

<b>SUBJECT:</b>	<b>LINCOLN CITY PROFILE</b>
<b>DIRECTORATE:</b>	<b>CHIEF EXECUTIVE</b>
<b>REPORT AUTHOR:</b>	<b>PAT JUKES – BUSINESS MANAGER, CORPORATE POLICY</b> <b>NATHAN WALKER – SENIOR CORPORATE PERFORMANCE AND ENGAGEMENT OFFICER (ACTING)</b>

## 1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 To present the updated Lincoln City Profile for 2018/19 to Executive, recommending the approval of the document in advance of it being published on the City of Lincoln Council website and being shared with external partners.

## 2. Executive Summary

- 2.1 The Lincoln City Profile 2018/19 (**Appendix A**) is the updated version of the previous years' profile. It focuses on the key demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of, and challenges to, the city of Lincoln. It provides an evidence base to inform the continued development and implementation of City of Lincoln Council's Vision 2025.

It will help the council to target resources where they will have greatest impact as well as providing information to support funding bids by both ourselves and partners.

- 2.2 The introduction to the profile provides contextual information about the city and comprises eight chapters, together with the Lincoln Poverty Profile at Appendix 1.

The chapter titles are:

- Population
- Economy
- Welfare
- Health
- Education
- Housing
- Crime
- Environment and Climate

Each chapter has an introduction summarising the key facts, with further data and detail provided in subsequent pages.

- 2.3 Key Opportunities:

- Median annual earnings for full time workers increase to £24,976

- Over 90% of new businesses surviving their first year of trading
- Less council tax support claimants - down to 8,598 as of April 2019
- Number of affordable homes delivered in 2018/19 – 231, increasing from just 21 the previous year
- The average price paid for a property increase for the 6th consecutive year, now at £164,372
- The number of people on the housing waiting list drop to its lowest figure since 2013/14, at 1,172
- Lincoln perform at the expected level against our Police Audit Family.
- Gas and electricity consumption decrease for the 6th consecutive year
- Commercial and domestic CO2 contribution decrease for the 4th consecutive year
- Household waste per person in tonnes decrease to 0.36pp – lower than both England and East Midlands

#### 2.4 Key Challenges:

- More people (both male and female) claiming benefits such as universal credit
- Both female and male life expectancy drop by 0.9 and 0.4 years respectively whilst the English averages were static or improved
- Lincoln rate of under 75 cardiovascular and cancer related deaths continue to be the highest and second highest (respectively) in comparison to our nearest neighbours
- The prevalence of obesity and excess weight in children increase
- The average Attainment 8 and Progress 8 scores have both reduced
- The total reported offences increase (more than that of the East Midlands and England)

### 3 Background

- 3.1 The Lincoln City Profile 2018/19 is the updated version of the previous years' profile, which encompasses a breadth of information, and focuses on key demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of, and challenges to, the city of Lincoln. In doing this, it acts as the evidence base behind the continued development and implementation of City of Lincoln Council's Vision 2025 strategic priorities.

The information provided will also help the council to target resources where they are needed most, including where we could benefit from working with or influencing partners to take further action on areas that are not directly within our remit. This information can also be used to support funding bids by both ourselves and partners.

The profile includes a significant level of trended data to allow visibility of progress over time. In addition, the inclusion of the CIPFA nearest neighbour and the Police Audit Family comparisons are included where data is available and appropriate.

### 3.2 Changes in the 2018/19 edition

Please note that we have introduced new information on Climate Change this year at CMT's request. As there are huge similarities with the Environment chapter – this has been merged to a single chapter for this version of the profile.

In addition to the above, please also note that the Health Profile (page 47) and the three **old** Homelessness measures (page 59 figure 109,110,111) will be updated as soon as the information required is available.

### 3.3 **Lincoln City Profile data sources**

The data collated and summarised in this report is taken from a number of public sources such as the Office of national statistics (ONS), Gov.uk, Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA), University of Lincoln, NOMIS, Lincolnshire Research Observatory (LRO), LG Inform, Public Health England Profile (PHE), Department of Education (DfE), Police, Lincolnshire County Council, Historic England and City of Lincoln Council.

It is important to note that this data is compiled and published to different aggregated timescales (e.g. Health chapter) and therefore not all data is directly comparable in timelines. All data included is the latest available at the time the report was compiled, however, this does mean that some still seems to be quite old – hence the importance of trend.

### 3.4 **Key facts emerging from the Profile**

#### 3.5 Population and migration

This year's Population figures show a number of increases and static measures. As Population measures are contextual (i.e. difficult for the city to change), there are no "negatives" as you would find with other qualitative data (such as in Health/Education chapter).

- Lincoln's population has risen to 99,039
- The number of people per square kilometre has increased to 2,775
- Park ward is still the most populous ward in Lincoln with 10,980 people
- The number of NiNo registrations decreased for the second consecutive year, now at 1,141
- We have a total of 17,225 students study in the city
- North Kesteven is the most popular place people are migrating to and from Lincoln

#### 3.6 Economy

Lincoln's economy has experienced some welcome improvements, alongside some areas of deterioration. From this year's figures we have seen:

- Median annual earnings for full time workers increase to £24,976
- Gross weekly pay for full time workers increase by £7.40 to £457.20
- Gross weekly pay for part time workers decrease by £5 to £161.30

- Over 90% of new businesses surviving their first year
- Job density drop slightly to 0.94 per person, but still above England and East Midlands.
- GVA in Lincoln at £2,374 – rising one place compared to our nearest neighbours

### 3.7 Welfare

The welfare of a city's residents has a direct effect on their use of crucial services offered by private sector companies and local government. The welfare system is designed for those who need support from central and local government the most

From the latest figures we have seen;

- The percentage of people in fuel poverty drop to 10.6% from 13.3%
- The number of children living in out of work households drop slightly, but the % living in low income household rise very slightly by 0.5%
- The number of people claiming housing benefit decrease to 6,818 from 8,235 in November 2018 – this is as a result of many residents moving across to Universal Credit
- More people (both male and female) claiming universal credit.
- Less council tax support claimants - down to 8,598 as of April 2019.

### 3.8 Health

The goal of having a healthy city is more than just about the physical health of its population, and is a much broader scope of health related activities. However, we need to acknowledge that physical health in Lincoln is in most areas worse than the national averages.

From this year's figures, we have seen;

- Both female and male life expectancy drop by 0.9 and 0.4 years respectively whilst the English averages were static or improved
- Alcohol related conditions decrease from 702 in 2016/17 to 677 in 2017/18.
- Lincoln rate of under 75 cardiovascular related deaths continue to be the highest in comparison to our nearest neighbours.
- The Lincoln under 75 cancer mortality rate at the second highest rate amongst nearest neighbours
- The prevalence of obesity and excess weight in children increase
- The percentage of adults carrying excess weight decrease whilst at the same time the percentage of physically active adults increase considerably
- The prevalence of smokers decrease from 21% to 17.62%

The Local Authority Health Profiles are currently under review and are expected to be published in autumn.

### 3.9 Education

In education there were changes in government methodology for collating the results for the new Attainment 8 and Progress 8 data – full details are in Appendix 3 of the profile.

From this year's figures, we have seen;

- The percentage of foundation students who are achieving a good level of development maintain at 66%, as it did in 2016/17 (however England has risen 2%).
- The average Attainment 8 score drop to 43.4, from 45 in 2016/17 (whilst England and East Midlands increased)
- The average Progress 8 score more than double, from -0.15 in 2016/17 to -0.33 in 2017/18 (whilst England and East Midlands increased – nearer a figure of 0 is good)

### 3.10 Housing

Housing is always an emotive subject – whether our residents own or rent, it is usually the most expensive item on any outgoings list.

From this year's figures we have seen;

- Number of affordable homes delivered in 2018/19 – 231, increasing from just 21 the previous year
- The average price paid for a property increase for the 6th consecutive year, now at £164,372
- The number of properties sold under RTB increase to 93, from 67 in 2017/18
- Average private rental costs in all properties have all increased, in line with the East Midlands and England rate
- The number of people on the housing waiting list drop to its lowest figure since 2013/14, at 1,172
- The affordability ratio drop further, to 5.41, from 5.51 in 2017 (note that low is good for this measure)
- The number of possessions claims issued by landlords decrease from 120 in Q2 2018/19 to 71 as of Q1 2019/20

### 3.11 Crime

Police recorded crime can be affected by changes in recording practices, policing activity and willingness of victims to report. A rise or fall in recorded crime does not necessarily mean the actual level of crime in society has changed.

- The total reported offences increase (more than that of the East Midlands and England)

- Lincoln perform at the expected level against our Police Audit Family.
- All but 4 types of crime worsen by a minimum of at least 8%
- ASB incidents increase in 3 central LSOA codes
- The burglary, weapons possession, vehicle related crimes and theft from the person rate have all decreased.
- The number of hate crimes in all but "Disability" increase
- Lincoln has the highest levels of drug offences and shoplifting offences in our Police Family

### 3.12 Environment

Lincoln's environment is continuing to see some very pleasing improvements, such as decreases in energy consumption, more electric vehicles and another year of decreases in c02 contribution.

- Gas and electricity consumption decrease for the 6th consecutive year
- Household waste per person in tonnes decrease to 0.36pp – lower than both England and East Midlands.
- The number of vehicles registered in Lincoln increase to 49,000
- The number of ultra-low emission vehicles registered in Lincoln rise by 27% since last year
- Commercial and domestic C02 contribution decrease for the 4th consecutive year
- Lincoln drop to just 3rd lowest total C02 levels out of our 15 nearest neighbours
- Both the average minimum and maximum temperatures have increased.
- Rainfall is showing an increasing trend
- Air frost days is showing a decreasing trend

## 5. **Strategic Priorities**

5.1 This report provides data which could be used by all four Strategic Priorities.

## 6. **Organisational Impacts**

6.1 Finance (including whole life costs where applicable) – There are no financial implications.

6.2 Legal Implications including Procurement Rules –There are no legal implications.

6.3 Equality, Diversity and Human Rights

The Public Sector Equality Duty means that the Council must consider all individuals when carrying out their day-to-day work, in shaping policy, delivering services and in relation to their own employees.

It requires that public bodies have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination

- Advance equality of opportunity
- Foster good relations between different people when carrying out their activities

A full EA is not required. The Lincoln City Profile brings together data which will help City of Lincoln Council better understand the make-up of the city in terms of equality and diversity as well as other demographic details.

## 7. Risk Implications

7.1 Options Explored – n/a

7.2 Key risks associated with the preferred approach – n/a

## 8. Recommendation

8.1 Executive is asked to:

- 1) Review the findings of the 'Lincoln City Profile – 2018/19' (included as Appendix 1)
- 2) Approve the 'Lincoln City Profile – 2018/19' for publication.

**Is this a key decision?**

No

**Do the exempt information categories apply?**

No

**Does Rule 15 of the Scrutiny Procedure Rules apply?**

No

**How many appendices does the report contain?**

One

Appendix A – The Lincoln City Profile 2018/19

**List of Background Papers:**

None

**Lead Officer:**

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