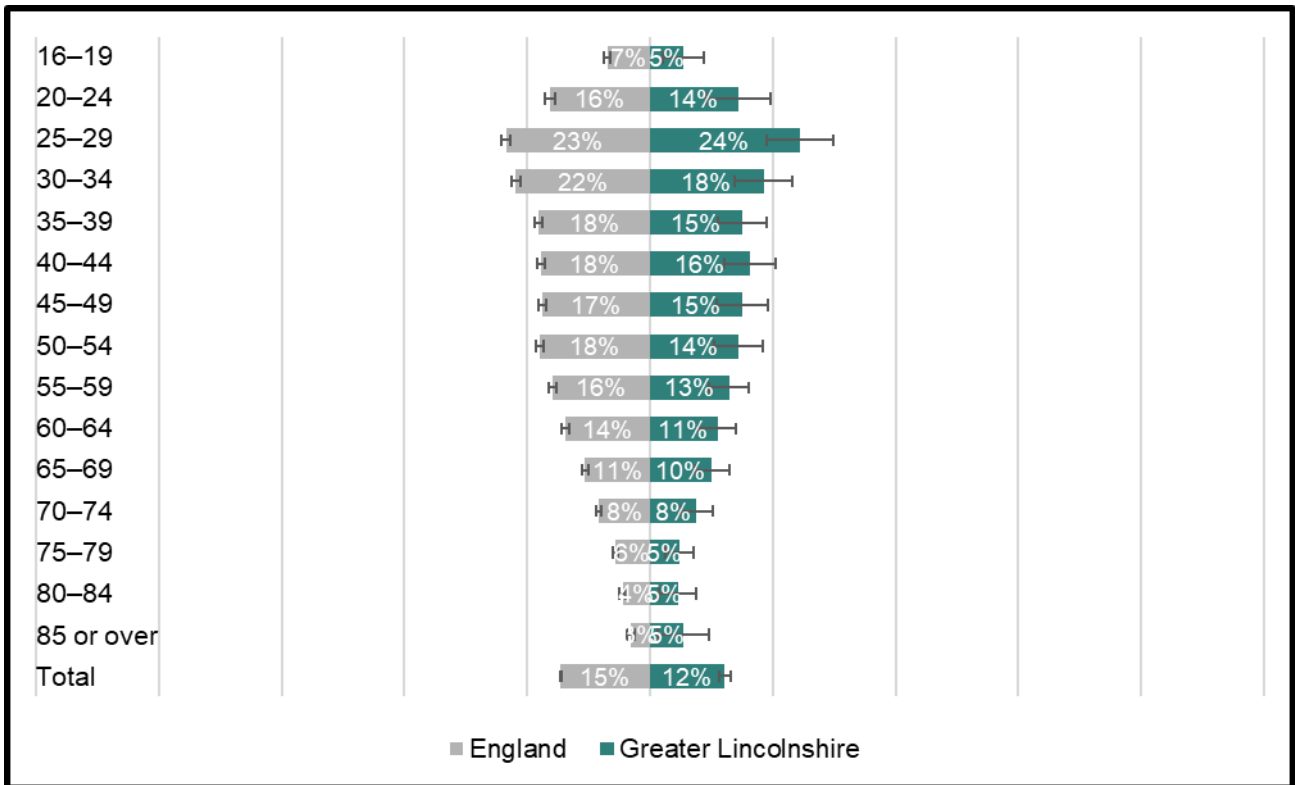


Figure 7.2. Comedy event attendance by age: England and Greater Lincolnshire compared

Comedy attendance varies by age in both England and Greater Lincolnshire, with a broadly similar age profile but lower attendance overall in Greater Lincolnshire. Attendance peaks among adults aged around 25-34 in both geographies, before declining steadily with age. Younger adults under 25 and older adults aged 65 and over report the lowest levels of attendance. Across most age groups, attendance in Greater Lincolnshire is below the England average, with particularly low attendance among older adults. Overall, around 12 percent of adults in Greater Lincolnshire report attending a comedy event in the last year, compared with 15 percent nationally, indicating a modest but consistent attendance gap across the age profile.

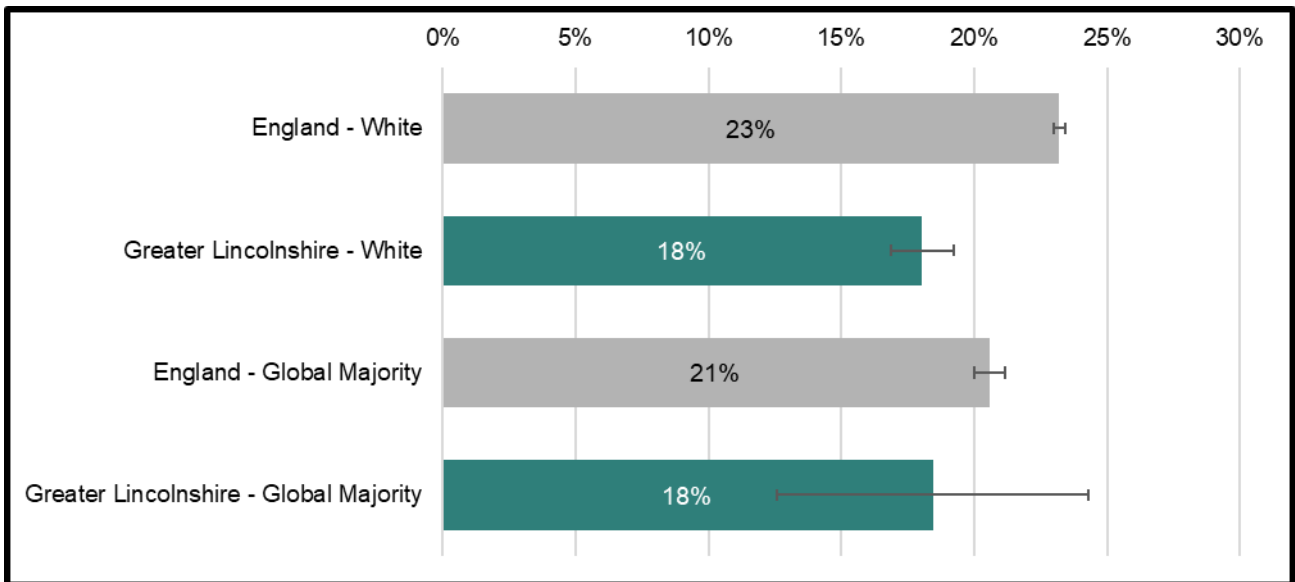


Figure 7.3. Comedy event attendance by ethnicity: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Comedy event attendance is similar for White adults and adults from the Global Majority in both England and Greater Lincolnshire, with lower attendance overall in Greater Lincolnshire. Nationally, around 23 percent of White adults and 21 percent of adults from the Global Majority report attending a comedy event in the last year. In Greater Lincolnshire, reported attendance is lower for both groups, at around 18 percent.

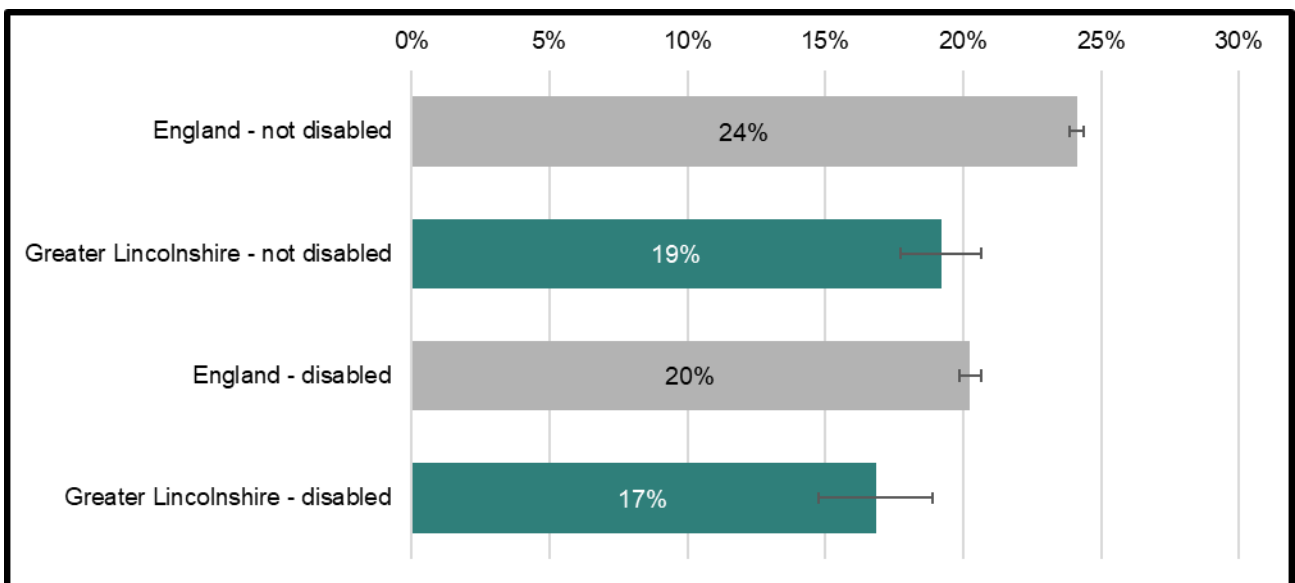


Figure 7.4. Comedy event attendance among disabled and non-disabled adults: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Comedy event attendance is lower among disabled adults than non-disabled adults in both England and Greater Lincolnshire, with lower attendance overall in Greater Lincolnshire for both groups. In England, 24 percent of non-disabled adults report attending a comedy event in the last year, compared with 20 percent of disabled adults. In Greater Lincolnshire, the equivalent figures are 19 percent and 17 percent. While this points to a consistent pattern of lower attendance among disabled adults, the differences are relatively small.

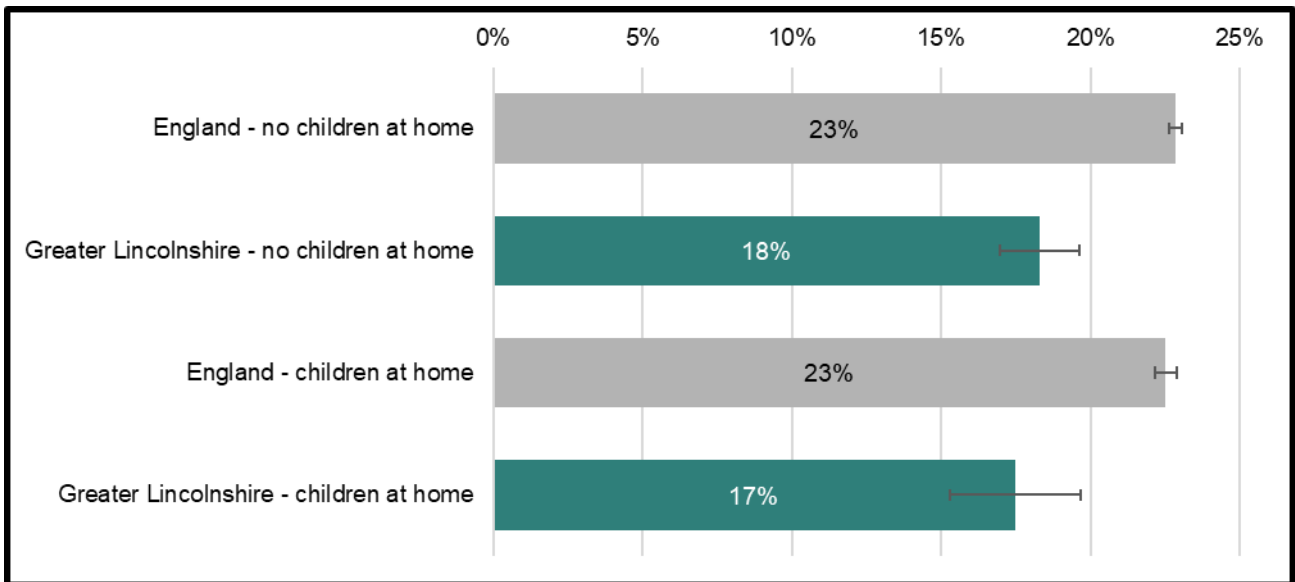


Figure 7.5. Comedy event attendance by households with and without children: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Comedy event attendance does not differ materially by household type in either England or Greater Lincolnshire. Nationally, attendance is the same for adults living in households with children and those without, at around 23 percent. In Greater Lincolnshire, overall attendance is lower, at 18 percent among adults without children and 17 percent among those with children. Given the very small differences and the margins of error, particularly at local level, the data do not support firm conclusions about household composition influencing comedy attendance.

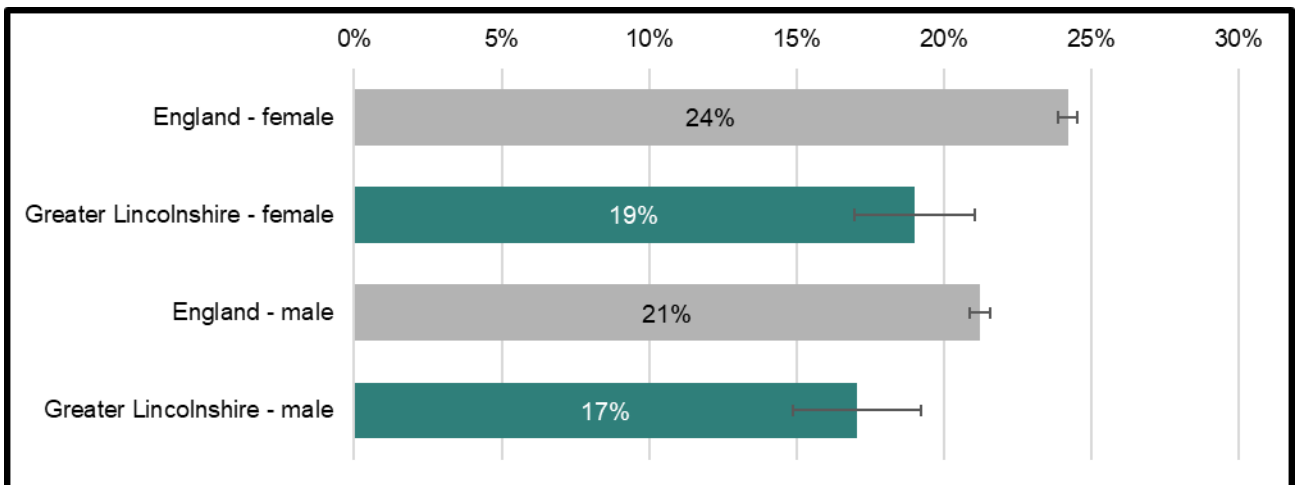


Figure 7.6. Comedy event attendance by sex: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Comedy event attendance is higher among women than men in England, and the same pattern is visible in Greater Lincolnshire, although overall attendance is lower locally. In England, 24 percent of women report attending a comedy event in the last year, compared with 21 percent of men. In Greater Lincolnshire, the equivalent figures are 19 percent for women and 17 percent for men. While the direction of difference by sex is consistent across both geographies, the gaps are small and, given the margins of error at local level, should be interpreted with caution. The most robust finding remains the lower overall level of comedy attendance in Greater Lincolnshire rather than a markedly different pattern by sex.

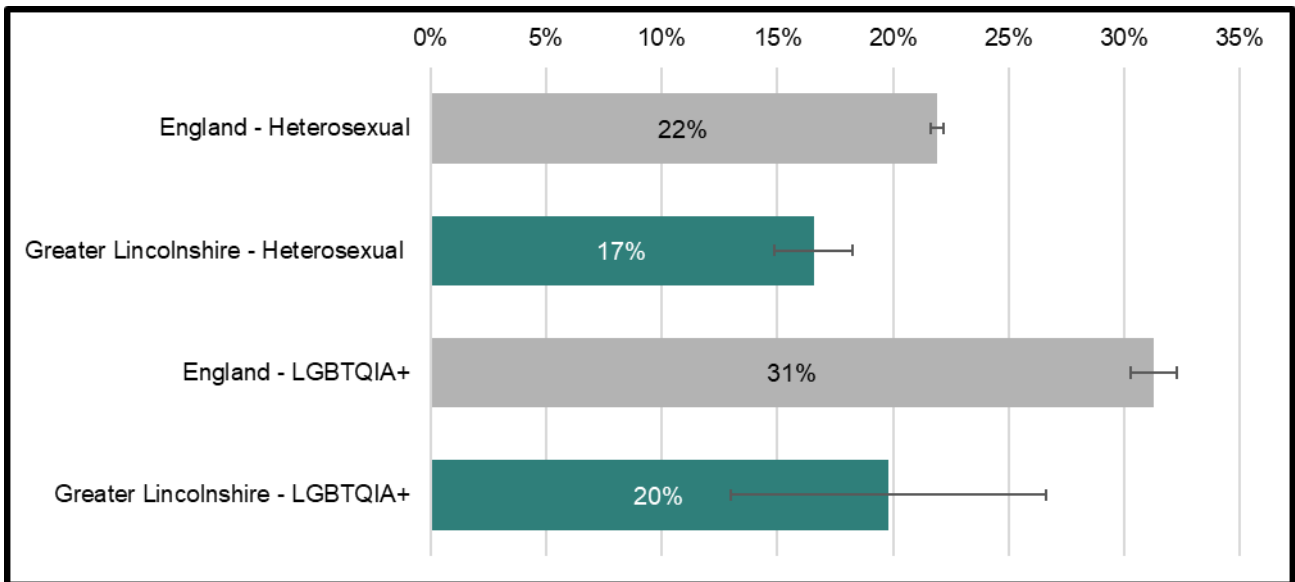


Figure 7.7. Comedy event attendance by sexual orientation: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Comedy attendance is higher among LGBTQIA+ adults than heterosexual adults in England, but overall attendance is lower in Greater Lincolnshire for both groups. Nationally, 31 percent of LGBTQIA+ adults report attending a comedy event in the last year, compared with 22 percent of heterosexual adults. In Greater Lincolnshire, reported attendance is lower, at 20 percent among LGBTQIA+ adults and 17 percent among heterosexual adults. While the direction of difference mirrors the national pattern, the margins of error for LGBTQIA+ estimates at local level are wide. As a result, the data do not support firm conclusions about the size of any difference by sexual orientation in Greater Lincolnshire, beyond the clear finding of lower overall comedy attendance locally.

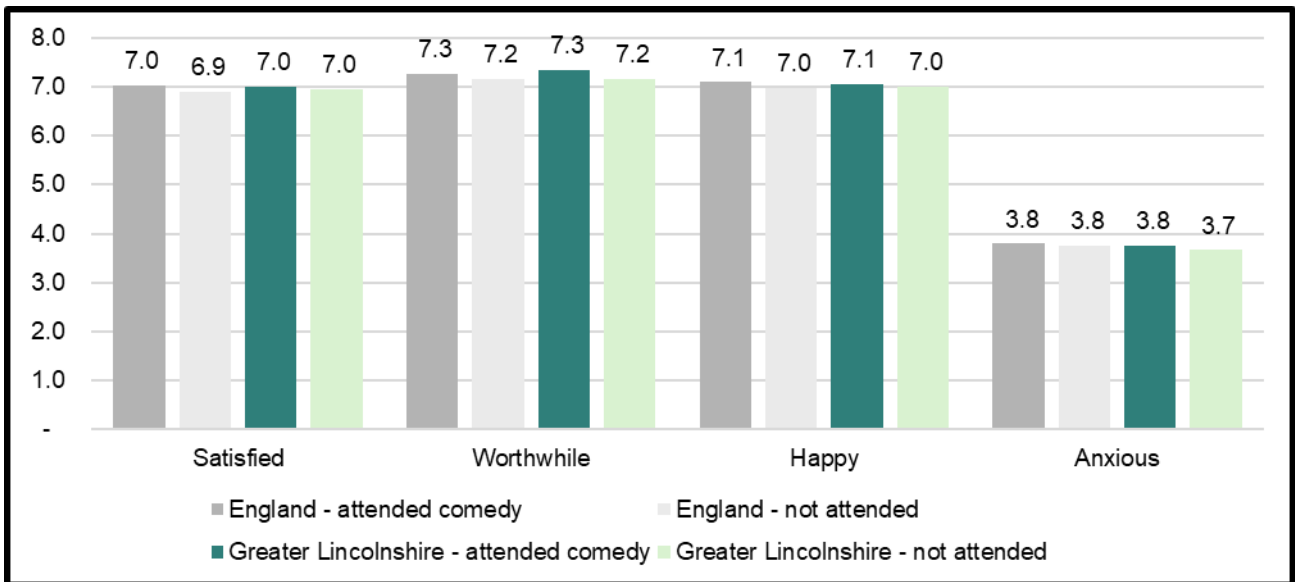


Figure 7.8. Self-reported wellbeing among comedy event attenders and non-attenders

Adults who report attending a comedy event in the last year also report slightly higher average wellbeing scores than those who did not, across measures of life satisfaction, feeling that life is worthwhile and happiness. This pattern is visible in both England and Greater Lincolnshire, and the differences between attenders and non-attenders are small and closely aligned across the two geographies. As with other artforms, these data are descriptive and do not establish causation. The findings therefore point to an association between comedy attendance and higher reported wellbeing, but do not show whether attending comedy events influences wellbeing, whether people with higher wellbeing are more likely to attend, or whether both are shaped by other underlying factors.

8) Craft exhibition

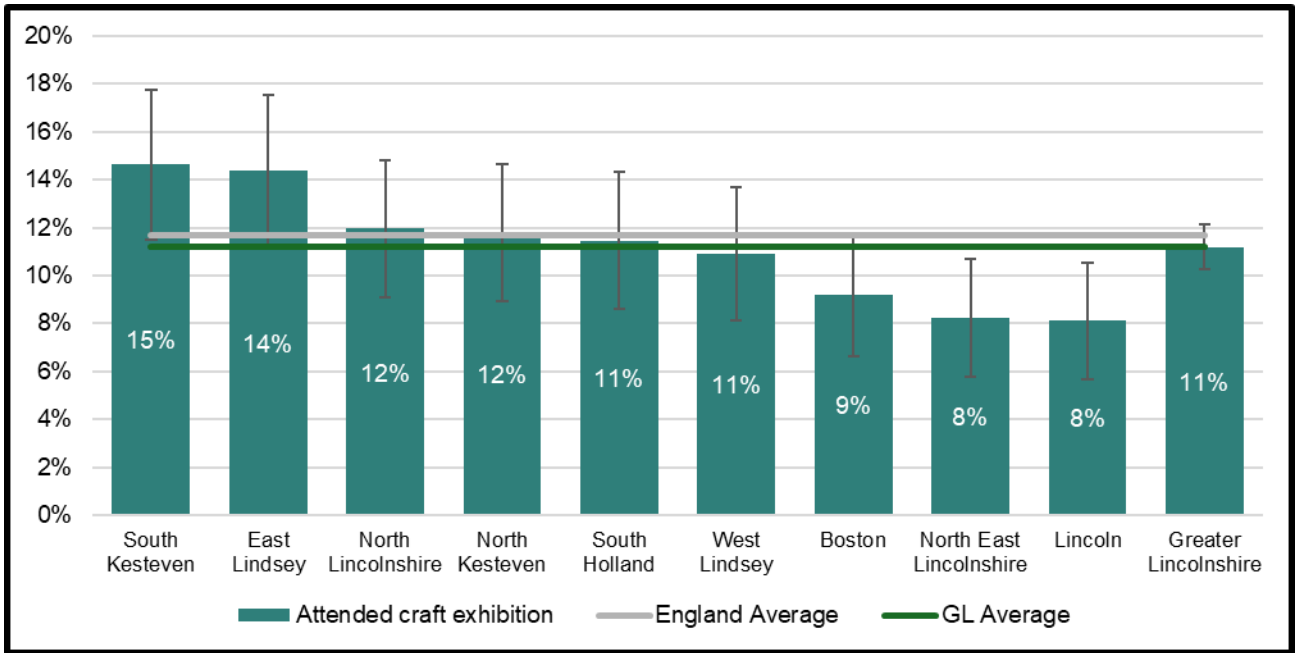


Figure 8.1. Adults who have attended a craft exhibition (not a crafts market; crafts include for example textiles, woodworking) in the previous 12 months

Attendance at craft exhibitions in Greater Lincolnshire is very slightly below the England average, at around 11 percent of adults reporting attendance in the last year. The difference from the national figure is small and, given the margins of error, is not statistically significant. There is some variation across districts, with South Kesteven and East Lindsey reporting the highest levels of attendance. Overall, attendance at craft exhibitions in Greater Lincolnshire is broadly in line with the national picture.

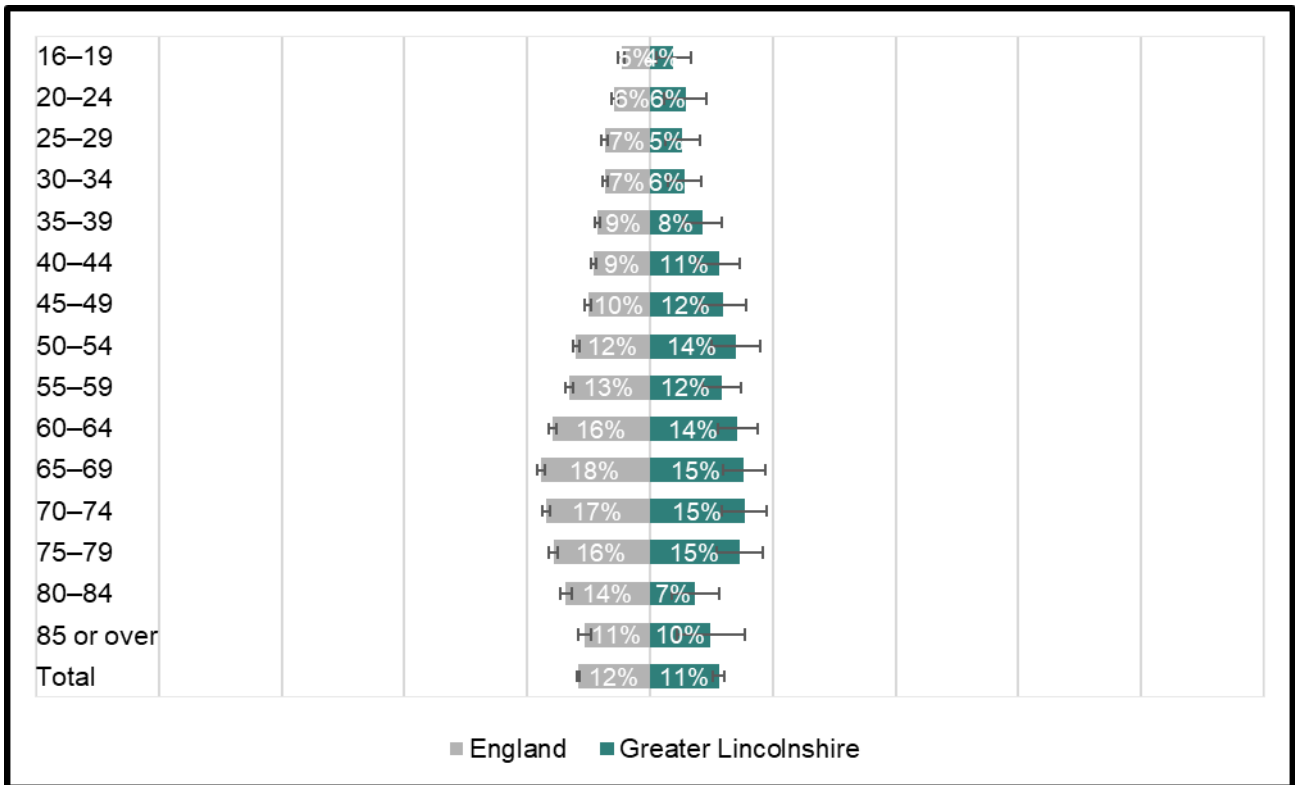


Figure 8.2. Craft exhibition attendance by age: England and Greater Lincolnshire compared

Craft exhibition attendance varies by age in both England and Greater Lincolnshire, with attendance generally increasing through mid-life and remaining relatively steady into older age groups. The age profile in Greater Lincolnshire broadly mirrors the national pattern, with very similar levels of attendance across most age bands. Small differences are visible at some ages, but these fluctuate above and below the England figures and, given the margins of error, should not be over-interpreted. Overall, around 11 percent of adults in Greater Lincolnshire report attending a craft exhibition in the last year, compared with around 12 percent nationally, indicating that attendance locally is broadly in line with the England average rather than showing a distinct age-related divergence.

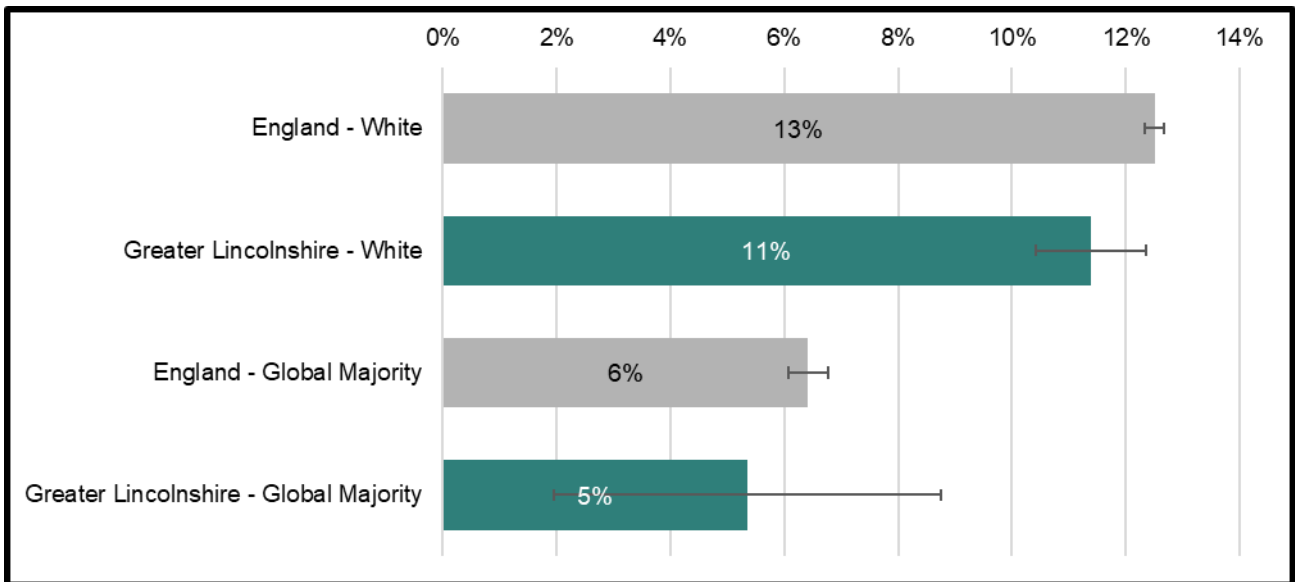


Figure 8.3. Craft exhibition attendance by ethnicity: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Craft exhibition attendance differs by ethnicity in both England and Greater Lincolnshire, with higher attendance among White adults than among adults from the Global Majority. In England, around 13 percent of White adults report attending a craft exhibition in the last year, compared with around 6 percent of adults from the Global Majority. In Greater Lincolnshire, the equivalent figures are around 11 percent and 5 percent. While attendance is slightly lower overall in Greater Lincolnshire, the pattern by ethnicity broadly mirrors the national picture.

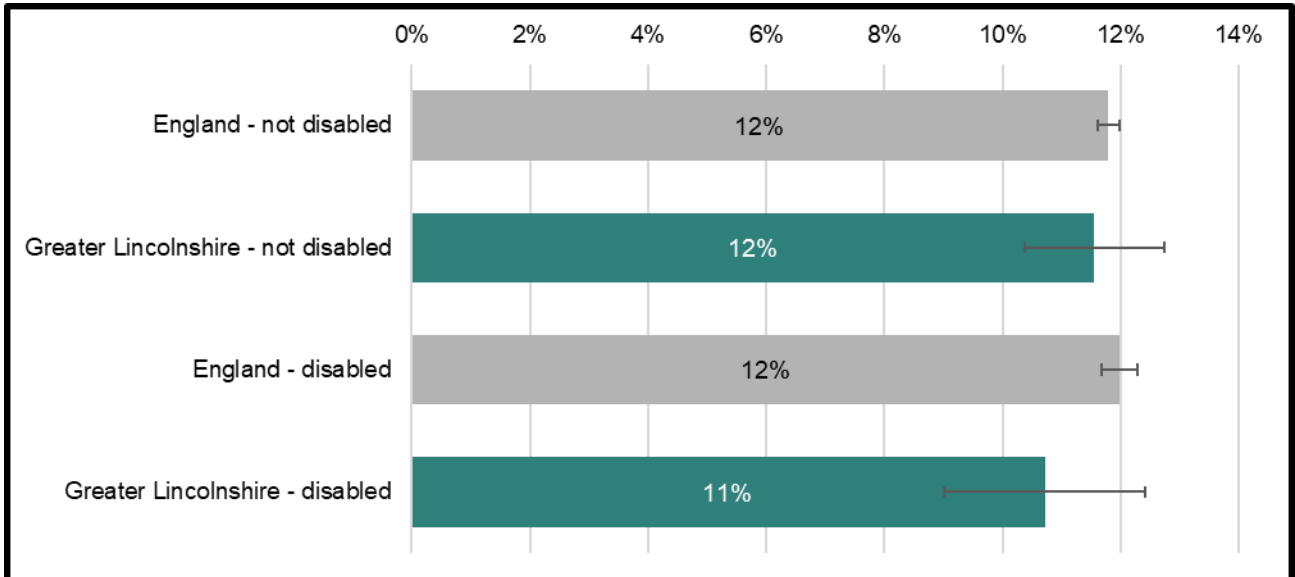


Figure 8.4. Craft exhibition attendance among disabled and non-disabled adults: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Craft exhibition attendance shows little variation by disability status in either England or Greater Lincolnshire. In England, around 12 percent of both disabled and non-disabled adults report attending a craft exhibition in the last year. In Greater Lincolnshire, attendance is very similar, at around 12 percent among non-disabled adults and 11 percent among disabled adults. Given the small differences and confidence intervals, the data do not indicate a meaningful gap in craft exhibition attendance by disability.

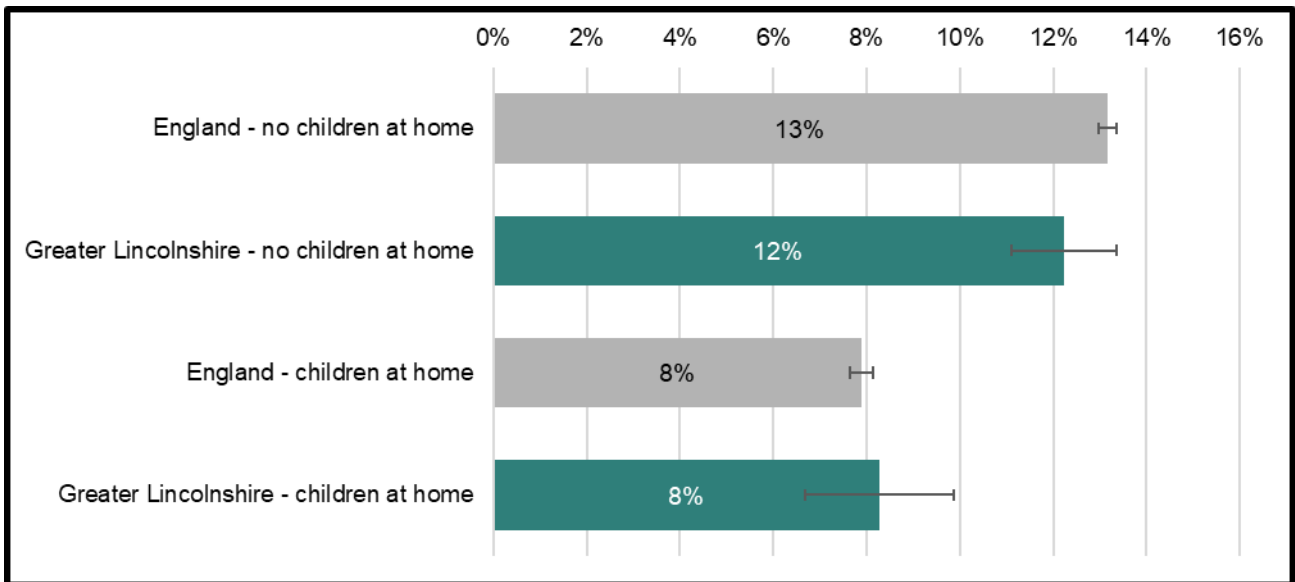


Figure 8.5. Craft exhibition attendance by households with and without children: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Craft exhibition attendance shows variation by household composition in both England and Greater Lincolnshire. Nationally, around 13 percent of adults in households without children report attending a craft exhibition in the last year, compared with around 8 percent of those in households with children. In Greater Lincolnshire, attendance is very similar, at approximately 12 percent among households without children and 8 percent among households with children. While this suggests lower attendance among families in both contexts, the size of the difference is comparable nationally and locally.

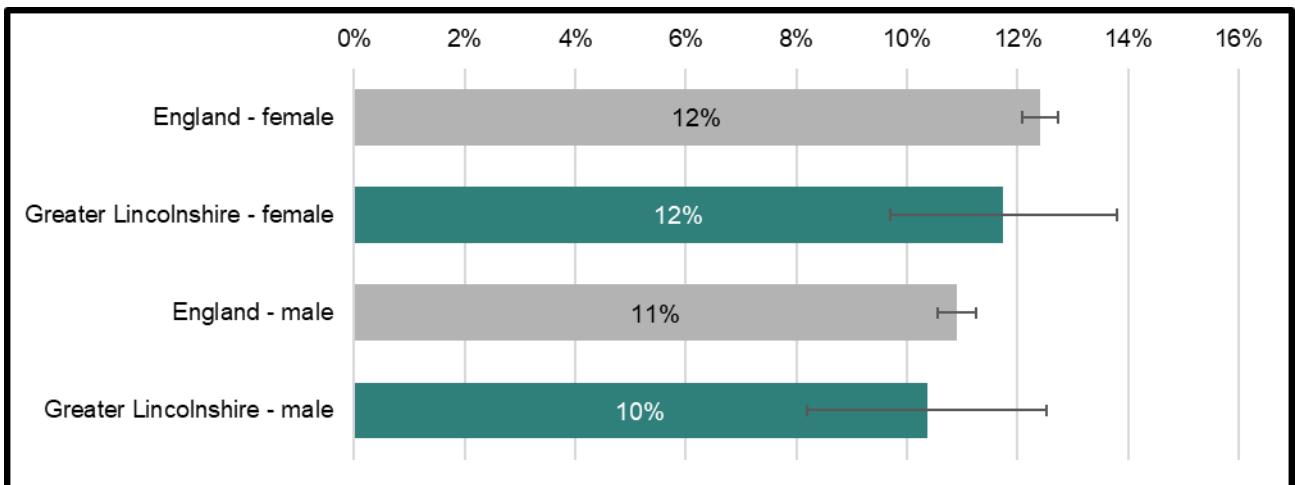


Figure 8.6. Craft exhibition attendance by sex: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Craft exhibition attendance shows very little variation by sex in either England or Greater Lincolnshire. In England, around 12 percent of women and 11 percent of men report attending a craft exhibition in the last year. In Greater Lincolnshire, attendance is similarly balanced, at approximately 12 percent among women and 10 percent among men. The differences between men and women are small in both cases, and confidence intervals overlap. Overall, the data suggest broadly similar attendance levels by sex, with no clear evidence of a meaningful gender gap locally or nationally.

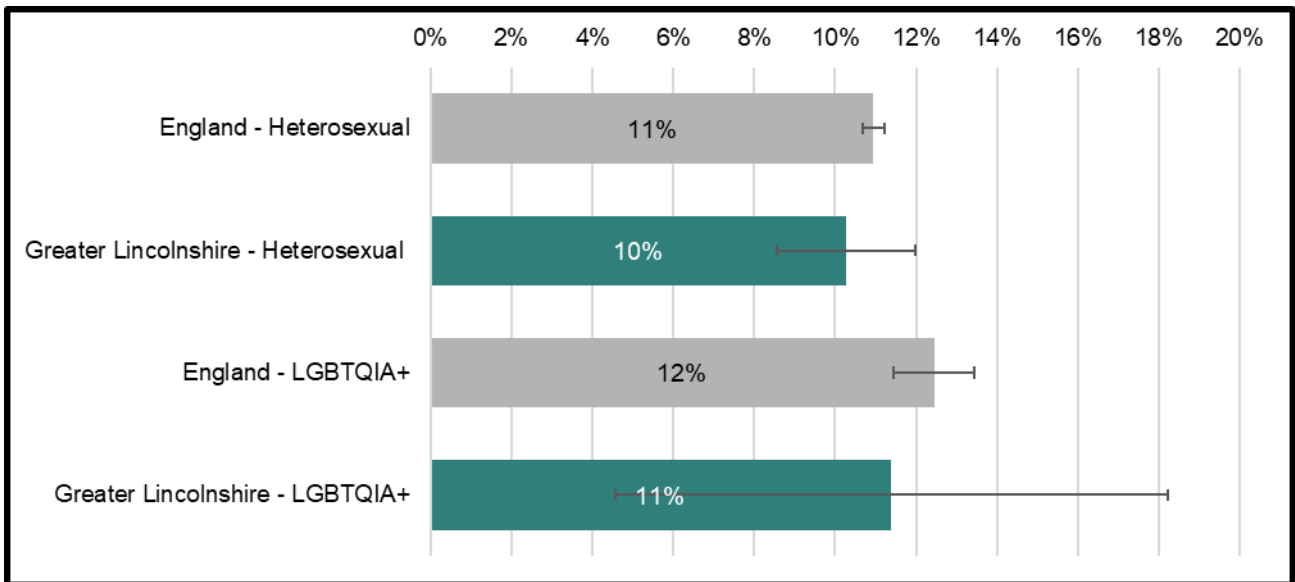


Figure 8.7. Craft exhibition attendance by sexual orientation: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Craft exhibition attendance shows very little variation by sexual orientation in either England or Greater Lincolnshire. In England, around 11 percent of heterosexual adults and 12 percent of LGBTQIA+ adults report attending a craft exhibition in the last year. In Greater Lincolnshire, reported attendance is similarly close, at around 10 percent among heterosexual adults and 11 percent among LGBTQIA+ adults. The differences between groups are small, and confidence intervals overlap, particularly for the LGBTQIA+ population. Overall, the data do not suggest a meaningful difference in craft exhibition attendance by sexual orientation, with attendance levels broadly similar locally and closely aligned with the national picture.

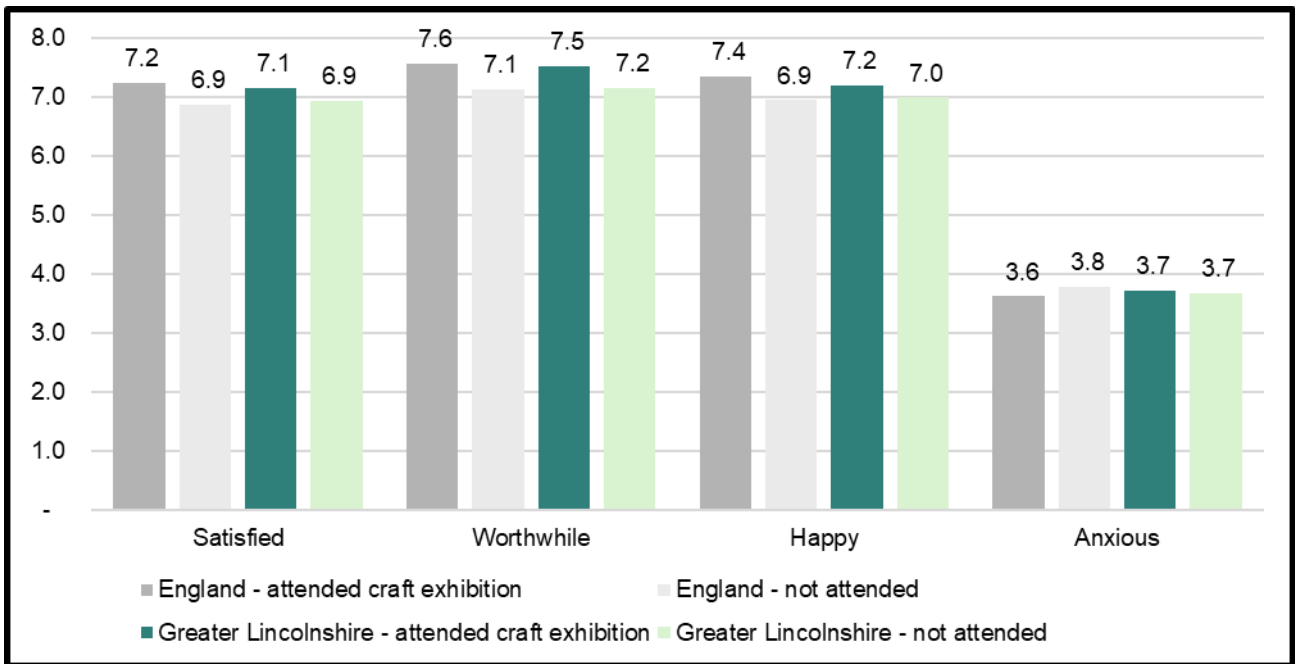


Figure 8.8. Self-reported wellbeing among craft exhibition attenders and non-attenders

Among the activities examined, craft exhibition attendance shows one of the clearer and more consistent associations with higher self-reported wellbeing. Wellbeing scores are slightly higher among people who attended a craft exhibition than among those who did not, in both England and Greater Lincolnshire. Attenders report marginally higher scores for feeling satisfied, worthwhile and happy, and slightly lower levels of anxiety, with the pattern broadly consistent across both geographies. However, the differences are small, typically around 0.2 to 0.5 points on the 0-10 scale, and should be interpreted with caution. The data point to an association between craft exhibition attendance and higher self-reported wellbeing, but they do not demonstrate a causal relationship. It is equally plausible that people with higher wellbeing are more likely to attend craft exhibitions, or that both attendance and wellbeing reflect wider social and economic factors rather than the activity itself.

9) Participation in Crafts

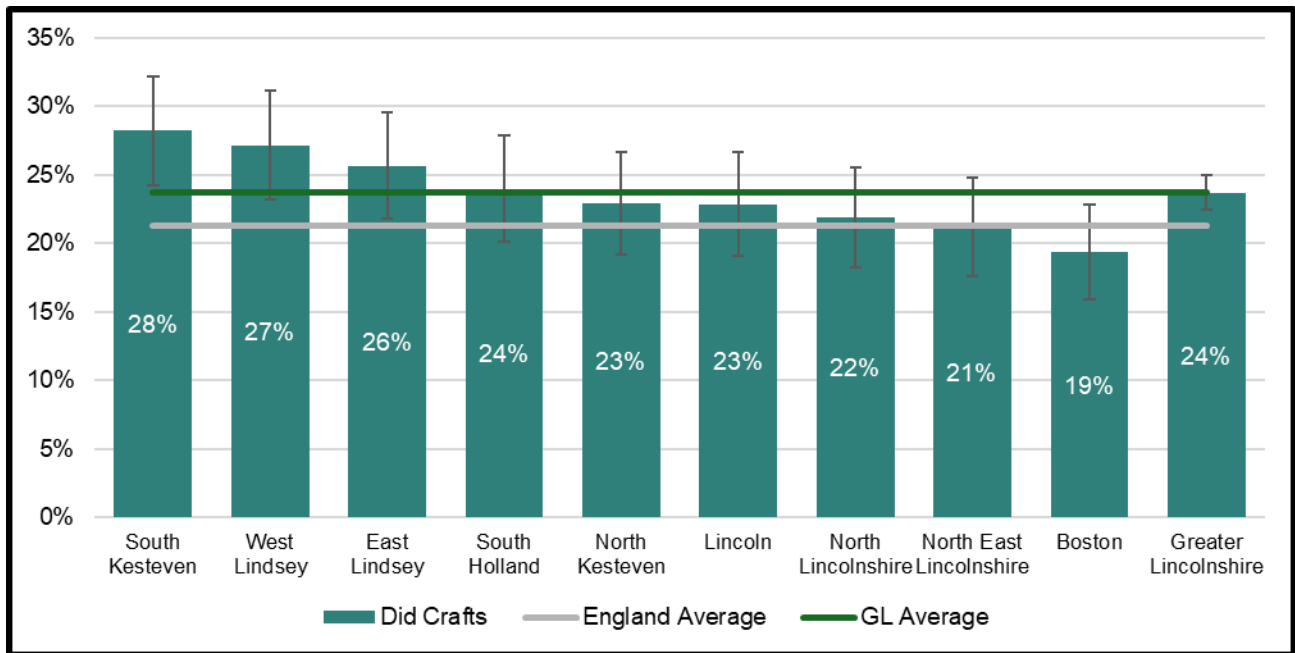


Figure 9.1. Adults who have participated in Craft activities (textile, sewing, ceramic, sculpting, carving, woodwork) in the previous 12 months

Craft participation stands out as one of the few cultural activities where Greater Lincolnshire performs at or slightly above the England average. Around 24 percent of adults in Greater Lincolnshire report taking part in crafts in the last 12 months, compared with around 22 percent across England. Several local authorities sit at or above the national benchmark, with participation reaching the high-20s in some areas. While the overall difference is modest and confidence intervals overlap in places, this nonetheless marks a departure from the pattern seen in many other activities, where Greater Lincolnshire tends to sit below the England average. The data therefore suggest a relative local strength in craft participation, rather than a deficit, albeit one that should be interpreted cautiously rather than as a large or statistically definitive gap.

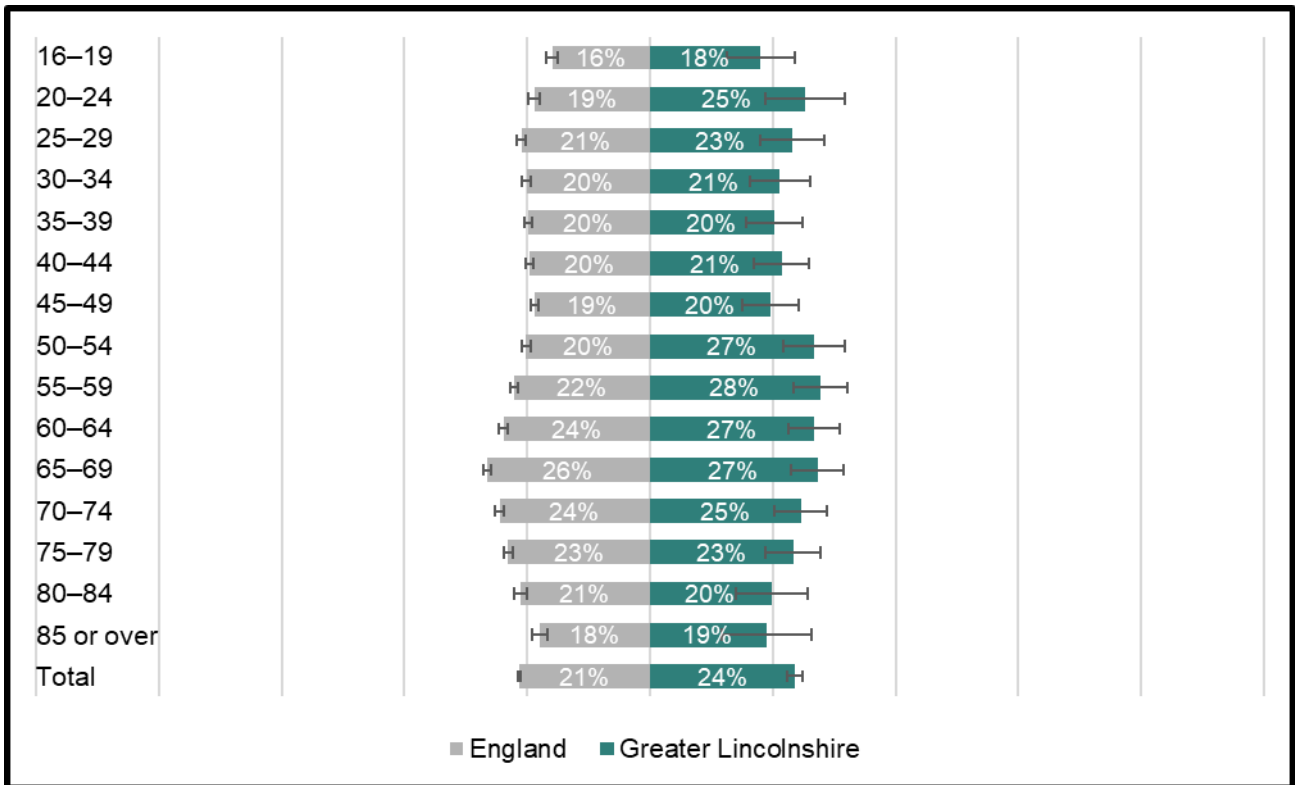


Figure 9.2. Craft participation by age: England and Greater Lincolnshire compared

Craft participation in Greater Lincolnshire is higher than the England average across much of the adult age range, with the difference most apparent from the mid-40s through to the late-60s. In particular, participation among people aged around 50-69 is consistently higher in Greater Lincolnshire than nationally, typically by around 3-6 percentage points.

At younger ages, participation levels are broadly similar between Greater Lincolnshire and England, while at the oldest ages the differences narrow again. The overall higher participation rate in Greater Lincolnshire therefore appears to be driven primarily by stronger engagement among mid-life and early older adults, rather than by a single age group or an outlier effect.

While confidence intervals overlap in some age bands, the pattern is consistent across multiple adjacent cohorts, suggesting a genuine relative strength in craft participation among these age groups rather than random variation.

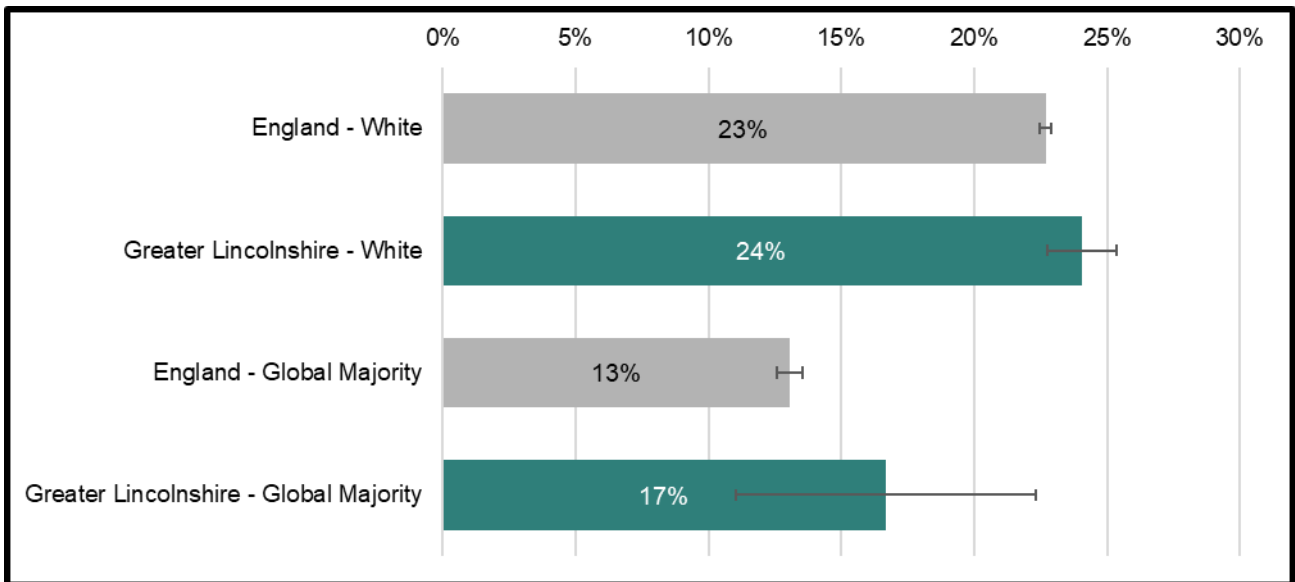


Figure 9.3. Craft participation by ethnicity: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Craft participation by ethnicity shows a slightly different pattern in Greater Lincolnshire compared with England overall. Among White adults, participation levels are very similar locally and nationally. Among Global Majority adults, reported participation is higher in Greater Lincolnshire than in England as a whole. However, confidence intervals for the Global Majority group are wide, reflecting smaller sample sizes, and the difference should be interpreted cautiously.

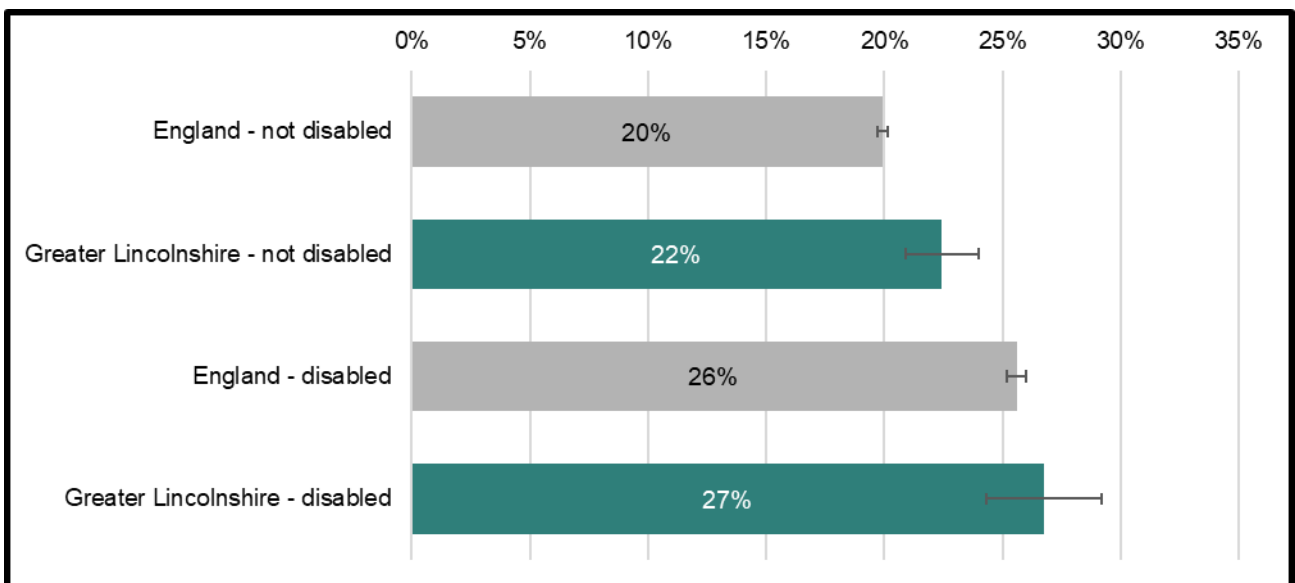


Figure 9.4. Craft participation among disabled and non-disabled adults: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Craft participation is higher among disabled adults than non-disabled adults, both nationally and in Greater Lincolnshire. In England, disabled adults are more likely to report taking part in crafts than those who are not disabled, and the same pattern is evident locally. Participation rates in Greater Lincolnshire are slightly higher than the national average for both groups. While differences between England and Greater Lincolnshire are small and confidence intervals overlap, the consistent finding across geographies is that disabled adults are more likely to participate in craft activity than non-disabled adults.

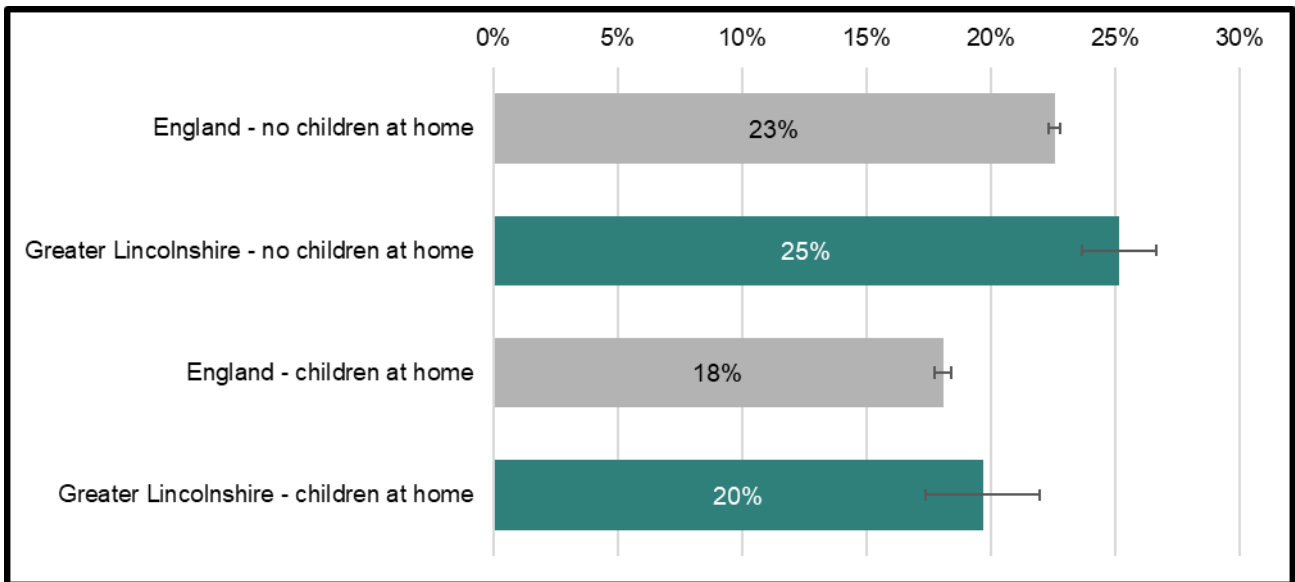


Figure 9.5. Craft participation by households with and without children: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Craft participation is higher among adults without children at home than among those living with children, both nationally and in Greater Lincolnshire. In England, adults without children are more likely to report taking part in craft activities than those with children at home, and the same pattern is evident locally. Participation rates in Greater Lincolnshire are slightly higher than the national average for both household types. While the differences are modest and confidence intervals overlap, the consistent pattern suggests that caring responsibilities may be associated with lower levels of craft participation.

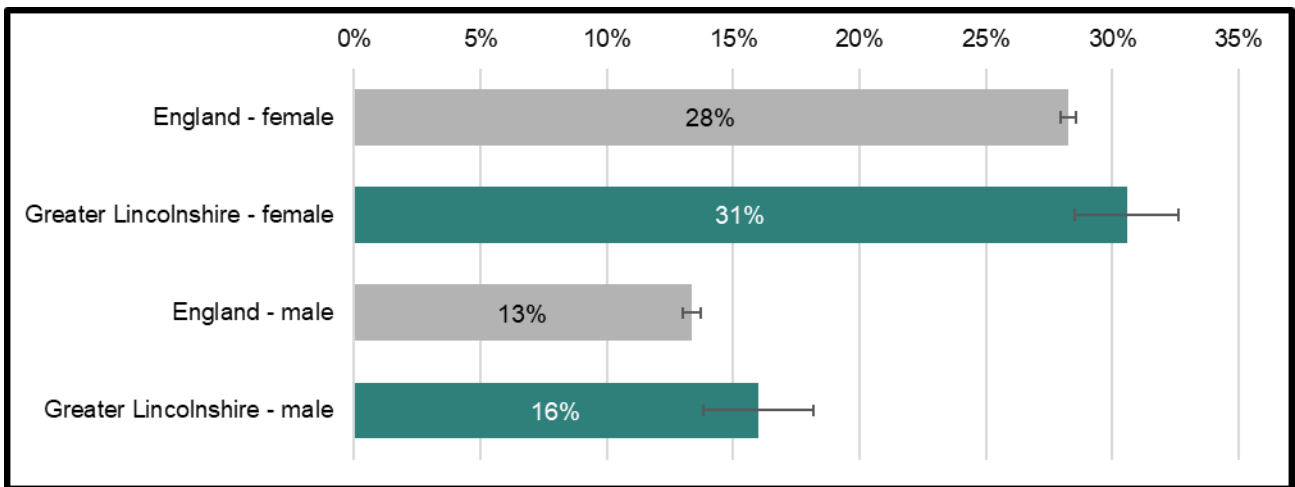


Figure 9.6. Craft participation by sex: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Craft participation is higher among women than men in both England and Greater Lincolnshire. Nationally, around 28 percent of women report taking part in crafts compared with 13 percent of men. A similar gender gap is evident locally, with participation at 31 percent among women and 16 percent among men. Greater Lincolnshire sits slightly above the national average for both groups. While confidence intervals overlap, the consistency of the pattern suggests a clear gendered difference in craft participation rather than a place-specific effect.

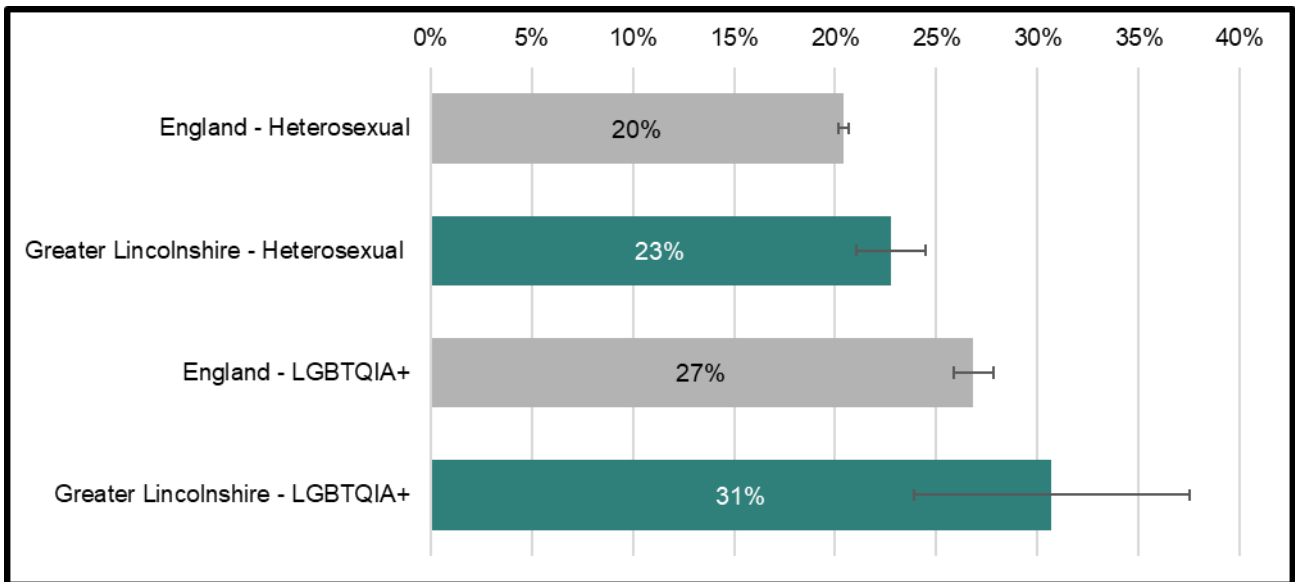


Figure 9.7. Craft participation by sexual orientation: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Craft participation is higher among LGBTQIA+ adults than among heterosexual adults in both England and Greater Lincolnshire. Nationally, around 27 percent of LGBTQIA+ adults report taking part in crafts, compared with 20 percent of heterosexual adults. A similar pattern is seen locally, with participation at 31 percent among LGBTQIA+ adults and 23 percent among heterosexual adults. While confidence intervals are wider for smaller groups, the direction of the difference is consistent across both geographies.

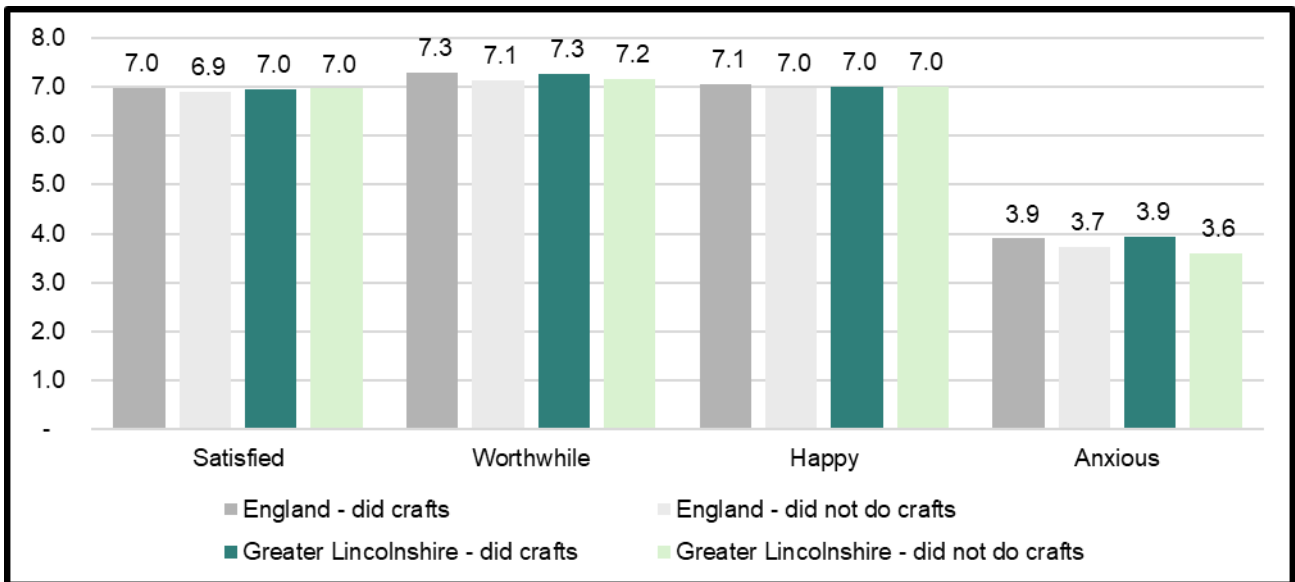


Figure 9.8. Self-reported wellbeing among craft participants and non-participants

Self-reported wellbeing is marginally higher among adults who took part in craft activities than among those who did not, in both England and Greater Lincolnshire. Those who participated report slightly higher scores for feeling satisfied, worthwhile and happy. The differences are small, typically around 0.1 to 0.3 points on the 0-10 scale, and patterns are very similar across both geographies. These findings suggest a modest association between craft participation and wellbeing, but they should be interpreted cautiously and do not imply a causal relationship.

10) Participation in visual arts

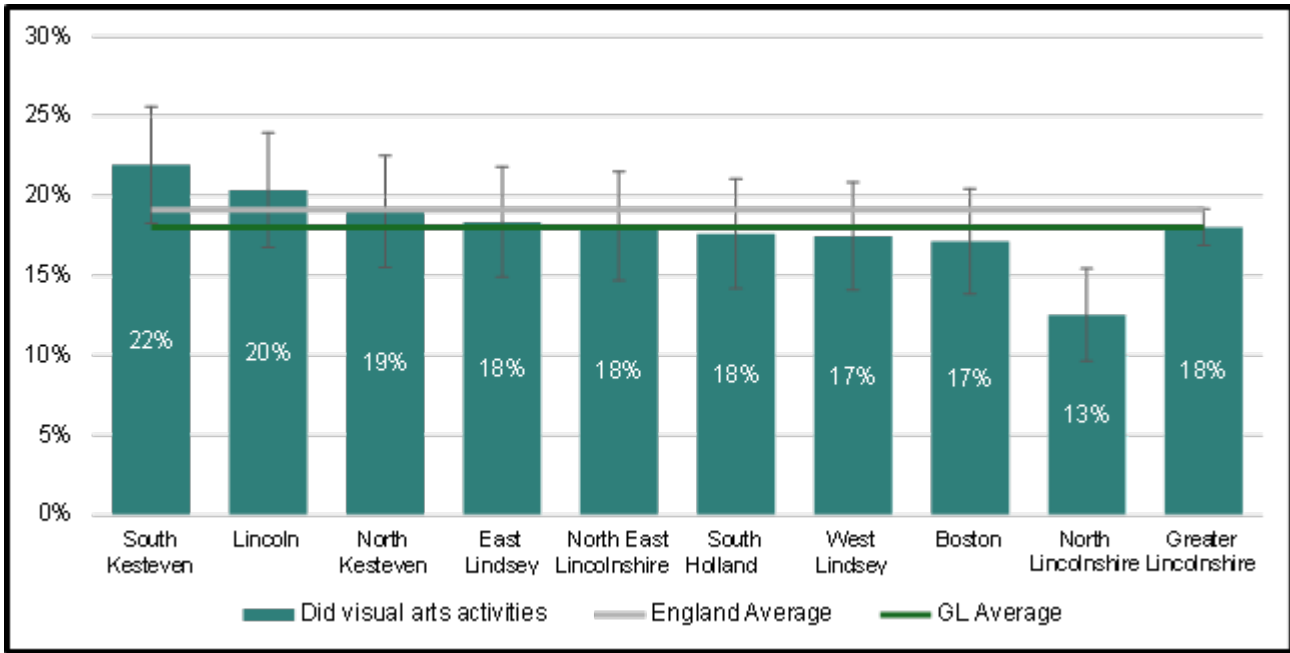


Figure 10.1. Adults who did painting, drawing, printmaking, calligraphy, or colouring in the previous 12 months

Participation in painting, drawing and related visual arts activities varies noticeably across Greater Lincolnshire. Rates are highest in South Kesteven and Lincoln, where around one in five adults report taking part in the last year, and lowest in North Lincolnshire, where participation falls to around 13 percent. Most other districts sit in the middle of this range. Overall participation across Greater Lincolnshire is close to the England average, but this masks clear local differences. The pattern suggests that opportunities, provision and local context play a significant role in shaping who takes part, with engagement unevenly distributed across Greater Lincolnshire rather than consistently high or low everywhere.

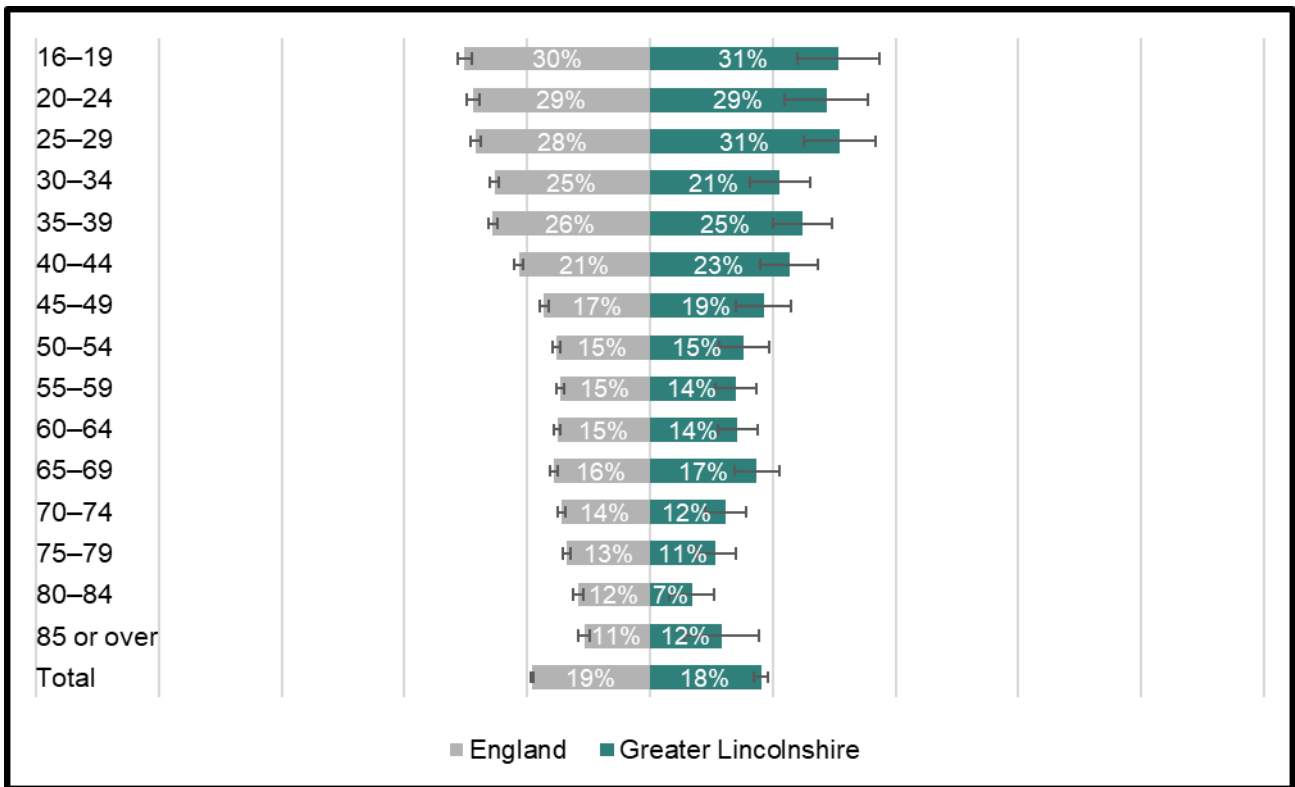


Figure 10.2. Participation in visual arts activities by age: England and Greater Lincolnshire compared

Participation in visual arts activities follows a broadly similar age profile in Greater Lincolnshire and England. Engagement is highest among younger adults, particularly those aged under 30, where around three in ten report taking part. Participation then declines steadily with age, falling to around one in ten among those aged 75 and over. Across most age groups, rates in Greater Lincolnshire closely mirror the national pattern, with only small differences at individual life stages. Overall, the data suggest that age is a much stronger driver of participation than geography, with a consistent tapering of engagement as people get older.

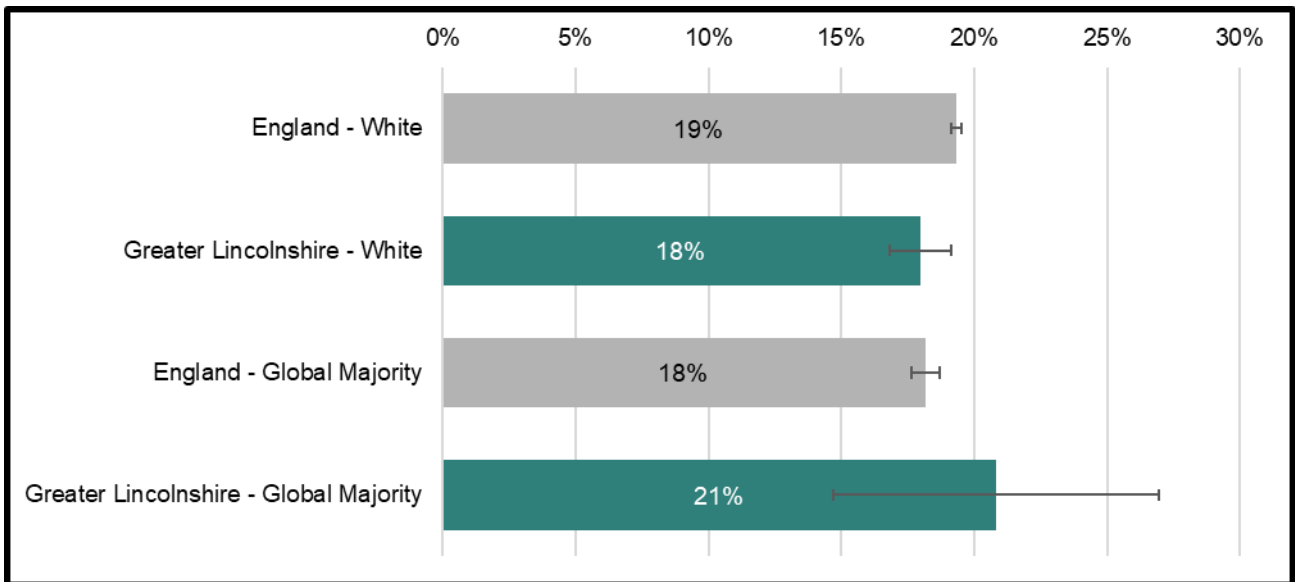


Figure 10.3. Participation in visual arts activities by ethnicity: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Participation in visual arts activities shows only modest variation by ethnicity, both nationally and in Greater Lincolnshire. In England overall, participation rates among White adults and adults from Global Majority backgrounds are very similar. In Greater Lincolnshire, reported participation among Global Majority adults is slightly higher than among White adults, but confidence intervals are wider, reflecting smaller sample sizes.

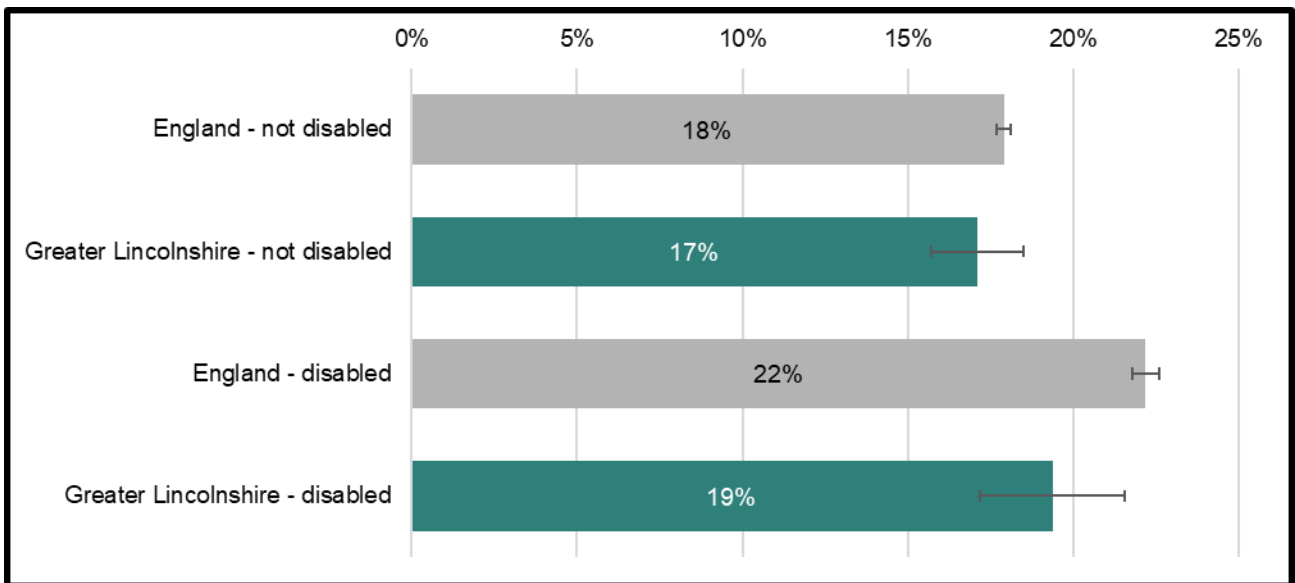


Figure 10.4. Participation in visual arts activities among disabled and non-disabled adults: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Participation in visual arts activities is slightly higher among disabled adults than non-disabled adults, both nationally and in Greater Lincolnshire. In England, disabled adults report marginally higher participation than those who are not disabled, and the same pattern is evident locally. In Greater Lincolnshire, around 19 percent of disabled adults report taking part, compared with 17 percent of non-disabled adults. While the differences are small and confidence intervals overlap, the direction of the pattern is consistent, suggesting that disabled adults are at least as likely, if not slightly more likely, to participate in visual arts activities.

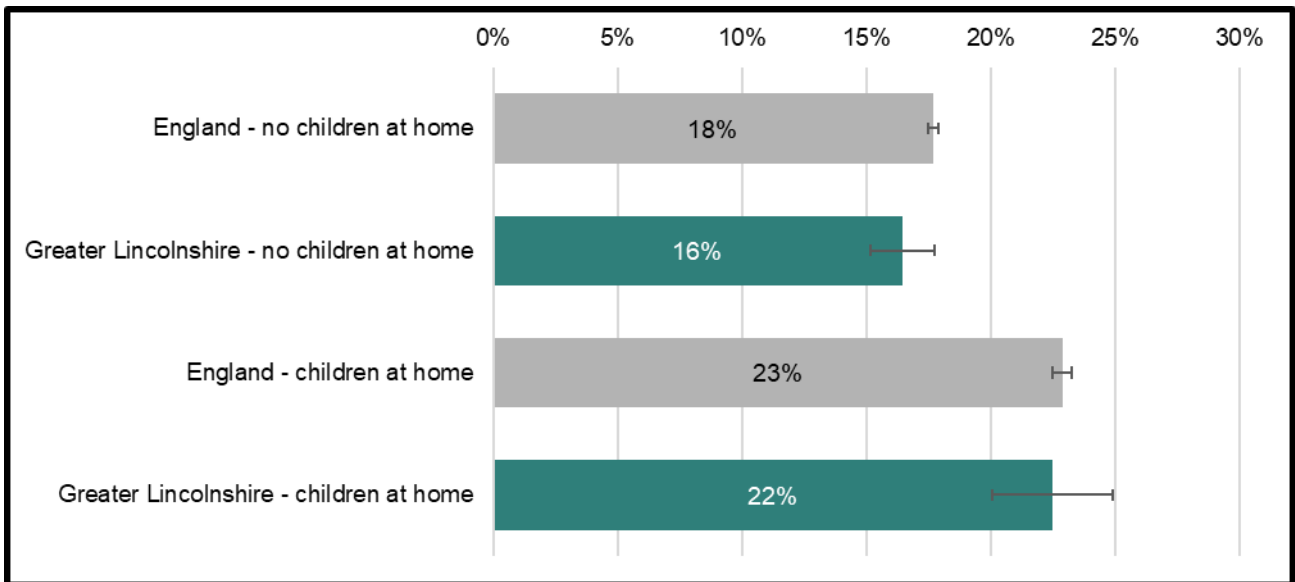


Figure 10.5. Participation in visual arts activities by households with and without children: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Participation in visual arts activities is higher among adults living in households with children than among those without children, both nationally and in Greater Lincolnshire. In England, around 23 percent of adults with children at home report taking part, compared with 18 percent of those without children. A similar pattern is evident locally, with participation at around 22 percent among households with children and 16 percent among those without. While the differences are modest and confidence intervals overlap, the consistency of the pattern suggests a clear association between living with children and higher levels of visual arts participation.

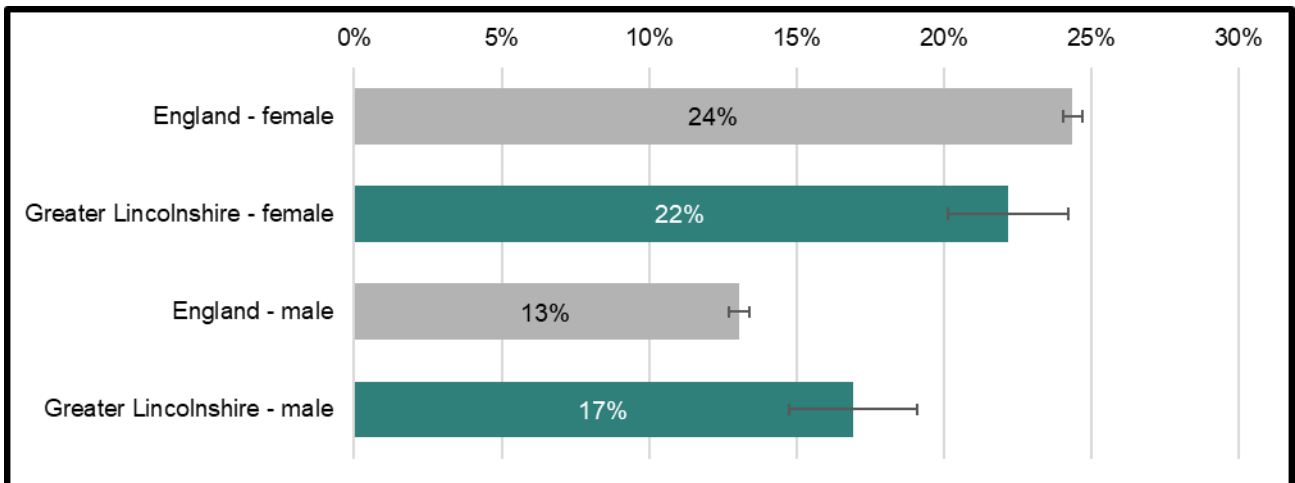


Figure 10.6. Participation in visual arts activities by sex: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Participation in visual arts activities differs by sex, both nationally and in Greater Lincolnshire. In England, women are substantially more likely than men to report taking part, with around 24 percent of women participating compared with 13 percent of men. A similar pattern is evident locally, although the gap is slightly narrower: around 22 percent of women in Greater Lincolnshire report participation, compared with 17 percent of men. While confidence intervals overlap, the consistent gender pattern suggests that sex is an important factor in shaping visual arts participation, with women more engaged than men across both geographies.

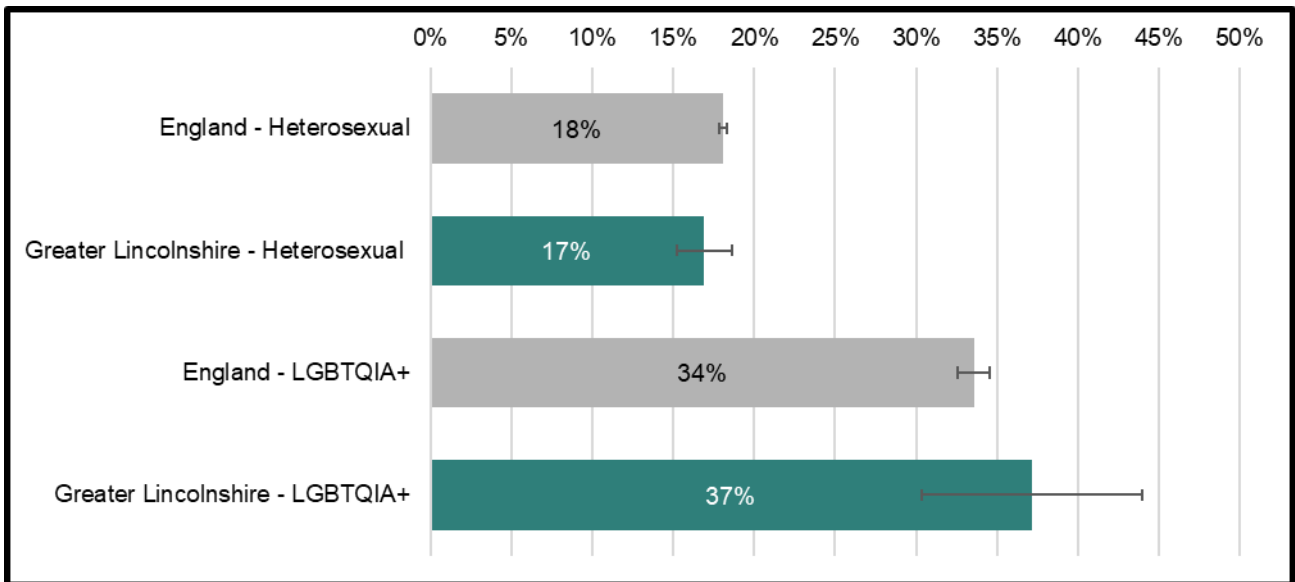


Figure 10.7. Participation in visual arts activities by sexual orientation: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Participation in visual arts activities varies by sexual orientation, both nationally and in Greater Lincolnshire. In England, adults identifying as LGBTQIA+ are substantially more likely to report taking part than heterosexual adults. The same pattern is evident locally, with participation at around 37 percent among LGBTQIA+ adults in Greater Lincolnshire, compared with 17 percent among heterosexual adults. While confidence intervals are wider for LGBTQIA+ groups, reflecting smaller sample sizes, the direction and scale of the difference are consistent across both geographies, suggesting a clear and persistent participation gap rather than a purely local effect.

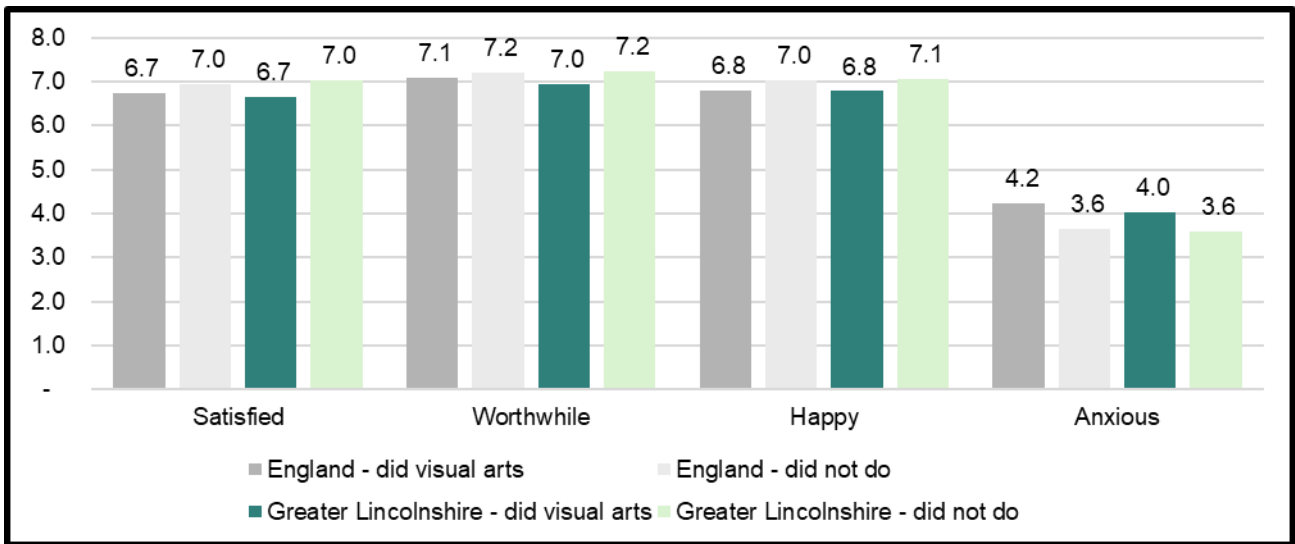


Figure 10.8. Self-reported wellbeing among visual arts participants and non-participants

Self-reported wellbeing scores are slightly higher among adults who did not take part in painting and related visual arts activities than among those who did, in both England and Greater Lincolnshire. Non-participants report marginally higher levels of satisfaction, feeling worthwhile and happiness, alongside lower anxiety. The differences are small, typically around 0.1 to 0.4 points on the 0-10 scale, and patterns are consistent across both geographies. These findings suggest a modest association rather than a strong relationship, and should be interpreted with caution, as they do not indicate that participation in visual arts activities leads to lower wellbeing.

11) Participation in photography

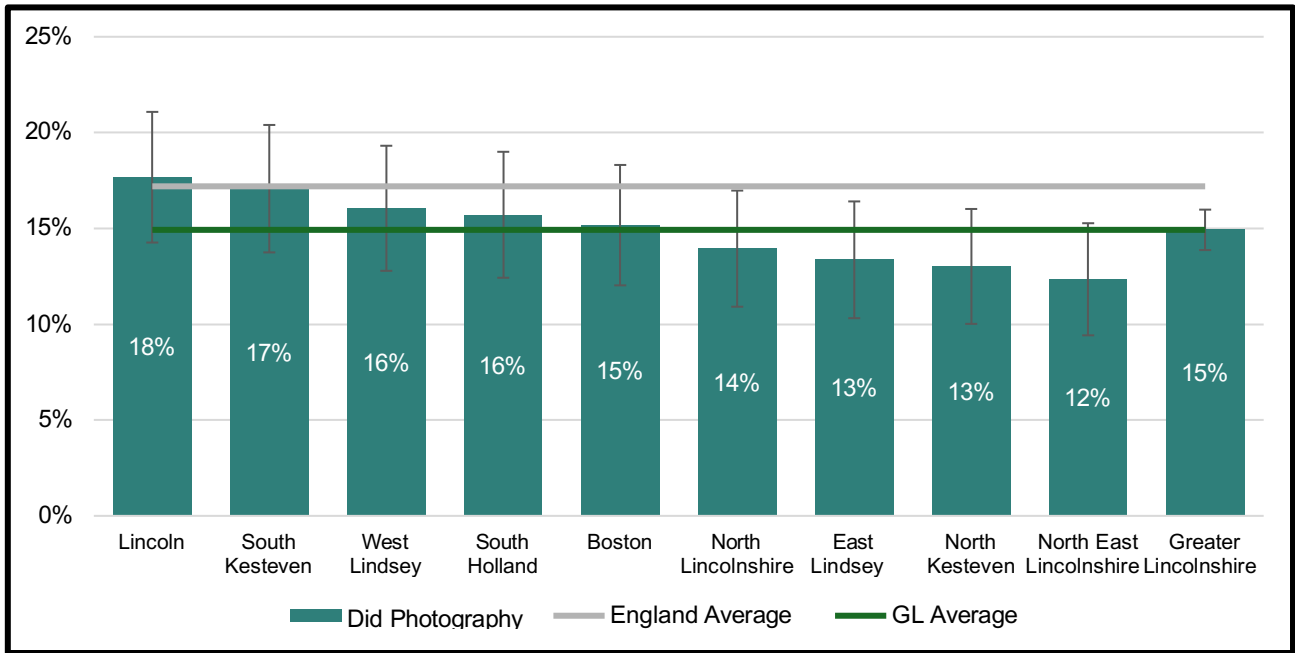


Figure 11.1. Adults who have participated in photography as a hobby in the previous 12 months

Participation in photography varies across Greater Lincolnshire, with higher levels in Lincoln and South Kesteven and lower participation in North Kesteven, North East Lincolnshire and parts of the east of the county. Overall, around 14 percent of adults in Greater Lincolnshire report taking part in photography in the last year, slightly below the England average but within overlapping confidence intervals. As with other visual and participatory activities, the headline average masks local variation. Given the widespread use of smartphones, these differences are unlikely to reflect access to equipment. Instead, they are more plausibly linked to social and cultural factors such as how photography is framed locally, opportunities to share or develop interest, and whether photography is recognised as a valued creative activity rather than just an everyday habit.

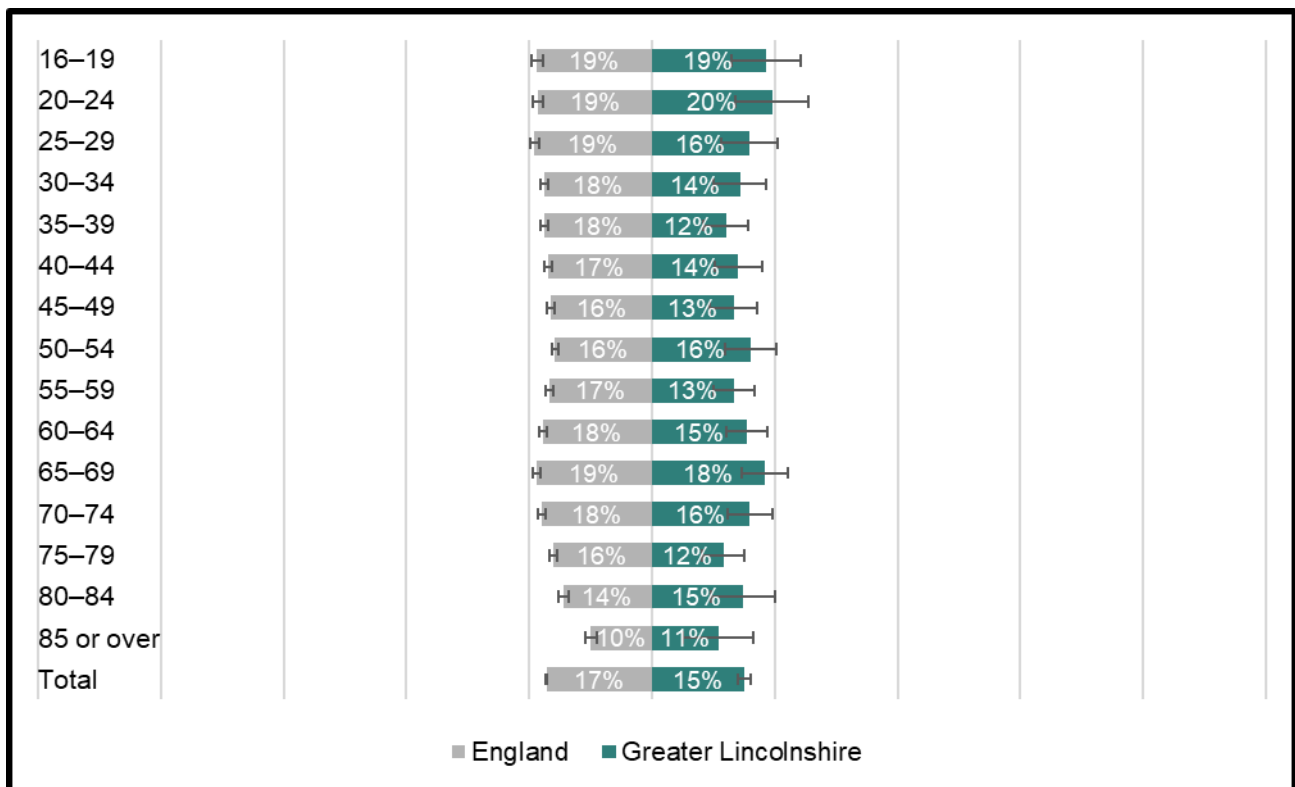


Figure 11.2. Participation in photography by age: England and Greater Lincolnshire compared

Participation in photography shows relatively little variation by age compared with other creative activities. Across both England and Greater Lincolnshire, engagement is fairly evenly spread from young adulthood through to the late 60s, with most age groups clustered in the mid-teens. Participation declines only at the oldest ages, particularly among those aged 75 and over. Greater Lincolnshire broadly mirrors the national age profile, with slightly lower participation in several mid-life age groups but no sharp divergences. Overall, the data suggest that photography remains a widely accessible form of creative participation, rather than one concentrated in specific age bands.

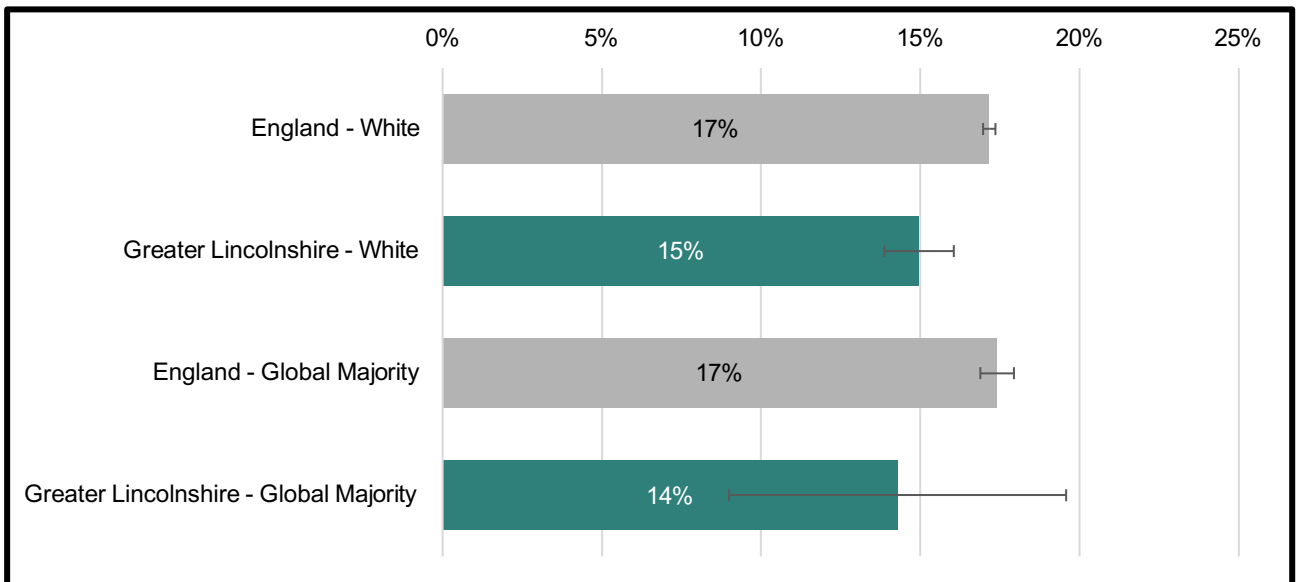


Figure 11.3. Participation in photography by ethnicity: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Participation in photography shows little variation by ethnicity, both nationally and in Greater Lincolnshire. In England overall, participation rates among White adults and adults from Global Majority backgrounds are very similar. In Greater Lincolnshire, reported participation is slightly lower for both groups, at around 15 percent among White adults and 14 percent among Global Majority adults. Overall, the data suggest broadly comparable levels of participation by ethnicity, with no clear evidence of a substantial or systematic participation gap.

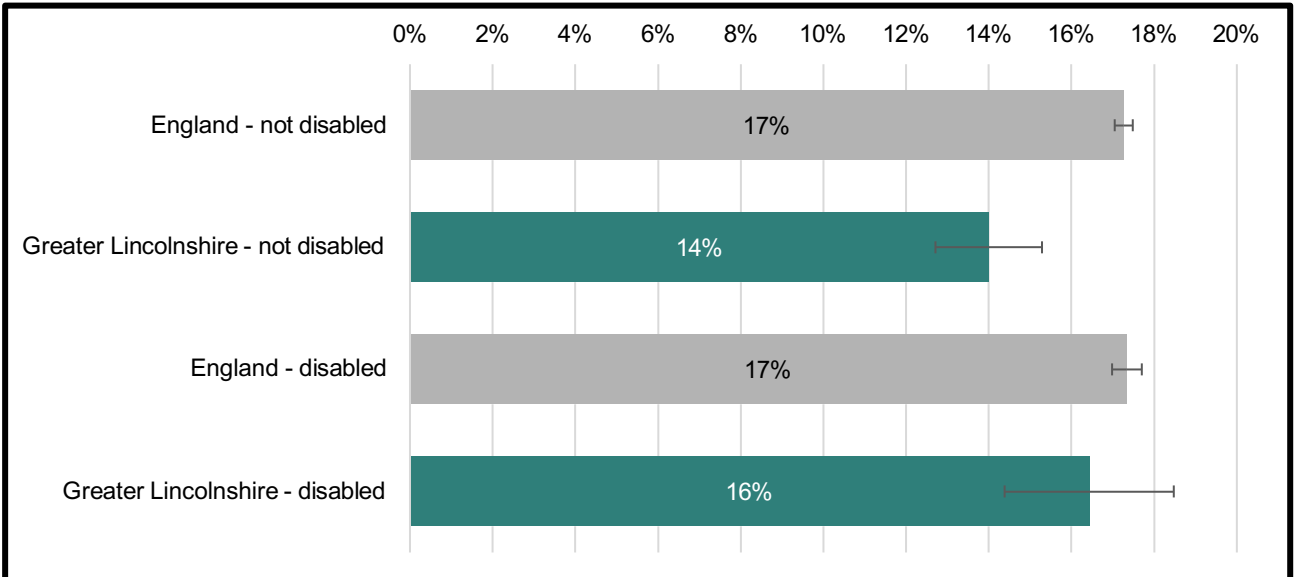


Figure 11.4. Participation in photography among disabled and non-disabled adults: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Participation in photography shows little difference by disability status, both nationally and in Greater Lincolnshire. In England overall, around 17 percent of both disabled and non-disabled adults report taking part in photography in the last year. In Greater Lincolnshire, participation is slightly lower among non-disabled adults at around 14 percent, and slightly higher among disabled adults at around 16 percent.

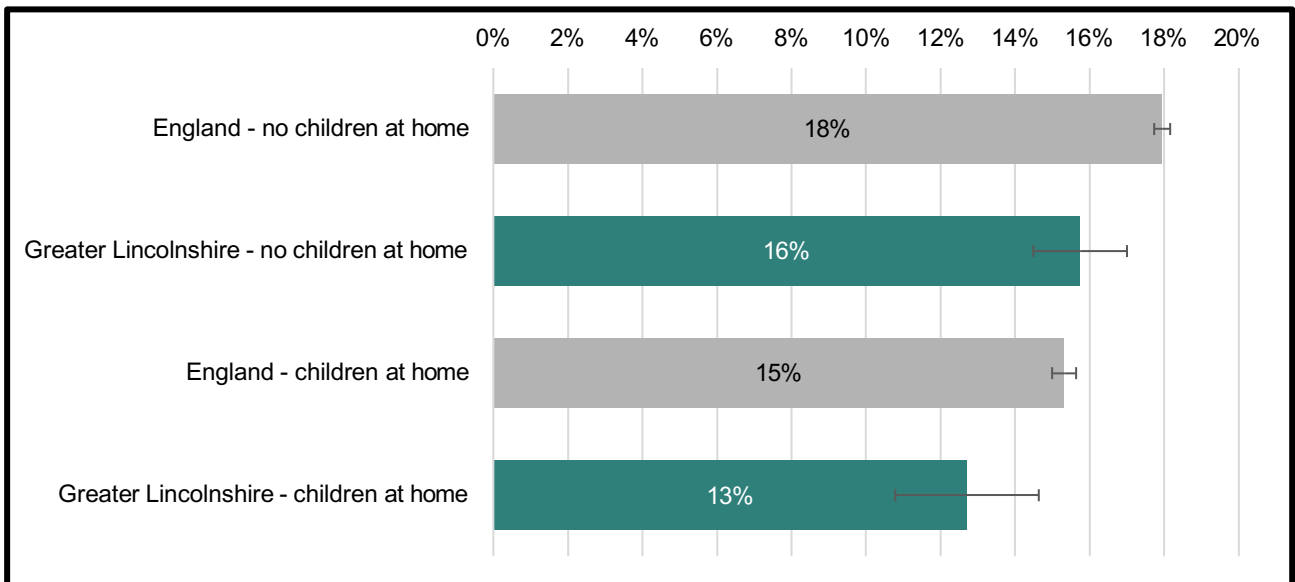


Figure 11.5. Participation in photography by households with and without children: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Participation in photography is slightly higher among adults living in households without children than among those with children, both nationally and in Greater Lincolnshire. In England, around 18 percent of adults without children at home report taking part, compared with 15 percent of those with children. A similar pattern is evident locally, at 16 percent and 13 percent respectively. The differences are modest and confidence intervals overlap, but the direction of the pattern is consistent. Overall, photography appears somewhat more prevalent among adults without children than among those living with children.

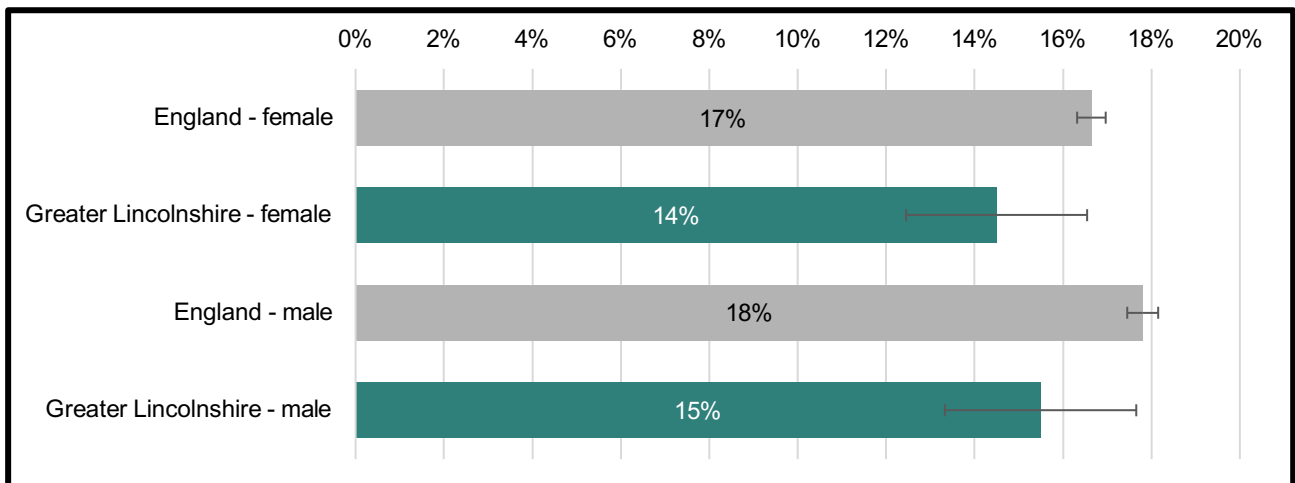


Figure 11.6. Participation in photography by sex: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Participation in photography shows little difference by sex. In England, rates are very similar for women and men, at around 17 to 18 percent. In Greater Lincolnshire, participation is slightly lower overall but remains closely aligned between women and men, at around 14 percent and 15 percent respectively. The differences are small and confidence intervals overlap. Overall, the data suggest that photography is one of the more gender-balanced creative activities, with broadly comparable levels of engagement among women and men in both England and Greater Lincolnshire.

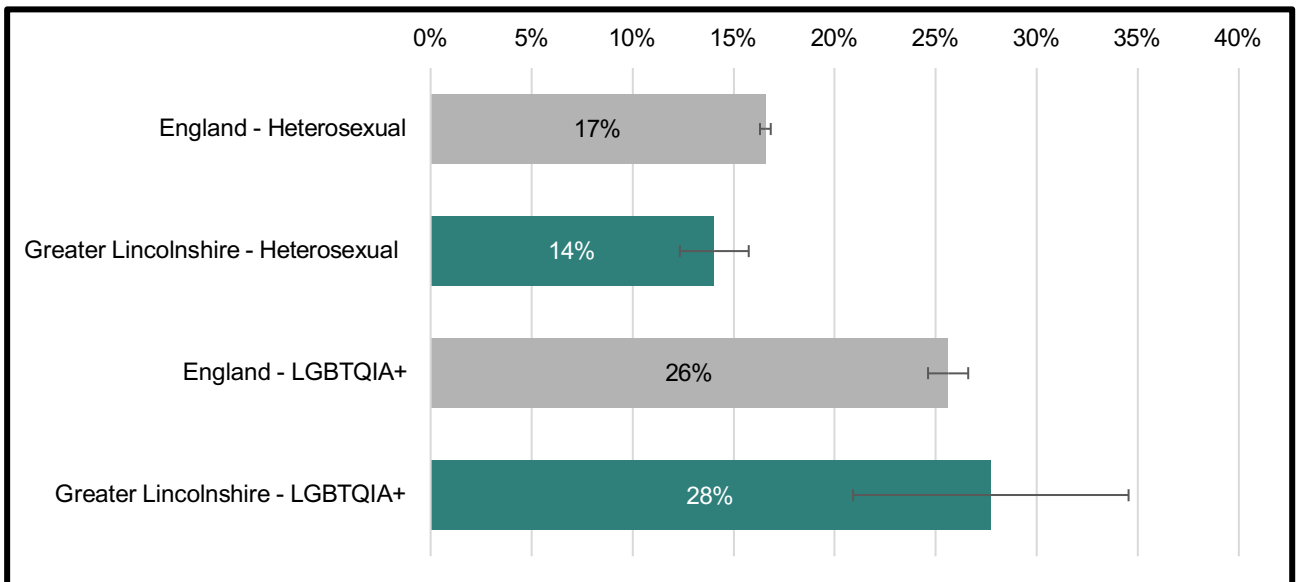


Figure 11.7. Participation in photography by sexual orientation: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Photography participation varies more clearly by sexual orientation than by most other characteristics. In England, around 26 percent of LGBTQIA+ adults report taking part, compared with 17 percent of heterosexual adults. A similar pattern is evident in Greater Lincolnshire, where participation is 28 percent among LGBTQIA+ adults and 14 percent among heterosexual adults. While confidence intervals for LGBTQIA+ respondents are wider, the direction of travel is consistent. The data suggest that LGBTQIA+ adults are more likely to participate in photography in both England and Greater Lincolnshire.

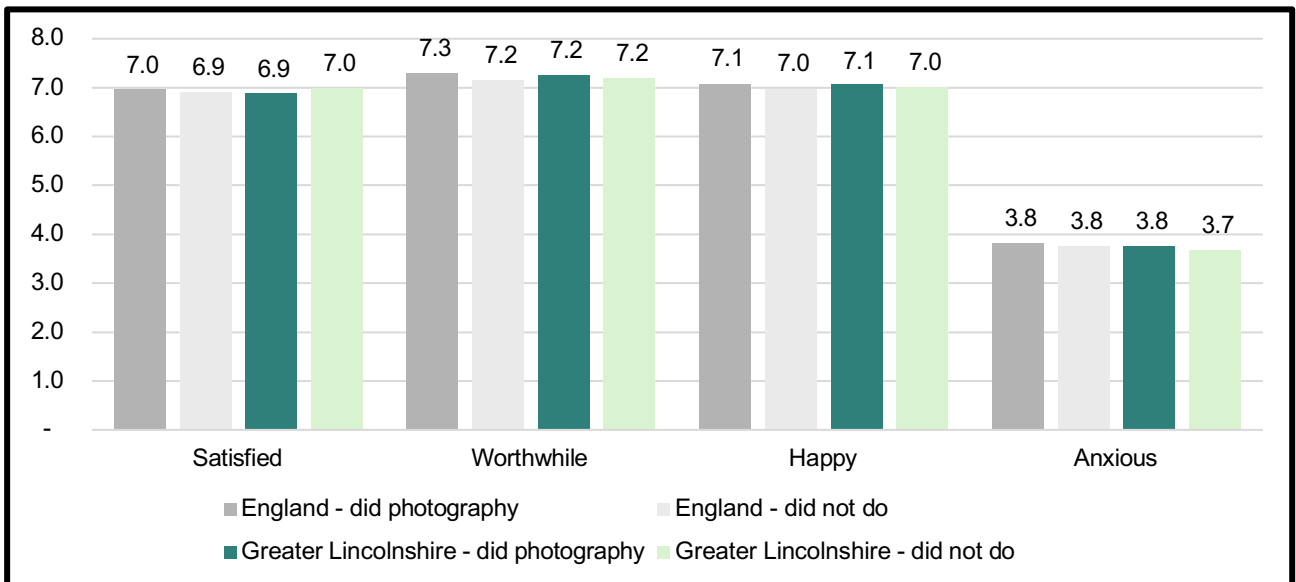


Figure 11.8. Self-reported wellbeing among photography participants and non-participants

The wellbeing differences for photography are very small and inconsistent. In England, those who did photography report slightly higher scores for satisfaction (7.0 vs 6.9), feeling that life is worthwhile (7.3 vs 7.2) and happiness (7.1 vs 7.0), with anxiety broadly the same (3.8). In Greater Lincolnshire, the pattern is flatter still, with minimal differences between those who did and did not participate, and anxiety marginally lower among non-participants (3.7 vs 3.8). Overall, this does not suggest a meaningful wellbeing gap linked to photography participation. Any differences are marginal and should be interpreted with caution.

12) Participation in music

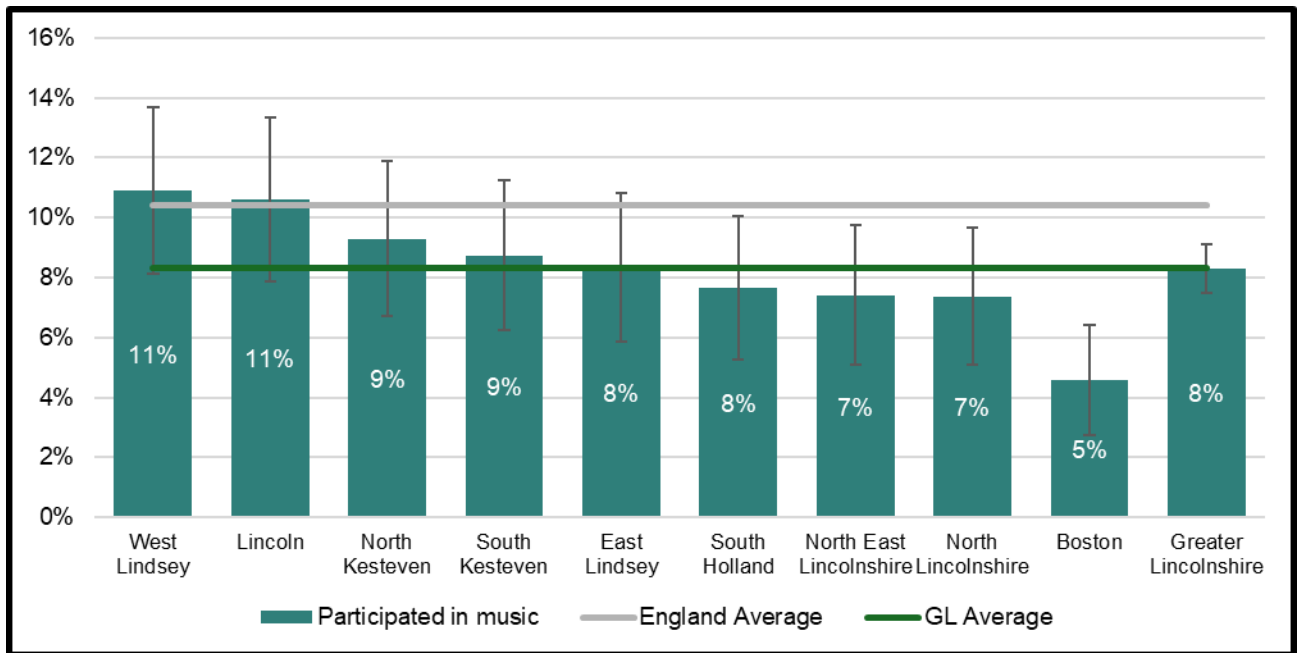


Figure 12.1. Adults who have written, practised, or performed music in the previous 12 months

Participation in written, practised, or performed music varies noticeably across Greater Lincolnshire. In England, around 10 percent of adults report taking part in music activity in the previous year. In Greater Lincolnshire, overall participation is lower, at around 8 percent. District-level figures range from around 11 percent in West Lindsey and Lincoln to just 5 percent in Boston, with most areas clustering between 7 and 9 percent. While some confidence intervals overlap, the spread between districts is marked. Overall, the data suggest uneven local engagement rather than a single consistent Greater Lincolnshire-wide pattern.

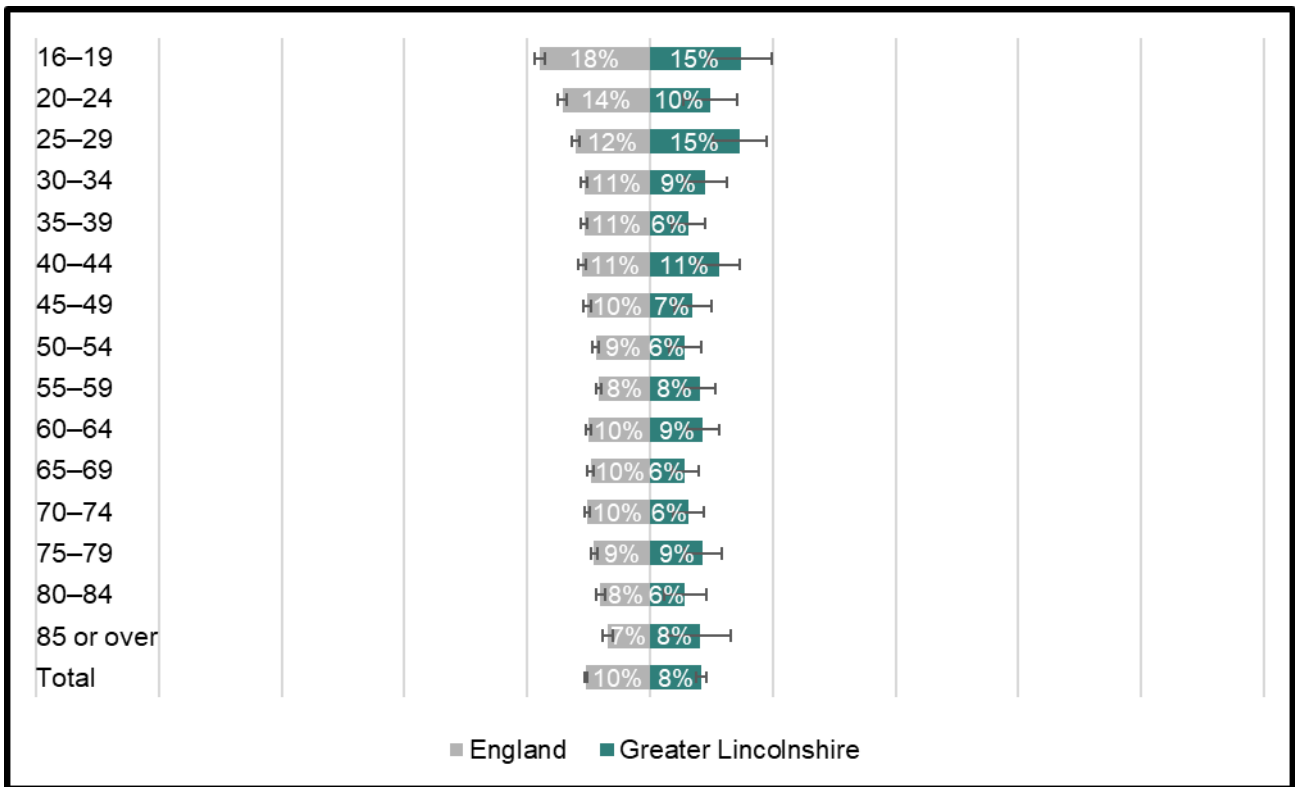


Figure 12.2. Music participation by age: England and Greater Lincolnshire compared

Music participation shows a clear age gradient in both England and Greater Lincolnshire. In England, engagement is highest among 16-19 year olds at around 18 percent, then falls steadily through adulthood to single digits among older age groups. Greater Lincolnshire follows a similar pattern but at consistently lower levels overall, with 15 percent among 16-19 year olds and around 8 percent across all adults. The gap is most noticeable among younger adults. Confidence intervals overlap in several bands, but the overall trend of declining participation with age is clear.

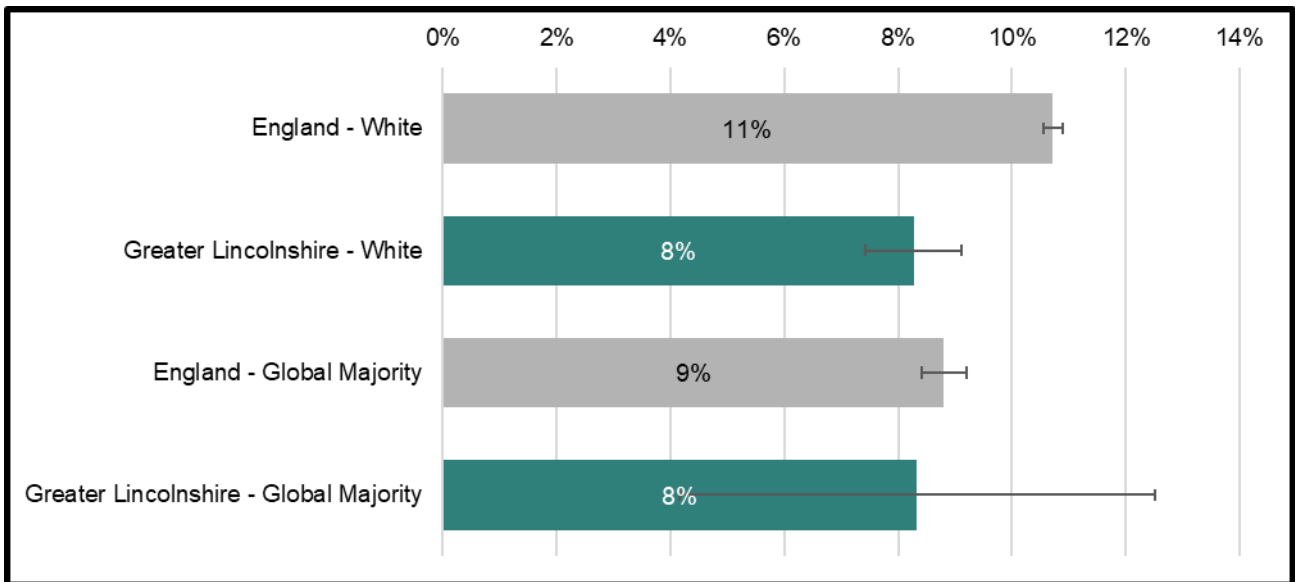


Figure 12.3. Music participation by ethnicity: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Music participation shows modest differences by ethnicity, with generally lower rates in Greater Lincolnshire than nationally. In England, 11 percent of White adults report participating in music, compared with 9 percent of adults from Global Majority backgrounds. In Greater Lincolnshire, participation is 8 percent for both groups. The confidence intervals for Global Majority adults in Greater Lincolnshire are wide, so differences should be interpreted cautiously. Overall, the data suggest relatively small ethnic variation in music participation.

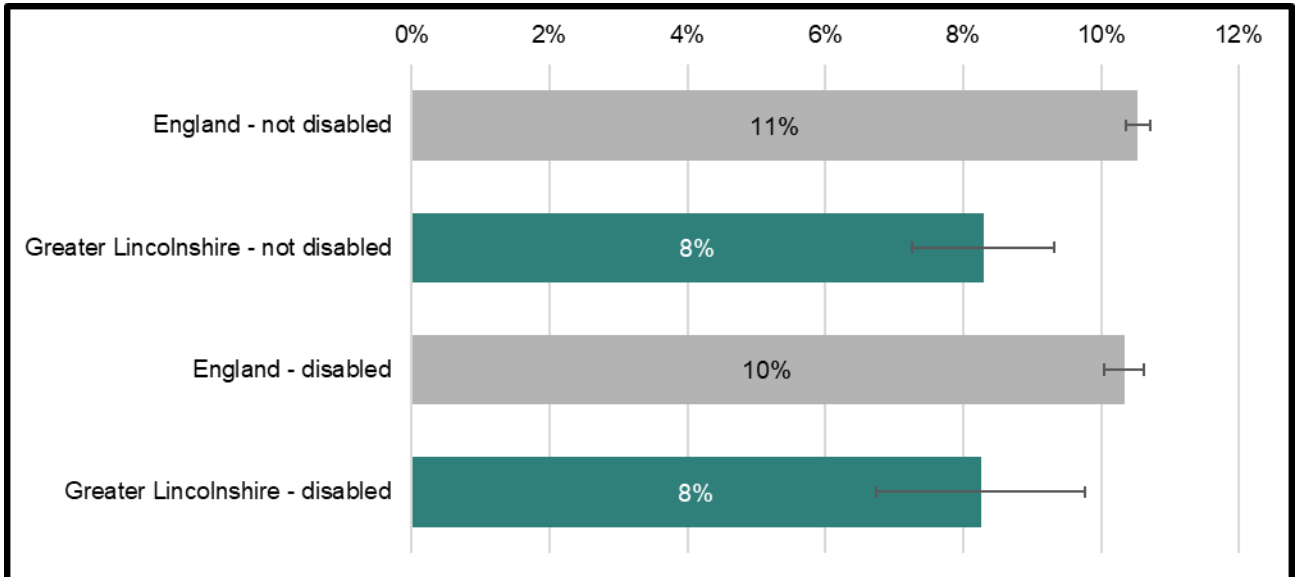


Figure 12.4. Music participation among disabled and non-disabled adults: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Music participation shows little difference by disability status in either England or Greater Lincolnshire. In England, 11 percent of non-disabled adults report taking part in music activities, compared with 10 percent of disabled adults. In Greater Lincolnshire, participation is lower overall, at around 8 percent for both disabled and non-disabled adults. The confidence intervals overlap in each case, suggesting no statistically meaningful gap.

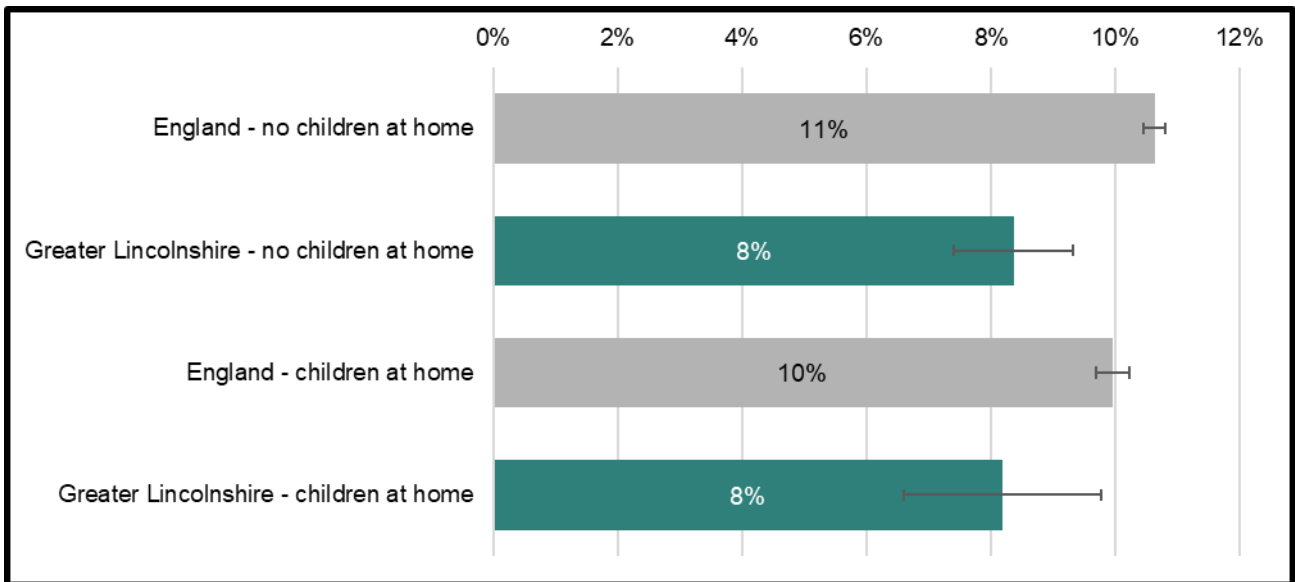


Figure 12.5. Music participation by households with and without children: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Music participation varies only slightly by household type. In England, 11 percent of adults in households without children report taking part in music activities, compared with 10 percent of those with children at home. In Greater Lincolnshire, participation is lower overall and identical across both groups, at around 8 percent. Confidence intervals overlap in each case, suggesting no statistically meaningful difference. Overall, having children at home does not appear to be strongly associated with music participation in either geography.

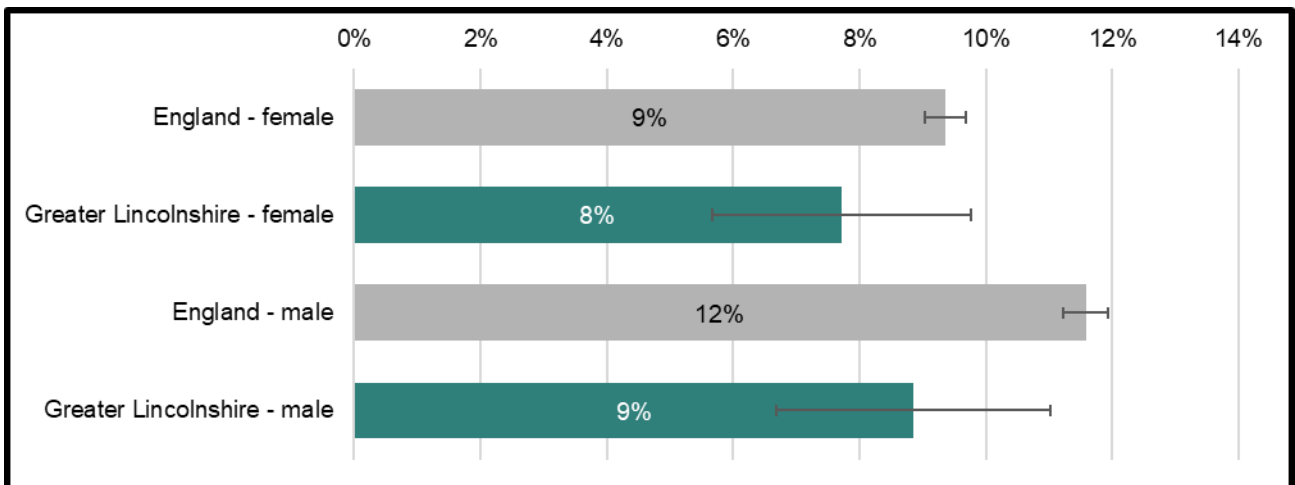


Figure 12.6. Music participation by sex: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Music participation shows a modest gender difference in England, but a narrower gap in Greater Lincolnshire. In England, 12 percent of men report taking part in music activities compared with 9 percent of women. In Greater Lincolnshire, rates are lower overall and closer together, at around 9 percent for men and 8 percent for women. Confidence intervals overlap, particularly in Greater Lincolnshire, suggesting caution in interpreting the size of the gap. Overall, gender differences appear limited and not strongly pronounced locally.

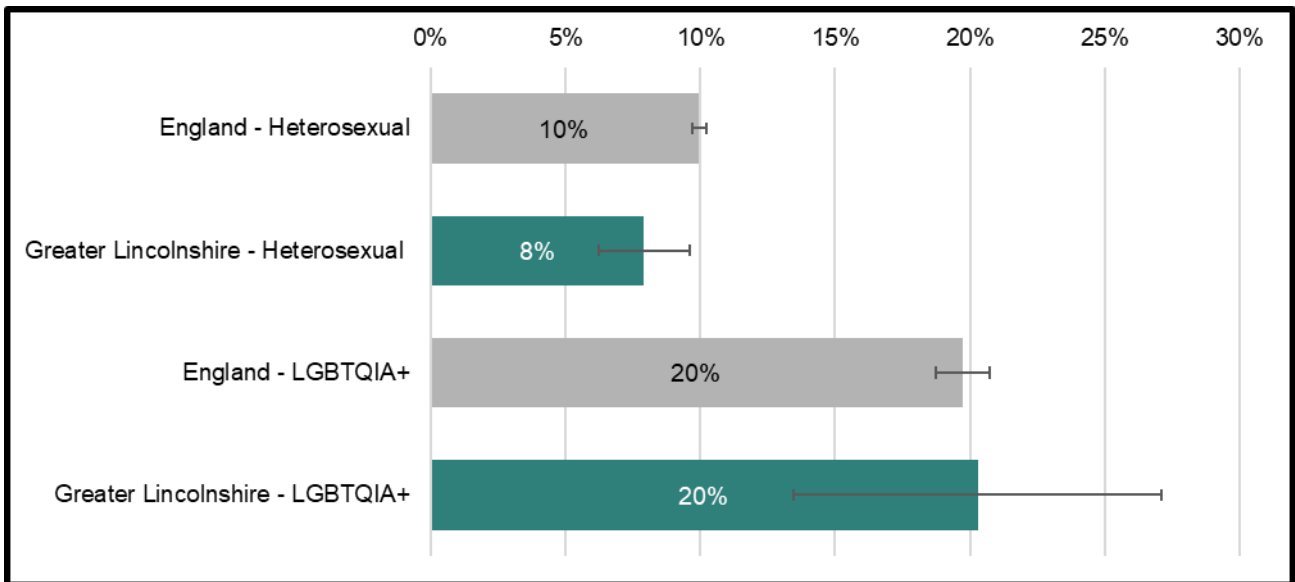


Figure 12.7. Music participation by sexual orientation: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Music participation varies more clearly by sexual orientation than by most other characteristics. In England, 20 percent of LGBTQIA+ adults report taking part in music activities compared with 10 percent of heterosexual adults. In Greater Lincolnshire, participation among LGBTQIA+ adults is similarly high at 20 percent, while the rate for heterosexual adults is lower at around 8 percent. Although confidence intervals, particularly in Greater Lincolnshire, are wider for LGBTQIA+ respondents, the overall pattern is consistent: music participation is markedly higher among LGBTQIA+ adults in both geographies.

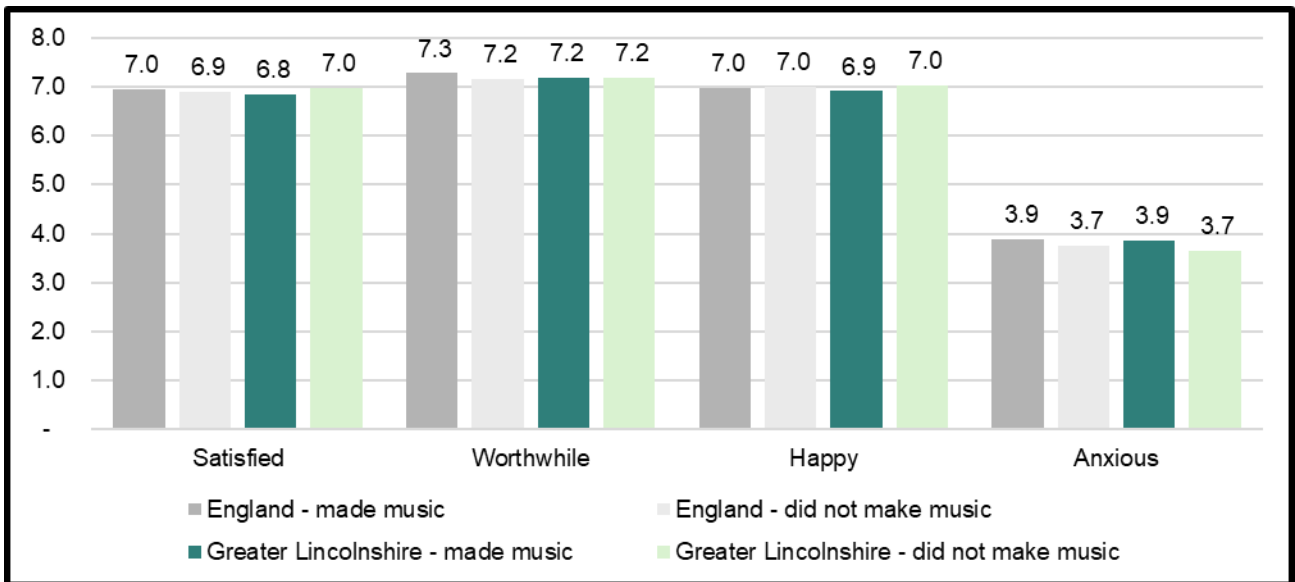


Figure 12.8. Self-reported wellbeing among music makers and non-music makers

Self-reported wellbeing scores among people who make music and those who do not are very similar in both England and Greater Lincolnshire. Music makers report slightly higher scores for life satisfaction and feeling that life is worthwhile, typically by around 0.1 to 0.2 points on the 0-10 scale. Differences in happiness are minimal, and anxiety levels are broadly comparable, with only small variations between groups. Overall, the data show a modest association between making music and certain aspects of wellbeing, but the differences are small and should be interpreted cautiously. The survey cannot determine whether making music influences wellbeing, whether people with higher wellbeing are more likely to make music, or whether both are shaped by other underlying factors.

13) Used a Library Service

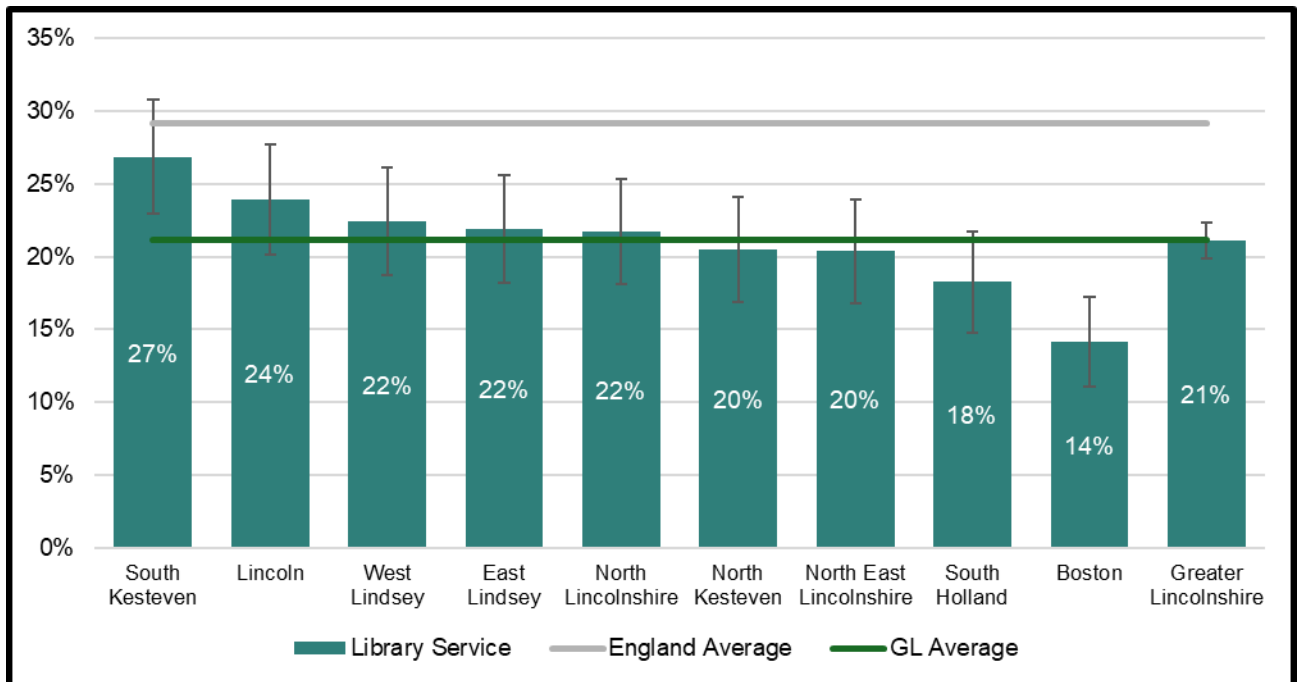


Figure 13.1. Adults who have used a Library Service in the previous 12 months

Library use (physical and digital combined) across Greater Lincolnshire is generally lower than the England average, though there is notable variation between areas. South Kesteven reports the highest recent use at 27 percent, followed by Lincoln at 24 percent. Several districts cluster around the low twenties, including West Lindsey, East Lindsey and North Lincolnshire at around 22 percent. Use is lower in North Kesteven and North East Lincolnshire, at around 20 percent, and falls further in South Holland and Boston, where only 18 percent and 14 percent of adults respectively report using a library in the last year. Overall, use across Greater Lincolnshire stands at 21 percent, well below the national average.

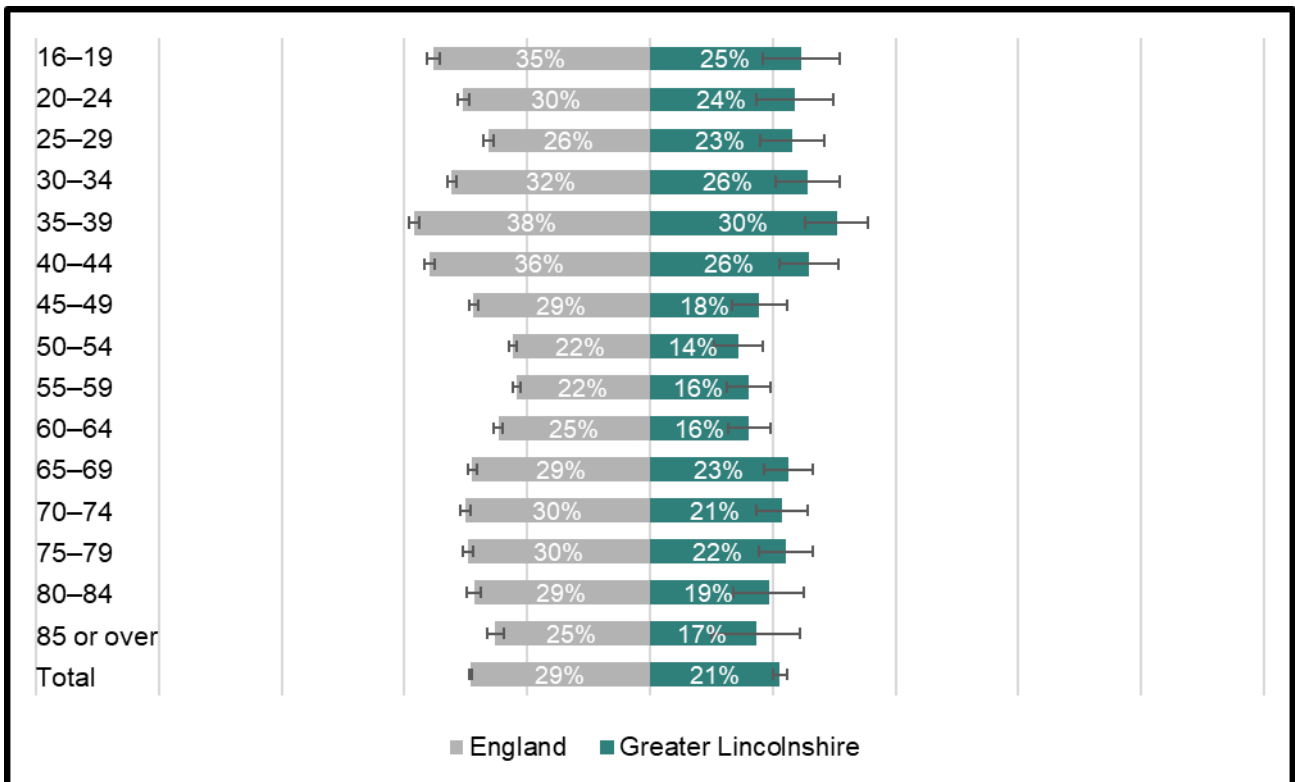


Figure 13.2. Library use by age: England and Greater Lincolnshire compared

Library use in Greater Lincolnshire is lower than the England average across every age group, with particularly wide gaps among working-age adults. Engagement peaks in Greater Lincolnshire among those aged 35-39 at 30 percent, but still trails the national figure of 38 percent. The sharpest drop-off in Greater Lincolnshire is seen between ages 45 and 59, where fewer than one in five adults report using a library in the last year. Overall, only 21 percent of adults in Greater Lincolnshire used a library in the previous 12 months, compared with 29 percent nationally, pointing to a broad age-related participation gap rather than a single cohort effect.

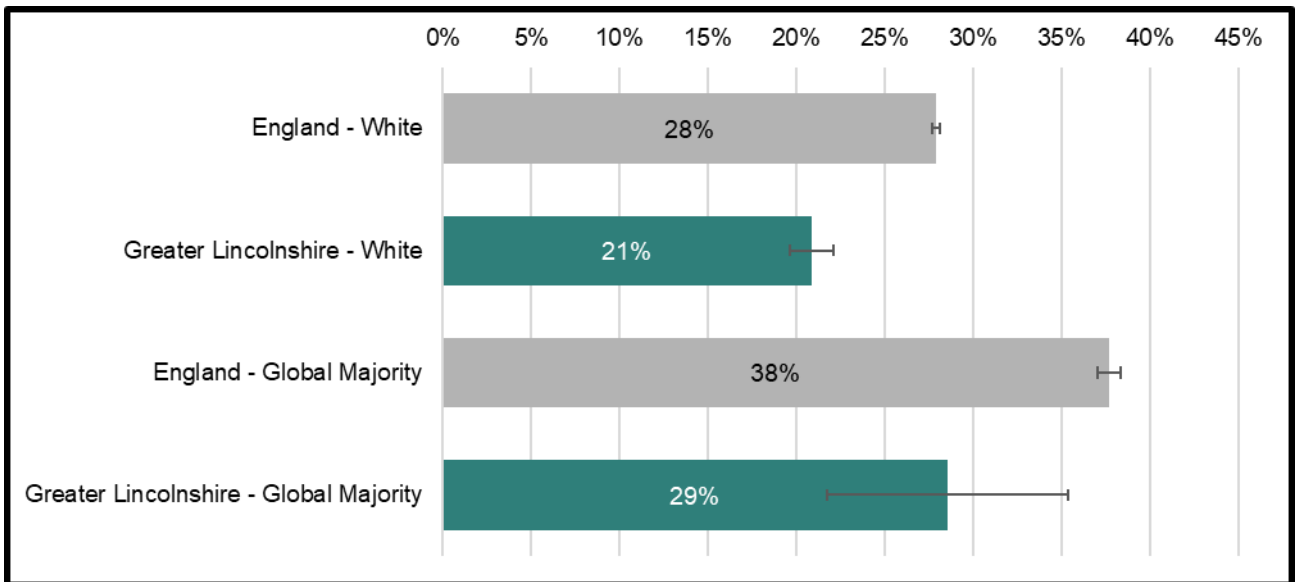


Figure 13.3. Library use by ethnicity: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Library use follows the same ethnic pattern in Greater Lincolnshire as in England as a whole, with higher reported use among adults from the Global Majority than among White adults. However, participation is consistently lower in Greater Lincolnshire for both groups. White adults report library use of 21 percent compared with 28 percent nationally, while adults from the Global Majority report 29 percent compared with 38 percent across England. This points to a place-based participation gap rather than a difference driven by ethnicity.

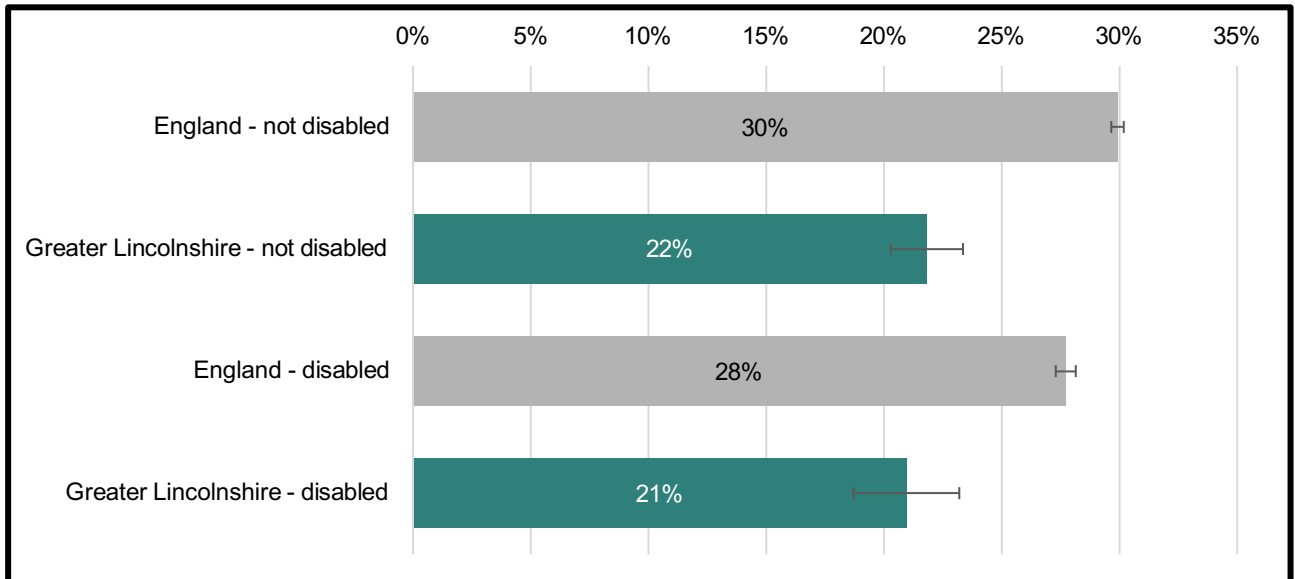


Figure 13.4. Library use among disabled and non-disabled adults: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Library use is lower in Greater Lincolnshire than in England for both disabled and non-disabled adults. In England, 30 percent of non-disabled adults report using a library in the last year, compared with 22 percent in Greater Lincolnshire. Among disabled adults, reported use is 28 percent nationally but falls to 21 percent in Greater Lincolnshire. As with age and ethnicity, the national pattern is repeated locally at a lower level, pointing to a place-based participation gap rather than one driven primarily by disability.

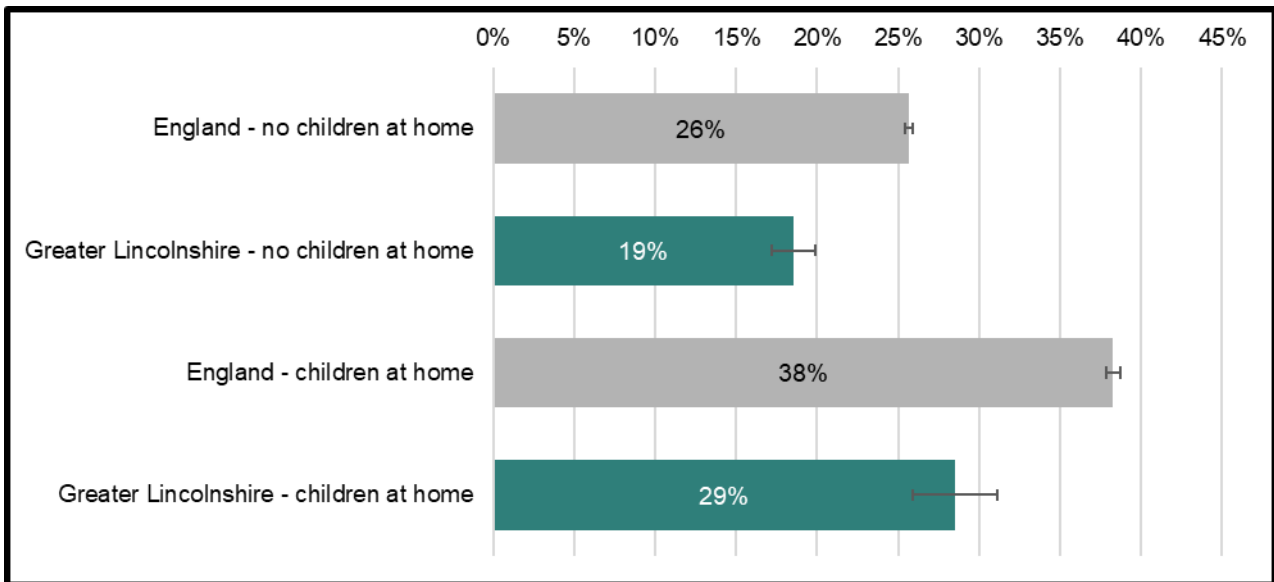


Figure 13.5. Library use by households with and without children: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Adults living in households with children are more likely to use libraries than those without children, both nationally and in Greater Lincolnshire. In England, 38 percent of adults with children at home report using a library in the last year, compared with 26 percent of those without children. The same pattern is seen locally, but at a lower level, with 29 percent of adults with children at home using libraries in Greater Lincolnshire, compared with 19 percent of those without. While family status shapes library use, usage in Greater Lincolnshire remains below the national average across both groups.

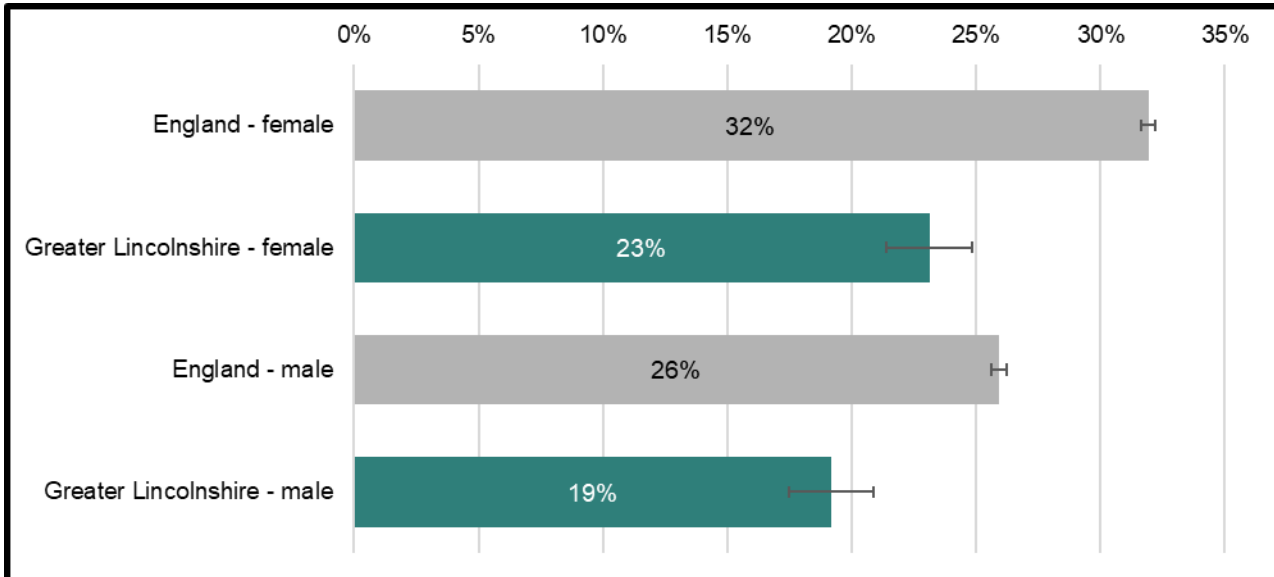


Figure 13.6. Library use by sex: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Women are more likely than men to use libraries, both nationally and in Greater Lincolnshire. In England, 32 percent of women report using a library in the last year, compared with 26 percent of men. The same pattern is repeated locally at a lower level, with 23 percent of women and 19 percent of men in Greater Lincolnshire reporting recent library use.



Figure 13.7. Library use by sexual orientation: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Library use is higher among LGBTQIA+ adults than among heterosexual adults, both nationally and in Greater Lincolnshire. In England, 37 percent of LGBTQIA+ adults report using a library in the last year, compared with 29 percent of heterosexual adults. The same pattern is visible locally, though at a lower level overall, with 31 percent of LGBTQIA+ adults in Greater Lincolnshire reporting library use compared with 20 percent of heterosexual adults. As with other characteristics, the national pattern is repeated in Greater Lincolnshire, with a consistent participation gap across groups rather than a reversal of relative engagement.

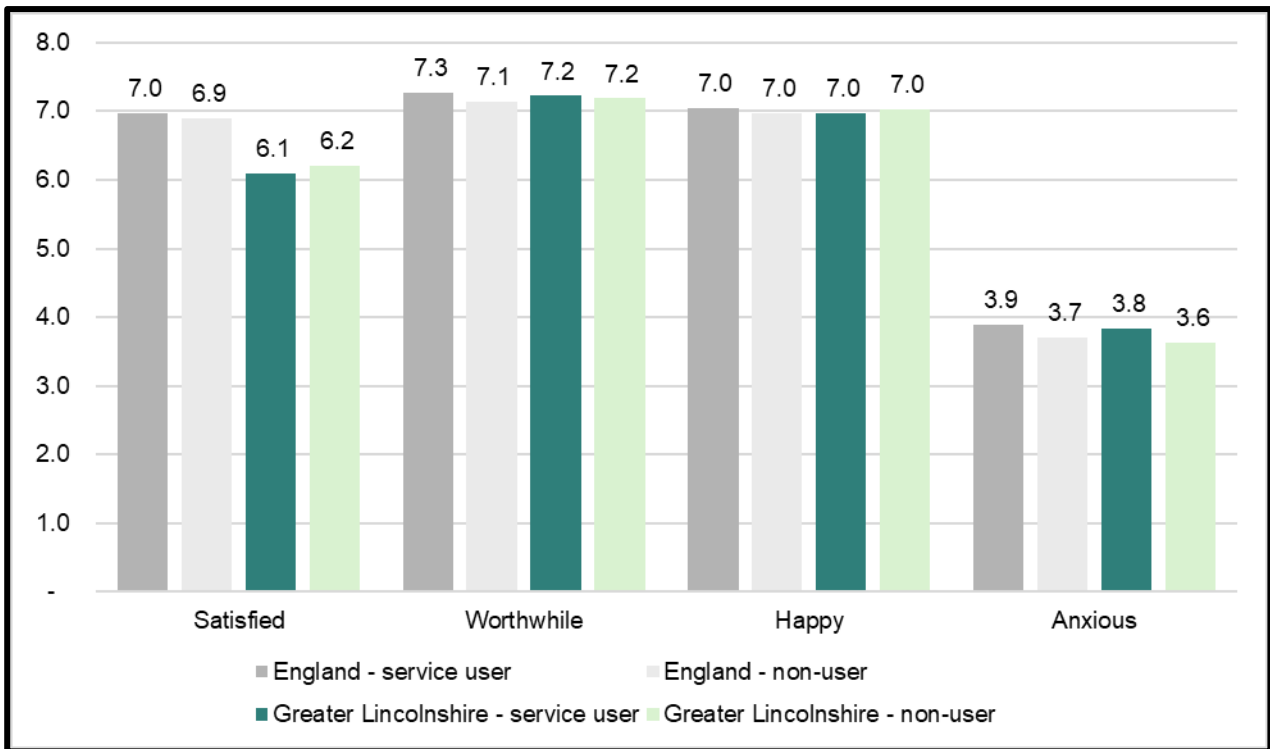


Figure 13.8. Self-reported wellbeing among library users and non-users

Across both England and Greater Lincolnshire, wellbeing scores² reported by library users and non-users are very similar. In England, library users report marginally higher scores for feeling satisfied and that life is worthwhile than non-users, while happiness scores are identical and anxiety levels are slightly higher among users. In Greater Lincolnshire, satisfaction scores are lower overall but differences between users and non-users are minimal, with identical scores for happiness and near-identical scores for worth and anxiety. Overall, the data show little difference in reported wellbeing between library users and non-users, particularly in Greater Lincolnshire.

² ONS Wellbeing

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/wellbeing/methodologies/personalwellbeingsurveyuserguide>

14) Visited a heritage site or historic place

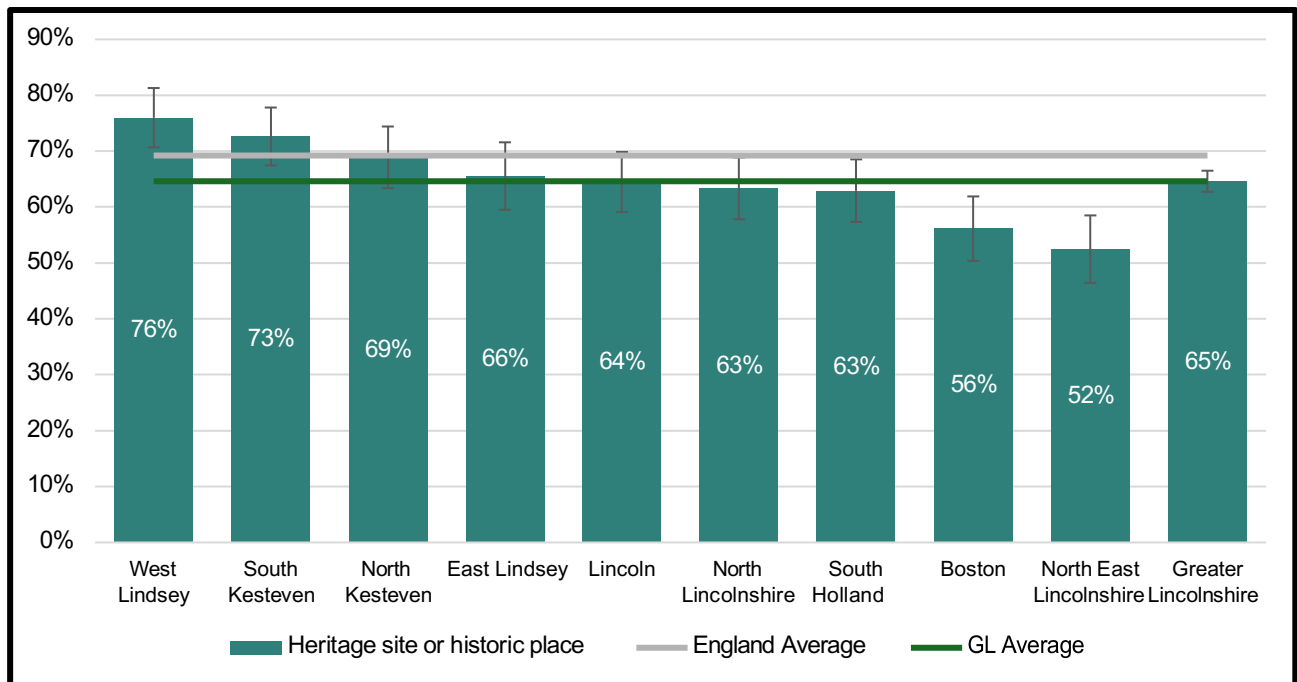


Figure 14.1. Adults who have visited a heritage site or historic place in the previous 12 months

In Greater Lincolnshire, 65 percent of adults report visiting a heritage site or historic place in the last 12 months, slightly below the England average. There is, however, considerable variation between districts. West Lindsey and South Kesteven record the highest levels of participation at 76 percent and 73 percent respectively, both above the national average. North Kesteven, East Lindsey and Lincoln cluster around the mid-sixties, close to the Greater Lincolnshire average. Lower levels of engagement are seen in North Lincolnshire, South Holland, Boston and North East Lincolnshire, though a majority of adults in each area still report at least one heritage visit in the last year.



Figure 14.2. Heritage visits by age: England and Greater Lincolnshire compared

Heritage visiting shows broadly similar patterns in England and Greater Lincolnshire for adults aged roughly 25 to 64, although participation in Greater Lincolnshire is consistently a few percentage points lower through much of midlife before converging in the late 50s and early 60s.

The most significant differences appear at the edges of the age profile. Participation among younger adults aged 16–24 is around six to seven percentage points lower in Greater Lincolnshire than nationally. The gap becomes much larger among older adults, particularly from age 70 onwards, where participation falls away more sharply than in England overall.

Overall, the data suggests that differences in heritage engagement in Greater Lincolnshire are driven primarily by lower participation among younger adults and a steeper decline in later life rather than by midlife behaviour.

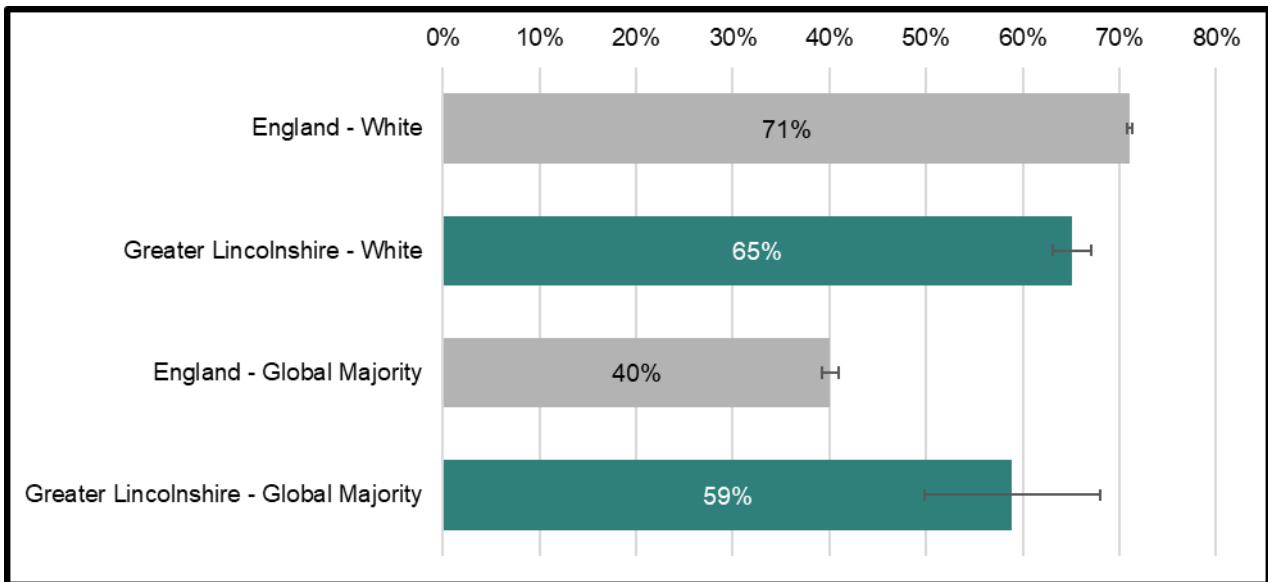


Figure 14.3. Heritage visits by ethnicity: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Heritage visiting shows some differences by ethnicity between England and Greater Lincolnshire. Among White adults, participation in Greater Lincolnshire (65 percent) is slightly lower than the national average (71 percent). Among adults from Global Majority backgrounds, the survey suggests higher participation locally (59 percent) than across England as a whole (40 percent). However, given the relatively small size of Global Majority populations in Greater Lincolnshire, the sample base is likely to be limited and these figures should be interpreted with caution.

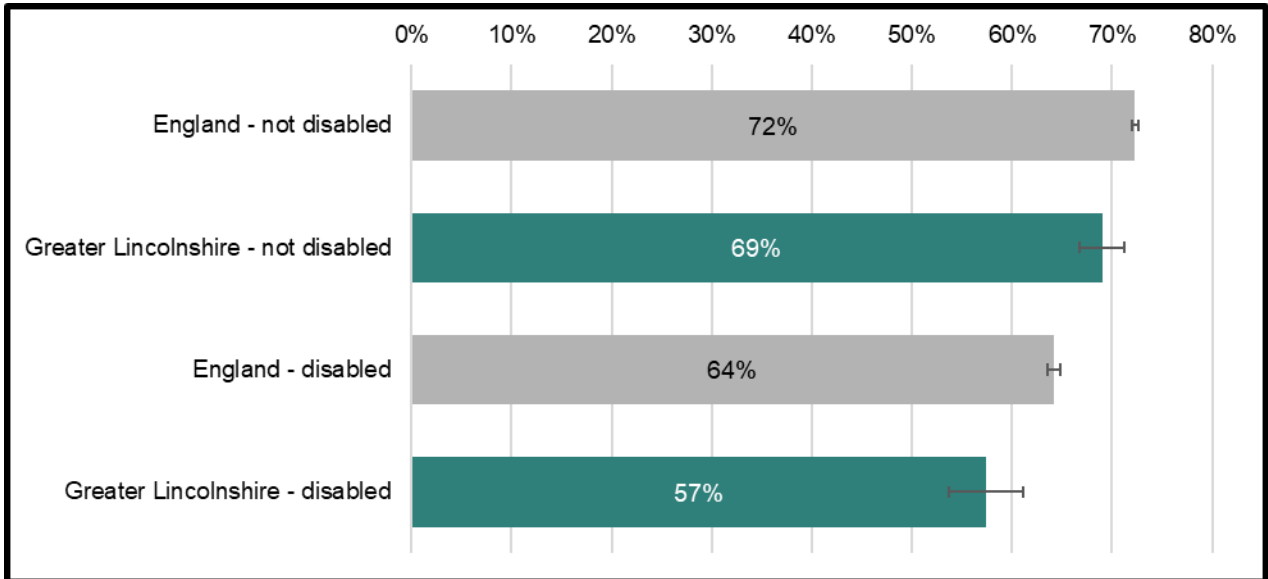


Figure 14.4. Heritage visits among disabled and non-disabled adults: England and Greater Lincolnshire

In England, the difference between non-disabled and disabled adults is around eight percentage points (72 percent compared with 64 percent). In Greater Lincolnshire, the gap widens to around twelve percentage points, with 69 percent of non-disabled adults reporting a heritage visit in the last year compared with 57 percent of disabled adults. This suggests that while the national pattern is present in Greater Lincolnshire, inequalities in heritage participation by disability are more marked.

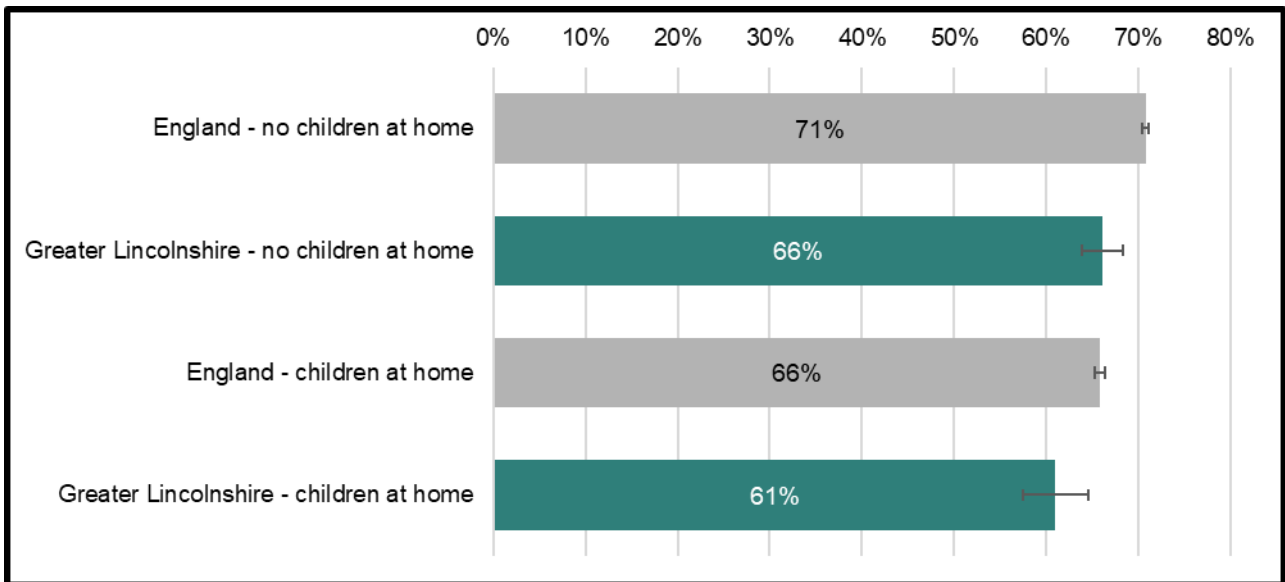


Figure 14.5. Heritage visits by households with and without children: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Adults living in households with children are less likely to visit heritage sites than those without children, both nationally and in Greater Lincolnshire. In England, 66 percent of adults with children at home report a heritage visit in the last year, compared with 71 percent of those without children. The same difference is seen in Greater Lincolnshire, where 61 percent of adults with children report a visit, compared with 66 percent of those without. This shows that the national pattern for family households is replicated in Greater Lincolnshire, rather than representing a distinct local effect.

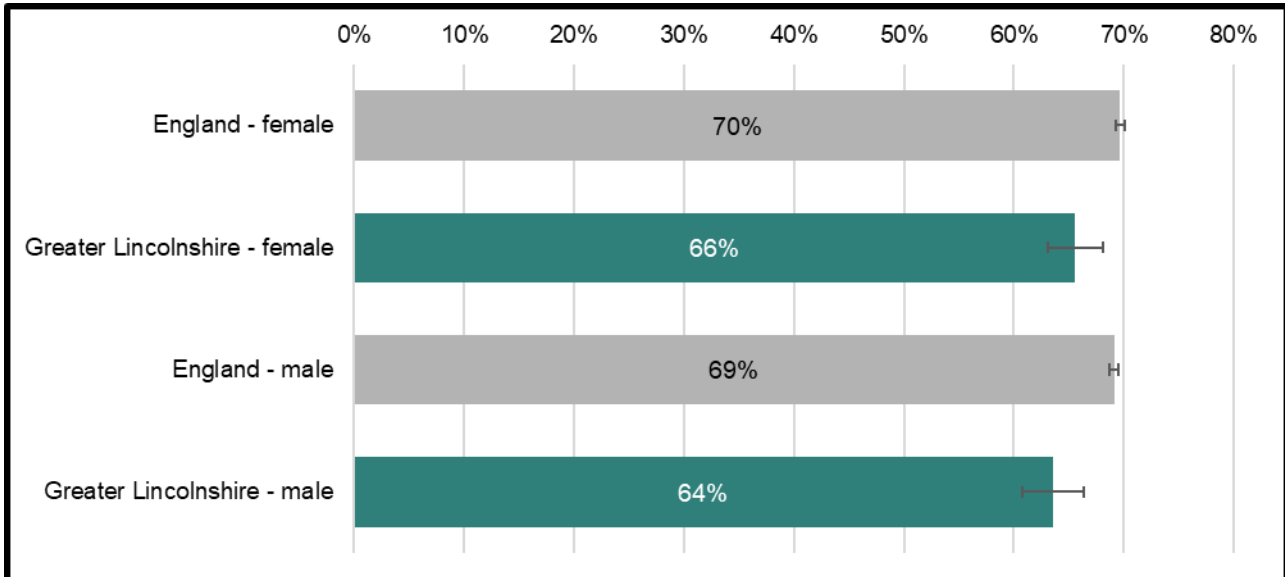


Figure 14.6. Heritage visits by sex: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Heritage visiting levels are very similar for women and men, both nationally and in Greater Lincolnshire. In England, around seven in ten adults report a heritage visit in the last year, with little difference between women (70 percent) and men (69 percent). The same pattern is seen in Greater Lincolnshire, where participation is slightly lower overall but remains closely aligned by sex, at 66 percent for women and 64 percent for men.

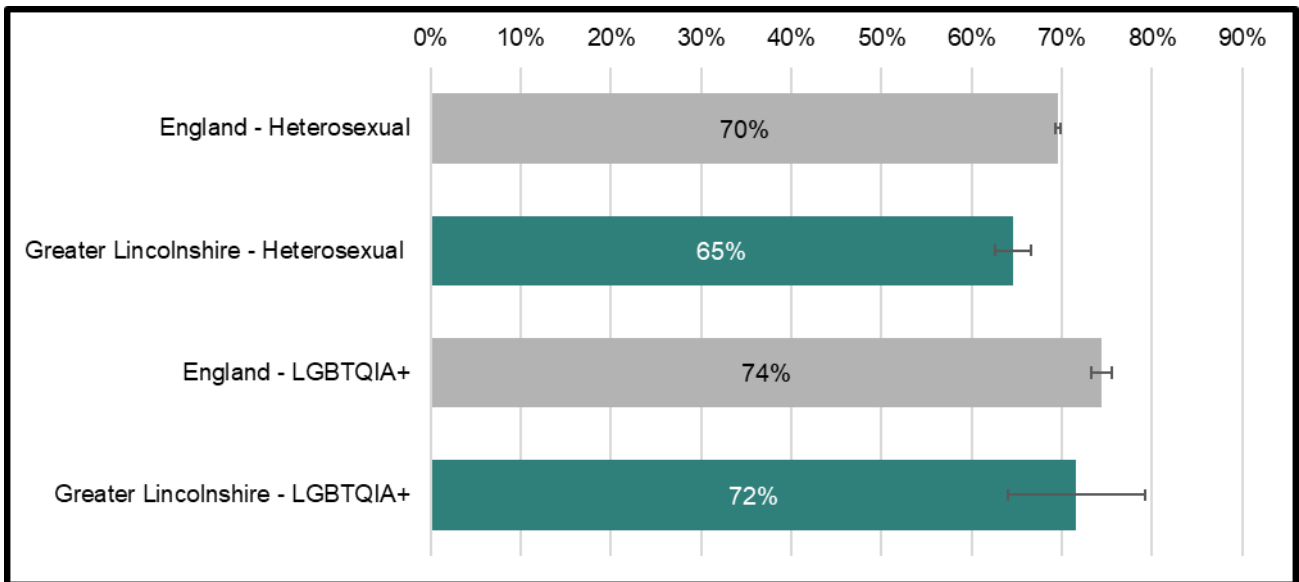


Figure 14.7. Heritage visits by sexual orientation: England and Greater Lincolnshire

Heritage visiting is higher among LGBTQIA+ adults than among heterosexual adults, both nationally and in Greater Lincolnshire. In England, 74 percent of LGBTQIA+ adults report a heritage visit in the last year, compared with 70 percent of heterosexual adults. The same pattern is seen in Greater Lincolnshire, where 72 percent of LGBTQIA+ adults report a visit compared with 65 percent of heterosexual adults. As with other characteristics, participation levels in Greater Lincolnshire are slightly lower overall, but the relative pattern by sexual orientation closely mirrors the national picture rather than diverging from it.

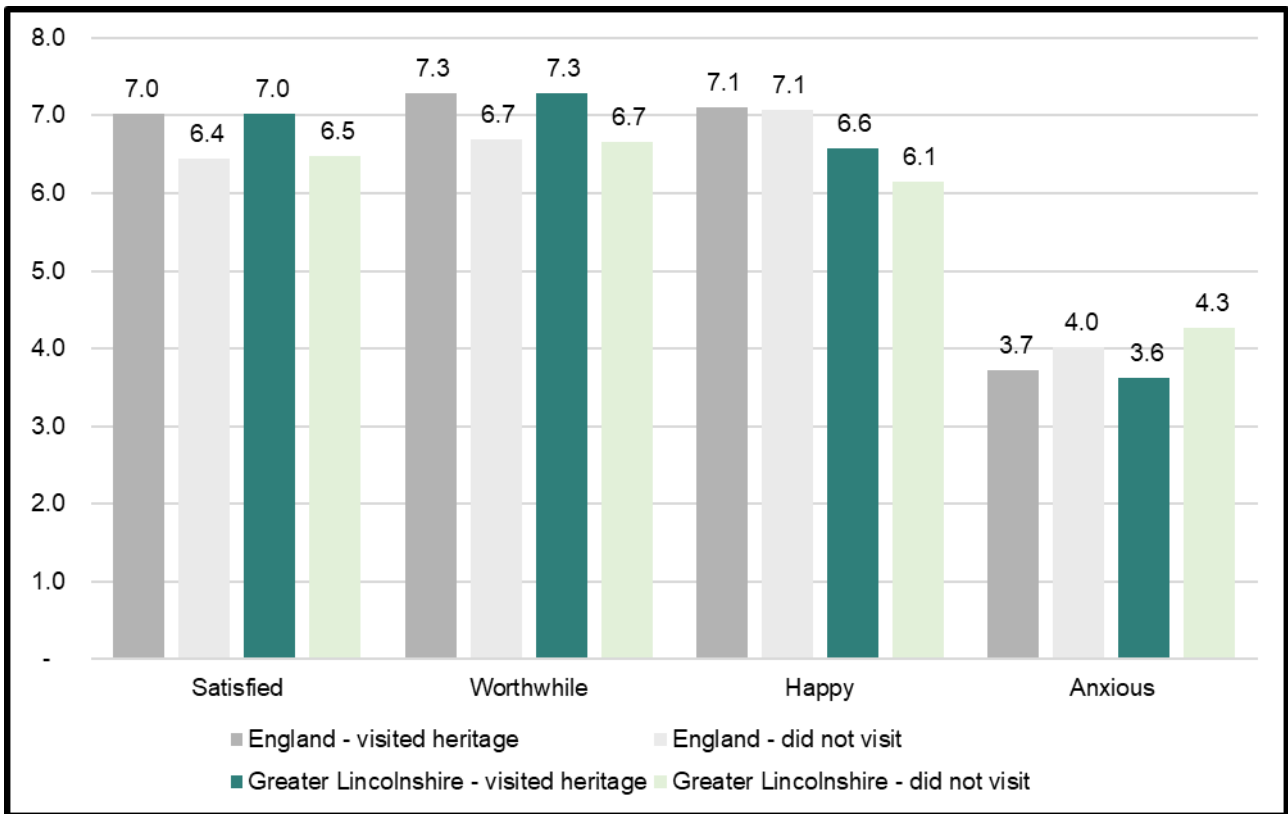


Figure 14.8. Self-reported wellbeing among adults who did and did not visit heritage sites

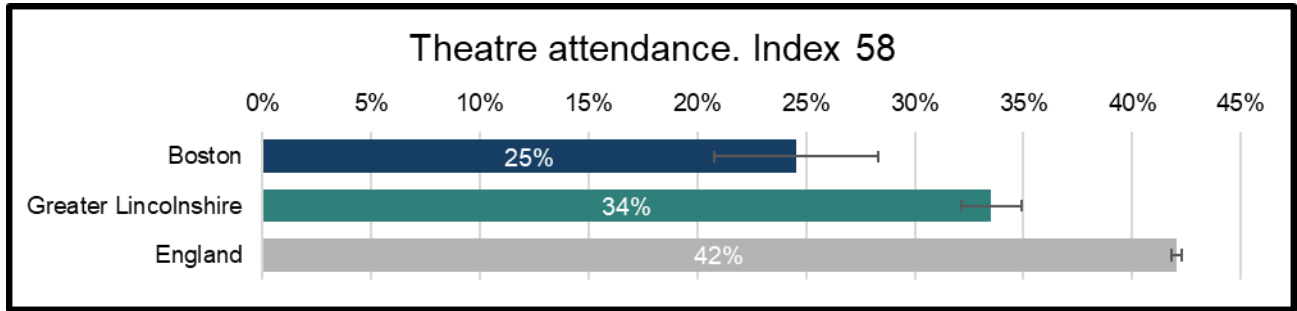
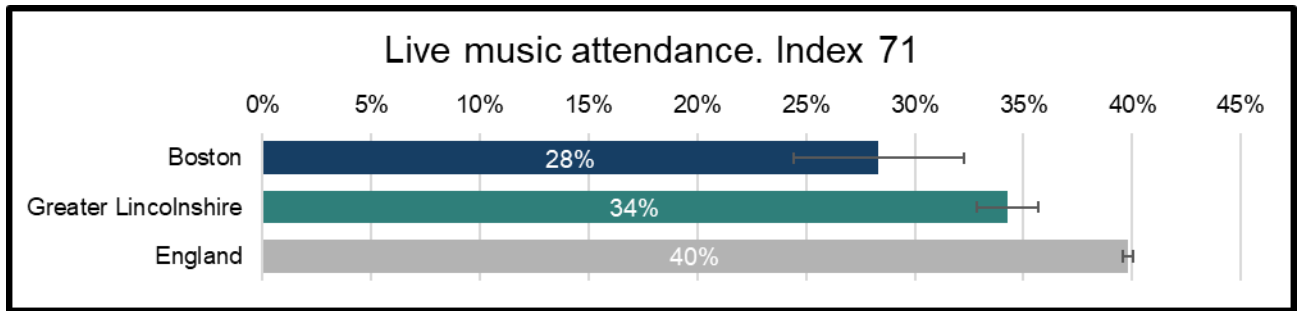
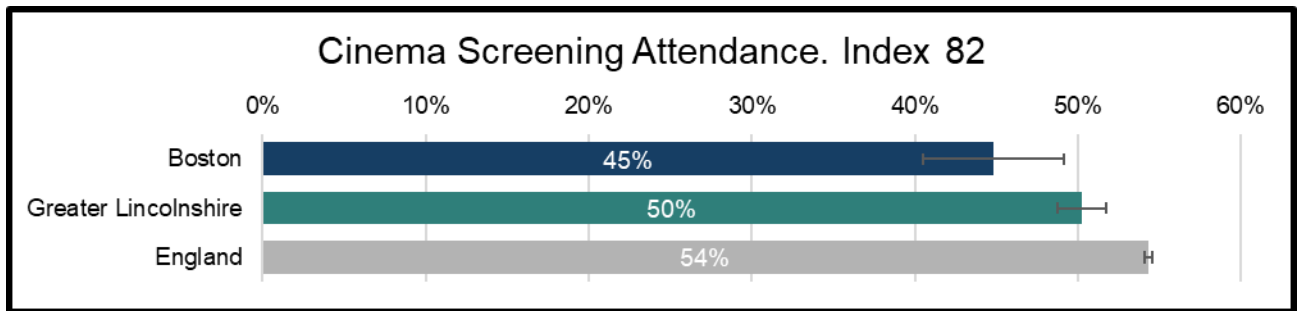
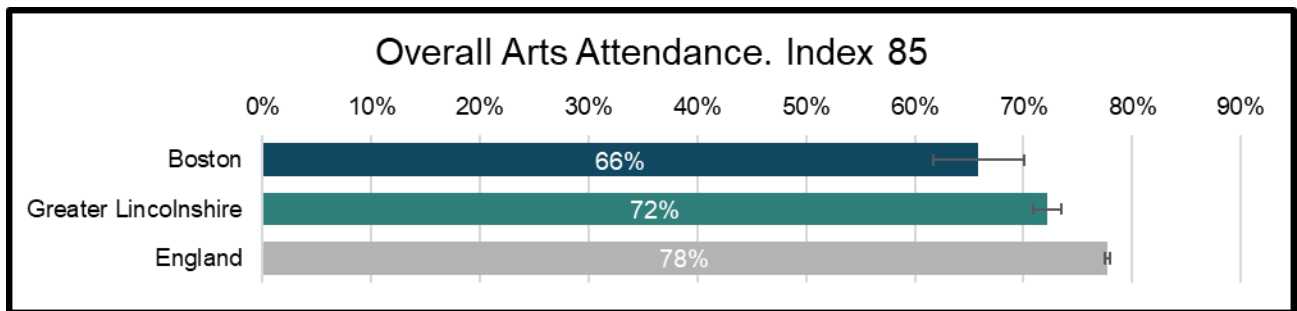
Adults who report visiting a heritage site in the last year also report noticeably higher wellbeing scores than those who did not, across measures of life satisfaction, feeling that life is worthwhile, and happiness, and lower levels of anxiety. This pattern is consistent in both England and Greater Lincolnshire, with similar gaps between visitors and non-visitors in each geography. While these differences are relatively large, the data are descriptive and do not establish causation. The results therefore show a strong association between heritage visiting and higher reported wellbeing, but cannot determine whether visiting heritage sites leads to higher wellbeing, whether people with higher wellbeing are more likely to visit, or whether both are shaped by other underlying factors.

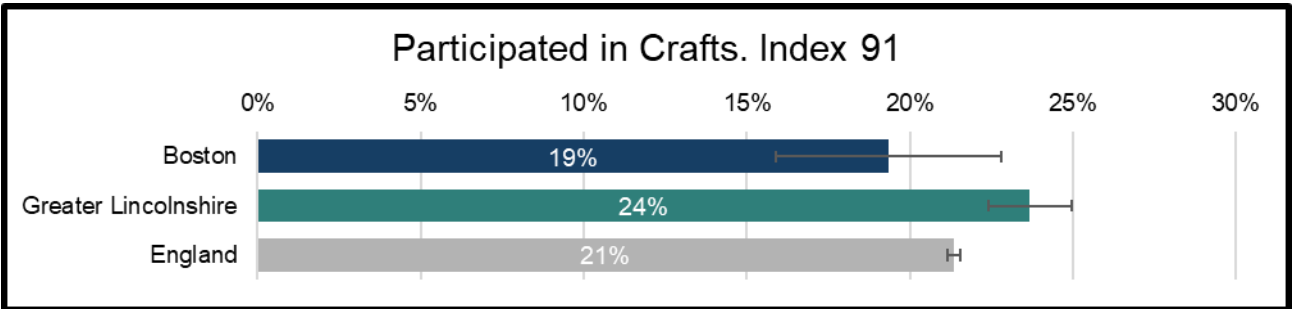
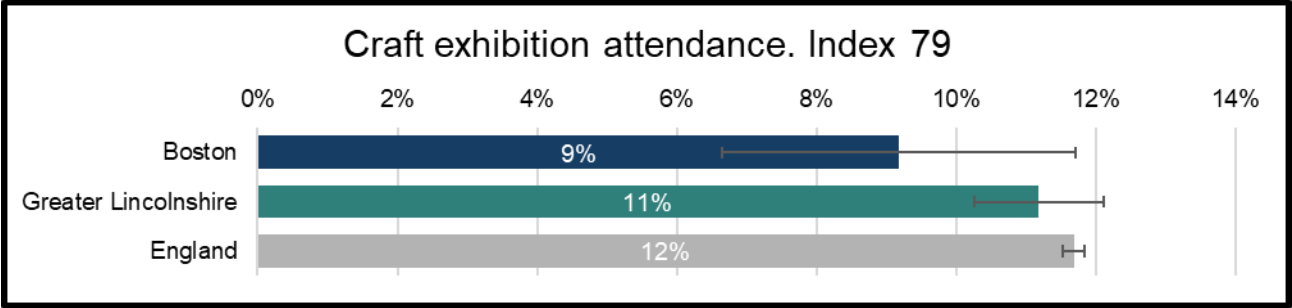
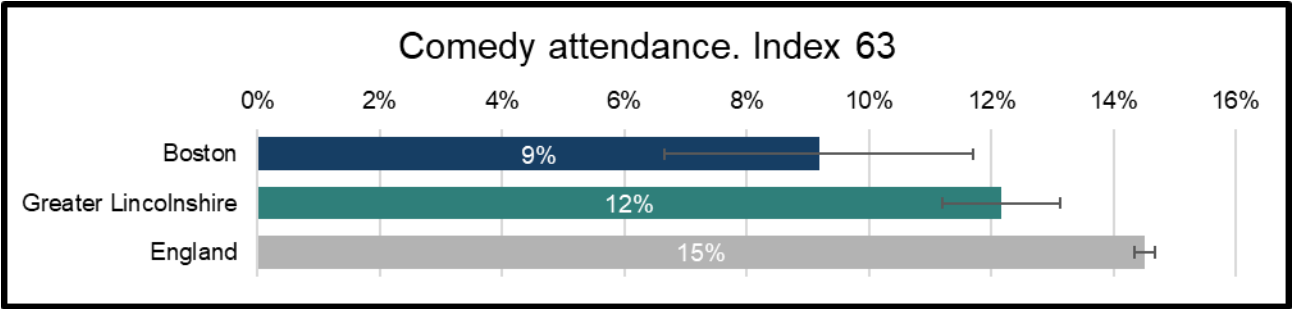
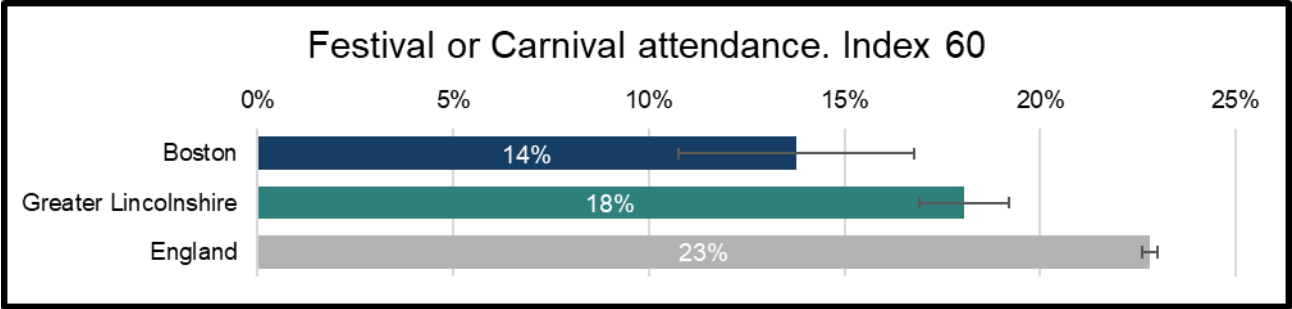
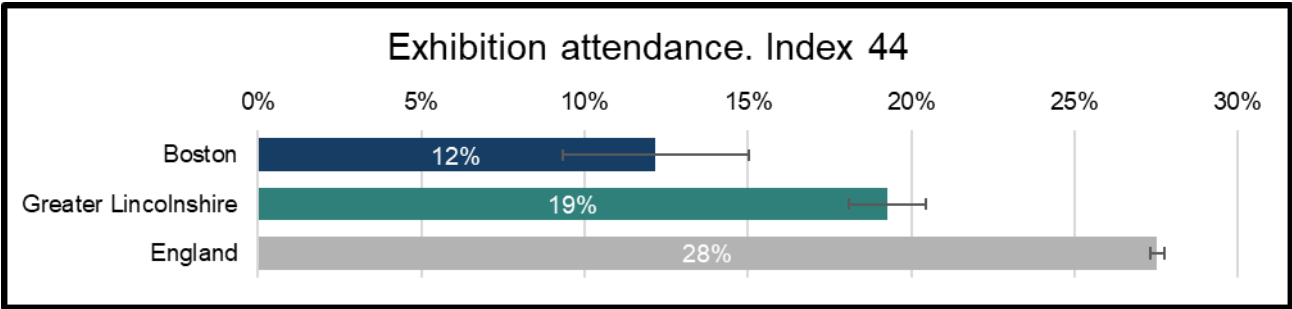
Greater Lincolnshire Summary

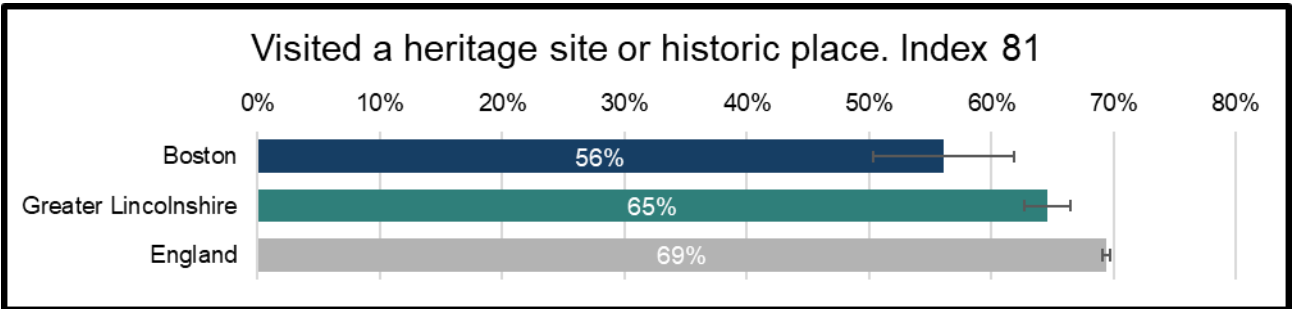
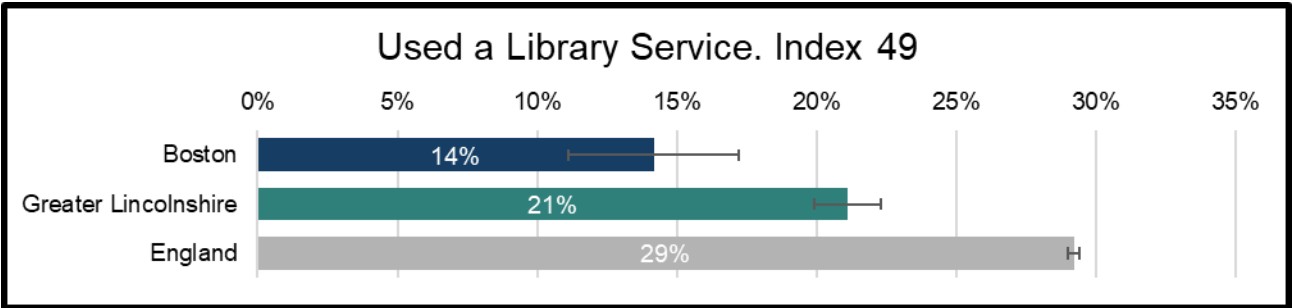
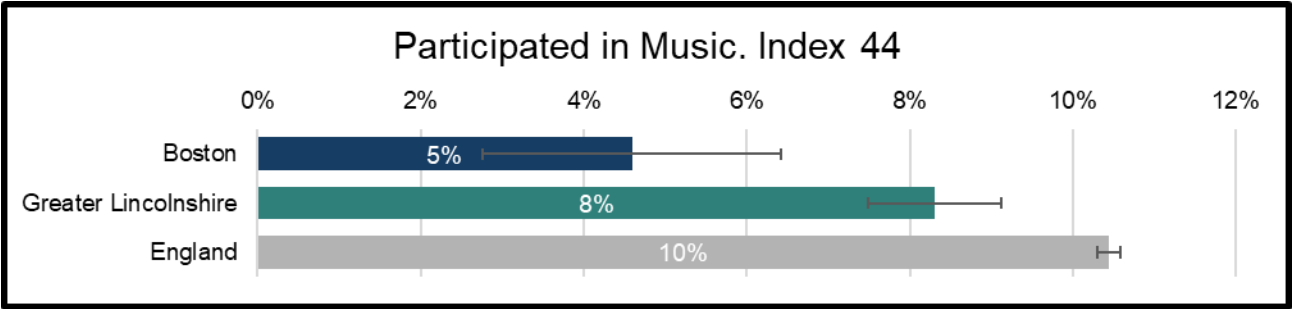
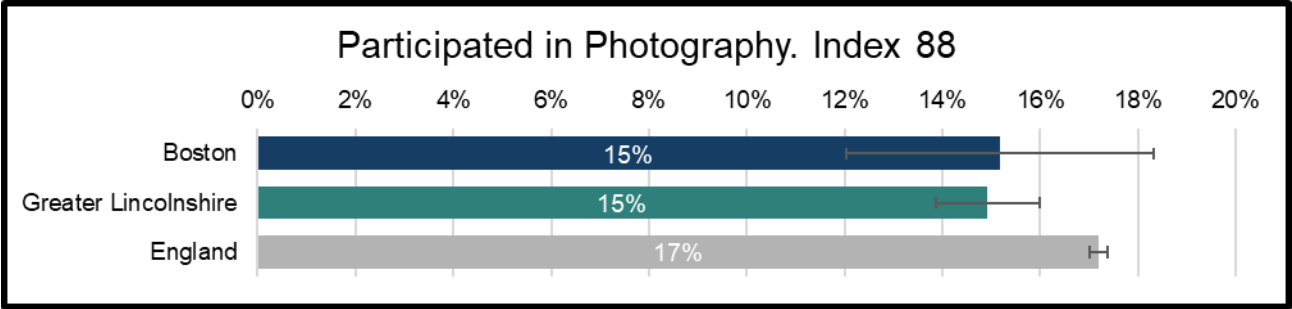
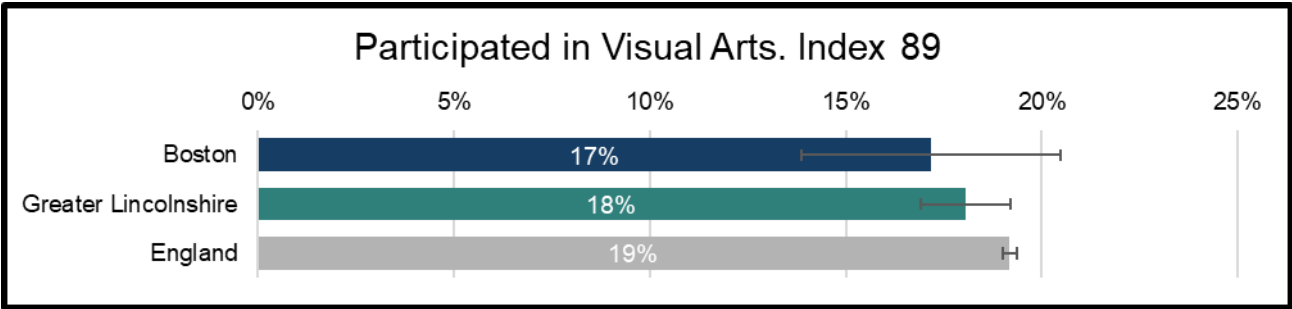
In the last 12 months which of the following events have you attended in person in England	England	Greater Lincolnshire	Index
A cinema screening of a film or movie	54%	50%	92
A live music event (for example, pop, jazz, electronic, choral, orchestra or folk)	40%	34%	87
A theatre play, drama, musical, Pantomime, Ballet or Opera	42%	34%	80
An exhibition of art, photography or sculptures	27%	19%	70
An arts festival and or carnival (for example, a food, craft or other cultural event)	23%	18%	79
A Comedy Event	14%	12%	84
A craft exhibition (not a crafts market; crafts include for example textiles, woodworking)	12%	11%	96
An event connected with literature, books, reading, poetry reading or writing	9%	6%	67
A street art event	7%	6%	88
A live dance event	6%	5%	80
A fashion show	1%	1%	92
An in-person esports contest or video game competition event	1%	1%	70
Some other cultural event in England	2%	1%	89
None of these	23%	28%	124
In the last 12 months, which of these things have you done in England either at home or away from home :			
Read books, graphic novels or magazines	67%	66%	98
Read news in a printed newspaper	38%	37%	97
Crafts (textile, sewing, ceramic, sculpting, carving, woodwork)	21%	24%	111
Painting, drawing, printmaking, calligraphy, colouring	19%	18%	94
Photography as a hobby	17%	15%	87
Written, practiced or performed music	10%	8%	80
Written stories, plays, or poetry	6%	5%	84
Made films or videos including original video content and animations	3%	2%	76
Choreographed or performed a drama or dance routine	2%	2%	71
Designed or programmed video games including on a smartphone or tablet	1%	2%	111
Other arts, crafts, or creative activities	1%	1%	104
None of the above	19%	19%	101
In the last 12 months, used public library services	29%	21%	72
In the last 12 months, visited a historic place in England	69%	65%	93

Boston summary

In Boston, arts attendance is consistently below both the England average and most other districts and unitaries within Greater Lincolnshire. The gaps are particularly pronounced for theatre and exhibitions. Cinema and heritage engagement are relatively stronger, but still sit below national benchmarks. Participation-based activities such as crafts and visual arts are closer to the Greater Lincolnshire average. Overall, compared with neighbouring districts, Boston presents the most constrained cultural engagement profile in Greater Lincolnshire, with fewer clear areas of relative strength.

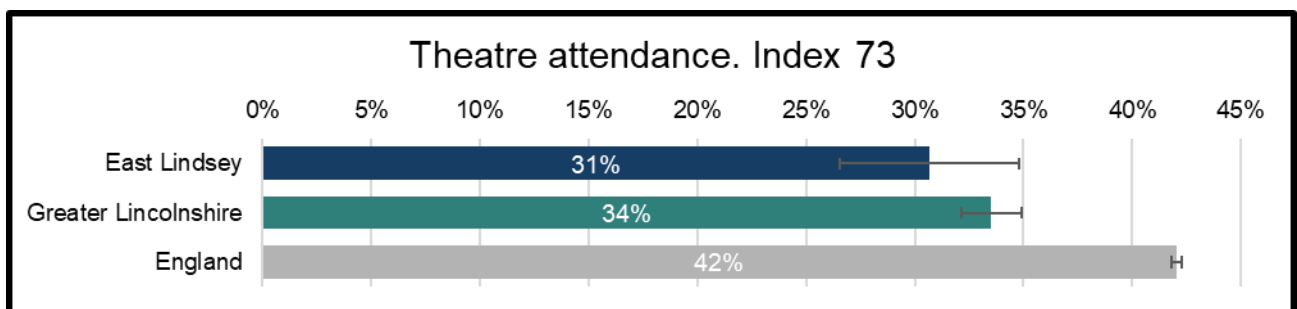
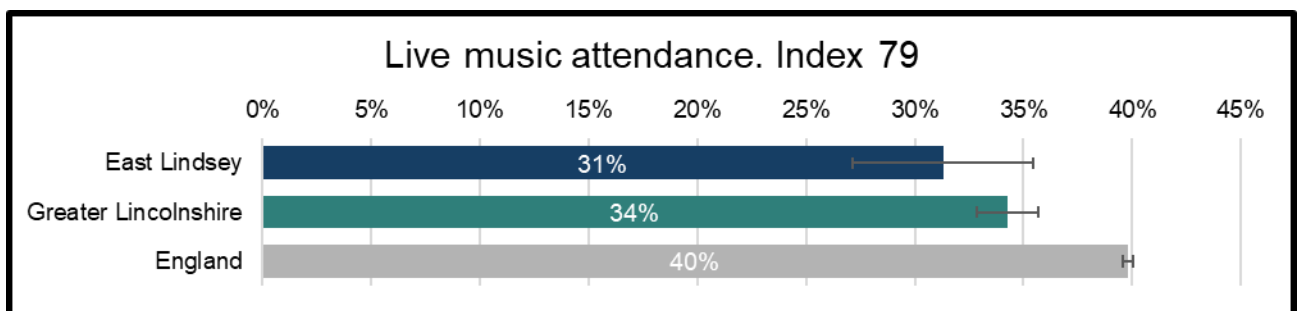
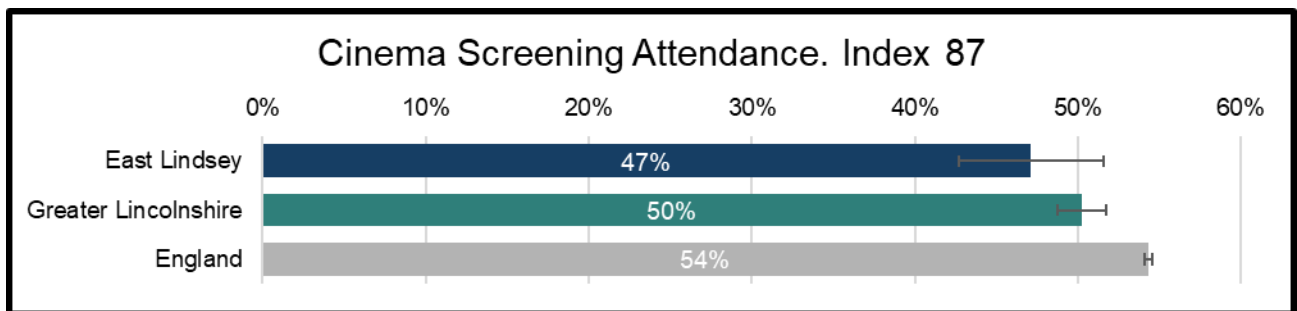
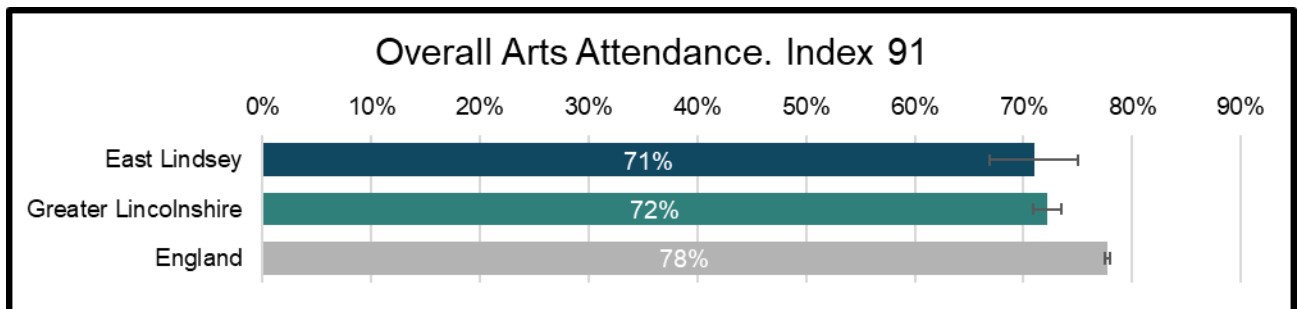


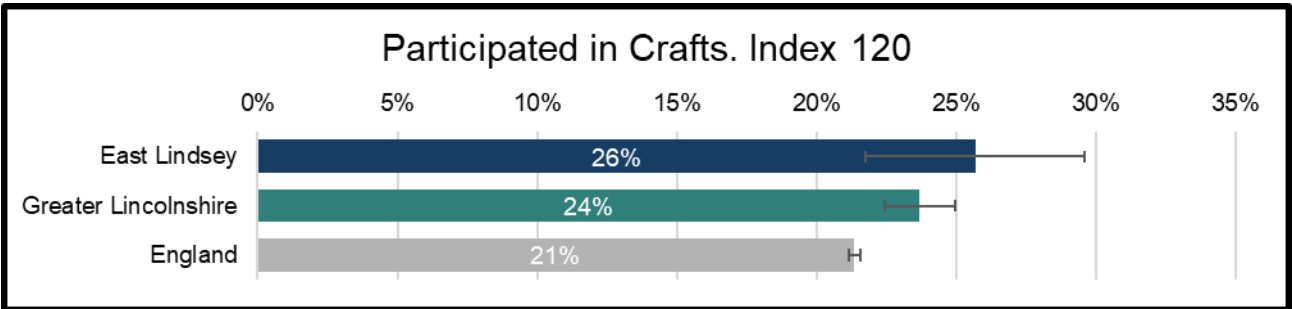
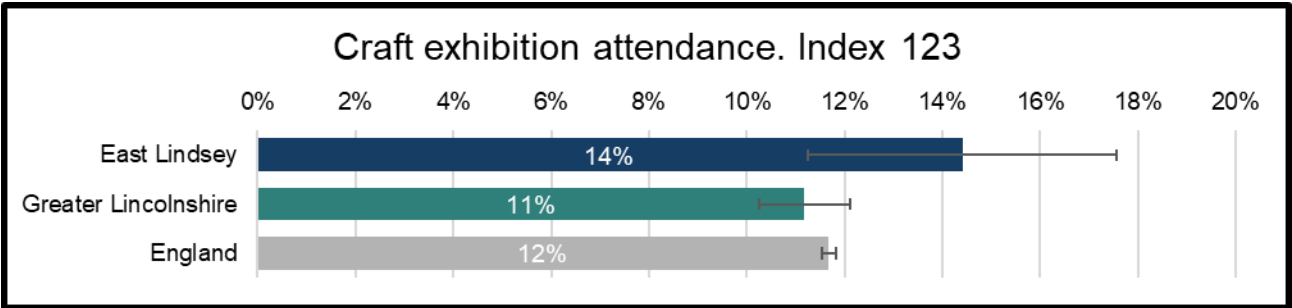
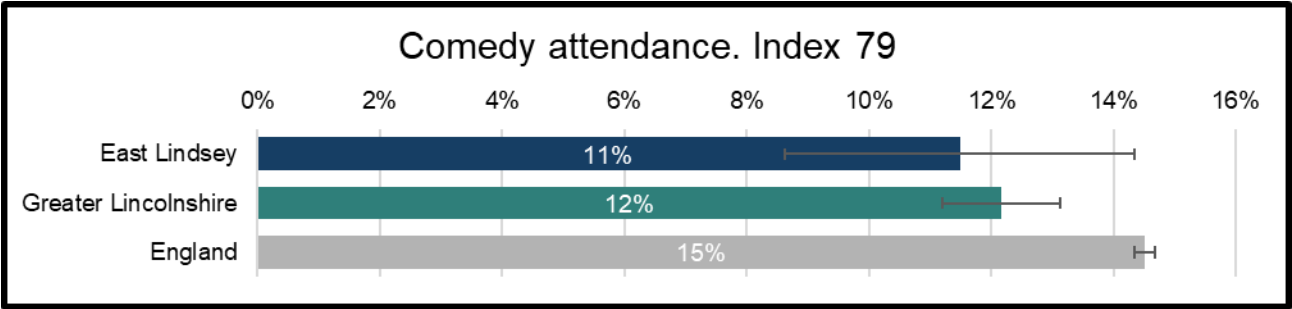
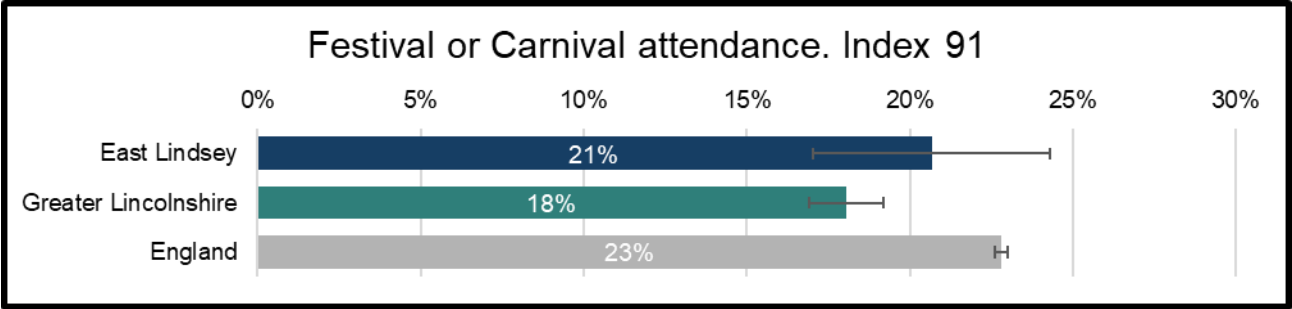
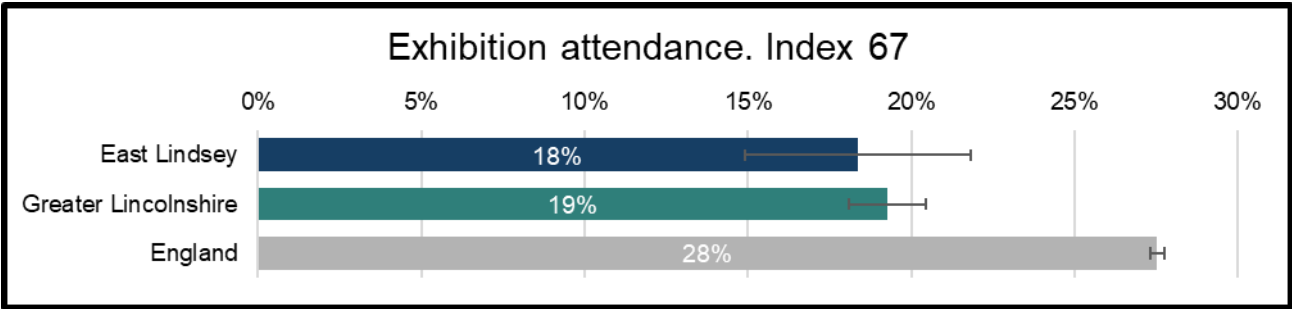


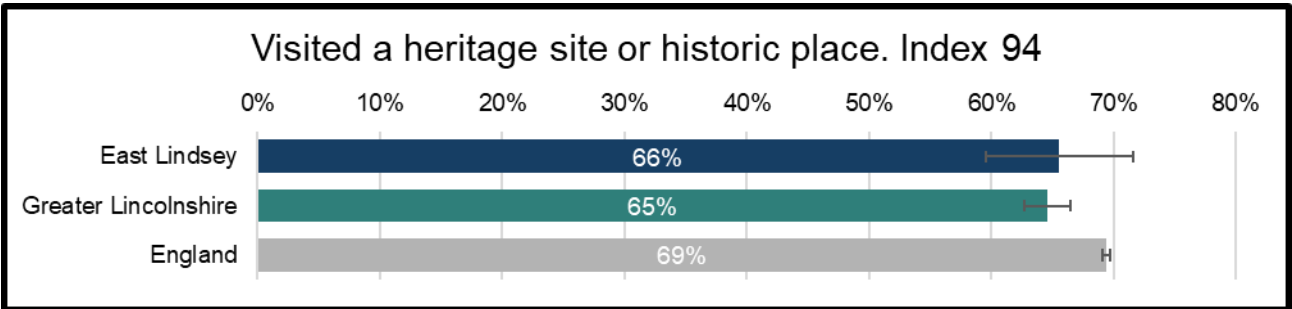
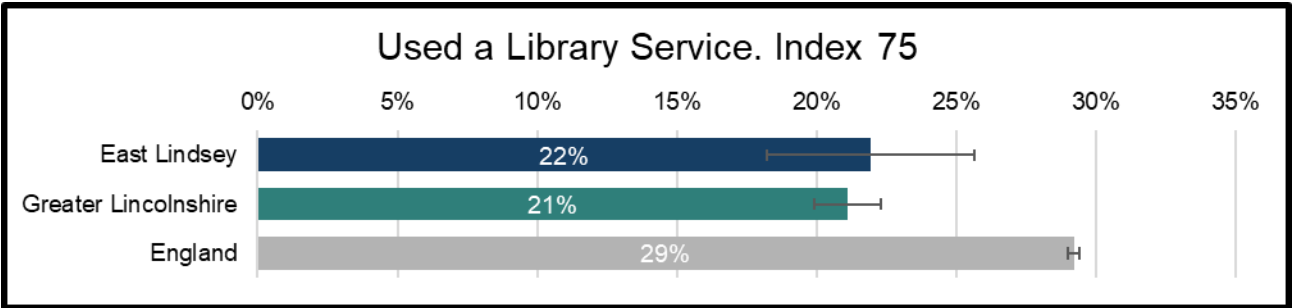
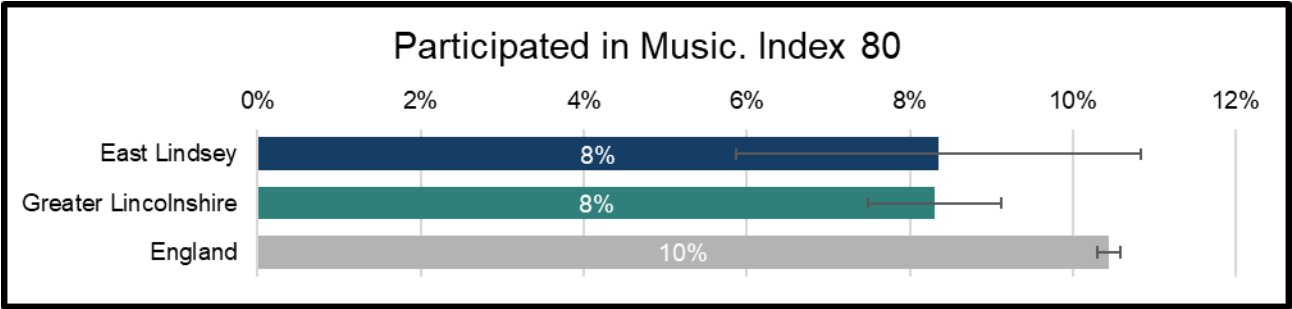
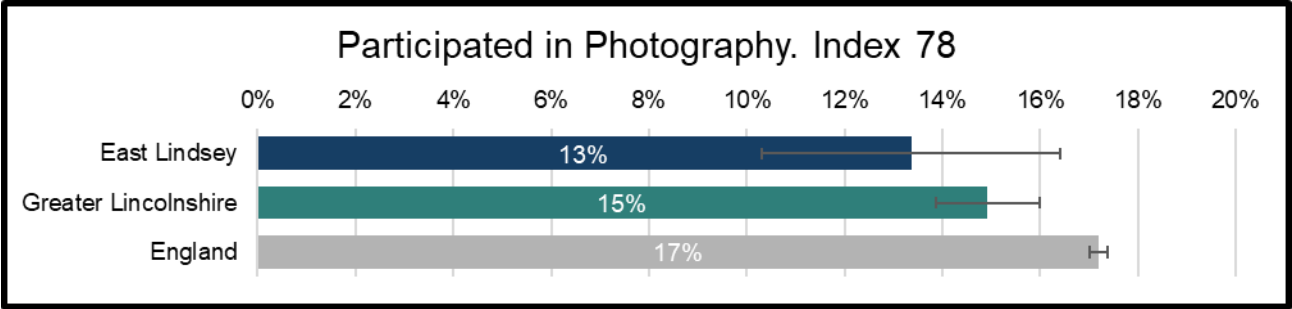
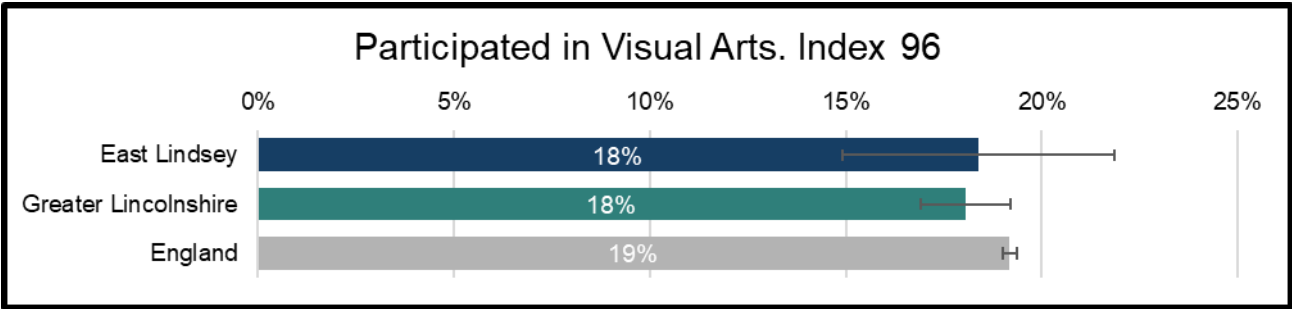


East Lindsey summary

In East Lindsey, overall engagement sits below the England average across most arts and cultural activities, but the picture is mixed rather than uniformly low. Attendance at activities such as cinema and festivals are relatively strong, while theatre, live music and libraries show a more pronounced gap with the national benchmark. By contrast, hands-on creative participation such as crafts and visual arts is closer to, and in some cases broadly aligned with, England. Overall, East Lindsey presents a distinctive participation profile, with clear differences between audience-based attendance and more participatory creative activity.

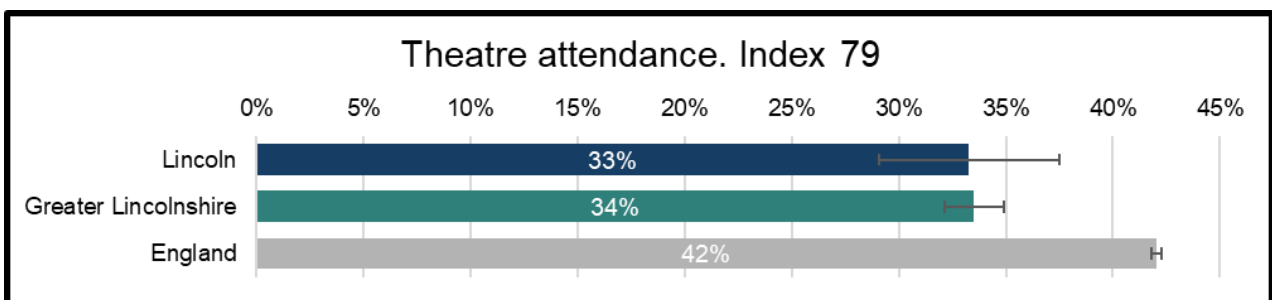
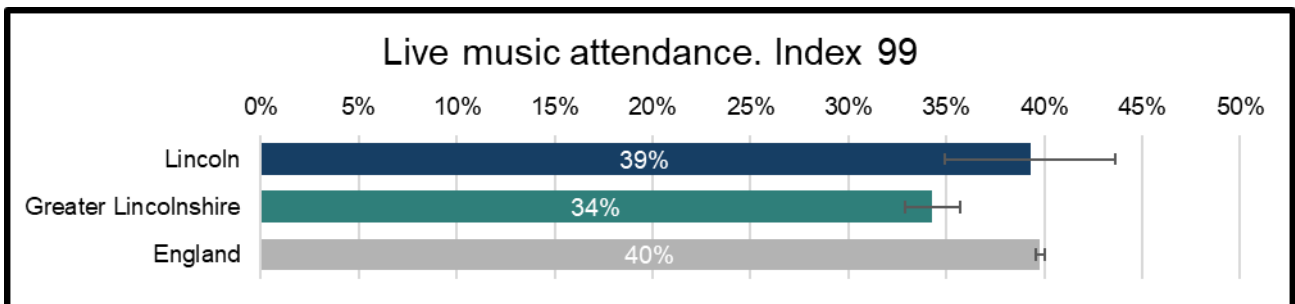
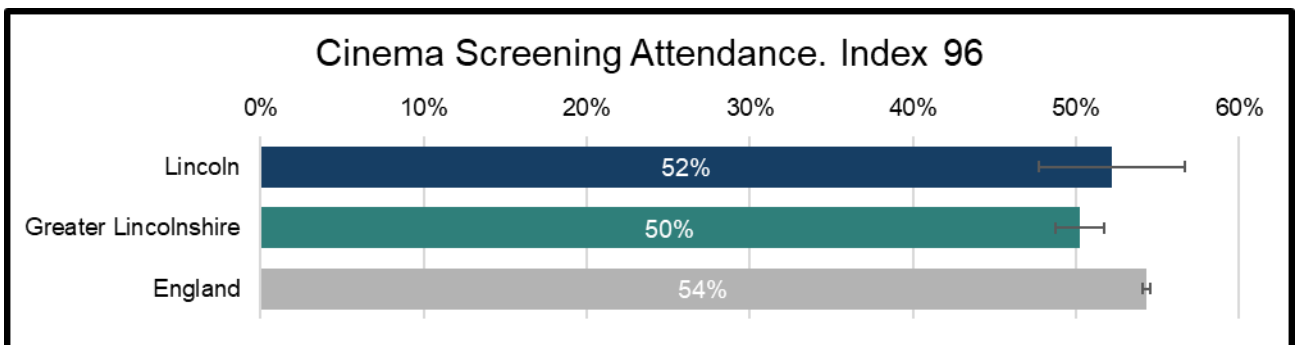
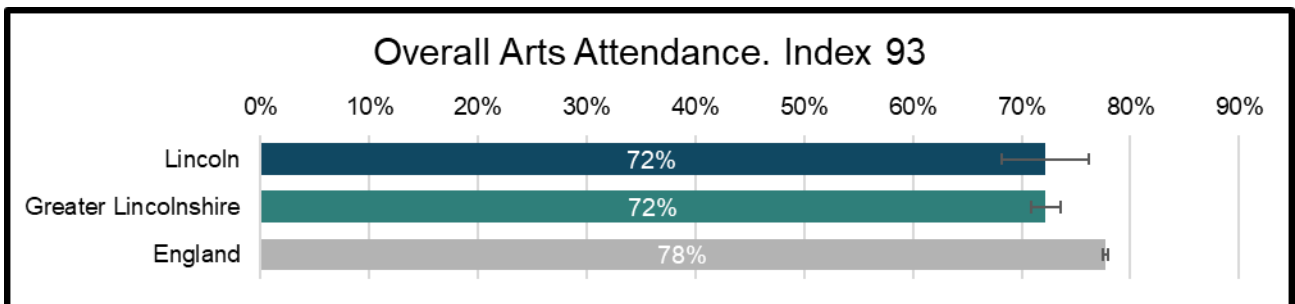


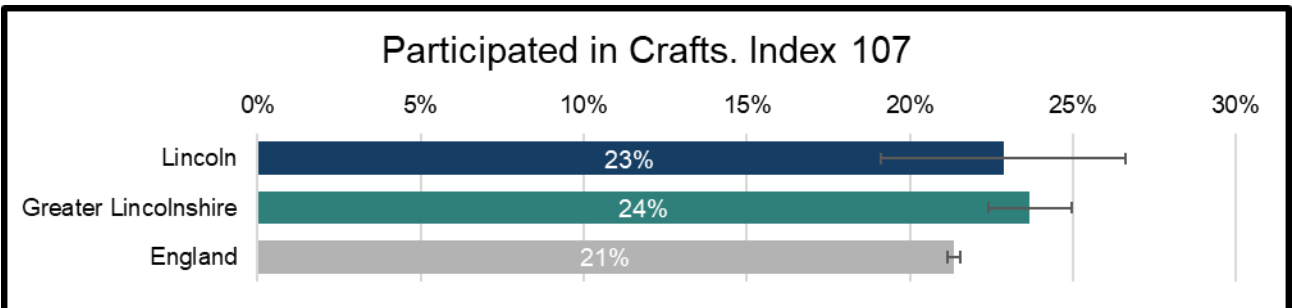
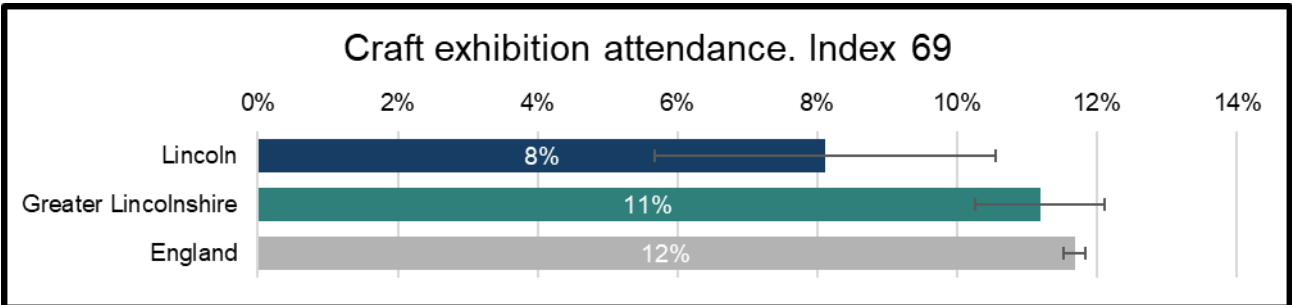
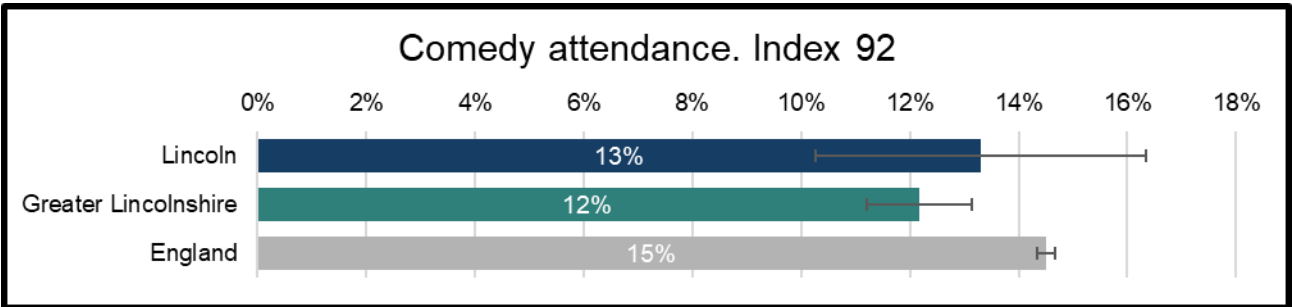
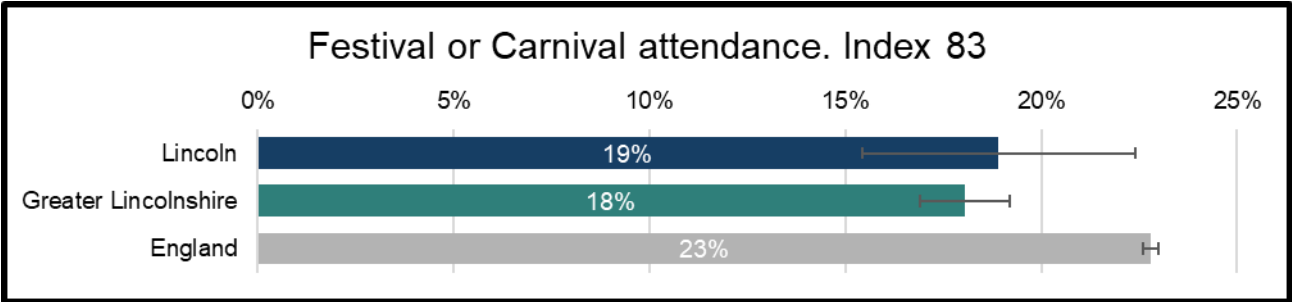
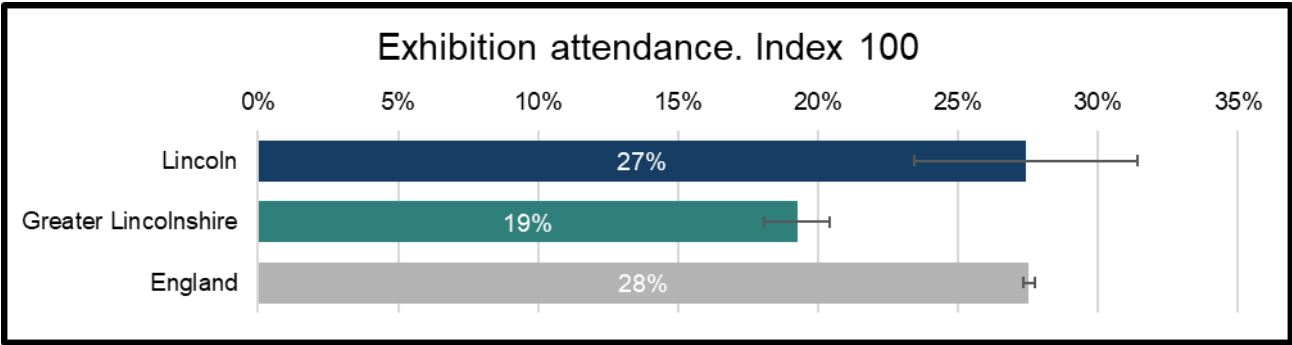


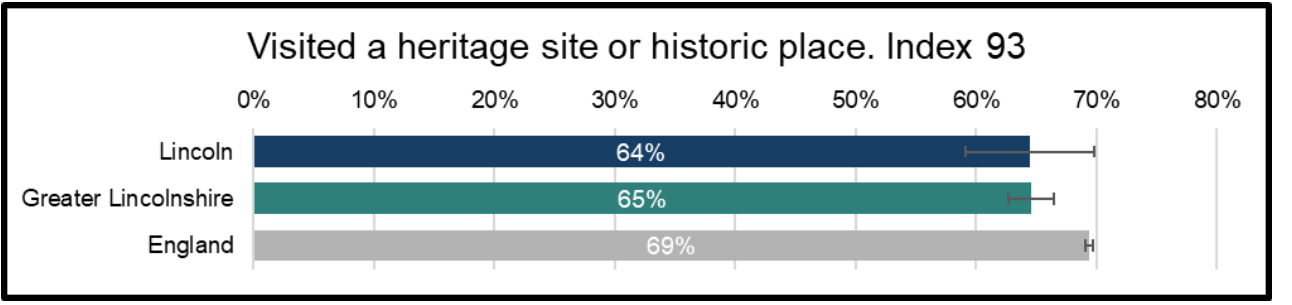
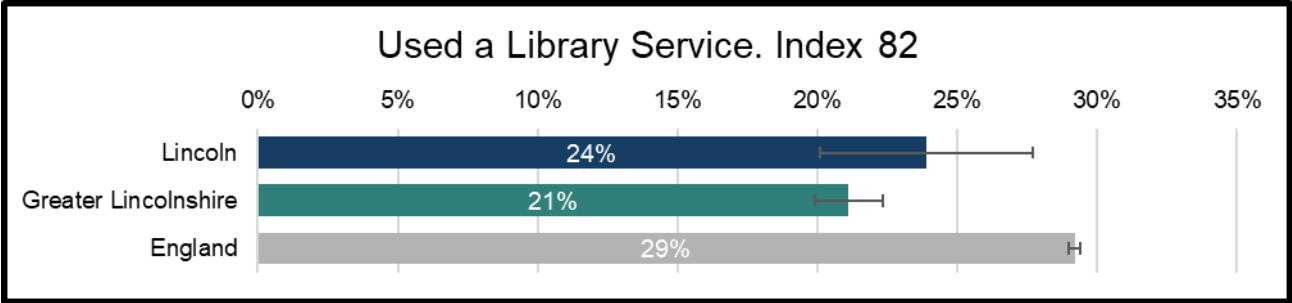
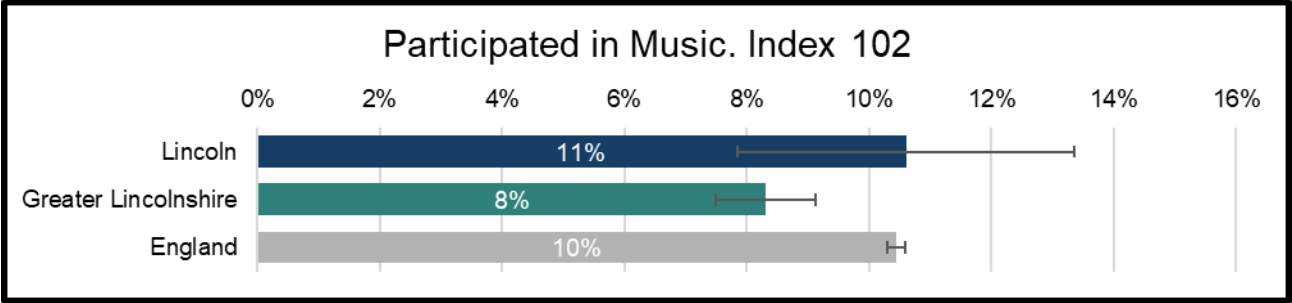
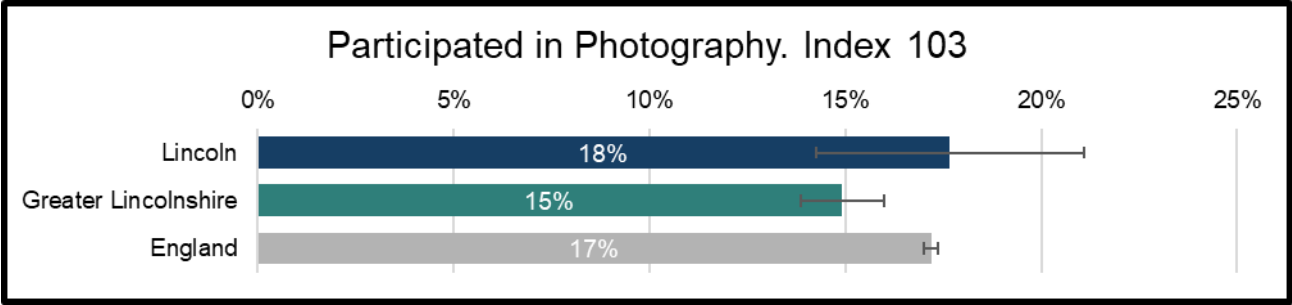
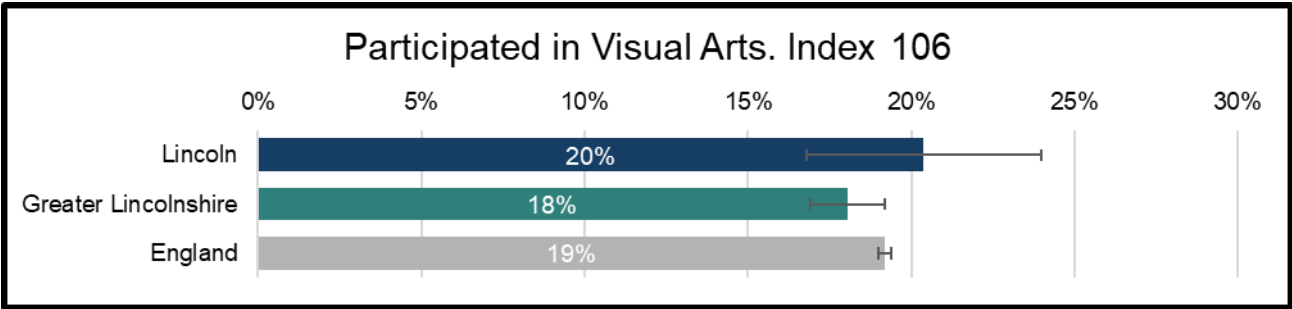


Lincoln summary

Lincoln performs relatively well within Greater Lincolnshire but still sits below the national benchmark on most measures. Overall arts attendance stands at 72 percent, compared with 78 percent nationally, placing Lincoln close to the Greater Lincolnshire average rather than ahead of it. The city performs more strongly in exhibition attendance and visual arts participation than many neighbouring districts, and records solid levels of live music and theatre attendance locally. However, as with Greater Lincolnshire more widely, a clear gap remains between Lincoln and England across most engagement measures.

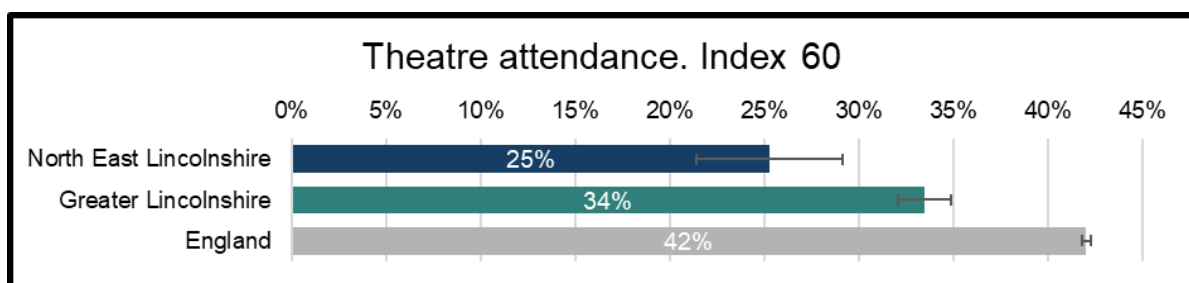
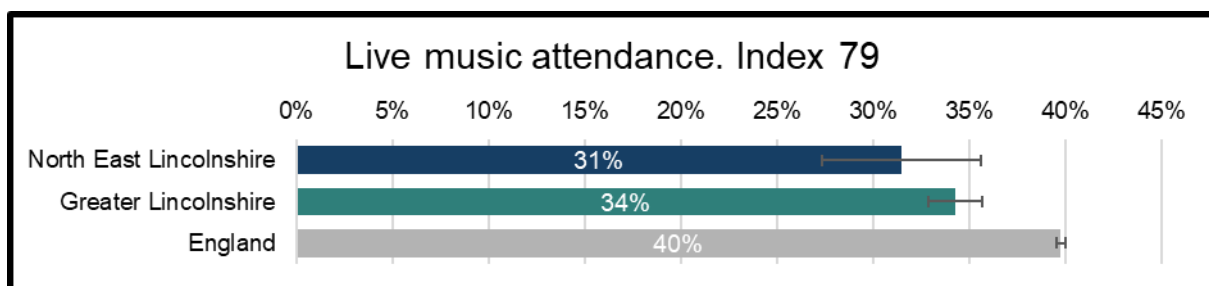
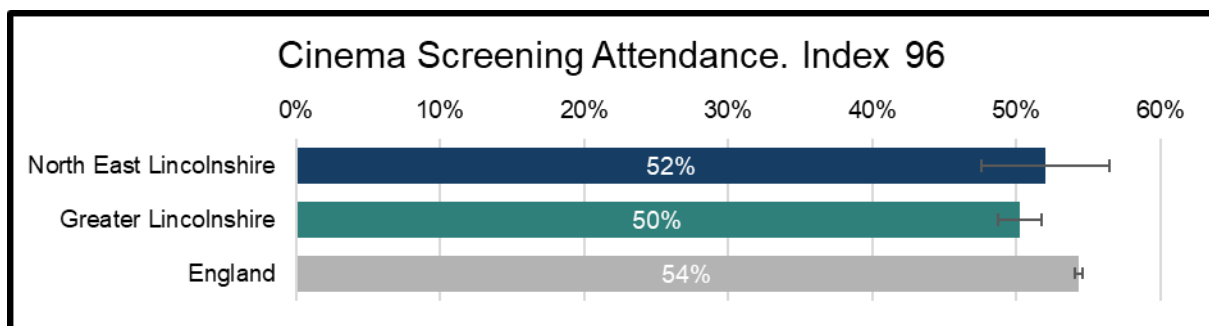
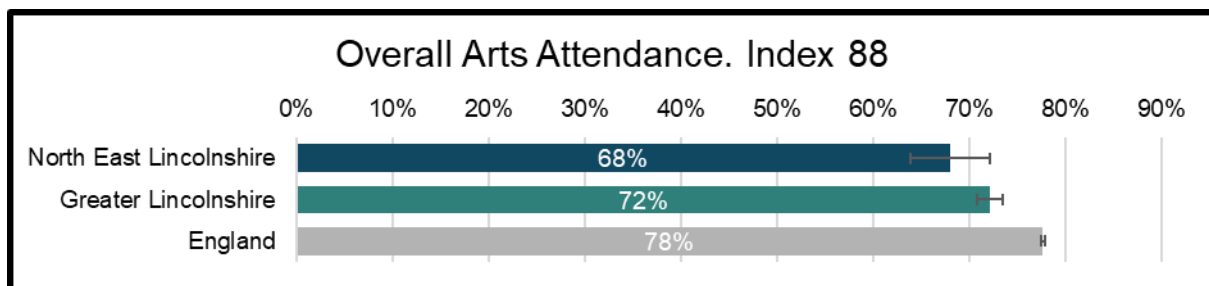


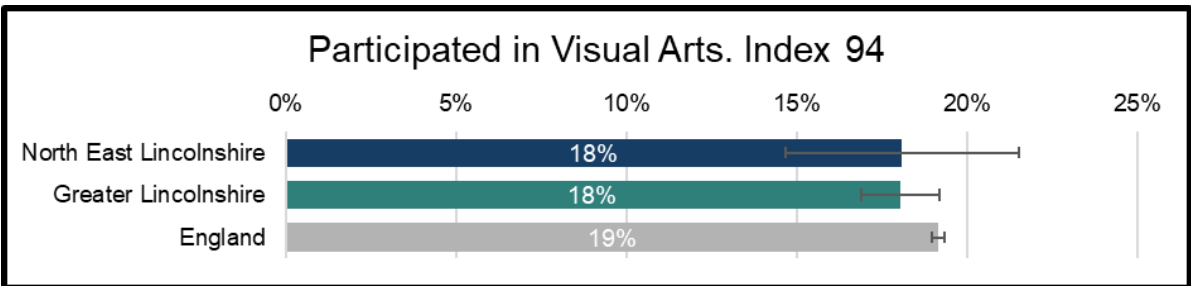
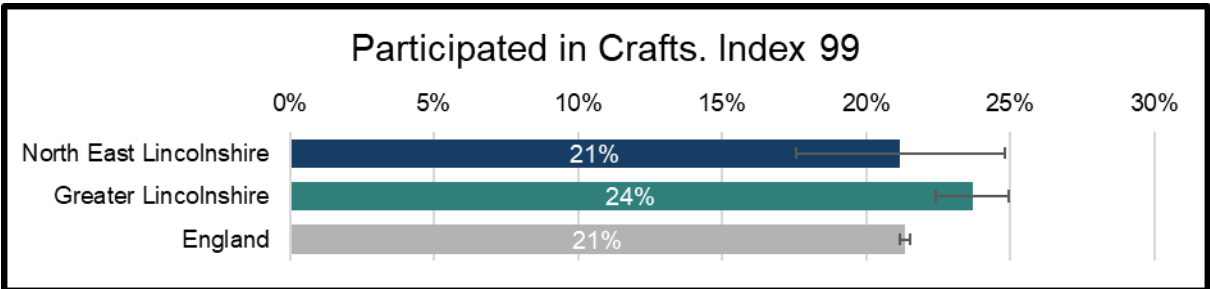
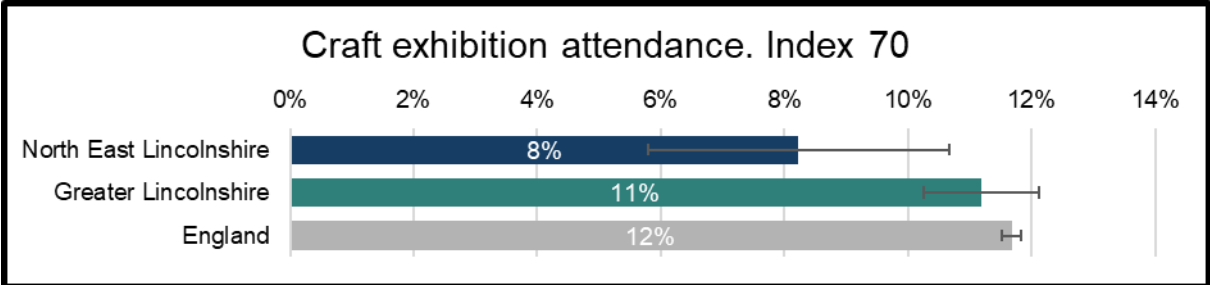
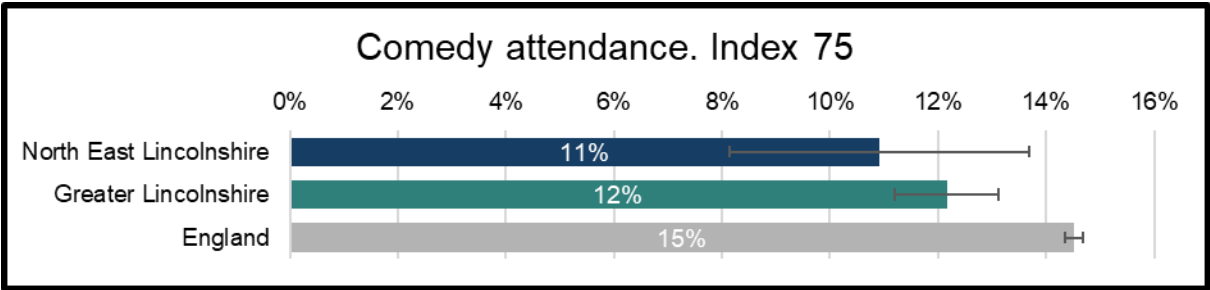
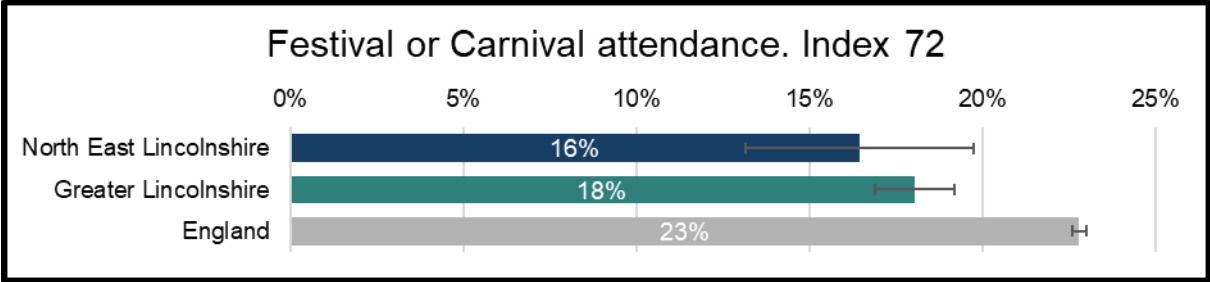
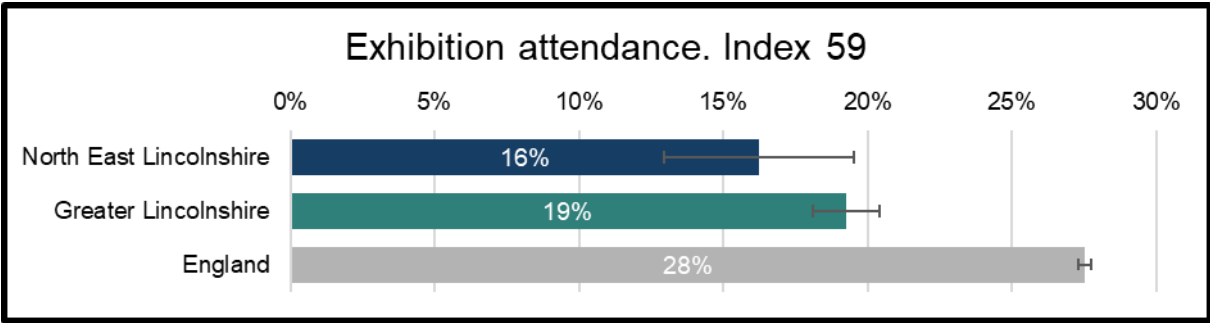




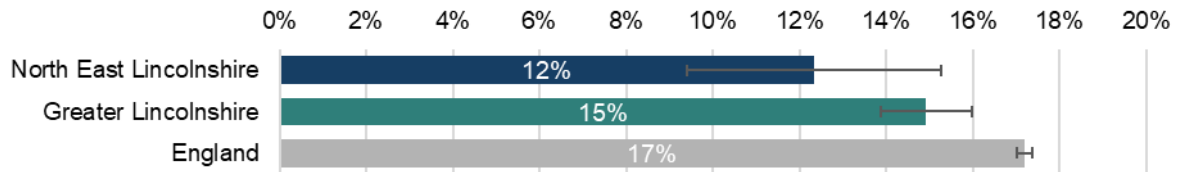
North East Lincolnshire summary

North East Lincolnshire records some of the lowest overall arts engagement levels within Greater Lincolnshire, driven largely by lower attendance across theatre, exhibitions, live music and festivals. Exhibition attendance is particularly weak relative to both Greater Lincolnshire and England. Heritage visiting, while still undertaken by a majority of adults, remains below the national and regional benchmarks. Participation-based activities such as crafts and visual arts are more mixed. Overall, the pattern is one of consistently lower engagement across most major cultural activities.

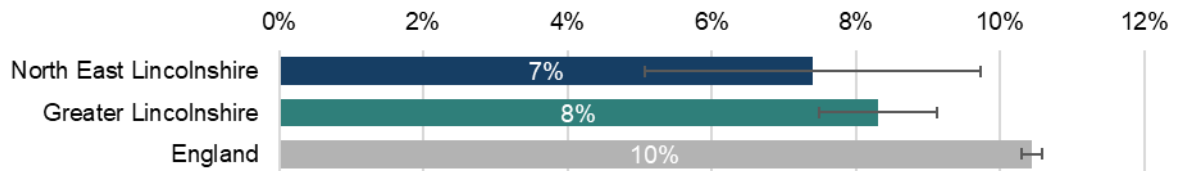




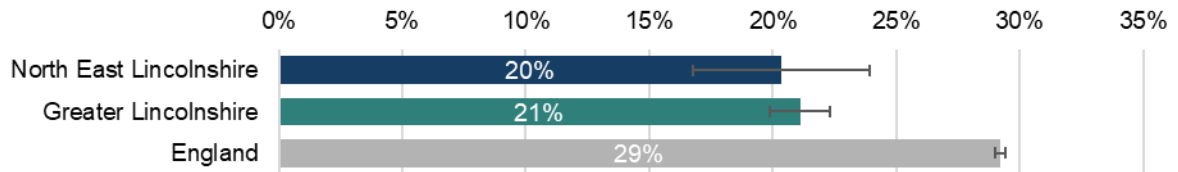
Participated in Photography. Index 72



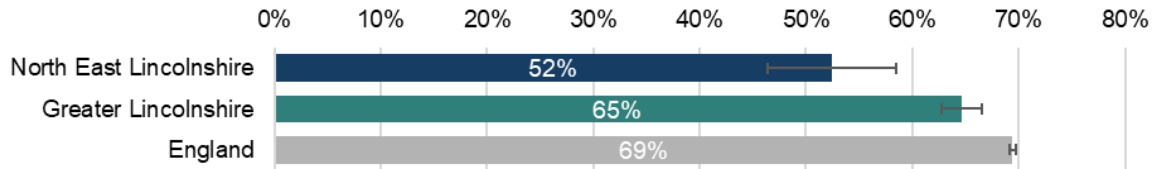
Participated in Music. Index 71



Used a Library Service. Index 70

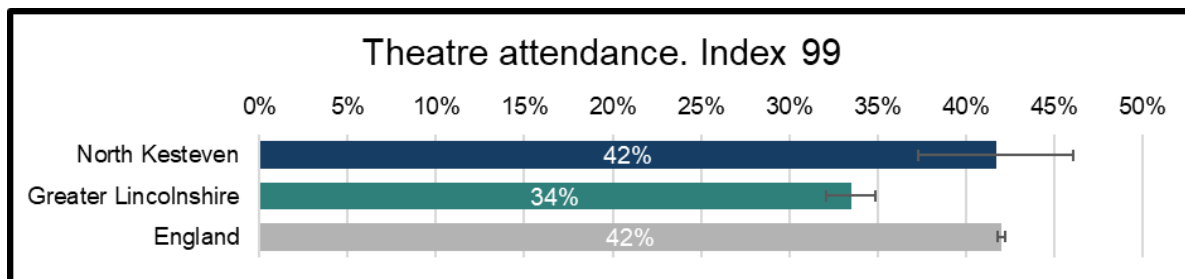
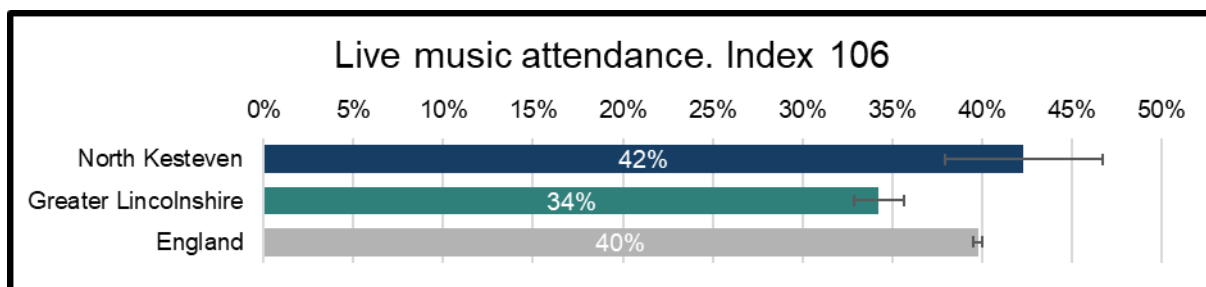
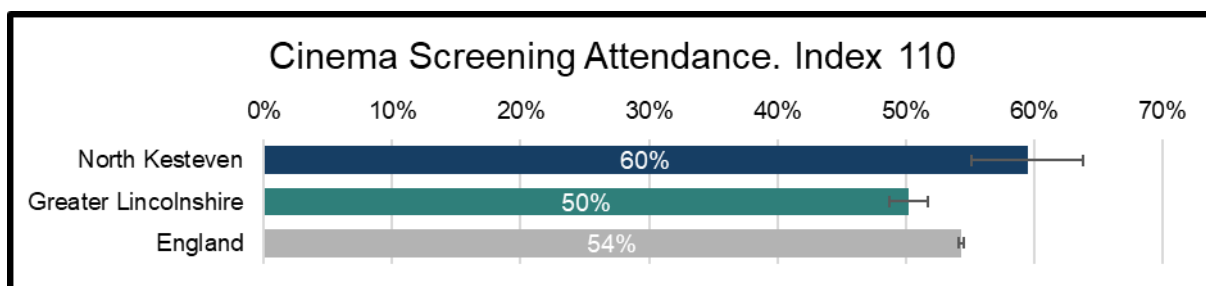
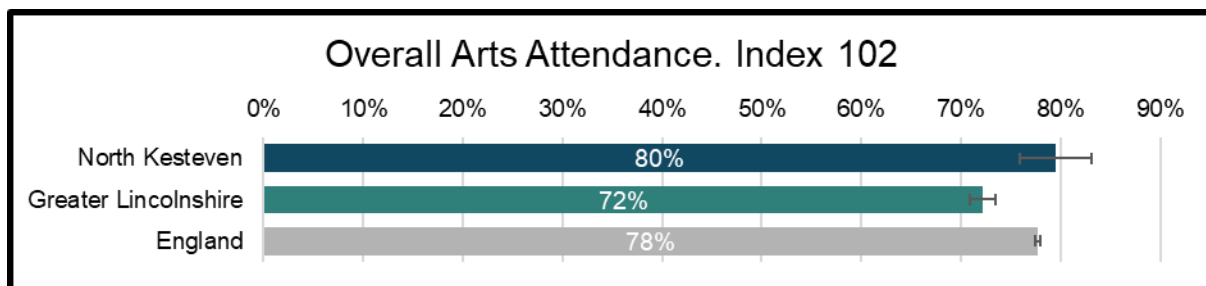


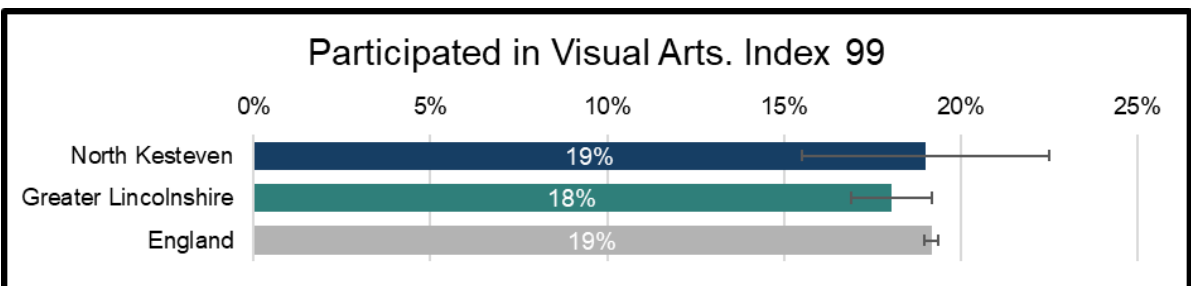
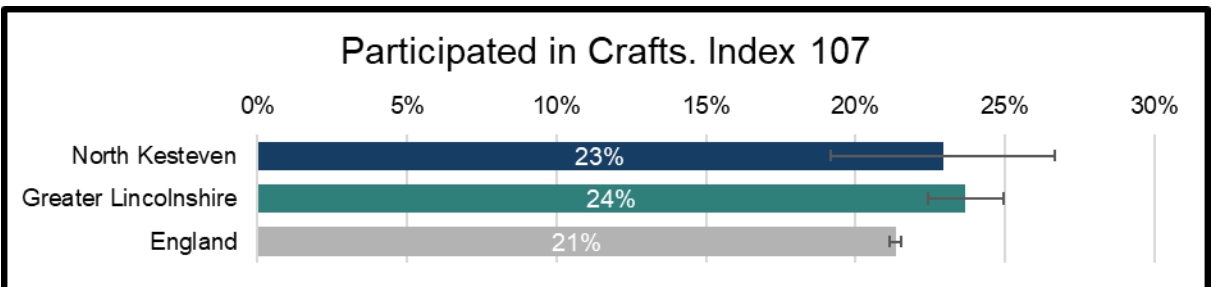
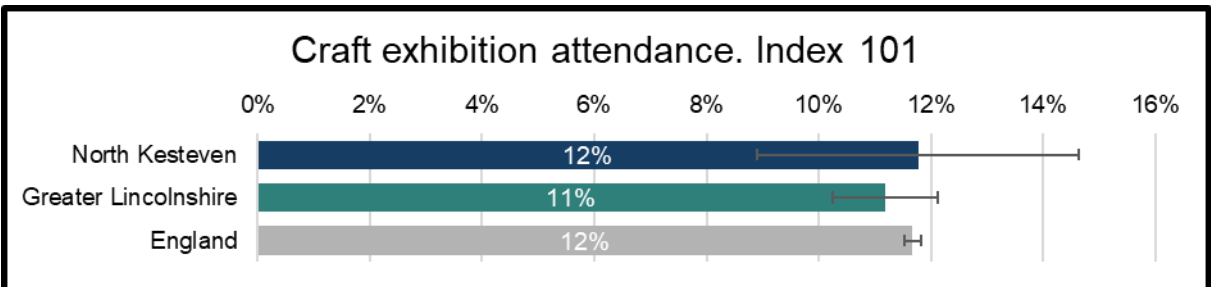
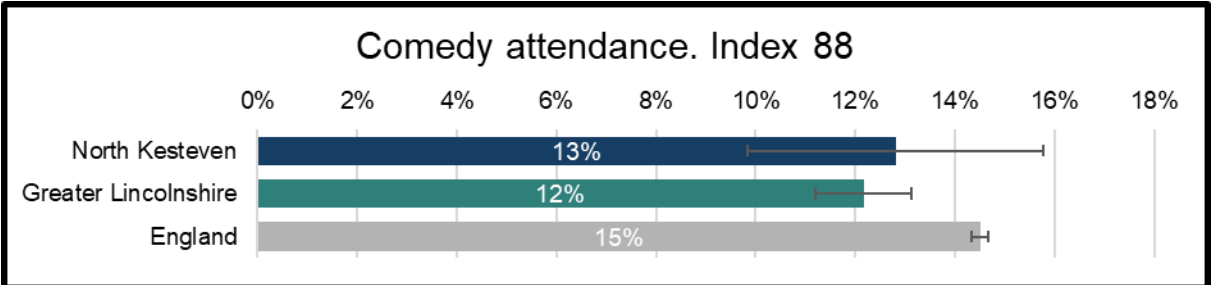
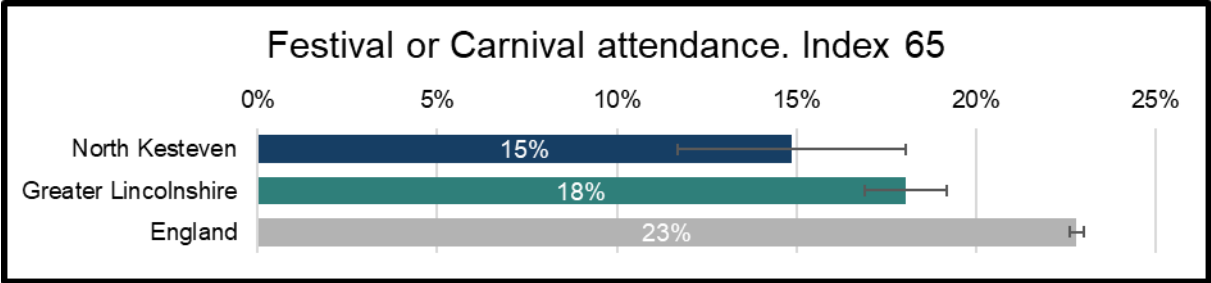
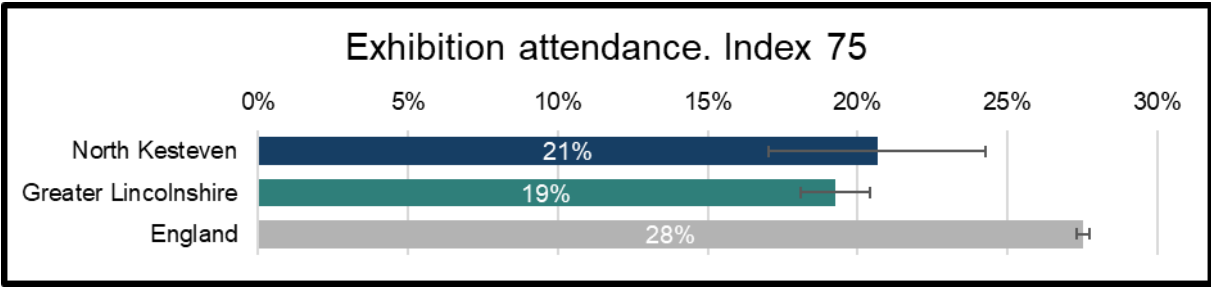
Visited a heritage site or historic place. Index 76



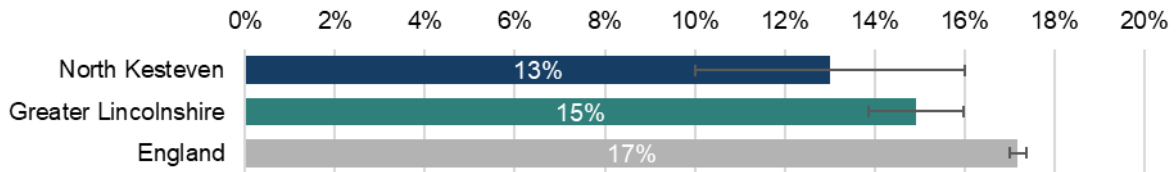
North Kesteven summary

North Kesteven records comparatively strong overall arts engagement within Greater Lincolnshire, with attendance levels among the highest in the area and close to, and in some cases exceeding, the England average. Cinema, live music and theatre attendance are particularly robust locally. Heritage visiting is also high, with a clear majority of adults reporting a visit in the last year. Exhibition attendance and festival attendance levels are well below the national average. Participation-based activities such as crafts and visual arts align closely with national levels. Overall, North Kesteven presents one of the more consistently engaged cultural profiles in Greater Lincolnshire, with strengths across both attendance and participation.

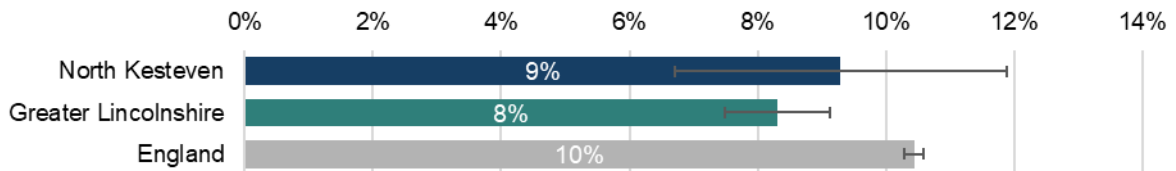




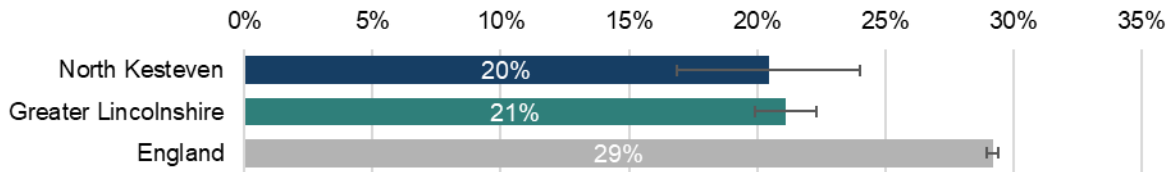
Participated in Photography. Index 76



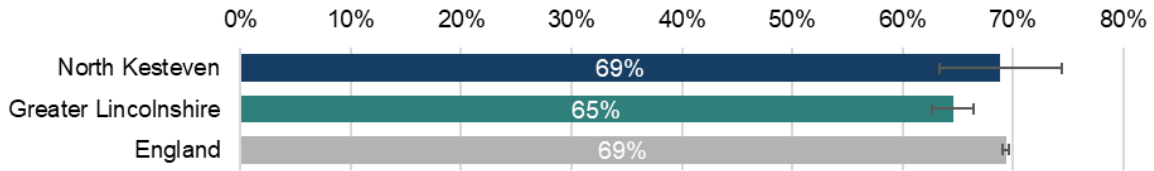
Participated in Music. Index 89



Used a Library Service. Index 70

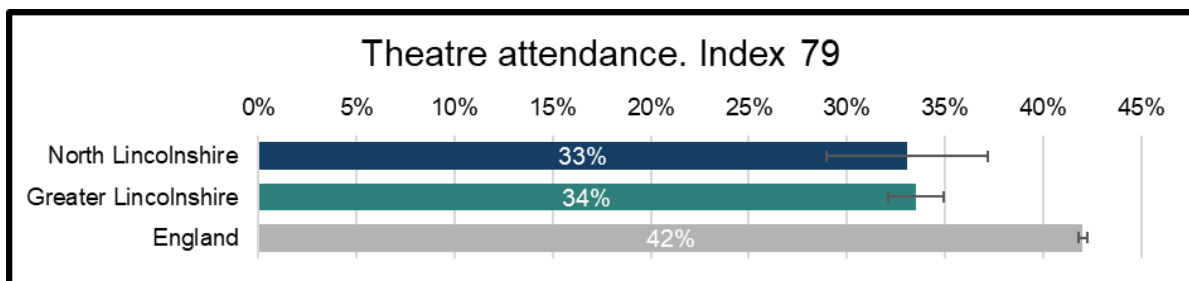
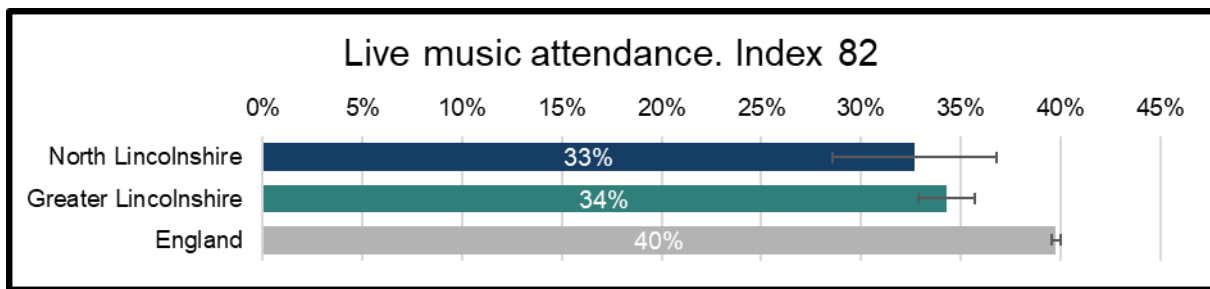
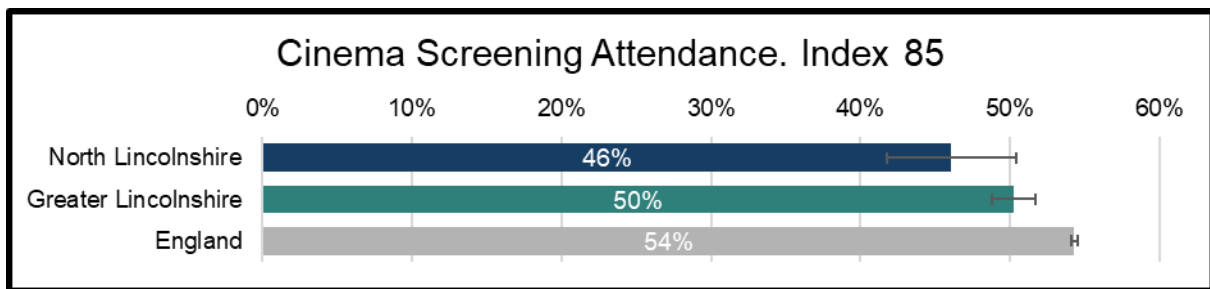
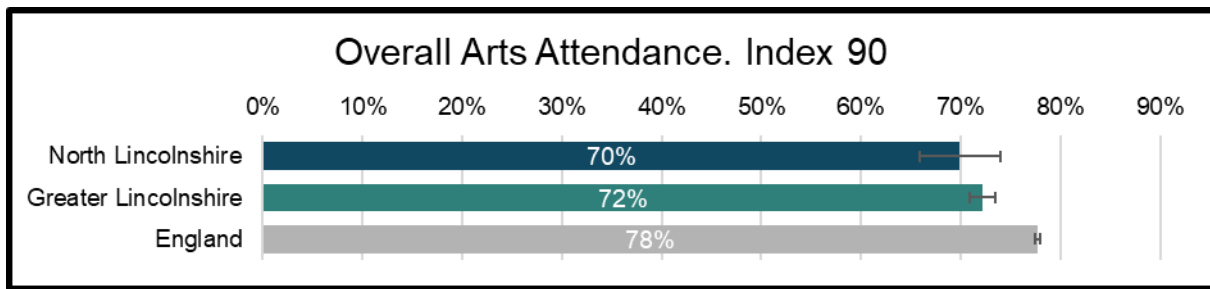


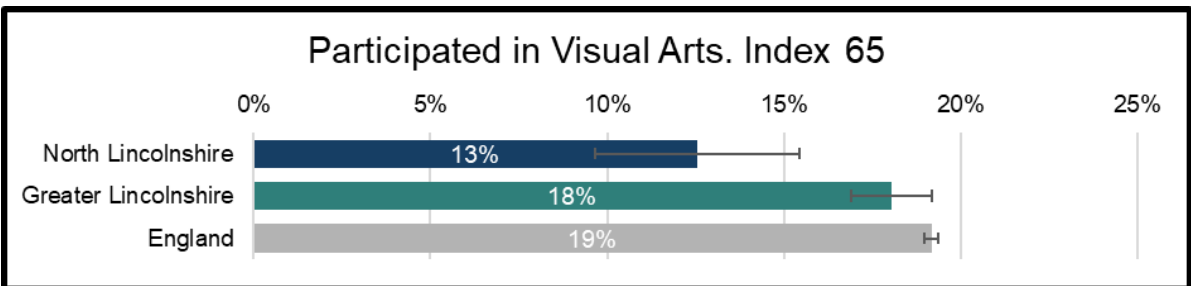
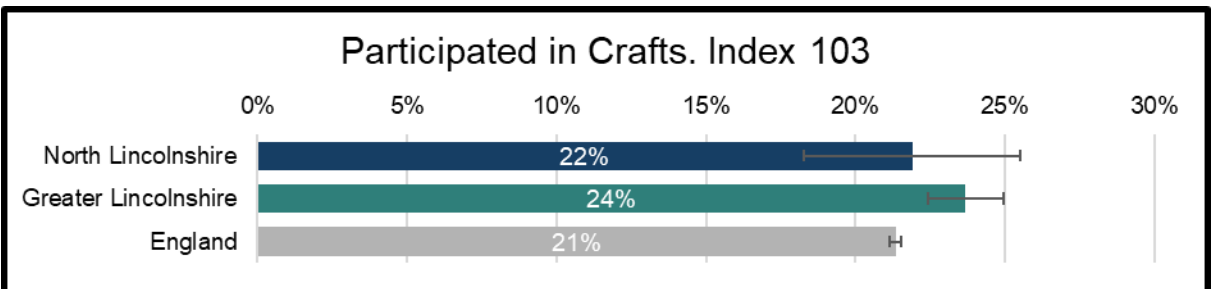
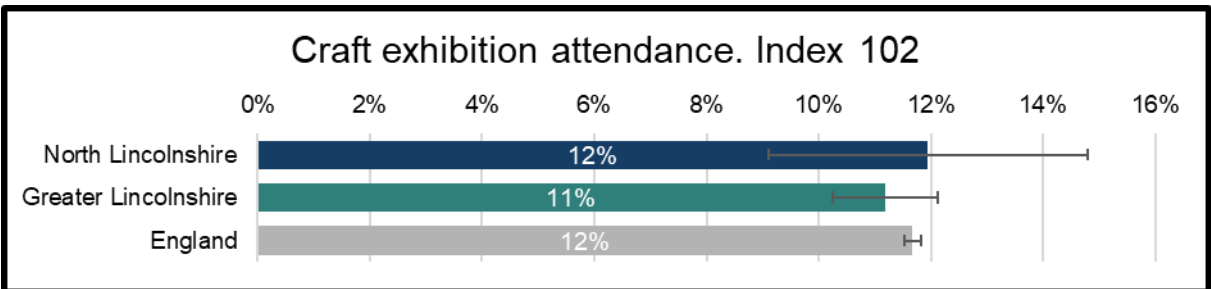
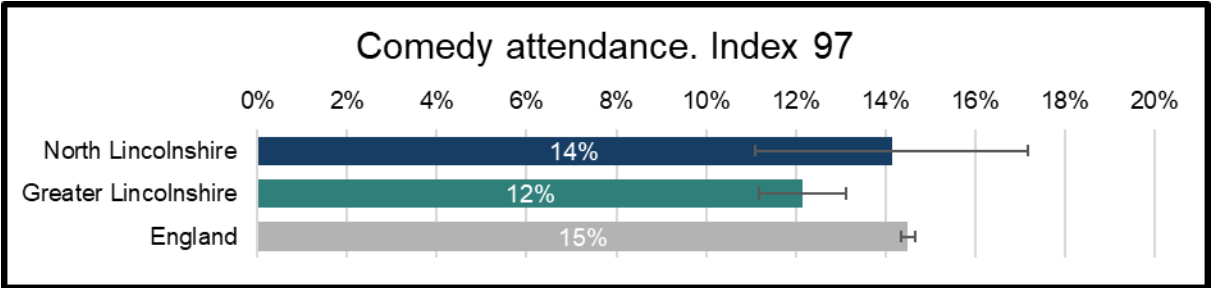
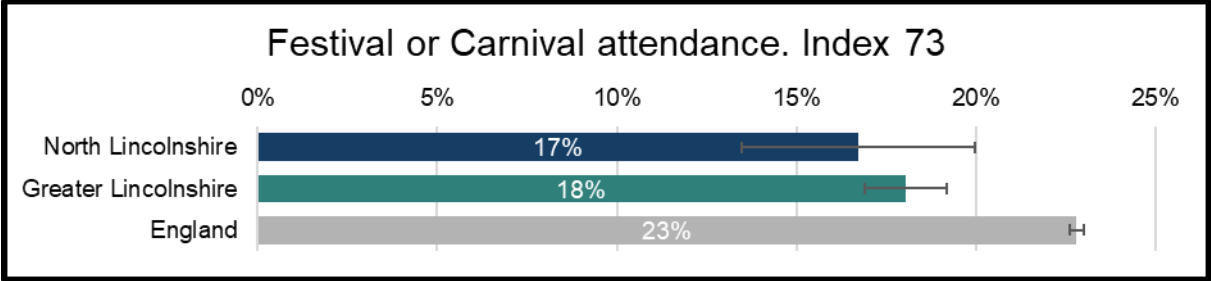
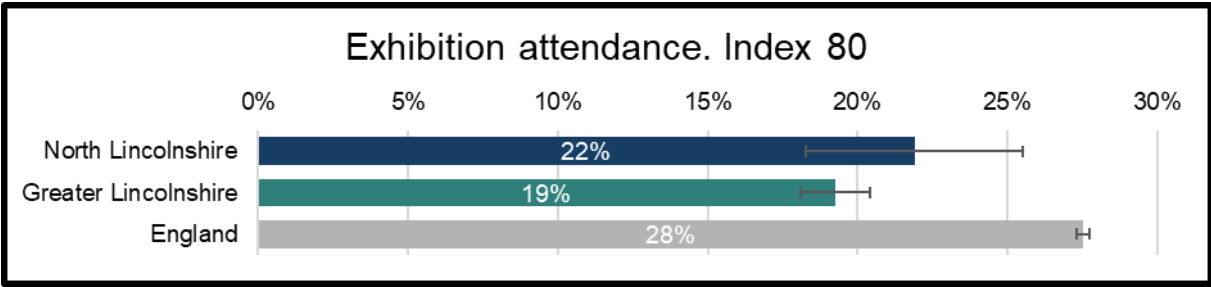
Visited a heritage site or historic place. Index 99



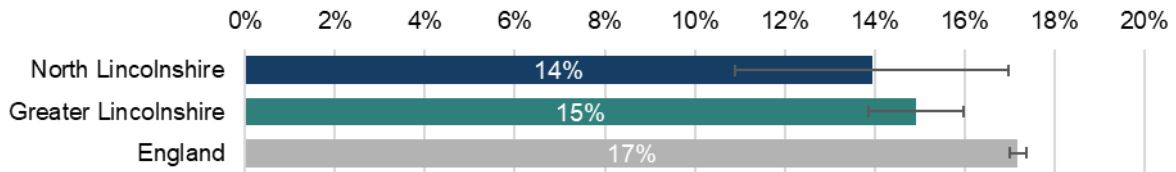
North Lincolnshire summary

North Lincolnshire records lower overall arts engagement than both the Greater Lincolnshire and England averages, driven primarily by lower attendance across cinema, theatre, and exhibitions. Heritage visiting, at 63 percent, remains below the national benchmark of 69 percent, though a majority of adults report at least one visit in the past year. Comedy attendance stands out as a relative strength, performing at or close to the England average. Participation-based activities are steadier, but the overall picture is one of weaker attendance shaping lower engagement overall.

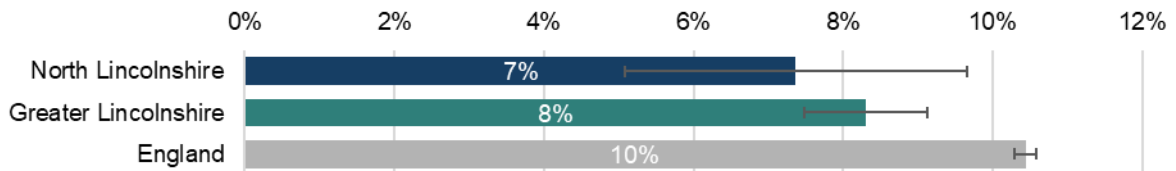




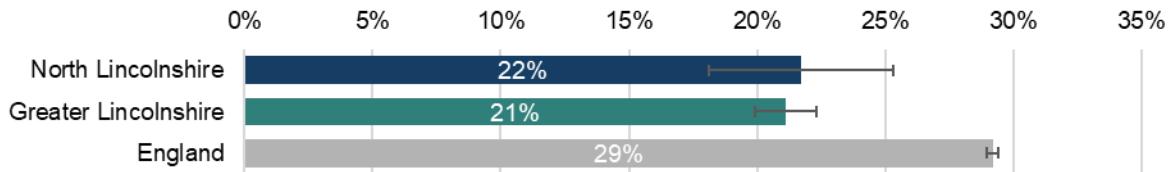
Participated in Photography. Index 81



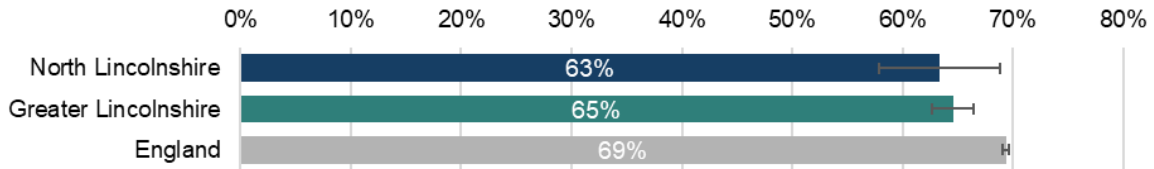
Participated in Music. Index 71



Used a Library Service. Index 74

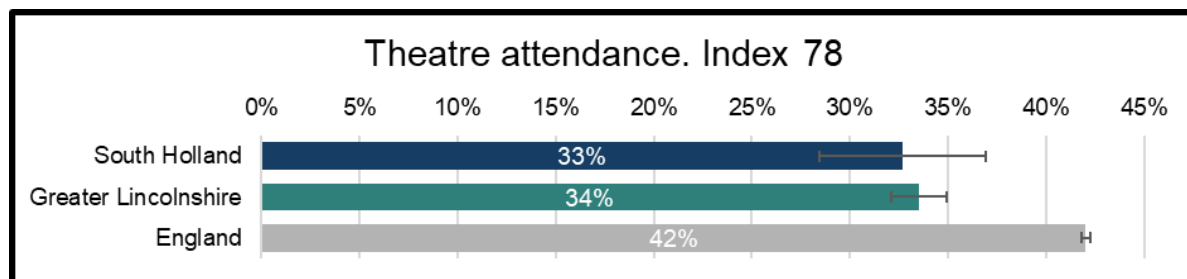
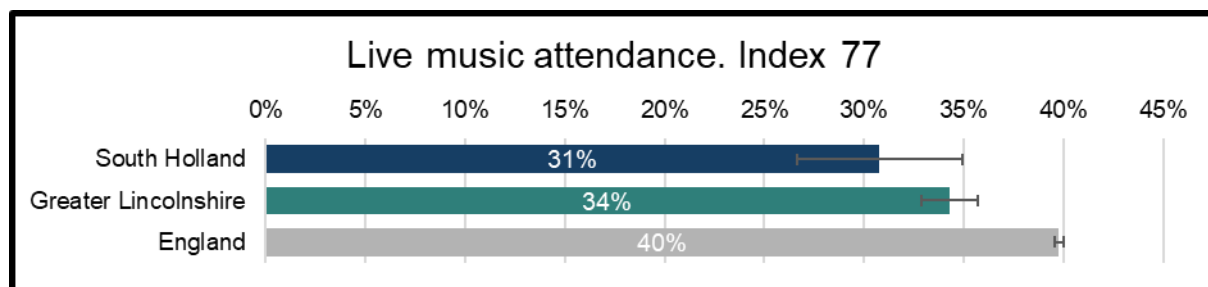
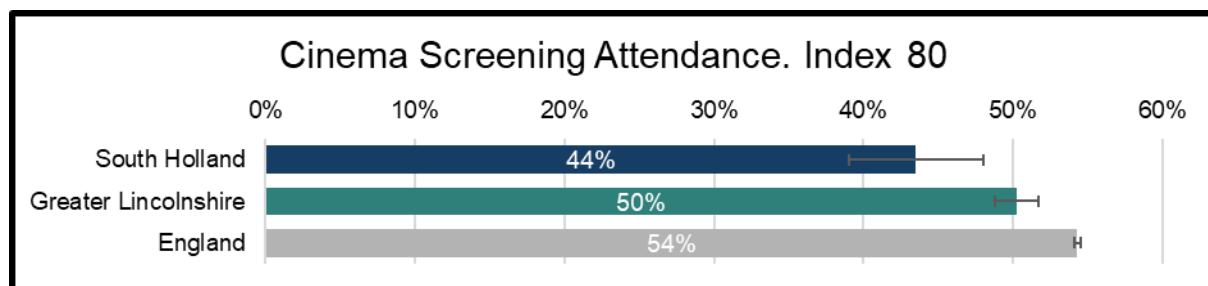
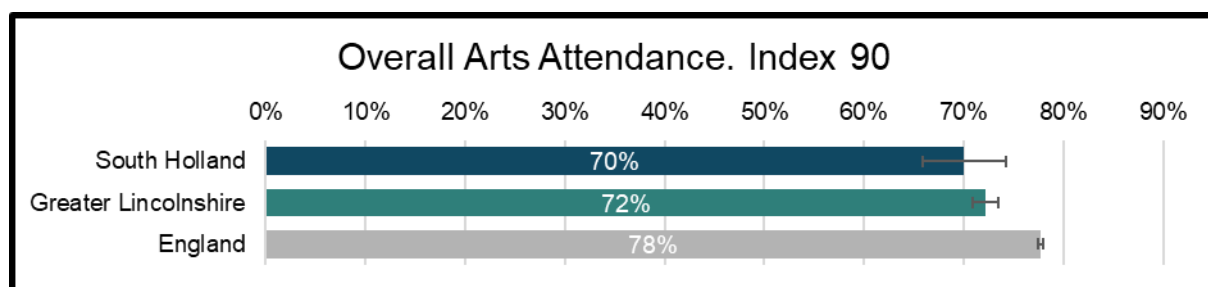


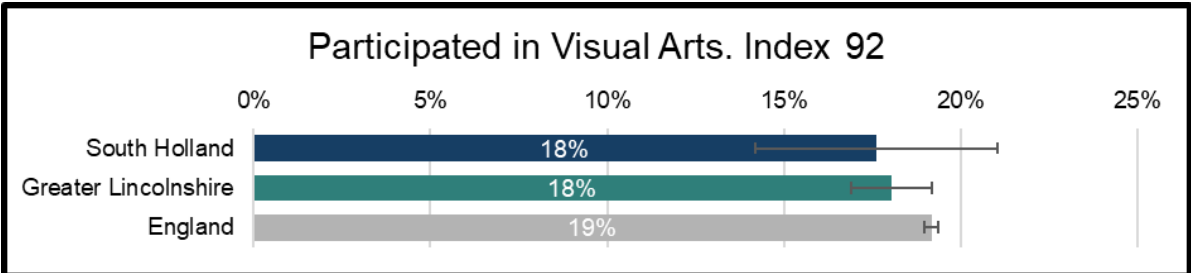
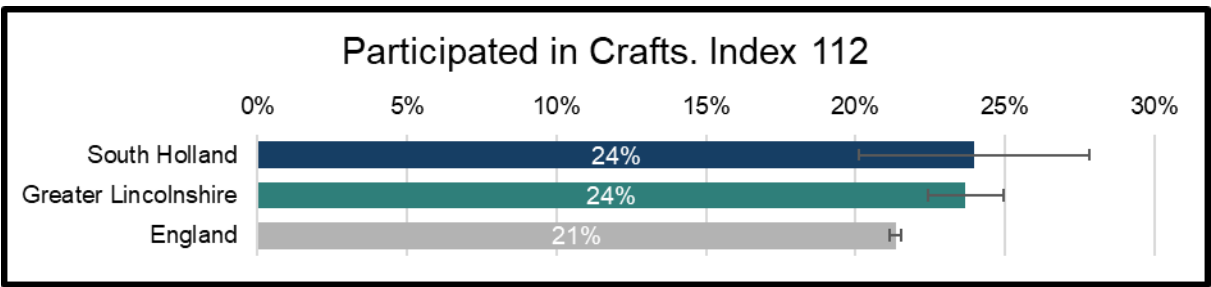
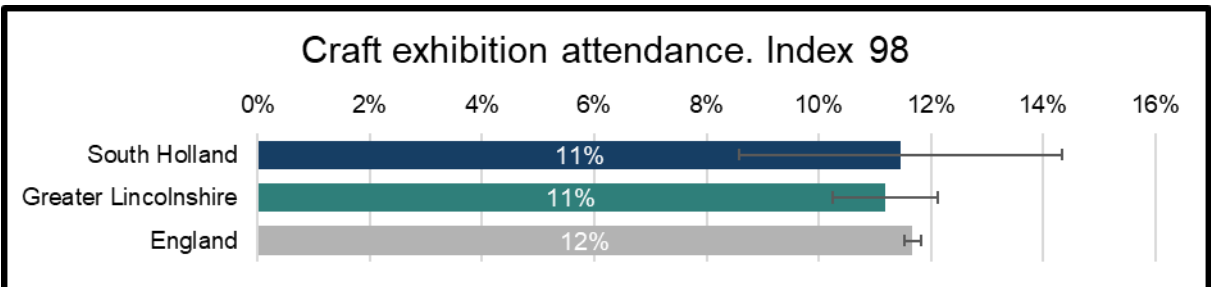
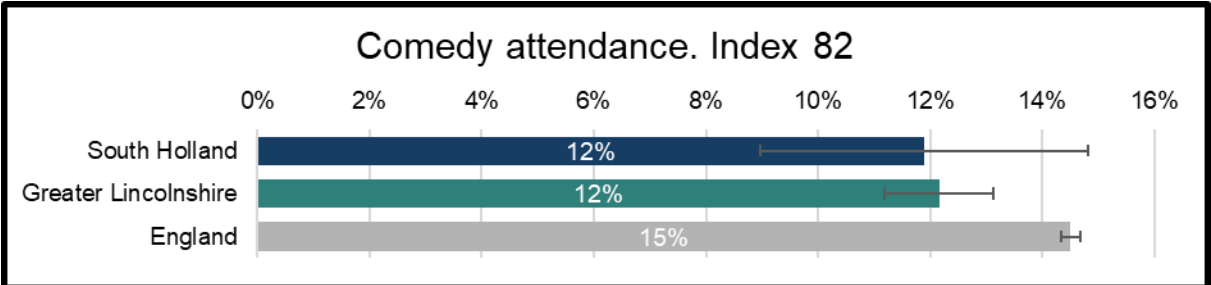
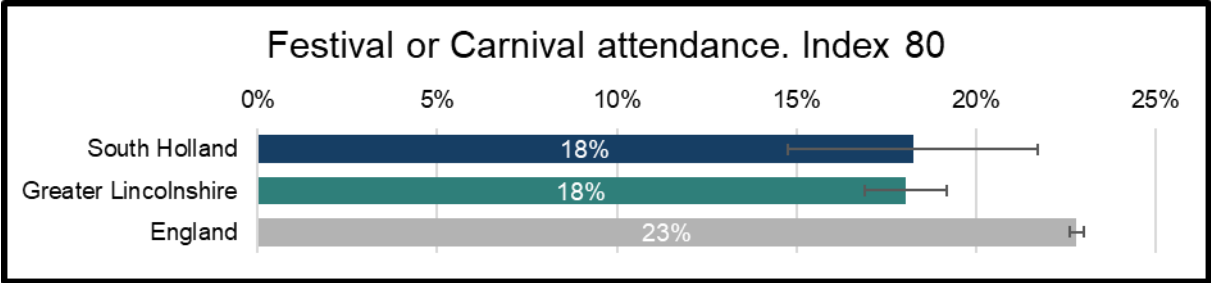
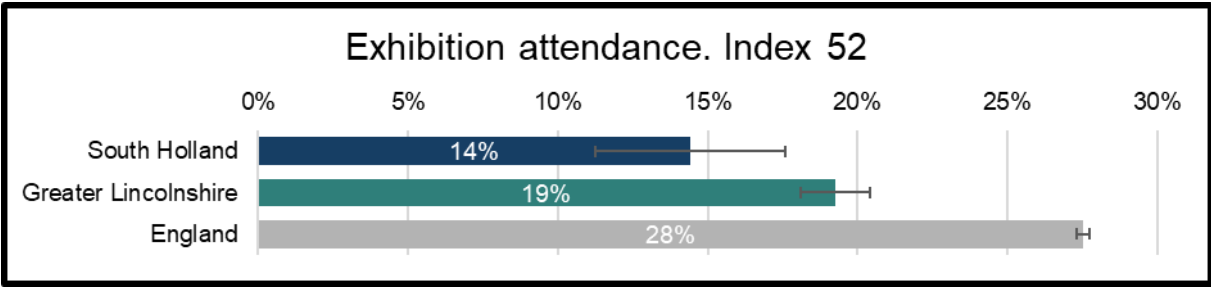
Visited a heritage site or historic place. Index 91



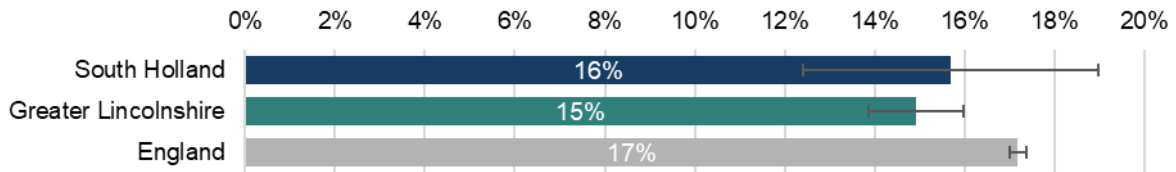
South Holland summary

South Holland records lower overall arts engagement than both the Greater Lincolnshire and England averages, driven primarily by lower attendance across cinema, theatre, live music and exhibitions. Festival and comedy attendance are also modest. Heritage visiting sits below the national benchmark. Participation-based activities such as crafts and visual arts are broadly in line with the wider Greater Lincolnshire pattern. Overall, South Holland reflects a consistently lower engagement pattern rather than isolated shortfalls in specific artforms.

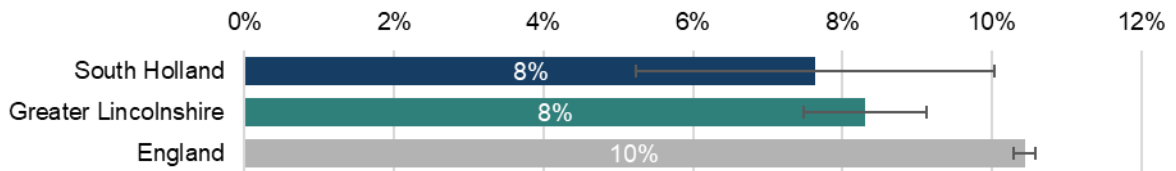




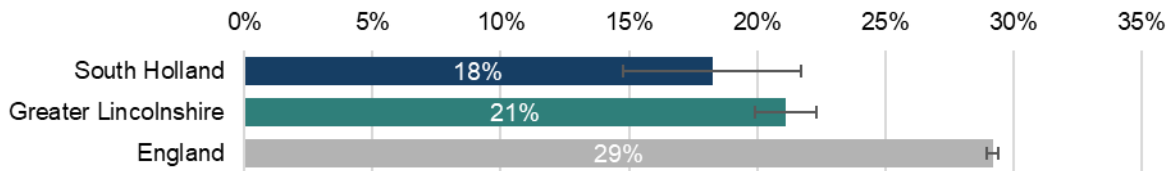
Participated in Photography. Index 91



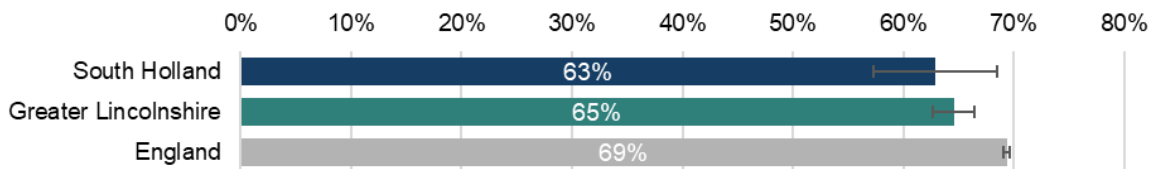
Participated in Music. Index 73



Used a Library Service. Index 63

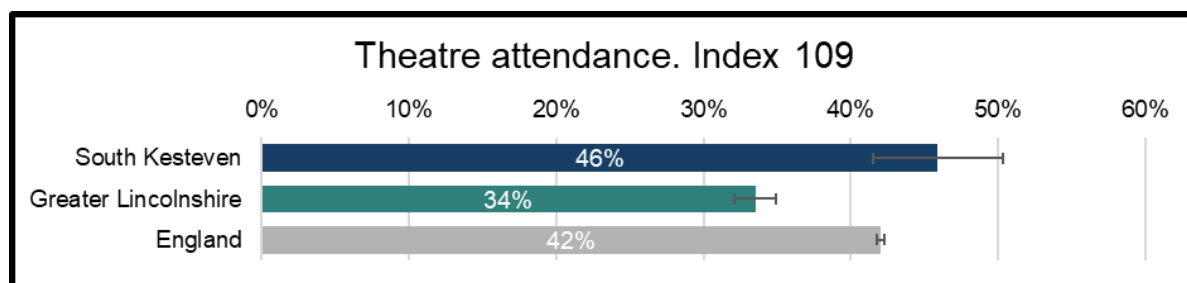
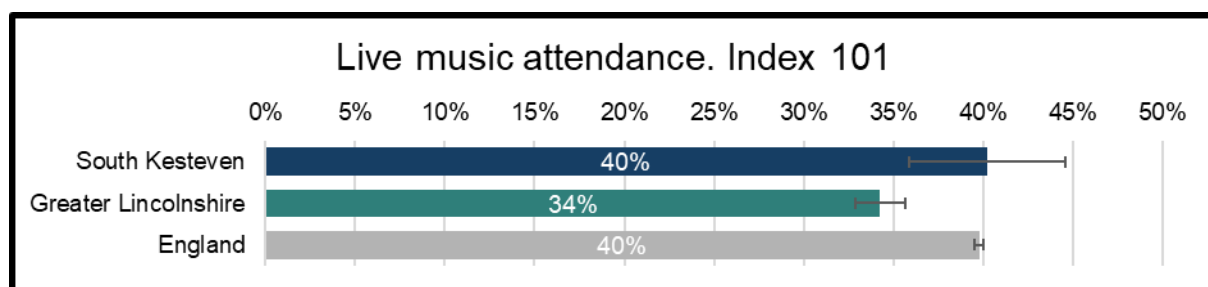
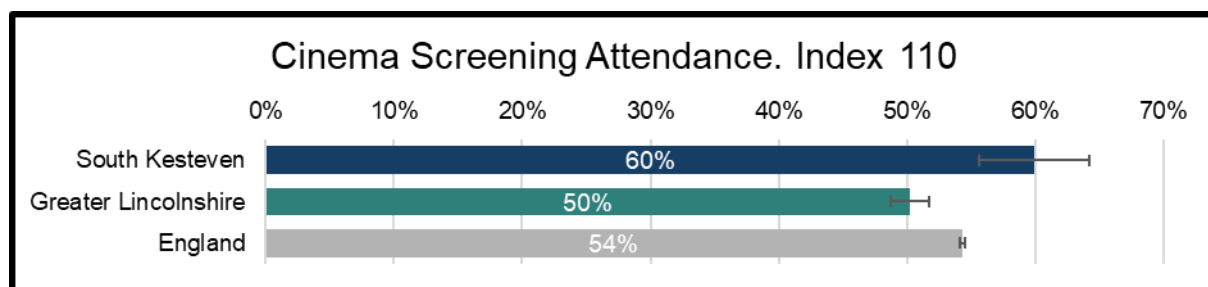
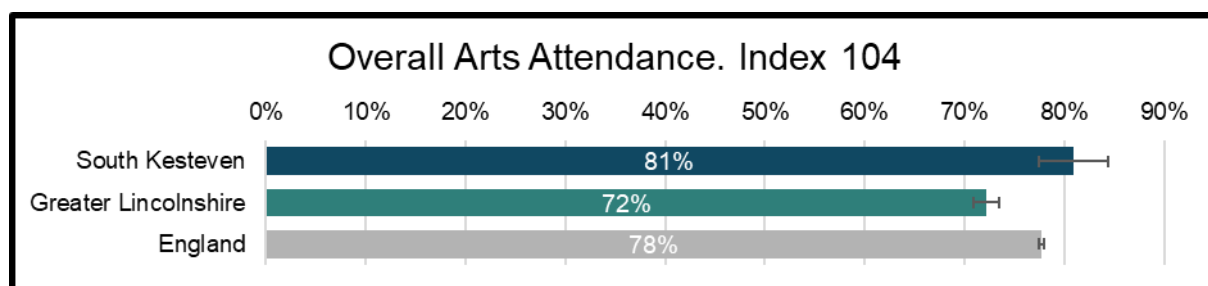


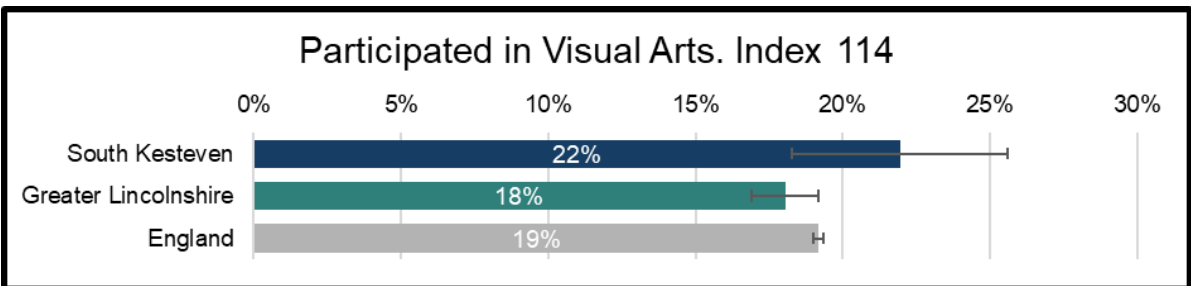
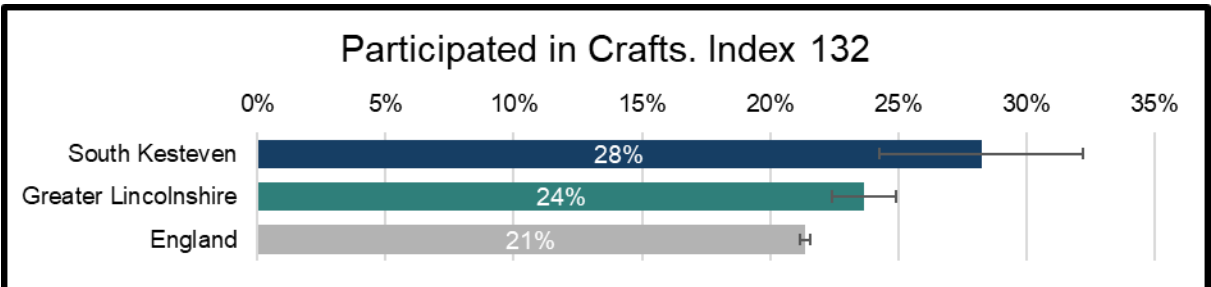
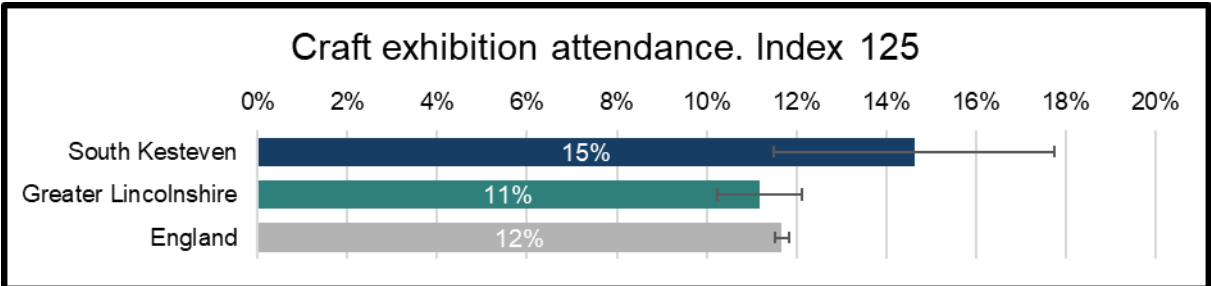
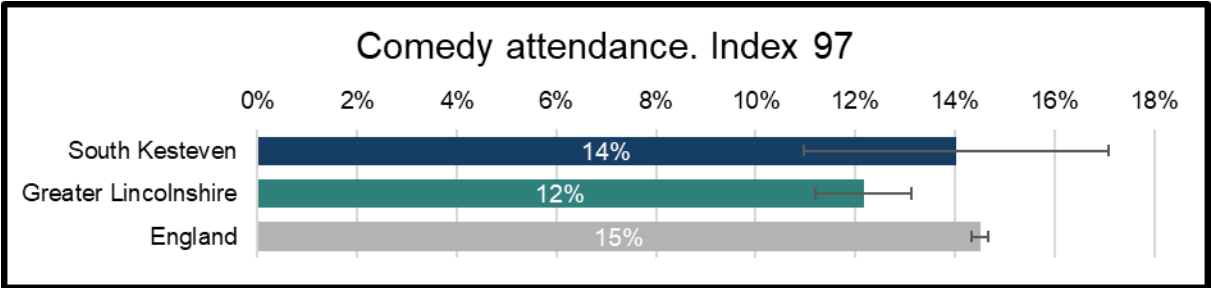
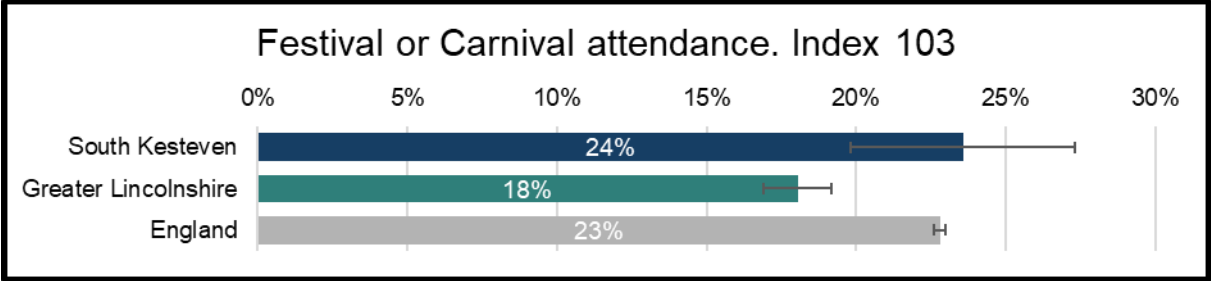
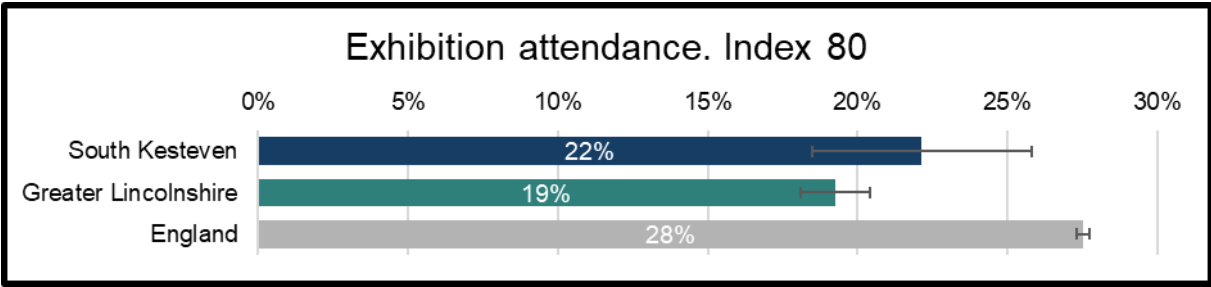
Visited a heritage site or historic place. Index 91



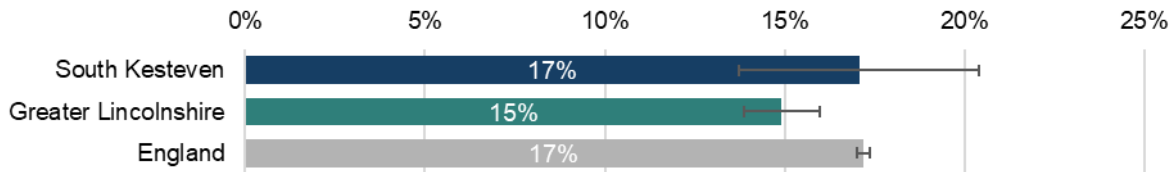
South Kesteven summary

South Kesteven records the highest overall arts engagement in Greater Lincolnshire and is the only district where overall attendance matches or exceeds the England average. Cinema, live music and theatre attendance are particularly strong, and exhibition attendance is notably higher than elsewhere in the area. Heritage visiting is also high, comfortably above the Greater Lincolnshire average. Participation-based activities such as crafts and visual arts largely align with national patterns and reinforce the district's balanced profile. Overall, South Kesteven stands out as the strongest performing area across both attendance and participation measures.

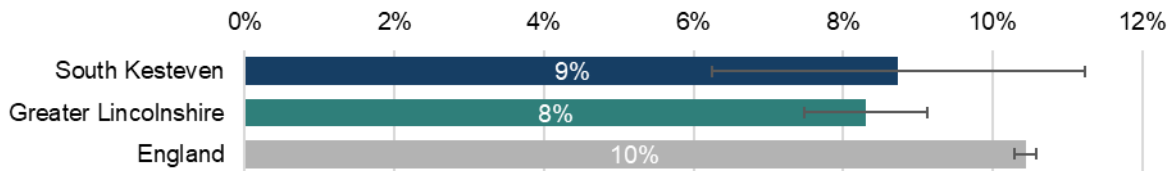




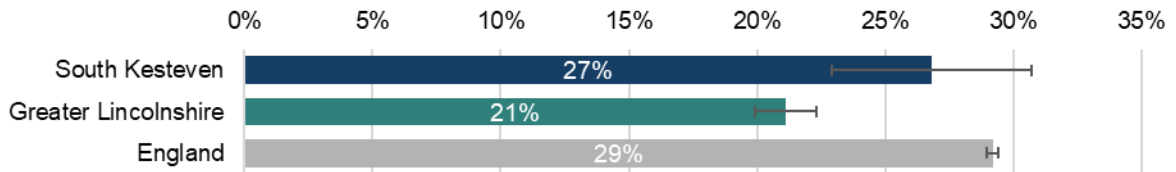
Participated in Photography. Index 99



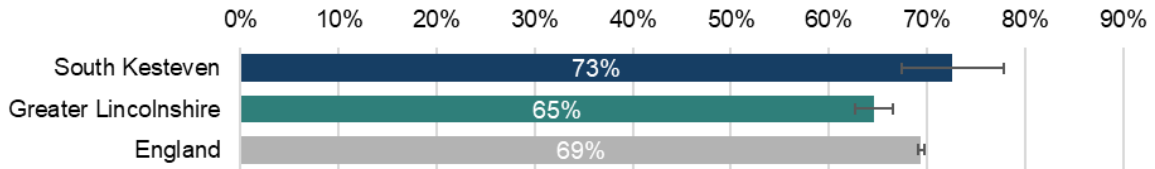
Participated in Music. Index 84



Used a Library Service. Index 92

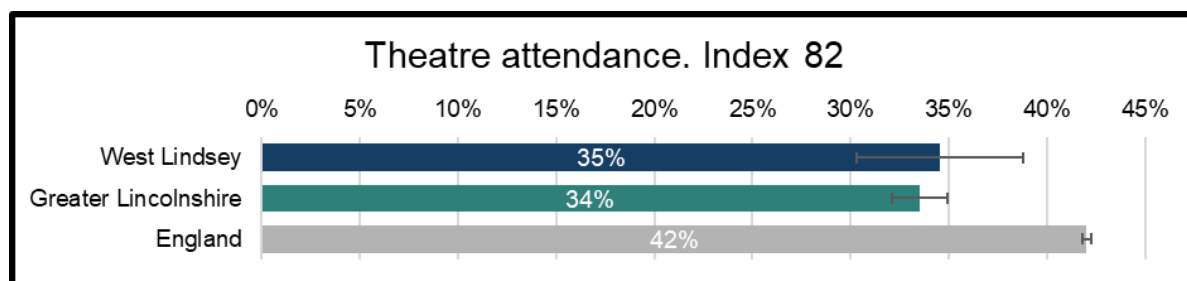
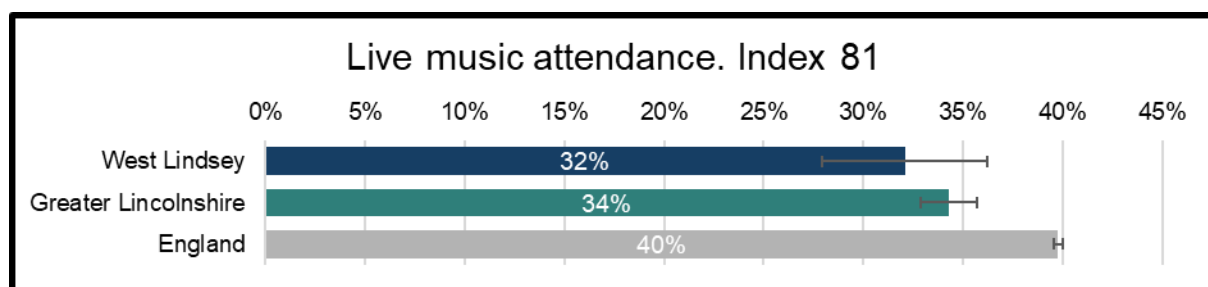
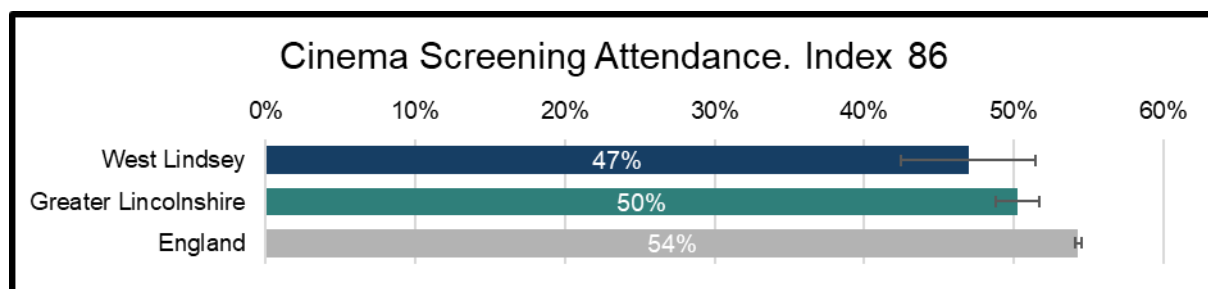
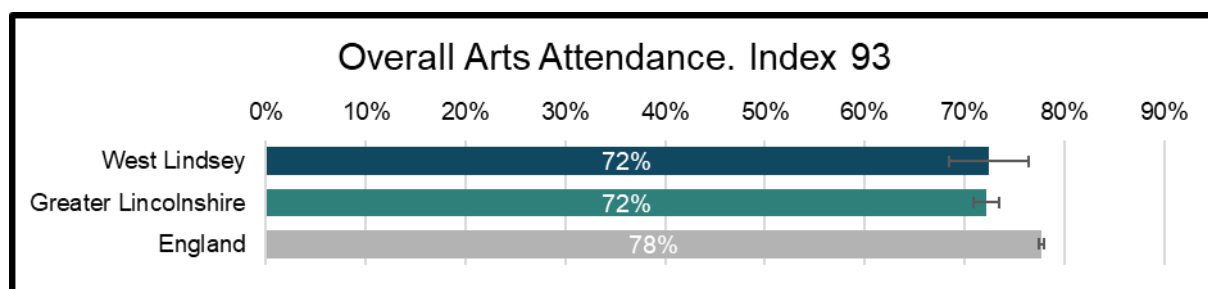


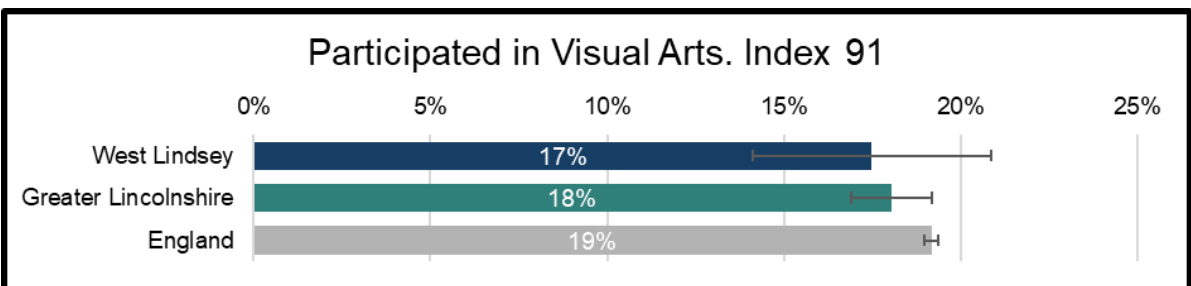
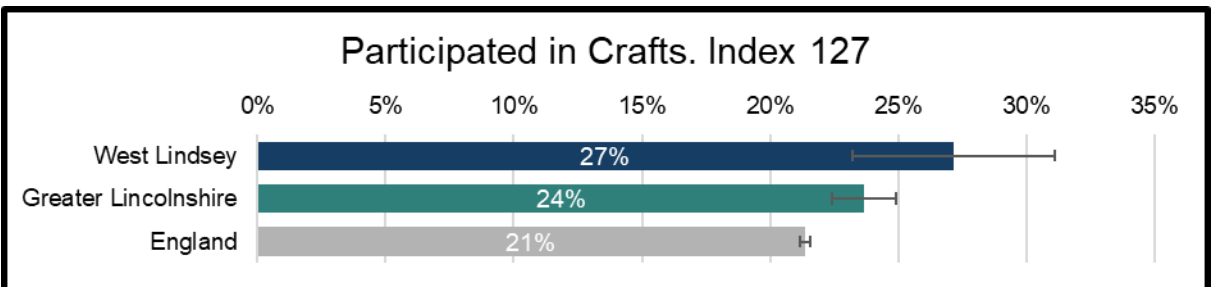
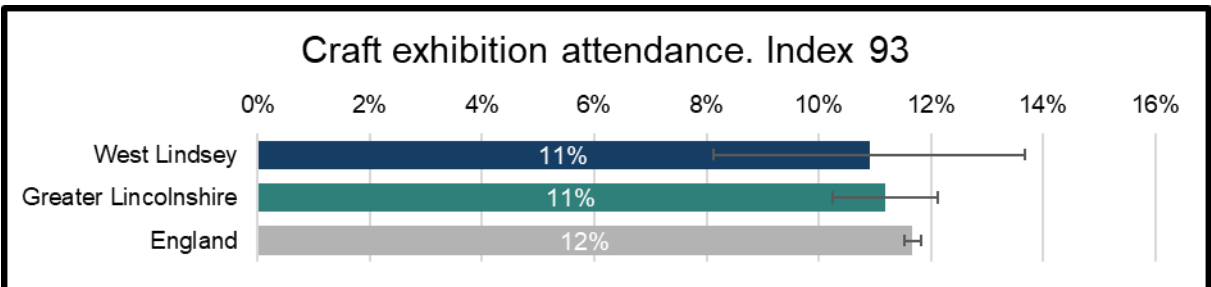
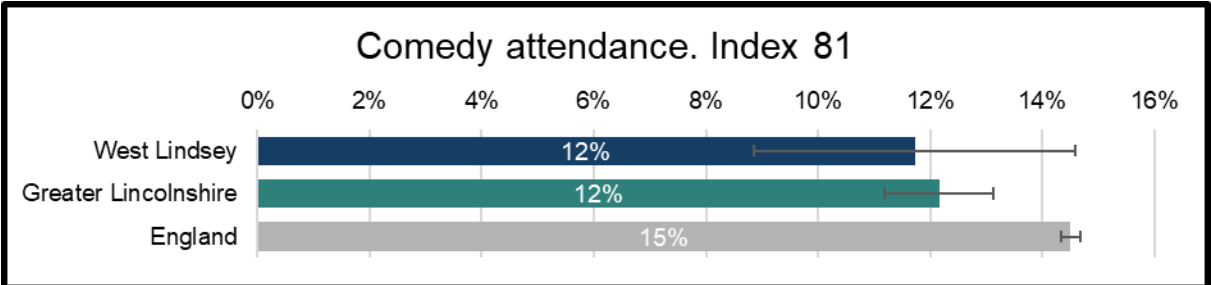
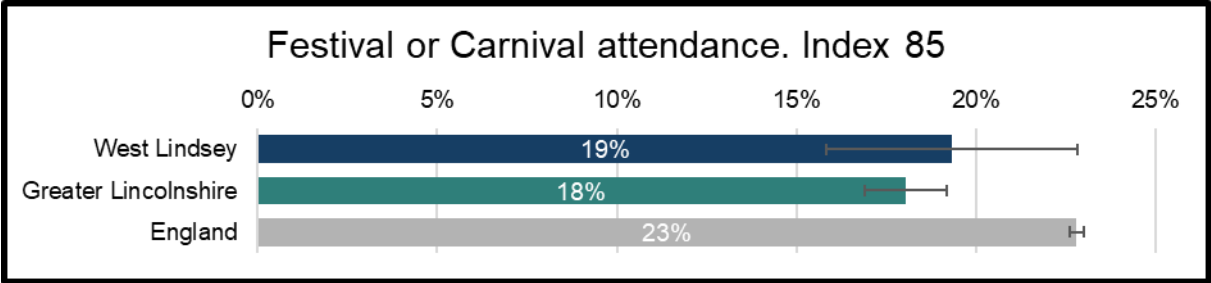
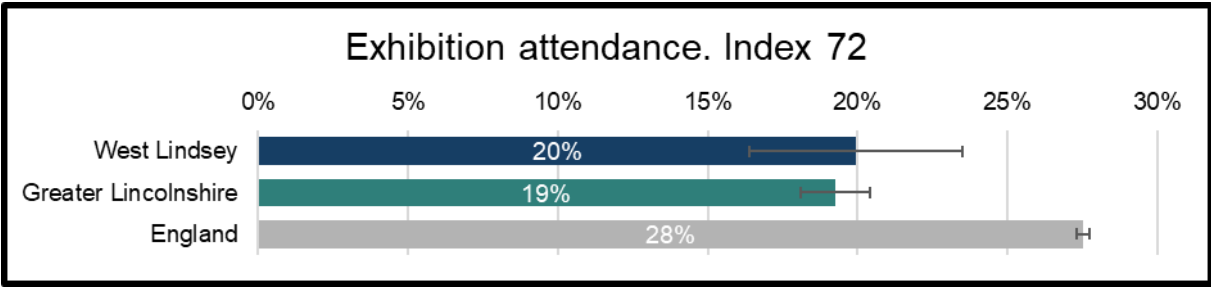
Visited a heritage site or historic place. Index 105



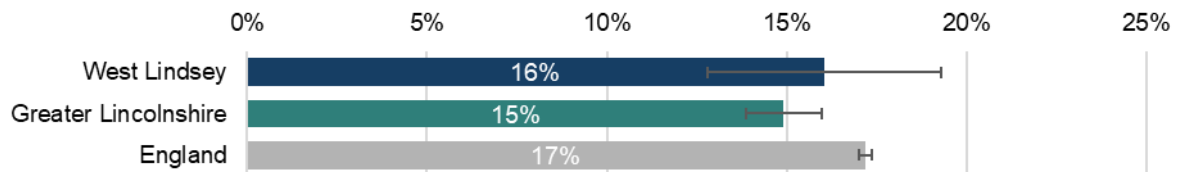
West Lindsey summary

West Lindsey records overall arts engagement close to the Greater Lincolnshire average but below the England benchmark. Attendance at cinema, live music and theatre sits in the mid-range locally, without the stronger peaks seen in South Kesteven or North Kesteven. Exhibition attendance and comedy attendance are comparatively modest. Heritage visiting remains high, with three-quarters of adults reporting at least one visit in the past year, above the national level. Participation-based activities such as crafts and visual arts are broadly in line with the Greater Lincolnshire profile. Overall, the district combines steady attendance across most artforms with a particularly strong heritage profile.

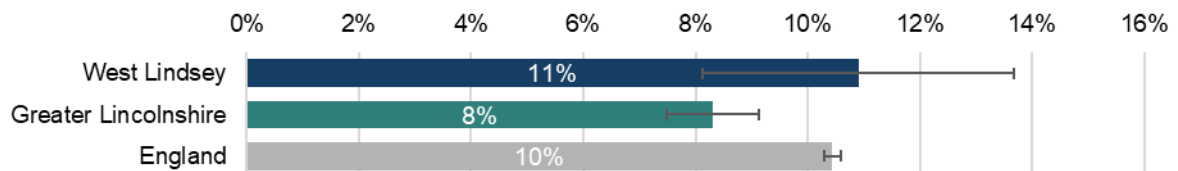




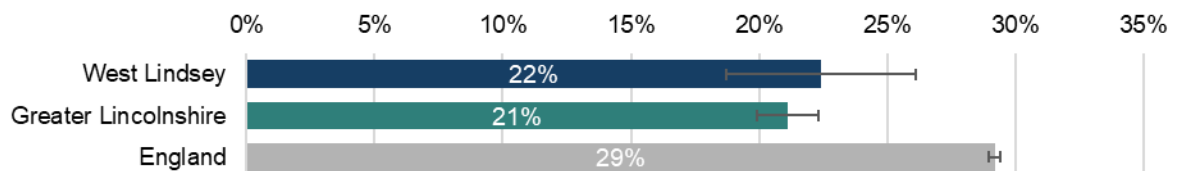
Participated in Photography. Index 93



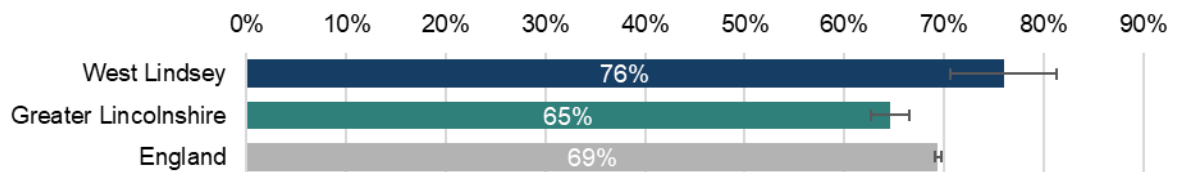
Participated in Music. Index 104



Used a Library Service. Index 77



Visited a heritage site or historic place. Index 110



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