



The Lincoln City Profile – 2016/2017

A collection of themed factsheets



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Introduction to the profile

The Lincoln City Profile encompasses a breadth of information, and focuses on key demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of, and challenges to, Lincoln. In doing this, it acts as the evidence base behind the City of Lincoln Council's 3 year strategic plan...Vision 2020.

It uses information sourced from the City of Lincoln Council, Office for National Statistics, as well as other organisations. This enables the city council, along with all its partners, to use this information when developing strategic direction, creating and implementing policy, and ensuring resources continue to be targeted where needed most.

The Lincoln City Profile uses England, the East Midlands and the CIPFA nearest neighbours as comparators to Lincoln. The nearest neighbours are 15 other districts within England with similar statistical characteristics in terms of social and economic landscapes.

It is a valuable source of summary information, all contained in one document. It draws and collates information from across the full range of quality of life indicators, and so paints a unique picture of what it is like to live, and work, in Lincoln. The report is therefore a vital tool to use when planning the delivery of services across the public sector.

Further information

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Introduction to Lincoln

Lincoln in the 21st Century – looking back since the millennium

Lincoln is a dynamic and contemporary cathedral city which has developed at real pace from the quiet city of the 1970's to the vibrant and thriving city, which now acts as the economic driver for the Greater Lincolnshire Area. Whilst smaller than some of its contemporaries at 3,569 hectares (13.78 Sq. miles), Lincoln has big ideas and continues to embrace change, evolving to cater for its growing population, whilst at the same time ensuring it respects its strong heritage and diverse cultural identity.

With a younger profiled population compared to the rest of England (36.8% aged between 15 to 34, compared to 25.9% in England – *(ONS 2017 mid 2016 pop estimates)*) and almost 70% of the population at working age, the city offers a great opportunity for prospective employers.

1. Infrastructure

Recent developments in the city's infrastructure are set to bring further scope for development to the city. The new East West Link road was opened to traffic in September 2016, and a brand new £30 million Lincoln Transport Hub scheme (led by the City of Lincoln Council) will be completed in early 2018, which will transform the city centre - providing a state-of-the-art bus station, a new 1,000 space pay on exit multi-storey car park, simplified highway and quality public realm. The scheme will also see improvements to Lincoln Central railway station, create a more accessible and attractive gateway to the city and act as a catalyst for further investment in the city's retail and cultural offer.

Increased rail traffic through the city centre resulted in longer waiting times for both road and pedestrian traffic at two city centre rail crossings. To help reduce pedestrian waiting times, a new £12m fully accessible footbridge opened in June 2016 over the city's High Street level crossing. Further developments planned to the road network around these two crossings will help to improve traffic flow through the city.

Commuters and visitors currently benefit from two direct rail services to/from London six days per week. Plans have recently been approved for additional services to be introduced from 2019, with departures from the city to London running every two hours. There have also been improvements to the services to Nottingham, with further improvements to connections to Birmingham and Sheffield also planned. This increase in service is likely to have many benefits for the local economy and further help raise the profile of the city.

The £50m Lincoln Eastern Bypass project (underway since December 2016), provides further opportunity for growth. The scheme aims to minimise traffic congestion, support Lincoln's growth as a principal urban centre, and enhance the inner-city environment.

Transport links to and from Lincoln are also boosted by the A46, A57 and A15 trunk roads, together with the nearby A1, M180 and M18. Lincoln is also close to the East Midlands, Robin Hood (Doncaster/Sheffield) and Humberside Airports.

Work on the southern bypass to provide the final part of a ring road around Lincoln is also being planned and is emerging as the next major highway priority for the Greater Lincoln area.

2. Industry

Lincoln has for many years had an economy built on engineering and manufacturing, with a number of world-class companies leading their specialist fields in niche, hi-tech products and research and design innovation which has led to further new hi-tech engineering companies flourishing in the city. This has been encouraged by the opening of the Engineering School and University Technical College which brings and creates high calibre students to the city and is recognised for exemplar genuine collaboration between academics and business.

A major boost to the city's economy has been a recent £50m investment by Bifrangi to upgrade its Lincoln facilities. The investment has allowed the firm to expand its production of engine parts, and further develop its links with the Engineering School.

Siemens, the largest private employer in the city, has recently reaffirmed its commitment to Lincoln following a £4m investment into its gas turbine manufacturing plant in the heart of the city. This follows the development of a manufacturing and research facility at Teal Park on the outskirts of the city, together with its partnership investment in the Engineering School.

Opportunities for new and fledgling businesses to develop have been provided in two new Public Sector led managed workspace buildings – The Terrace and The Think Tank. The Terrace is a contemporary creative industries managed workspace in the Cultural Quarter of the city and sits amid the multi-million pound transformation of the public realm area.

June 2009 saw the opening of Lincoln's newest sustainable building – the Think Tank. This cutting-edge, £7.1m futuristic structure boasts a vast array of green credentials and is designed to provide innovative businesses with quality workspace. It stands on a two-acre site providing high-quality offices and workspaces, and its state-of-the-art facilities and central location makes the Think Tank a highly desirable workspace. The Think Tank was shortlisted for the LABC East Midlands Building Excellence Awards in 2010, celebrating the best construction has to offer.

The Think Tank now sits in the heart of the new Lincoln Science & Innovation Park, with the Joseph Banks Laboratories housing cutting-edge pharmaceutical research and business. The new Boole Technology Centre was completed and opened in the spring of 2017. In addition to this the rest of the surrounding Brayford Enterprise Park area is a substantial mixed use urban development immediately adjacent to the city centre and the University of Lincoln's main campus, which includes top quality employment facilities, with high-tech office space as well as a number of live/work units; 400 residential apartments; ancillary businesses, such as local shops and leisure facilities; a 120 bedroom hotel; and a multi-storey car park.

There has been a wide range of managed workspace and smaller office developments across the city which has supported the diversification of the economy over the past 20 years and this is set to continue. Collectively this has helped Lincoln become

recognized as number 6 of 69 cities and towns across the country for starting and running a business. Development of the Ropewalk building was a joint venture between the East Midlands Development Agency, City of Lincoln Council, and the University of Lincoln, to provide starter units for small business within Lincoln. Through the restoration and extension of a Railway Station Master's office, there are 18 starter spaces for new companies, with shared conference facilities, informal meeting spaces, and reception spaces.

3. Retail

Lincoln is the dominant retail centre within the County, pulling trade from right across Lincolnshire and the wider area. The flourishing city centre has a very strong High Street which connects the uphill cathedral area to the commercial centre downhill and it includes the recently refurbished Waterside Centre at the heart of the High street which provides larger retail units for sought after retailers. In addition the city boasts the ever popular St Mark's Centre, as well as a great range of other 'big name' stores lining the High Street and a multitude of specialist independent stores in areas such as uphill Bailgate. Further investment in the city centre as part of the £12 million Cornhill retail and market redevelopment is also underway in 2016, with the first phase due to open in summer 2017 bringing further new retailers and leisure operators to Lincoln.

As a big part of Lincoln's economy there are currently around 7800 people employed in sales (March 2016), and when shoppers seek a rest from retail therapy, what better than to experience the scenic ambience of the Brayford Waterfront, an inland marina in the heart of Lincoln, dominated on the South Bank by the University of Lincoln campus and on the North Bank by a host of contemporary hotels, restaurants, bars and a cinema complex.

The Upper High Street and The Strait form the lead up to the Cathedral Quarter from the city centre. These are home to a vibrant and eclectic range of fashion outlets, charity stores, bars and nightclubs. In 2012 Lincoln's Steep Hill was named the best street in Britain by the Academy of Urbanism, recognising the best, most enduring or most improved urban environment.

4. Visitor Economy

Tourism has consistently made a strong contribution to the local economy and supports several thousand jobs in the city. Lincoln has long been a destination for tourists visiting its iconic cathedral, however, since the turn of the century the cultural offering has been significantly enhanced.

The Cultural Quarter spans the east of the city centre and the south entrance to Lincoln's Cathedral Quarter. You can find theatre, museums, art, music, cuisine, bars and cafes and whether spending the afternoon in a vibrant cafe, taking in the culture of the theatre or discovering the history of the area, this area has plenty of variety.

The Usher Gallery has a wide ranging collection of fine art including paintings by Turner, Lowry, Stubbs, and DeWint. The archaeological collection covers 300,000 years of history from the earliest inhabitants of Lincolnshire to the 18th Century. Highlights include prehistoric finds from the River Witham, treasures from Anglo-Saxon burials and finds from Lincoln's rich Roman, Viking and Medieval heritage.

The award winning re-development of Lincoln Castle facilities attracted one of the Heritage Lottery Funds' most significant grants, to create a high level walk around the ramparts as well as develop a state of the art facility for holding Lincoln's 800 year old Magna Carta. The 800th celebrations in 2015 were a huge magnet for tourists, and continue to be so as this is now the only place in the world where an original 1215 Magna Carta and the 1217 Charter of the Forest can be seen side by side, on permanent loan from Lincoln Cathedral.

The medieval square between this impressive Norman castle and magnificent gothic cathedral is the perfect backdrop for the Lincoln Christmas Market, which has developed dramatically since it began in 1984 with just 11 stalls. The Christmas Market attracts around 250,000 visitors each year and provides a truly festive experience, with a traditional, high quality event for all the family.

The availability of visitor accommodation continues to increase in the city following the development of two new hotels. The Double Tree by Hilton hotel opened on the Brayford waterfront in Lincoln in 2011 with a second phase currently underway, whilst the Premier Inn opened its first hotel in the city in 2013. The Holiday Inn on Brayford waterfront has also received planning approval for development of an additional 46 rooms at the hotel and interest in further hotel developments remains strong.

Lincoln has a policy for creating a safe city centre – it was the first place in the UK to introduce a ban on taking legal highs (and also drinking) in public places, through its Public Space Protection Order (PSPO). In 2012 the city was awarded the Purple Flag status for the city centre, demonstrating how effective partners have been in working together to prevent alcohol-related issues within the evening economy.

5. Educational offering

Probably the most significant change Lincoln has seen in the last 20 years is the development of educational establishments within the city, the mix of which now rivals many larger cities in the United Kingdom.

First of all was the opening in 1996 of the University of Lincoln (UoL), the first new city centre campus to be built in 25 years. The student intake has increased to just under 13,000 in 2016, with a staff of around 1500. UoL has steadily risen up the rankings, rising from 109th in 2008 to 49th in the "Complete University Guide" league tables for 2015, making it a destination of choice for many students. The university has already invested £200m into its city centre campus alongside the Brayford Pool and is currently investing a further £130m, creating jobs for local people, attracting academics and students from around the world, stimulating the local economy by an estimated £300m and supporting around 3000 jobs.

In 2015, the development of a £28m eight story student accommodation block on the Brayford Enterprise Park was completed. The development comprises 519 bedrooms, within a mix of cluster flats and studio apartments and includes a café and office space.

In 2011 the UoL School of Engineering, in collaboration with Siemens, became the first engineering school to be created in the UK for more than 20 years. The School is housed in the purpose-built Engineering Hub, with teaching facilities as well as research laboratories, engine and gas turbine testing facilities and workshops. Phase 2 of the Engineering School (The Isaac Newton Building) is finished and open in preparation for the new Academic year. Further expanding this area of expertise and enabling greater support and collaborative working with engineering companies across the county.

However, Lincoln has not just one – but two universities. In 2012 the status of Bishop Grosseteste University (BGU) was confirmed, creating a second university in the city, which is currently expanding its student intake from around 2300 students in 2014 to around 4500 students by 2019. This teaching facility has been in Lincoln for over 150 years and is committed to being a leader in learning and inspiring excellence. Indeed in 2016 it ranked 2nd highest public university in England for student satisfaction. During the course of 2013 BGU refurbished its student accommodation and built a brand new hall of residence, as well as totally refurbished the library building (doubling its size) and building the Refectory, a new dining facility.

In 2007, Lincoln College merged with colleges in Gainsborough and Newark, offering a wide range of opportunities in further education; the Lincoln University Technical College opened its doors to students in 2014 following a £7.5m investment.

6. Leisure & Culture

Although Lincoln is relatively small, the city has a number of award winning parks and open spaces. Hartsholme Country Park contains Victorian landscaped gardens, a large reservoir, woodlands and grasslands – in fact many of its features survive from the original landscaping in the 1860s. The replacement of the park's popular 'white bridge' in 2014 has continued to enhance the appeal of the park to local residents and visitors from further afield. The Arboretum is a grade 2 listed historic park and in 2003 £3m worth of restoration work was carried out to bring it back to its original beauty.

Another park about to have an exciting multi-million pound revamp is Boultham Park; a project currently underway to restore the Grade 2 listed 50-acre park and develop a café and shop, as well as restoring the old stable block into an education centre. Both the Arboretum and Hartsholme Country Park regularly achieve green flag status, and it is hoped that Boultham will follow suit after its revamp is completed.

To further enhance the appeal of Lincoln's open spaces, and to encourage our younger residents to become more active, a Lincoln Play Strategy was introduced in 2007. The strategy resulted in funding being allocated to those play areas most in

need of refurbishment in the city, as well as those considered to be of the highest strategic value. This strategy is about to be reviewed commencing in 2018/19

The city's Brayford waterfront provides an ideal location for a range of events for all the family. Popular events such as the VW Camper Day, the Lincoln Big Mini Day and the 1940's weekend, amongst others, continue to attract visitors of all ages.

With the growth in the city population, including the 15,000 students, Lincoln's leisure industry has increased and developed to meet the new needs. Following its £2.6m renovation in 2004, the Drill Hall was re-opened to become a thriving entertainment venue offering a diverse programme designed to bring unexpected, surprising, ground-breaking and challenging events to Lincoln. As part of the refurbishment, a highly flexible state of the art auditorium and modern café bar was created within the huge main hall of the building. Lincoln Drill Hall was run by City of Lincoln Council until September 2010, at which point the management of the venue was handed over to Lincoln Arts Trust Ltd, an independent registered charity.

The Theatre Royal continues to offer many traditional shows and the largest venue The Engine Shed owned by the UoL and run by the student's union offers opportunities for new and emerging artists as well as welcoming some international stars.

The Lincoln Performing Arts Centre (LPAC), is a vibrant, contemporary arts organisation at the heart of the city of Lincoln. Opened in January 2008, and originally part of the city's railway infra-structure, the venue is also home to the Lincoln School of Fine & Performing Arts. Its £5.9m construction costs were funded by University of Lincoln, Lincolnshire County Council, City of Lincoln Council, Lincolnshire Enterprise, East Midlands Development Agency, The European Regional Development Fund and Arts Council England. Alongside hosting the best in presented work from contemporary to classics, LPAC also commissions and self-produces shows with professional companies, whilst nurturing the next generation of artists and practitioners, and providing learning opportunities through 'The Lincoln Company' – an ensemble of students and alumni.

Sports provision has also increased with new facilities at the University of Lincoln and the opening of the Deans Sport & Leisure at Lincoln College. Deans provides a fantastic setting to host meetings or team buildings with a range of indoor and outdoor facilities to cover almost any scenario or setting.

Significant investment has been made in the Yarborough Leisure Centre which has a new two storey gym, massive exercise studio, cycling studio, 25m pool but also some great outdoor facilities too which include aqua-turf pitches for hockey and football, grass pitches for football and rugby, a 1 km cycling track and 400m running track.

Birchwood Leisure Centre has seen a £1.2 million investment to completely renovate the dated facility. It will include a state of the art gym, toning studio, café and a one of a kind "Les Mills Immersive Studio".

In 2015 the old bowls pavilion on West Common was completely renovated thanks to a £200,000 investment. A new cricket pavilion has also been constructed.

7. A socially responsible and sustainable Lincoln

Recognising the implications that climate change has for the continuing prosperity and the environmental and social well-being of the City, in 2005 the council produced a Climate Change Strategy with a view of minimising the impacts. One of its key objectives is to identify how to substantially reduce greenhouse gas emissions within Lincoln and how we should adapt to deal with predicted changes in climate.

Members of the low carbon Lincoln partnership have made a formal commitment to working together to reduce Lincoln's carbon footprint by signing up to the low carbon Lincoln charter 2012-20. In March 2012 the City of Lincoln Council hosted Lincoln's first low carbon conference, with attendance from 45 organisations and businesses. As part of the plan, Lincoln took a step towards reducing its carbon footprint, as Lucy Tower became the county's first car park to have an electric car charge point.

Shuttleworth House in Lincoln's Stamp End had an extensive £3.3m investment in 2015/16 to provide greener energy for residents along with other major changes. The flats used to rely on electric storage heaters which were expensive and inefficient. These have been replaced by a new biomass boiler, which is cheaper and saves over 10k tonnes of carbon, as well as seeing tenants make significant savings to their fuel bills. All flats have an energy monitoring meter installed. The project also included the installation of effective insulation in the walls and ceilings, improving the ventilation system and replacing windows and balcony doors.

The Decent Homes Programme, to carry out improvements to Council owned properties, was completed in 2012. To ensure City of Lincoln Council housing stock remains at a high standard, a new phase of work is underway from 2012 - 2018

Ensuring we conduct our business in a socially responsible way is important to our contribution to the city. Therefore, in the Vision 2020 Strategic Plan we will look at how we operate as an organisation, to maximise our impact in the city in a really positive way. We will also embrace the Social Value Act to ensure we extract social value from our procurement practices.

We believe other organisations also have a vital role to play in having a positive social impact. For this reason, we will engage with businesses and other employers to encourage them to develop their social responsibility through their practices, and to report this through their annual reports. The council will develop an accreditation scheme to recognise this work.

Executive Summary

The population of Lincoln for 2016 was 97,795 which is an increase of 0.8% when compared to the previous year (**page 13**).

The number of migrant workers entering Lincoln increased from 1,514 in 2015/16 (**page 18**) to 1,592 in 2016/17. 34% of migrants entering Lincoln in 2016/17 came from Romania (**page 19**).

The male life expectancy for Lincoln decreased from 78.2 years in 2012-14 to 77.6 years old in 2013-15. Over the same period the female life expectancy also decreased marginally from 82.1 in 2012-14 to 81.9 in 2013-15. This makes them the 5th and 6th lowest respectively when compared to our nearest neighbours (**page 21**).

Lincoln had the second highest rate for, 'Under 75 Mortality Rate for Cancer' and 'Under 75 Mortality Rate for Cardiovascular Disease' when compared to its nearest neighbours (**page 24-25**).

Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) is now lower than the England rate, having dropped 48 points this year. In addition, we have also seen a significant drop in under 18 conception rates (aged 15-17) where the rate dropped from 36% in 2016 to 24.1% in 2017 (**page 27**).

The total number of reported crimes in Lincoln increased from 8,894 in 2015/16 to 9,014 in 2016/17, this was an increase of 1.4% and the first increase since 2011/12. However it is worth noting that compared to the other Local Authorities in the Police Audit Family, we have dropped 3 places in the ranking from 6th highest last year to 9th highest (7th lowest) this year (**page 42**).

The percentage of Foundation Stage students achieving a good level of development rose again from 65% in 2014/15 to 67% in 2015/16 (**page 44**). We are currently unable to report the percentage of Key Stage 4 students in Lincoln who are achieving 5 or more GCSEs graded A* - C (incl. English and Maths) for 2016 as the data is not yet available, this will be inserted as soon as it comes on line.

Lincoln's median Full Time annual earnings has increased from £22,977 in 2015 to £24,435 in 2016, this is an increase of 6.3 % (**page 65**). Part time weekly pay has also increased from £153.10 last year to £172.30 this year (**page 64**), and total median annual earnings has risen by 6.2% to £19,175 (**page 66**).

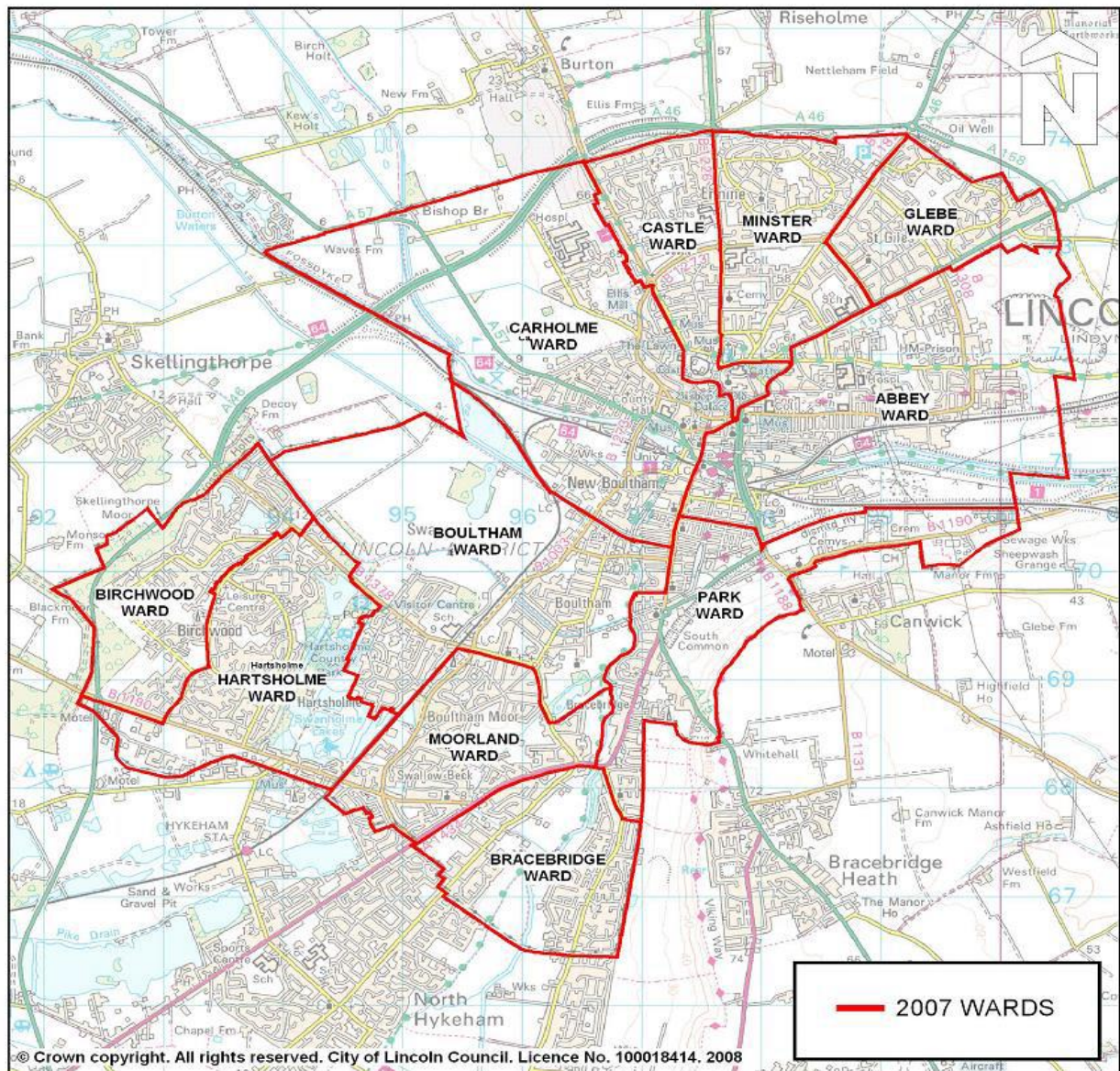
The Claimant Count for Lincoln in June 2017 was 1,635 residents. Lincoln had the fifth highest claimant rate when compared to its nearest neighbours and the rate continues to be higher than the England and the East Midlands rates (**page 74-76**).

The IMD 2015 showed 10 areas in Lincoln within the most 10% of deprived areas nationally. This is an increase from seven areas in the IMD 2010, and five areas in the IMD 2007. Within these 10 areas of Lincoln, there is an estimated 16,014 residents (or 16.6% of the total city of Lincoln population) (**page 77 – 84**).

Ward Boundaries and CIPFA nearest neighbours

Ward Boundaries

Despite the ward boundaries changing in May 2016, the information in this report remains based on the 2007 ward boundaries to maintain consistency across data. (Some of which is only in old boundaries). Where the changes have shown an effect this will be noted.



CIPFA nearest neighbours

Nearest neighbours are a group of local authorities that are similar to Lincoln for a range of demographic and socioeconomic measures.



Population

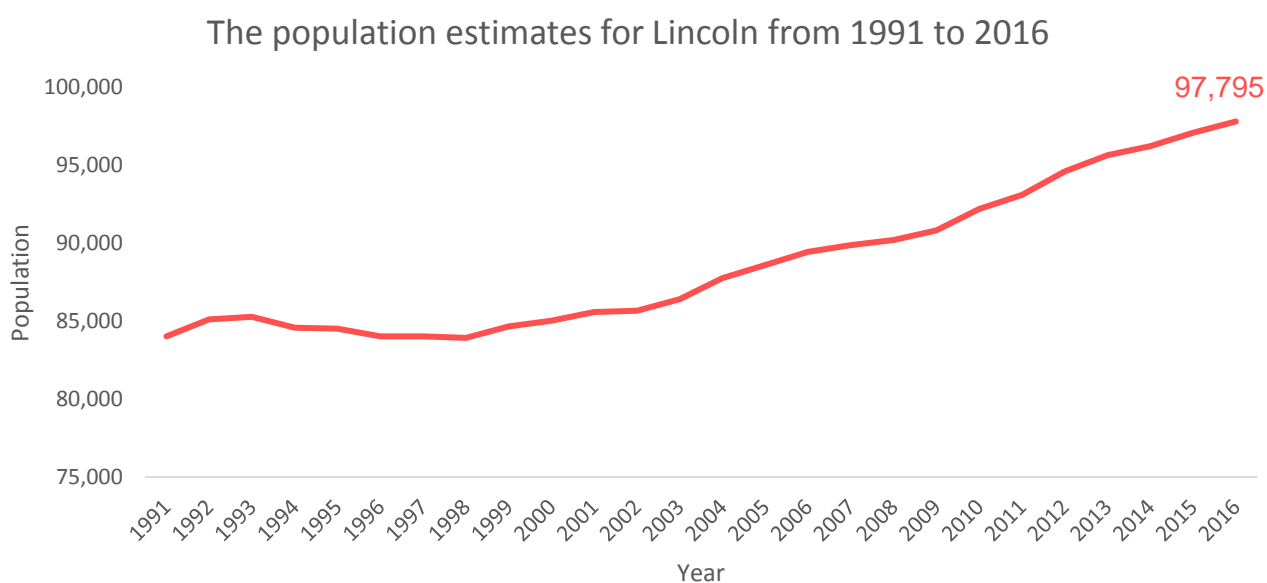
Population Summary

Lincoln's population has grown considerably over the last decade, from 88,603 residents in 2005 to 97,795 residents in 2016. This represents an increase of 10.4%.

13.3% of Lincoln's estimated population in 2016 was between 20 – 24 years old. This is considerably higher than the England percentage, and 0.1% higher than last year.

Total estimated population of Lincoln

The population of Lincoln has continued to increase, rising from 97,065 in 2015 to 97,795 in 2016.

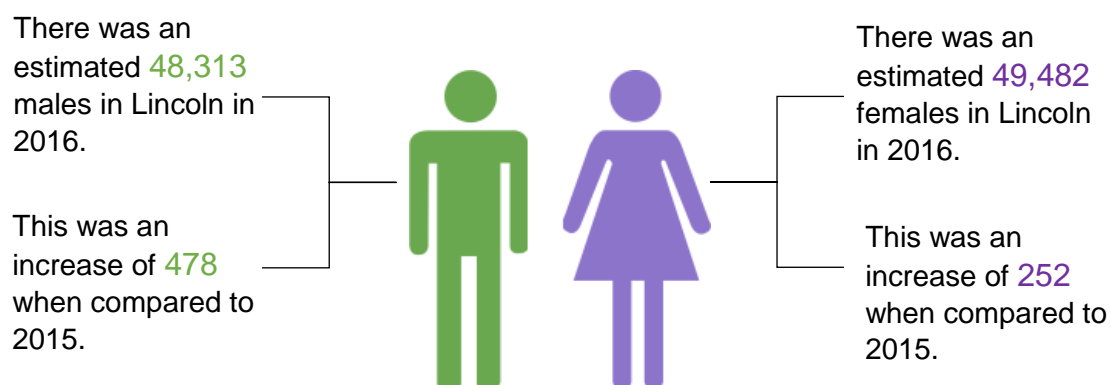


¹ ONS (2017)

¹ ONS (2017) Mid 2016 population estimates

Total estimated population of Lincoln by gender

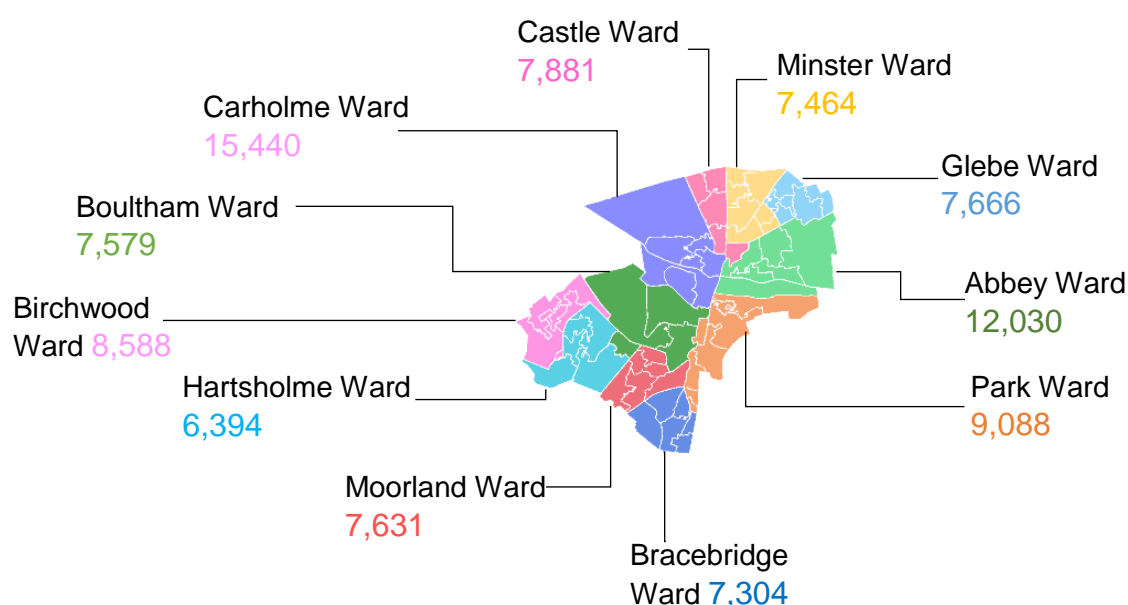
The estimated female population in Lincoln continues to be marginally higher than the male population, with 50.6% of Lincoln's estimated population being female in 2016.



² ONS (2017)

Population of Lincoln by ward

Note that the 2016 data for this graphic isn't due to be published until October 2017, once it is online the data will be retrospectively added. Below is the population of each ward according to the mid-2015 population estimates



³ ONS (2016)

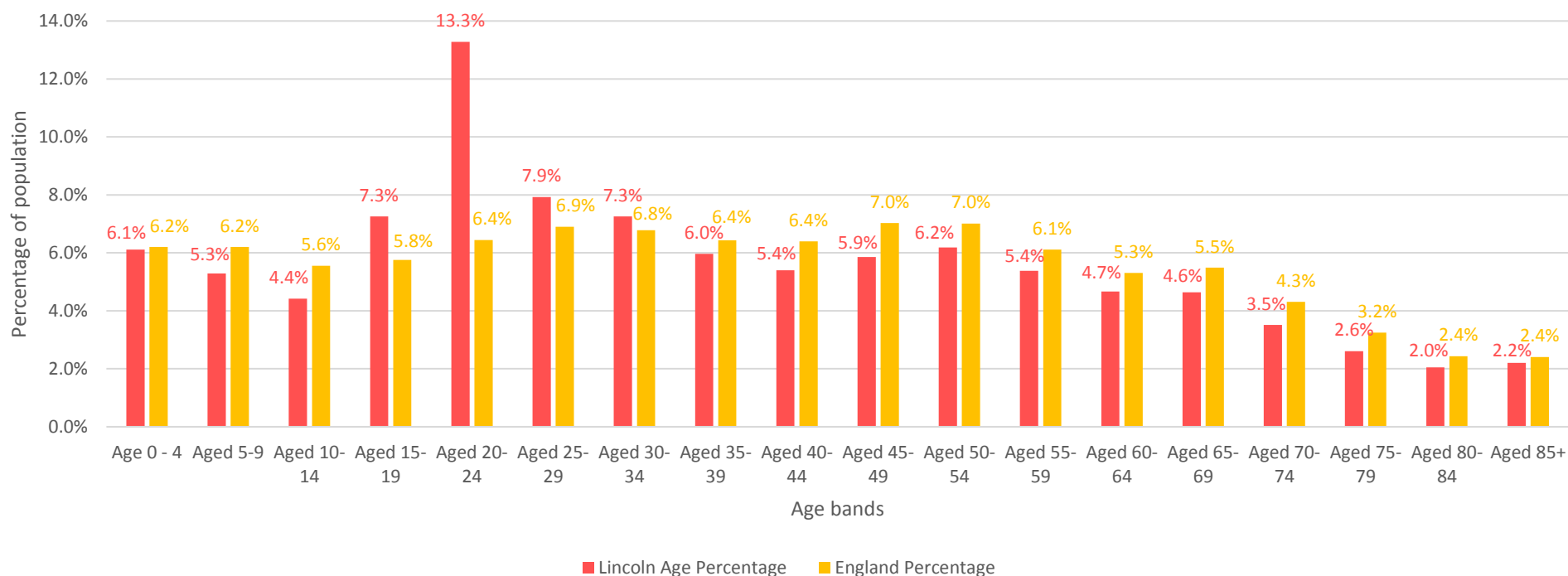
² ONS (2017) Mid 2016 population estimates

³ ONS (2016) Mid 2015 population estimates

Population of Lincoln by age

The most common age range in Lincoln continues to be 20-24, accounting for 13.3% of the population. We know that much of the increase in population since 2001 was due to the growth in residents aged in their 20s, and that part of the reason for this was the expansion of the University of Lincoln and more lately the growth of Bishop Grosseteste University.

The age breakdown of Lincoln's and England's population from the mid 2016 population estimates

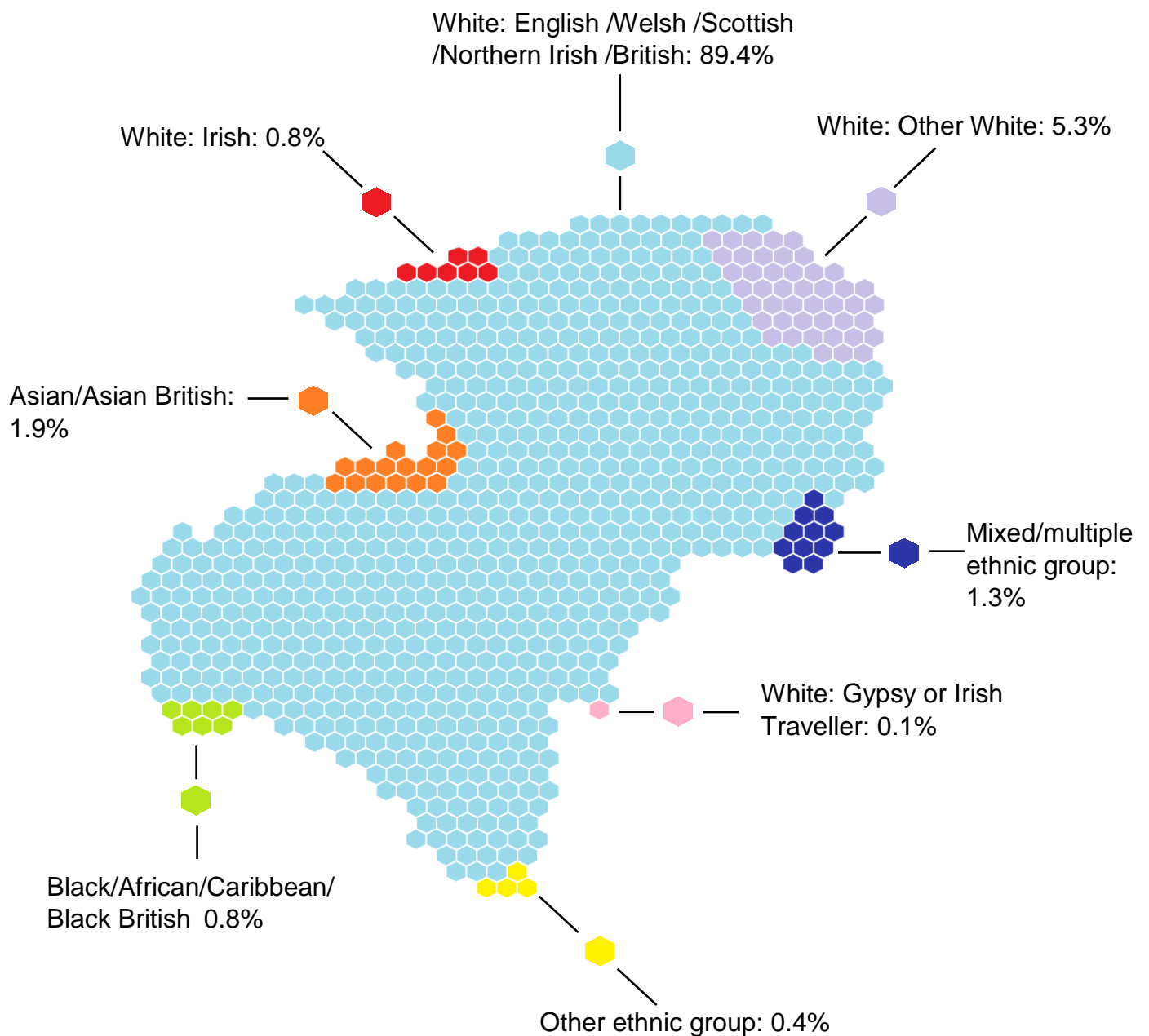


⁴ ONS (2017)

⁴ ONS (2017) Mid 2016 population estimates

Ethnicity of Lincoln – 2011 Census Estimated Update

The graphic below shows the ethnic make up of Lincoln from the 2011 Census.



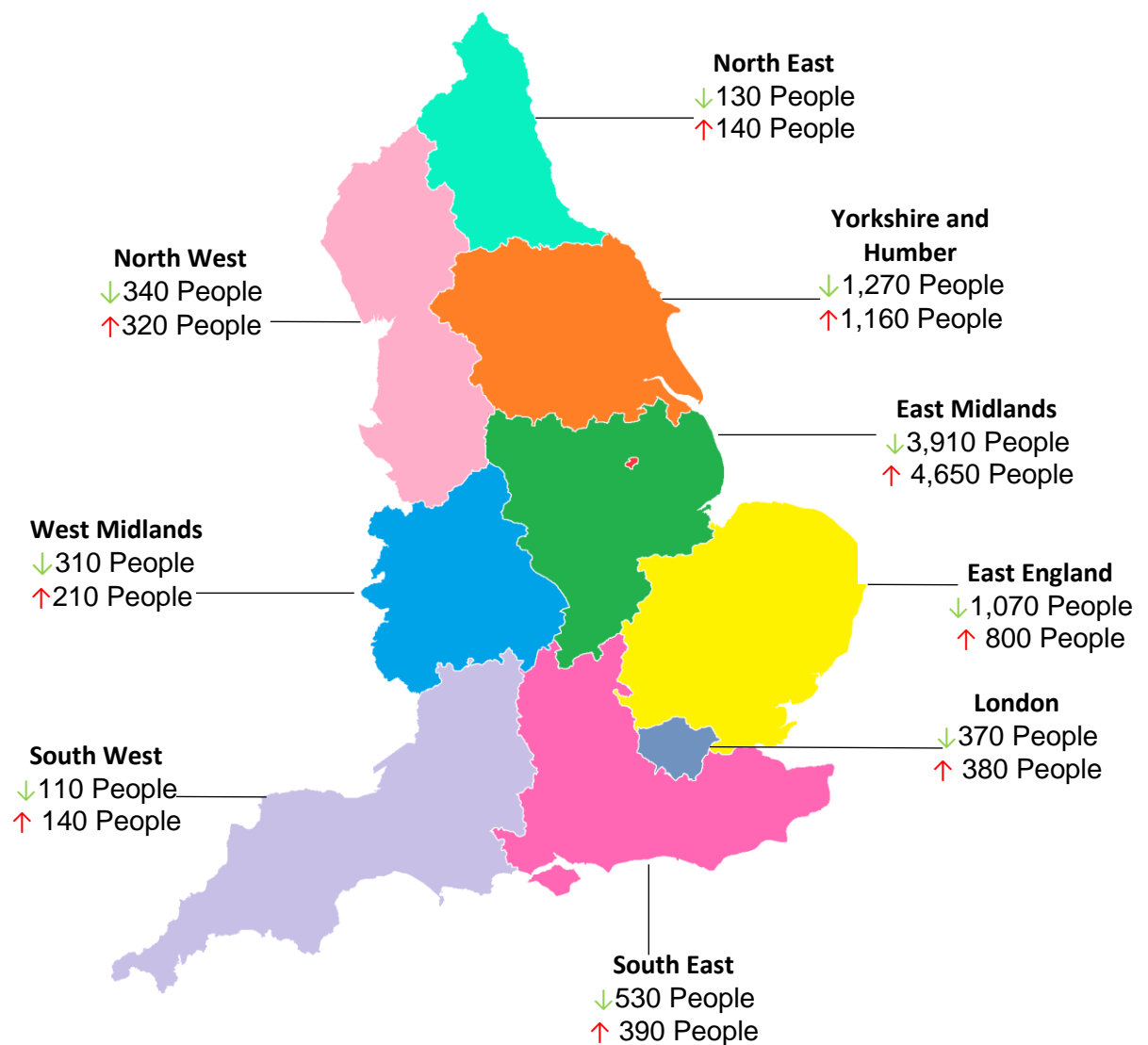
⁵ONS (2017)

⁵ ONS (2017) : Census – Ethnic Groups

Internal Migration – 2016 Estimate

The below map and graphs show where people have come from to live in Lincoln and where people from Lincoln have moved to within England for the year ending June 2016.

- ↓ People from this location migrating to Lincoln
- ↑ People from Lincoln migrating to this location



⁶ ONS (2017)

⁶ ONS (2017) Moves within the UK



Migration

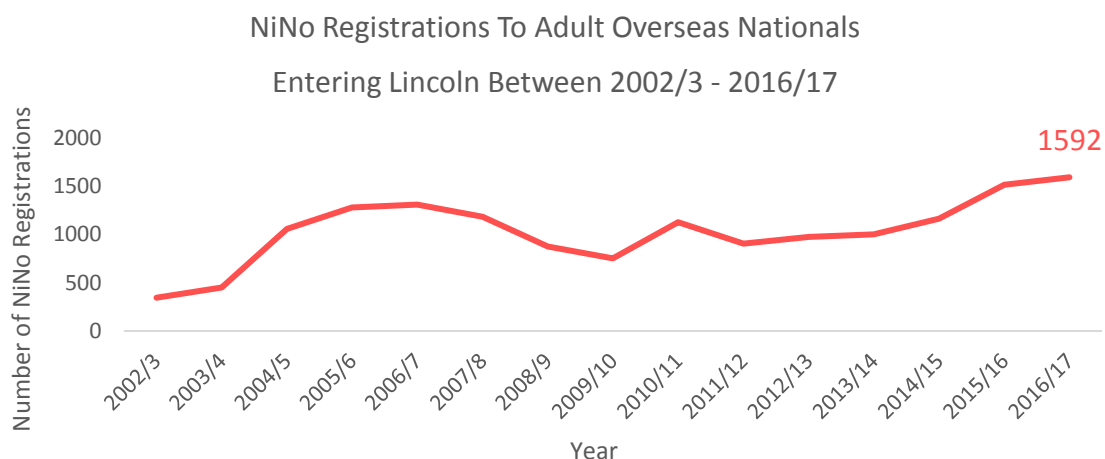
Migration Summary

The number of migrant workers entering Lincoln increased from 1,514 in 2015/16 to 1,592 in 2016/17. Lincoln continued to follow the same direction of travel as the East Midlands and England.

The vast majority of migrant workers entering Lincoln continued to come from European Union countries. 34% of the migrants that entered Lincoln in 2016/17 came from Romania and 15% came from Poland. This shows that almost 50% of migrants registering for national insurance numbers came from these two countries.

The Number of National Insurance registrations to adult overseas nationals entering Lincoln, the East Midlands and England between 2002/3 – 2015/16

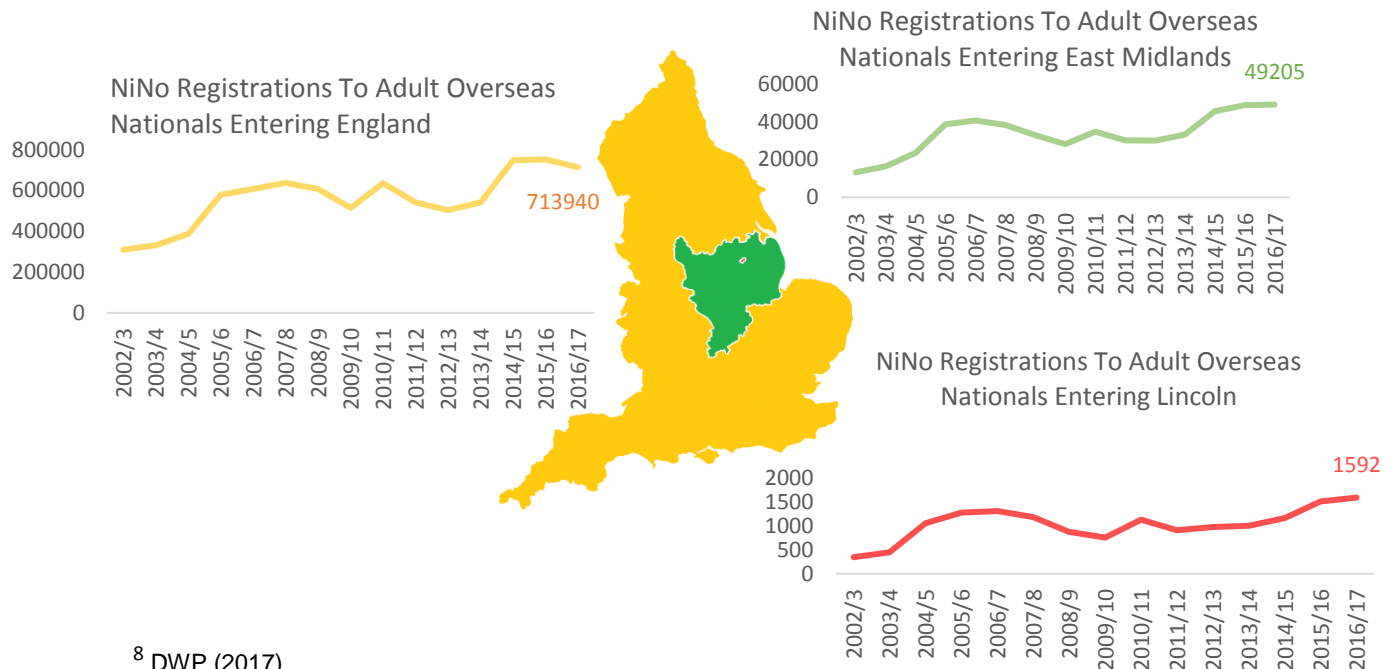
The inflow of migrant workers has fluctuated year on year with 1,592 migrants entering Lincoln in 2016/17. It should be noted that not all migrant workers remain in the area, with some returning home and others moving elsewhere in the country or world. This indicator is used to measure inflow.



⁷ DWP (2017)

⁷ DWP (2017) NiNo Registrations To Adult Overseas Nationals Entering The UK

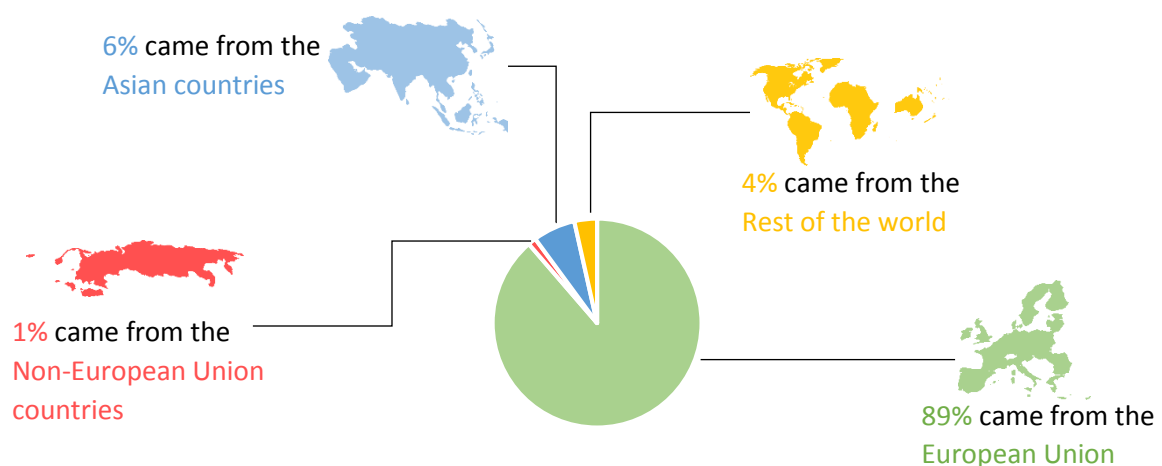
Lincoln followed a similar trend to England and the East Midlands for National Insurance registrations to overseas nationals.



⁸ DWP (2017)

World Area of Origin

89% of the adult overseas nationals who registered in Lincoln came from EU countries. This is an increase of just 82 when compared to the previous year. (See definitions of countries in these groupings in Appendix 1)



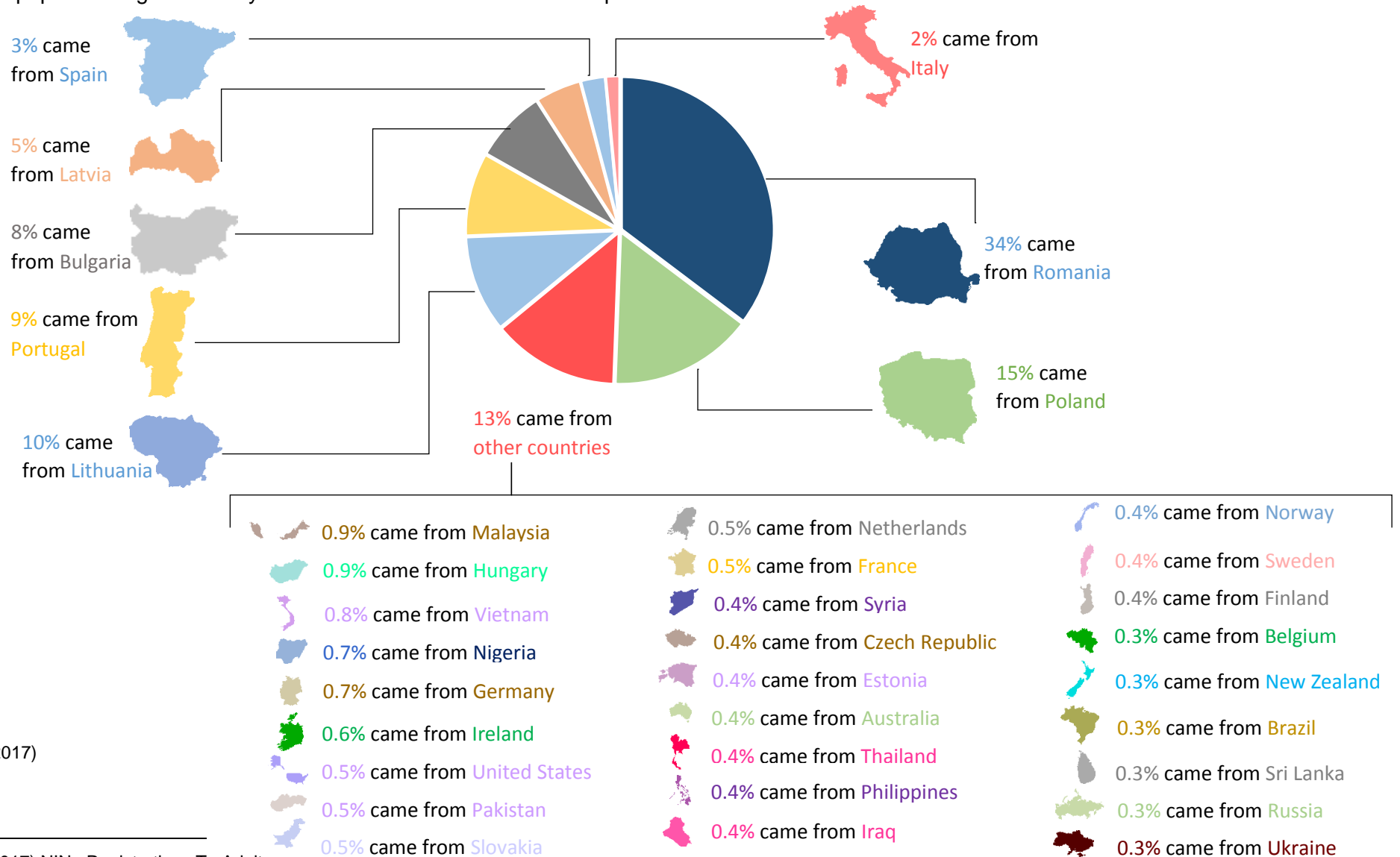
⁹ DWP (2017)

⁸ DWP (2017) NiNo Registrations To Adult Overseas Nationals Entering The UK

⁹ DWP (2017) NiNo Registrations To Adult Overseas Nationals Entering The UK

Country of Origin

This fact sheet highlights the percentage of the country of origins for migrant workers for 2016/17. Please note that “Other Countries” section has been populated together. They have been broken down below the pie chart.



¹⁰ DWP (2017)

¹⁰ DWP (2017) NINo Registrations To Adult Overseas Nationals Entering The UK



Health

Health Summary

Male life expectancy for Lincoln decreased from 78.2 years in 2012-14 to 77.6 years in 2013-15. The female life expectancy also decreased, from 82.1 to 81.9 in 2013-15.

Lincoln had the second highest rate for, 'Under 75 Mortality Rate for Cancer' and 'Under 75 Mortality Rate for Cardiovascular Disease' when compared to its nearest neighbours.

'Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) is now lower than the England rate, having dropped 48 points this year. In addition, we have also seen a significant drop in under 18 conception rates (aged 15-17) where the rate dropped from 36% in 2016 to 24.1% in 2017. Suicide rates have also dropped by 1% on the previous year.

Life Expectancy

In 2013 – 2015 the **male** life expectancy in Lincoln was **77.6** years.

Which was a decrease of **0.6** years

In 2012 – 2014 the **male** life expectancy in England was **78.2** years.



In 2013 – 2015 the **female** life expectancy in Lincoln was **81.9** years.

Which was a decrease of **0.2** years

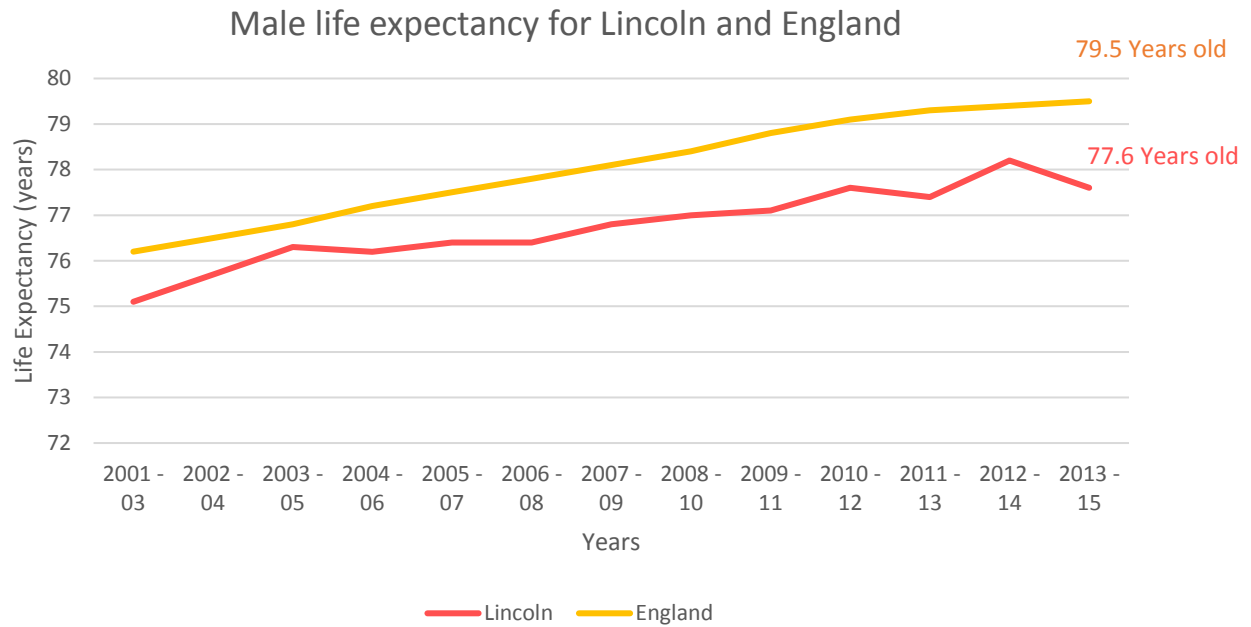
In 2012 – 2014 the **female** life expectancy in England was **82.1** years.

¹¹DoH (2017)

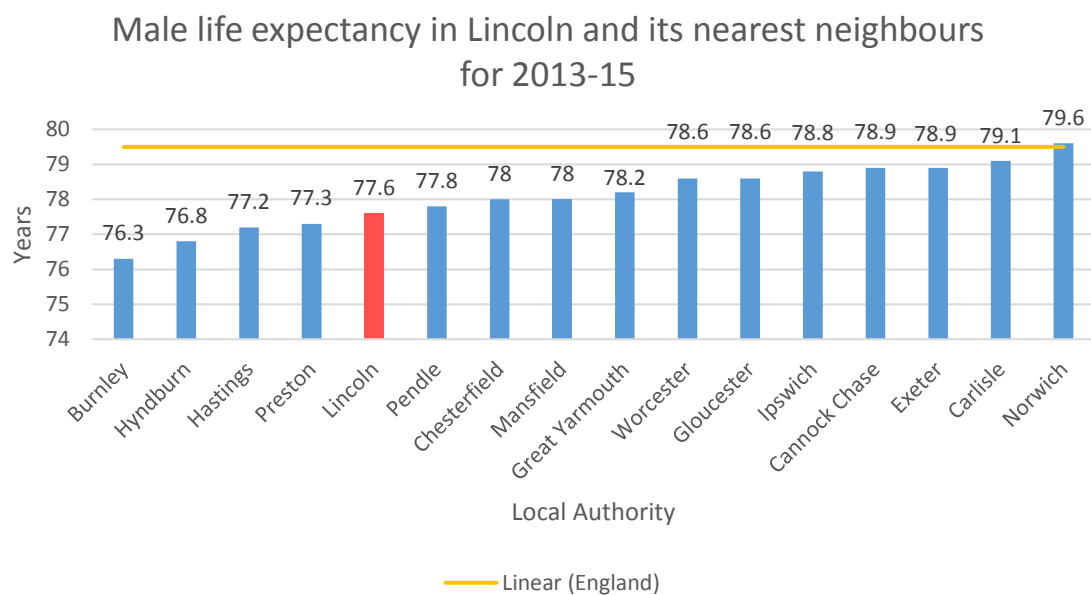
¹¹ DoH (2017) Local Authority Profile

Male Life Expectancy

The male life expectancy rate in Lincoln decreased from 78.2 in 2012-14 to 77.6 in 2013-15, it continues to be at a lower rate than England, which remained at the same level.



Lincoln had the 5th lowest male life expectancy when compared to its nearest neighbours.

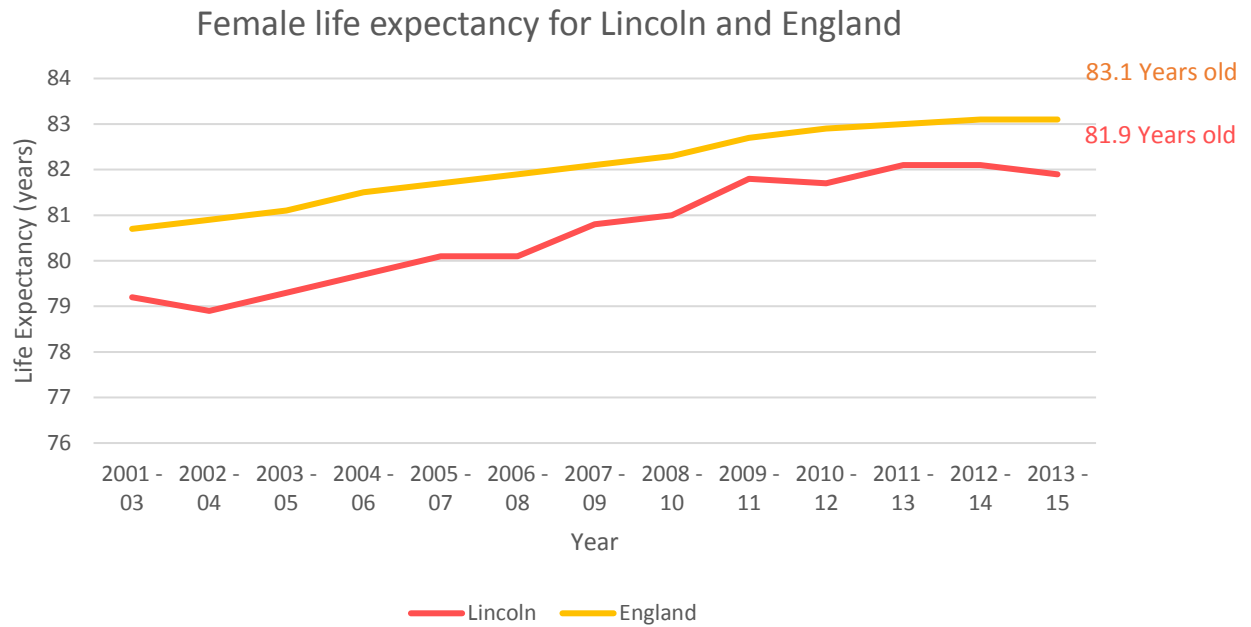


¹² DoH (2017)

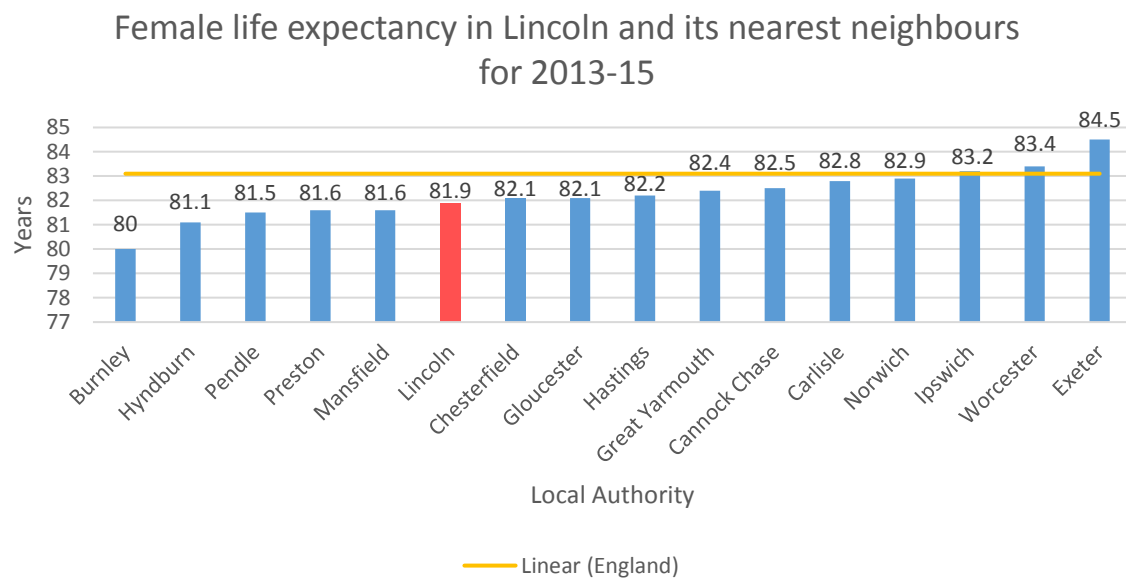
¹² DoH (2017) Local Authority Profile

Female life Expectancy

The female life expectancy rate in Lincoln continues to follow a similar trend to England, but it decreased from 82.1 years in 2012-14 to 81.9 years in 2013-15, a drop of 0.2 years, whilst the England average dropped by just 0.1 years.



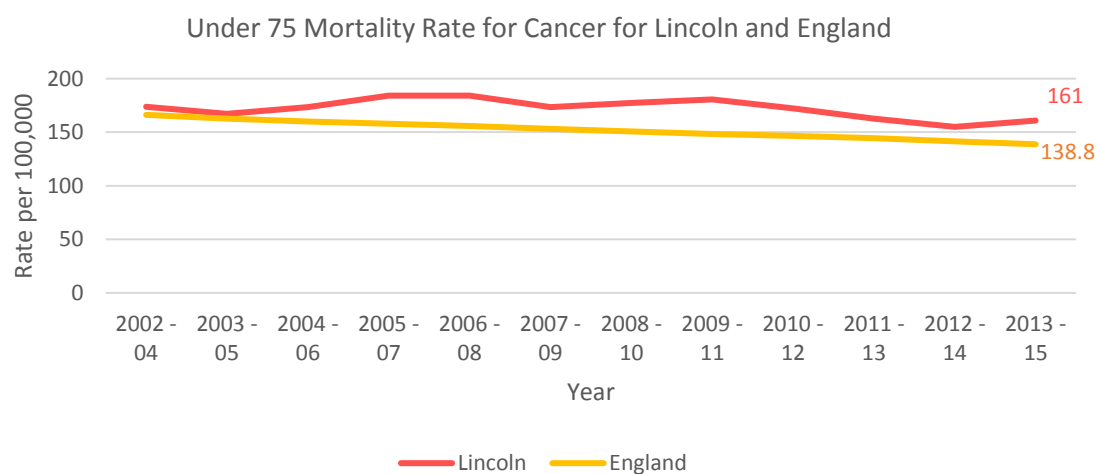
Lincoln had the 6th lowest female life expectancy when compared to its nearest neighbours.



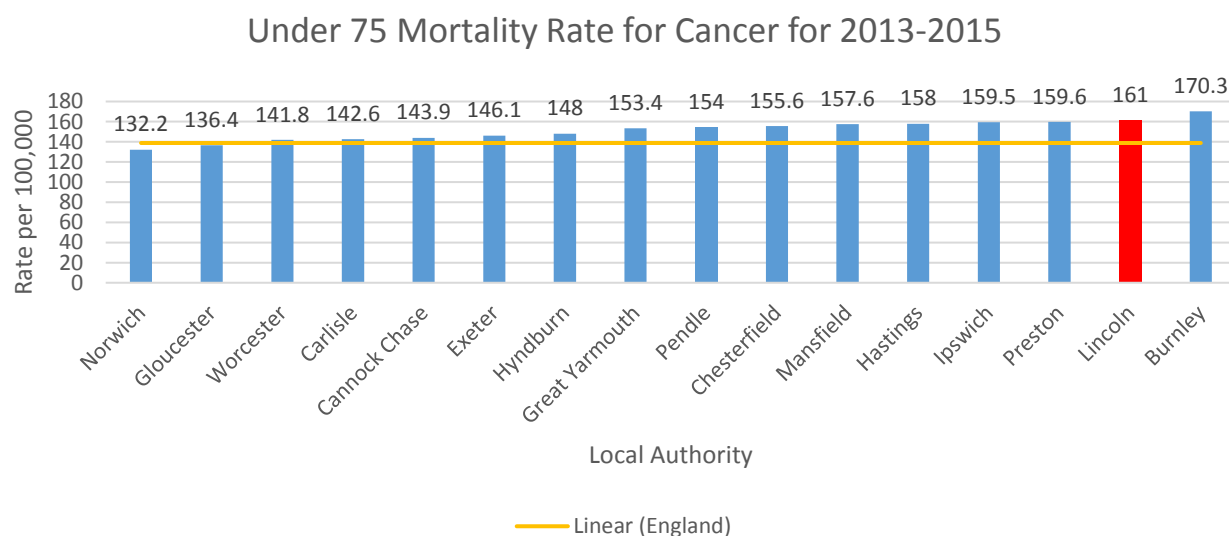


Under 75 Mortality Rate for Cancer

Lincoln continues to have a higher “Under 75” mortality rate for cancer than England in 2013-2015.



Lincoln had the 2nd highest “Under 75” mortality rate for cancer in 2013-2015 when compared to its nearest neighbours.

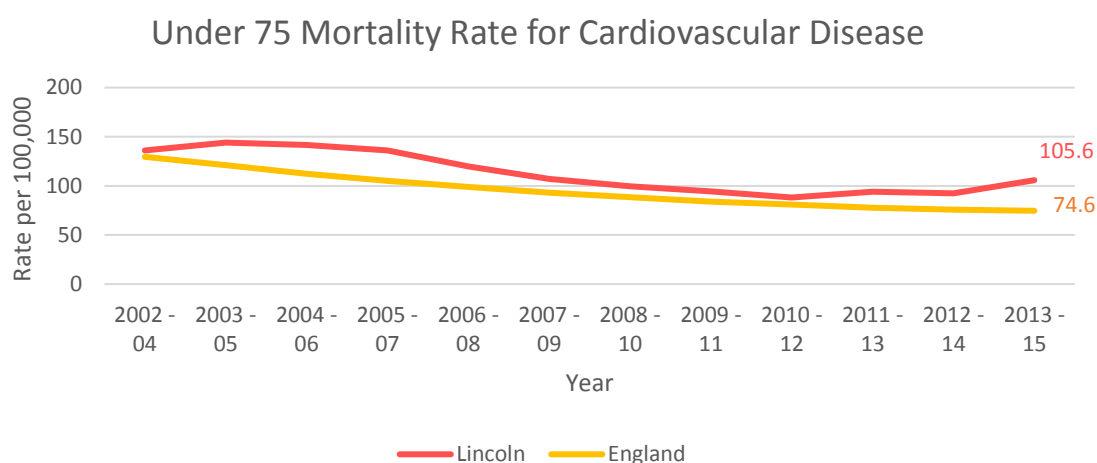


¹⁴ DoH (2017)

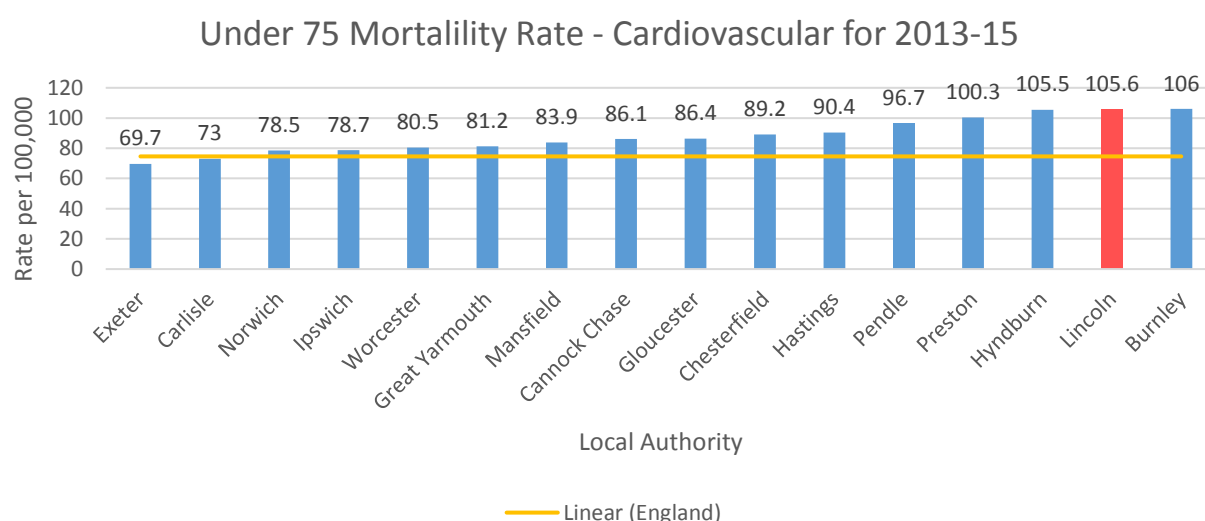


Under 75 Mortality Rate: Cardiovascular Disease

The Under 75 Mortality Rate for cardiovascular disease in Lincoln has increased from, 92.5 per 100,000 in 2012-14 to 105.6 in 2013-15. It continues to be higher than the England rate, which has actually dropped by 1.1.



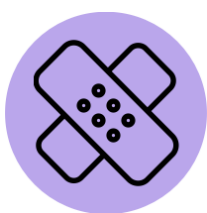
Lincoln had the 2nd highest rate of under 75 mortality for cardiovascular disease in 2013-15 amongst Lincoln's nearest neighbours.



¹⁵ DoH (2017)

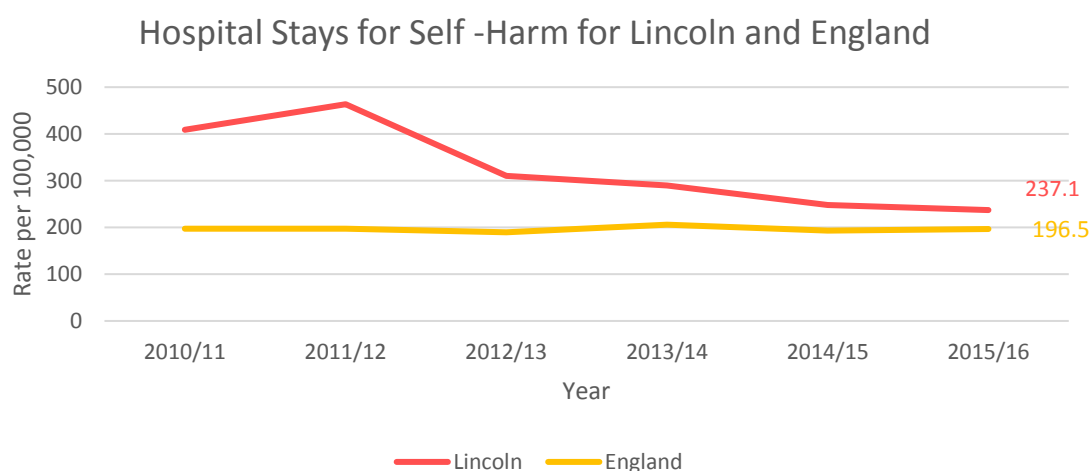
¹⁴ DoH (2017) Local Authority Profile

¹⁵ DoH (2017) Local Authority Profile

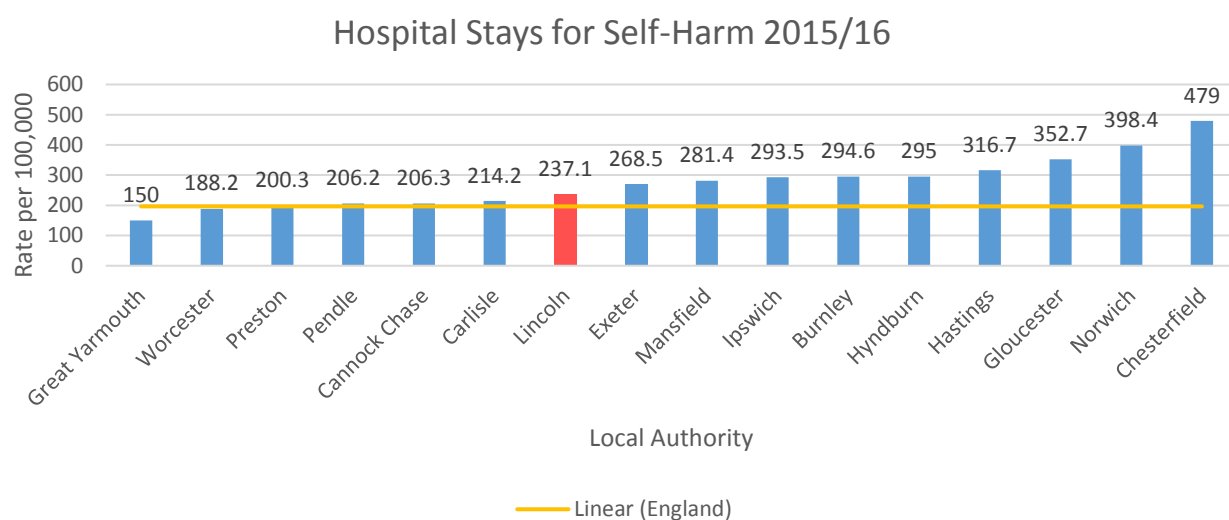


Hospital Stays for Self-Harm

Despite the continually decreasing rate of hospital stays for self-harm in Lincoln from 248.9 in 2014/15 to 237.1 in 2015/16, Lincoln still has a higher rate than England.



Lincoln had the 7th lowest rate of hospital stays for self-harm amongst our nearest neighbours in 2015/16.



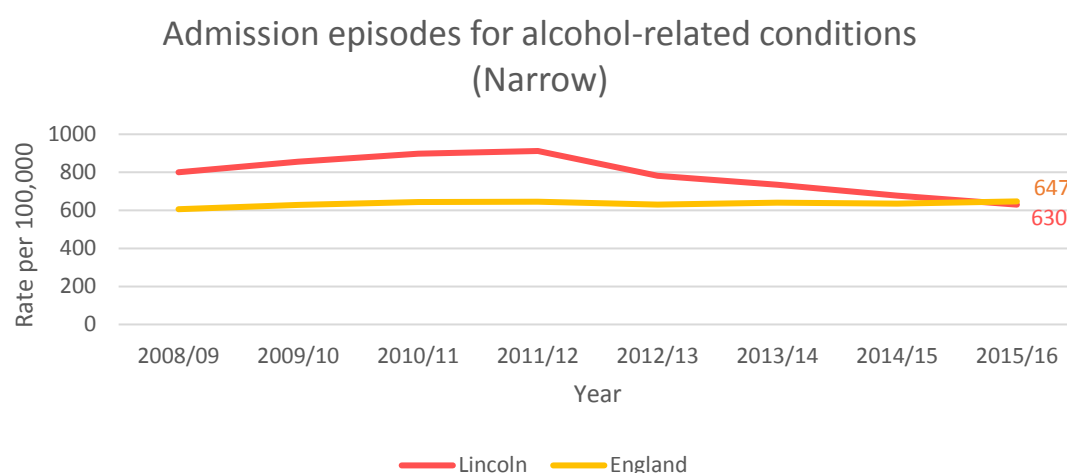
¹⁶ DoH (2017)

¹⁶ DoH (2017) Local Authority Profile

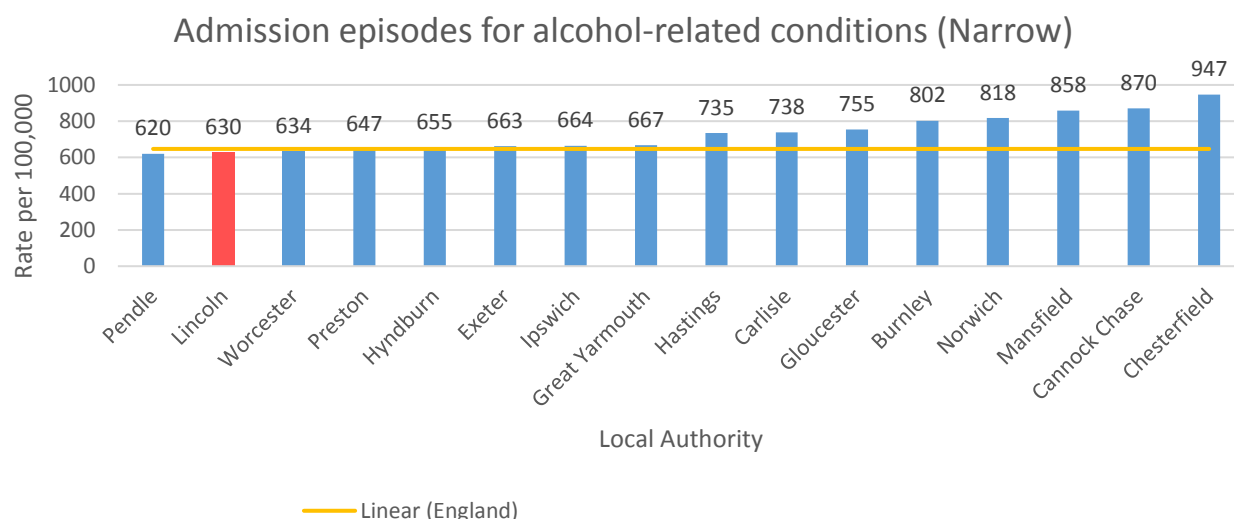
Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow)



The rate of admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) continues to decrease from 678 in 2014/15 to a rate of 630 in 2015/16. This means that the Lincoln rate is now lower than the average rate for England. The term, “narrow” is important as it indicates hospital admissions in adults where the main reason for admission was alcohol as opposed to the “broad” definition which are admissions based on all reasons for admission (primary and secondary diagnosis fields).



Lincoln had the 2nd lowest rate of hospital stays for rate of admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) amongst its nearest neighbours for 2015/16.

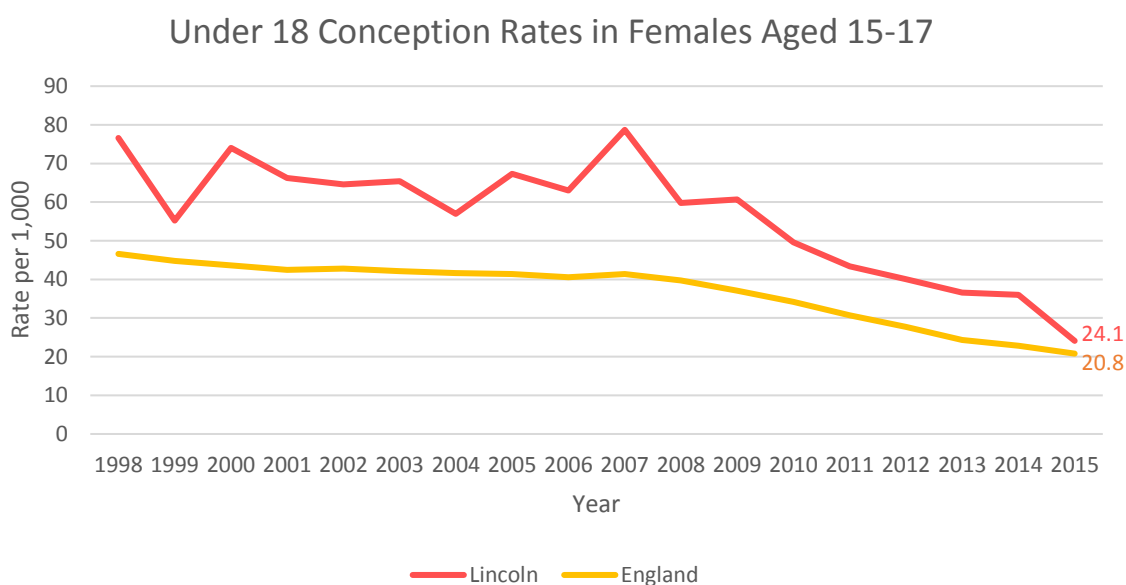


Source: Calculated by Public Health England: Risk Factors Intelligence team using data from NHS Digital - Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) and Office for National Statistics (ONS) - Mid Year Population Estimates.

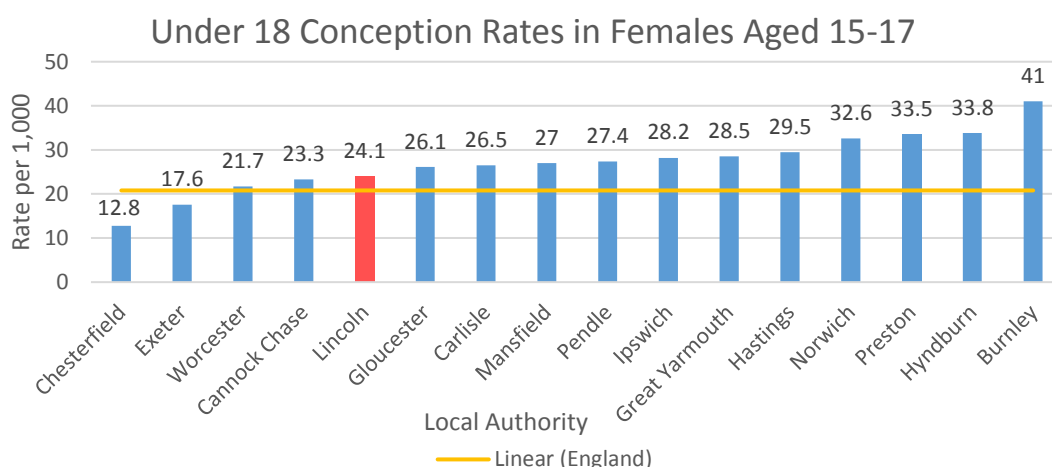


Under 18 Conception Rates in Females Aged 15-17

The under 18 conception rate in Lincoln continued to decrease since the peak in 2007, reducing from 36 in 2014 to 24.1 in 2015. This is now only 3.3 above the England average.



The under 18 conception rate in Lincoln continued to decrease, it now has the 5th lowest rate when compared to its nearest neighbours.

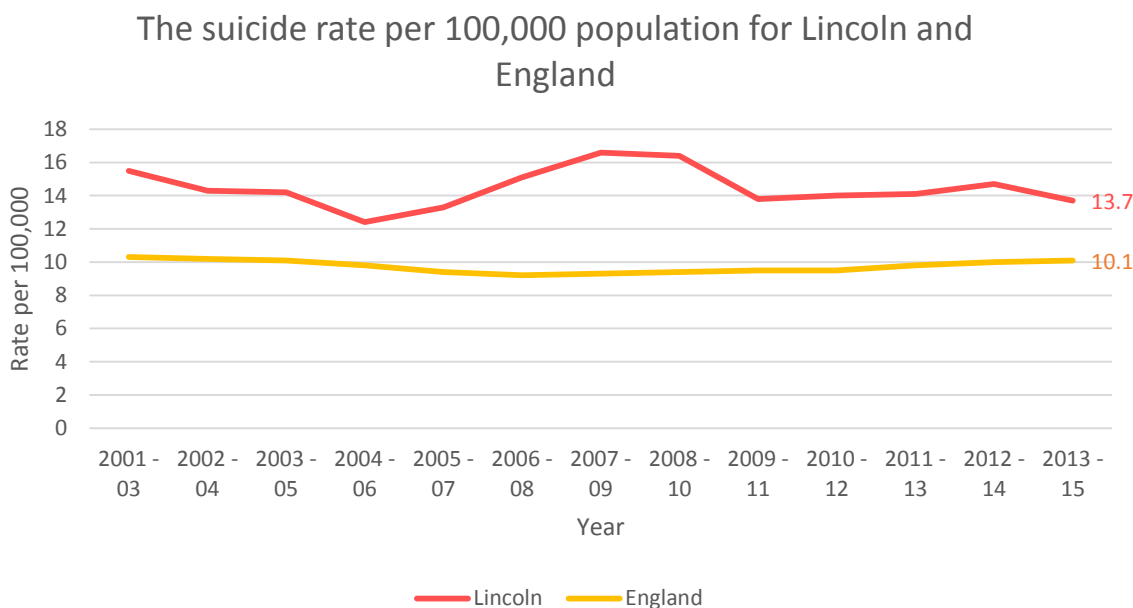


Source: Calculated by Public Health England: Risk Factors Intelligence team using data from NHS Digital - Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) and Office for National Statistics (ONS) - Mid Year Population Estimates.

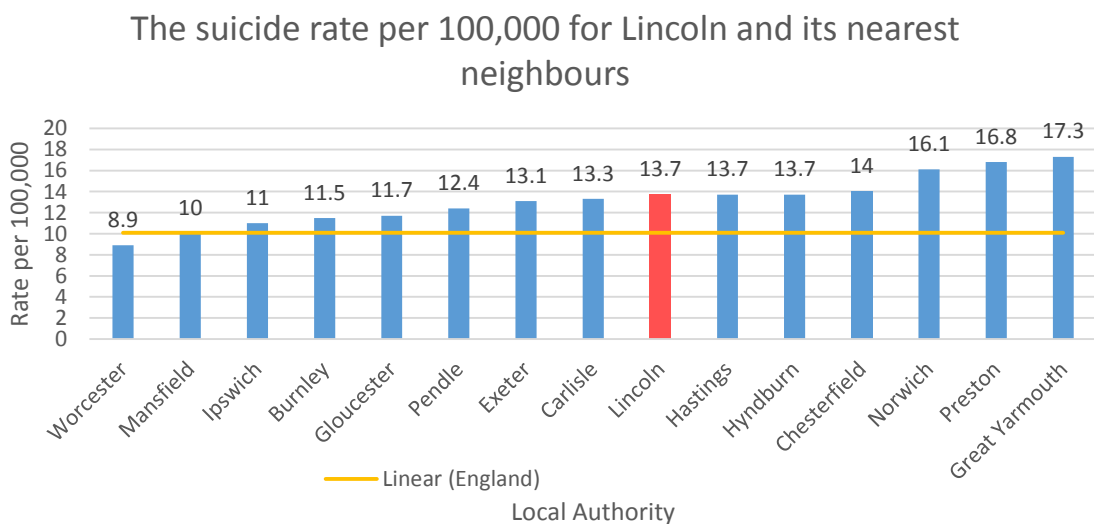


Suicide

The suicide rate in Lincoln decreased from 14.7 per 100,000 in 2012-14, to 13.7 per 100,000 in 2013-15. Lincoln continued to have a higher rate than England.



Lincoln had the 7th highest rate of suicides when compared its nearest neighbours for 2013-15.



¹⁷ DoH (2017)

¹⁷ DoH (2017) ¹⁷ DoH (2017) Local Authority Profile

Adult Obesity (2013-2015)

Between 2013 and 2015, 66.1% of Lincoln's adult population (16+) had excess weight. This figure combined overweight figures and obesity figures. This percentage was higher than the England percentage of 64.8%, but slightly lower than the East Midlands percentage of 66.8%.

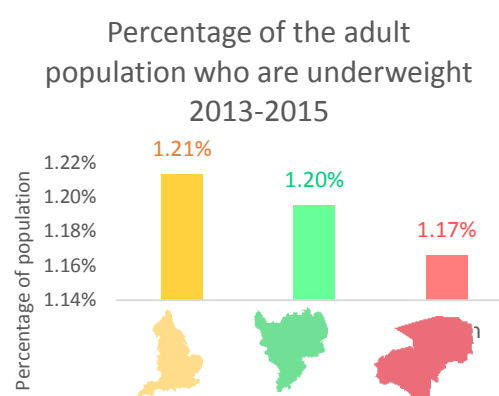
1.17% of the adult population in Lincoln were underweight in 2013 - 15. This was lower than both the England percentage of 1.21% and the East Midlands percentage of 1.20%.

Percentage of adult population who are underweight

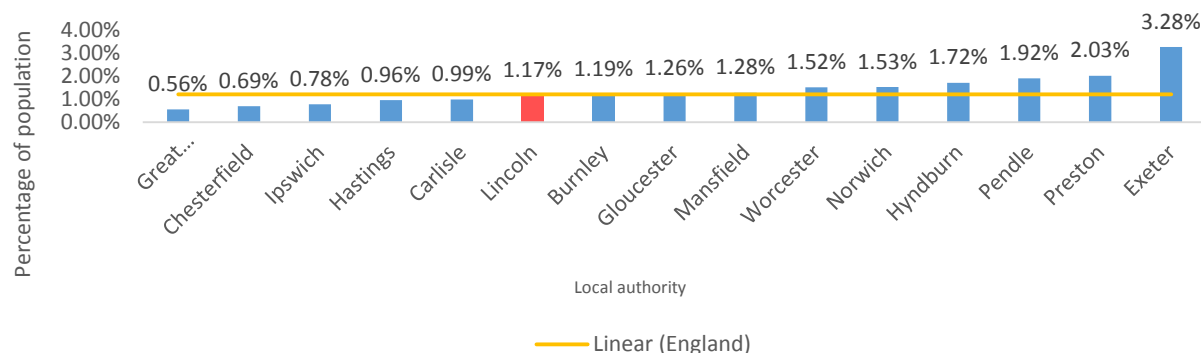


In 2013 -15, 1.17% of Lincoln's adult population were underweight. Lincoln had the lowest percentage of underweight people when compared to the East Midlands (1.2%) and England (1.21%).

When compared to its nearest neighbours, Lincoln had the 6th lowest percentage of underweight people.



Percentage of the adult population who are underweight 2013-2015 for Lincoln and its nearest neighbours



¹⁸PHE (2017)

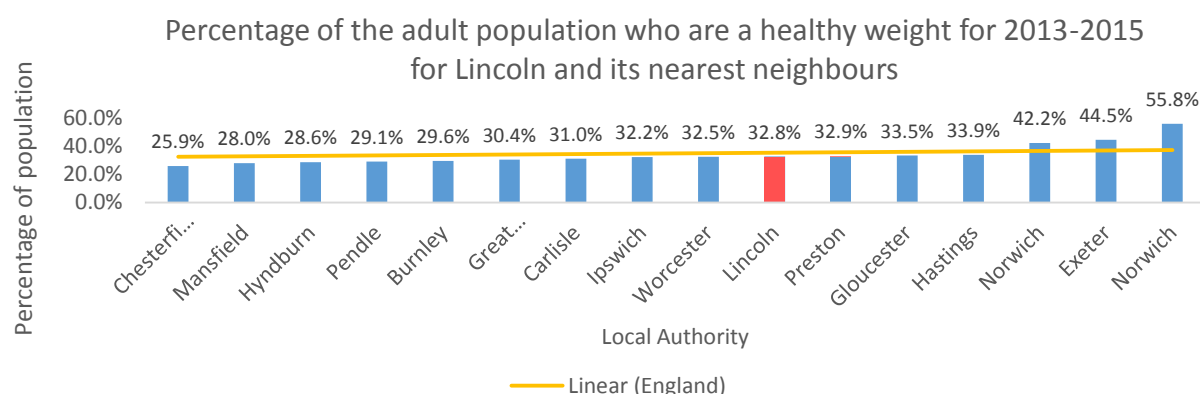
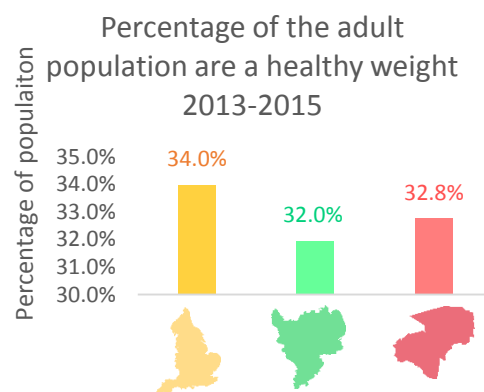
¹⁸ PHE (2017): Prevalence of underweight, healthy weight, overweight, and obesity among adults in England, 2013-2015

Percentage of adult population that are a healthy weight



In 2013-15, 32.8% of Lincoln's adult population were a healthy weight. Lincoln had the 2nd highest percentage of people that were a healthy weight when compared to the East Midlands (32%) and England (34%).

When compared to its nearest neighbours, Lincoln had the 7th highest percentage of people who are at a healthy weight.

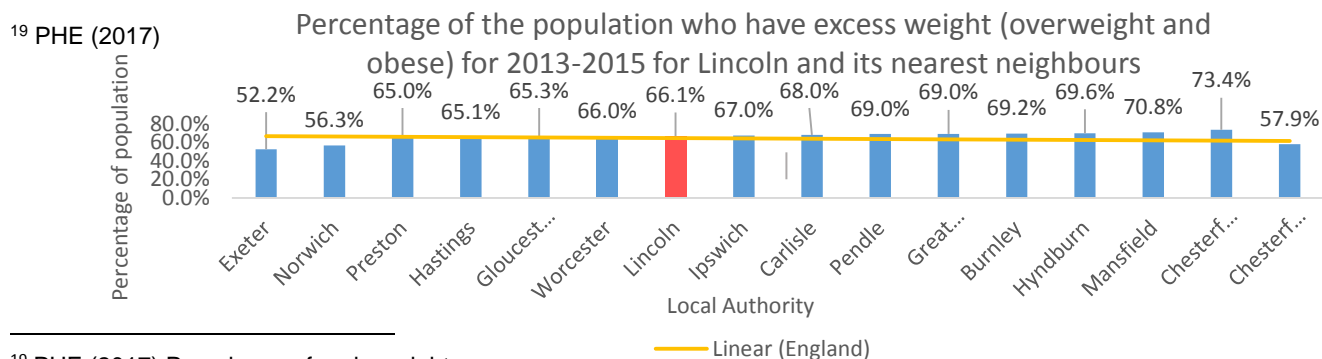
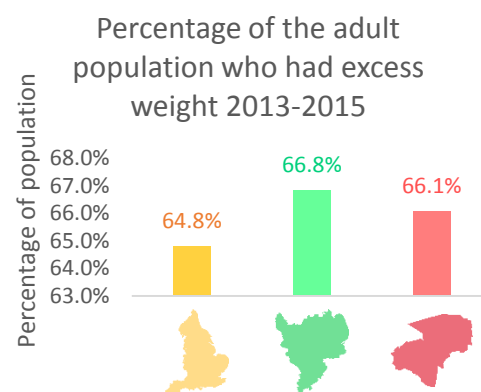


Percentage of adult population that have excess weight (overweight and obese)



In 2013 -15, 66.1% of Lincoln's adult population had excess weight (overweight and obese). Lincoln had the 2nd highest percentage of people who have excess weight when compared to the East Midlands (66.8%) and England (64.8%).

When compared to its nearest neighbours, Lincoln had the 7th lowest percentage of adults who were at a healthy weight.



¹⁹ PHE (2017): Prevalence of underweight, healthy weight, overweight, and obesity among adults in England, 2013-2015

Crime Summary

The total number of reported crimes in Lincoln increased from 8,894 in 2015/16 to 9,014 in 2016/17, this was an increase of 1.4%. However it is worth noting that compared to the other Local Authorities in the Police Audit Family, we have dropped 3 places in the ranking from 6th highest last year to 9th highest (7th lowest) this year.

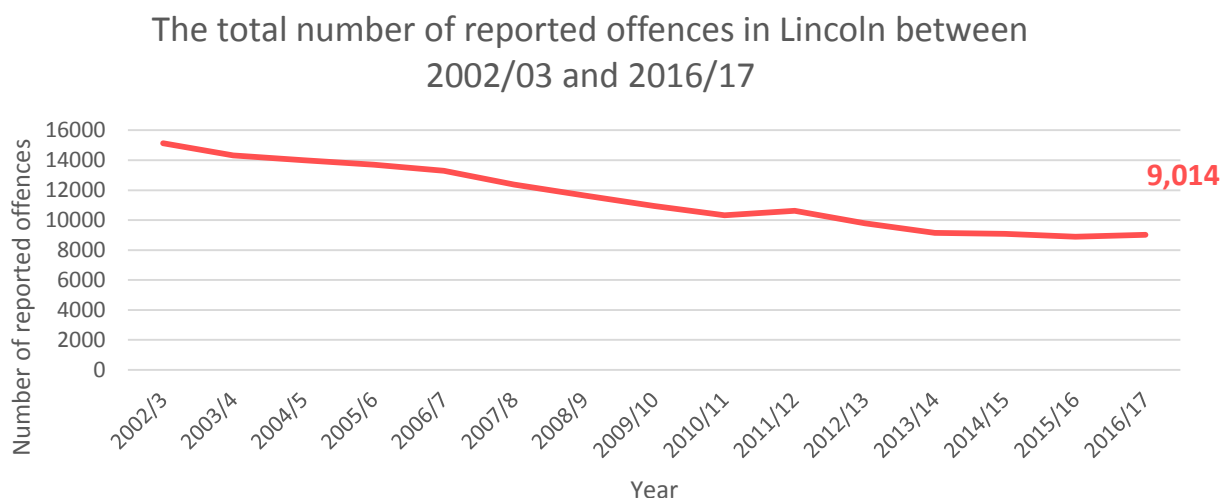
This is the first increase in crime rates since 2011/12, it remains relatively high when compared to the Police audit families (the local authorities the Police use to compare to Lincoln). Overall, Lincoln had the 9th highest total crime rate per 1,000 population when compared to its Police compactor neighbours.

It was noted that the number of bicycle thefts, robberies and miscellaneous crimes against society have all increased substantially from the period of March 2016 to March 2017. However, there has been a noticeable decrease in the reported number of theft from the person, domestic and non-domestic burglary and criminal damage and arson.

Lincoln has the highest rate of offences in both shoplifting and non-domestic burglary compared to the Police Audit Family, but we are in the lowest available for “all other theft”, homicide, public order offences, robbery and violence without injury.

Total Reported Crime in Lincoln between 2002/03 and 2015/16

The total number of reported crimes in Lincoln increased slightly (1.4%) for the first time in five years.



²⁰ ONS (2017) Offences

Decrease and increases in the types of crime in Lincoln

The table below shows the differences in each category of crime between the year ending March 2016 and March 2017. Note that it is important to consider both the numerical increase/decrease and the % of increase/decrease together as occasionally some % are built on small value changes.

	31 March 2016	31 March 2017	Percentage Difference
All other theft offences	857	829	-3.27%
Bicycle theft	354	446	25.99%
Criminal damage and arson	1309	1211	-7.49%
Domestic burglary	427	340	-20.37%
Drug offences	370	350	-5.41%
Homicide	3	1	-66.67%
Miscellaneous crimes against society	148	211	42.57%
Non-domestic burglary	584	559	-4.28%
Possession of weapons offences	76	75	-1.32%
Public order offences	490	447	-8.78%
Robbery	64	80	25.00%
Sexual offences	229	268	17.03%
Shoplifting	1387	1534	10.60%
Theft from the person	116	103	-11.21%
Vehicle offences	709	737	3.95%
Violence with injury	896	936	4.46%
Violence without injury	867	887	2.31%
Total Crime	8886	9014	1.44%

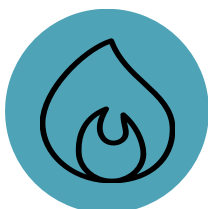
*A definition of miscellaneous crimes against society has been provided in appendix 2.

²¹ ONS (2017)

²¹ ONS (2017) Offences

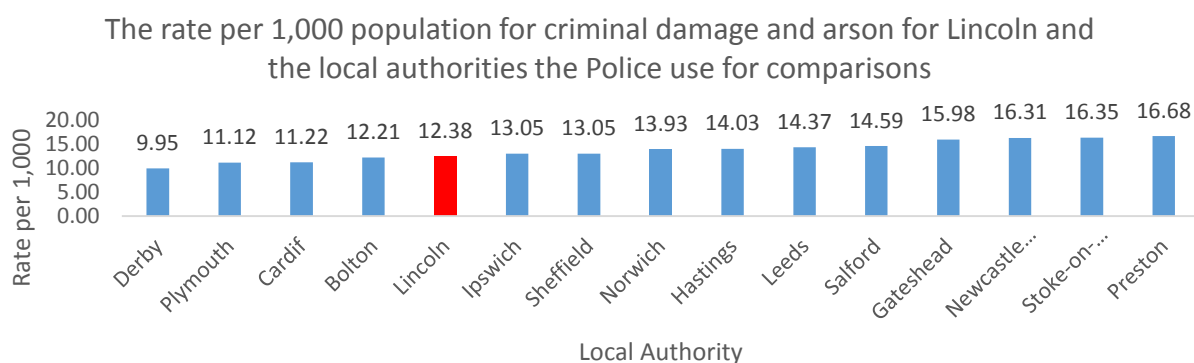
Crime categories compared to nearest neighbours per 1,000

The sections below compare Lincoln to the Police audit family for each crime category, considered to be the most appropriate comparison by the Police. We use rates to compare two or more areas with different population sizes fairly. All data in the crime section is for the period up to March 2017.



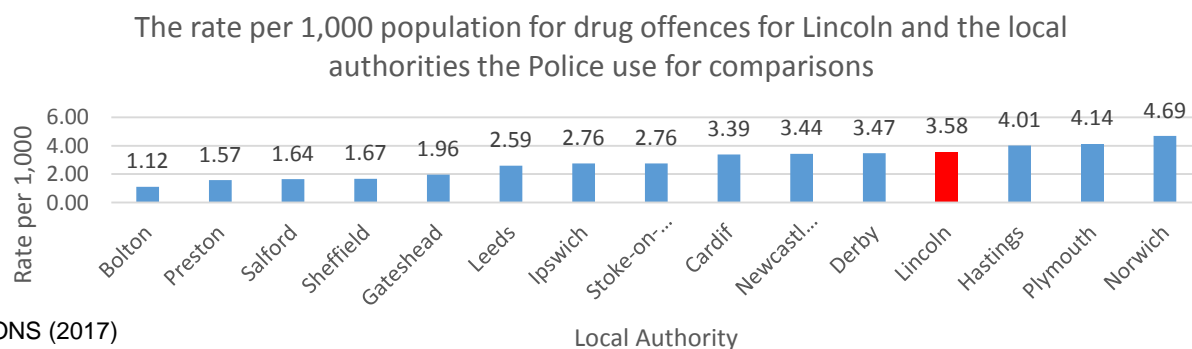
Criminal damage and arson

Lincoln had the 5th lowest arson and criminal damage crime rate when compared to its Police audit family, with a rate of 12.38 per 1,000 population.



Drug offences

Lincoln had the 4th highest drug crime rate when compared to its Police audit family, with a rate of 3.58 per 1,000 population.



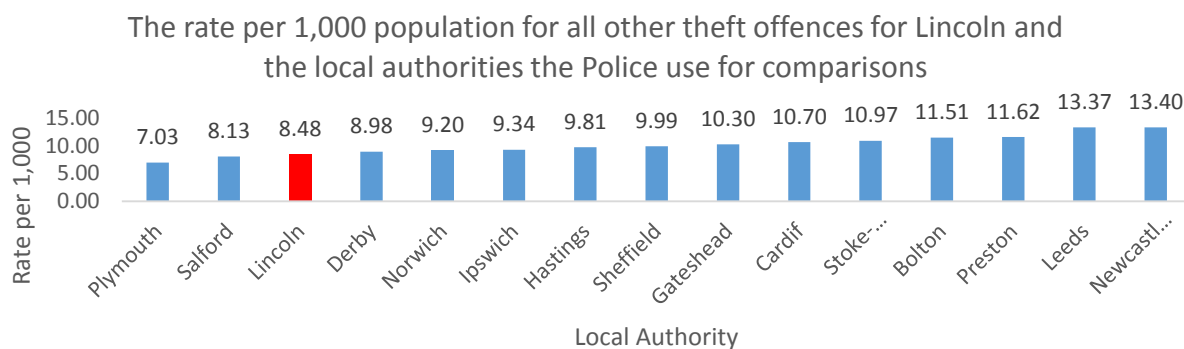
²² ONS (2017)

²² ONS (2017) Offences & ONS (2017) Mid 2016 Population Estimates



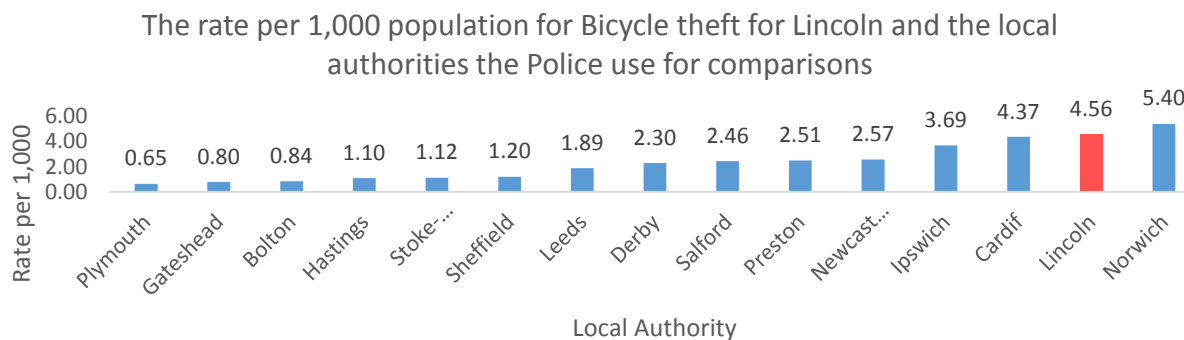
All other theft offences

Lincoln had the 3rd lowest of all other theft offences crime rate when compared to its Police audit family, with a rate of 8.48 per 1,000 population.



Bicycle theft

Lincoln had the 2nd highest bicycle theft crime rate when compared to its Police audit family, with a rate of 4.56 per 1,000 population.



²³ ONS (2017)

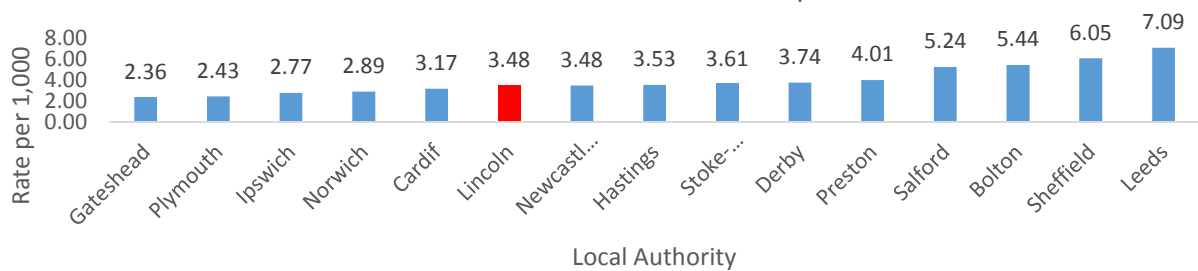
²³ ONS (2017) Offences & ONS (2017) Mid 2016 Population Estimates



Domestic burglary

Lincoln had the joint 6th lowest domestic burglary crime rate when compared to its Police audit family, with a rate of 3.48 per 1,000 population.

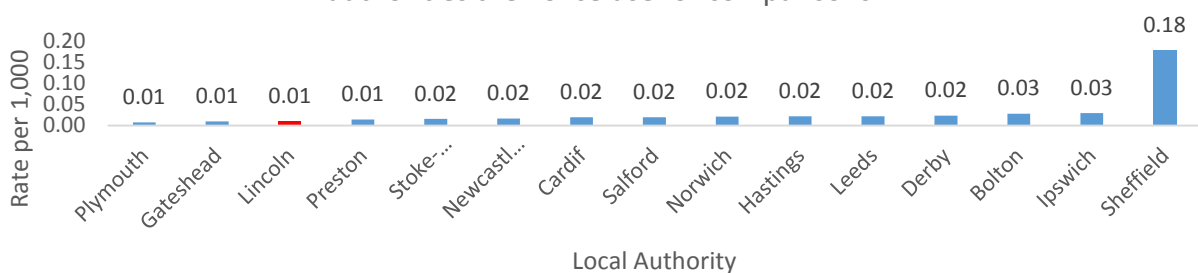
The rate per 1,000 population for domestic burglary for Lincoln and the local authorities the Police use for comparisons



Homicide

Lincoln had the joint lowest homicide crime rate when compared to its Police audit family, with a rate of 0.01 per 1,000 population. It should be noted that numbers of homicides in real terms are numerically low (reducing from 3 to just1).

The rate per 1,000 population for homicide for Lincoln and the local authorities the Police use for comparisons



²⁴ ONS (2017)

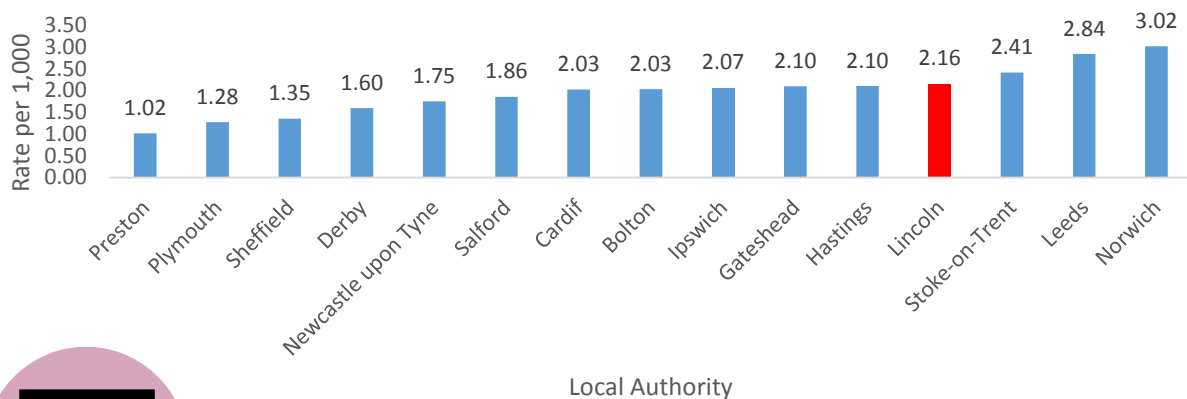
²⁴ ONS (2017) Offences & ONS (2017) Mid 2016 Population Estimates

Misc.

Miscellaneous crimes against society

Lincoln had the 4th highest rate of miscellaneous crimes against society per 1,000 population, with a rate of 2.16 per 1,000 population.

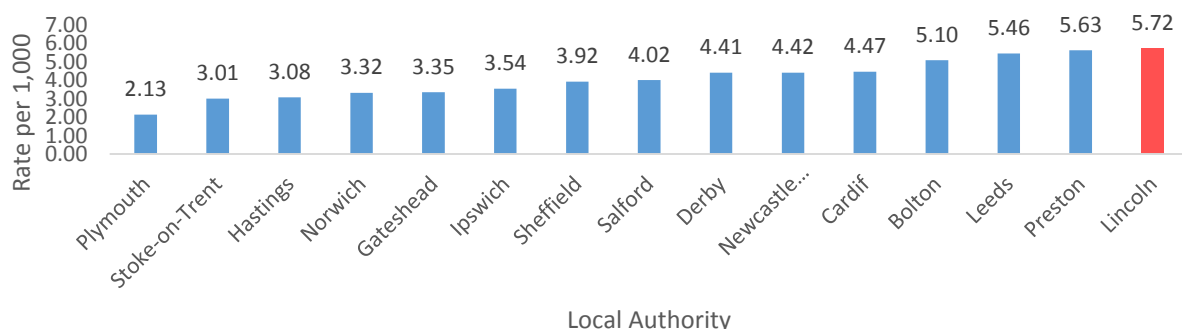
The rate per 1,000 population for miscellaneous crimes against society for Lincoln and the local authorities the Police use for comparisons



Non-domestic burglary

Lincoln had the highest non-domestic burglary crime rate when compared to its Police audit family, with a rate of 5.72 per 1,000 population. Whilst Lincoln has the highest rate, it is worth noting that this figure has still dropped compared to 2015/2016.

The rate per 1,000 population for Non-domestic burglary for Lincoln and the local authorities the Police use for comparisons



²⁵ ONS (2017)

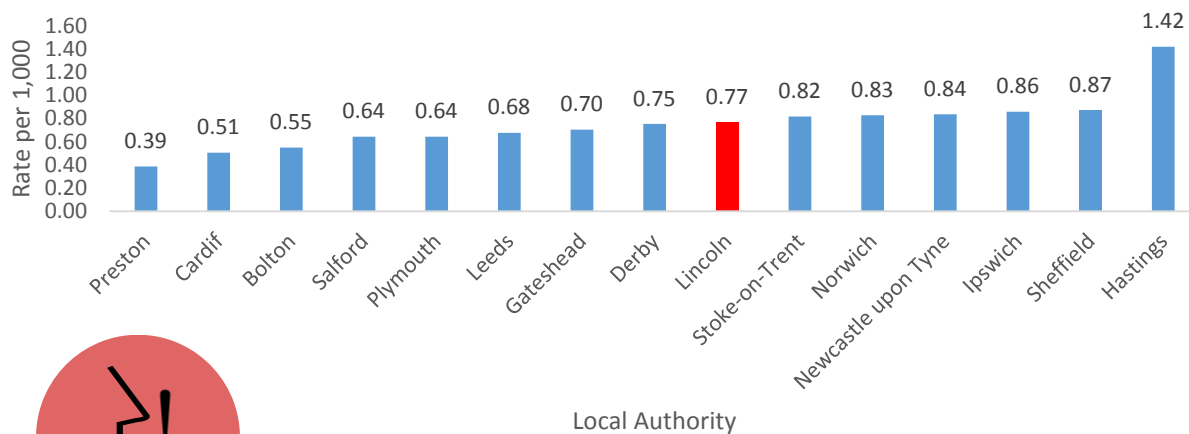
²⁵ ONS (2017) Offences & ONS (2017) Mid 2016 Population Estimates



Possession of weapons offences

Lincoln had the 7th highest possession of a weapon crime rate when compared to its Police audit family, with a rate of 0.77 per 1,000 population.

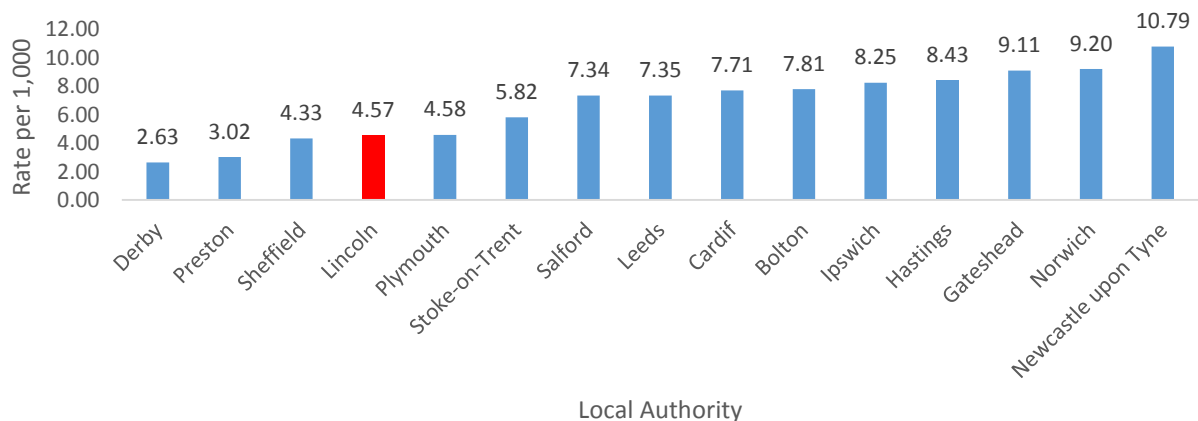
The rate per 1,000 population for Possession of weapons offences for Lincoln and the local authorities the Police use for comparisons



Public order offences

Lincoln had the 4th lowest public order offences crime rate when compared to its Police audit family, with a rate of 4.57 per 1,000 population.

The rate per 1,000 population for Public order offences for Lincoln and the local authorities the Police use for comparisons



²⁶ ONS (2017)

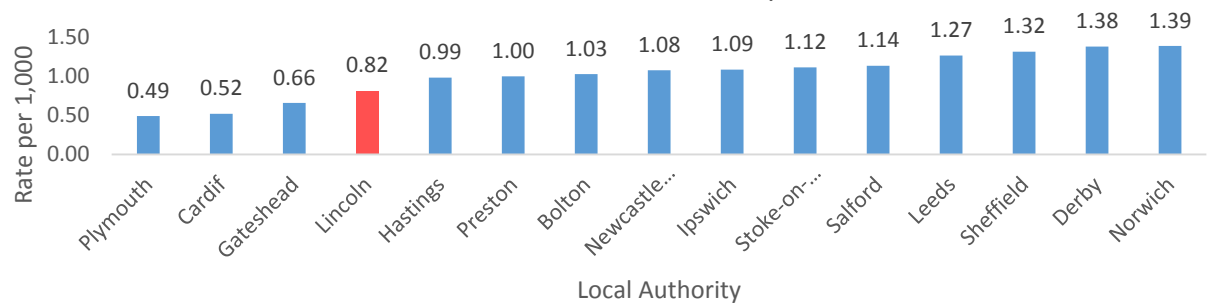
²⁶ ONS (2017) Offences & ONS (2017) Mid 2016 Population Estimates



Robbery

Lincoln had the 4th lowest robbery crime rate when compared to its Police audit family, with a rate of 0.82 per 1,000 population.

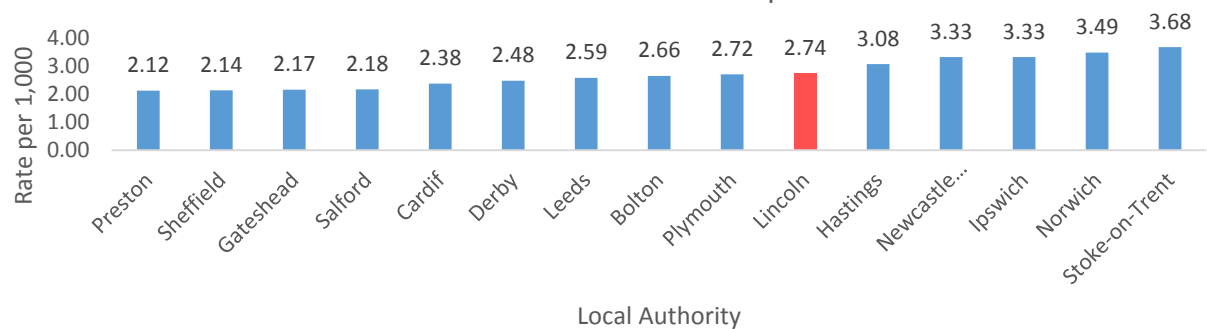
The rate per 1,000 population for Robbery for Lincoln and the local authorities the Police use for comparisons



Sexual offences

Lincoln had the 6th highest sexual offences crime rate when compared to its Police audit family, with a rate of 2.74 per 1,000 population.

The rate per 1,000 population for Sexual offences for Lincoln and the local authorities the Police use for comparisons



²⁷ ONS (2017)

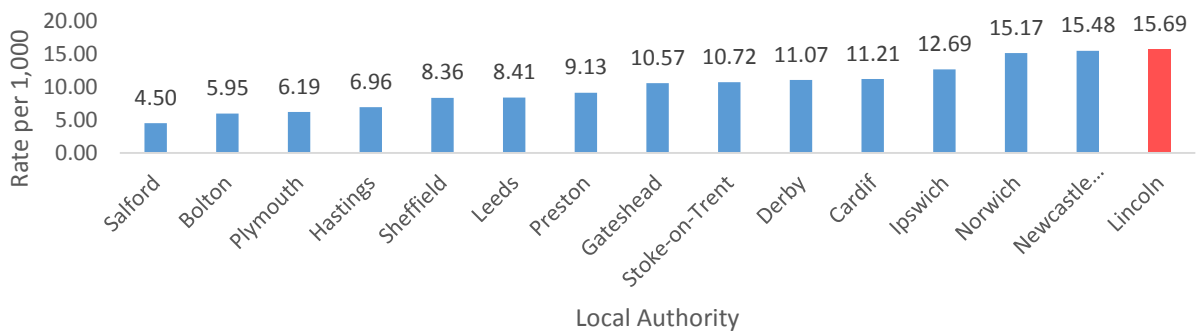
²⁷ ONS (2017) Offences & ONS (2017) Mid 2016 Population Estimates



Shoplifting

Lincoln had the highest shoplifting crime rate when compared to its Police audit family, with a rate of 15.69 per 1,000 population.

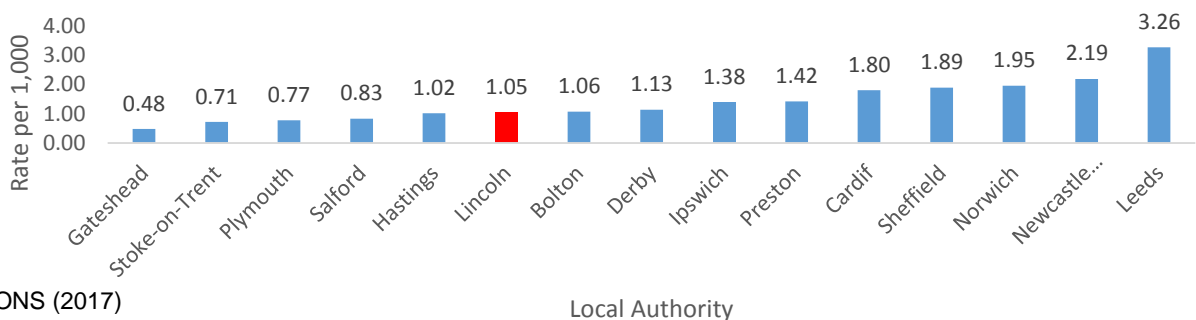
The rate per 1,000 population for shoplifting for Lincoln and the local authorities the Police use for comparisons



Theft from the person

Lincoln had the 6th lowest rate of theft from a person when compared to its Police audit family, with a rate of 1.05 per 1,000 population.

The rate per 1,000 population for theft from the person for Lincoln and the local authorities the Police use for comparisons



²⁸ ONS (2017)

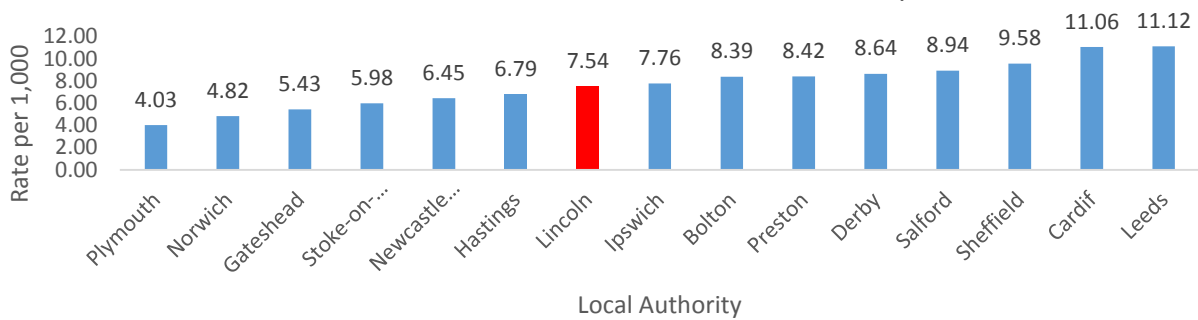
²⁸ ONS (2017) Offences & ONS (2017) Mid 2016 Population Estimates



Vehicle offences

Lincoln had the 7th lowest vehicle crime rate when compared to its Police audit family, with a rate of 7.54 per 1,000 population.

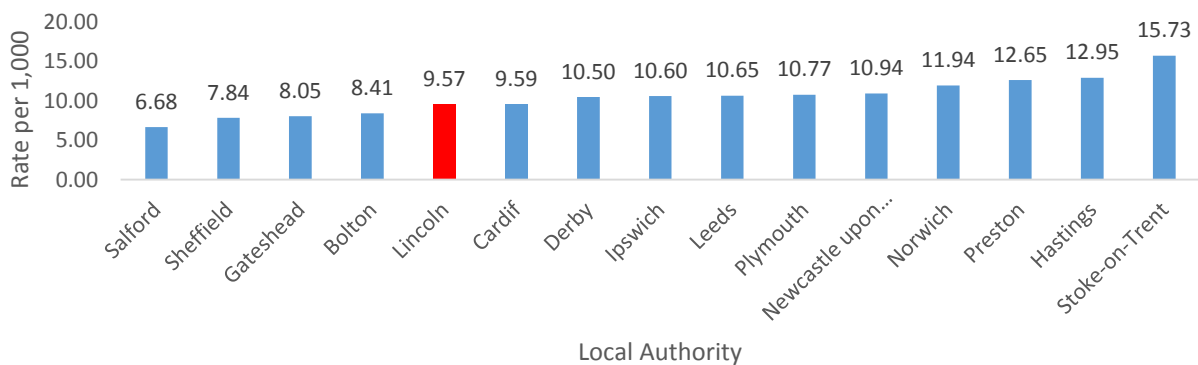
The rate per 1,000 population for vehicle offences from the person for Lincoln and the local authorities the Police use for comparisons



Violence with injury

Lincoln had the 5th lowest crime rate of violence with injury when compared to its Police audit family, with a rate of 9.57 per 1,000 population.

The rate per 1,000 population for violence with injury from the person for Lincoln and the local authorities the Police use for comparisons



²⁹ ONS (2017)

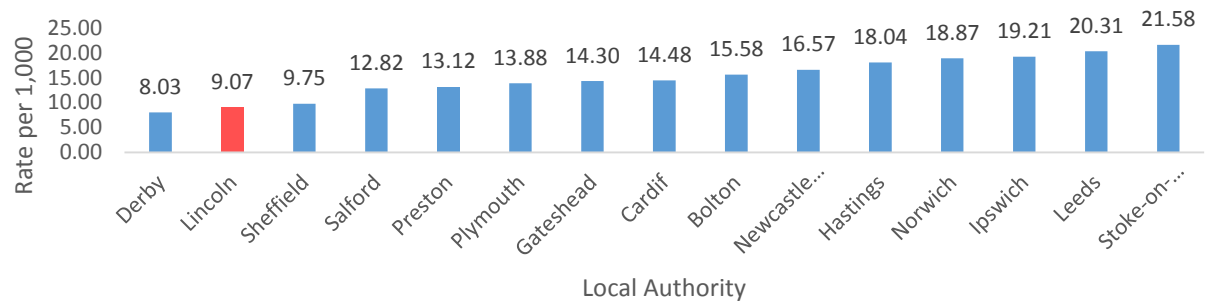
²⁹ ONS (2017) Offences & ONS (2017) Mid 2016 Population Estimates



Violence without injury

Lincoln had the 2nd lowest violence without injury crime rate when compared to its Police audit family, with a rate of 9.07 per 1,000 population.

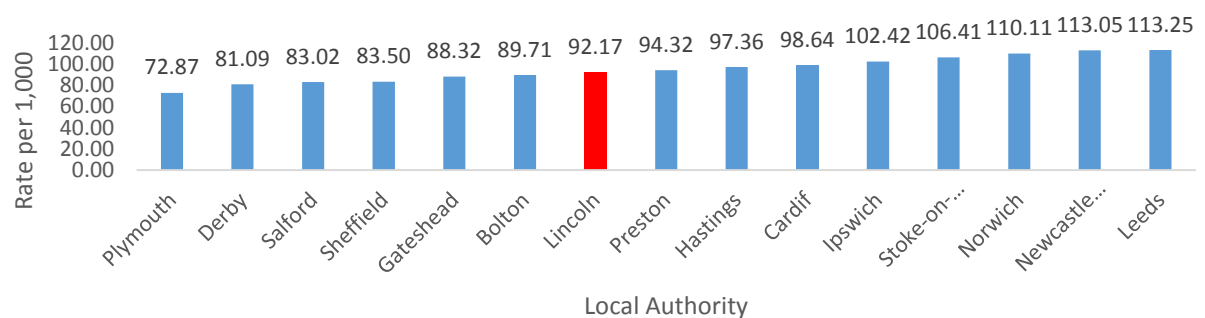
The rate per 1,000 population for violence without injury from the person for Lincoln and the local authorities the Police use for comparisons



Total Reported Crime

Lincoln had the 7th lowest total crime rate per 1,000 population when compared to its Police audit family with a rate of 92.17 per 1,000 population.

The rate per 1,000 population for total crime for Lincoln and the local authorities the Police use for comparisons



³⁰ ONS (2017)

³⁰ ONS (2017) Offences & ONS (2017) Mid 2016 Population Estimates

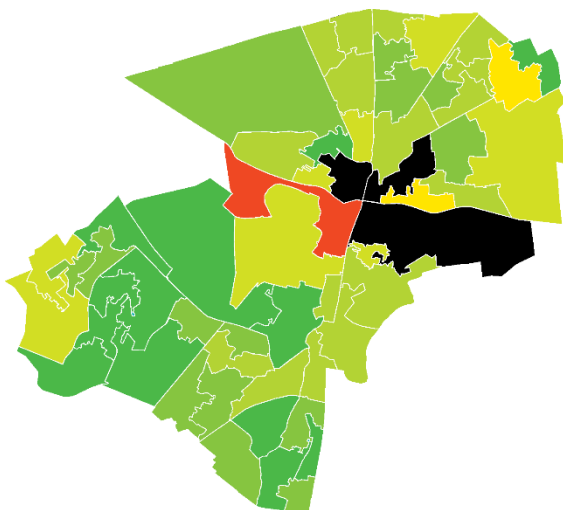
Antisocial Behaviour Heat Map

The heat maps below highlight the number of reported antisocial behaviour incidents in Lincoln for March 2015 to March 2016 and March 2016 – March 2017 at LSOA level.

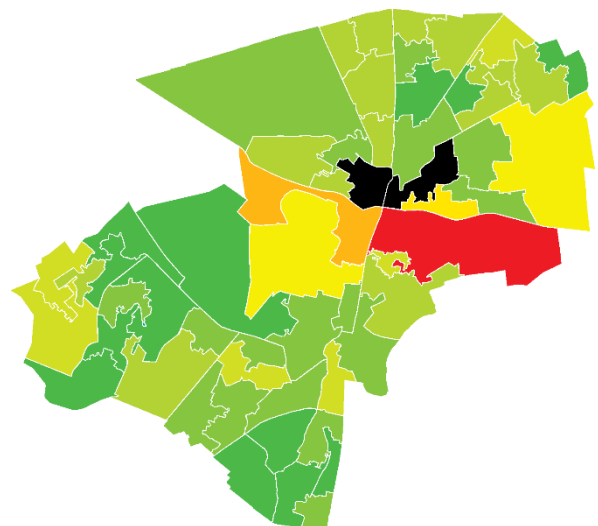
The city centre has the highest levels of reported antisocial behaviour incidents in Lincoln. There was a noticeable decrease in the number of reported antisocial behaviour incidents around central areas of Lincoln, especially in north Boultham, north Park and south Abbey.

There was a small increase in the number of reported antisocial behaviour incidents around east Boultham, east and south Abbey.

March 2015 - 2016



March 2016 – 2017



³¹ Police.uk (2017)

0-33	
34-67	
68-101	
102-135	
136-169	
170-203	
204-237	
238-271	
272-305	
306-339	
340-373	
374+	

³¹ Police.uk (2017) Offences



Education

Education Summary

The percentage of Foundation Stage students achieving a good level of development* rose again from 65% in 2014/15 to 67% in 2015/16. This has meant that the gap between Lincoln and England has closed by 1%.

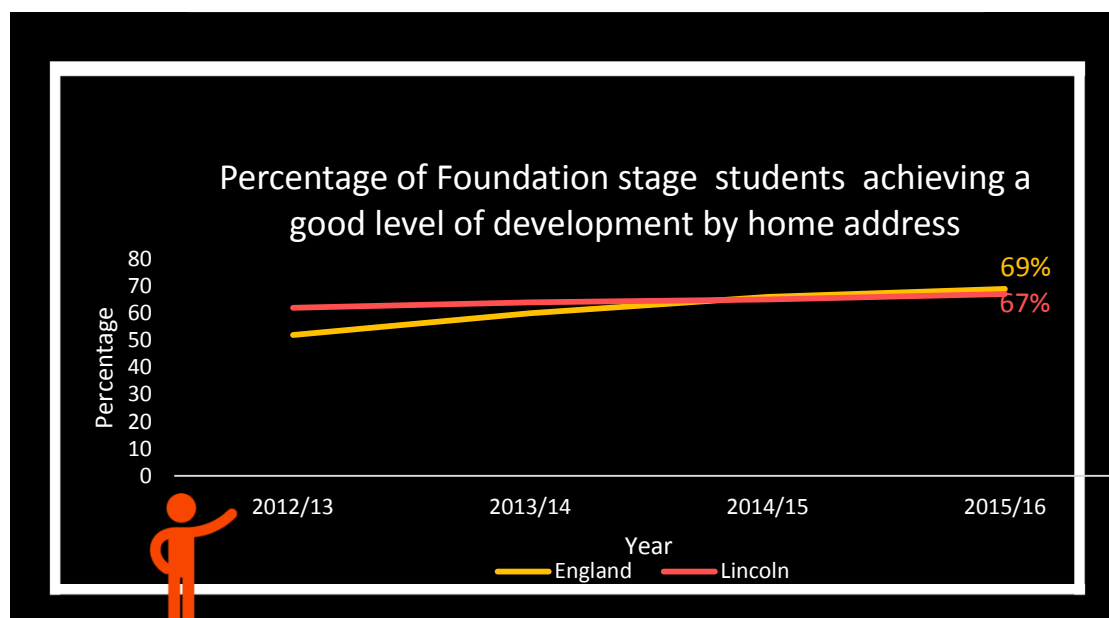
As we have not yet been able to obtain new KS4 data, the percentage of Key Stage 4 students in Lincoln who are achieving 5 or more GCSEs graded A* - C (incl. English and Maths in 2014/15) remains the same as the previous year at 49%. The new data will be added as soon as it is ready. This means all KS4 graphs on the following pages are based on 2015 figures.

The percentage of the Lincoln population with an NVQ Level 4 rose from 25.5% last year to 31.5% this year, this is the 4th highest in our nearest neighbour set.

* A definition of a good level of development is defined as a child who is achieving or excelling at the expected level of learning. These levels consist of, communication and language; physical development; and personal, social and emotional development; literacy; and mathematics.

Foundation Attainment

The percentage of Foundation Stage students in Lincoln who achieved a good level of development increased from 66% in 2014/15 to 67% in 2015/16. This is the second year Lincoln has fallen below the England rate of 69%.

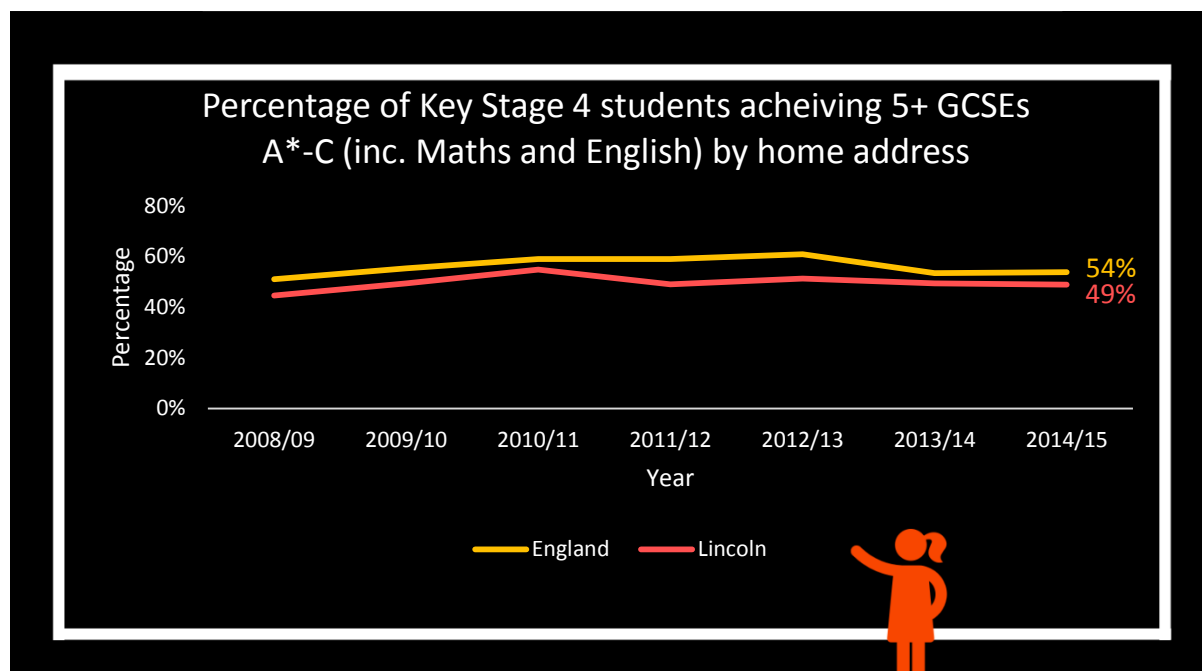


³²LRO (2017)

³² LRO (2017) Percentage of Foundation stage students achieving a good level of development by home address

GCSE Attainment

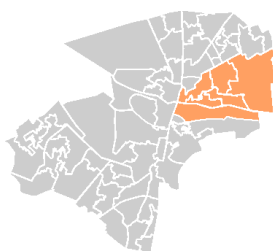
The percentage of Key Stage 4 students in Lincoln who achieved 5 or more GCSEs graded A* - C (incl. English and Maths) in 2014/15 remained the same as the previous year at 49%. Lincoln continued to lag behind the national rate.



³³LRO (2016)

For a definition of each qualification category according to NOMIS see Appendix 3 (page 91)

³³ LRO (2016) Percentage of Key Stage 4 students achieving 5+ GCSEs A*-C (Inc. Maths and English) by home address

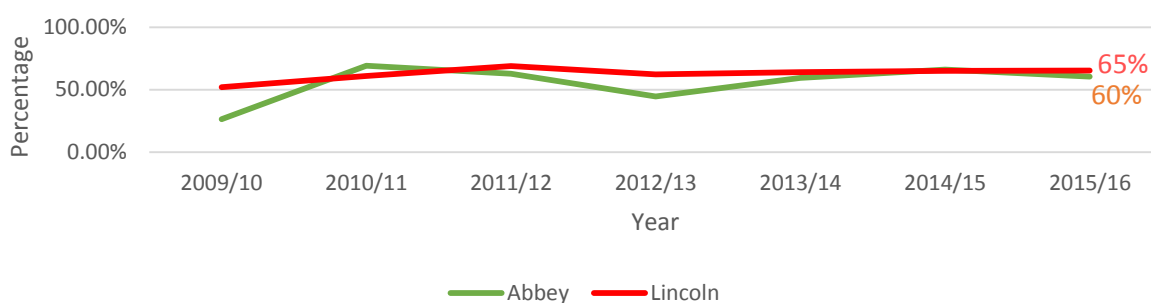


Abbey Ward

Foundation Stage

60% of Foundation Stage students who live in Abbey ward achieved a good level of development in 2015/16. This is slightly below Lincoln's consistent rate of 65%.

The percentage of foundation students who live in Abbey ward achieving a good level of development

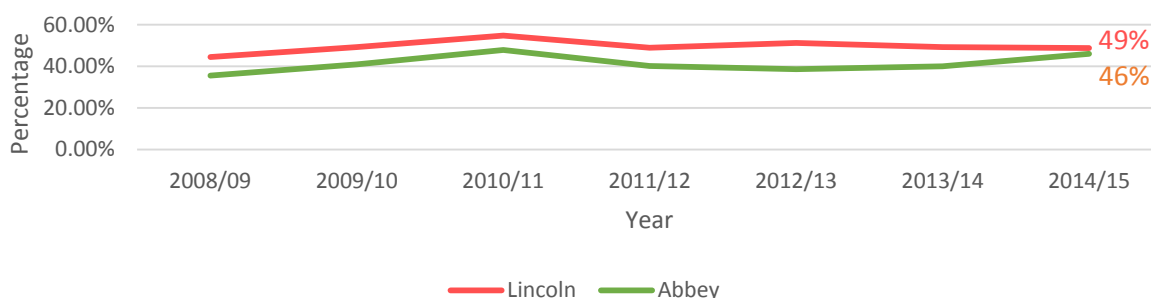


³⁴ LRO (2017)

Key Stage 4

46% of GCSE students who live in Abbey ward achieved 5 GCSEs A*-C (inc. Maths and English) in 2014/15. This was slightly lower than the Lincoln percentage of 49%.

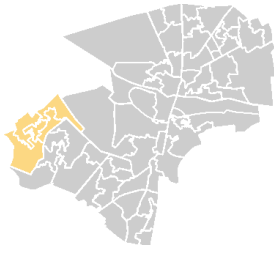
The percentage of Key Stage 4 students who live in Abbey ward achieving 5 GCSEs A*-C (inc. English and Maths)



³⁵ LRO (2016)

³⁴ LRO (2017) Percentage of Foundation stage students achieving a good level of development by home address

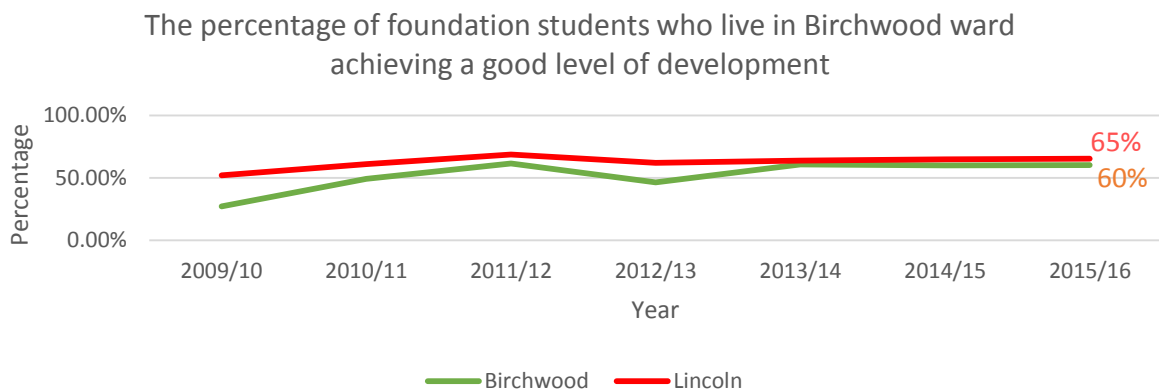
³⁵ LRO (2016) Percentage of Key Stage 4 students achieving 5+ GCSEs A*-C (Inc. Maths and English) by home address



Birchwood Ward

Foundation Stage

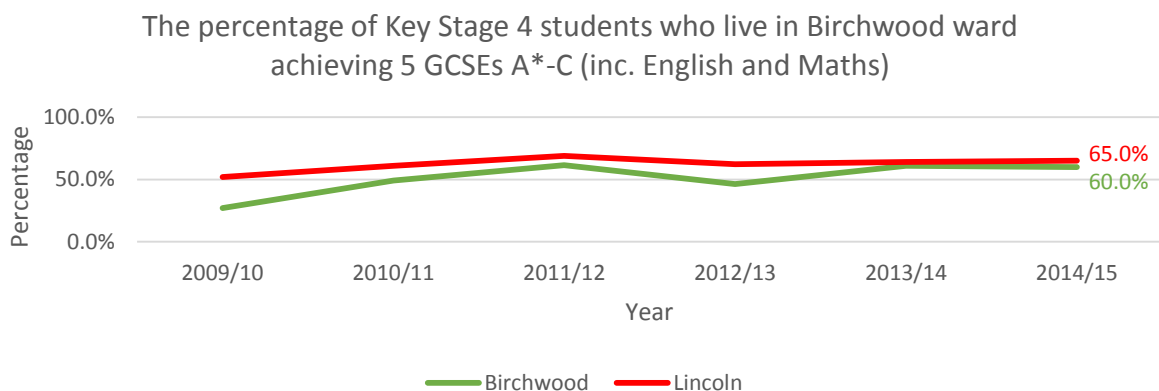
60% of foundation students who live in Birchwood ward were achieving a good level of development in 2015/16. This was slightly lower than the Lincoln percentage of 65%.



³⁶ LRO (2017)

Key Stage 4

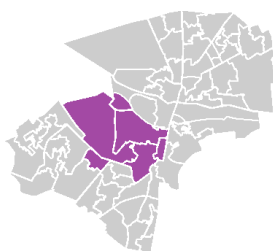
39% of GCSE students who live in Birchwood ward achieved 5 GCSEs A*-C (inc. Maths and English) in 2014/15. This was lower than the Lincoln percentage of 49%.



³⁷ LRO (2016)

³⁶ LRO (2017) Percentage of Foundation stage students achieving a good level of development by home address

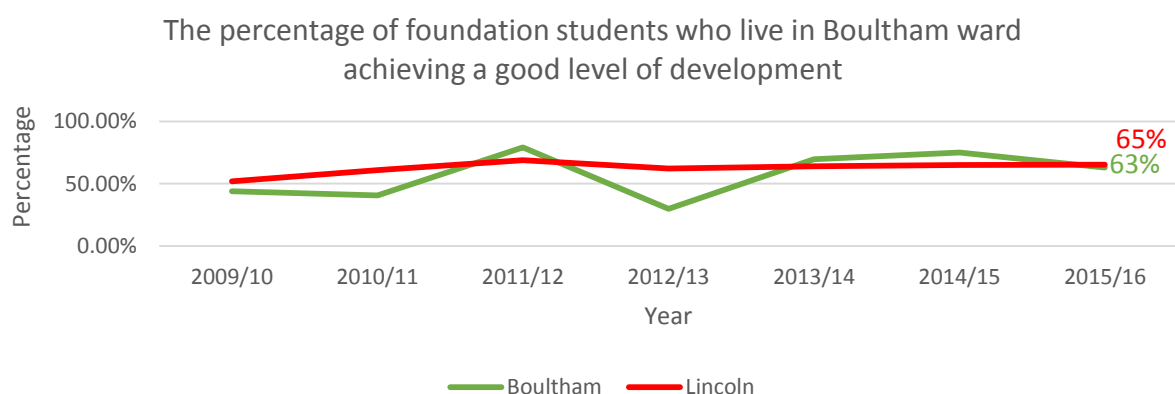
³⁷ LRO (2016) Percentage of Key Stage 4 students achieving 5+ GCSEs A*-C (Inc. Maths and English) by home address



Boultham Ward

Foundation Stage

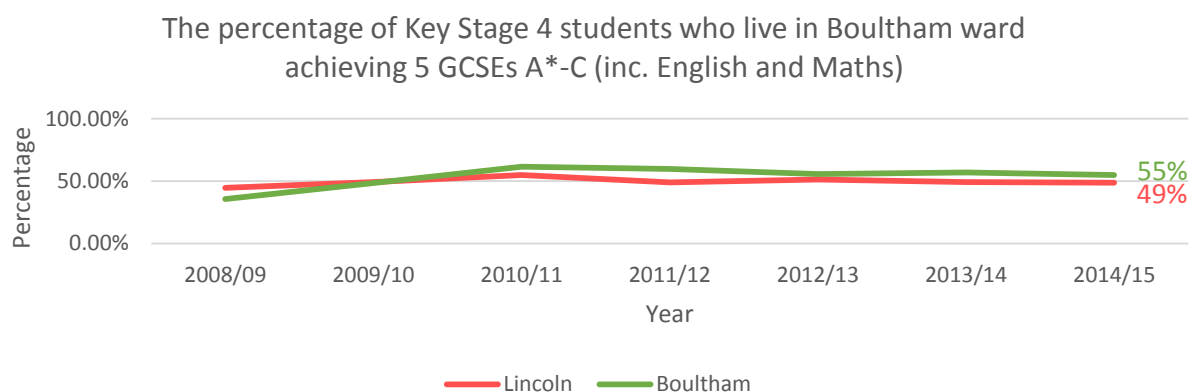
63% of Foundation Stage students who live in Boultham ward were achieving a good level of development in 2015/16. This was slightly lower than the Lincoln rate of 65%.



³⁸ LRO (2017)

Key Stage 4

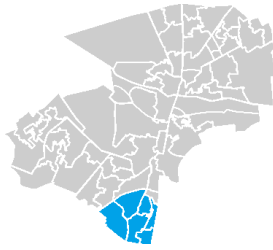
55% of GCSE students who live in Abbey ward achieved 5 GCSEs A*-C (inc. Maths and English) in 2014/15. This is slightly higher than the Lincoln percentage of 49%.



³⁹ LRO (2016)

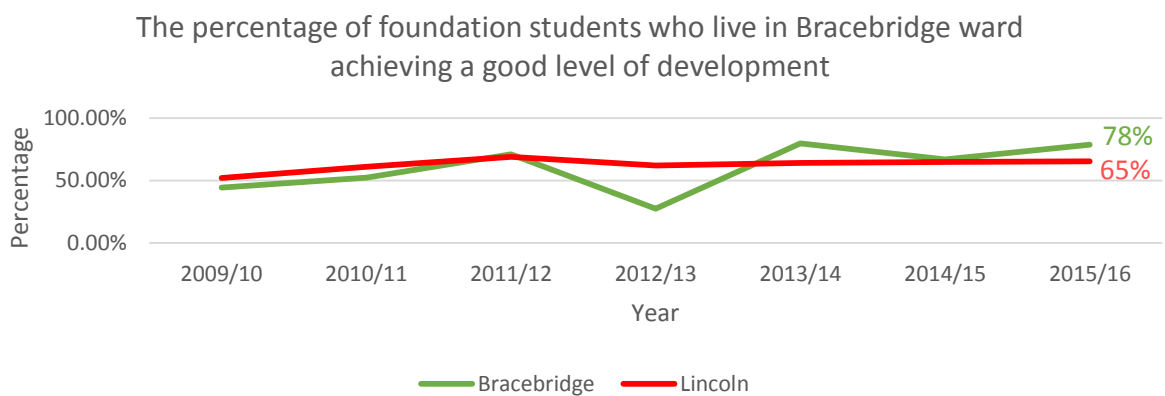
³⁸ LRO (2017) Percentage of Foundation stage students achieving a good level of development by home address

³⁹ LRO (2016) Percentage of Key Stage 4 students achieving 5+ GCSEs A*-C (Inc. Maths and English) by home address



Bracebridge Ward (Now Witham) – data is still at 2007 ward boundaries Foundation Stage

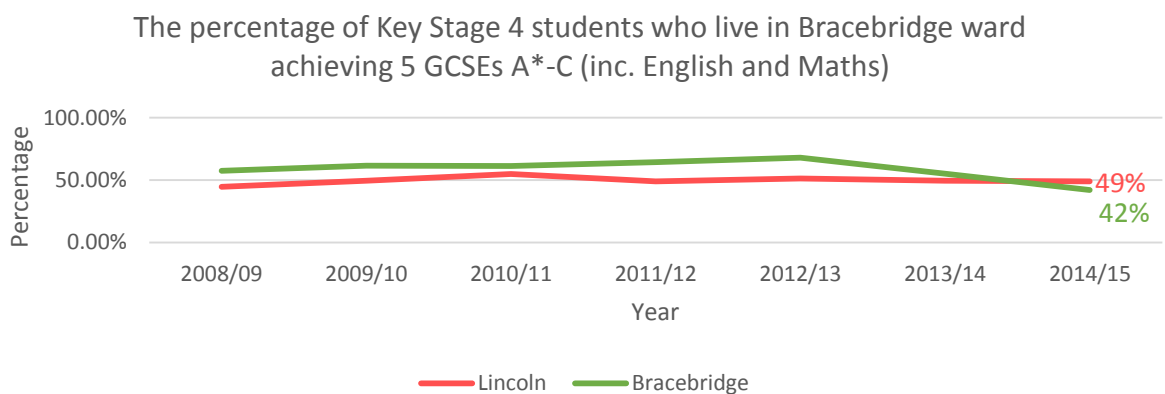
78% of Foundation Stage students who live in Bracebridge ward (Now called Witham) were achieving a good level of development in 2015/16. This was considerably higher than the Lincoln percentage of 65%.



⁴⁰ LRO (2017)

Key Stage 4

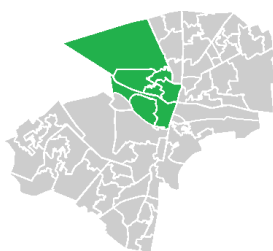
42% of GCSE students who live in Bracebridge ward achieved 5 GCSEs A*-C (inc. Maths and English) in 2014/15. This was lower than the Lincoln percentage of 49%.



⁴¹ LRO (2016)

⁴⁰ LRO (2017) Percentage of Foundation stage students achieving a good level of development by home address

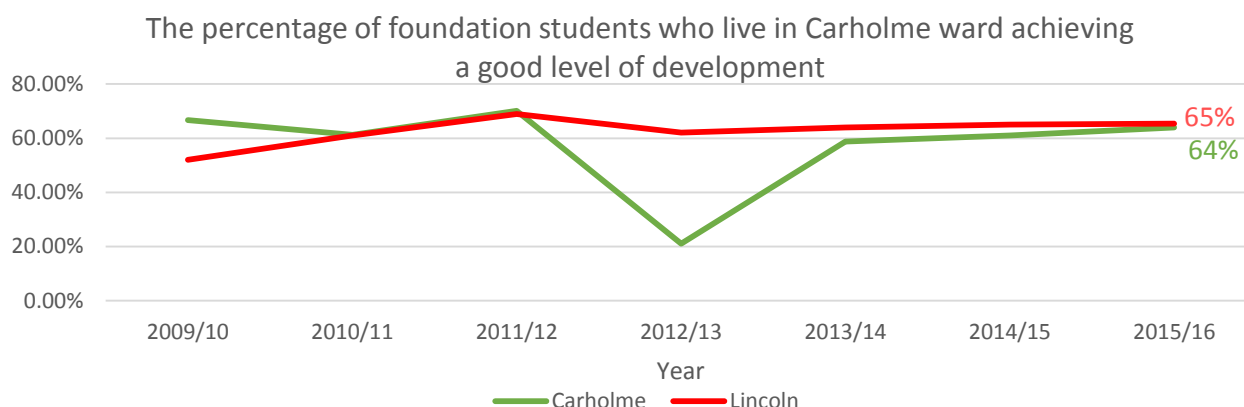
⁴¹ LRO (2016) Percentage of Key Stage 4 students achieving 5+ GCSEs A*-C (Inc. Maths and English) by home address



Carholme Ward

Foundation Stage

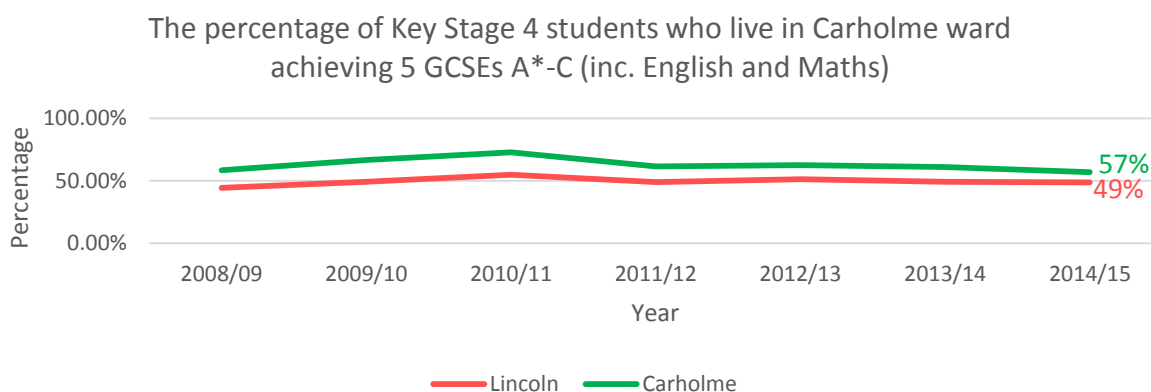
64% of Foundation Students who live in Carholme ward were achieving a good level of development in 2015/16. This was slightly lower than the Lincoln percentage of 65%.



⁴² LRO (2017)

Key Stage 4

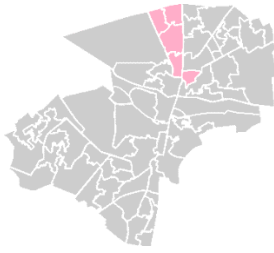
57% of GCSE students who live in Carholme ward achieved 5 GCSEs A*-C (inc. Maths and English) in 2014/15. This was higher than the Lincoln percentage of 49%.



⁴³ LRO (2016)

⁴² LRO (2017) Percentage of Foundation stage students achieving a good level of development by home address

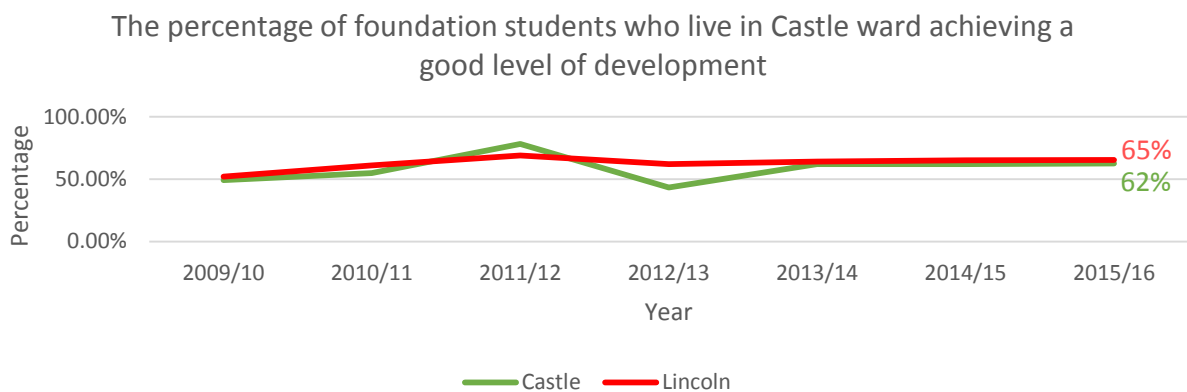
⁴³ LRO (2016) Percentage of Key Stage 4 students achieving 5+ GCSEs A*-C (Inc. Maths and English) by home address



Castle Ward

Foundation Stage

62% of Foundation Stage students who live in Castle ward were achieving a good level of development in 2015/16. This was slightly lower than the Lincoln percentage of 65%.

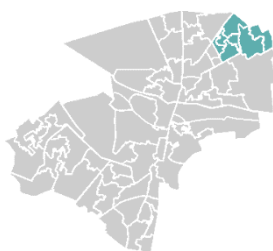


⁴⁴ LRO (2017)

Key Stage 4

The percentage of GCSE students who live in Castle ward achieved 5 GCSEs A*-C (inc. Maths and English) in 2014/15 has been removed due to data quality. This section will be updated when the revised data is published.

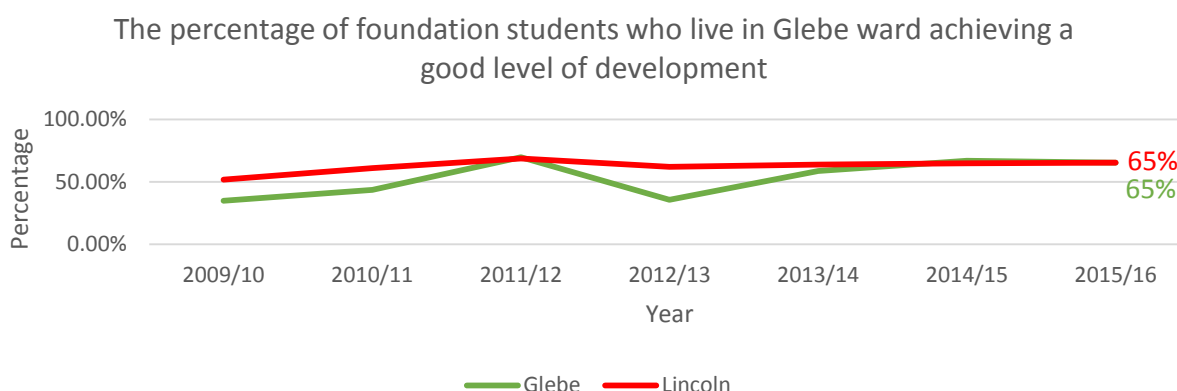
⁴⁴ LRO (2016) Percentage of Key Stage 4 students achieving 5+ GCSEs A*-C (Inc. Maths and English) by home address



Glebe Ward

Foundation Stage

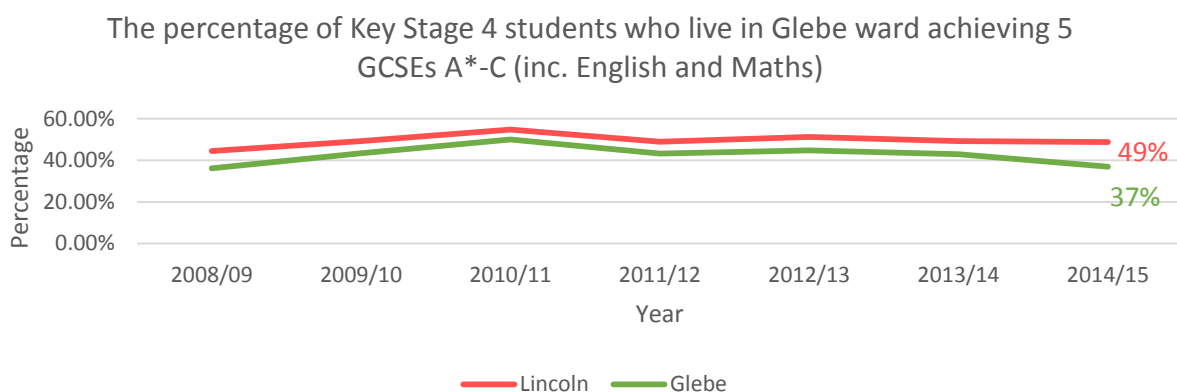
65% of Foundation Stage students who live in Glebe ward were achieving a good level of development in 2015/16. This is on par with the Lincoln percentage of 65%.



⁴⁵ LRO (2017)

Key Stage 4

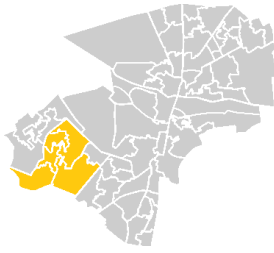
37% of GCSE students who live in Glebe ward achieved 5 GCSEs A*-C (inc. Maths and English) in 2014/15. This was significantly lower than the Lincoln percentage of 49%.



⁴⁶ LRO (2016)

⁴⁵ LRO (2017) Percentage of Foundation stage students achieving a good level of development by home address

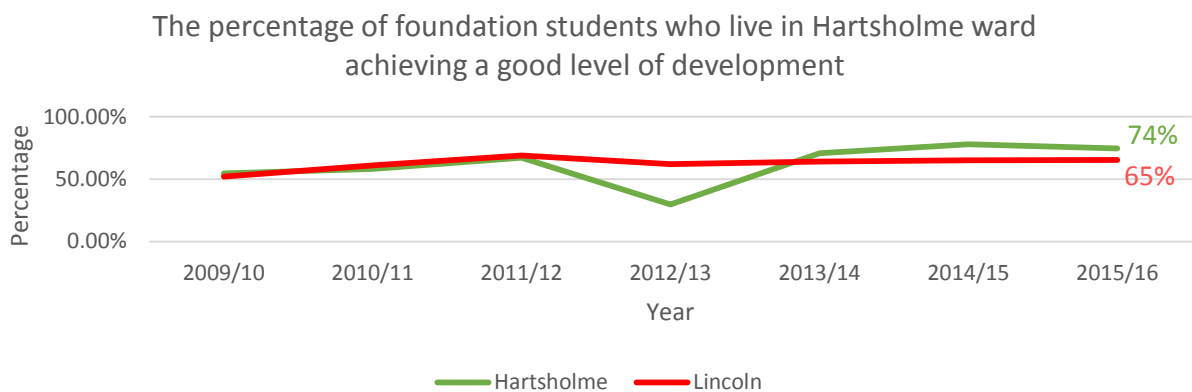
⁴⁶ LRO (2016) Percentage of Key Stage 4 students achieving 5+ GCSEs A*-C (Inc. Maths and English) by home address



Hartsholme Ward

Foundation Stage

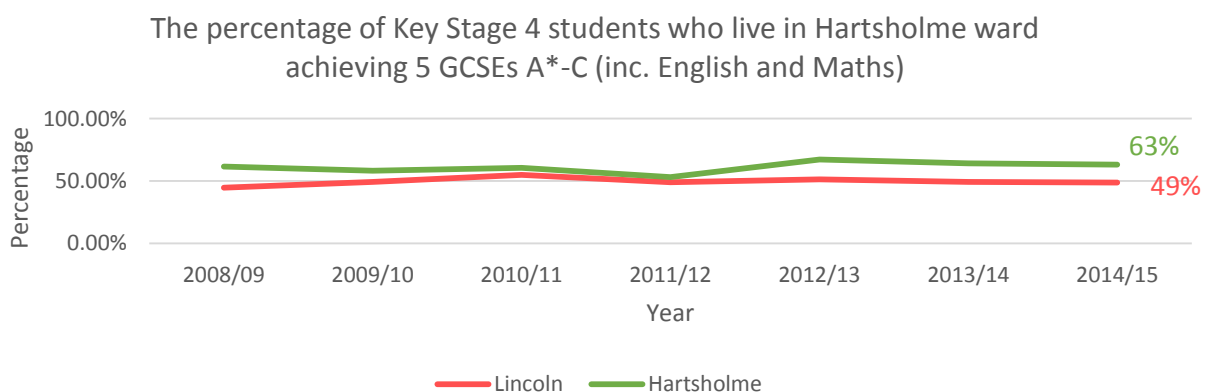
74% of Foundation Stage students who live in Hartsholme ward were achieving a good level of development in 2015/16. This is significantly higher than the Lincoln percentage of 65%.



⁴⁷ LRO (2017)

Key Stage 4

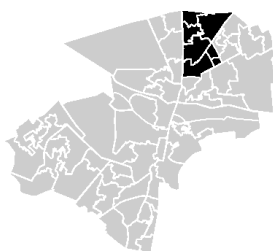
63% of GCSE students who live in Hartsholme ward achieved 5 GCSEs A*-C (inc. Maths and English) in 2014/15. This was significantly higher than the Lincoln percentage of 49%.



⁴⁸ LRO (2016)

⁴⁷ LRO (2017) Percentage of Foundation stage students achieving a good level of development by home address

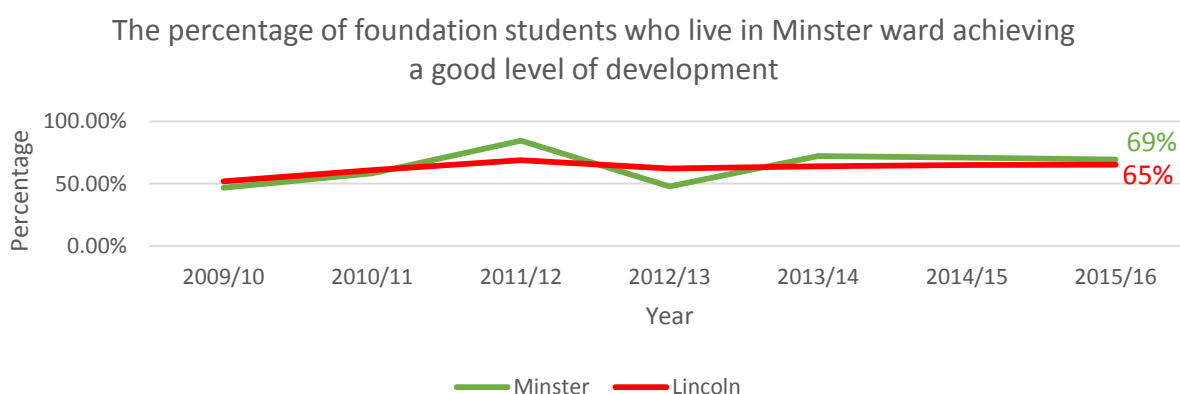
⁴⁸ LRO (2016) Percentage of Key Stage 4 students achieving 5+ GCSEs A*-C (Inc. Maths and English) by home address



Minster Ward

Foundation Stage

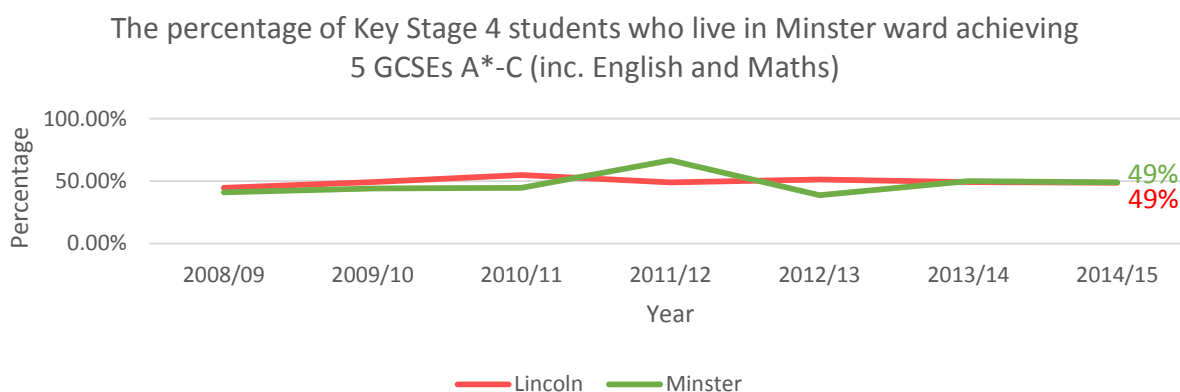
69% of Foundation Stage students who live in Minster ward were achieving a good level of development in 2015/16. This was higher than the Lincoln percentage of 65%.



⁴⁹ LRO (2017)

Key Stage 4

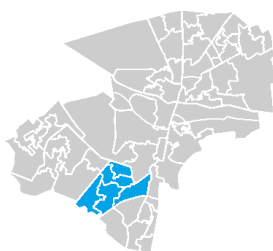
49% of GCSE students who live in Minster ward achieved 5 GCSEs A*-C (inc. Maths and English) in 2014/15. This was same percentage as Lincoln.



⁵⁰ LRO (2016)

⁴⁹ LRO (2017) Percentage of Foundation stage students achieving a good level of development by home address

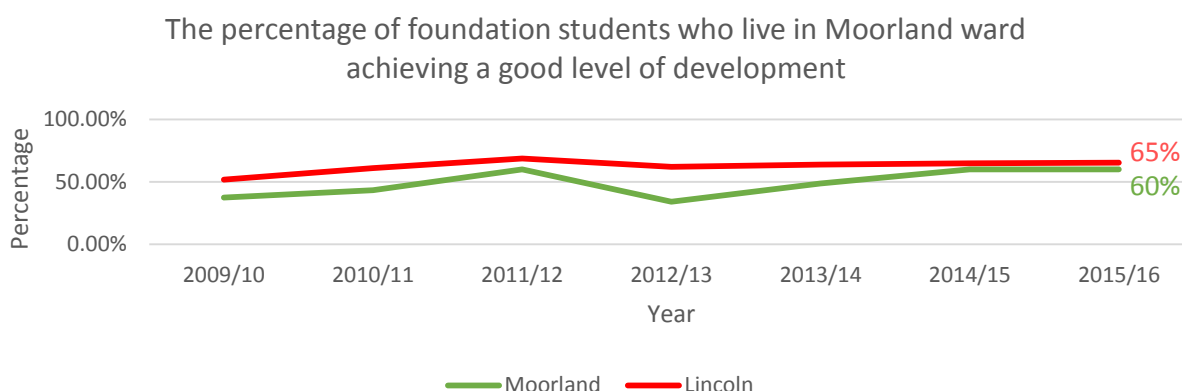
⁵⁰ LRO (2016) Percentage of Key Stage 4 students achieving 5+ GCSEs A*-C (Inc. Maths and English) by home address



Moorland Ward

Foundation Stage

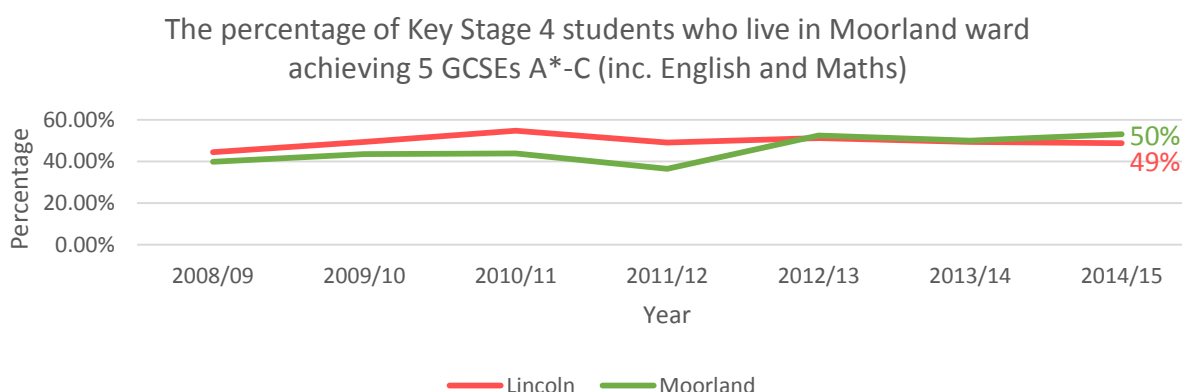
60% of Foundation Stage students who live in Moorland ward were achieving a good level of development in 2015/16. This is lower than the Lincoln percentage of 65%.



⁵¹ LRO (2017)

Key Stage 4

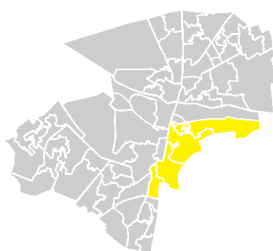
50% of GCSE students who live in Moorland ward achieved 5 GCSEs A*-C (inc. Maths and English) in 2014/15. This was slightly higher than the Lincoln percentage of 49%.



⁵² LRO (2017)

⁵¹ LRO (2017) Percentage of Foundation stage students achieving a good level of development by home address

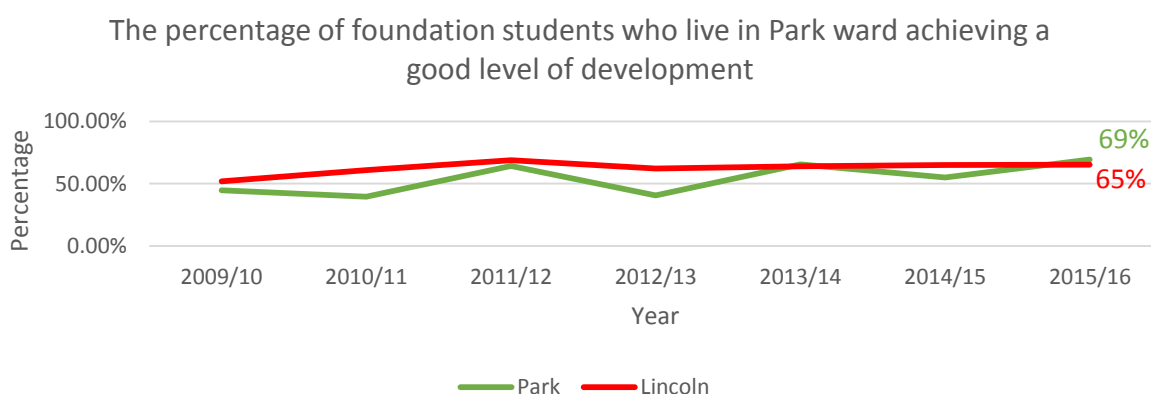
⁵² LRO (2016) Percentage of Key Stage 4 students achieving 5+ GCSEs A*-C (Inc. Maths and English) by home address



Park Ward

Foundation Stage

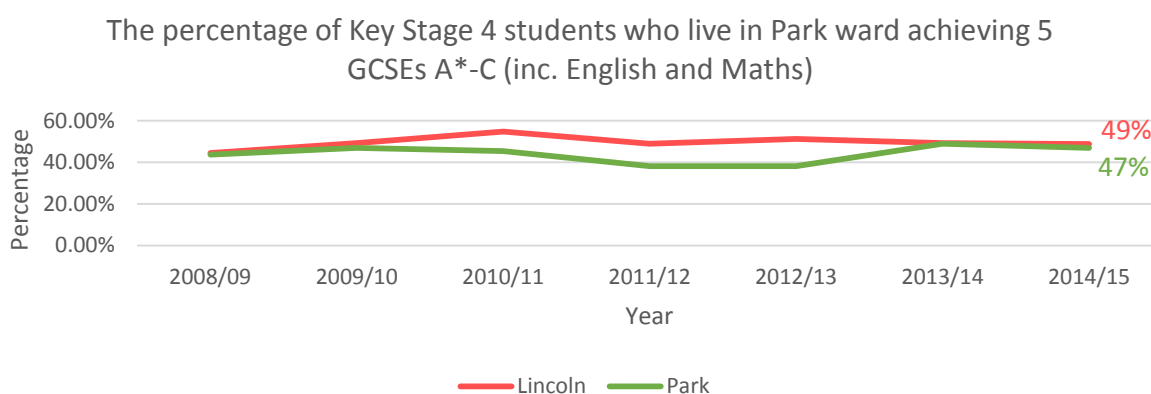
69% of Foundation Stage students who live in Park ward were achieving a good level of development in 2015/16. This is slightly higher than the Lincoln percentage of 65%.



⁵³ LRO (2017)

Key Stage 4

47% of GCSE students who live in Park ward achieved 5 GCSEs A*-C (inc. Maths and English) in 2014/15. This was slightly lower than the Lincoln percentage of 49%.



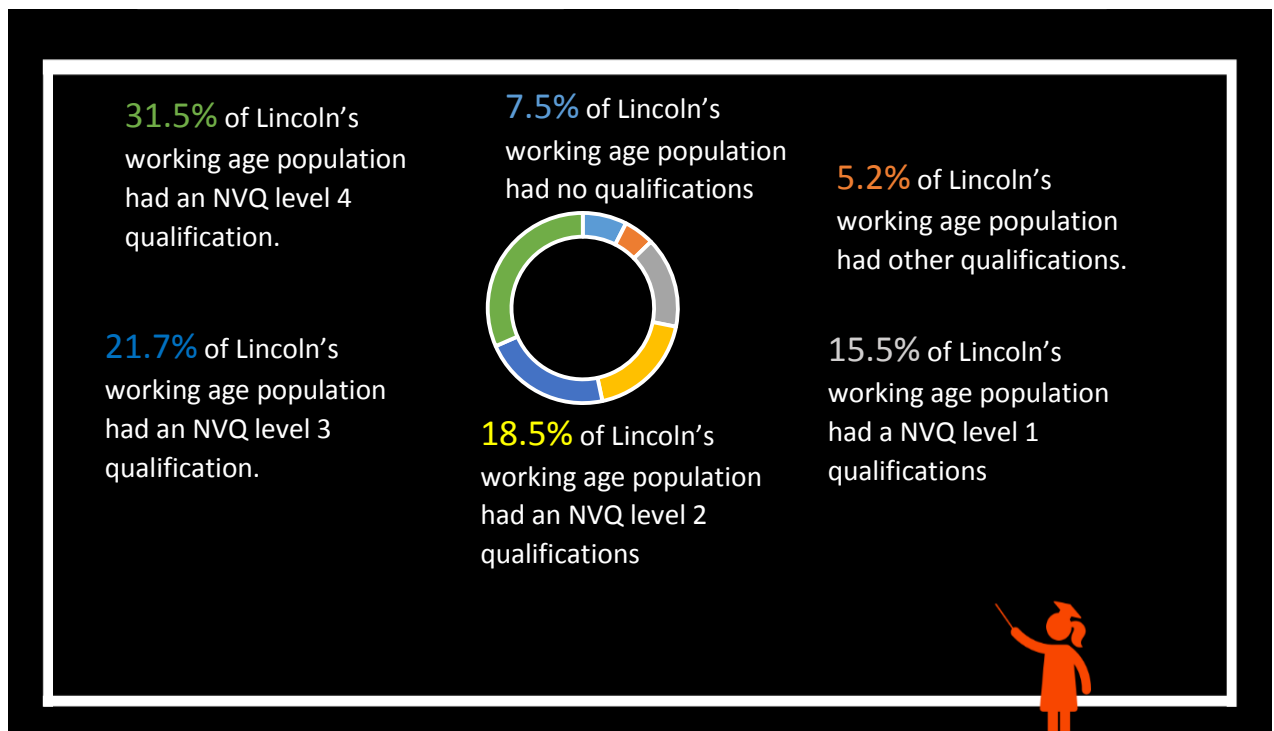
⁵⁴ LRO (2017)

⁵³ LRO (2017) Percentage of Foundation stage students achieving a good level of development by home address

⁵⁴ LRO (2016) Percentage of Key Stage 4 students achieving 5+ GCSEs A*-C (Inc. Maths and English) by home address

The Educational Attainment of Lincoln Residents

The graphic below highlights the educational attainment of the residents of Lincoln aged 16-65 for the year 2016. Please see page 91 for the definition of each NVQ.



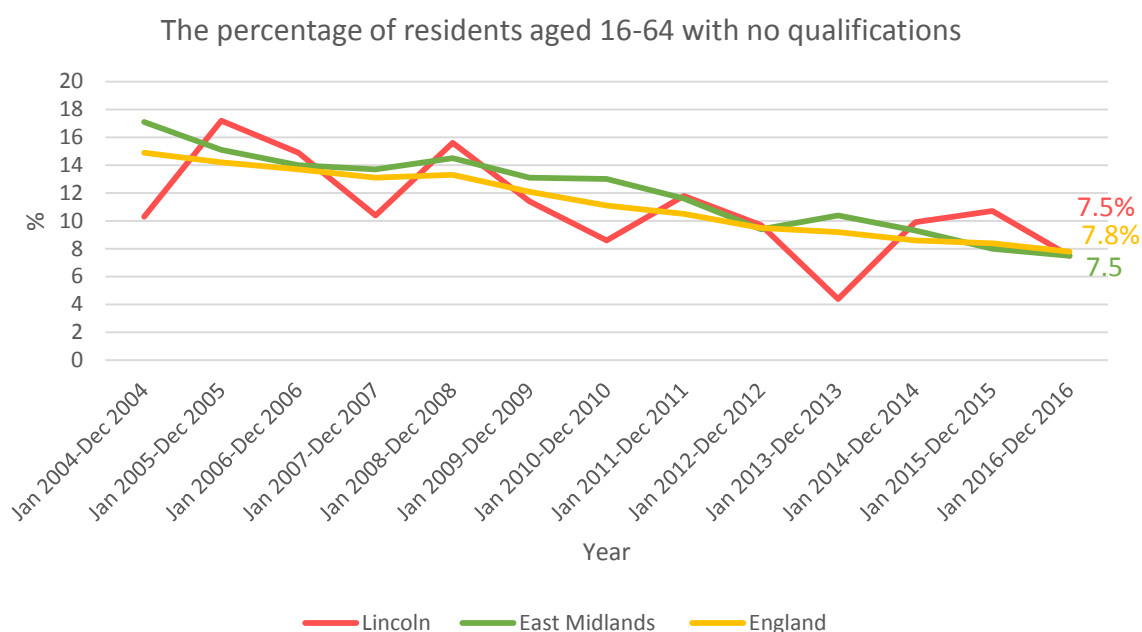
⁵⁵ ONS (2017)

⁵⁵ ONS annual population survey (2017)

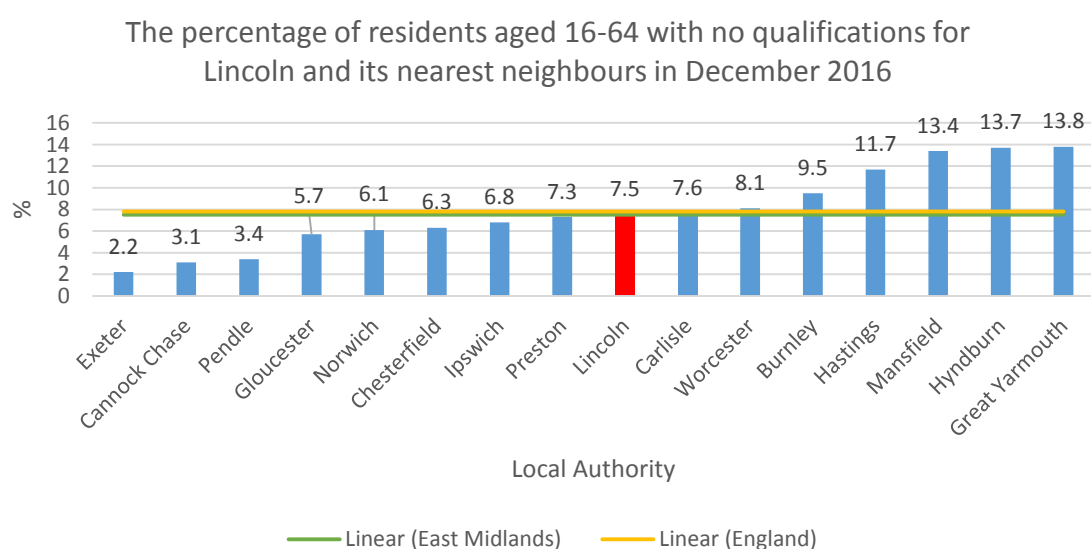
Lincoln residents aged 16-64 with no qualifications

This category is for the percentage of Lincoln residents aged 16-64 who hold no formal qualifications, compared to the East Midlands and England.

The percentage of Lincoln residents aged 16-64 with no qualifications has decreased from 10.7% in 2015 to just 7.5% in 2016. Lincoln now sits below the England rate of 7.8% and sits on par with the East Midlands.



Lincoln had the 8th highest percentage of residents aged 16-64 who had no qualifications when compared to its nearest neighbours.



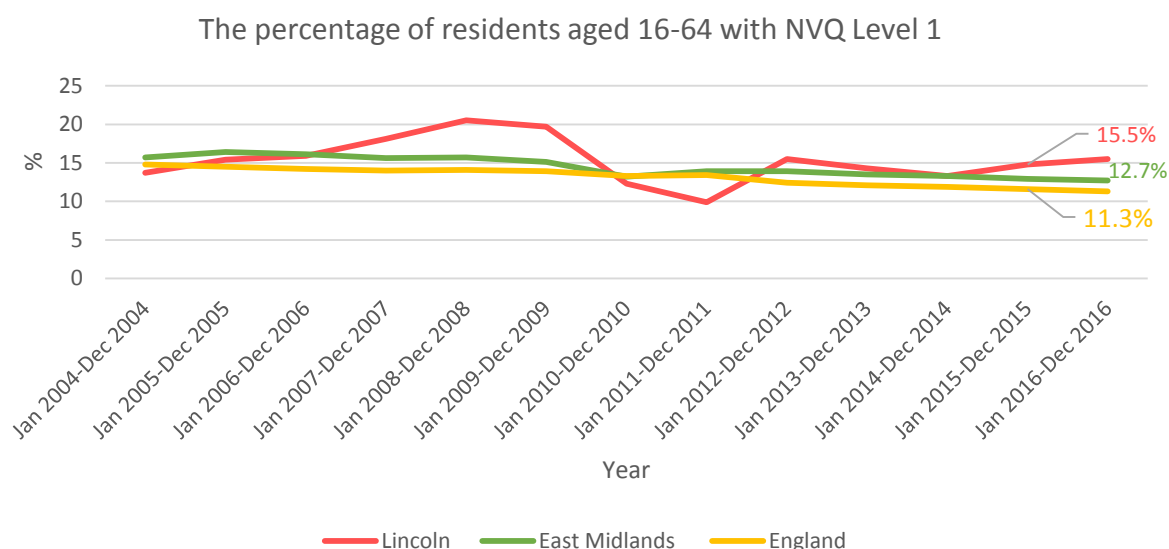
⁵⁶ ONS (2017)

⁵⁶ ONS annual population survey (2017)

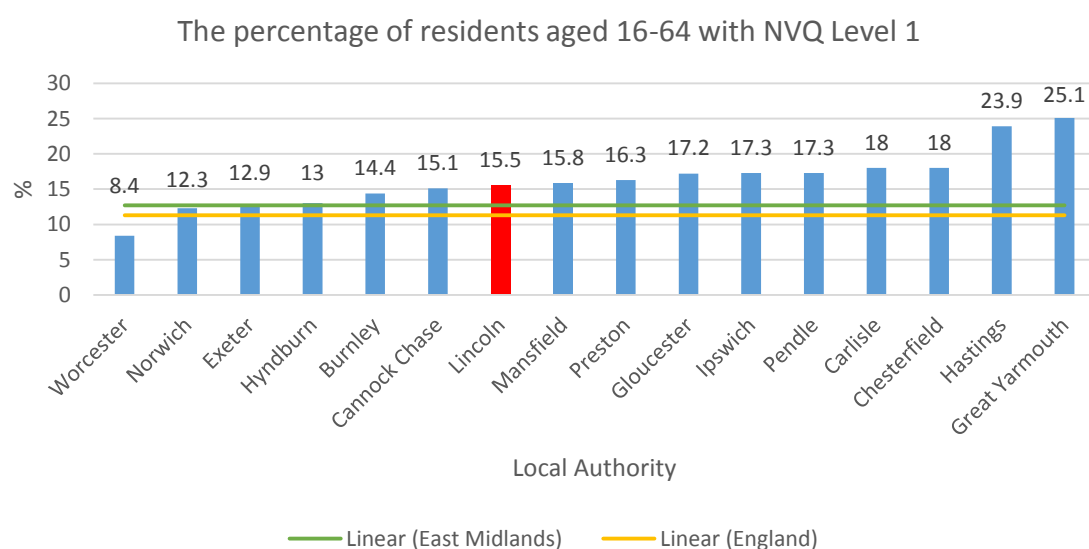
Lincoln residents aged 16-64 with NVQ Level 1

This category is for the percentage of Lincoln residents aged 16-64 who have an NVQ level 1 or equivalent qualification. These qualifications include and are not limited to, fewer than 5 GCSEs at grades A-C, foundation GNVQ, NVQ 1, intermediate 1 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent.

The percentage of Lincoln residents aged 16-64 who have an NVQ level 1 or equivalent qualifications rose from 14.6% in 2015 to 15.5% in 2016.



Lincoln had the 7th lowest percentage of residents aged 16-64 who have an NVQ level 1 or equivalent qualification when compared to its nearest neighbours.



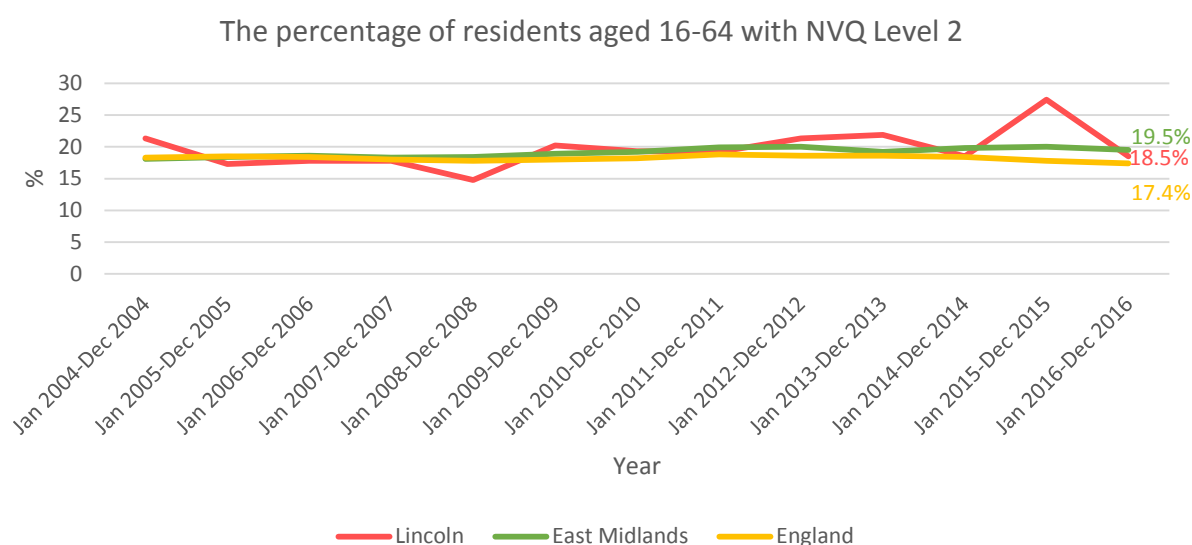
⁵⁷ ONS (2017)

⁵⁷ ONS annual population survey (2017)

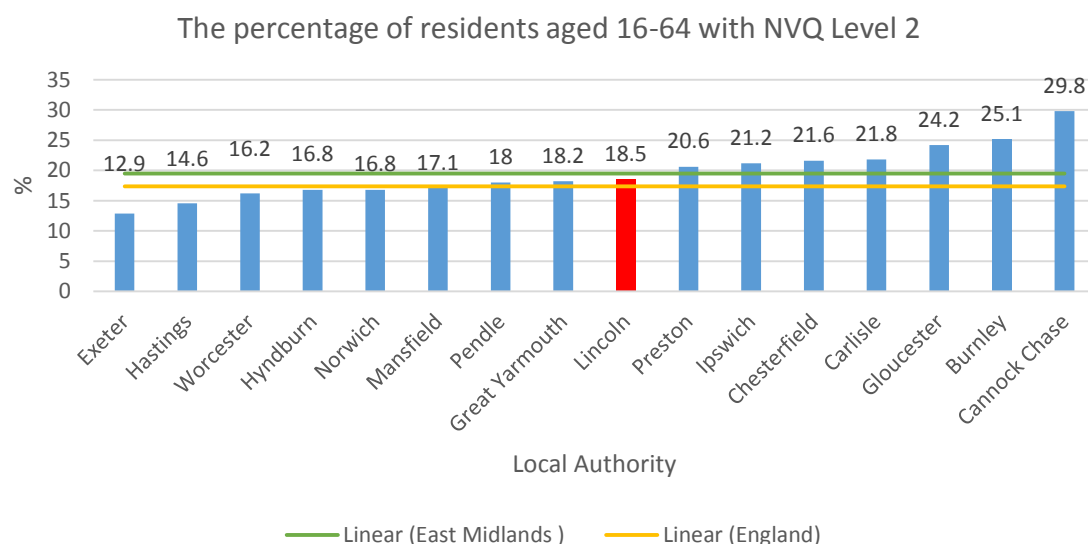
Lincoln residents aged 16-64 with NVQ Level 2

This category is for the percentage of Lincoln residents aged 16-64 who have who have an NVQ level 2 or equivalent qualification. These qualifications include and are not limited to, 5 or more GCSEs at grades A-C, intermediate GNVQ, NVQ 2, intermediate 2 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent.

The percentage of Lincoln residents aged 16-64 who have an NVQ level 2 or equivalent qualifications dropped from 26.5% in 2015 to 18.5% in 2016.



Lincoln had the 8th highest percentage of residents aged 16-64 who have an NVQ level 2 or equivalent qualification when compared to its nearest neighbours.



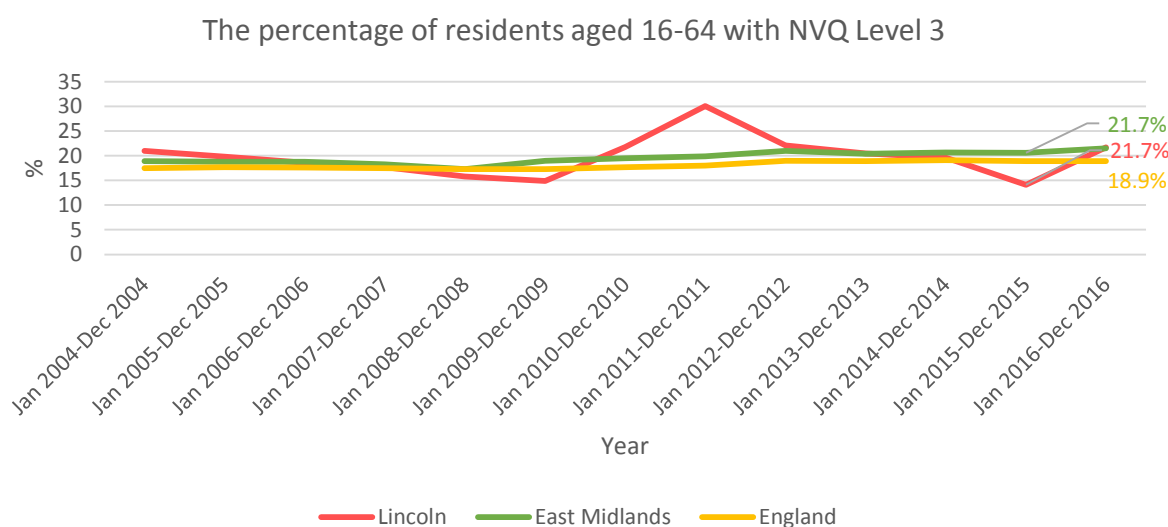
⁵⁸ ONS (2017)

⁵⁸ ONS annual population survey (2017)

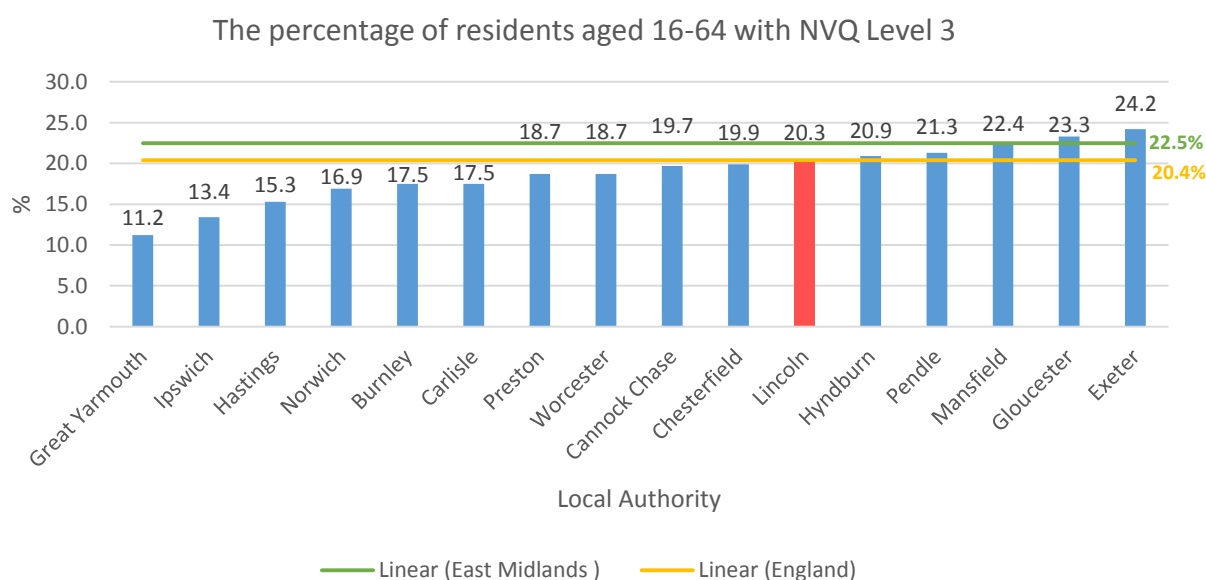
Lincoln residents aged 16-64 with Level 3

This category is for the percentage of Lincoln residents aged 16-64 who have an NVQ level 3 or equivalent qualification. These qualifications include and are not limited to, 2 or more A-levels, advanced GNVQ, NVQ 3, 2 or higher or advanced higher national qualifications (Scotland) or equivalent.

The percentage of Lincoln residents aged 16-64 who have an NVQ level 3 or equivalent qualifications increased from 15.1% in 2015 to 21.7% in 2016.



Lincoln had the sixth highest percentage of residents aged 16-64 who have an NVQ level 3 or equivalent qualification when compared to its nearest neighbours.



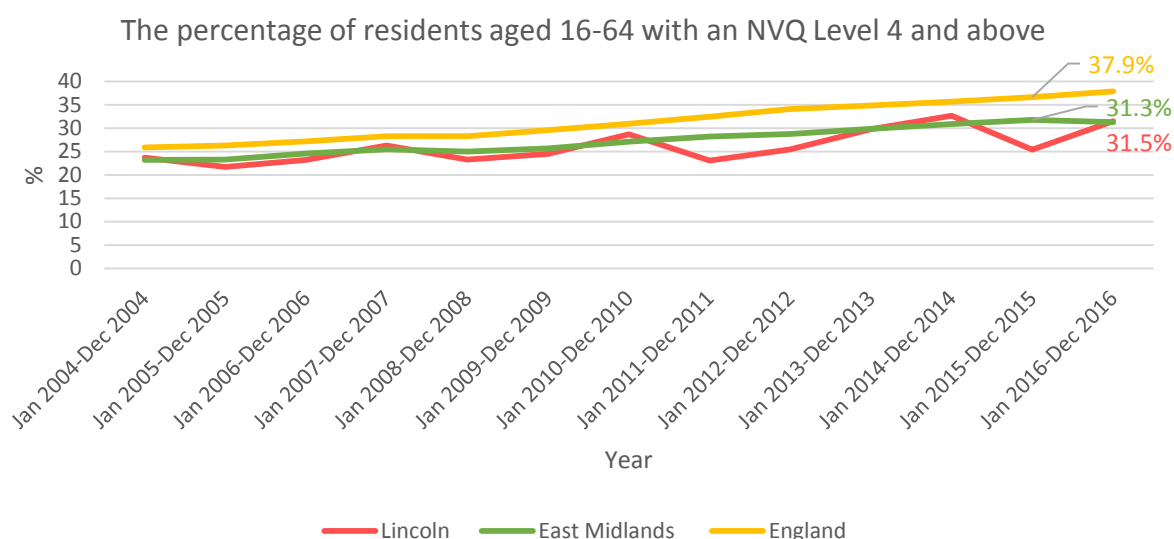
⁵⁹ ONS (2017)

⁵⁹ ONS annual population survey (2017)

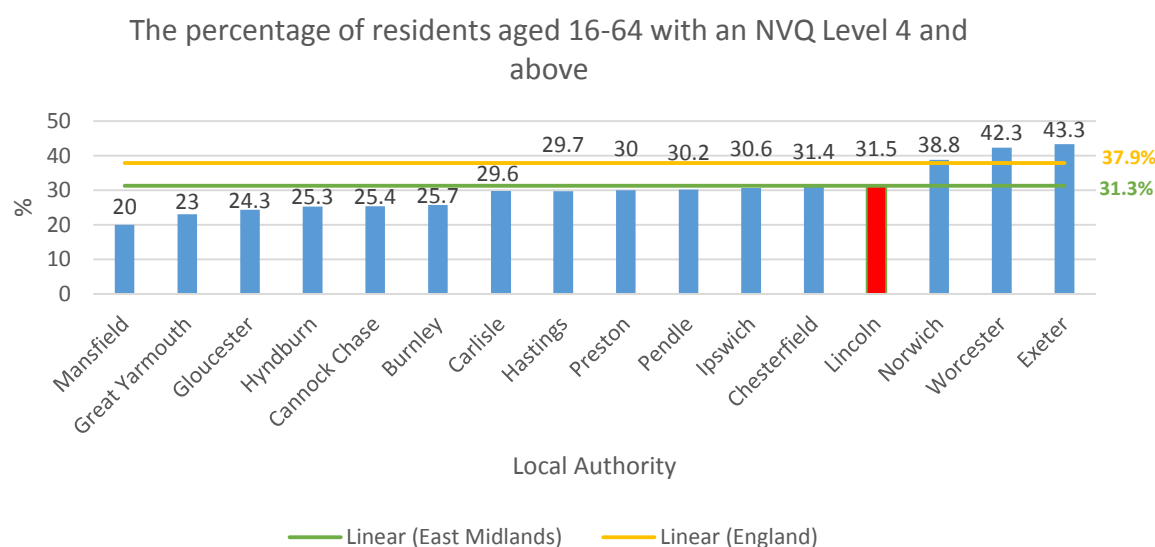
Lincoln residents aged 16-64 with an NVQ Level 4 and above

This category is for the percentage of Lincoln residents aged 16-64 who have who have an NVQ level 4 and above equivalent qualifications. These qualifications include and are not limited to, HND, Degree and Higher Degree level qualifications or equivalent.

The percentage of Lincoln residents aged 16-64 who have an NVQ level 4 or equivalent qualifications increased from 25.5% in 2015 to 31.5% in 2016.



Lincoln had the 4th highest percentage of residents aged 16-64 who have an NVQ level 4 or equivalent qualification when compared to its nearest neighbours.



⁶⁰ ONS (2017)

⁶⁰ ONS annual population survey (2017)

Economy Summary

Whilst it would be preferable to show the full set of three types of data (full time, part time and total), on occasion data is not available from NOMIS in the format we need as key data is suppressed due to low responses.

Earnings data is collected via the ASHE survey (Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings). This is perfectly usable for larger areas, but due to the small size of Lincoln's population, it does mean that the data can sometimes be unreliable. This means that care should be taken when using the following information, and additional sourced data may be required for decision making. It does however show long term trends.

For the purposes of this exercise, we have used the median which reflects the mid-point of a range of numbers, as opposed to the mean (or average). The median is best used when the data is not symmetrical – as in the case of earnings.

Other points on the data collection to bear in mind include:

- It is not possible to compare annual and weekly median gross employee pay as they refer to different time periods. The annual data relates to the previous tax year unlike the weekly data which refers to a period in April of the current tax year, which varies each year
- Annual data applies to people who have worked in the same job for at least a full year
- Weekly data applies to people who have worked in a job for any period of time

Lincoln's full time median annual earnings has increased from £22,977 in 2015 to £24,435 in 2016, this is an increase of 6.3%. Whilst Lincoln had the largest increase in annual earnings in comparison to the East Midlands and England, Lincoln still sits below the East Midlands and England average.

Part time weekly pay has increased from £153.10 in 2015 to £172.30 in 2016, an increase of 12.5%.

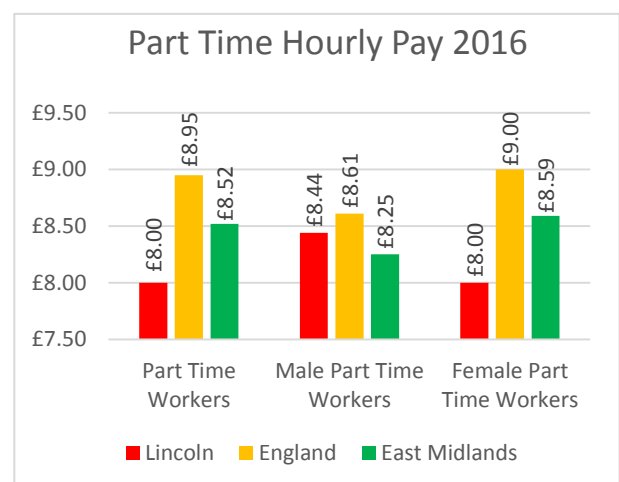
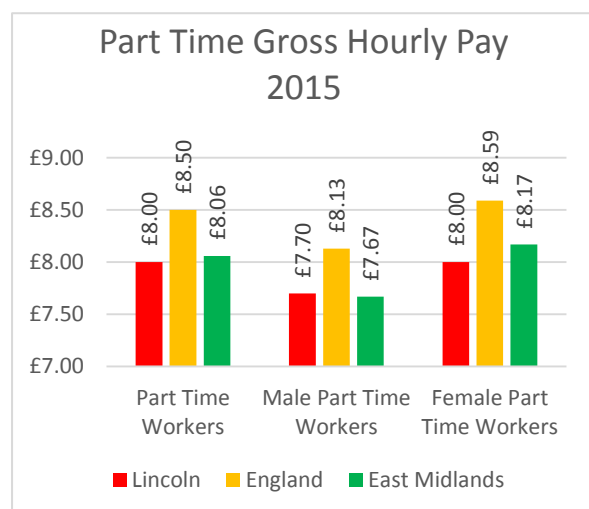
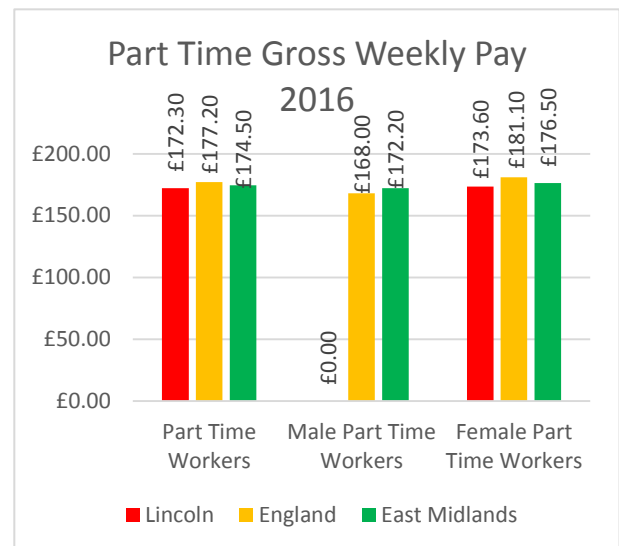
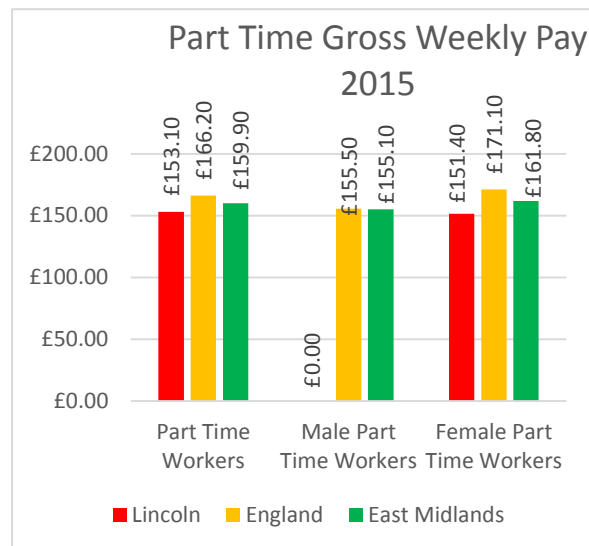
Lincoln's Total (All full time and part time income) median annual earnings has risen from £18,054 to £19,175. Once again this 6.2% increase is greater than increases seen in England or East Midlands, but still leaves Lincoln below their median data.

Compared to our nearest neighbours, we have the 3rd highest "Skills and Trade" occupations, as well as the third highest rate for "Elementary occupations". We have a lower percentage of "Administrative and Secretarial" occupations than both the East Midlands and England average.

Source: NOMIS (2017) Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings - Resident Analysis

Median part time weekly and hourly rates comparisons

Part time workers pay has increased significantly ahead of both England and East Midlands, with an overall rise of £19.20 for both sexes.

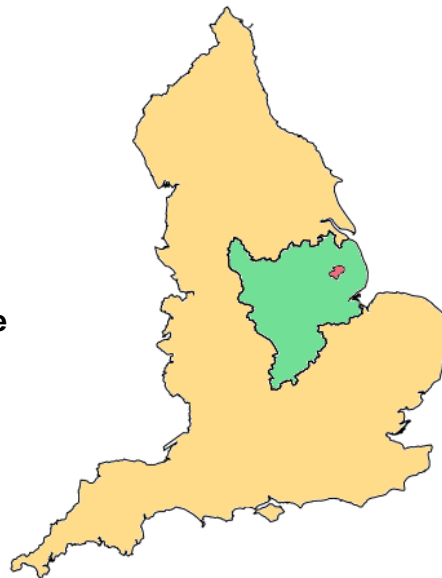


Source: NOMIS (2017) Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings - Resident Analysis

Median Full time Annual Earnings

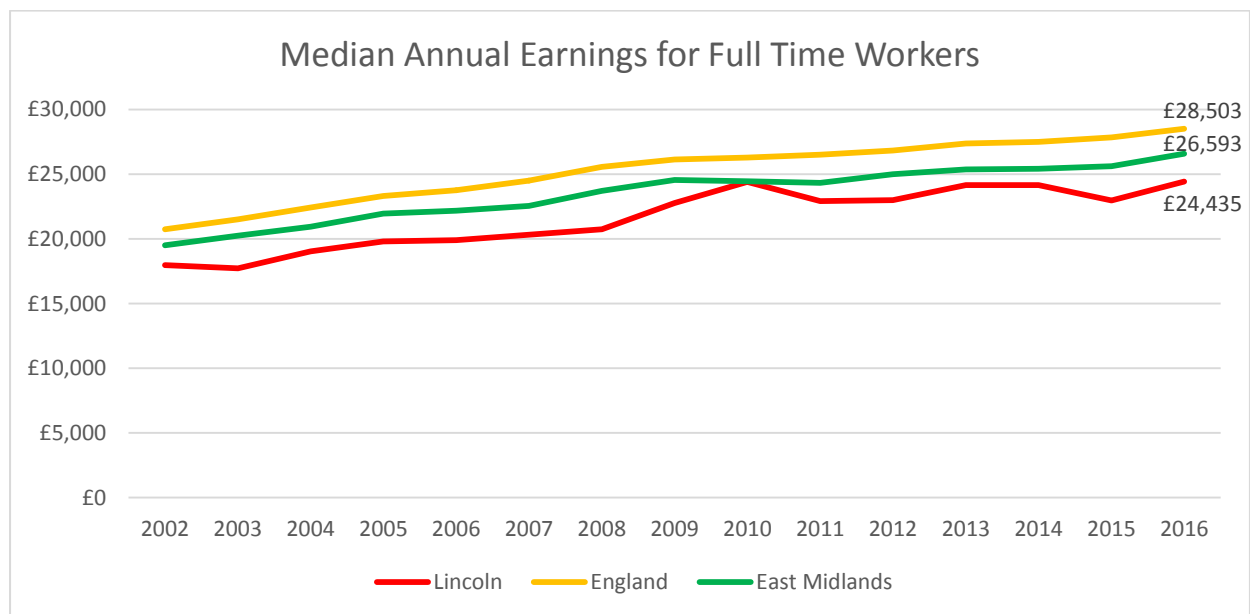
The diagram below highlights the full time median annual earnings in Lincoln, East Midlands and England. Lincoln's total annual earnings increased by 6.2% which is the same direction of growth as the East Midlands and England.

England's median annual earnings for full time workers in 2016 was **£28,503**. This was an **increase of £1,427** when compared to 2015.



The East Midlands median annual earnings for full time workers in 2016 was **£26,593**. This was an **increase of £984** when compared to 2015.

Lincoln's median annual earnings for full time workers in 2016 was **£24,435**. This was an **increase of £1,458** when compared to 2015.



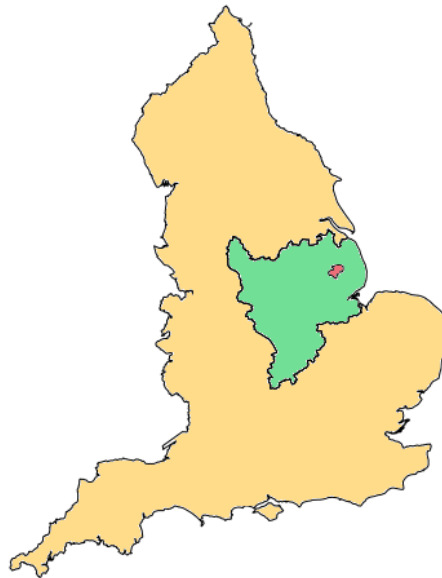
⁶¹ NOMIS (2017)

⁶¹ NOMIS (2017) Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings - Resident Analysis

Total (Full time and part time) Median Annual Earnings

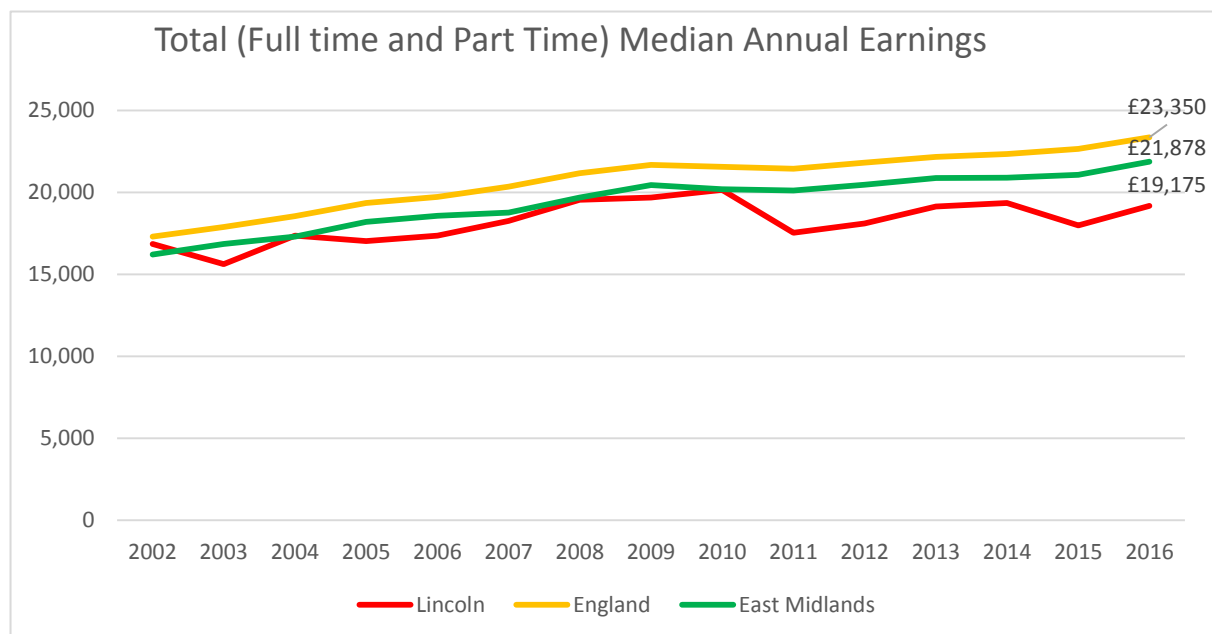
The median total annual earnings for Lincoln have risen by £1,121 to £19,175, this is in the same direction as both England and East Midlands but at almost double the rate.

England's median total annual earnings for workers in 2016 was **£23,350**. This was an **increase** of **£634** when compared to 2015.



The East Midlands median total annual earnings for workers in 2016 was **£21,878**. This was an **increase** of **£785** when compared to 2015.

Lincoln's median total annual earnings for workers in 2016 was **£19,175**. This was an **increase** of **£1,121** when compared to 2015.



⁶² NOMIS (2017) Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings - Resident Analysis

Male and female full time annual earnings

The information below highlights the difference in full time annual median earnings for male and female residents of Lincoln in 2016.



The annual median earnings for male residents in Lincoln for 2016 was **£25,156.**

The annual median earnings for male residents in England for 2016 was **£30,943.**



The annual median earnings for male residents in the East Midlands for 2016 was **£29,301.**



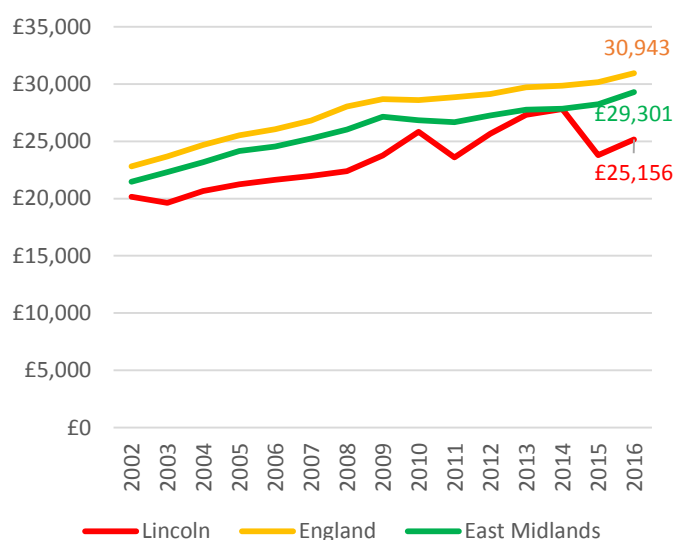
The annual median earnings for female residents in Lincoln for 2016 was **£20,848.**

The annual median earnings for female residents in England for 2016 was **£24,965.**

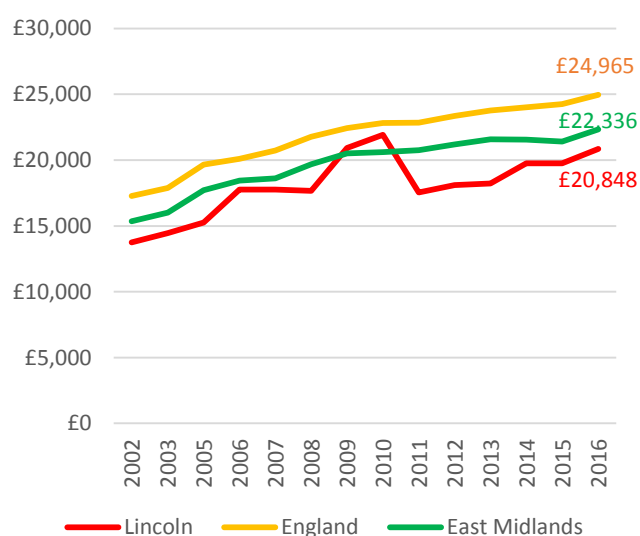


The annual median earnings for female residents in the East Midlands for 2016 was **£22,336.**

Median Annual Earnings for Male Full Time Workers



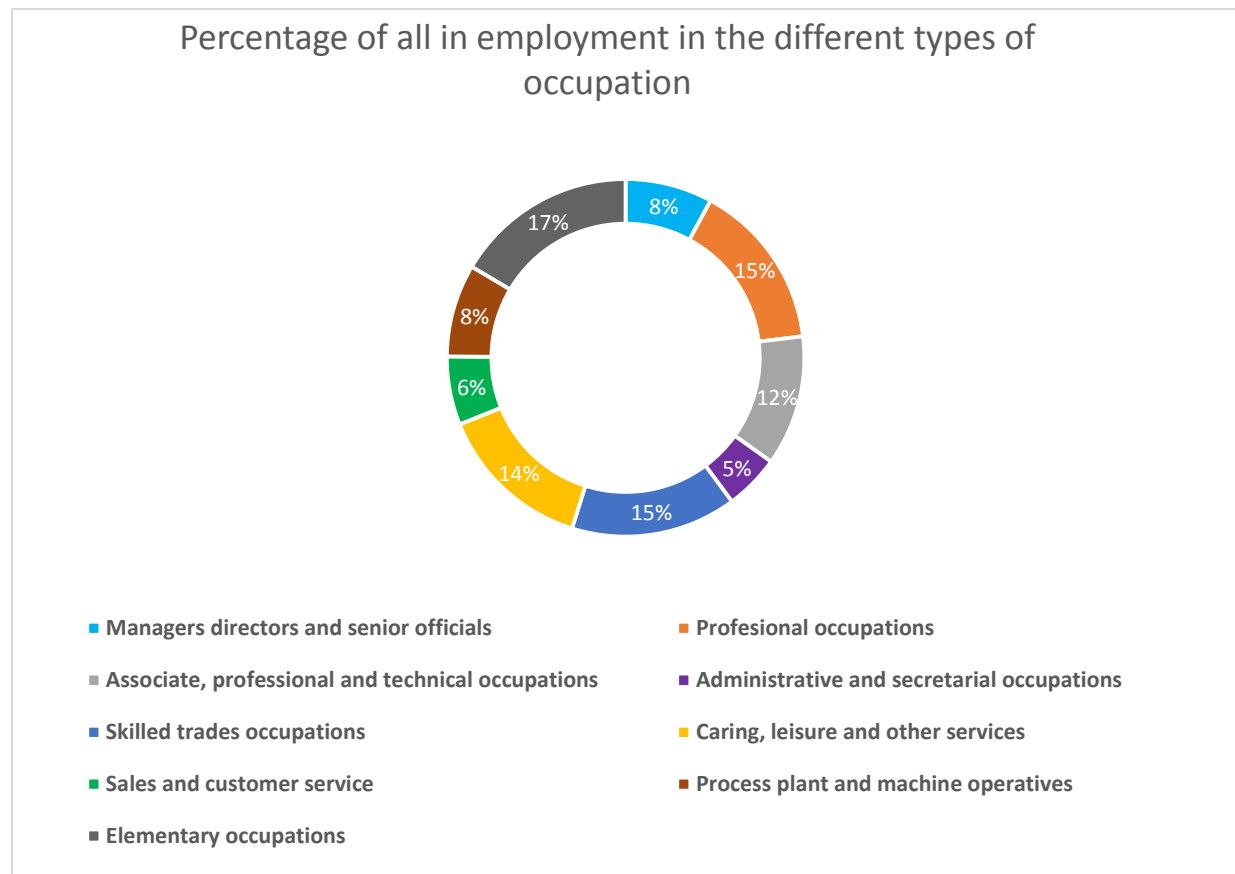
Median Annual Earnings for Female Full Time Workers



⁶³ NOMIS (2017) Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings - Resident Analysis

Types of Occupations in Lincoln

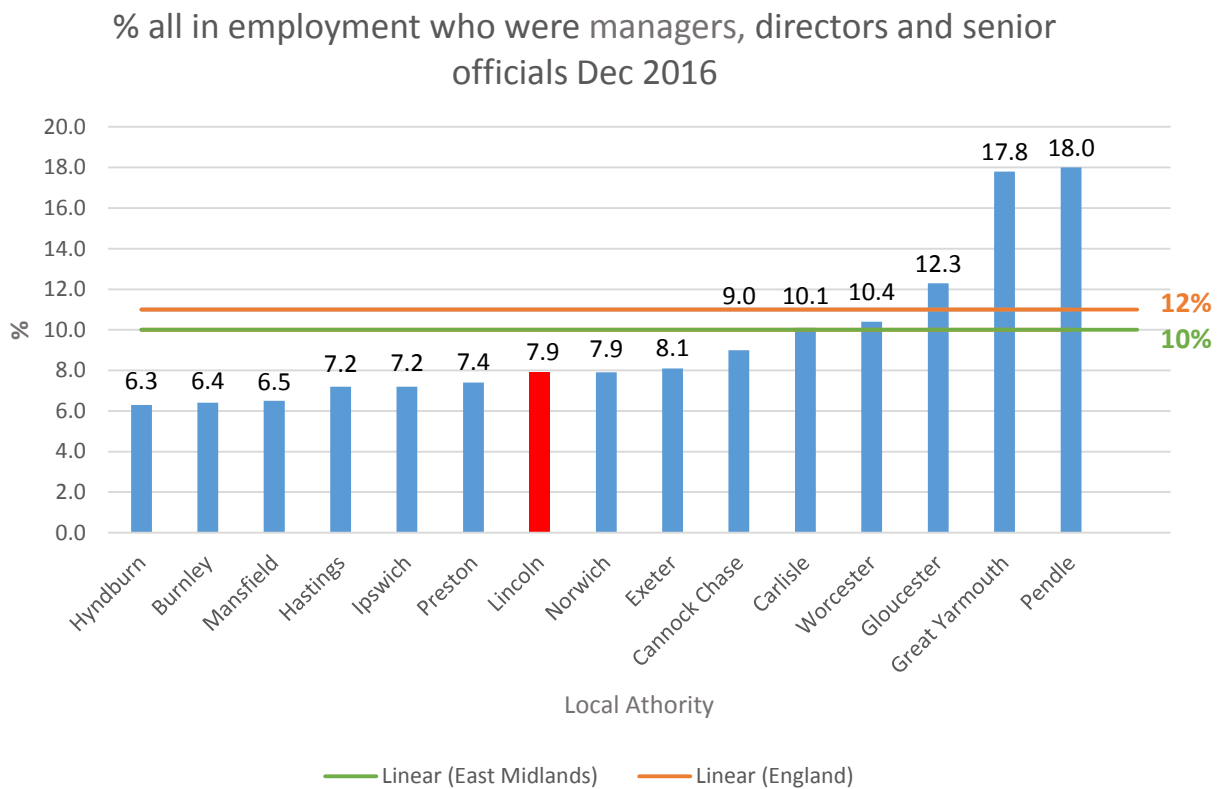
This section compares the different categories of occupations for Lincoln residents to Lincoln's nearest neighbours in December 2016. It should be noted there is no "high/low is good" for this section, the comparison has been done to review occupations in different areas. The categories that have been used in this report are the ONS Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). Brief examples of occupations have been provided for different categories listed.





Managers, directors and senior officials

7.9% of Lincoln residents were employed in managerial, director or senior official roles in December 2016.



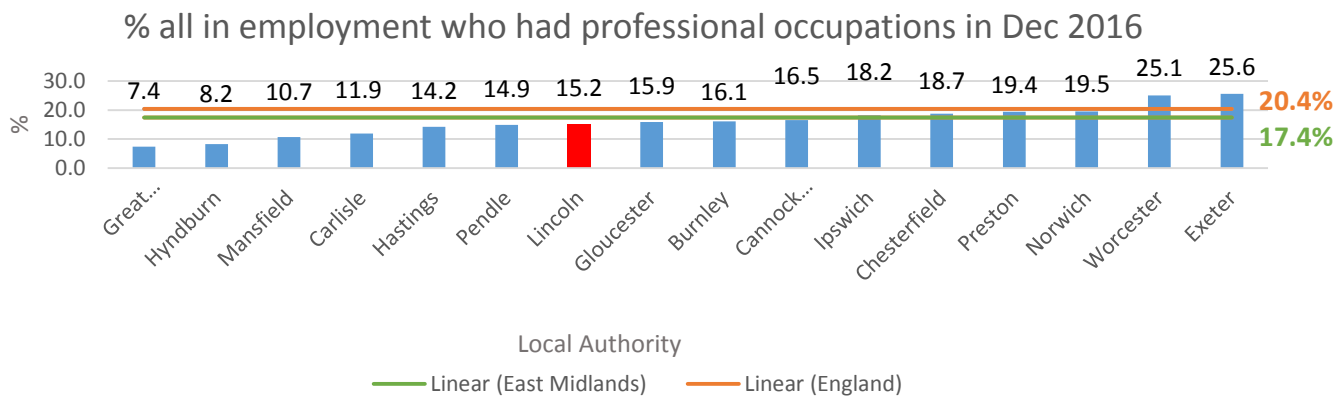
⁶⁴ NOMIS (2017)

⁶⁴ NOMIS (2017) Annual population survey - workplace analysis



Professional occupations

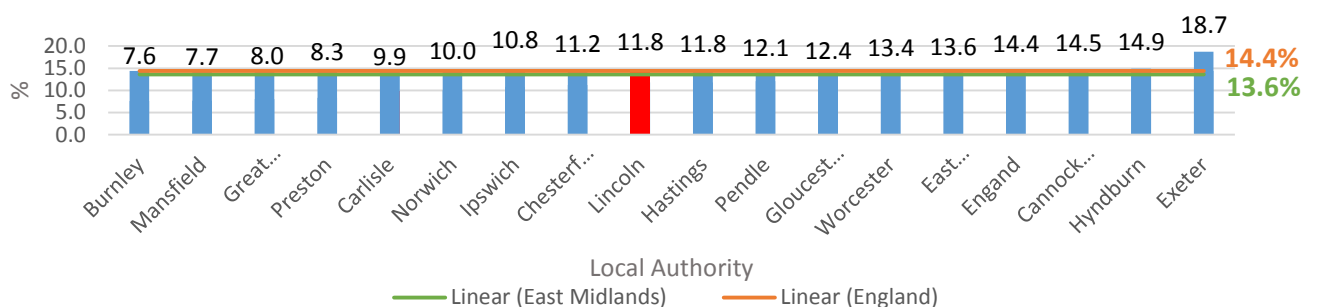
15.2% of Lincoln residents were employed in professional occupations in December 2016. This includes those working in the sciences, engineering, IT and research.



Associate Professional & tech occupations

11.8 % of Lincoln residents were employed in associate professional and technical occupations in December 2016. Occupations within this category include technicians working in laboratories, electrical technicians, manufacturing engineers, amongst other technical professions.

% all in employment who were in an associate prof & tech occupation in Dec 2016



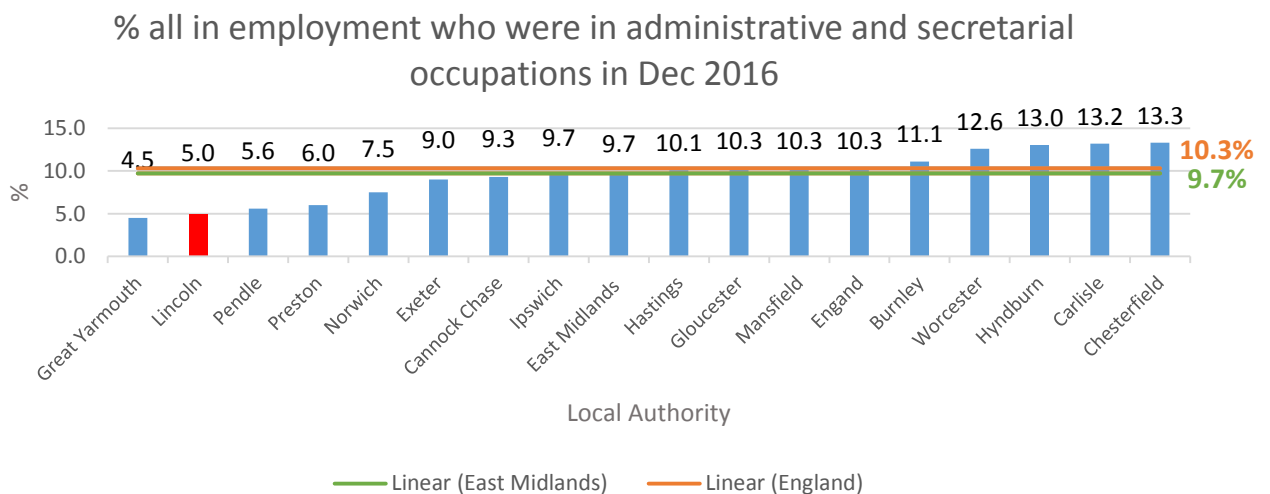
⁶⁵ NOMIS (2017)

⁶⁵ NOMIS (2017) Annual population survey - workplace analysis



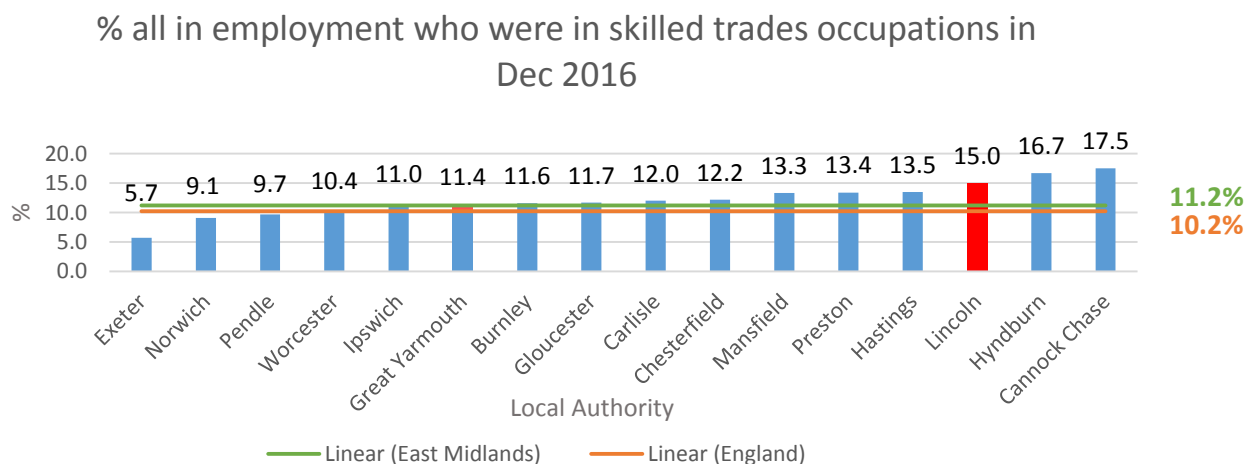
Administrative and secretarial occupations

Lincoln had just 5% of residents who were employed in administrative and secretarial occupations in December 2016. Occupations within this category include those working in administrative support, finance roles, and debt, benefits, and revenue officers.



Skilled trades occupations

15% of Lincoln residents were employed in skilled trade occupations in December 2016. Occupations within this category include farmers, groundsmen, and electricians, those working in construction, food preparation, and hospitality.



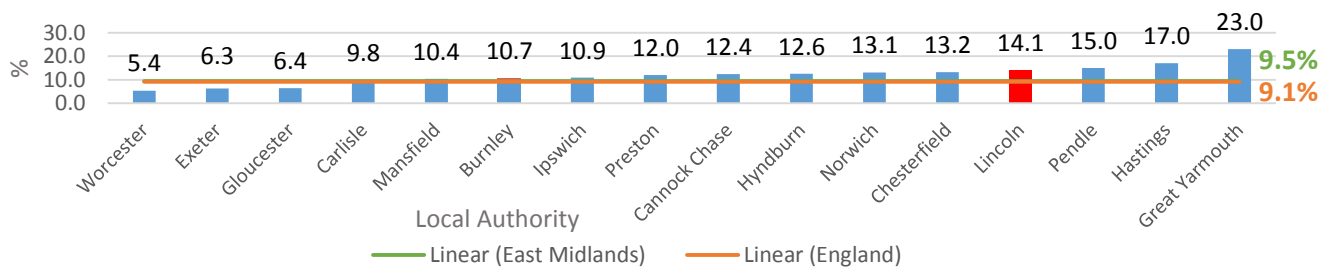
NOMIS (2017) – Annual population survey – workplace analysis



Caring, leisure and other service occupations

14.1% of Lincoln residents were employed in caring and leisure occupations in December 2016. Occupations in this category include people working in nurseries, care workers, teaching assistants, veterinary nurses and housekeepers.

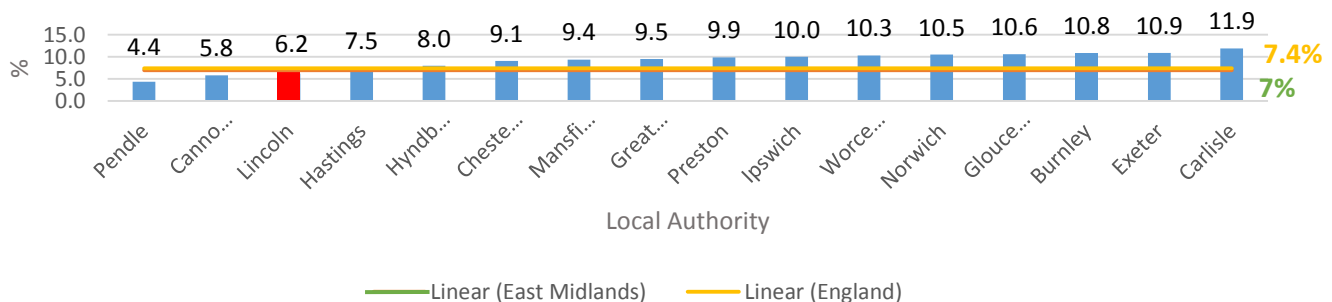
% all in employment who were in caring, leisure and other service occupations in Dec 2016



Sales and customer service occupations

6.2 % of Lincoln residents were employed in sales and customer service occupations in December 2016. Occupations within this category include sales and retail assistants, telephone salespersons, market research interviewers, and those working in customer service roles.

% all in employment who were in Sales and customer service occupations in Dec 2016



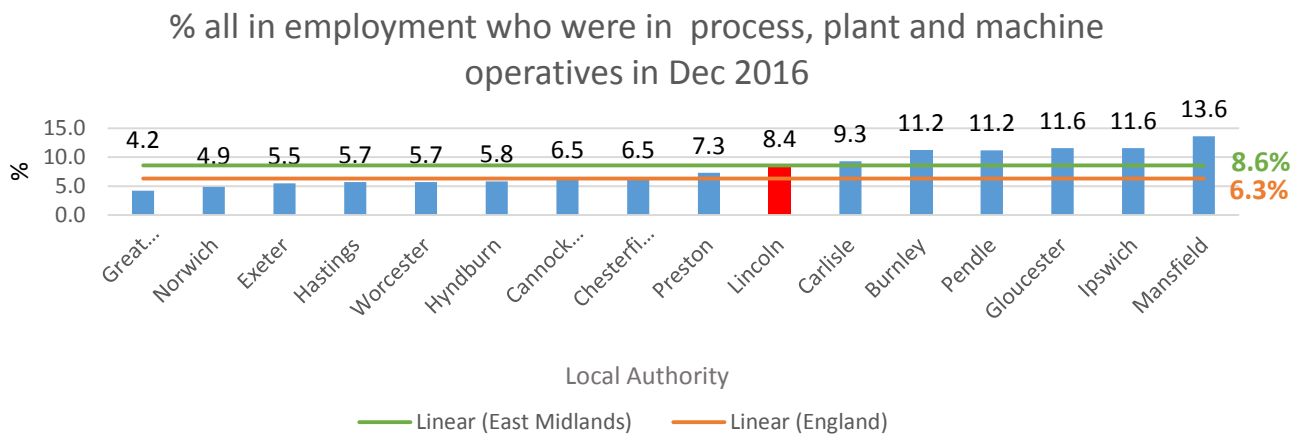
⁶⁶ NOMIS (2017)

⁶⁶ NOMIS (2017) Annual population survey - workplace analysis



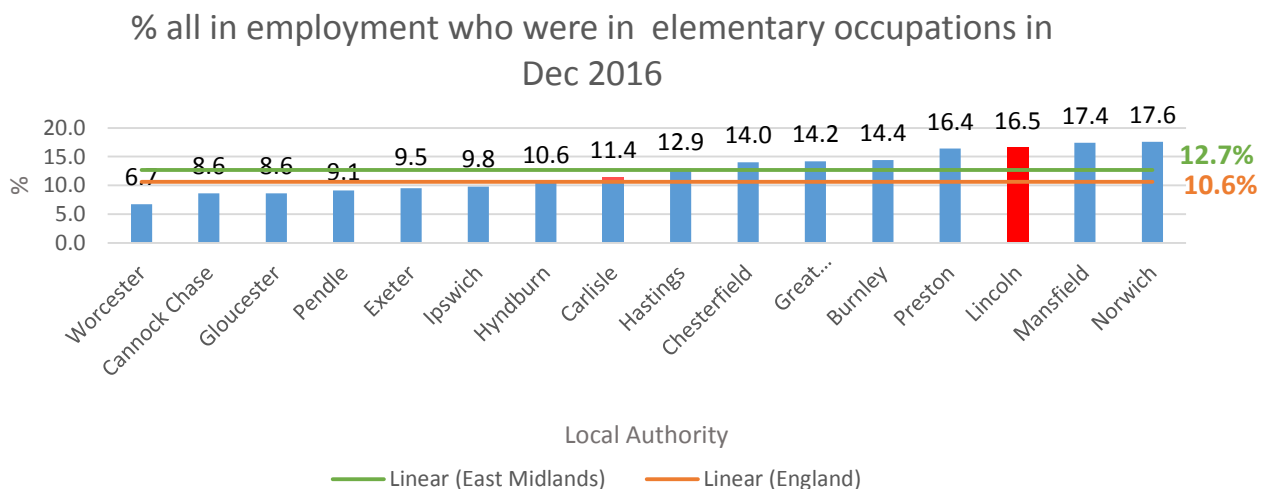
Process, plant and machine operatives

8.4 % of Lincoln residents were employed in process, plant and machine operative's occupations in December 2016. Occupations within this category include those working in process roles such as plant operatives, scaffolders, assemblers, and road construction operatives.



Elementary occupations

16.5 % of Lincoln residents were employed in elementary occupations in December 2016. Occupations within this category include factory workers (e.g. packing), cleaners, street cleaners, farm workers and refuse operations.





Unemployment

Unemployment Summary

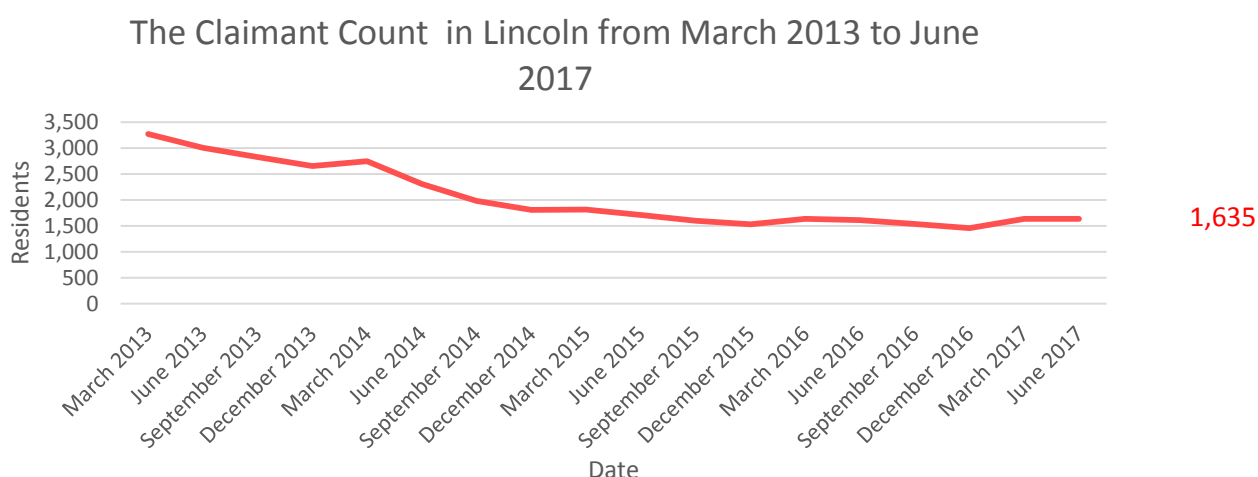
The claimant count is the number of people claiming benefit principally for the reason of being unemployed. This is measured by combining the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance and National Insurance credits with the number of people receiving Universal Credit principally for the reason of being unemployed. Claimants declare that they are out of work, capable of, available for and actively seeking work during the week in which the claim is made.

The measure of the number of people receiving Universal Credit principally for the reason of being unemployed is still being developed by the Department for Work and Pensions. Consequently this component of the total claimant count does not yet correctly reflect the target population of unemployed claimants and is subject to revisions. For this reason the claimant count is currently designated as Experimental Statistics.

The claimant count for Lincoln in June 2017 was 1,635 residents. In June 2017 Lincoln had the fifth highest claimant rate when compared to its nearest neighbours and the rate continues to be higher than the England and the East Midlands rates.

The number of out of work claimants in Lincoln from March 2013 to June 2017

The chart below shows the claimant count in Lincoln from March 2013 to June 2017. The number of claimants in Lincoln continued to decrease through 2016, but there was a slight increase in the first half of 2017 with 1,635 claimants in Lincoln at the end of June 2017, compared to 1,455 at December 2016, the lowest point.



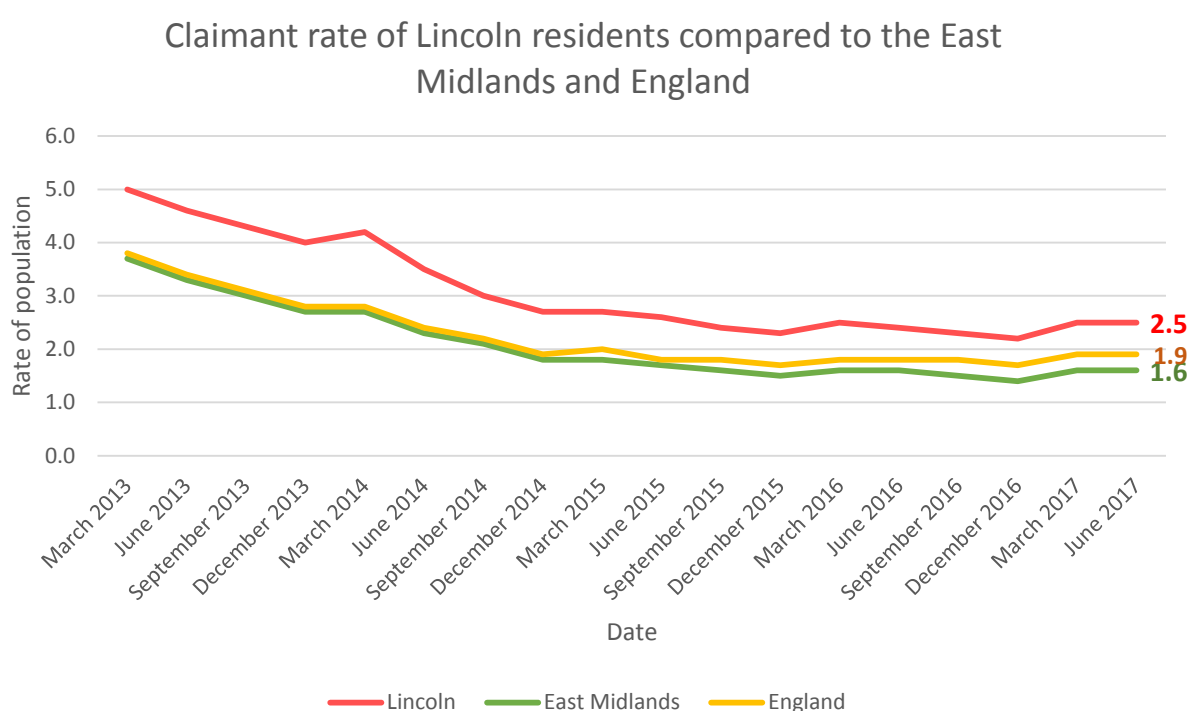
⁶⁷ NOMIS (2017)

⁶⁷ NOMIS (2017) Claimants as a proportion of residents aged 16-64

The rate of out of work benefit claimants in Lincoln compared to the East Midlands and England

Main out of work benefits include Jobseeker's Allowance claimants, and claimants of other types such as Employment and Support Allowance; Incapacity benefits; Lone Parent benefits; and others in income-related benefits. It is therefore broader than the traditional unemployment claimant count.

Lincoln followed the same direction of travel as both the East Midlands and England for the rate of residents claiming out of work benefits. Nevertheless, Lincoln continued to have a higher rate of claimants when compared to the East Midlands and England.

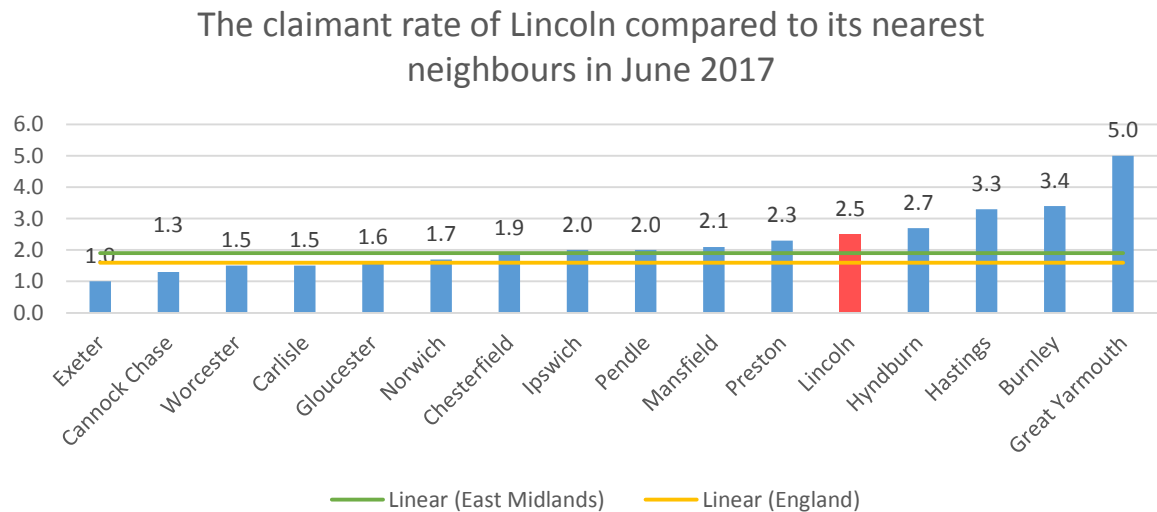


⁶⁸ NOMIS (2017)

⁶⁸ NOMIS (2017) Claimants as a proportion of residents aged 16-64

The rate of out of work claimants in Lincoln compared to its nearest neighbours for June 2017

With a rate of 2.5 Lincoln had the fifth highest out of work claimant rate when compared to its nearest neighbours in June 2017, which is one place better than last year.



⁶⁹ NOMIS (2017)

⁶⁹ NOMIS (2017) People Claiming Benefit



Poverty and Deprivation

Poverty Summary

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD 2015) ranks all 32,844 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in England in order from most deprived area (given a rank of 1) to least deprived area (given a rank of 32,844). Previous IMD publications include the IMD 2010 and the IMD 2007 (where there were only 32,482 LSOAs).

It is important to note these statistics are a measure of relative deprivation, not affluence, and to recognise not every person in a deprived area will be deprived. Likewise, there will be some deprived people living in the least deprived areas.

It is a measure of long-term structural deprivation. For this reason, it is not an effective dataset to monitor the performance of an organisation or team, but is highly effective in identifying areas of deprivation to support strategy and resource allocation.

This chapter will highlight that the IMD 2015 showed 10 areas in Lincoln within the most 10% of deprived areas nationally. This is an increase from seven areas in the IMD 2010, and five areas in the IMD 2007.

Within these 10 areas of Lincoln there are an estimated 16,014 residents (or 16.6% of the total city of Lincoln population).

This information will be displayed at LSOA level (with the 2016 ward boundaries overlaid with the help to identify LSOA locations).

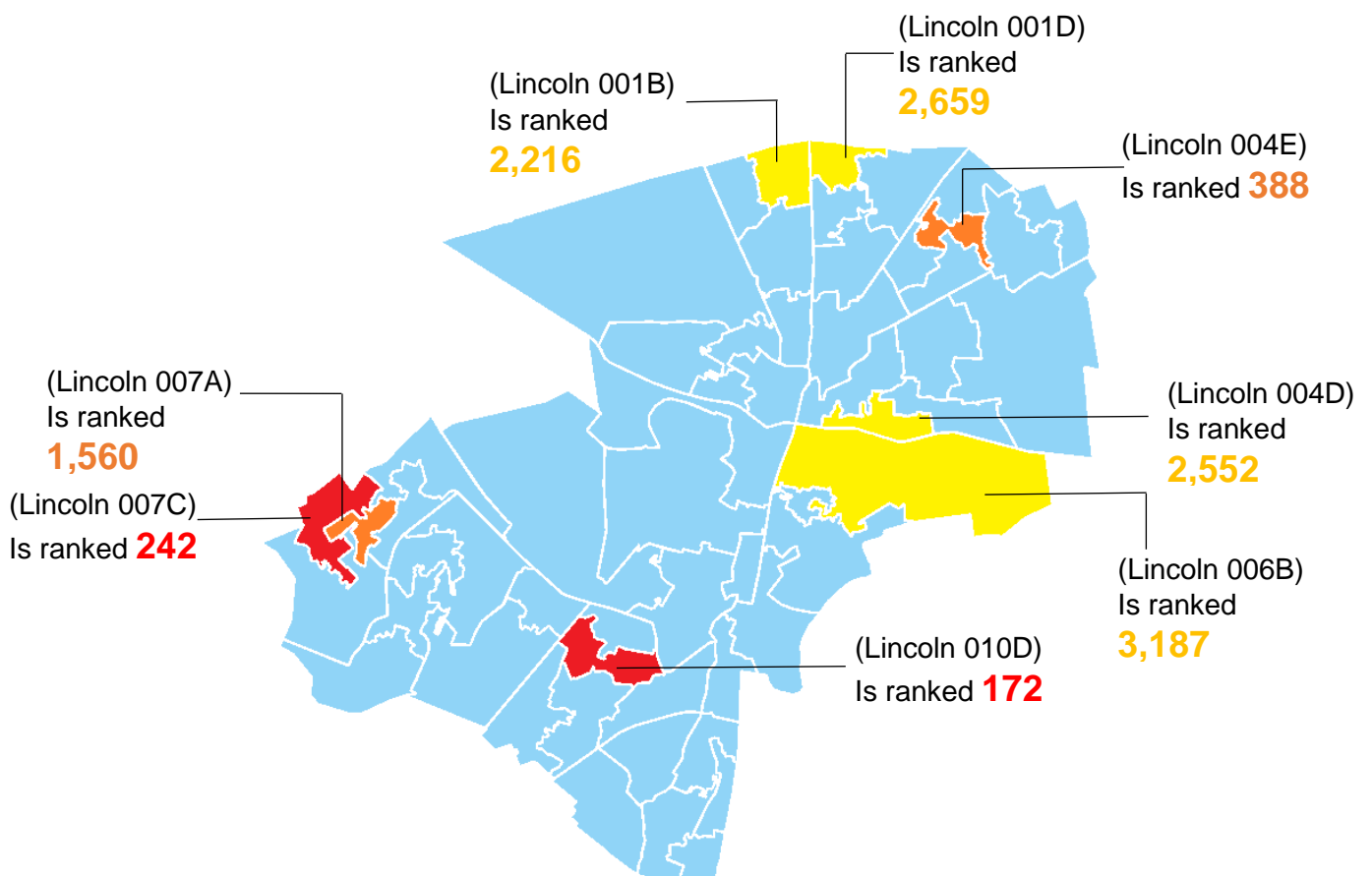
There are seven themes (domains) that contribute to the IMD 2015:

- **Income**
- **Employment**
- **Education, skills and training**
- **Health deprivation and disability**
- **Crime**
- **Barriers to housing and services**
- **Living environment**

Income deprivation

The areas highest for income deprivation are 010D in Moorland ward and 004E in western Birchwood. 004E in St. Giles along with 007A in central Birchwood feature as the next hotspots for income deprivation, which all feature within the top 5% of the most deprived areas for income deprivation. The indicators used to create this domain are income-related benefits data.

Whilst the map shows concentrated hotspots of income deprivation in the south of the city, there are also areas of relative income deprivation in the north and east of the city.



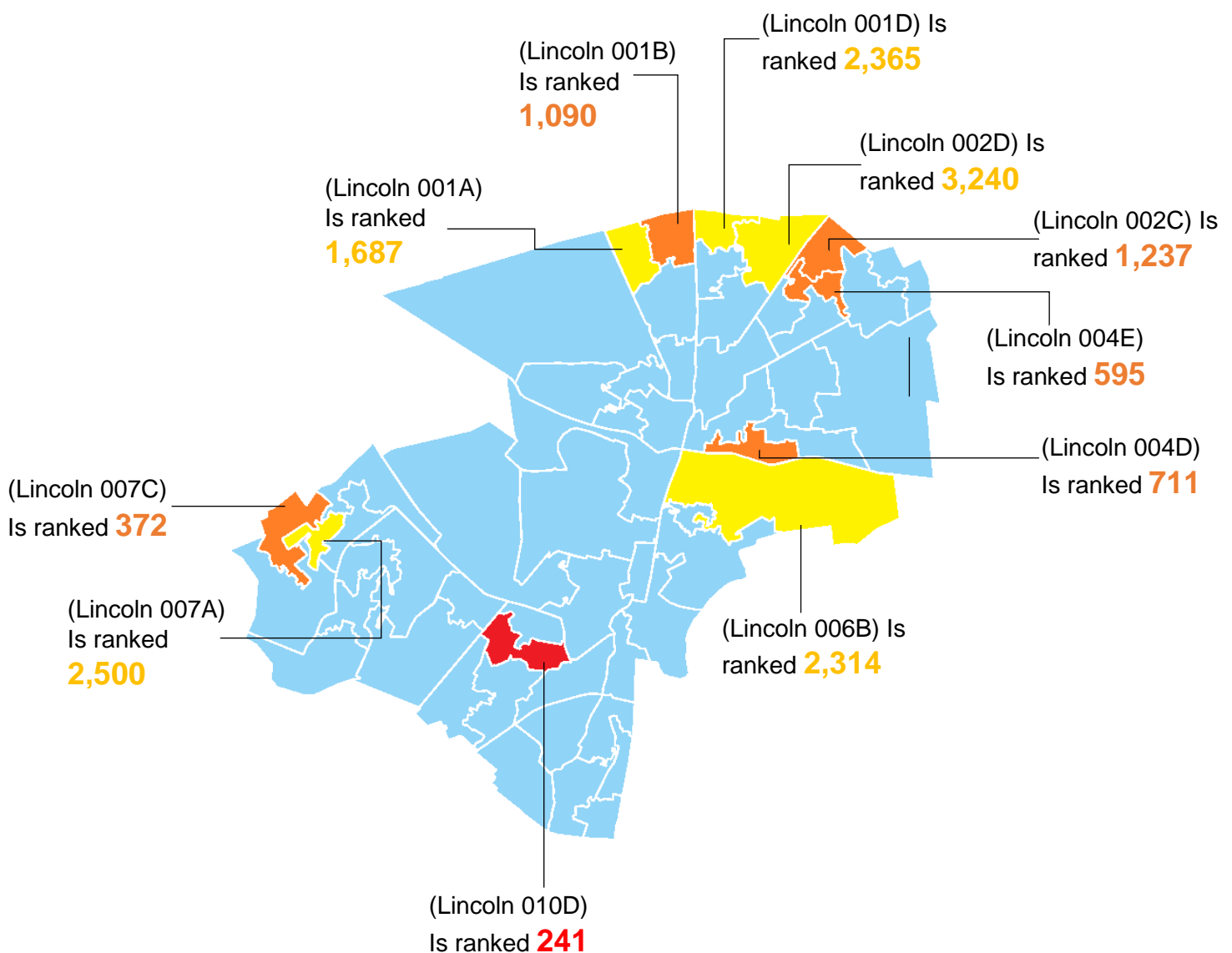
⁷⁰CoLC (2016)

⁷⁰ CoLC (2016)

Employment

The area of Lincoln ranked highest for employment deprivation, that is also within the top 1% of most deprived areas for employment deprivation nationally, is 010D in Moorland ward. Other areas that feature highly include 007C in western Birchwood, 004E in St. Giles, 004D in Abbey ward, 001B in Ermine West, and 002C in north of St. Giles, which all feature within the top 5% of the most deprived areas in England for employment deprivation.

Whilst the indicators for this domain do include unemployment claimants, they also extend beyond unemployment data to include worklessness due to disability data, along with data on residents claiming carer's allowance.



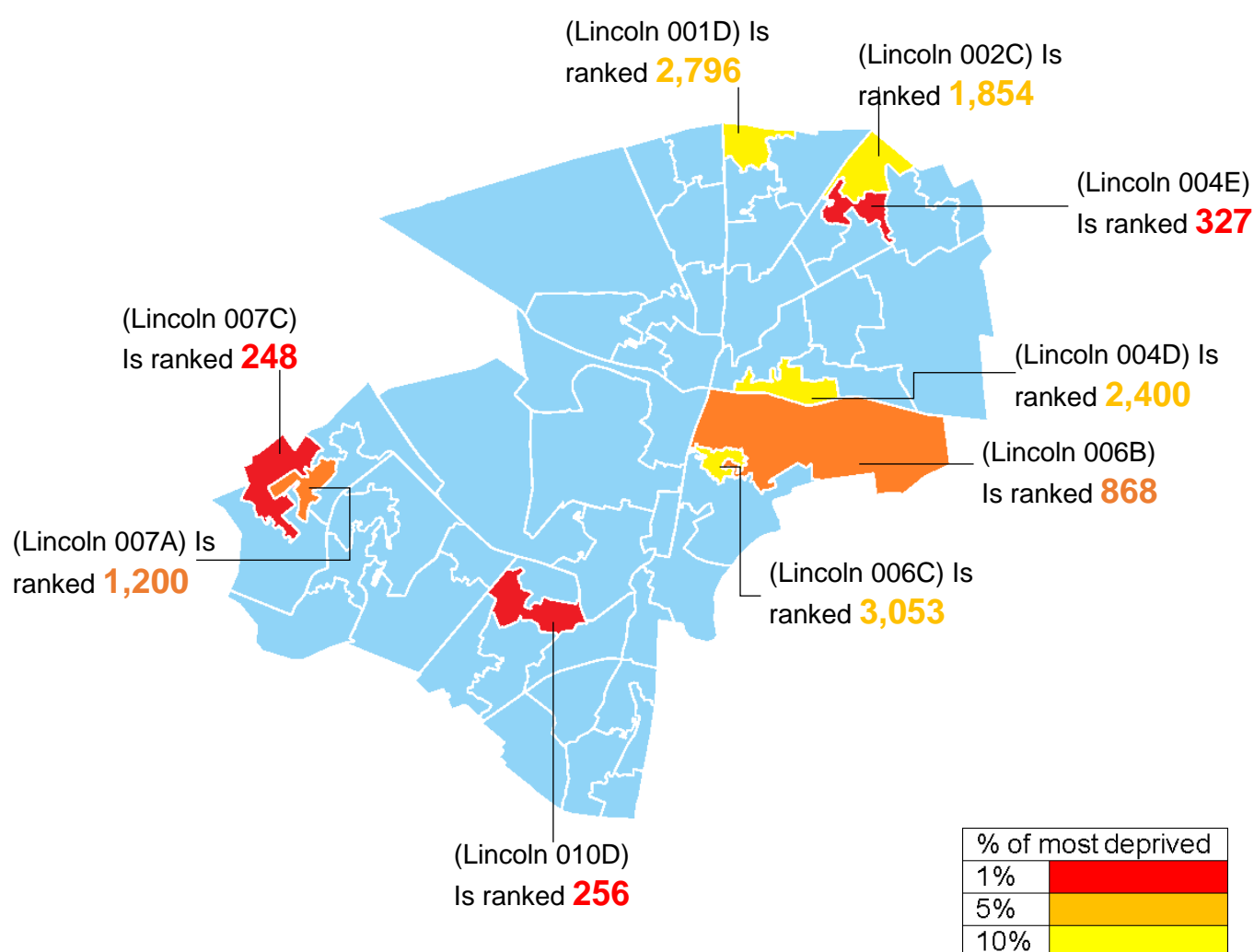
⁷¹ CoLC (2016)

⁷¹ CoLC (2016)

Education, skills and training

There are three areas in Lincoln within the top 1% of the most deprived areas in England for education, skills and training. These are 007C in western Birchwood, 010D in Moorland ward, and 004E in St. Giles. Other areas that feature particularly highly for this domain include 006B in southern Abbey ward (east of the city centre), and 007A in central Birchwood, which all feature amongst the top 5% of the most deprived areas in England.

The indicators in this domain include educational attainment at Key Stages 2 and 4, along with the secondary school absence rate, the proportion of young people in education post 16, and proficiency in English.



⁷² CoLC (2016)

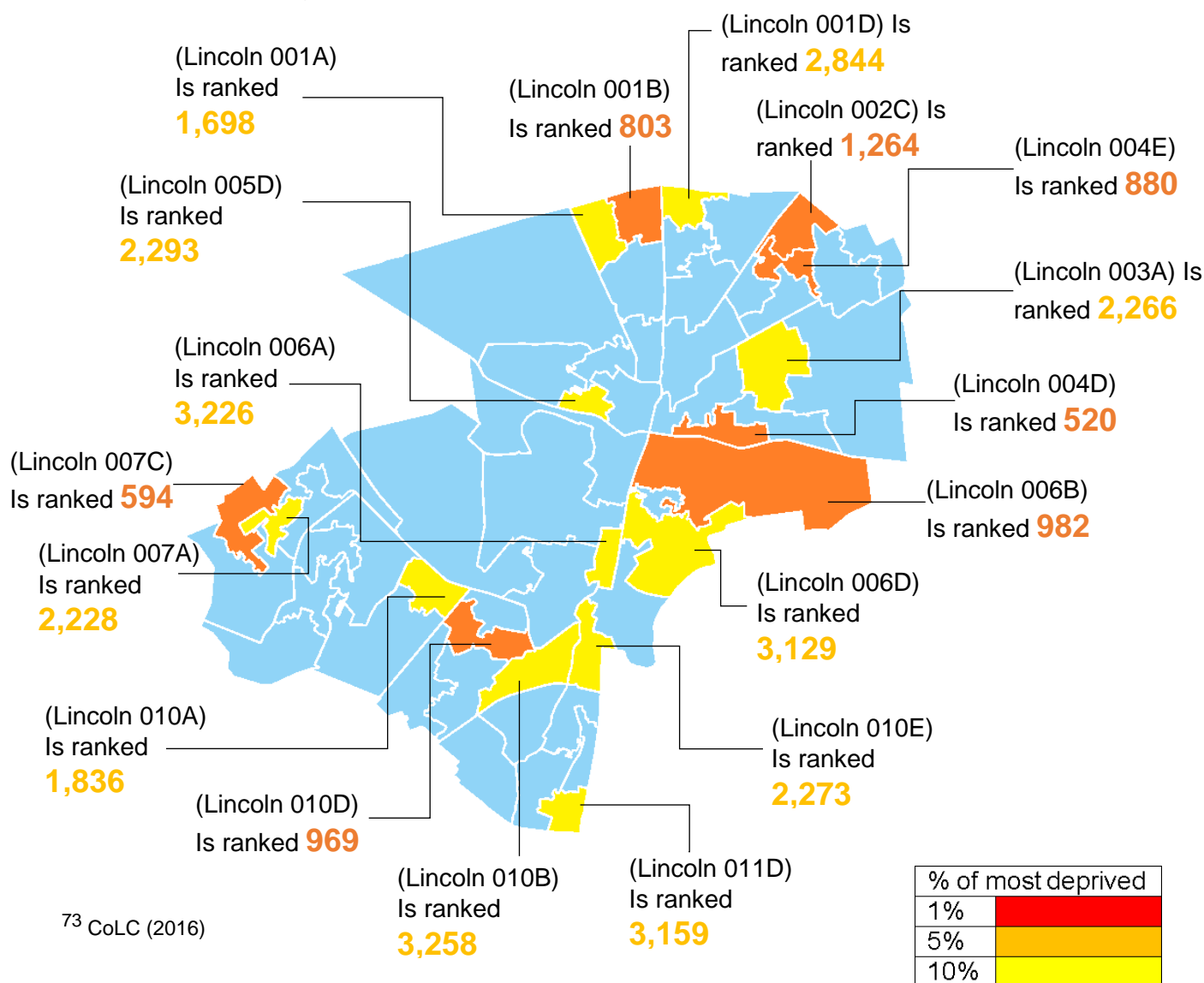
⁷² CoLC (2016)

Health deprivation and disability

There are no areas in Lincoln within the top 1% of the most deprived areas in England for health deprivation and disability, but 18 of Lincoln's 57 LSOAs are amongst the top 10% of the most deprived areas in England. This is a substantially large number of areas in the city with high levels of health deprivation and disability, making it one of the standout domains for widespread impact in the city.

The most deprived areas of Lincoln for this domain are 004D in central Abbey ward (east of the city centre), 007C in western Birchwood, 001B in Ermine west, 004E in St. Giles, 010D in Moorland ward, 006B in southern Abbey ward (east of the city centre), and 002C north of St. Giles, which all feature amongst the top 5% of the most deprived areas nationally.

The indicators used in this domain look at premature death rates, levels of illness and disability, emergency admissions to hospital, and mood and anxiety disorders.

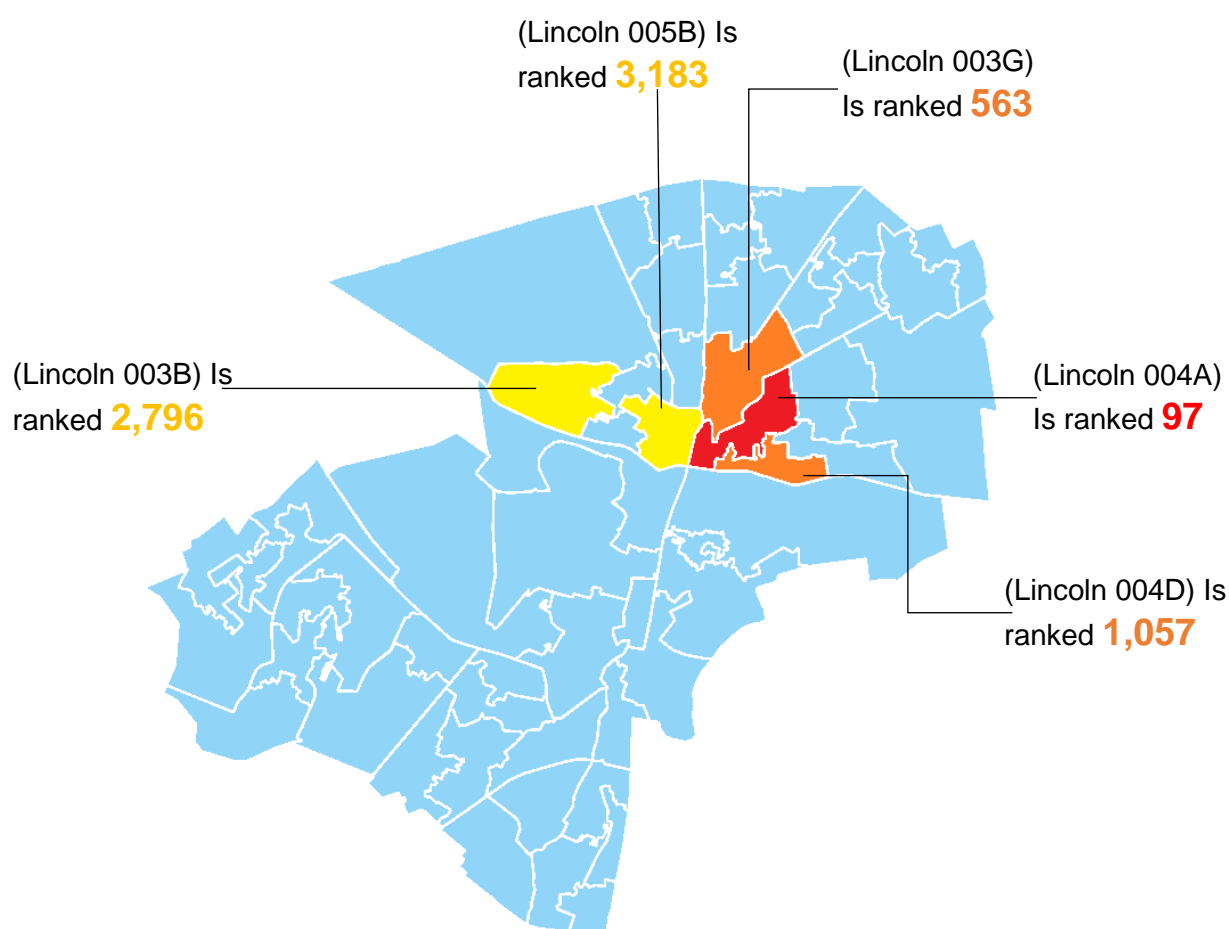


73 CoLC (2016)

Crime

There is one area amongst the top 1% of the most deprived areas in England for crime. This is 004A in Abbey ward which includes an area of the city centre and the area around the western end of Monks Road. Other areas that feature within the top 5% of the most deprived areas in England for crime deprivation include 003G which also covers part of the city centre and is included in Minster ward, and 004D in central Abbey ward (just east of the city centre). It is likely the part coverage of the city centre influences the ranking of these LSOAs.

The indicators for this domain include crime relating to violence, burglary, theft and criminal damage.



⁷⁴ CoLC (2016)

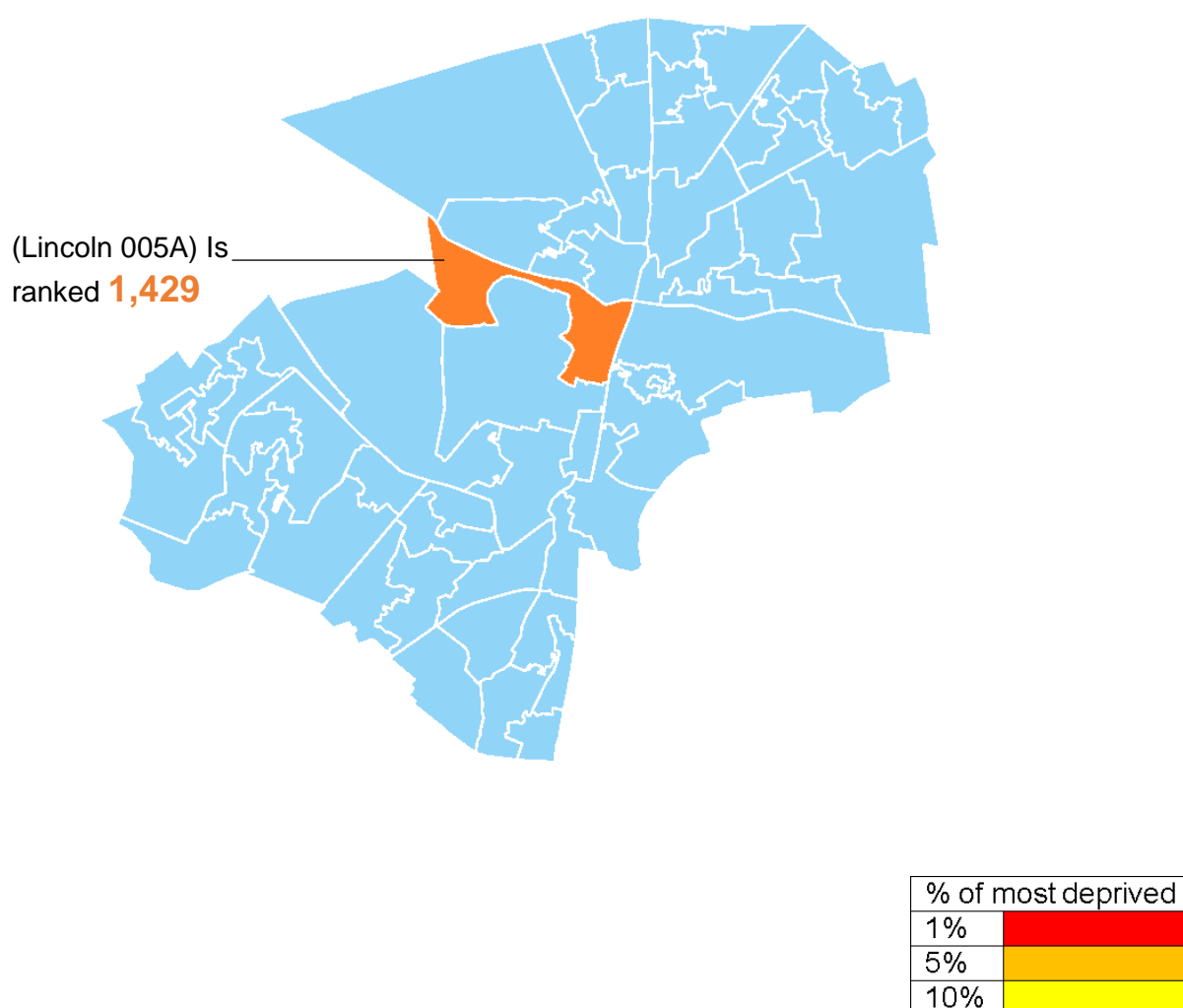
% of most deprived	
1%	
5%	
10%	

⁷⁴ CoLC (2016)

Barriers to housing and services

There are no areas in Lincoln that feature within the top 1% of the most deprived areas in England, and only one area in the city that features within the top 5% of the most deprived areas in England for barriers to housing and services. This area is 005A, which lies predominantly southeast of the Ropewalk roundabout, and east of the most northern part of Tritton Road.

Many of the indicators for this domain relate to road distance to amenities including post offices, primary schools, shops and GPs which will tend to show lower deprivation in more compact urban areas. Other indicators contributing to this domain include household overcrowding, homelessness and housing affordability.



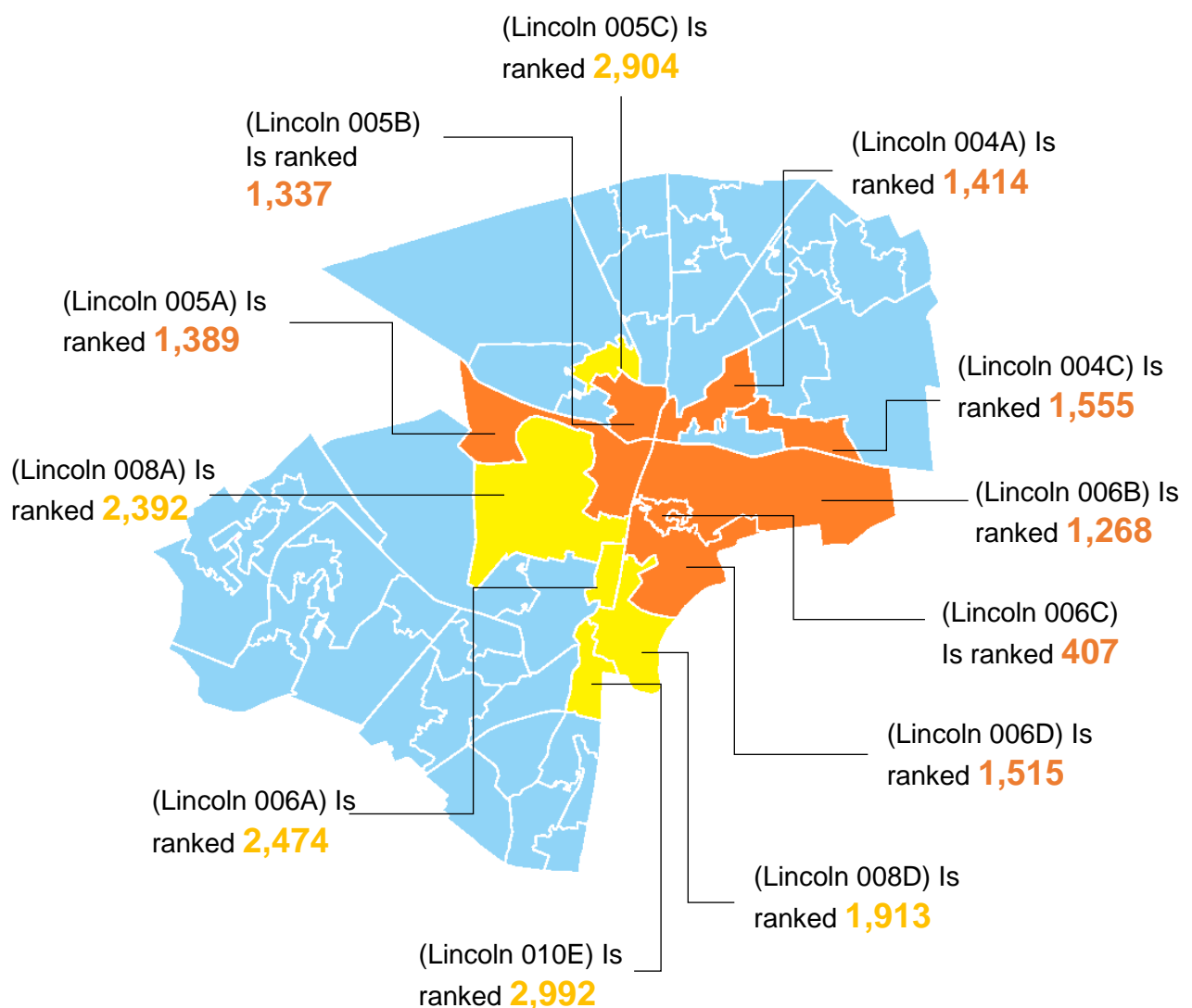
⁷⁵ CoLC (2016)

⁷⁵ CoLC (2016)

Living environment

There are no areas in Lincoln within the top 1% of the most deprived areas nationally for living environment, however there are seven areas that feature within the top 5% of the most deprived areas. From the map below, we can see these are largely focused in areas around the city centre, where there are clusters of high density, older properties and where there is a convergence of road networks and high levels of commuter and shopper traffic.

The indicators included in this domain are houses that are in poor condition, houses without central heating, areas with poor air quality, and areas with higher levels of road traffic accidents.



⁷⁶ CoLC (2016)

⁷⁶ CoLC (2016)

% of most deprived	
1%	
5%	
10%	



Housing

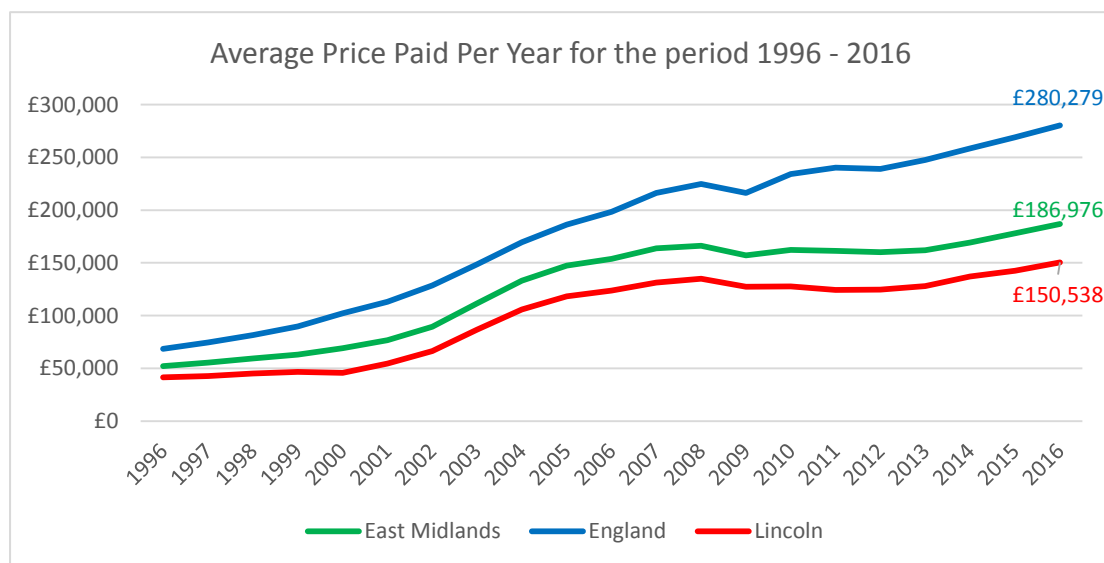
Housing Summary

Lincoln follows the same trend pattern as the East Midlands and England in average price paid for all types of property, apart from “Flat”, where Lincoln is higher than the East Midlands for the first time in 20 years.

However Lincoln still has the lowest prices for detached, semi-detached and terraced houses compared to England and the East Midlands

Average price paid for all house types by local authority, year ending 1996 to year ending 2016. This graph was made using the average of quarterly data for each year starting 1996 to 2016.

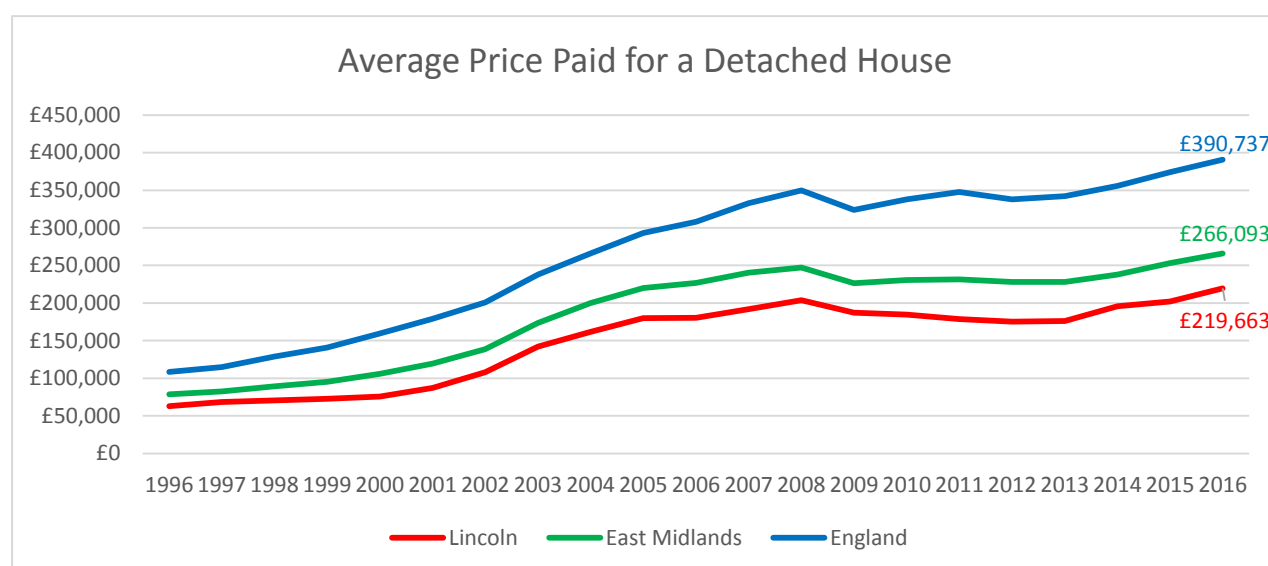
Lincoln follows the same trend pattern as England and the East Midlands, however it sits at a lower level. Based on the averages below, Lincoln is 46.3% lower than England and is 19.5% lower than East Midlands.



Source – ONS (2017) Note: - Data is derived using the average of the quarterly mean data provided by ONS/Land Registry which provides a relative picture over an extended period against East Midlands and England.

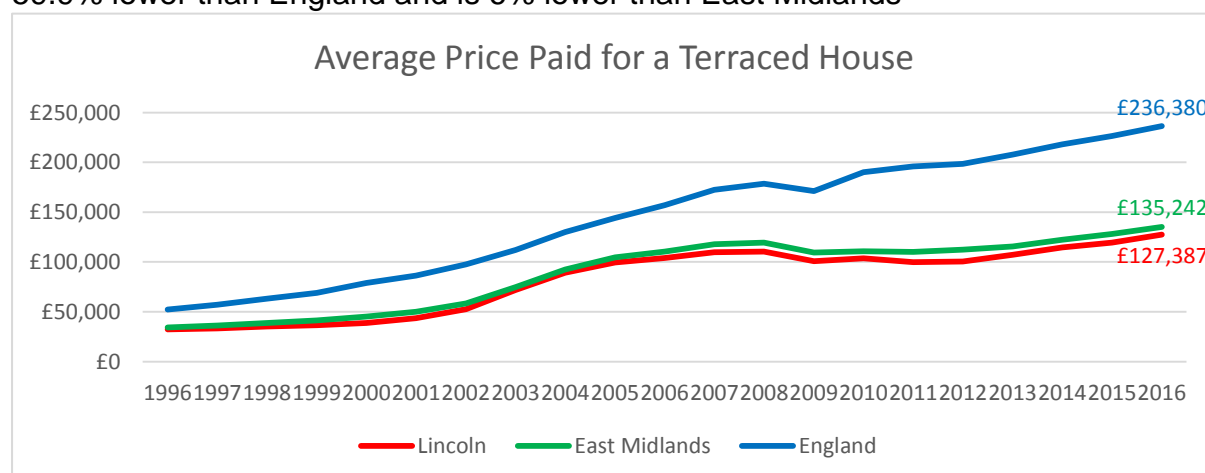
Average price paid for detached house by local authority, year ending 1996 to year ending 2016. This graph was made using the average of quarterly data for each year starting 1996 to 2016.

Lincoln follows the same trend pattern as England and the East Midlands, however it sits at a lower level. Lincoln has the lowest average price paid for a detached house compared to East Midlands and England. Based on the averages below, Lincoln is 43.8% lower than England and is 17.4% lower than East Midlands.



Average price paid for a terraced house by local authority, year ending 1996 to year ending 2016. This graph was made using the quarterly data for each year starting 1996 to 2016.

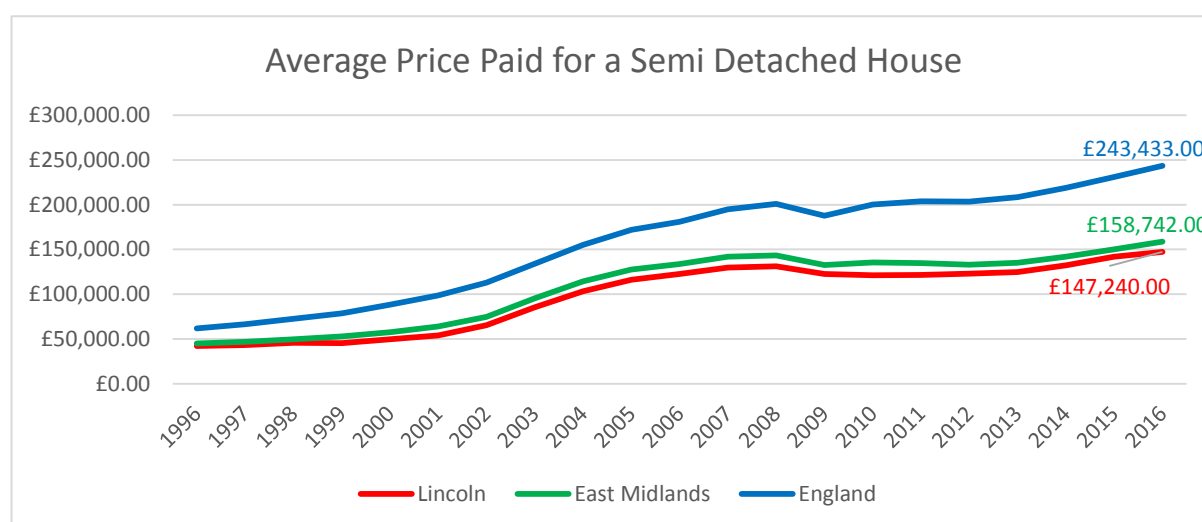
Lincoln follows the same trend pattern as England and the East Midlands, however it sits at a lower level. Lincoln has the lowest average price paid for a terraced house compared to East Midlands and England. Based on the averages below, Lincoln is 59.9% lower than England and is 6% lower than East Midlands



Source – ONS (2017)

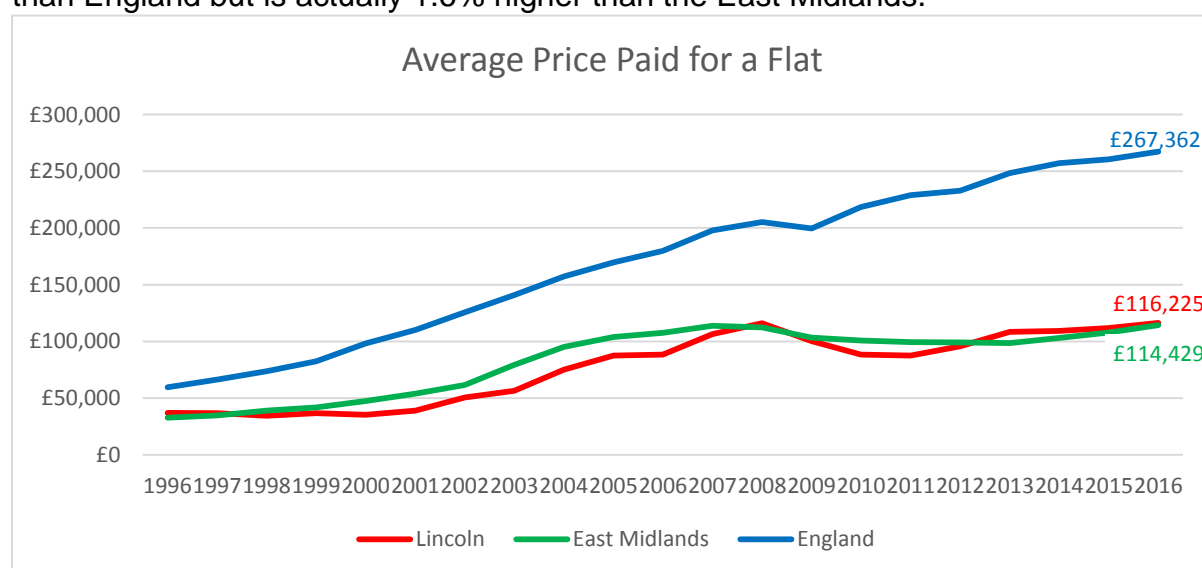
Average price paid for a Semi-Detached house by local authority, year ending 1996 to year ending 2016. This graph was made using the quarterly data for each year starting 1996 to 2016.

Lincoln follows the same trend pattern as England and the East Midlands, however it sits at a lower level. Lincoln has the lowest average price paid for a semi-detached house compared to East Midlands and England. Based on the averages below, Lincoln is 49.2% lower than England and is 7.5% lower than East Midlands.



Average price paid for a Flat by local authority, year ending 1996 to year ending 2016. This graph was made using the quarterly data for each year starting 1996 to 2016.

Lincoln follows the same trend pattern as England and the East Midlands, however it sits at a lower level. Lincoln has the lowest average price paid for a flat compared to East Midlands and England. Based on the averages below, Lincoln is 79% lower than England but is actually 1.6% higher than the East Midlands.



Source – ONS (2017)

Appendix

APPENDIX 1

The tables below show which countries are in which world groupings according to the DWP, from where the migration information was sourced.

EU Countries			
Austria	Netherlands	Latvia	Croatia
Belgium	Portugal	Lithuania	Hungary
Denmark	Ireland	Poland	Italy
Finland	Spain	Slovenia	Luxembourg
France	Sweden	Bulgaria	Malta
Germany	Estonia	Romania	Cyprus
Greece	Czech Republic	Slovakia	

Non EU Countries			
Switzerland	Belarus	Macedonia	Bouvet Island
Norway	Moldova	Serbia and Montenegro	Bosnia Herzegovina
Iceland	Azerbaijan	Andorra	Greenland
Ukraine	Georgia	Monaco	Albania
Russia	Turkey	San Marino	Armenia

Asia			
Afghanistan	Jordan	Yemen	Kyrgyzstan
United Arab Emirates	Kuwait	China	Tajikistan
Sharjah	Lebanon	Macau	Turkmenistan

Bahrain	Oman	Hong Kong	Uzbekistan
Iran	Qatar	Japan	Saudi Arabia
Iraq	Kazakhstan	North Korea	Syria
Israel	Nepal	Cambodia	Sarawak
South Korea	Pakistan	East Timor	Burma
Mongolia	Sri Lanka	Indonesia	Philippines
Taiwan	Maldives	Laos	Singapore
Bangladesh	British Indian Ocean Territory	Malaysia	Thailand
Bhutan	Brunei	Sabah	Vietnam
India			

Rest of the world			
Angola	Central African Republic	Gabon	Malawi
Benin	Chad	Gambia	Mali
Guinea-Bissau	Comoros	Ghana	Mauritius
Botswana	Congo	Guinea	Mayotte
Burkina Faso	Ivory Coast	Kenya	Mozambique
Burundi	Congo (Democratic Republic)	Lesotho	Namibia
Cameroon	Djibouti	Liberia	Niger
Cape Verde	Equatorial Guinea	Madagascar	Nigeria
Sao Tome and Principe	Eritrea	Zimbabwe	Uganda
Rwanda	Ethiopia	Reunion	Zambia
Senegal	Swaziland	Somalia	St Helens, Ascension and

			Tristan da Cunha
Seychelles	Tanzania	South Africa	Algeria
Sierra Leone	Togo	Egypt	Mauritania
Sudan	Western Sahara	Libya	Morocco
Tunisia	St Lucia	Paraguay	
United States	Antigua	Bahamas	Brazil
Canada	Antilles (Netherlands)	Barbados	Cayman Islands
Puerto Rico	Argentina	Barbuda	Chile
Virgin Islands (USA)	Aruba and Curacao	Belize	Colombia
Anguilla	El Salvador	Bermuda	Dominica
Cuba	Falkland Islands	Bolivia	Costa Rica
Dominican republic	Grenada	Guatemala	Guyana
Ecuador	Haiti	Honduras	Jamaica
French Guiana	Uruguay	Suriname	Saint Maarten (Dutch Part)
Guadeloupe	Venezuela	Trinidad and Tobago	St Pierre and Miquelon
Martinique	Virgin Islands (British)	Turks and Caicos Islands	St Vincent and Grenadines
Peru	Nicaragua	Mexico	St Kitts and Nevis
South Georgia and South Sandwich Island	Panama	Montserrat	French Southern Territories
Cocos (Keeling) Island	Samoa	Micronesia	Tokelau

Christmas Island	American Samoa	New Caledonia	Tuvalu
US Minor Outlying islands	Tonga	Niue	Vanuatu
Australia	Antarctic Territories (British)	Norfolk Island	Wallis and Futuna
New Zealand	Cook Island	Papua New Guinea	Tokelau
Fiji	French Polynesia	Pit aim	Heard Island and McDonald Island
Solomon Islands			

⁷⁷ DWP (2016)

⁷⁷ DWP (2016) NiNo Registrations

The below crimes are the definitions of “Miscellaneous crimes against society” which is one of the categories of crime covered in this report (page 30).

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

⁷⁸Gov.uk (2016)

⁷⁸ Gov.uk (2016) Counting Rules Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society

The list below highlights the definitions of each qualification category according to NOMIS.

No qualifications

No formal qualifications held

Other qualifications

This includes foreign qualifications and some professional qualifications

NVQ 1 equivalent

- fewer than 5 GCSEs at grades A-C
- foundation GNVQ, NVQ 1
- Intermediate 1 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent

NVQ 2 equivalent

- 5 or more GCSEs at grades A-C
- intermediate GNVQ
- NVQ 2
- Intermediate 2 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent

NVQ 3 equivalent

- 2 or more A-Levels
- advanced GNVQ
- NVQ 3
- 2 or more higher or advanced higher national qualifications (Scotland) or equivalent

NVQ 4 equivalent and above

- HND
- Degree and Higher Degree level qualifications or equivalent

⁷⁹NOMIS (2016)

⁷⁹ NOMIS (2016) Definitions and Explanations