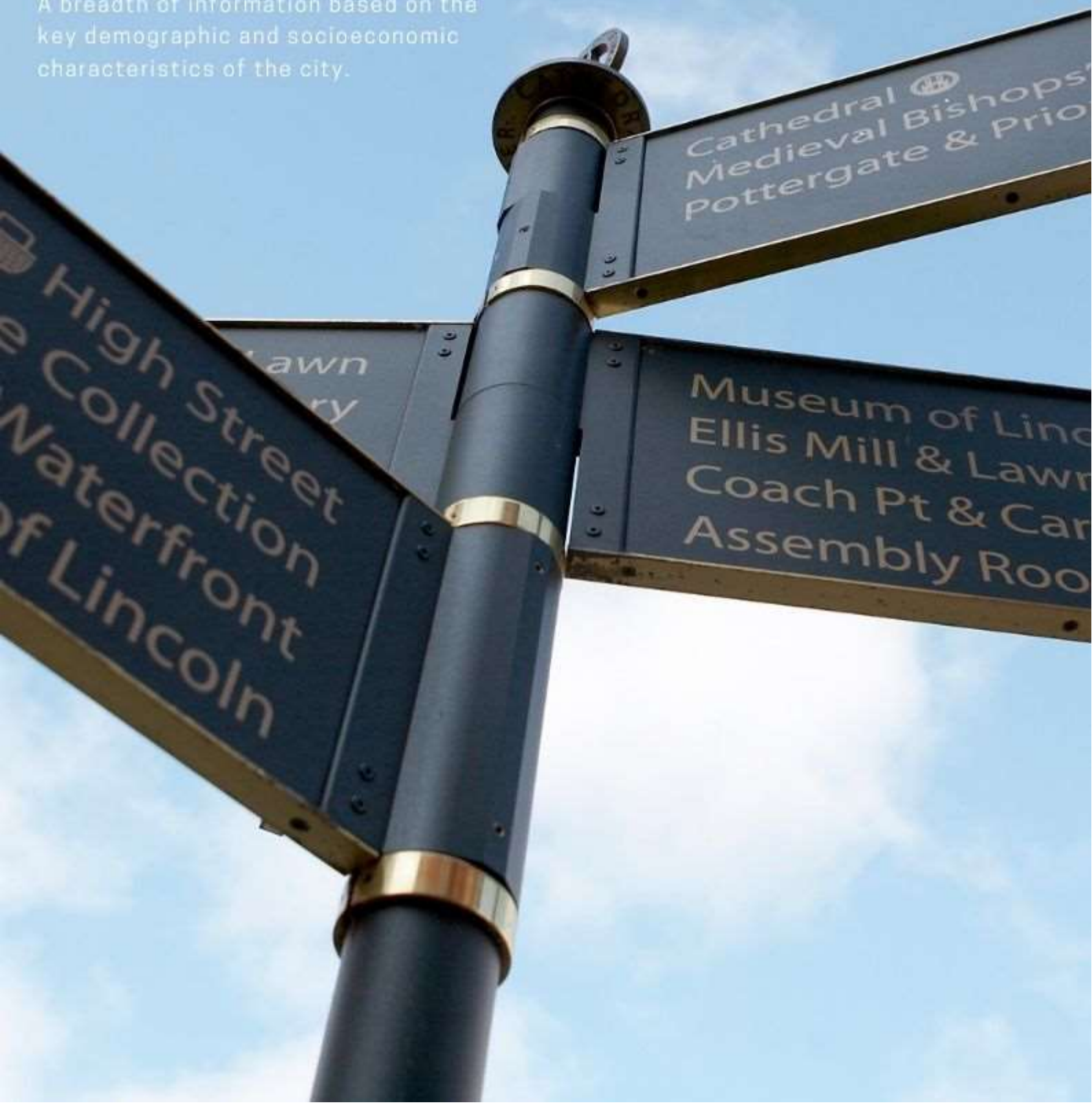




# LINCOLN CITY PROFILE

2018/2019

A breadth of information based on the key demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the city.



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# INTRODUCTION

The Lincoln City Profile's purpose is to provide a breadth of information based on the key demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the city. It is a valuable source of summary information (Including the Lincoln Poverty Profile measures as highlighted in Appendix 1), all contained in one document. It draws and collates information from across a full range of measures and sources focusing on recently released data. It focusses on Population, Economy, Welfare, Health, Education, Housing, Crime and Environment.

Population is the key ingredient in how all other characteristics of the city are measured. With an increased population, comes increased pressure on health services, the environment, crime rates, the education system, housing allocation and the welfare system - but also has equal opportunity to drive economic growth, increase skill sets and boost tourism. Population isn't just local, it's international - so it's important to remember that migration is also a key indicator in the above characteristics. How attractive is Lincoln to international learners, workers and visitors? Do people want to make Lincoln their home? Population sets the foundation for all other measures, and should be used contextually alongside other measures.



Our local economy is made up of the production and consumption of goods and services as well as the supply of money. There are two sides to Lincoln's economy - consumer economy and labour economy. Consumers contribute to the economy by buying goods and services. Our Labour economy contributes by allowing businesses to make and sell those goods and services. The Grant Thornton Vibrant Economy Index ranked Lincoln's "Prosperity" and "Dynamism and Opportunity" at 218 and 140 respectively out of 324 local authorities. Grant Thornton defines a prosperous and dynamic city as a city where its "economy is producing wealth, entrepreneurialism and innovation, with a skilled population that can drive future growth".

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. It is designed to protect and promote the economic and social well-being of its residents, based on the principles of equal opportunity, distribution of wealth and above all public responsibility for residents who are unable to provide themselves with a basic quality of life. The Grant Thornton Vibrant Economy Index ranked Lincoln's "Inclusion and Equality" at 284 out of 324 local authorities. Grant Thornton defines an inclusive and equal city as a city where "Everyone benefits from economic growth. The gap between richest and poorest narrows, regional disparities reduce and there are equal opportunities for all".





A 'healthy' city is not an outcome but is instead a process of continuous development to offer residents improved physical and social environments that allows them to support not only their own personal goals, but also community goals of belonging, trust and physical social safety. 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. The Grant Thornton Vibrant Economy Index ranked Lincoln's health, wellbeing and happiness at 256 out of 324 local

authorities. Grant Thornton defines a healthy as a city where its "people are healthy, active and positive. They lead fulfilling lives and are able to take up opportunities".

A strong and effective education at a young age helps to develop a child/teenagers own thoughts and perspectives about the world. It also prepares them for work, which in a city such as Lincoln, is a big contribution to the economy and our skilled population. Educational development isn't just about academic performance, and is just as much related to skilled professions, especially considering Lincoln's rich industrial history and exciting future.



High quality housing that is affordable and flexible can help people of all situations to grow and achieve their true potential. By having a place to call home, people not only feel that they belong in their community, but they are more likely to look after their surroundings, which raises and maintains the appearance of the city.

Crime is rarely a positive subject, but can be a clear indicator of a city's growth and prosperity. The geography of crimes is interesting, especially in a smaller city such as Lincoln. City centre and urban housing areas may experience higher crime rates, due to their perceived lack of owner/occupiers (such as high streets and dense urban areas with high rental property levels). Communities that experience a higher level of crime can also be those that are most adversely effected in other ways, with residents engaging less in their community and more in the defence of either their personal property or themselves, which in turn can create more run down areas and less sense of belonging. The Grant Thornton Vibrant Economy Index ranked Lincoln's "Community, Trust and Belonging" at 98 out of 324 local authorities (our strongest score in the index). Grant Thornton defines a trusting community city as a city where "Vibrant communities have a lively and creative cultural life, and a clear identity that inspires pride. People feel safe, engage in community activities and trust the integrity of businesses and institutions".





Our environment is suffering at the hands of climate change. The air we breathe, the outside spaces we enjoy and the places we call home are being threatened by over consumption of energy, single use materials as well as rising CO<sub>2</sub> levels and global temperatures. Whilst this chapter explores predominantly quantitative data (such as CO<sub>2</sub> levels) it's important to remember that there is a social element to environment, such as being able to invest time in cultural and heritage based activities and assets. The Grant Thornton Vibrant Economy Index ranked Lincoln's "Resilience and Sustainability" at 251 out of 324 local

authorities. Grant Thornton defines a resilient and sustainable city as a city where the "economy has a neutral impact on the natural environment and our built environments are resilient places we want to live in".

The Lincoln City Profile paints a unique picture of what it is like to live and work in Lincoln.

**Further Information:**

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

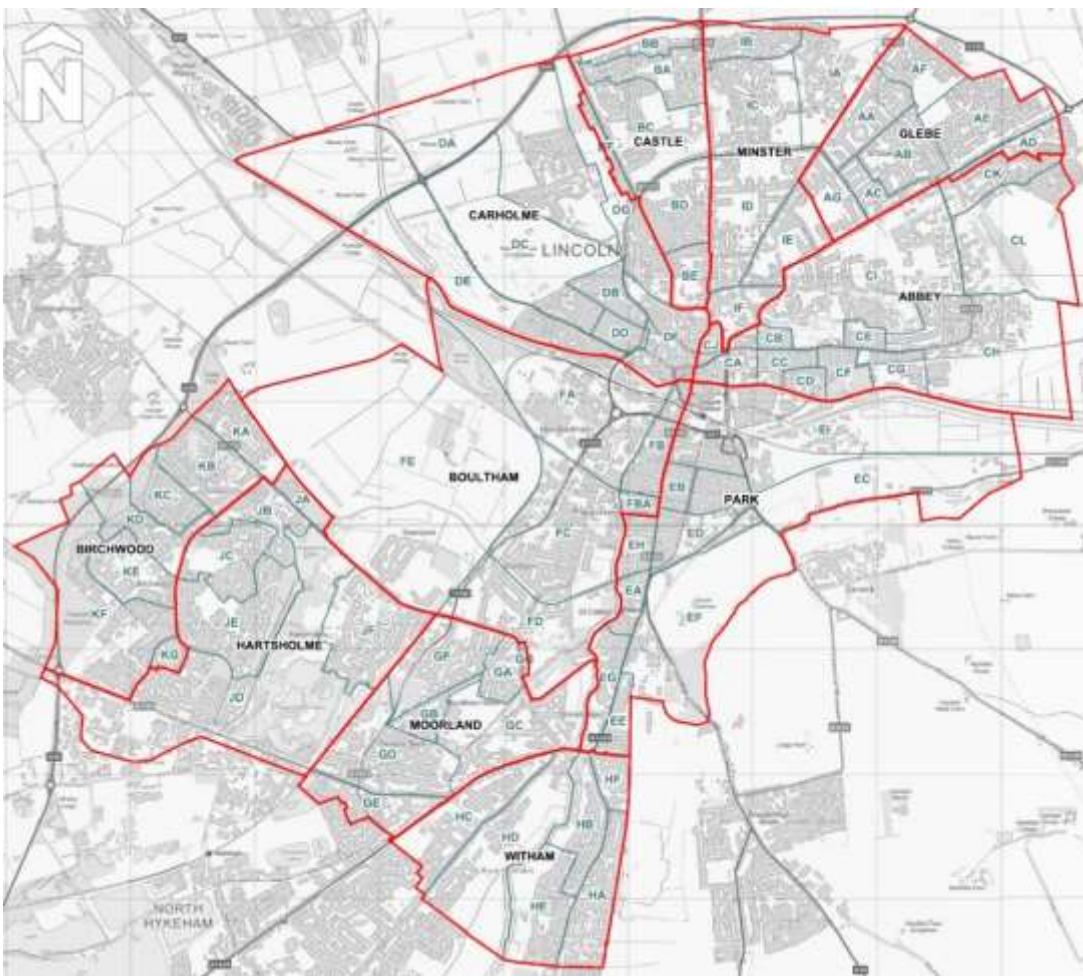
# OUR BENCHMARKING GROUPS

## CIPFA nearest Neighbours

Many of the measures in this profile use our nearest neighbours as defined by CIPFA (Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy) where Lincoln is compared with 15 other councils with the most similar statistical characteristics in terms of social and economic features. When used, this profile will refer to them as “our nearest neighbours”.

- Tamworth (76,678)
- Redditch (85,989)
- Harlow (86,594)
- Burnley (87,527)
- Stevenage (87,754)
- Rushmoor (95,142)
- Cannock Chase (100,109)
- Worcester (101,891)
- Chesterfield (104,628)
- Mansfield (108,841)
- Exeter (130,428)
- Gloucester (129,285)
- Ipswich (137,552)
- Norwich (141,137)
- Preston (141,818)

**Ward Boundaries – October 2016** - The data presented in this report is based on the most up to date ward boundaries for Lincoln. The map below shows wards and lower super output areas for information.



## Police Audit Family

In the same way CIPFA produces our ‘nearest neighbours’, the Police Audit family is a group of geographies which the police have identified as similar to each other.

- Hastings (92,855)
- Ipswich (137,532)
- Norwich (141,137)
- Preston (141,818)
- Gateshead (202,508)
- Salford (254,408)
- Stoke on Trent (255,833)
- Derby (257,174)
- Plymouth (263,100)
- Bolton (285,372)
- Newcastle Upon Tyne (300,176)
- Cardiff (364,268)
- Sheffield (582,506)
- Leeds (789,194)

# POPULATION

## Summary

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).

This year we have seen:

- Lincoln's population rise to 99,039
- The number of people per square kilometre increase to 2,775
- Park ward maintain its status as most populous ward in Lincoln with 10,980 people
- The number of NiNo registrations decrease for the second consecutive year, now at 1,141.
- North Kesteven as the most popular place people are migrating to and from Lincoln.
- A total of 17,225 students study in the city.



ESTIMATED POPULATION OF LINCOLN MID 2018 ESTIMATES

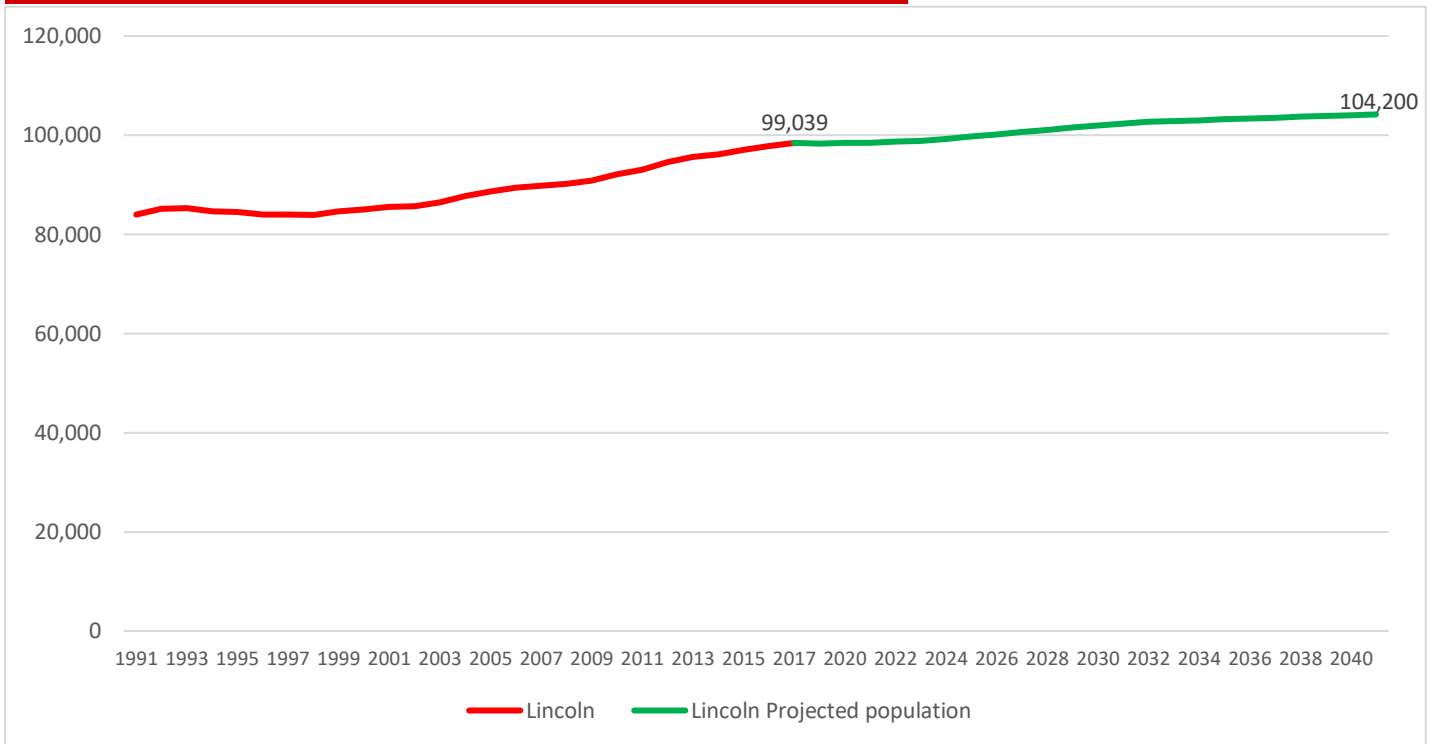


Figure 1 – ONS 2018 - <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesscotlandandnorthernireland> Lincoln Projected Population <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/localauthoritiesinenglandtable2>

Lincoln’s population has risen by 601 people, rising from 98,439 in 2017 to 99,039 in 2018 (mid-year estimates).

POPULATION OF LINCOLN BY GENDER MID 2018 ESTIMATES

There were an estimated 49,217 males in Lincoln in 2018.



This was an increase of 358 when compared to 2017.



There were an estimated 49,822 females in Lincoln in 2018.

This was an increase of just 243 when compared to 2017.

Figure 2 – ONS 2018 - <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesscotlandandnorthernireland>



ESTIMATED POPULATION OF LINCOLN BY AGE BREAKDOWN MID 2018

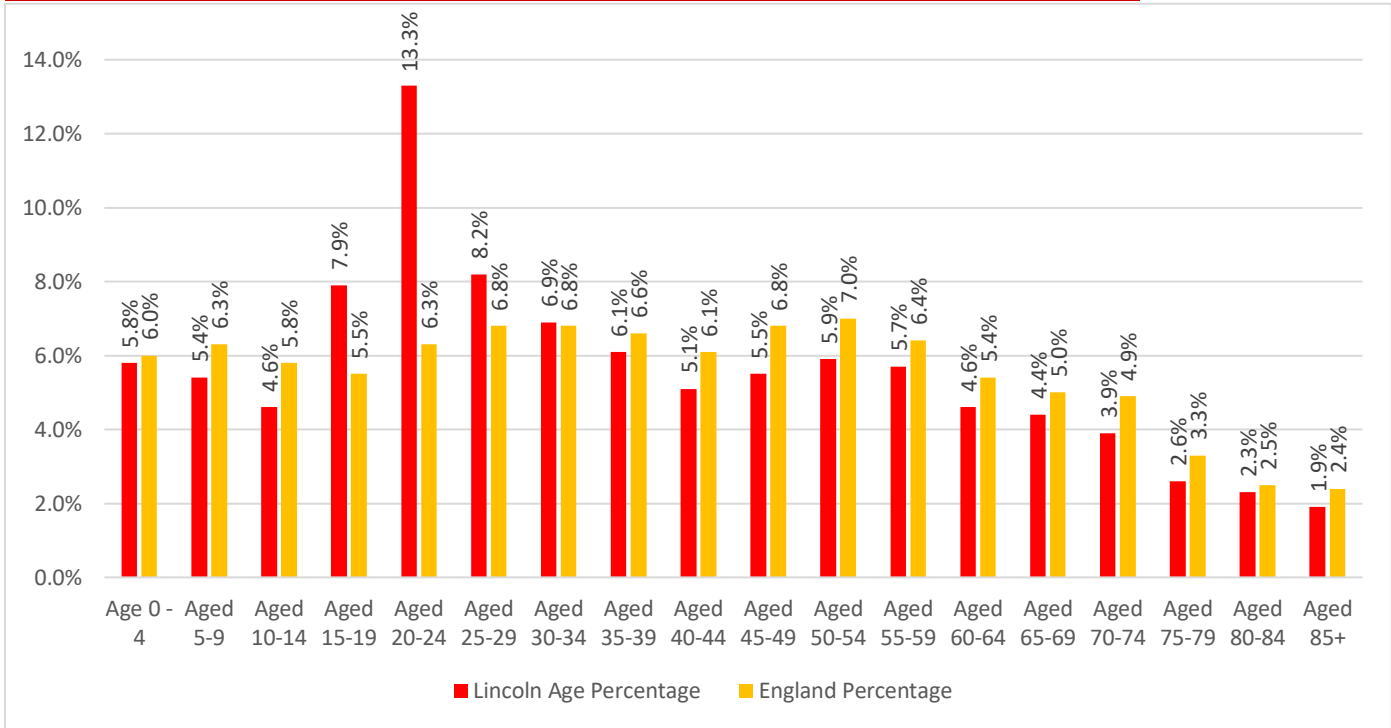


Figure 3 - ONS (2017) Mid 2017 Population Estimates - <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesandnorthernireland>

Understandably (with two universities), Lincoln’s most common age group is 20-24, with a percentage of 13.3 (a 0.1% decrease on 17/18). Age bands 15-34 are all above the England rate (at 36.3% of the population compared to 25.4% for England), whilst every other age band is below the England rate. Thus, Lincoln can be considered a “young” city.

POPULATION OF LINCOLN BY WARD (FROM MID-2018 POPULATION ESTIMATES)

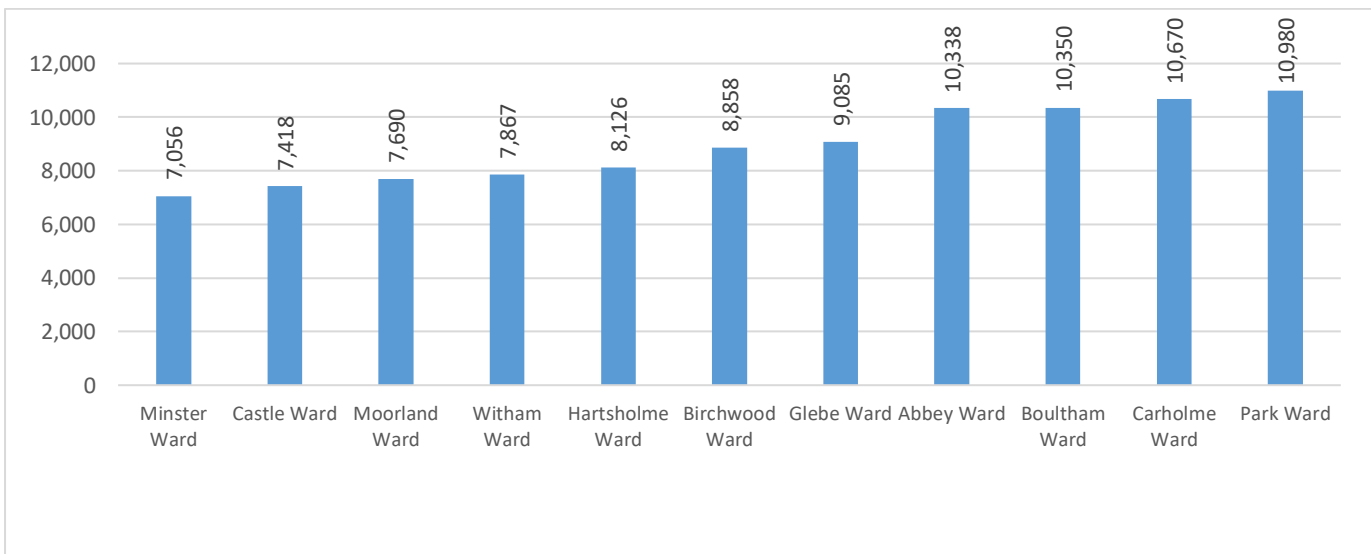


Figure 4 – ONS 2018 - <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/wardlevelmidyearpopulationestimatesexperimental>

NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER SQUARE KILOMETRE VS OUR NEAREST NEIGHBOURS MID 2018

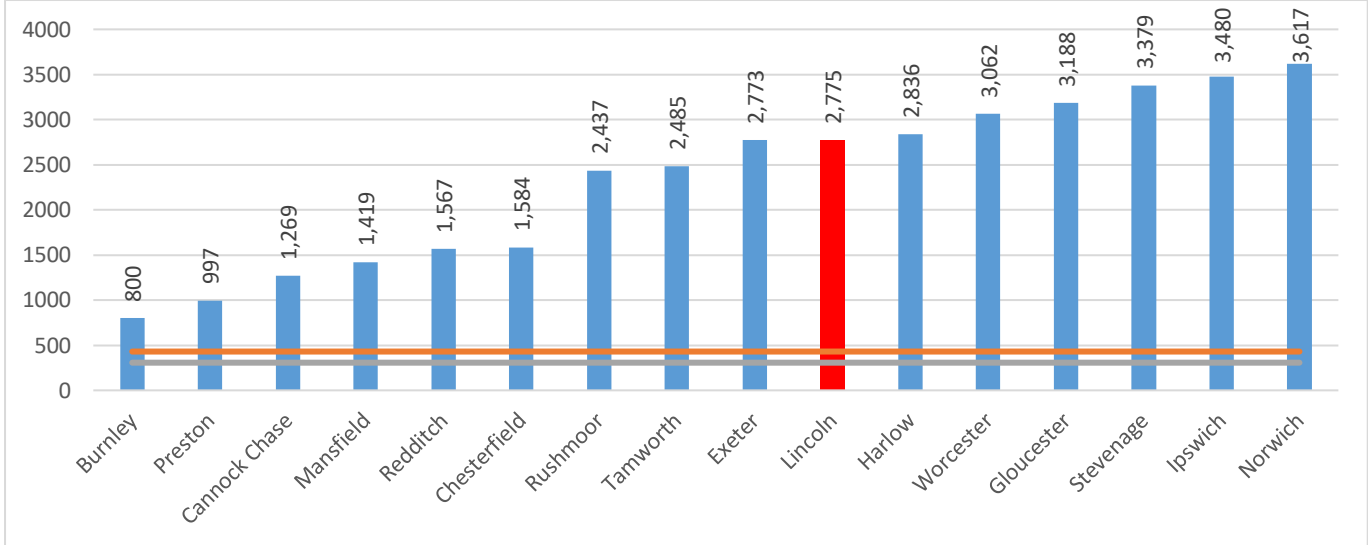


Figure 5 - ONS (2017) Mid 2017 Population Estimates - <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesscotlandandnorthernireland>

Lincoln has the 7<sup>th</sup> highest number of people per square kilometre when compared with our nearest neighbours, with a figure of 2,775. To put this in perspective, Burnley has a population of 87,705 but has only 800 people per square kilometre and Norwich has the highest figure with 3,617 people per square kilometre and a population of 140,353.

NINO REGISTRATIONS TO ADULT OVERSEAS NATIONALS ENTERING LINCOLN BETWEEN 2002/03 AND 2018/19 VS ENGLAND AND THE EAST MIDLANDS

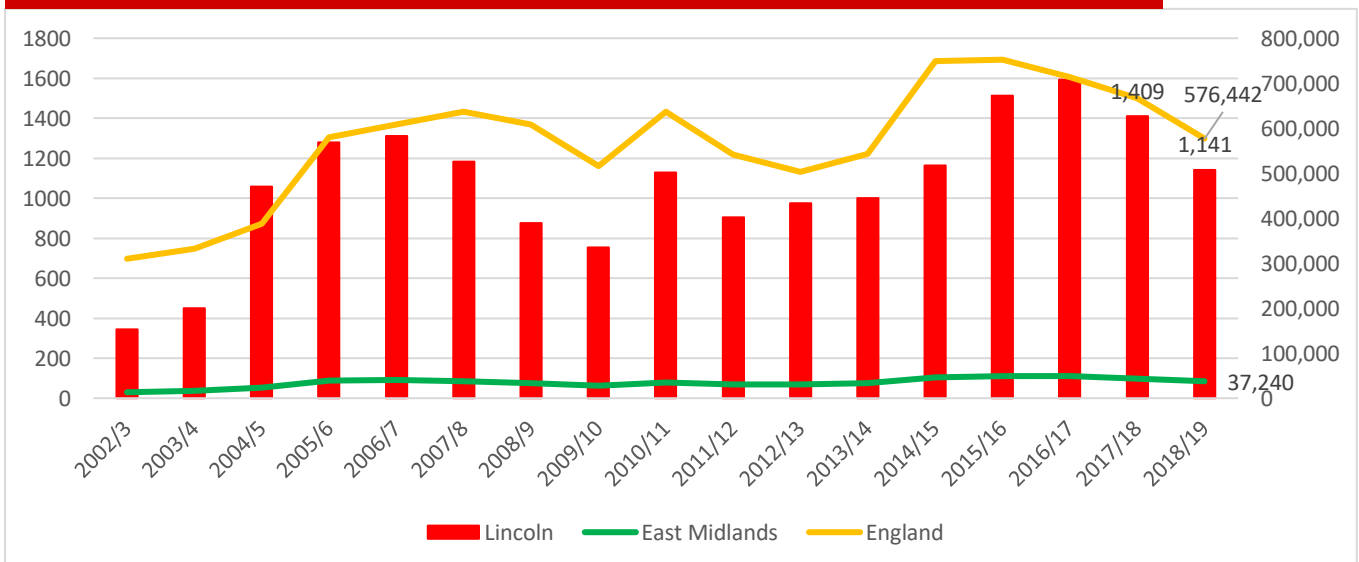


Figure 6 – GOV.UK 2018 <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/national-insurance-number-allocations-to-adult-overseas-nationals-to-march-2018>

Lincoln has seen a further decrease in the number of NiNo registrations to adult overseas nationals. The figure has reduced from 1,409 in 2017/2018 to 1,141 in 2018/19 – a decrease of 268. It also precisely follows the England trend.

TOP 15 PLACES PEOPLE ARE MIGRATING FROM - TO LINCOLN AS OF 2018/19

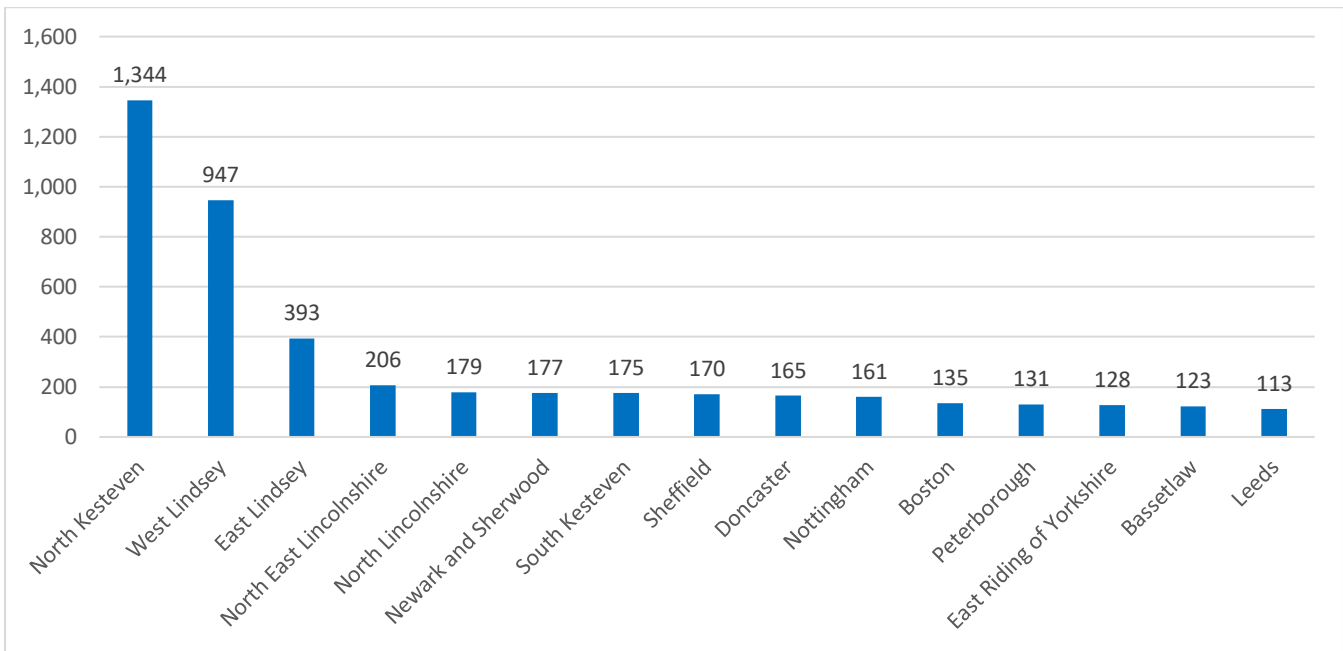


Figure 7 ONS 2018 - <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/migrationwithintheuk/dataset/matricesofinternalmigrationmovesbetweenlocalauthoritiesandregionsincludingthecountriesofwalesscotlandandnorthernireland>

As expected, the highest relocation is within the Greater Lincoln area; between Lincoln, NKDC and WLDC.

TOP 15 PLACES PEOPLE ARE MIGRATING TO - FROM LINCOLN AS OF 2018/19

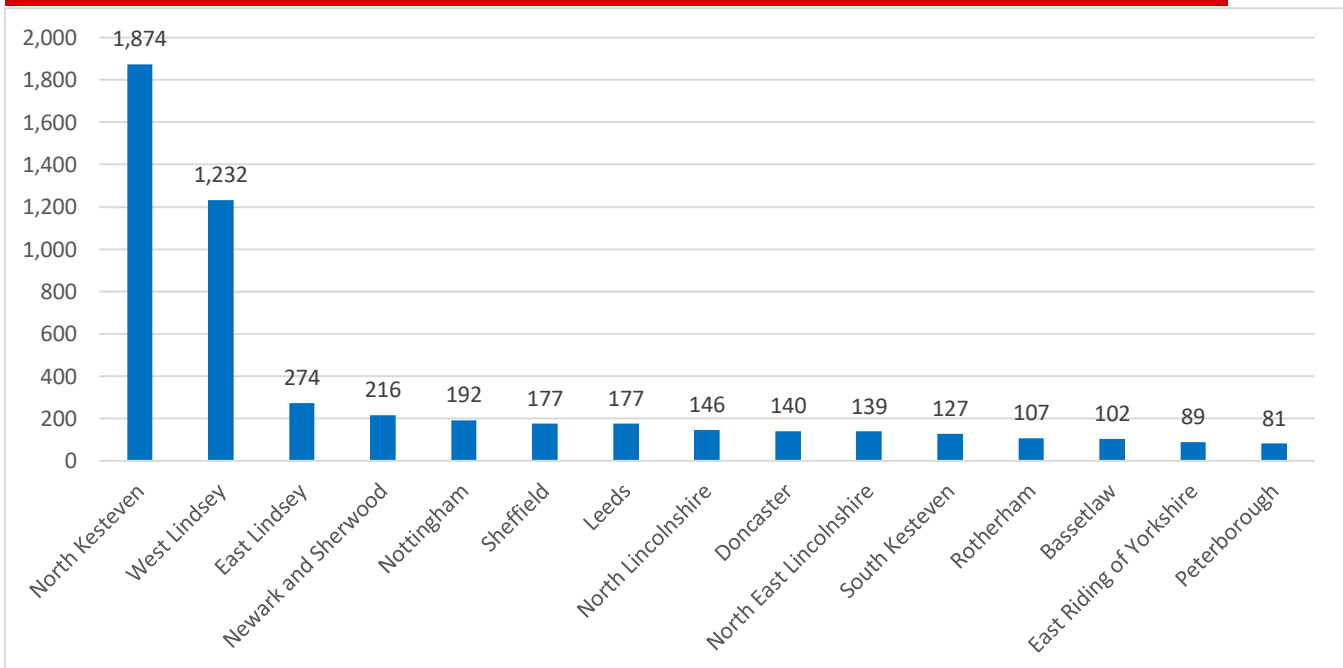


Figure 8 ONS 2018 - <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/migrationwithintheuk/dataset/matricesofinternalmigrationmovesbetweenlocalauthoritiesandregionsincludingthecountriesofwalesscotlandandnorthernireland>

WORLD AREA OF ORIGIN FOR LINCOLN NINO REGISTRATIONS 2018/19

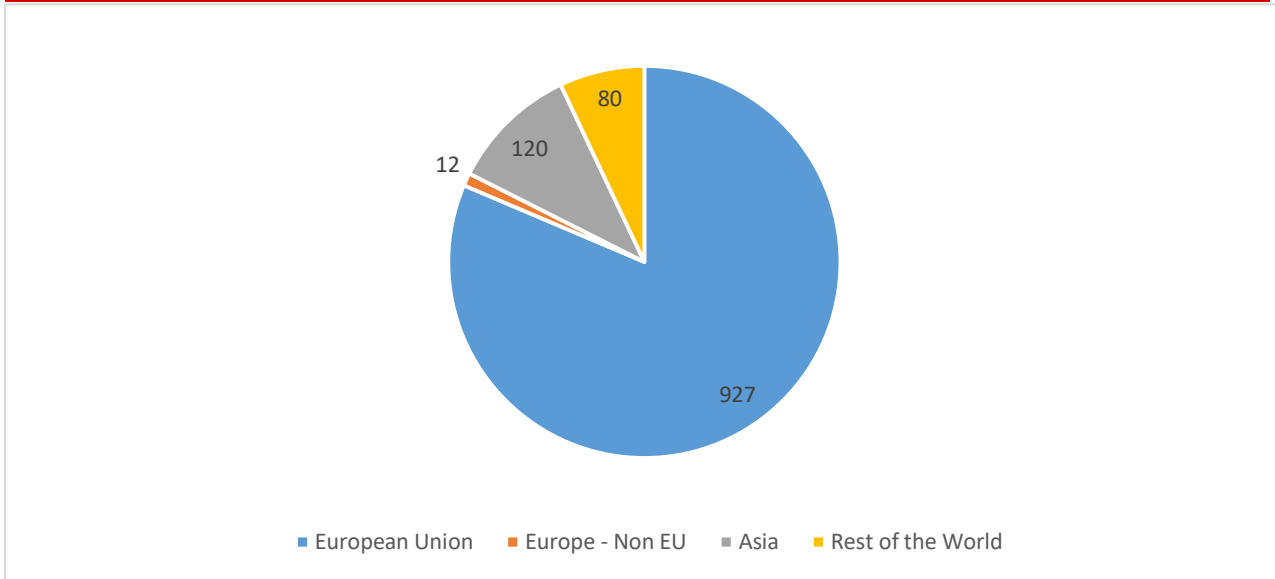


Figure 9 – GOV.UK 2018 - <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-insurance-number-allocations-to-adult-overseas-nationals-entering-the-uk>

NUMBER OF STUDENTS AT THE TWO UNIVERSITIES IN LINCOLN 2017/18

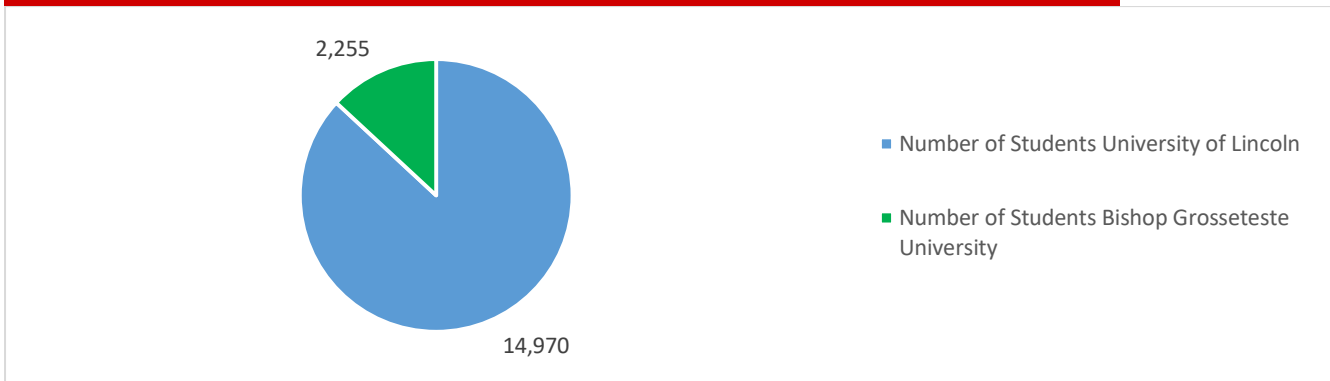


Figure 10 – HESA 2018 <https://www.hesa.ac.uk/data-and-analysis/students/where-study/characteristics>

Total students in Lincoln is now 17,225

HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLMENTS BY AGE 2017/18

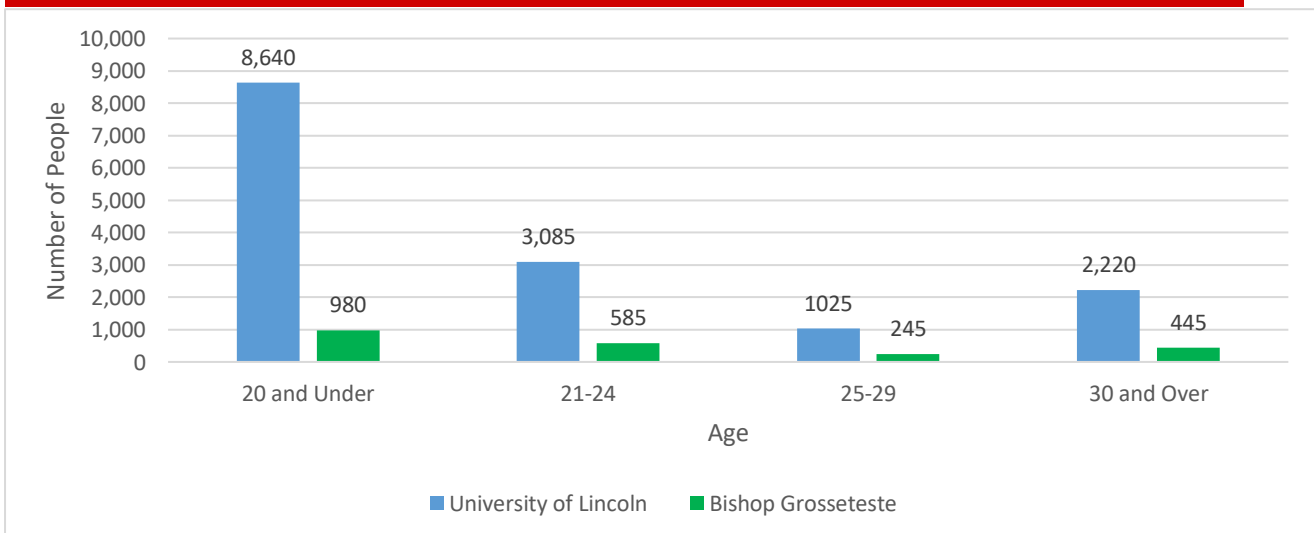


Figure 11 – HESA 2018 <https://www.hesa.ac.uk/data-and-analysis/students/where-study/characteristics>

HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLEMENTS BY SEX 2017/18

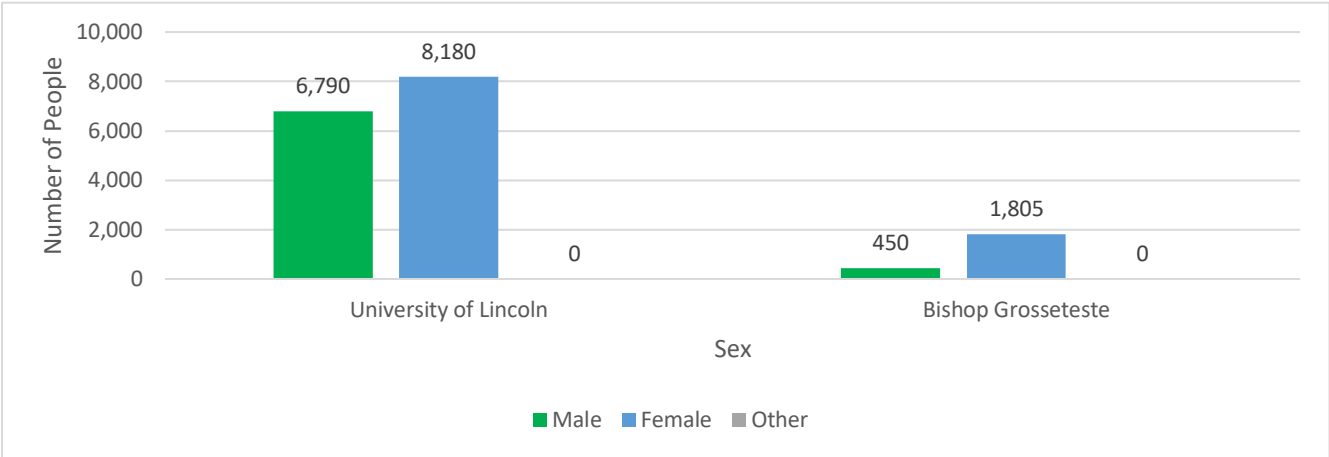


Figure 12 – HESA 2018 <https://www.hesa.ac.uk/data-and-analysis/students/where-study/characteristics>

HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLEMENTS BY DISABILITY 2017/18

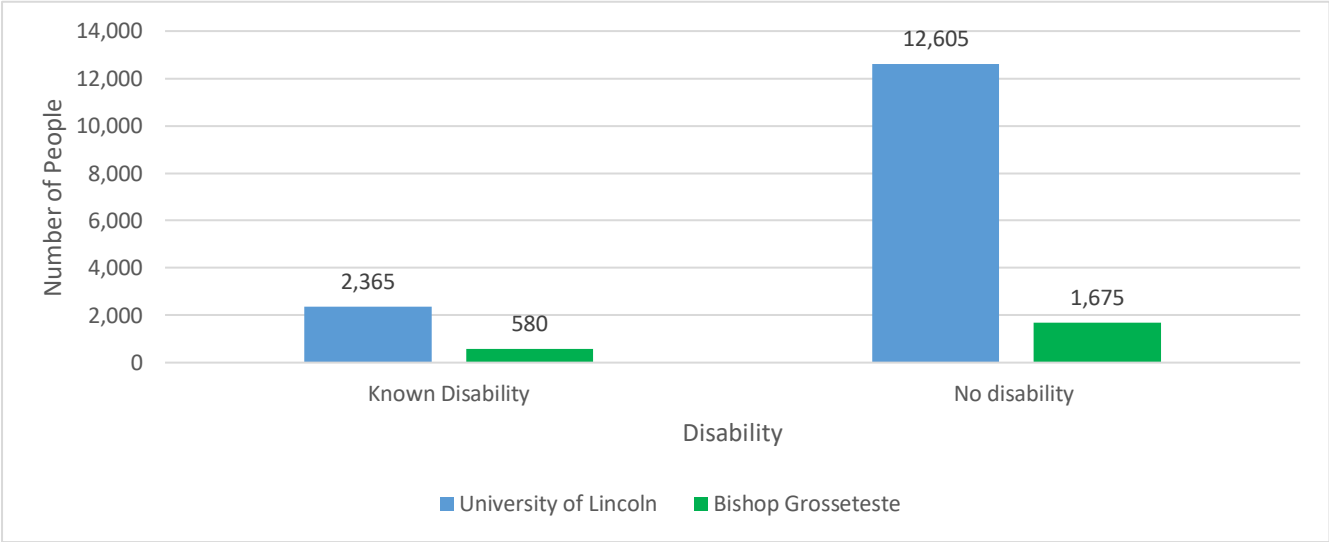


Figure 13 – HESA 2018 <https://www.hesa.ac.uk/data-and-analysis/students/where-study/characteristics>

HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLEMENTS BY ETHNICITY 2017/18

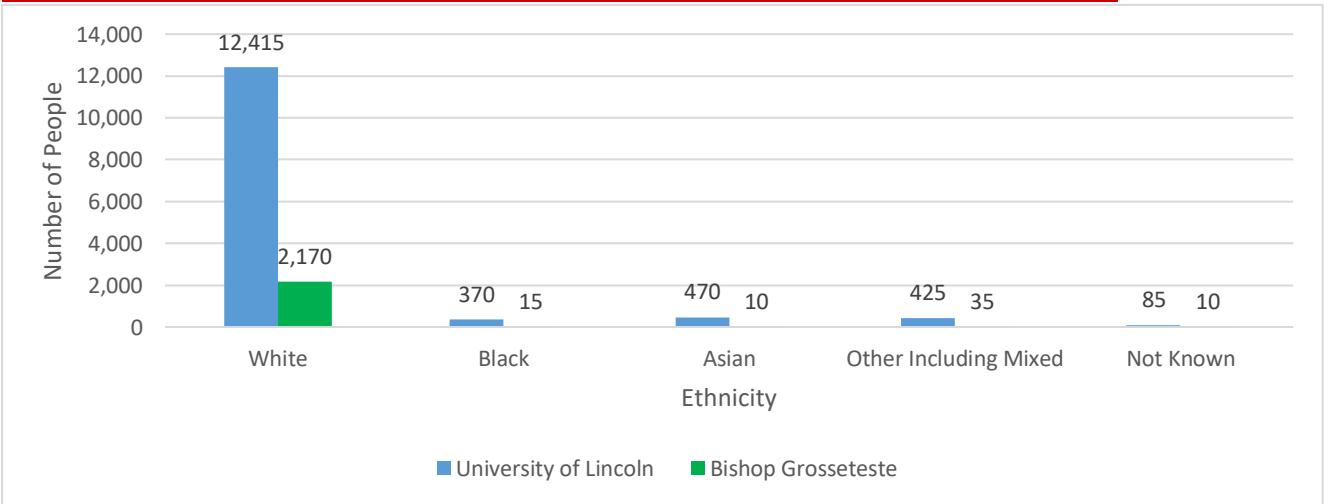


Figure 14 – HESA 2018 <https://www.hesa.ac.uk/data-and-analysis/students/where-study/characteristics>

NUMBER OF STUDENTS COMING FROM THE UK VS OTHER AREAS IN THE WORLD 2017/18

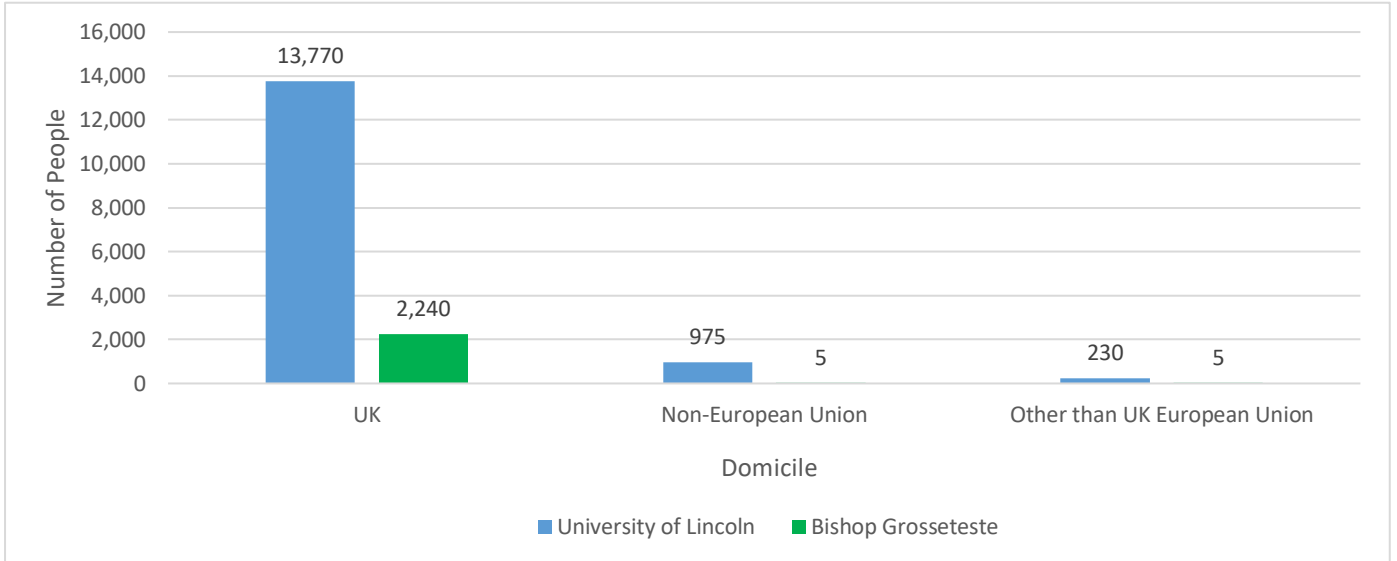


Figure 15 – HESA 2018 <https://www.hesa.ac.uk/data-and-analysis/students/where-study/characteristics>

TOP 10 INTERNATIONAL COUNTRIES WITH STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITY OF LINCOLN 2017/18

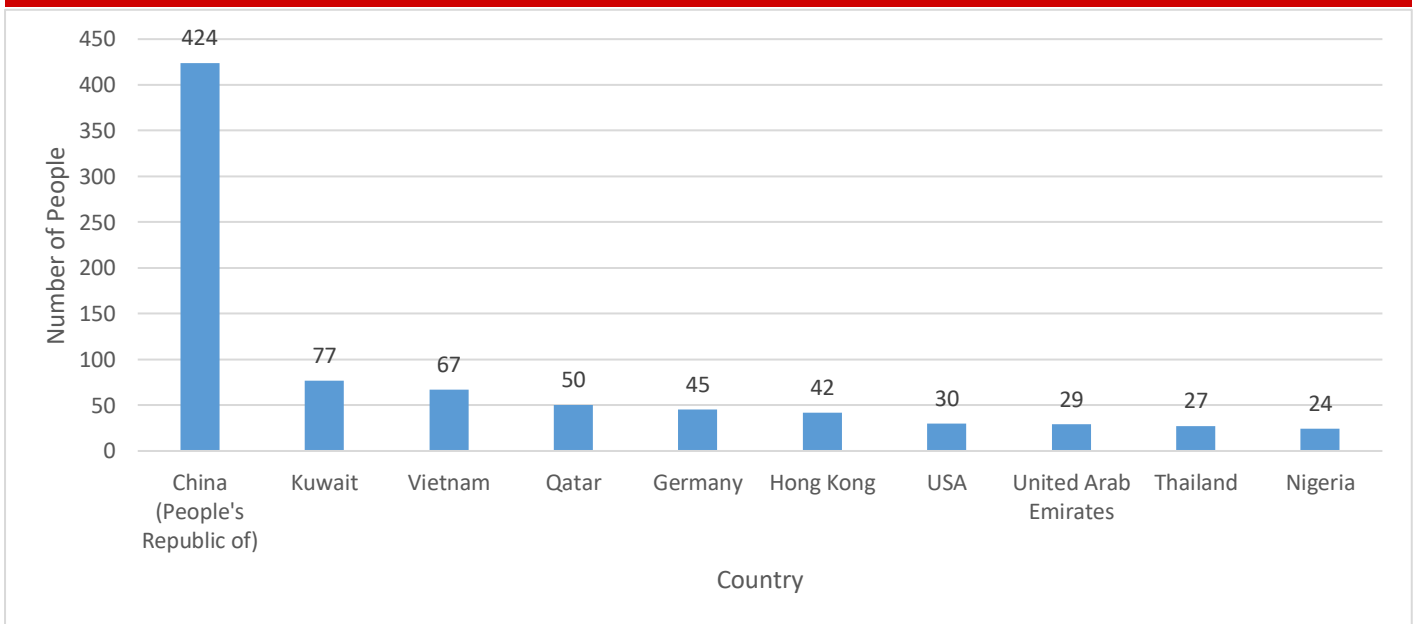


Figure 16 – University of Lincoln 2018

China has the highest share of international students at the University of Lincoln with 424 students, with Kuwait coming in second with 77 students and Vietnam third with 67 students.

# ECONOMY

## Summary

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 information in this chapter, and additional sourced data may be required for decision making. It does however show long term trends. Whilst it would be preferable to show all types of earnings data (full time, part time, weekly, hourly etc.), on occasion data is not available from NOMIS as key data can be suppressed due to low responses.

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

The indicators included within this chapter are high-level performance measures with some being reported several months/years after they are measured.

Lincoln's economy has experienced some welcome improvements that in theory benefit both residents and businesses, alongside some areas of deterioration. From this year's figures and updates, we have seen:

- Median annual earnings for full time workers increase by £1,975
- Gross weekly pay for full time workers increase by £7.40
- Gross weekly pay for part time workers decrease by £5
- Over 90% of new businesses surviving their first year
- Job density drop to 0.94 per person, but still above England and East Midlands
- GVA in Lincoln at £2,374 – rising one place compared to nearest neighbours
- The number of jobs drop to 63,000, from 64,000 in 2016



MEDIAN ANNUAL EARNINGS FOR FULL TIME WORKERS IN 2012-2018

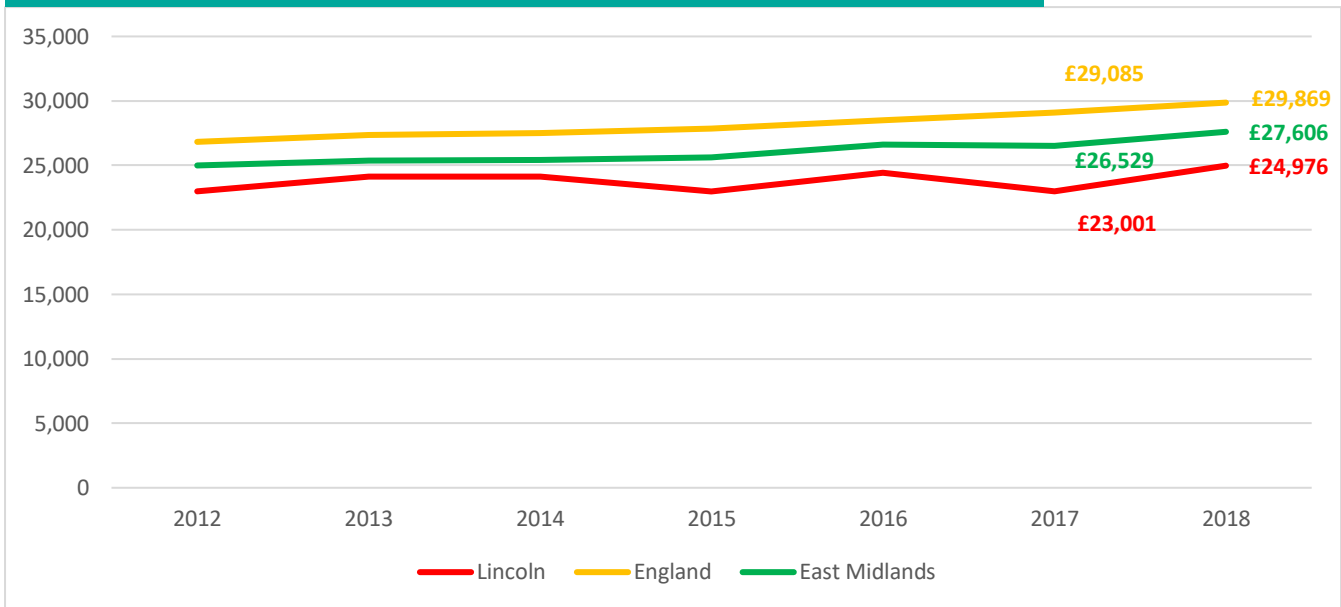


Figure 17 – NOMIS 2018 - <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/submit.asp?menuopt=201&subcomp>

Lincoln’s median annual earnings for full time workers has seen a fairly sharp increase, with a figure of £24,976 in 2018. This is an increase of £1,975. England has seen an increase of £1,077 and the East Midlands has seen an increase of £784.

MEDIAN ANNUAL EARNINGS FOR PART TIME WORKERS IN 2013-2018

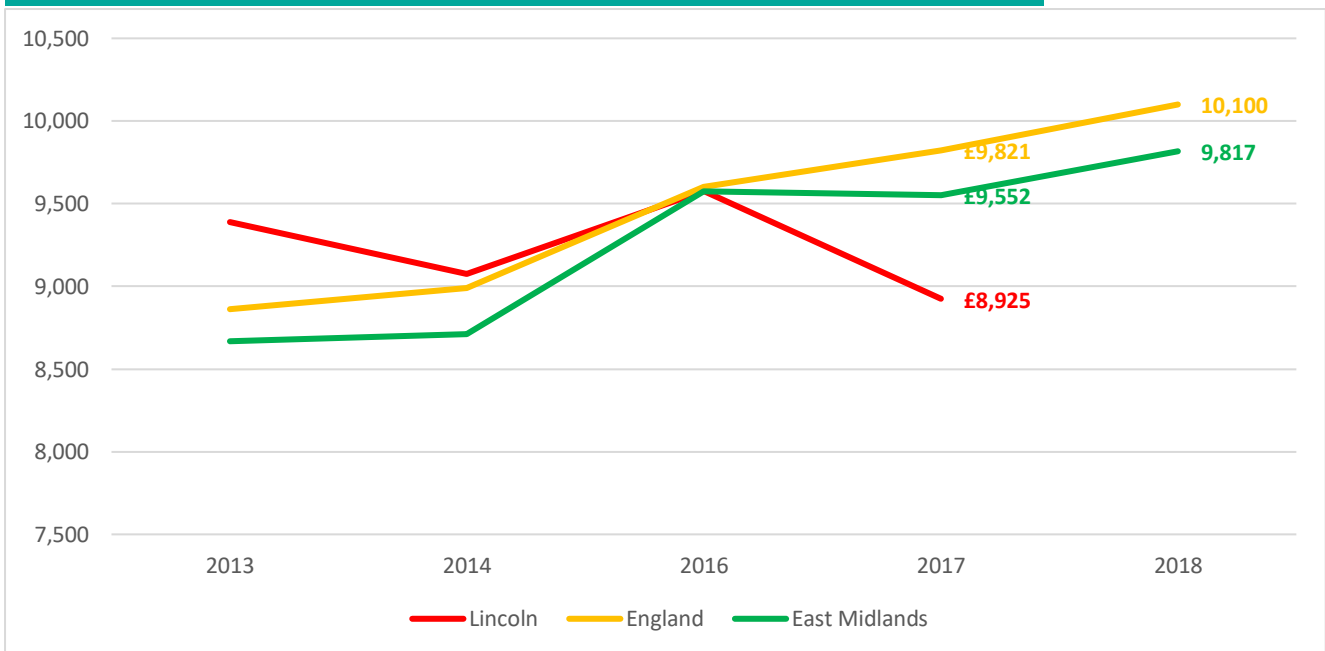


Figure 18 – NOMIS 2018 - <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/submit.asp?menuopt=201&subcomp>

The Median Annual Earning for Part Time Workers has also seen a sharp decrease compared the previous year. With a figure of £8,925, the rate has decreased by £652. The East Midlands and England rate have both increased again, by £24 and £221 respectively.

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



### MEDIAN ANNUAL EARNINGS FOR MALES 2010-2018

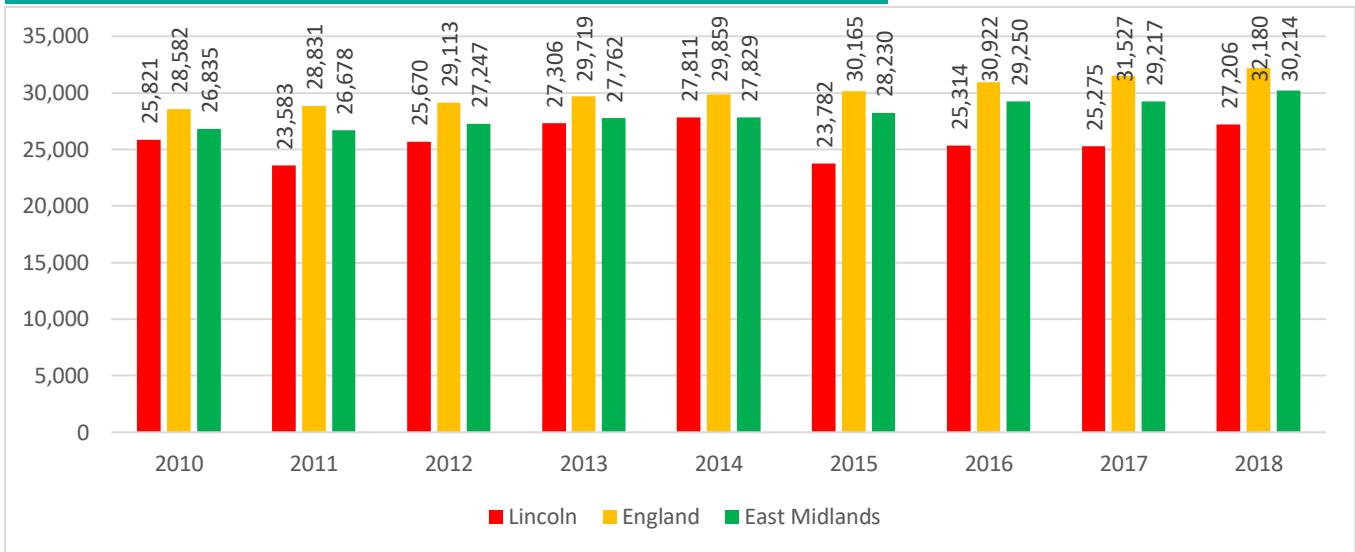


Figure 19 – NOMIS 2018 - <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/submit.asp?menuopt=201&subcomp>

Lincoln's median annual earning for males has seen a significant increase of £1,931, increasing from £25,275 in 2017 to £27,206 in 2018. The East Midlands rate has also increased from £29,217 in 2017 to £30,214 in 2018. England's rate has increased every year since 2010, improving from £31,527 in 2017 to £32,180 in 2018.

### MEDIAN ANNUAL EARNINGS FOR FEMALES 2010-2018

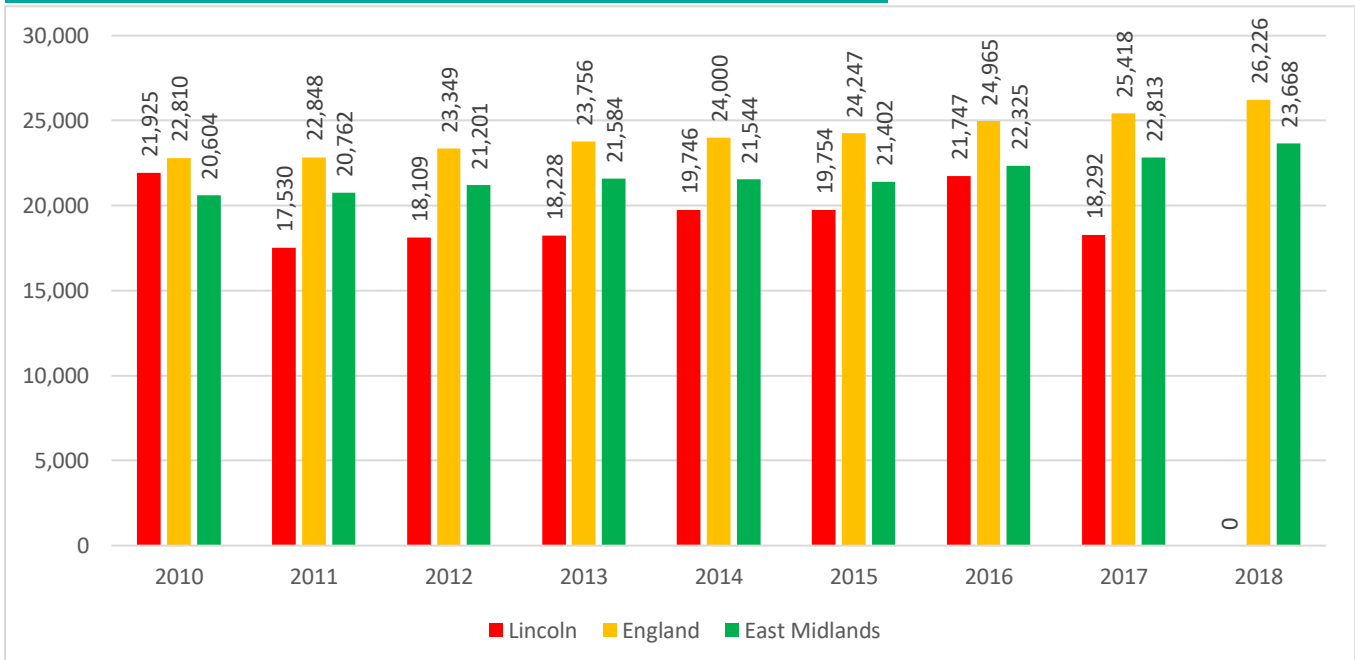


Figure 20 – NOMIS 2018 - <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/submit.asp?menuopt=201&subcomp>

Lincoln's annual earnings for females has been suppressed in 2018 as the figures have been marked as statistically unreliable by NOMIS.

GROSS WEEKLY PAY FOR FULL TIME WORKERS 2010- 2018

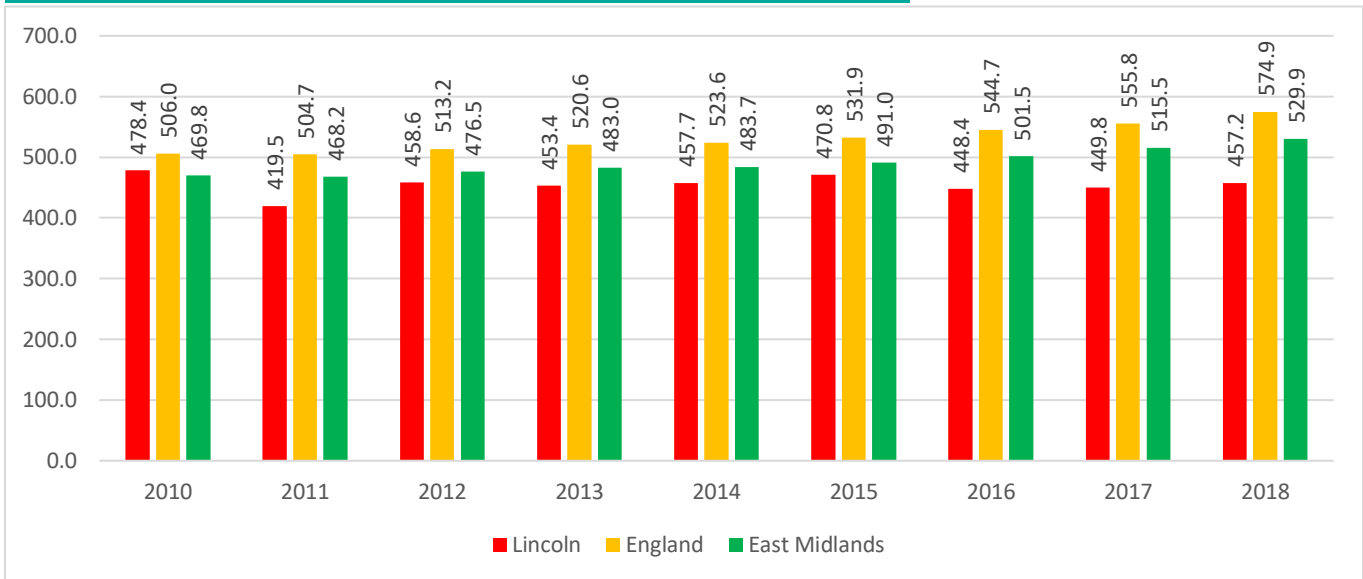


Figure 21 – NOMIS 2018 - <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/submit.asp?menuopt=201&subcomp>

Lincoln’s Gross Weekly Pay for Full Time Workers has increased slightly, from £449.80 in 2017 to £457.20 in 2018, an increase of £7.40. Both England and the East Midlands have seen more sizeable increases; £19.10 and £14.40 respectively. The Gross Weekly pay rate in England and the East Midlands has increased every year since 2010, with Lincoln’s rate remaining mostly stagnant since 2012.

GROSS WEEKLY PAY FOR PART TIME WORKERS IN 2010-2018

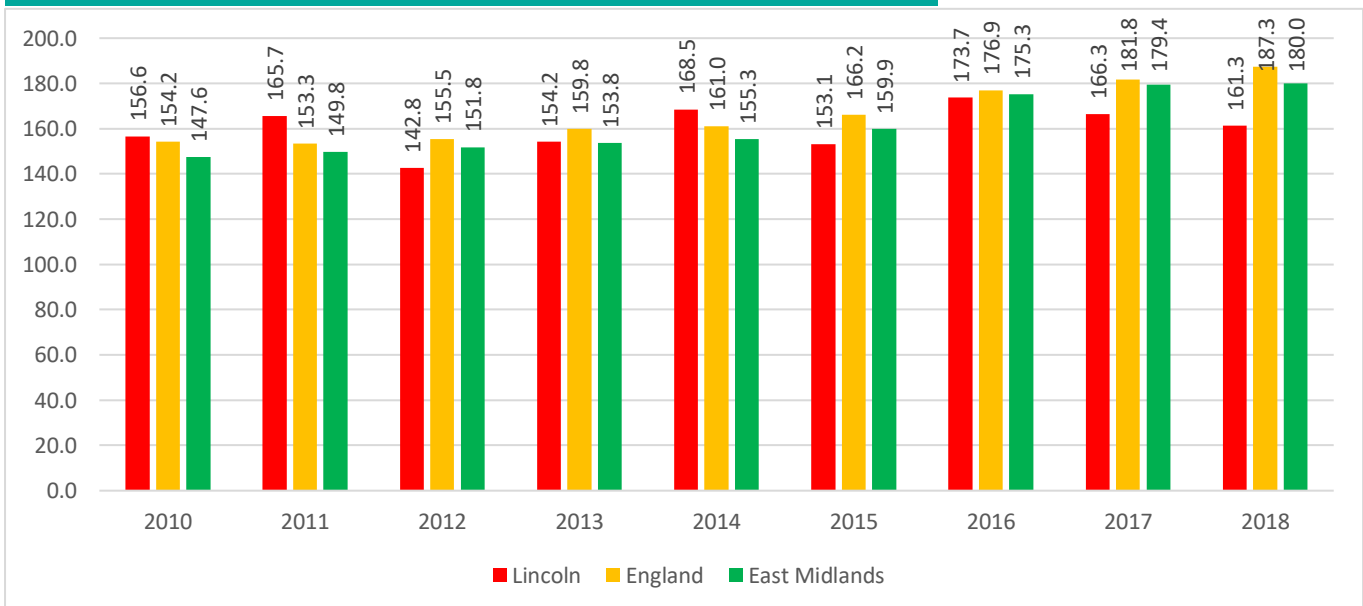


Figure 22 – NOMIS 2018 - <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/submit.asp?menuopt=201&subcomp>

Lincoln has seen another small decrease in its Gross Weekly Pay for Part Time Workers, reducing from £166.30 in 2017 to £161.30. However, England and the East Midlands have both increased again from 2017 by £4.90 and £0.60 respectively. This is also the sixth consecutive year that England and the East Midlands’ rate has increased, whereas the Lincoln rate has fluctuated year on year since 2010

NUMBER OF BUSINESSES THAT SURVIVED THEIR FIRST YEAR OF TRADING 2012 TO 2016

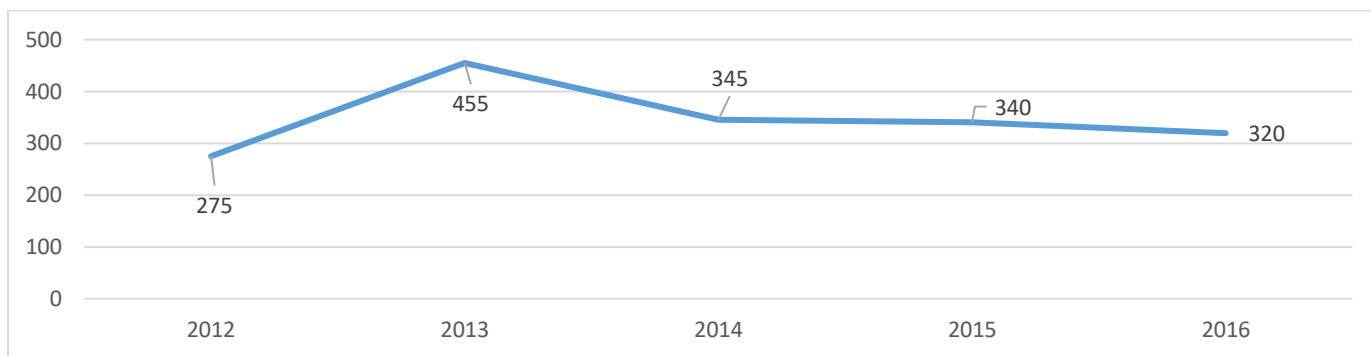


Figure 23 – ONS 2019 - <https://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/business/activitysizeandlocation/datasets/businessdemographyreferencetable>

Lincoln has seen small steady decreases since 2013 in the number of businesses that have survived their first year of trading. Decreasing from the unusually high 455 in 2013 to 320 in 2016. (Percentages are shown below)

PERCENTAGE OF BUSINESSES THAT SURVIVED THEIR FIRST YEAR OF TRADING 2012 TO 2016

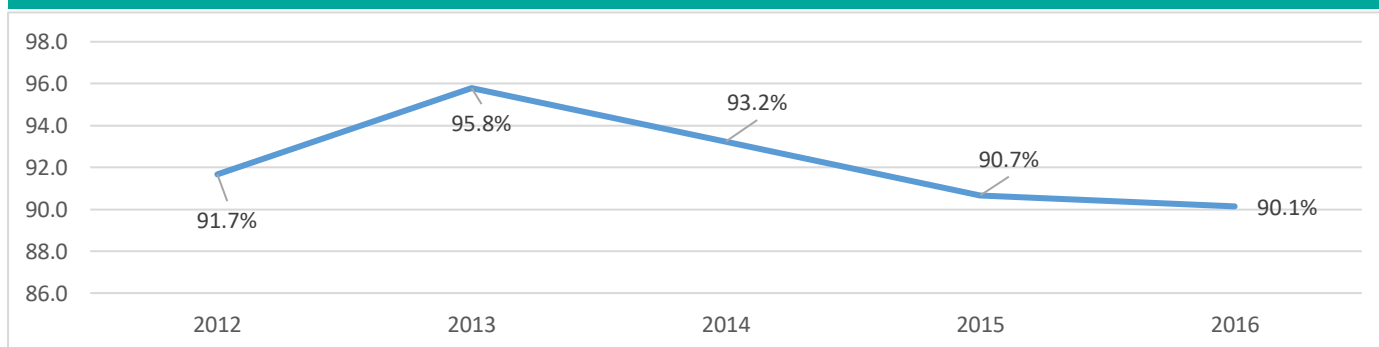


Figure 24 – ONS 2019 - <https://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/business/activitysizeandlocation/datasets/businessdemographyreferencetable>

PERCENTAGE OF BUSINESSES THAT SURVIVED THEIR FIRST YEAR OF TRADING AS OF 2016 COMPARED TO OUR NEAREST NEIGHBOURS

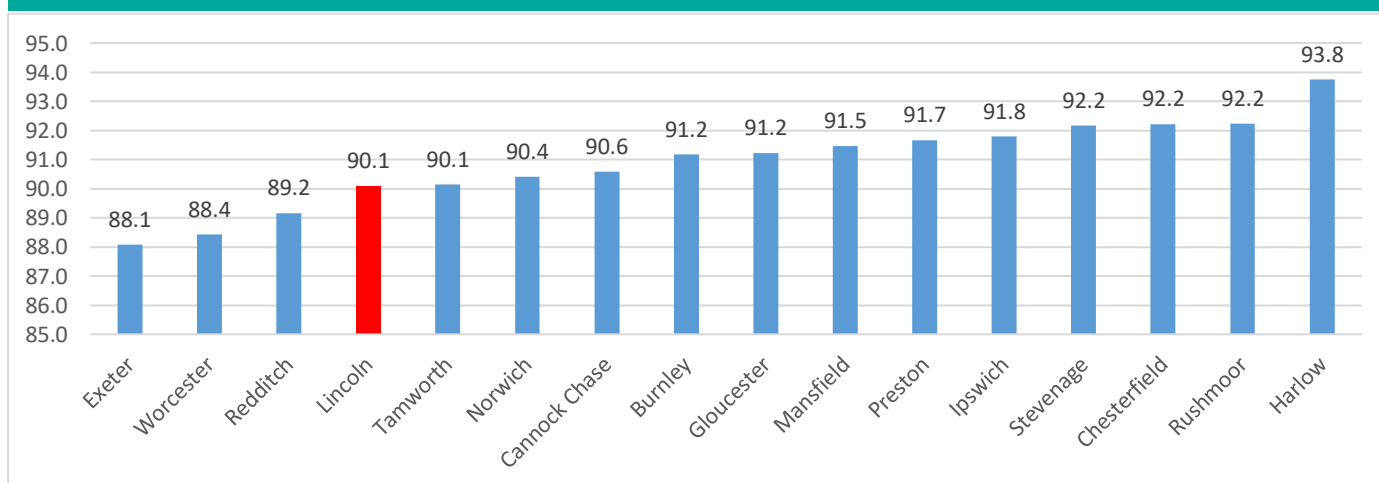


Figure 25 - ONS 2019 - <https://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/business/activitysizeandlocation/datasets/businessdemographyreferencetable>

Lincoln has the 4<sup>th</sup> lowest survival rate of businesses in their first year of trading compared to our nearest neighbours.

**BUSINESS COUNTS IN LINCOLN 2017 VS 2018**

Employment Size	2018		
	Lincoln Numbers	Lincoln %	East Midlands %
Micro (0-9)	2,150	84.8	88.9
Small (10 to 49)	305	12.0	9.1
Medium (50 to 249)	55	2.2	1.6
Large (250+)	25	1	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,535</b>		

Figure 26 - NOMIS 2018 - <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157150/report.aspx?#tabidbr>

**BUSINESS ENQUIRIES AT CITY OF LINCOLN COUNCIL MANAGED WORKSPACES AS OF 2019**

Nature of new enquiries	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19
Start Up	3 (27%)	3 (22%)	5 (25%)	8 (36%)	0	2 (14%)
Expansion	7 (64%)	7 (50%)	12 (60%)	11 (48%)	3 (60%)	8 (57%)
Relocation within district	1 (9%)	1 (7%)	0	1 (4%)	0	0
Relocation district to district	0	1 (7%)	0	0	0	0
Inward Investment	0	0	0	1 (4%)	0	0
Business Advice	0	1 (7%)	2 (10%)	1 (4%)	1 (20%)	4 (29%)
Unknown	0	1 (7%)	1 (5%)	1 (4%)	1 (20%)	0
<b>New Enquiries (% of total contact activities)</b>	<b>11 (10%)</b>	<b>14 (17%)</b>	<b>20 (21%)</b>	<b>23 (17%)</b>	<b>5 (6%)</b>	<b>14 (15%)</b>
<b>Total Business Contact Activities</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>95</b>

Figure 27 – CoLC 2019

The Business Services Team continues to work with businesses who are investing in the City and the surrounding areas. There were 95 business contact activities recorded in July 2019, of which 14 (15%) were new business enquiries. Enquiries regarding business expansions continues to be the most common.

**PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE AGED 16-64 WHO ARE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE/INACTIVE**

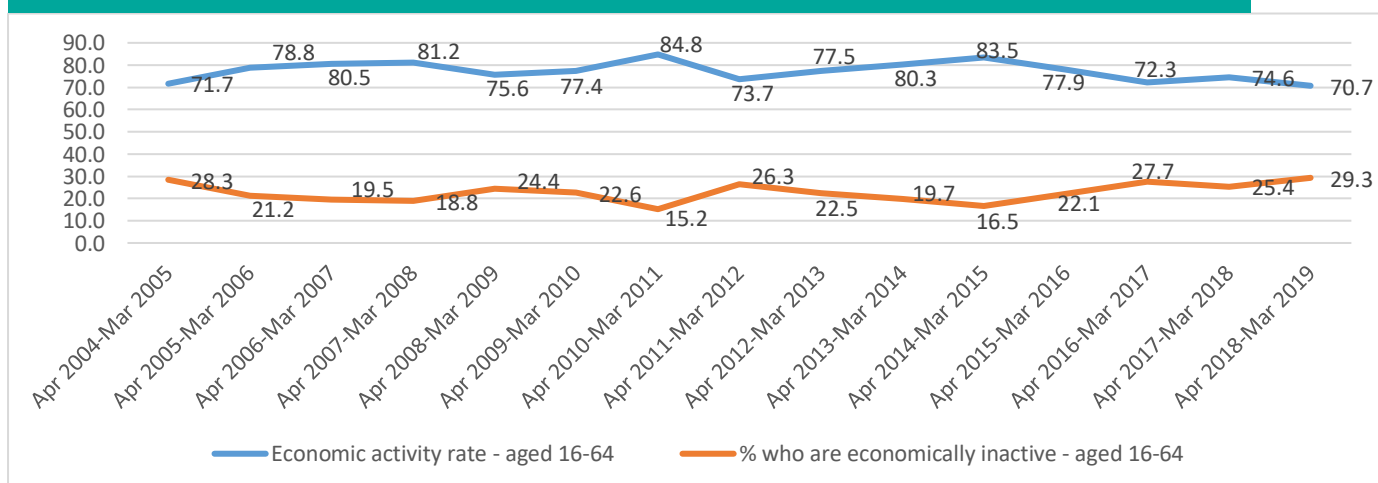


Figure 28 – NOMIS 2018 - <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157150/report.aspx?town=LINCOLN>

PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE AGED 65+ WHO ARE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE

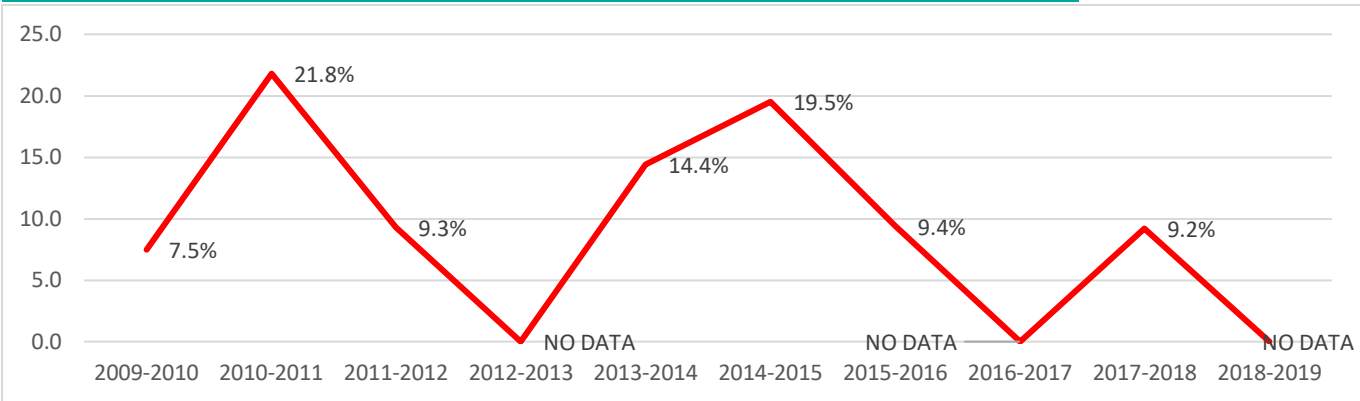


Figure 29 – NOMIS <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&version=0&dataset=17>

NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE (MODEL BASED) APRIL 2018-MARCH 2019

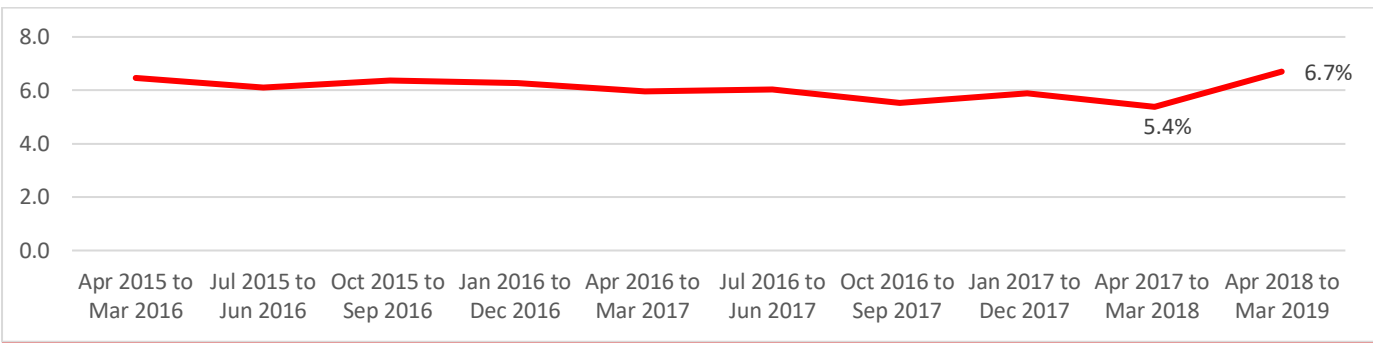


Figure 30 – NOMIS 2018 - <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157150/report.aspx?#tabidbr>

Lincoln has seen a sharp increase in model based unemployment rates, rising from 5.4% in 2017/18 to 6.7% in 2018/19

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION TYPE IN LINCOLN APRIL 2018 – MARCH 2019

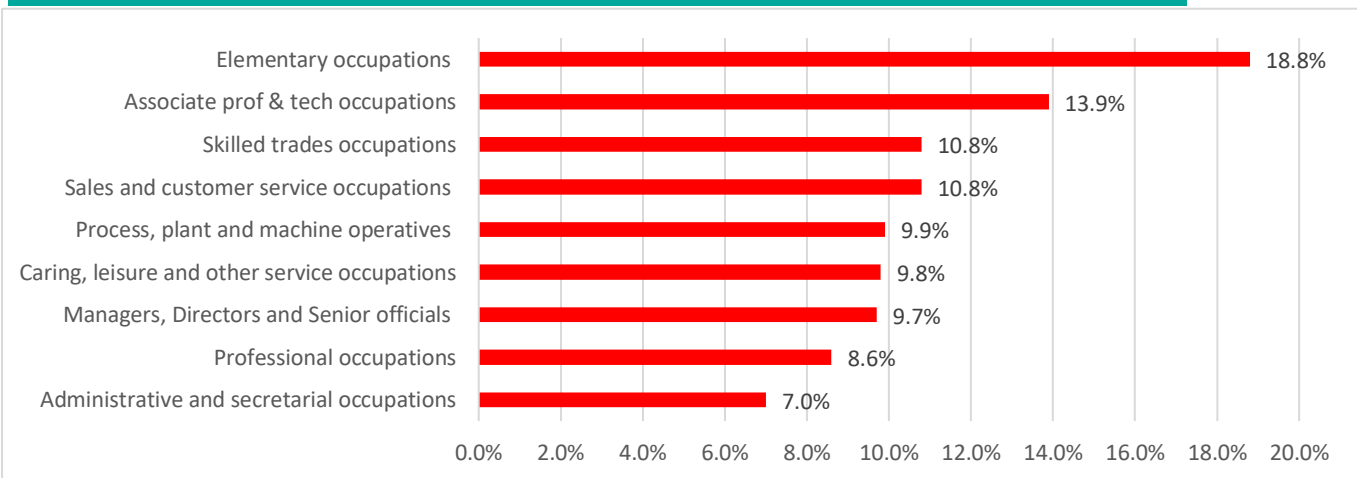


Figure 31 – NOMIS 2019 - <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157150/report.aspx?#tabidbr>

Elementary occupations (lower skilled/less specialist knowledge) are the most prevalent type of occupation in the city with a share of 18.8%.

JOB DENSITY IN LINCOLN 2000-2017

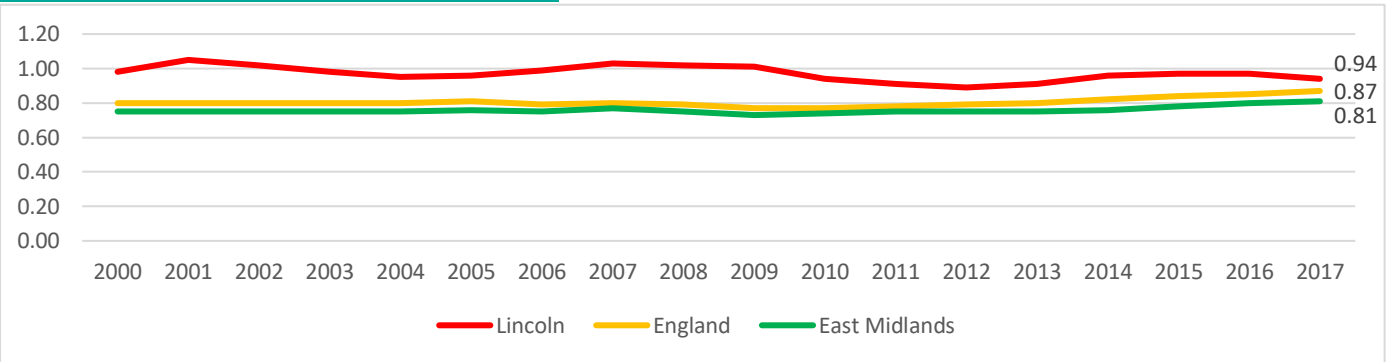


Figure 32 – NOMIS 2018 - <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157150/report.aspx?#tabidbr>

Job Density is the level of jobs per resident aged 16-64. For example, a job density of 1.0 would mean that there is one job for every resident aged 16-64. Lincoln’s job density has decreased by 0.03, whereas England and East Midlands have both increased. Lincoln still has a higher job density than both England and East Midlands.

NUMBER OF JOBS AVAILABLE IN LINCOLN 2000-2017

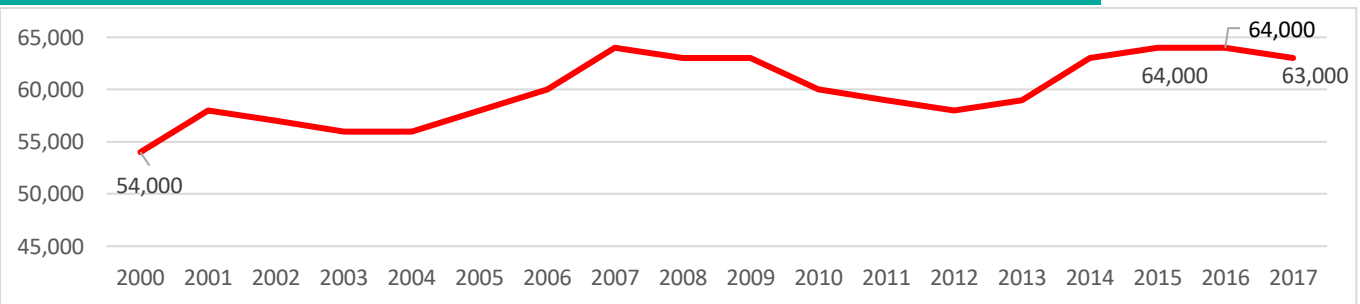


Figure 33 – NOMIS 2018 - <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157150/report.aspx?#tabidbr>

The number of jobs available in Lincoln has regained its pre-austerity high and remains relatively static, despite decreasing slightly since 2016 figure of 64,000.

GVA IN LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS AS OF 2017

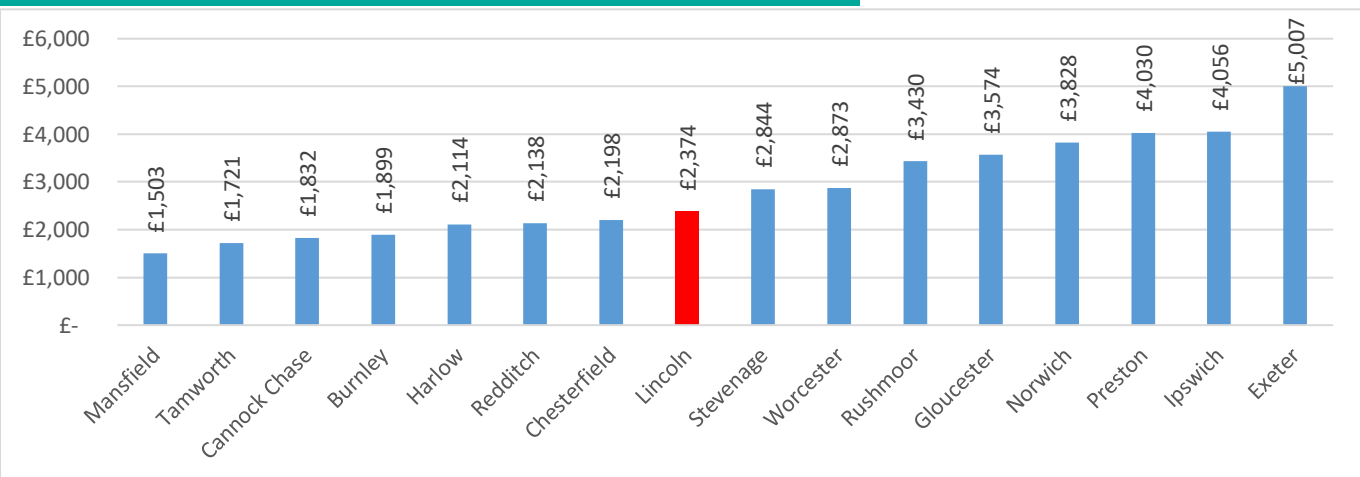


Figure 34 – ONS - <https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossvalueaddedgva/datasets/regionalgrossvalueaddedbalancedlocalauthoritiesbynuts1region>

These data are classified as experimental statistics, according to the Code of Practice for official statistics.

NUMBER AND LOCATION OF BROWNFIELD SITES IN LINCOLN AS OF JULY 2019

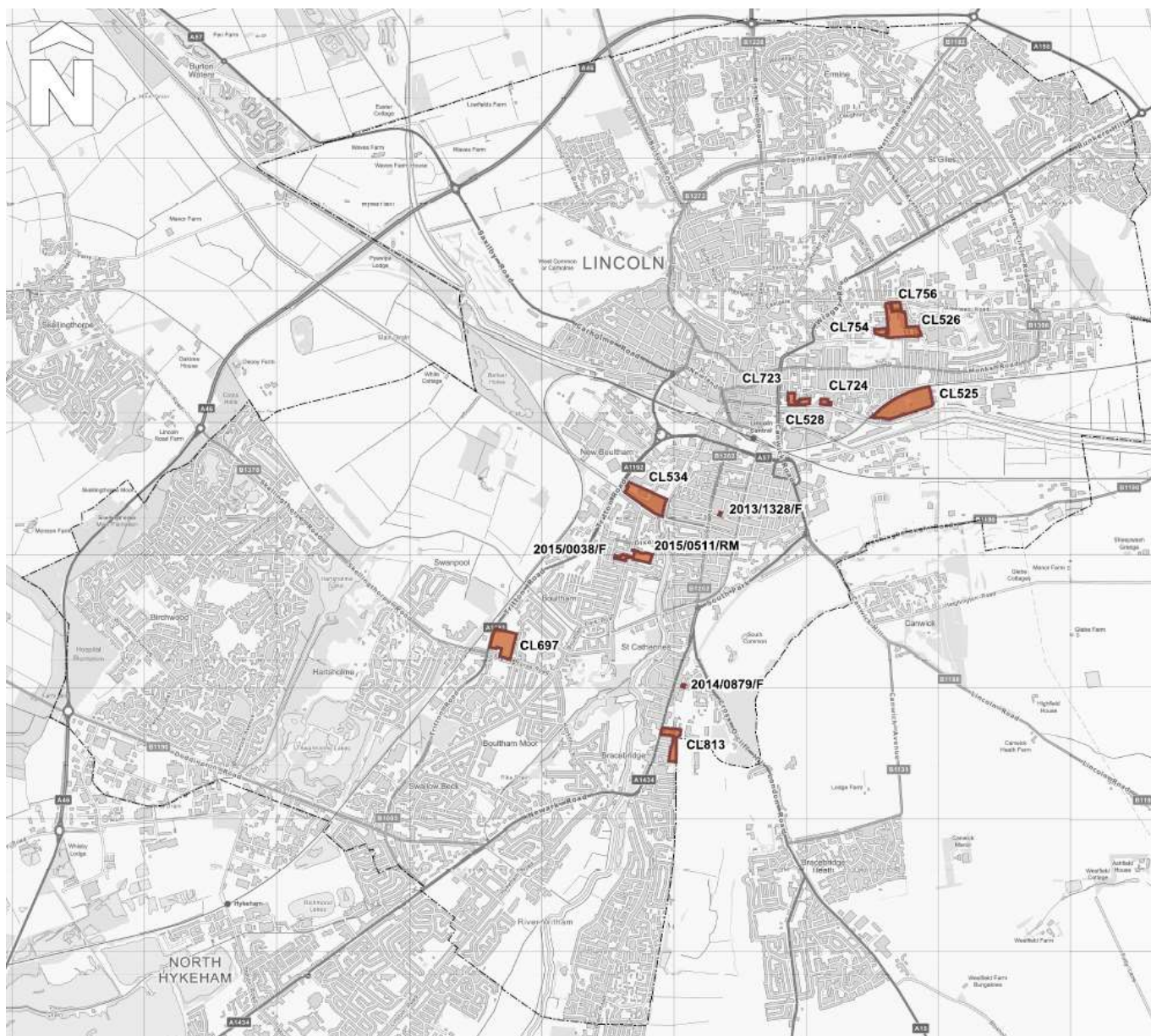


Figure 35 – CoLC 2019 - <https://www.lincoln.gov.uk/resident/planning/brownfield-land-register/>

Site Reference	Site Name Address
2013/1328/F	168 Scorer Street
2014/0879/F	Old Bargate Works, Clumber St
2015/0038/F	The Victory PH, Boutham Park Rd
CL724	Land adjacent to Environment Agency, Waterside North
CL754	Car park to west of St. Anne's Rd
CL528	Land south of YMCA, Waterside North
CL756	Nurses home, Greetwell Rd
CL723	Surface car park, Waterside North
2015/0511/RM	Former Boutham Dairy Site
CL813	Land East of Urban Street
CL697	Land at Usher school, Skellingthorpe Rd
CL534	Land at firth Rd
CL526	Former main hospital complex, St Anne's Rd
CL525	Former Cegb power station, Spa Rd

# WELFARE

## 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 (UC) 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.

Lincoln's welfare state has continued to see some very pleasing results, including a drop in fuel poverty and children living in low income households. We have also seen;

- The percentage of people in fuel poverty drop to 10.6% in 2017 from 13.3% in 2016
- 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

## IMD 2019 Summary

It's important to note that the IMD figures are not a performance measure, and are instead a collection of comparator figures against other local authorities across the country. The MHCLG LA rank for IMD 2019 shows Lincoln as 68th of 317 Local Authorities. The three domains that Lincoln has scored higher in the rankings are in crime, housing and living environment. These are all in the lowest (9.3%) weighting. Health remains Lincoln's worst domain ranking. The same 10 LSOA's remain in the top 10% of English LSOA's as in 2015. The good news is that a Birchwood LSOA has dropped out of the top 1% into the top 5%. In addition a Park LSOA has dropped from the top 5% to the top 10%. The Moorland LSOA that remains in the top 1% has reduced from 207th worst to 309th worst. Whilst seven of the ten LSOA's have improved their positions related to England, three have declined – these are:

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



### PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN ELIGIBLE FOR FREE SCHOOL MEALS JAN 2011-JAN 2017

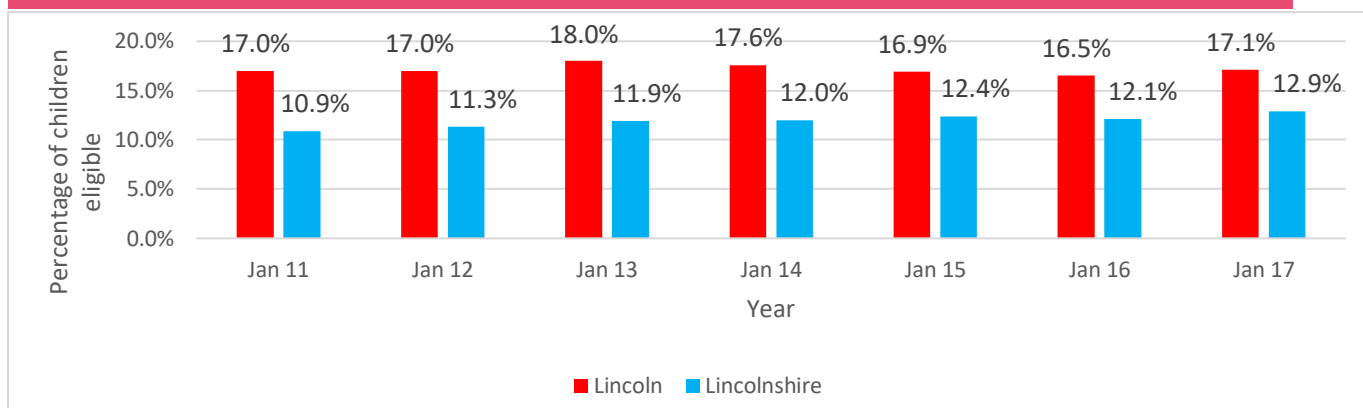


Figure 36 – LRO 2018 - <http://www.research-lincs.org.uk/LROPresentationTools/UI/Pages/MappingTool.aspx>

Lincoln's percentage of children eligible for Free School Meals is higher than the Lincolnshire rate at 17.1%, and has increased 0.6% since 2016. Lincoln has remained above the Lincolnshire rate since records began in 2011. 2018 data has not yet been released, however when the data is published the Lincoln City Profile will be updated accordingly.

### PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE IN FUEL POVERTY IN LINCOLN 2011-2017

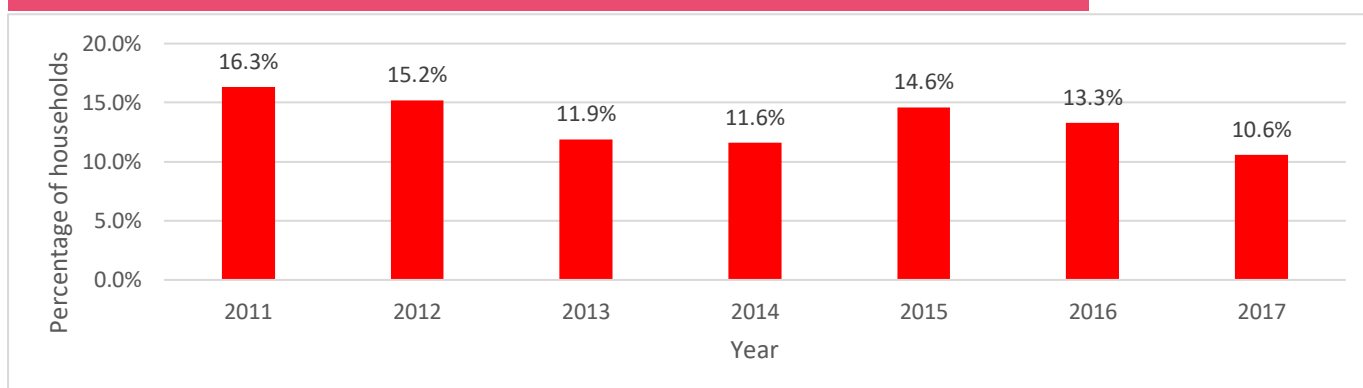


Figure 37– GOV.UK - <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/fuel-poverty-sub-regional-statistics#2010-statistics>

The sub-regional fuel poverty modelling provides estimates of the level of fuel poverty at small geographical areas (LA's) and is based on national data drawn from the English Housing Survey (EHS). There has been a significant 5.7% drop over the 7 years measured.

### NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN OUT OF WORK BENEFIT HOUSEHOLDS IN LINCOLN MAY 2010-MAY 2017

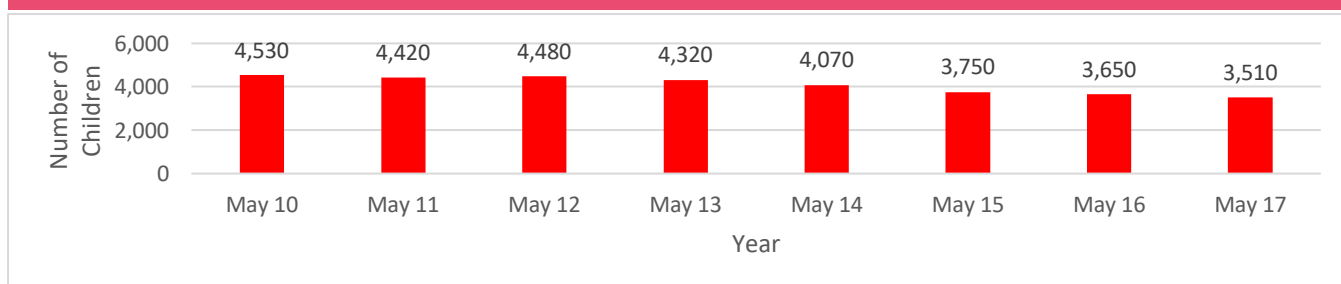


Figure 38 – GOV.UK - <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/children-in-out-of-work-benefit-households--2#history>

These are annual statistics on the numbers of children living in households where a parent or guardian claimed out-of-work benefits in May each year.

PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENT CHILDREN IN CHILD POVERTY LIVING IN LOW INCOME HOUSEHOLDS IN LINCOLN 2007-2016

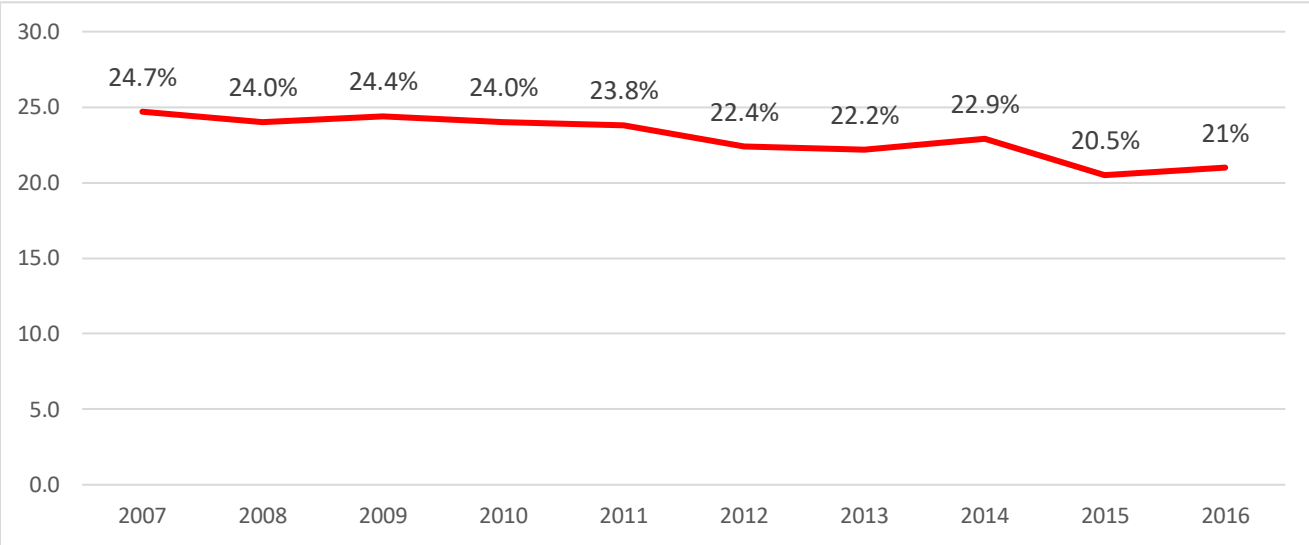


Figure 39 – GOV.UK - <https://data.gov.uk/dataset/a5c15861-013b-42b6-8a2b-1ad04cadf115/children-in-low-income-families>

The measure is the proportion of children living in families either in receipt of out-of-work benefits or in receipt of tax credits with a reported income which is less than 60 per cent of national median income. There has been an increase of 0.5% compared to the 2015 figure of 20.5%, now reporting at 21% in 2016.

NUMBER OF HOUSING BENEFIT CLAIMS IN LINCOLN NOV 2011- NOV 2018

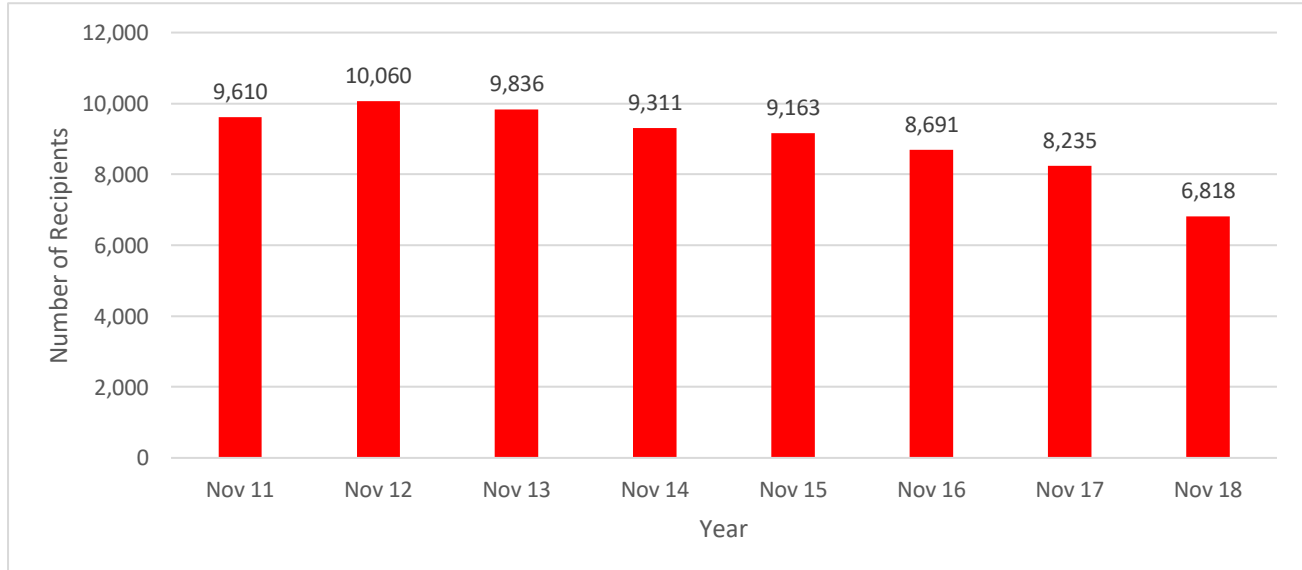


Figure 40 – LG Inform 2018 - [http://lginform.local.gov.uk/reports/lqastandard?mod-metric=430&mod-period=109&mod-area=E07000138&mod-group=AllRegions\\_England&mod-type=namedComparisonGroup](http://lginform.local.gov.uk/reports/lqastandard?mod-metric=430&mod-period=109&mod-area=E07000138&mod-group=AllRegions_England&mod-type=namedComparisonGroup)

There has been a further decrease of 1,417 as of November 2018 compared to November 2017. This is largely due to the fact that Universal Credit continues to migrate claimants from Housing Benefits to Universal Credit, however it is interesting to note that despite Universal Credit introduction in 2018, the decreasing trend actually began in 2013.

TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE CLAIMING UNIVERSAL CREDIT JUNE 2010 - JUNE 2019

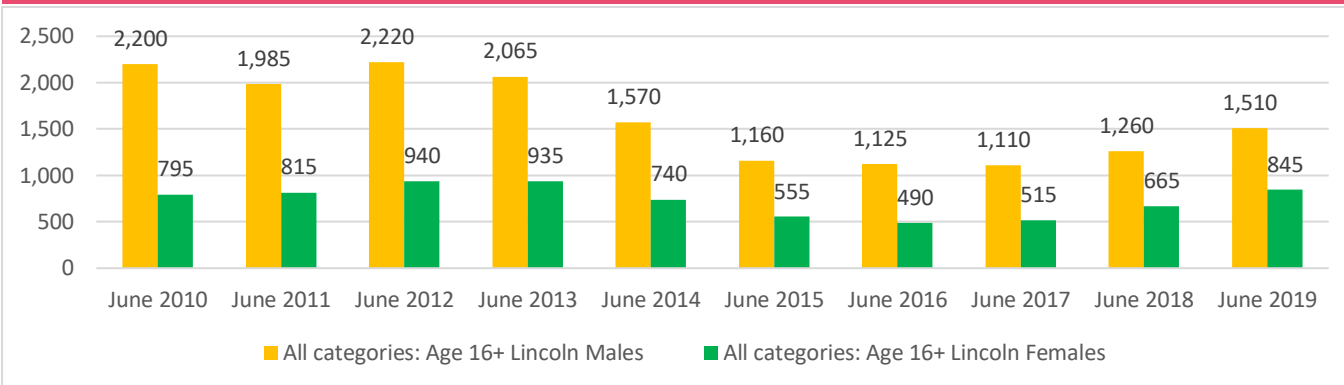


Figure 41 – NOMIS 2019 - <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157150/report.aspx?town=lincoln#tabwab>

The number of males aged 16+ claiming universal credit is 78% higher than the female count of 845 with a figure of 1,510. This has increased slightly for both females and males since June 2018. The male figure has increase by 250, while the female figure has increased by 180.

TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE CLAIMING UNIVERSAL CREDIT TO JUNE 2019 COMPARED TO COLC NEAREST NEIGHBOURS

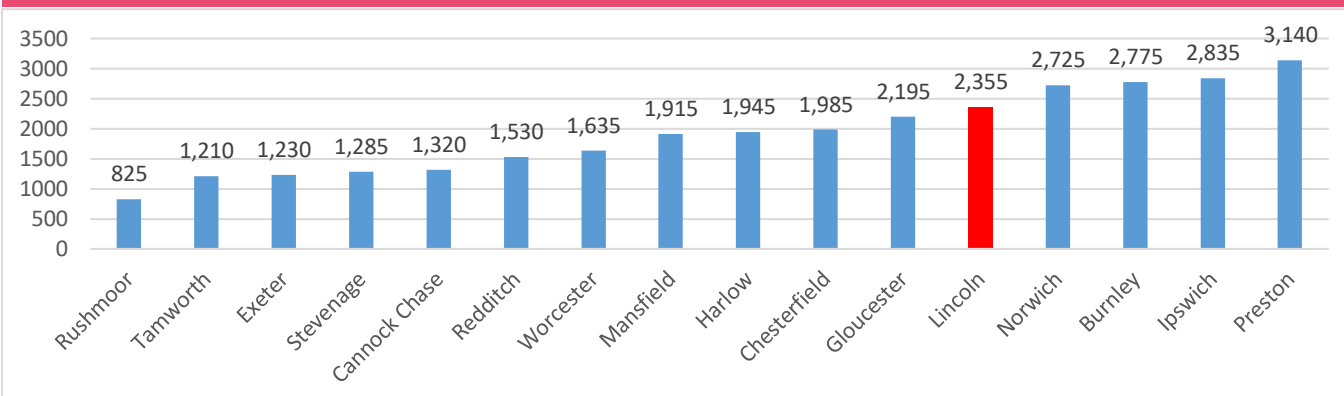


Figure 42 – NOMIS 2019 - <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157150/report.aspx?town=lincoln#tabwab>

Lincoln continues to have the 5<sup>th</sup> highest number of people claiming Universal Credit compared to our nearest neighbour set with a figure of 2,355.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGED 16-17 CLAIMING UNIVERSAL CREDIT JUNE 2010 - JUNE 2019

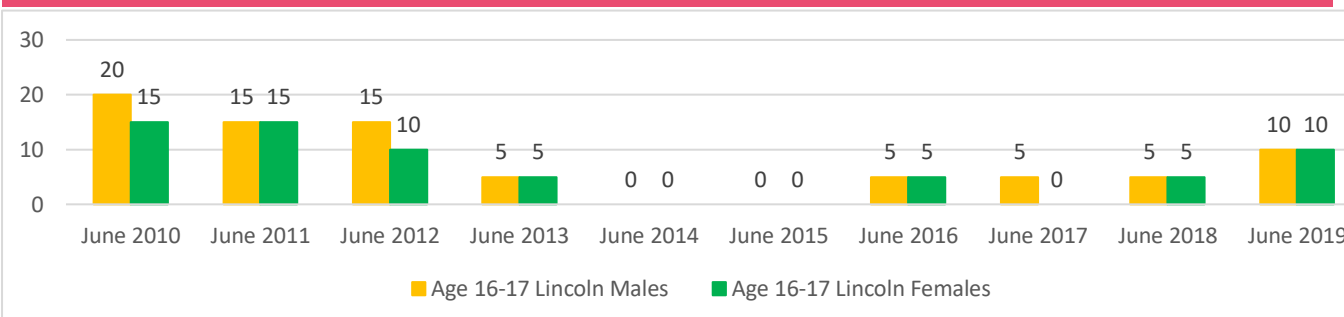


Figure 43 – NOMIS 2019 - <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157150/report.aspx?town=lincoln#tabwab>

The number of both males and females aged 16-17 claiming universal credit remains at just 10. Unemployment benefits normally only apply to people aged 18 years and over. They can only be claimed by 16 and 17 year olds in exceptional circumstances. Consequently the counts for this age group are typically very low.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGED 18-24 CLAIMING UNIVERSAL CREDIT JUNE 2010 - JUNE 2019

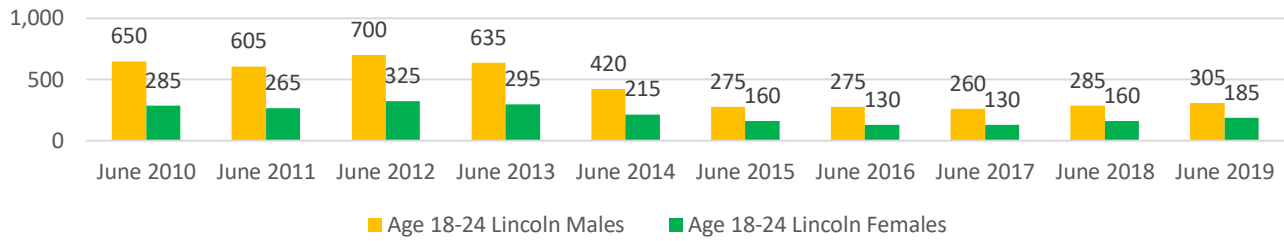


Figure 44 – NOMIS 2019 - <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157150/report.aspx?town=lincoln#tabwab>

The total number of people aged 18 – 24 claiming Universal Credit is 490

NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGED 25-49 CLAIMING UNIVERSAL CREDIT JUNE 2010 - JUNE 2019

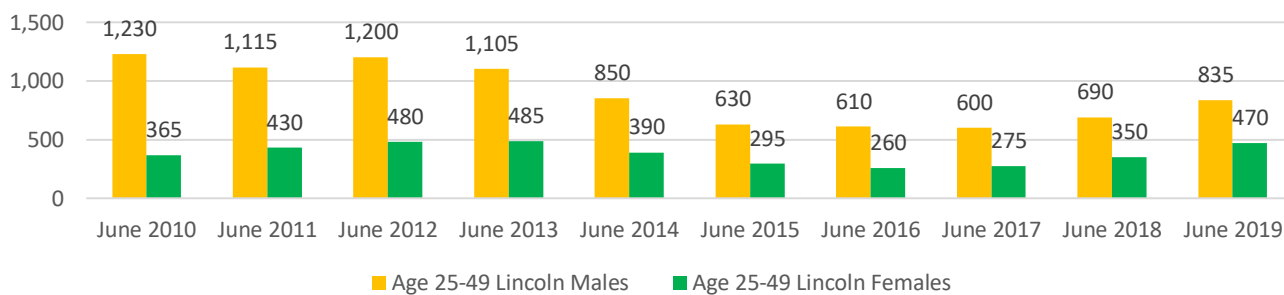


Figure 45 – NOMIS 2019 - <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157150/report.aspx?town=lincoln#tabwab>

The total number of people aged 25 – 49 claiming Universal Credit is 1,305

NUMBER OF PEOPLE AGED 50+ CLAIMING UNIVERSAL CREDIT JUNE 2010 - JUNE 2019

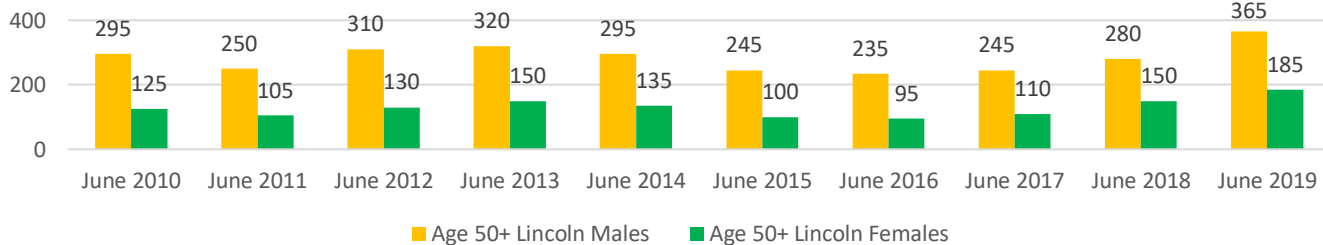


Figure 46 – NOMIS 2019 - <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157150/report.aspx?town=lincoln#tabwab>

The total number of people aged 50+ claiming Universal Credit is 550

NUMBER OF PEOPLE CLAIMING UNIVERSAL CREDIT BY AGE GROUP JUNE 2019

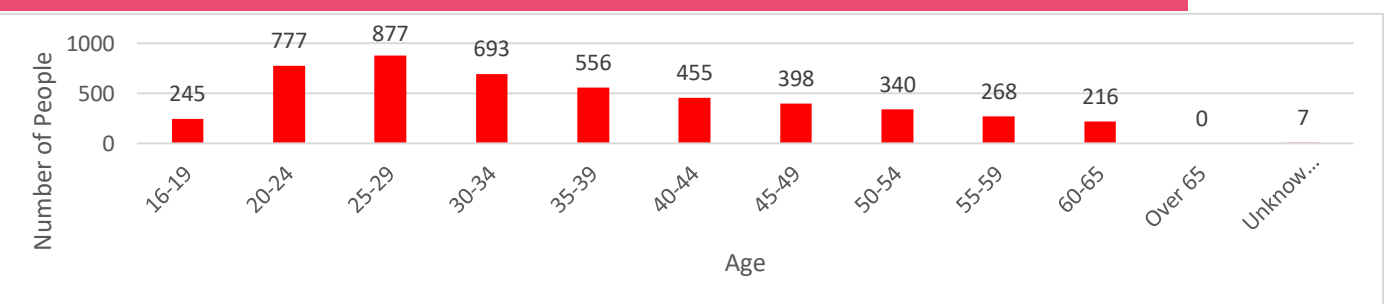


Figure 47 – NOMIS 2019 - <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157150/report.aspx?town=lincoln#tabwab>

The most common age range to claim universal credit in Lincoln is 25-49 at 877

COUNCIL TAX SUPPORT CLAIMANTS APRIL 2013 – APRIL 2019

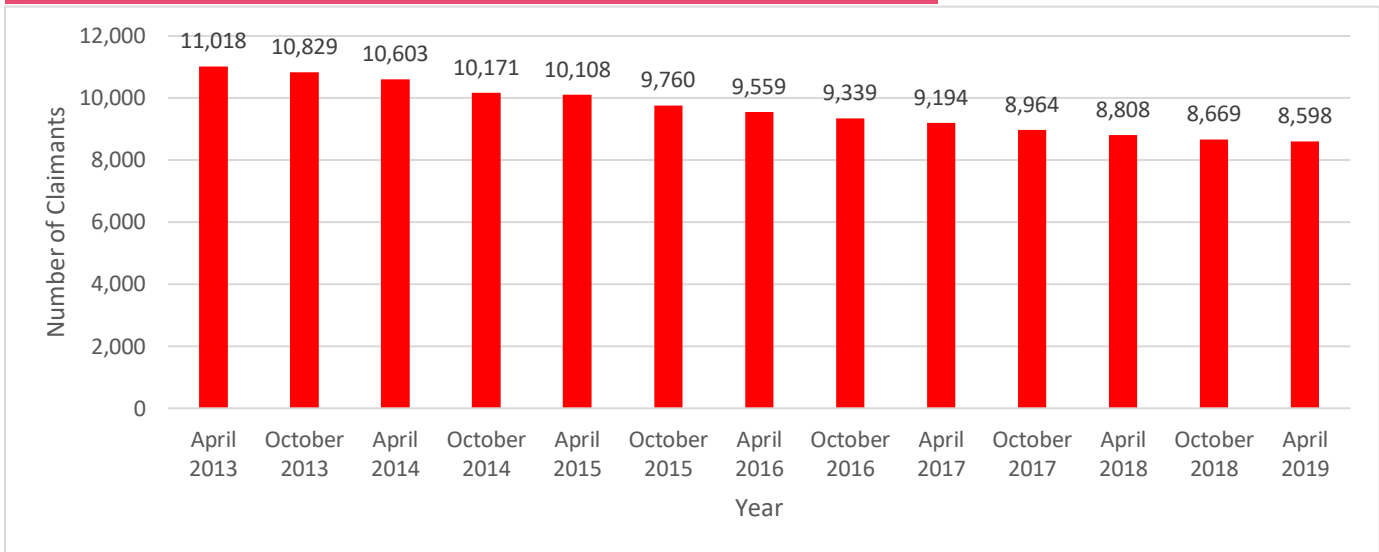


Figure 48 – City of Lincoln Council 2019

The number of Council Tax support claimants has reduced year on year since April 2013, reducing from 11,018 in April 2013 to 8,598 in April 2019 (a reduction of 2,420).

OVERALL DEPRIVATION SCORE MAP – IMD 2019

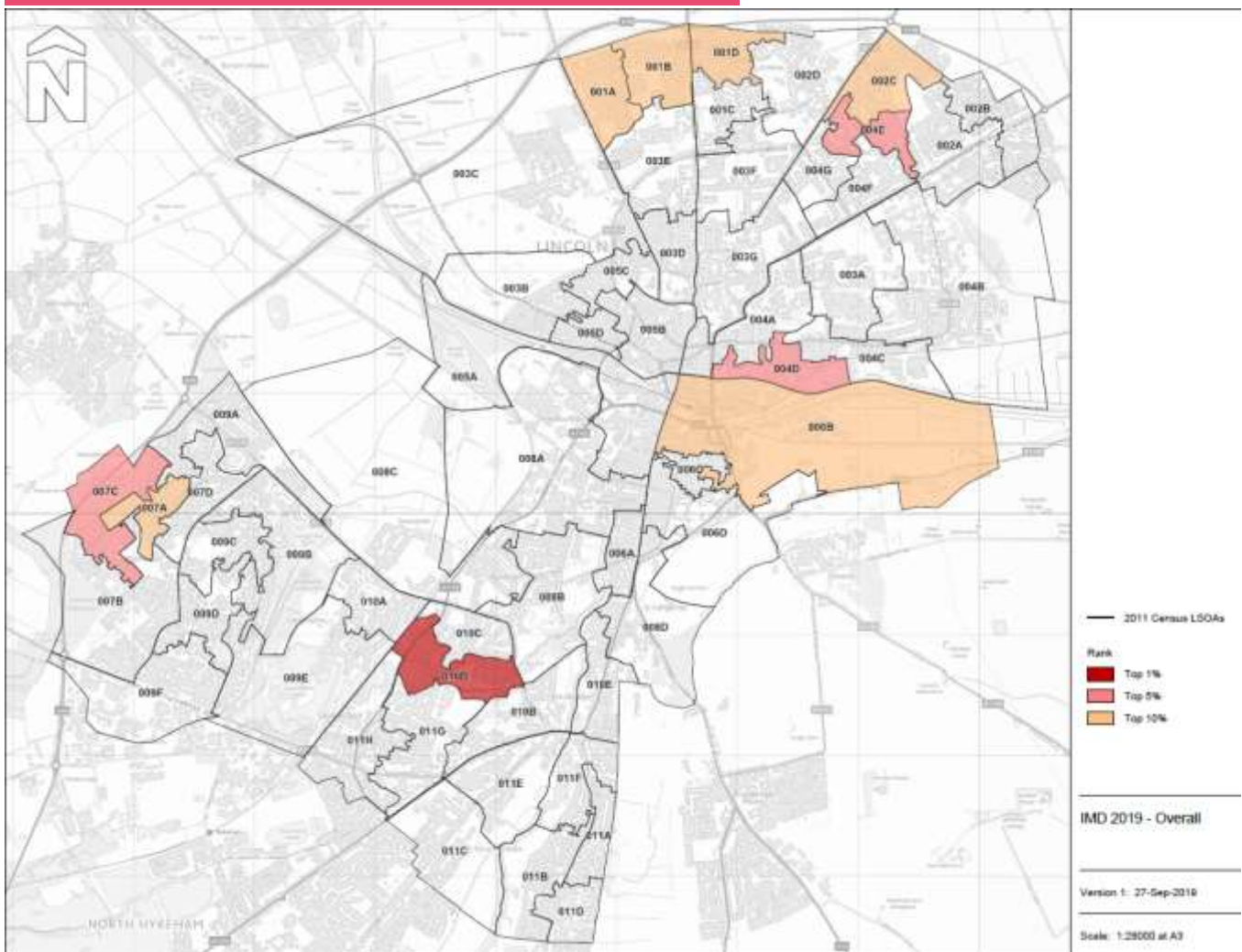


Figure 49 – IMD data 2019

INCOME DEPRIVATION AFFECTING CHILDREN SCORE MAP – IMD 2019

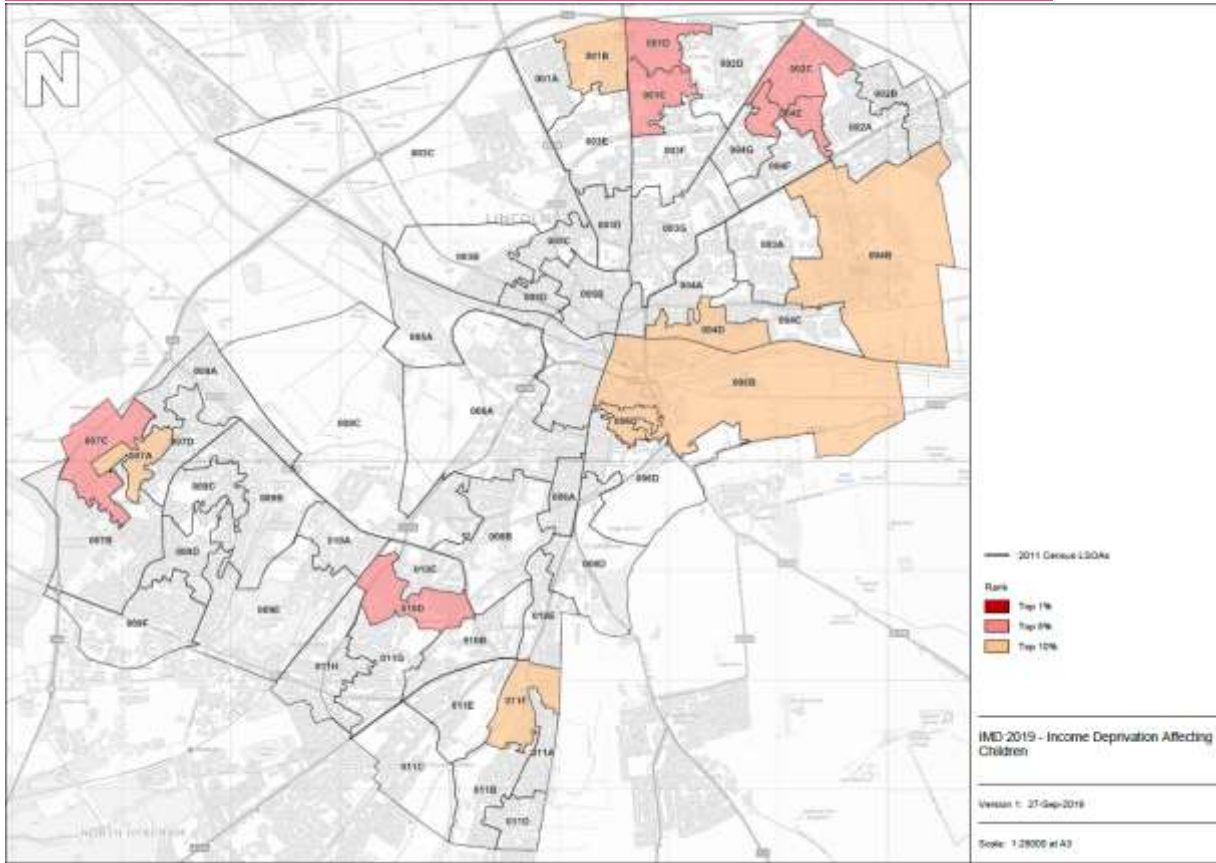


Figure 50 – IMD data 2019

INCOME DEPRIVATION AFFECTING OLDER PEOPLE SCORE MAP – IMD 2019

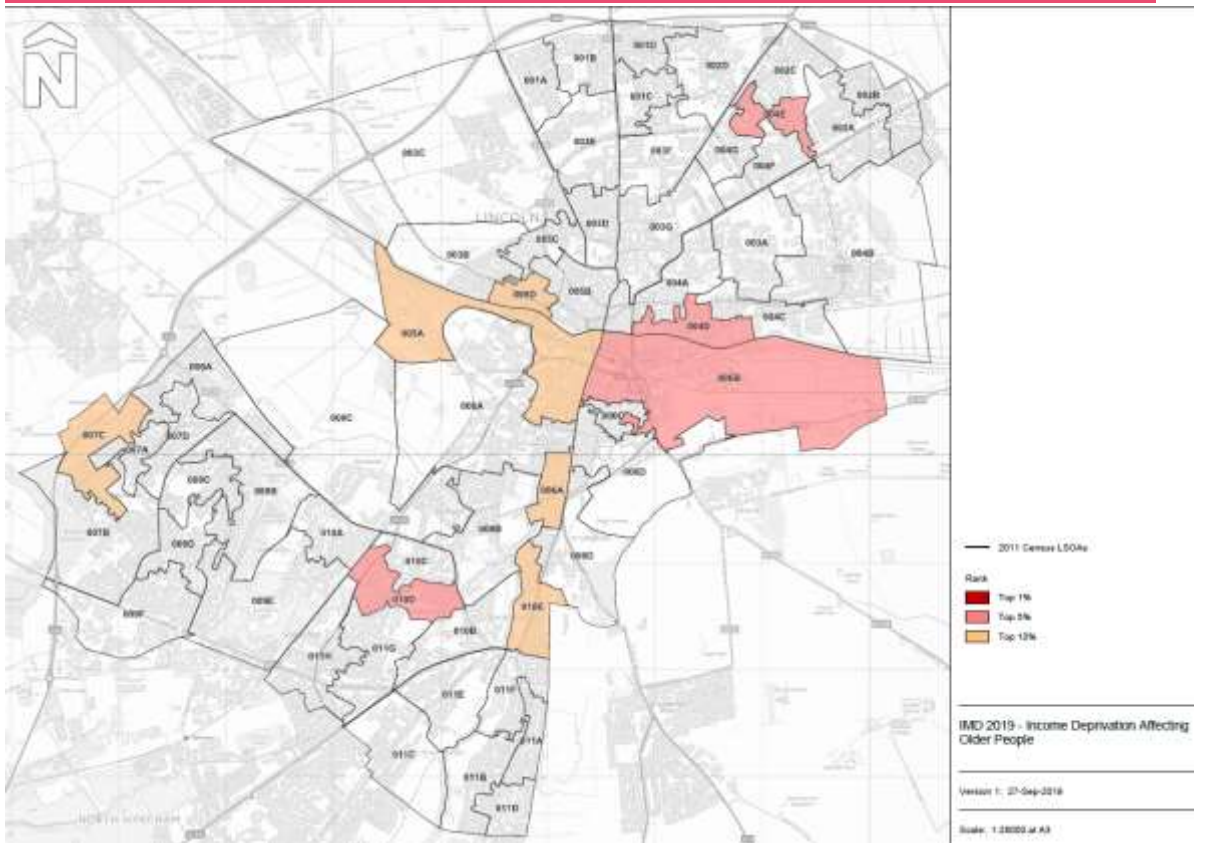


Figure 51 – IMD data 2019

## IMD 2019 LOCAL AUTHORITY RANKING FOR ALL DOMAINS

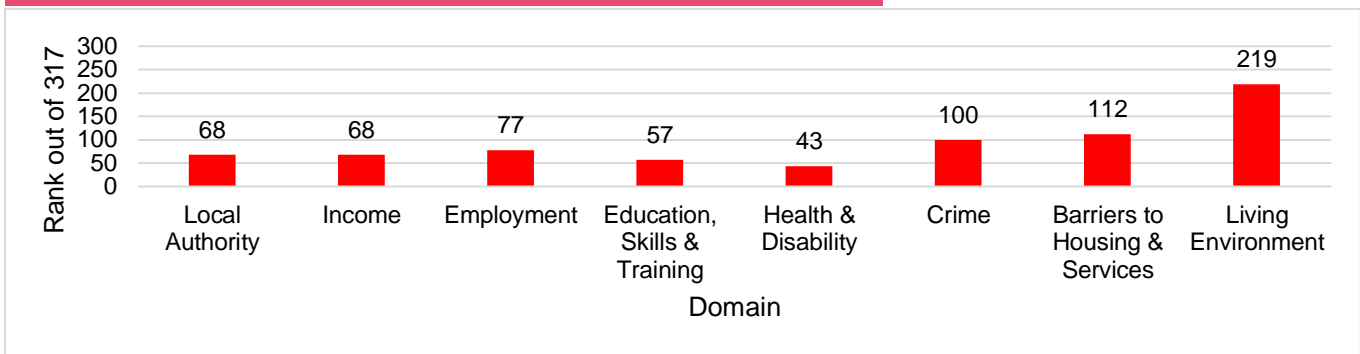


Figure 52 – IMD data 2019

The MHCLG LA rank for IMD 2019 shows Lincoln as 68th of 317 Local Authorities

## DISABILITY LIVING ALLOWANCE CASES IN PAYMENT (NOVEMBER 18)

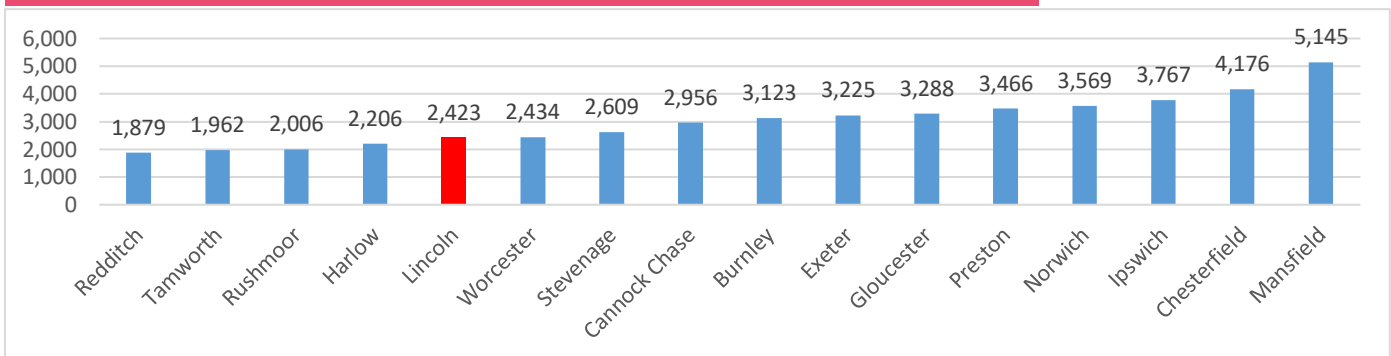


Figure 53 – DWP <https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk/webapi/jsf/tableView/tableView.xhtml>

There were 2,423 people receiving DLA in Lincoln as of November 2018. This ranks us the 5<sup>th</sup> lowest compared to our nearest neighbours.

## PIP (PERSONAL INDEPENDENCE PAYMENT) CASELOAD IN LINCOLN (JULY 2019)

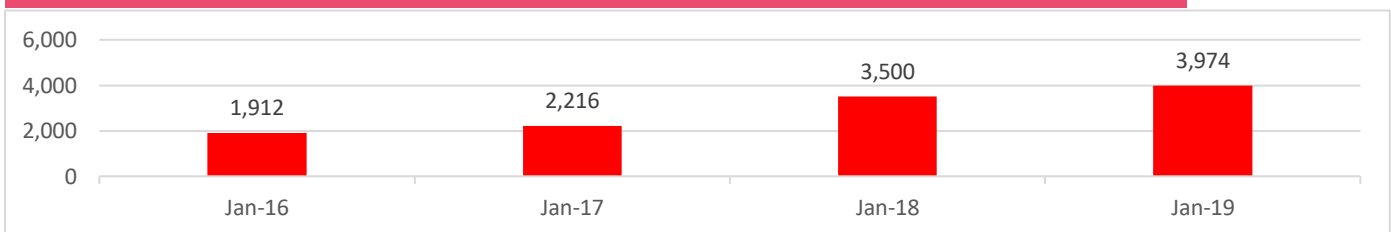


Figure 54 DWP <https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk/webapi/jsf/tableView/tableView.xhtml#>

## AGE (BANDS AND SINGLE YEAR) BY QUARTER BY MEAN OF WEEKLY AMOUNT OF PENSION

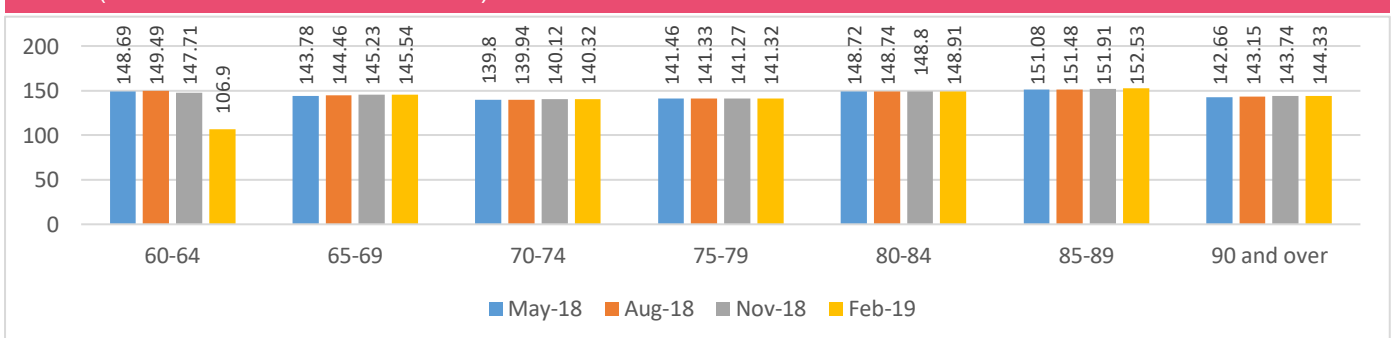


Figure 55 DWP <https://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk/webapi/jsf/tableView/tableView.xhtml>

The average award amount (in pounds) that is paid to State Pension claimants at a given point in time

# HEALTH

## Summary

Some of the most worrying health changes in the most recent data include the reduction in life expectancy for Lincoln residents and the continuing high mortality rates for cardiovascular and cancer sufferers.

Note that the stats in this chapter are taken from the latest published PHE profile data – this is 2018 as the 2019 data is due in autumn 2019. This will be updated as soon as possible

From this year's figures, we have also seen:

- Both female and male life expectancy drop by 0.9 and 0.4 years respectively whilst the English averages were static or improved
- Lincoln having the second lowest life expectancy for both males and females compared to nearest neighbours
- The rate of self-harm per 100,000 people decrease further below the England average of 185.5 with a figure of 176.6 and 5<sup>th</sup> lowest in our nearest neighbours
- 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%
- Park Ward continues to have by far the biggest number of fast food outlets at 35





MALE LIFE EXPECTANCY – (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND) 2001 - 2017

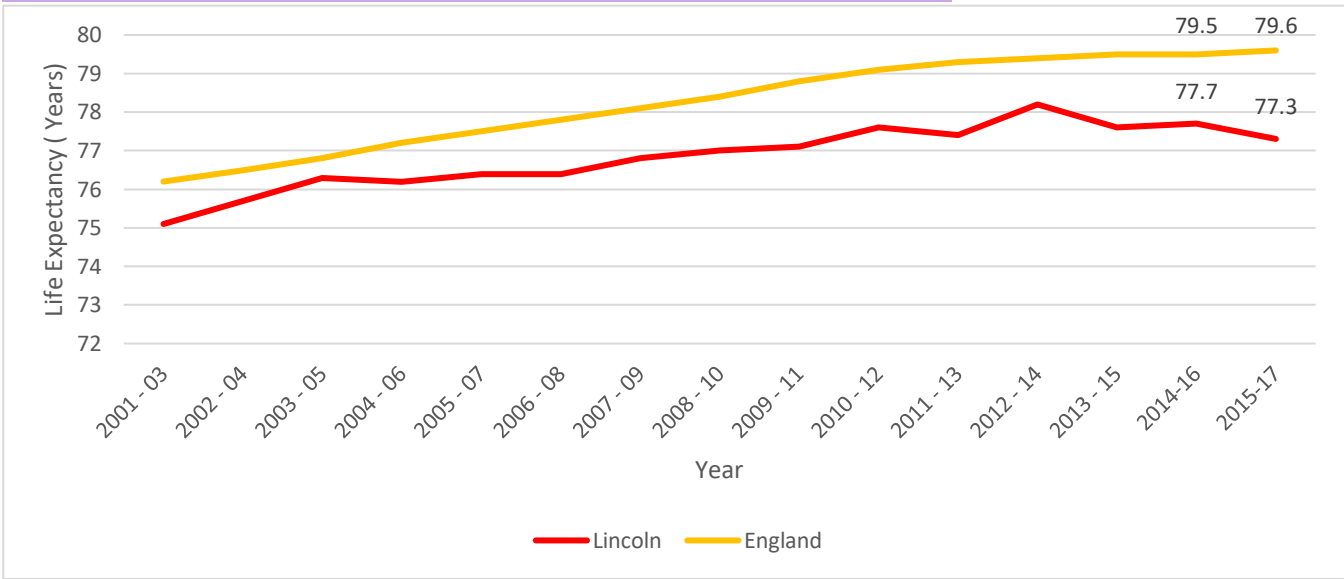


Figure 56 – PHE Profile 2018 - <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#page/1/qid/1938132696/pat/6/par/E12000004/at/101/are/E07000138/iid/90366/age/1/sex/1>

England’s average male life expectancy has increased by 0.1 years, whilst Lincoln’s male life expectancy has decreased by 0.4 years to 77.3 years. Lincoln is now 2.3 years below the England average.

MALE LIFE EXPECTANCY – (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) 2015 - 17

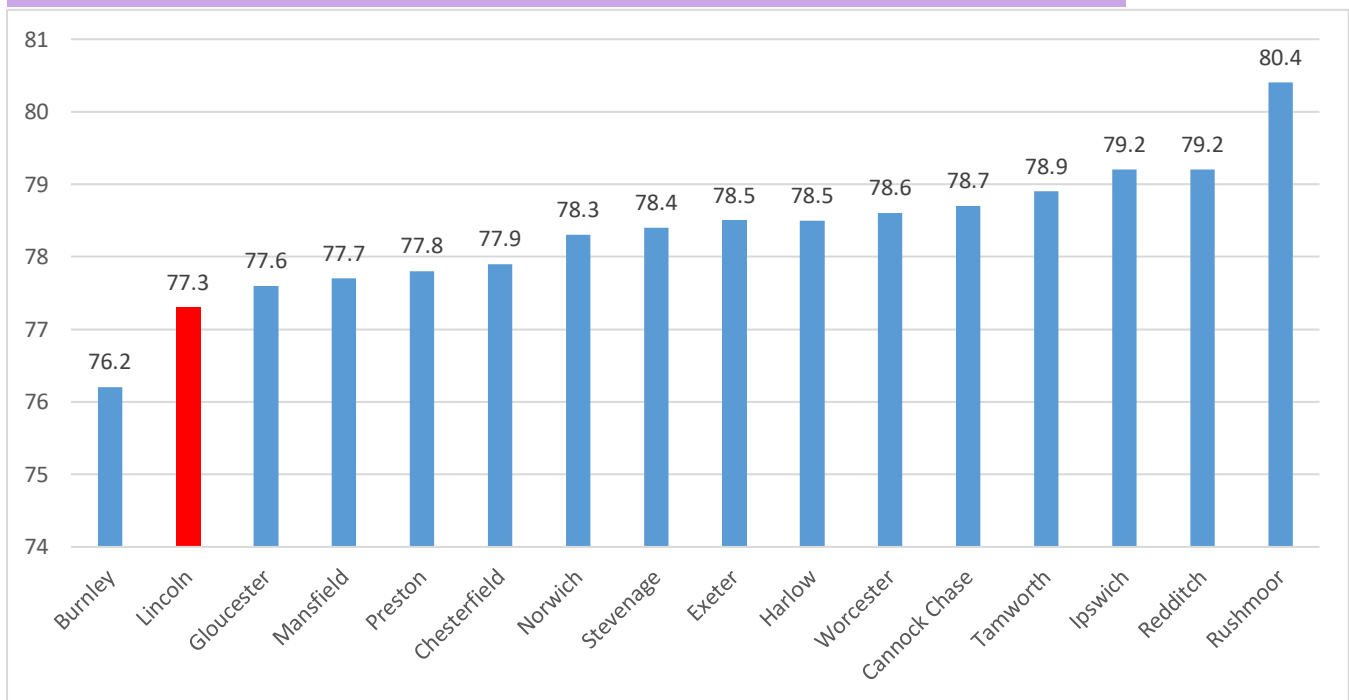


Figure 57 – PHE Profile 2018 - <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#page/1/qid/1938132696/pat/6/par/E12000004/at/101/are/E07000138/iid/90366/age/1/sex/1>

Lincoln has the second lowest average male life expectancy compared to its nearest neighbours. Rushmoor had the highest average male life expectancy of 80.4 years.

## FEMALE LIFE EXPECTANCY – (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND) 2001-2017

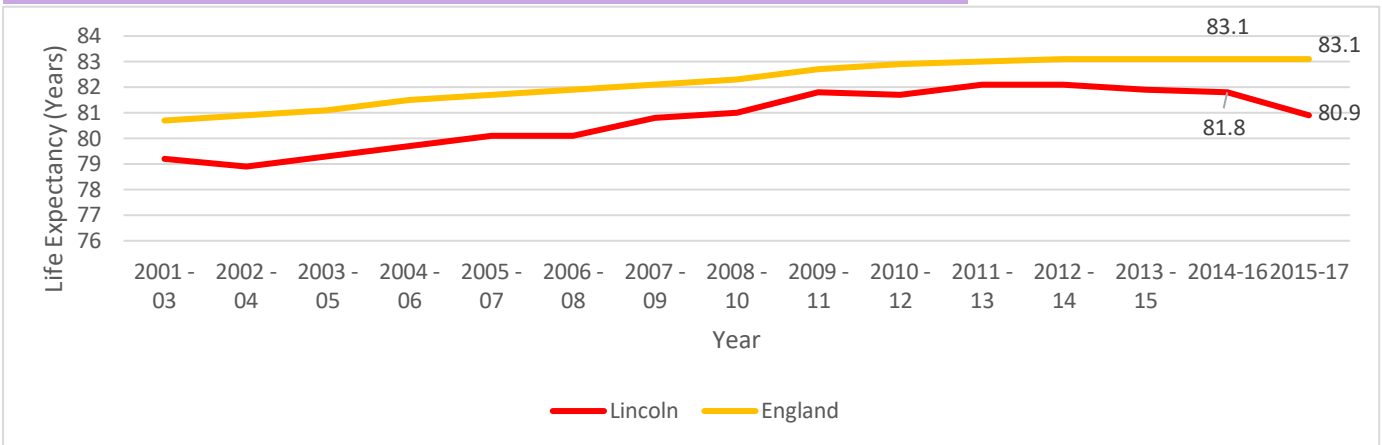


Figure 58 – PHE Profile 2018 - <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#page/1/qid/1938132696/pat/6/par/E12000004/at/101/are/E07000138/iid/90366/age/1/sex/1>

Although male life expectancy in Lincoln rose by 0.1 years, the average female life expectancy decreased by 0.9 years, reducing from 81.8 in 2014-2016 to 80.9 in 2015-2017. Lincoln is now 2.2 years below the England average of 83.1.

## FEMALE LIFE EXPECTANCY – (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) 2015-2017

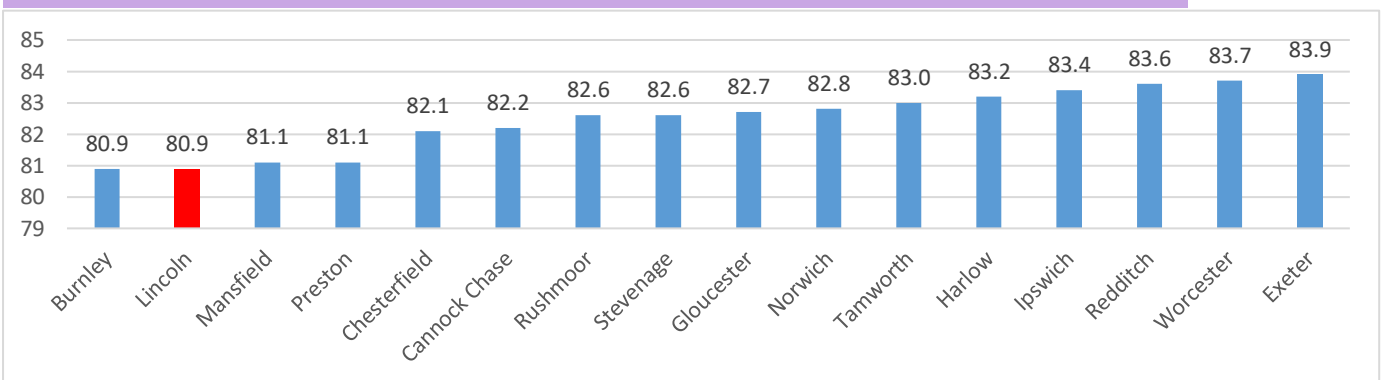


Figure 59 – PHE Profile 2018 - <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#page/1/qid/1938132696/pat/6/par/E12000004/at/101/are/E07000138/iid/90366/age/1/sex/1>

In comparison to our nearest neighbours, Lincoln's average female life expectancy has worsened to the 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest, which is a further two places lower than last year.

## MALE VS FEMALE LIFE EXPECTANCY IN LINCOLN 2015-2017

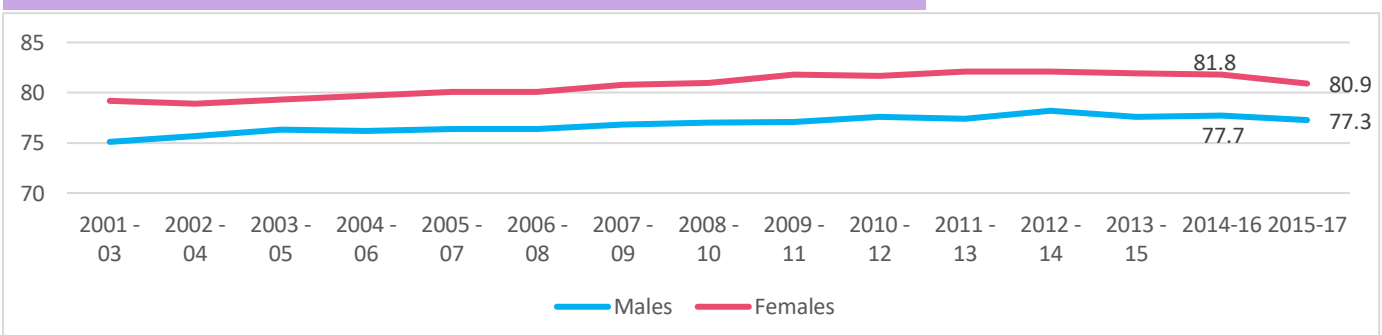


Figure 60 – PHE Profile 2018 - <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#page/1/qid/1938132696/pat/6/par/E12000004/at/101/are/E07000138/iid/90366/age/1/sex/1>

As of 2015-2017, male life expectancy sits 3.6 years below the female life expectancy of 80.9, with a figure of 77.3.

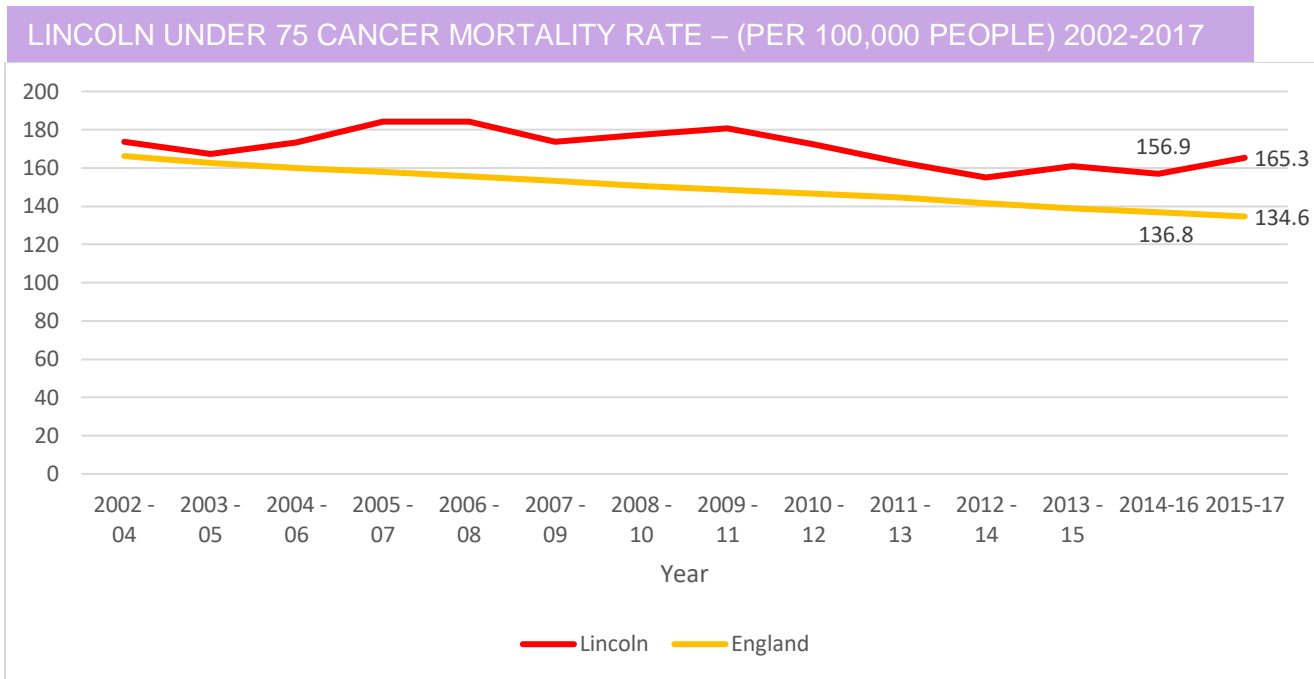


Figure 61 – PHE Profile 2018 - <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#page/1/qid/1938132696/pat/6/par/E12000004/ati/101/are/E07000138/iid/90366/age/1/sex/1>

Lincoln's mortality rate for under 75 cancer has increased from 156.9 in 2014/16 to 165.3 in 2015/17.

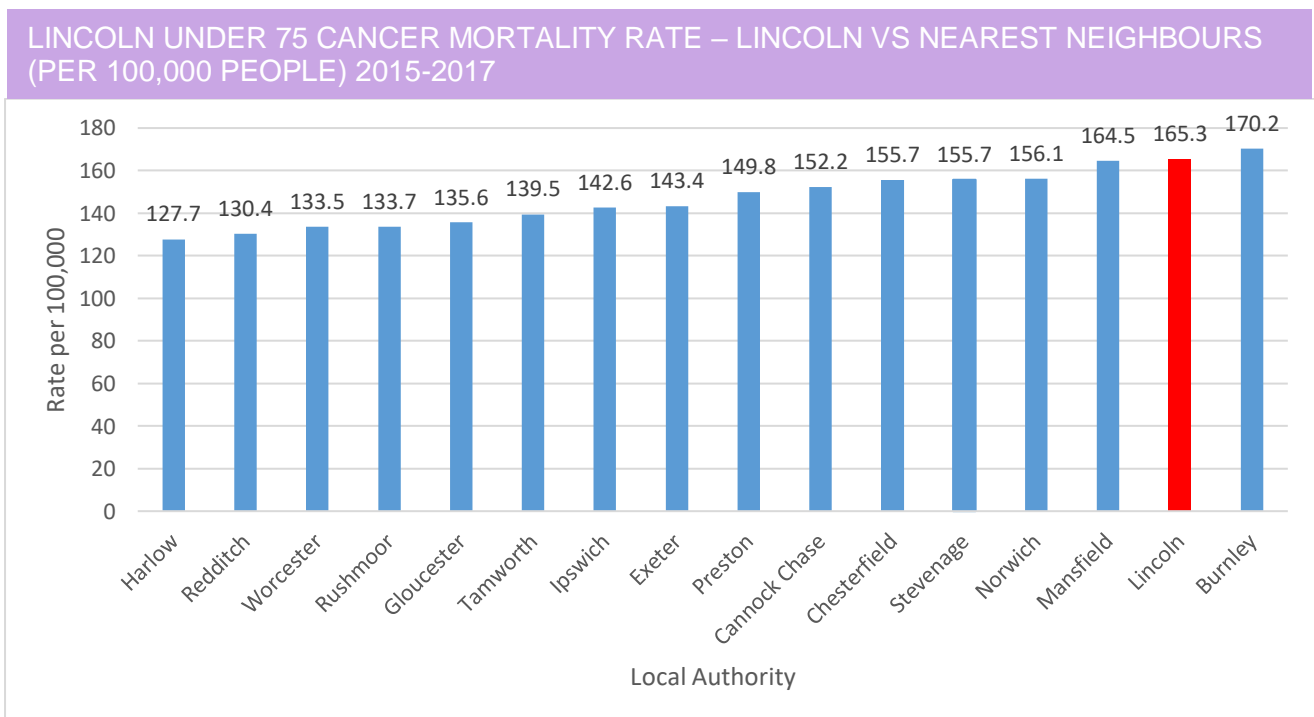


Figure 62 – PHE Profile 2018 - <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#page/1/qid/1938132696/pat/6/par/E12000004/ati/101/are/E07000138/iid/90366/age/1/sex/1>

With Lincoln's mortality rate increasing compared to last year, we now have the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest rate of 165.3.

### LINCOLN UNDER 75 CARDIOVASCULAR RELATED DISEASES MORTALITY RATE (PER 100,000 PEOPLE) 2015-2017

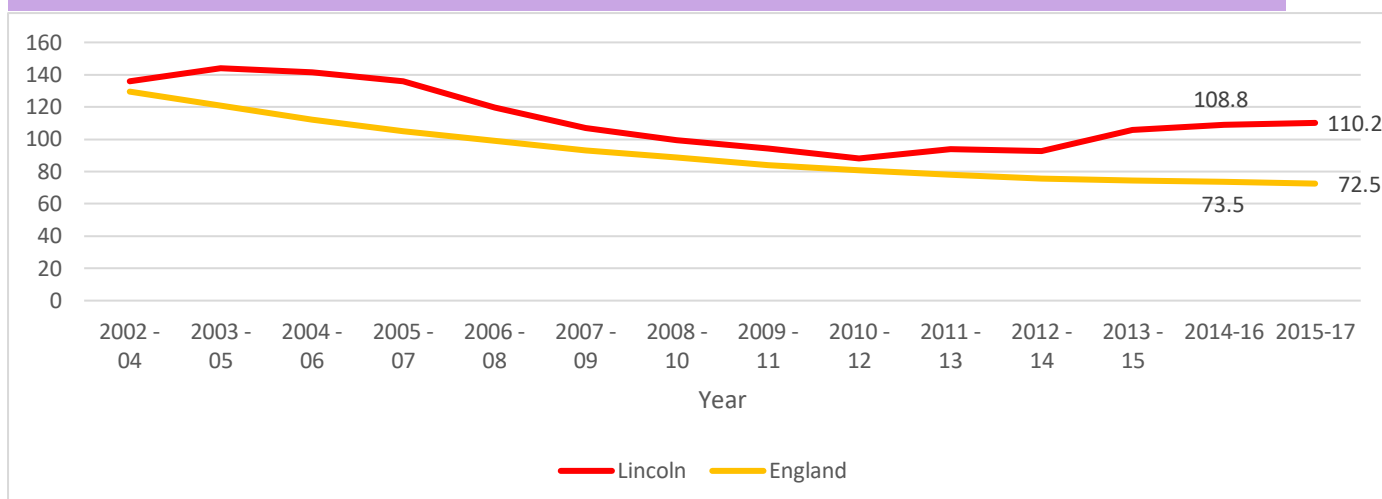


Figure 63 – PHE Profile 2018 - <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#page/1/qid/1938132696/pat/6/par/E12000004/at/101/are/E07000138/iid/90366/age/1/sex/1>

Lincoln's mortality rate for cardiovascular related diseases has increased again, from 108.8 in 2014-2016 to 110.2 in 2015-2017. This is above the England rate of 72.5, which has decreased compared to the previous year's figure of 73.5.

### LINCOLN UNDER 75 CARDIOVASCULAR RELATED DISEASES MORTALITY RATE – LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS (PER 100,000 PEOPLE) 2015-2017

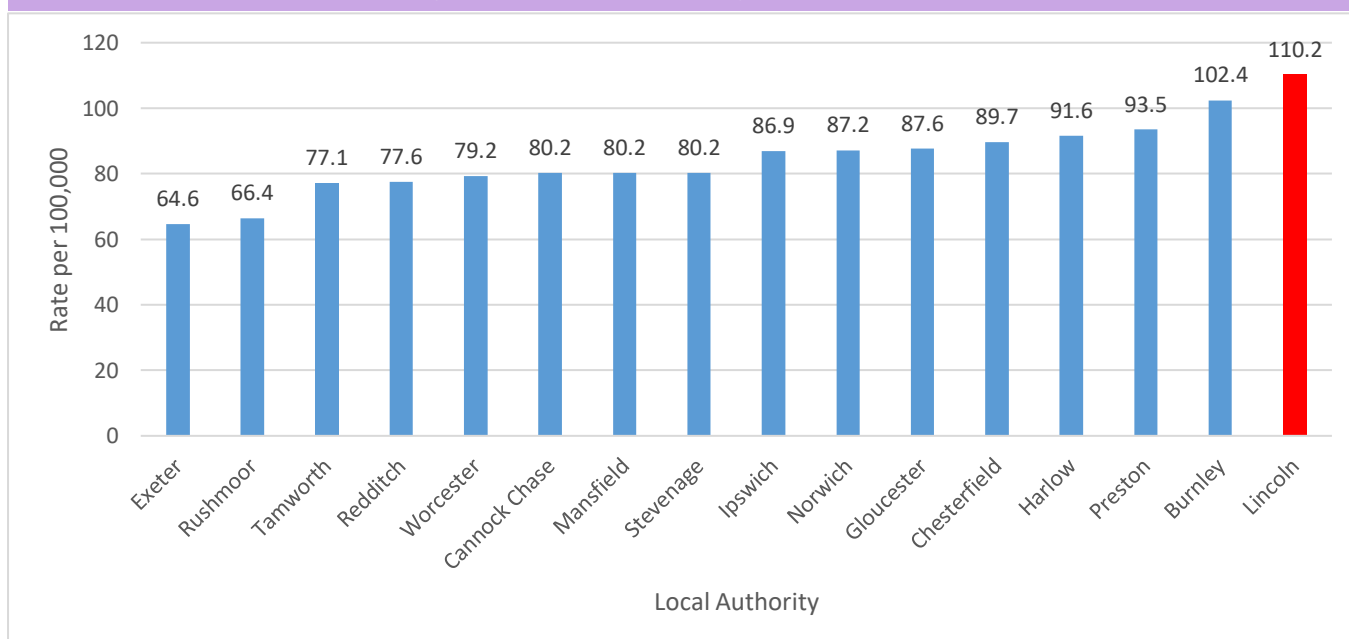


Figure 64 – PHE Profile 2018 - <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#page/1/qid/1938132696/pat/6/par/E12000004/at/101/are/E07000138/iid/90366/age/1/sex/1>

Compared to our nearest neighbours, Lincoln has the highest rate at 110.2 for under 75 cardio vascular related diseases

## SELF HARM RATE PER 100,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND) 2010/11-2017/18

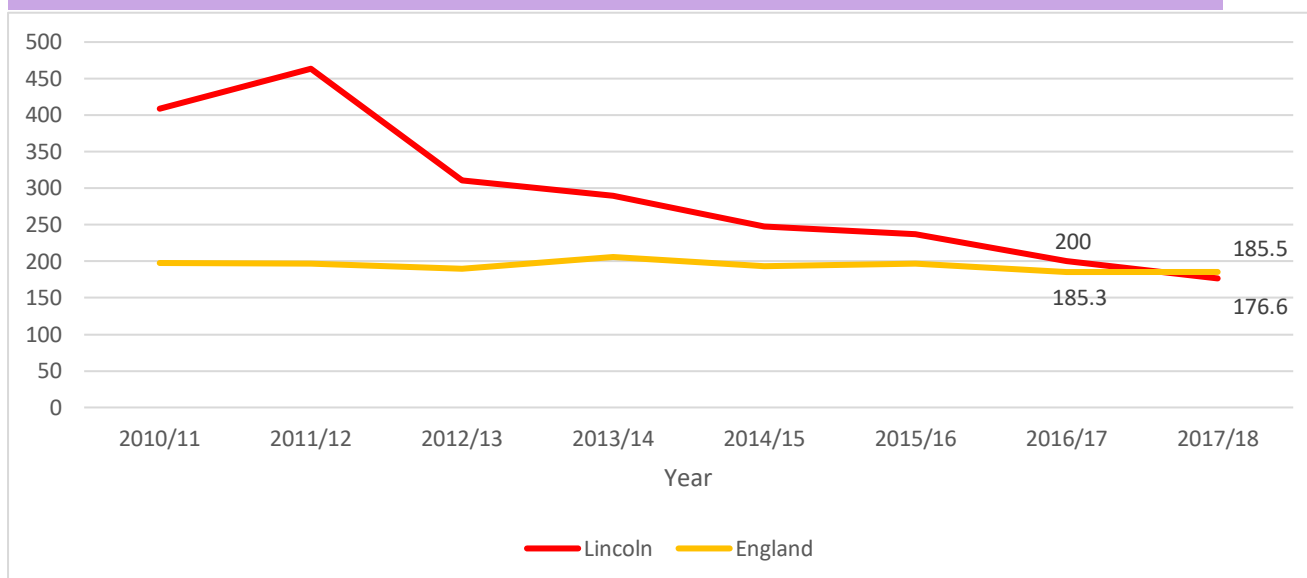


Figure 66 – PHE Profile 2018 - <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/self%20harm#page/1/gid/1/pat/6/par/E12000004/ati/101/are/E07000138>

Lincoln's self-harm rate has seen another sizeable decrease of 23.4, reducing from 200 in 2016/2017 to 176.6 in 2017/2018. Lincoln is now for the first time lower than the England rate of 185.5.

## SELF HARM RATE PER 100,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) 2017/18

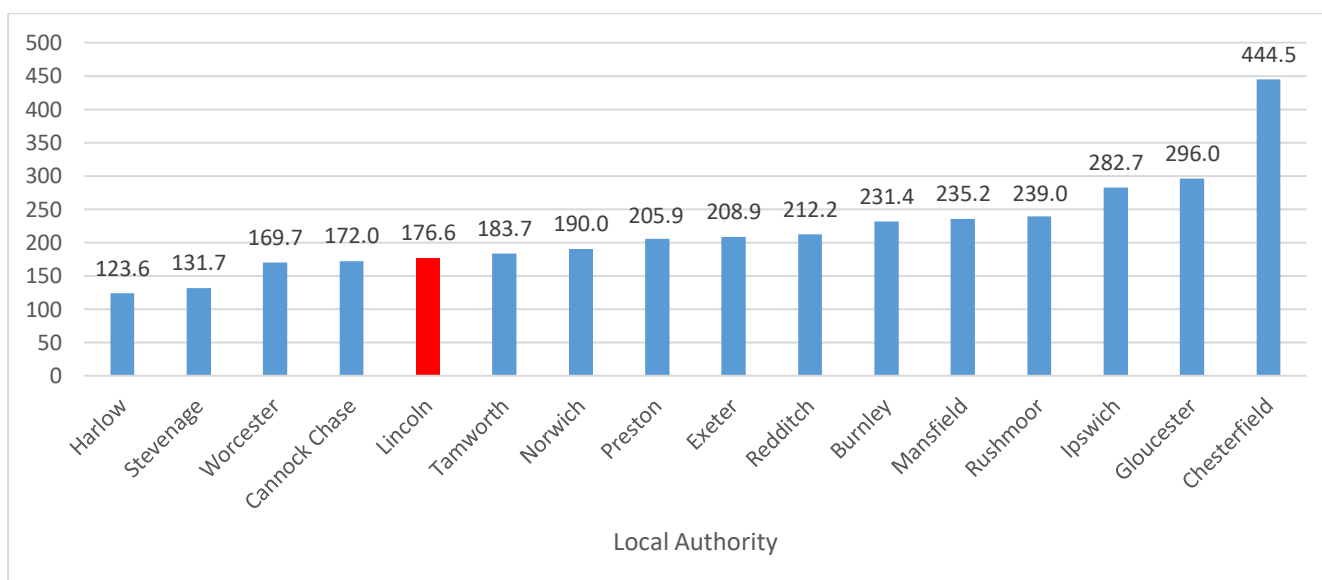


Figure 67 – PHE Profile 2018 - <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/self%20harm#page/1/gid/1/pat/6/par/E12000004/ati/101/are/E07000138>

In comparison to our nearest neighbours, Lincoln has further decreased to the 5<sup>th</sup> lowest self-harm rate with a figure of 176.6 per 100,000 people.

## ALCOHOL RELATED CONDITIONS RATE PER 100,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND) 2017/18

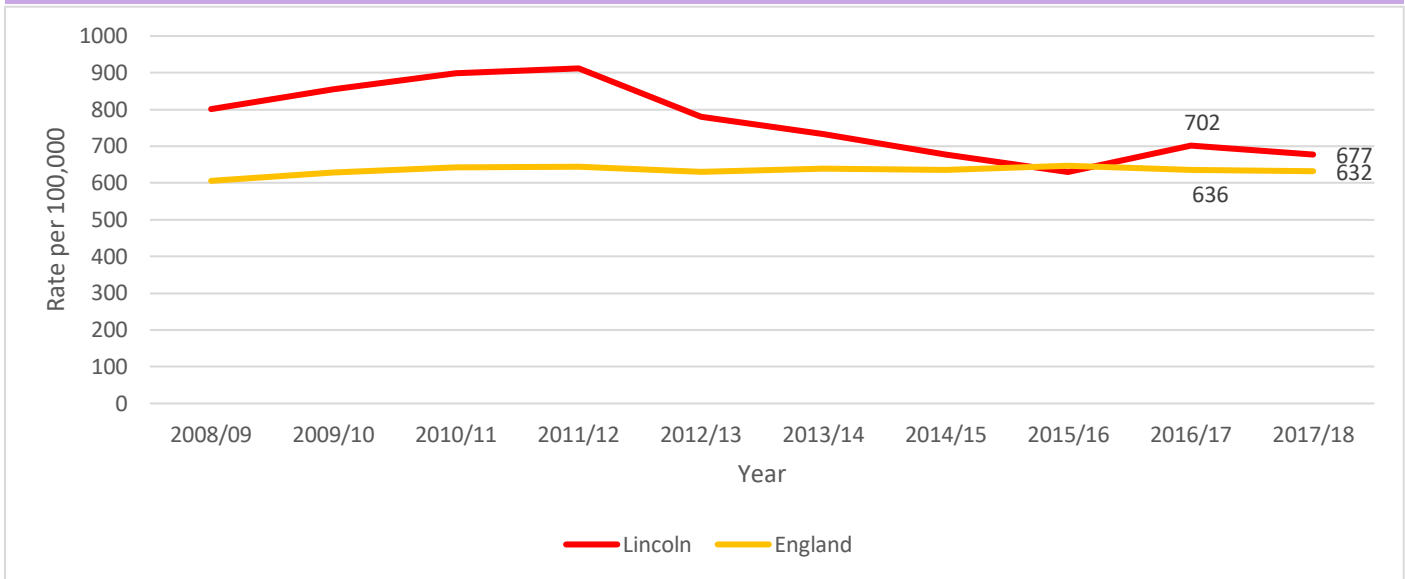


Figure 68 – PHE Profile 2018 -

<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/Admission%20episodes%20for%20alcohol%20related%20conditions#page/1/gid/1/pat/6/par/E12000004/ati/101/are/E07000138/iid/91414/age/1/sex/4>

Lincoln's rate for people with alcohol related conditions has seen a decrease of 25, compared to England's decrease of 4.

## ALCOHOL RELATED HARM HOSPITAL STAYS RATE PER 100,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) 2017/2018

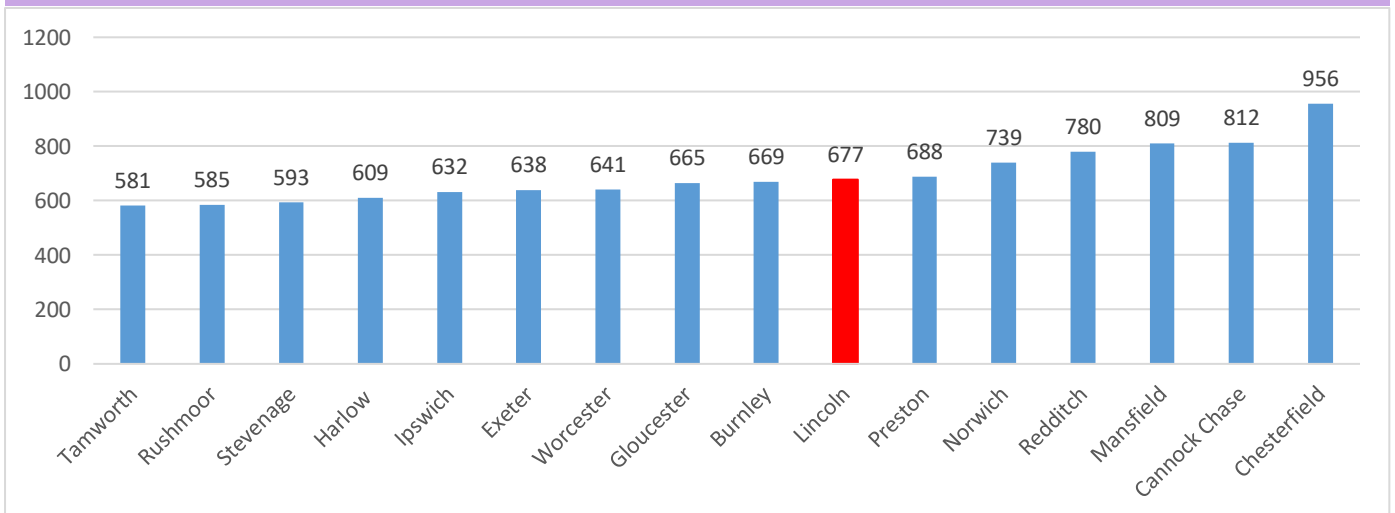


Figure 69 – PHE Profile 2018 -

<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/Admission%20episodes%20for%20alcohol%20related%20conditions#page/1/gid/1/pat/6/par/E12000004/ati/101/are/E07000138/iid/91414/age/1/sex/4>

Compared to our nearest neighbours, Lincoln has the 7<sup>th</sup> highest rate for people with alcohol related harm hospital stays at 677 (25 less than in 2016/17) per 100,000 people

### UNDER 18 (15-17) CONCEPTION RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND) 2017

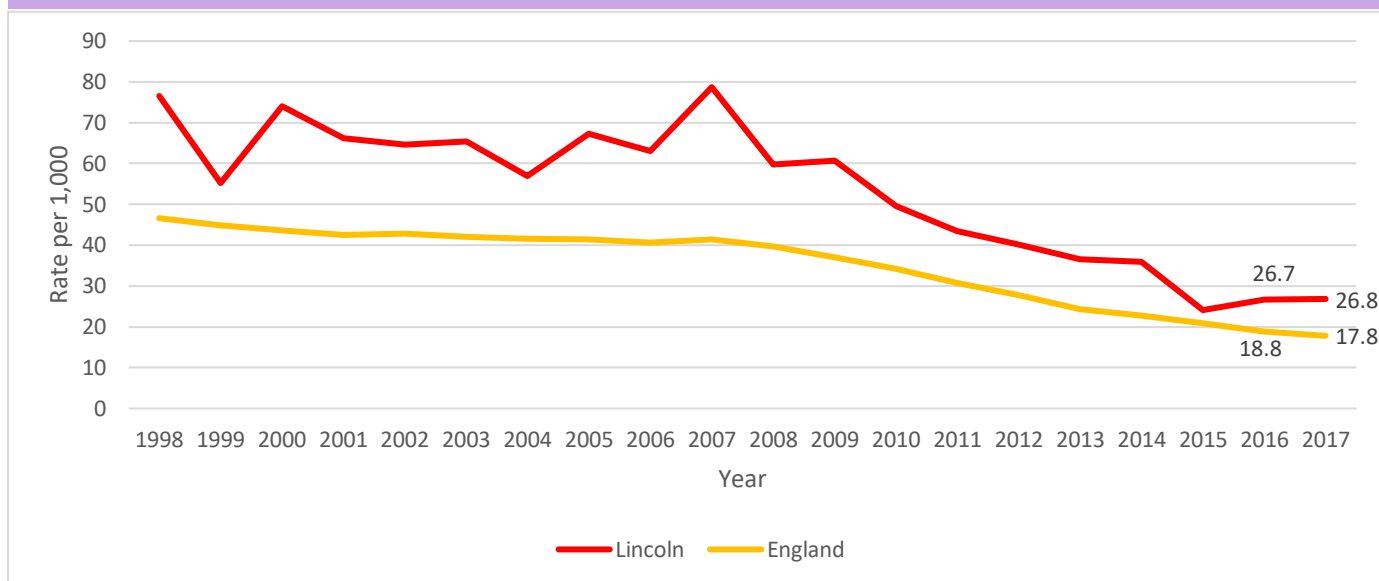


Figure 70 – PHE Profile 2018 - <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/conception#page/1/qid/1/pat/6/par/E12000004/at/101/are/E07000138>

Lincoln's under 18 (15-17) conception rate has seen erratic movement since 1998, however since 2009 the rate has seen a steady decrease in line with England's rate. Whilst only a small increase, 2017 saw the rate rise from 26.7 in 2016 to 26.8 in 2017.

### UNDER 18 (15-17) CONCEPTION RATE PER 1,000 (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) 2017

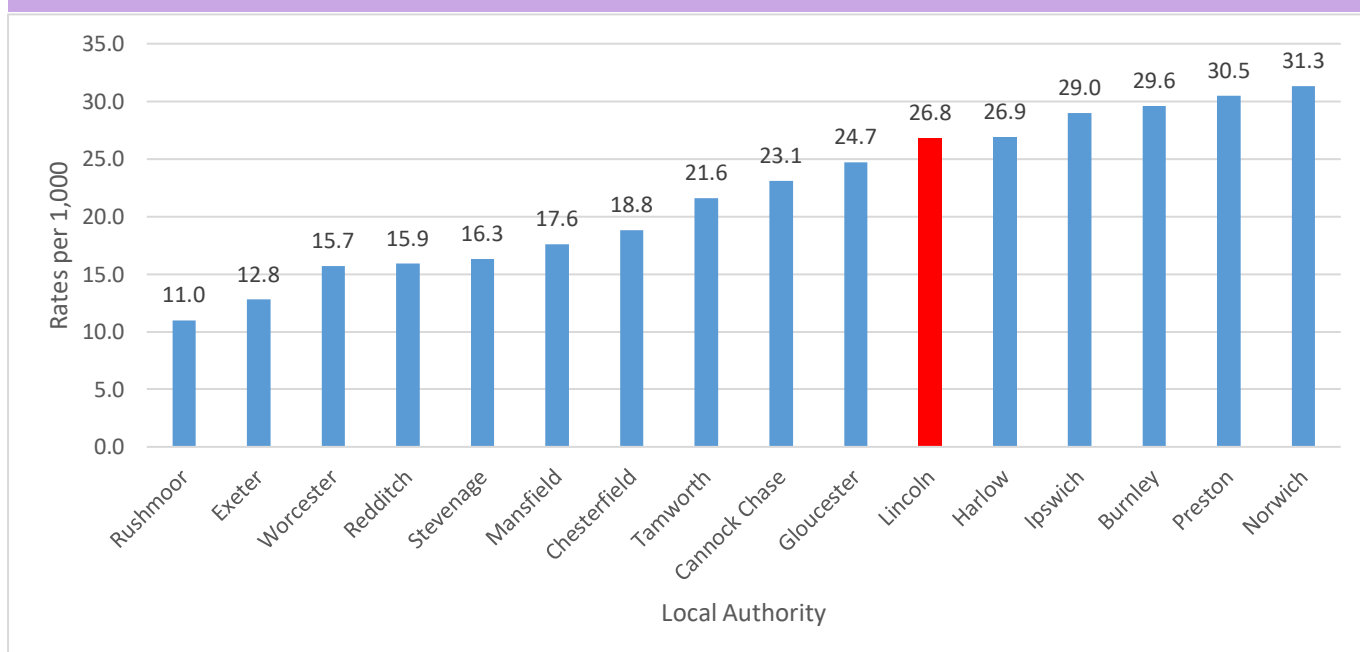


Figure 71 – PHE Profile 2018 - <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/conception#page/1/qid/1/pat/6/par/E12000004/at/101/are/E07000138>

In comparison to our nearest neighbours, Lincoln has remained the 6<sup>th</sup> highest with a rate of 26.8.

## SUICIDE RATE PER 100,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS ENGLAND) 2001-2017

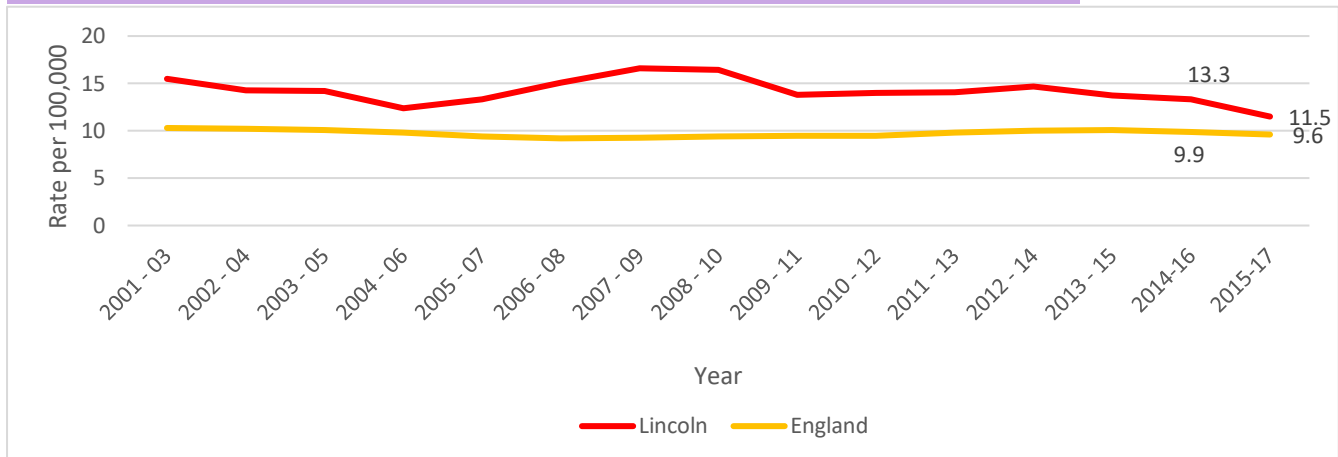


Figure 72 – PHE Profile 2018 - <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/suicide#page/1/gid/1/pat/6/par/E12000004/ati/101/are/E07000138>

The suicide rate per 100,000 people has decreased by 1.8, from 13.3 in 2014-2016 to 11.5 in 2015-2017. This is still above the average rate in England of 9.6 and this is now the third consecutive decrease in the suicide rate. It is noted that new data is currently being released – this measure will be updated when received

## SUICIDE RATE PER 100,000 (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) 2015-17

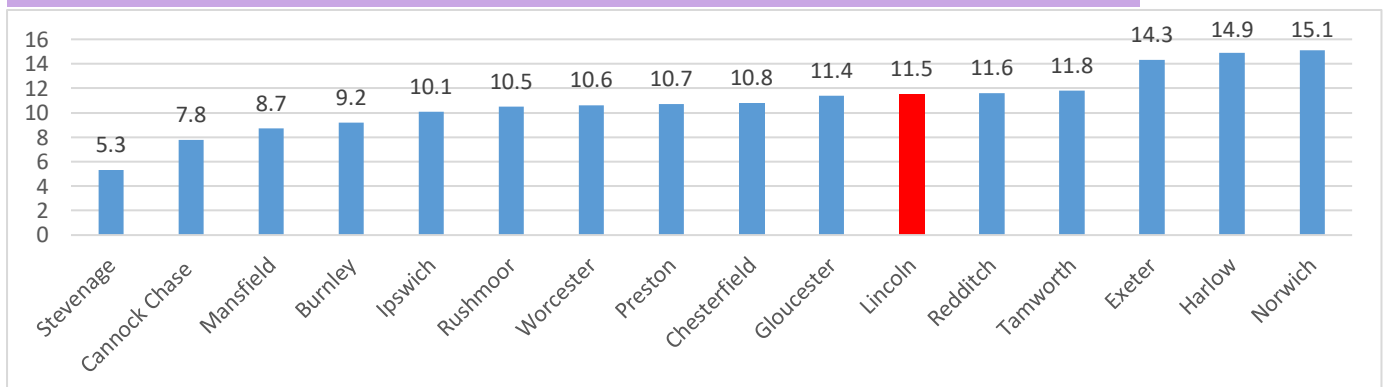


Figure 73 – PHE Profile 2018 - <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/suicide#page/1/gid/1/pat/6/par/E12000004/ati/101/are/E07000138>

In comparison to our nearest neighbours, Lincoln has the 6<sup>th</sup> highest rate for suicide per 100,000 people at 11.5

## NUMBER OF NEW GP REGISTRATIONS 2004/5-2017/18

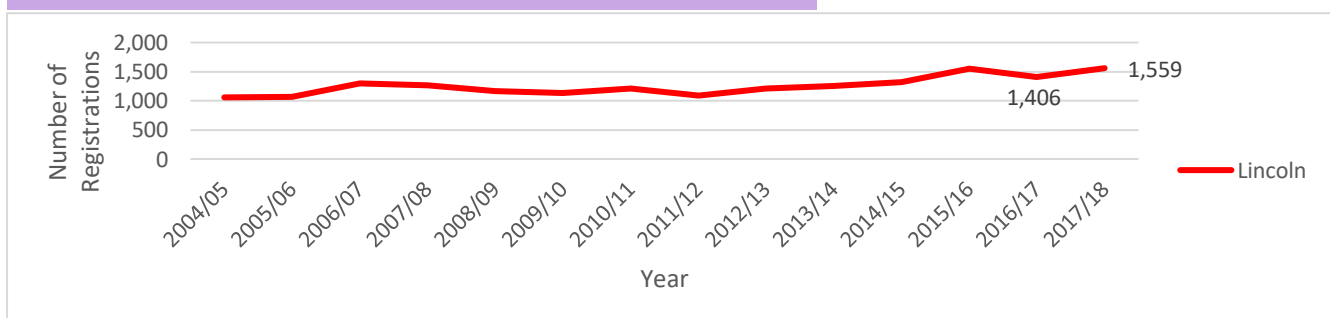


Figure 74 – ONS 2018 - <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/migrationwithintheuk/datalist?filter=datasets>

The number of new GP registrations has increased from 1,406 in 2016/2017 to 1,559 in 2017/18, an increase of 153 registrations.



## TOTAL NUMBER OF FAST FOOD OUTLETS IN LINCOLN BY WARD AS OF DECEMBER 2017

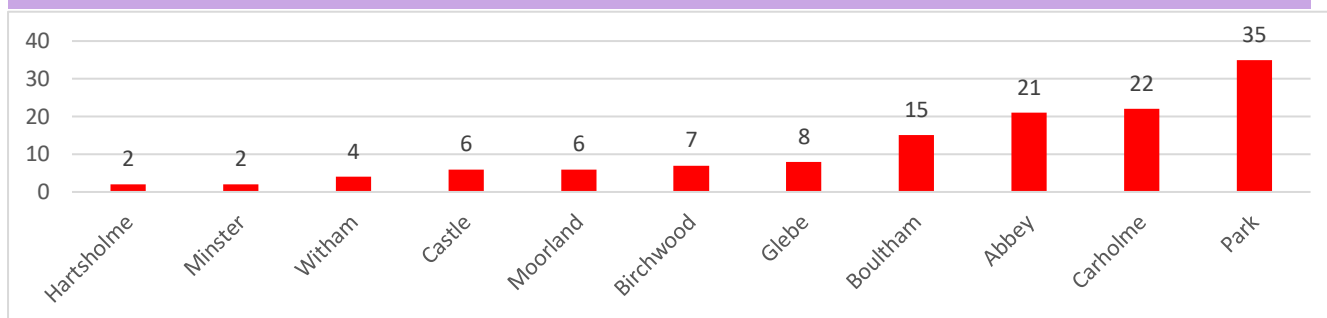


Figure 75 – GOV.UK - <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/fast-food-outlets-density-by-local-authority-in-england>

## SMOKING PREVALENCE IN PEOPLE AGED 18 AND OVER IN LINCOLN

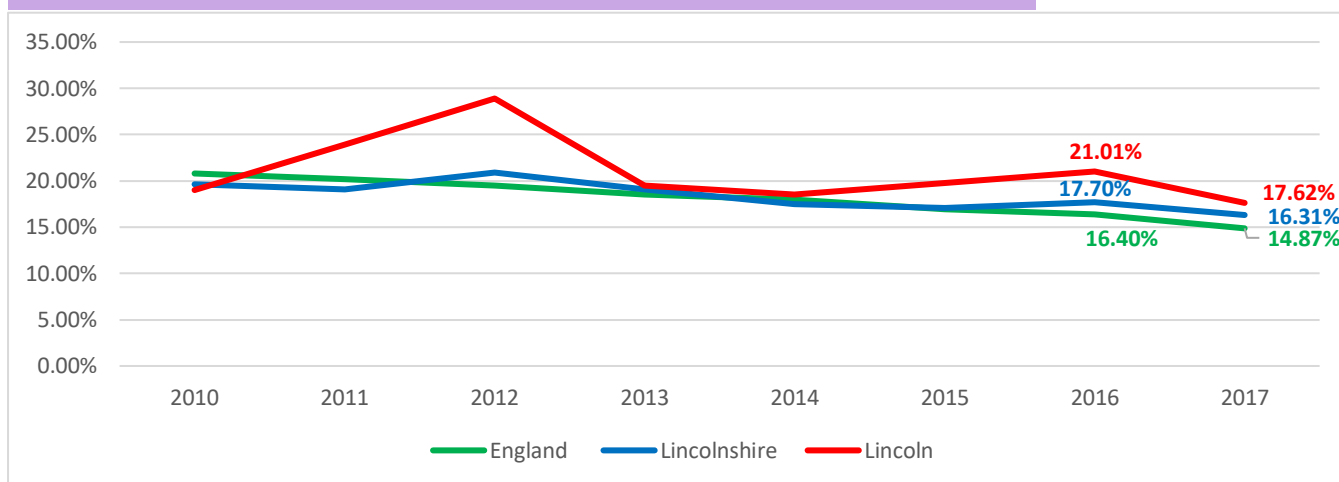


Figure 76 – LRO - <http://www.research-lincs.org.uk/LROPresentationTools/UI/Pages/MappingTool.aspx?dataInstanceID=7341>

In comparison to England and Lincolnshire, Lincoln's smoking prevalence has decreased by the largest amount (3.39%). However, Lincoln's rate is still above the England rate of 14.87% and the Lincolnshire rate of 16.31%.

## NUMBER OF PEOPLE KILLED OR SERIOUSLY INJURED ON THE ROADS PER 100,000 – 2015-17

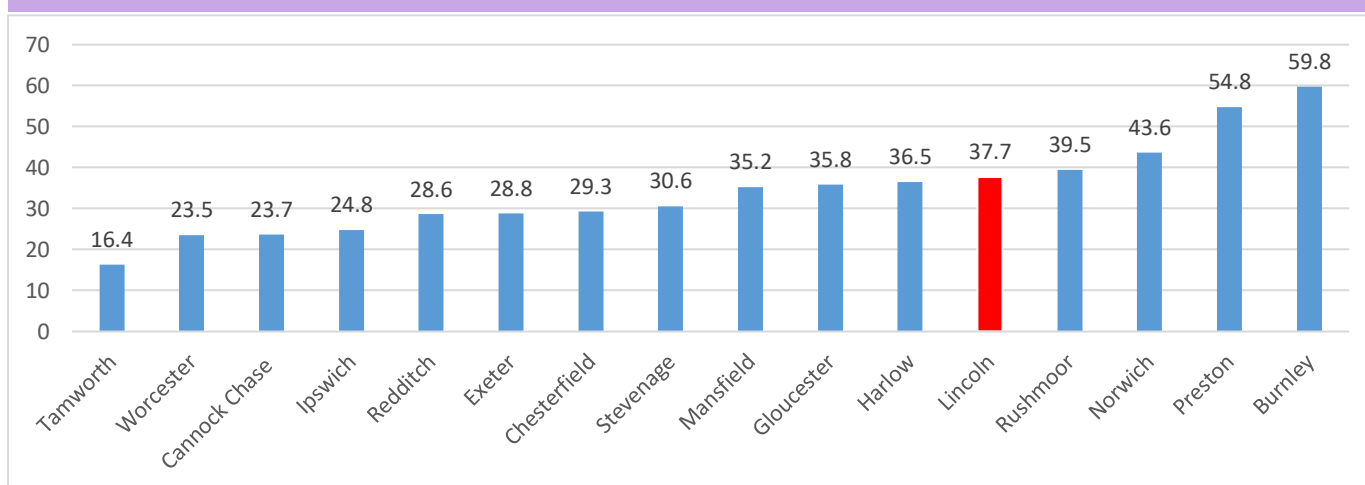


Figure 77 - Department for Transport - <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health/profiles/data#page/4/qid/1938132695/pat/6/par/E12000004/ati/101/are/E07000138/iid/11001/age/1/sex/4>

Lincoln has seen an increase in the number of people per 100,000 killed or seriously injured on the roads, with a figure of 37.7 (a rise of 4). This is 3.1 lower than the England rate of 40.8 and 3.3 lower than the East Midlands rate of 41.

## PERCENTAGE OF PHYSICALLY ACTIVE ADULTS (AGED 19+) AS OF 2017/2018

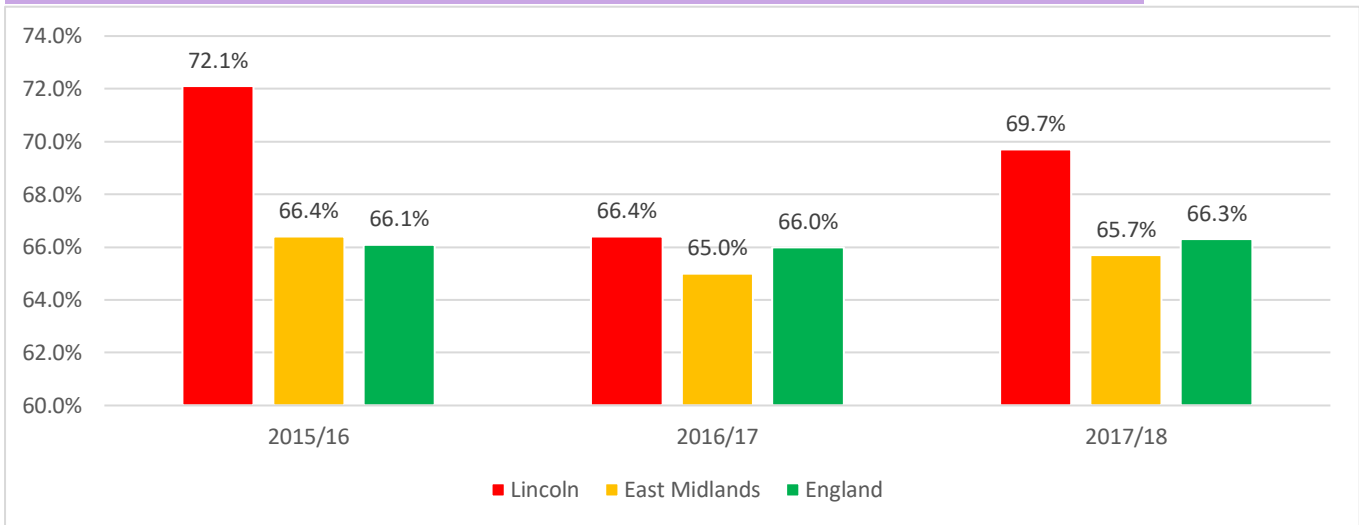


Figure 78 - Public Health England (based on Active Lives, Sport England) - <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#page/4/qid/1938132694/pat/6/par/E12000004/ati/101/are/E07000138/iid/93014/age/298/sex/4>

Lincoln has seen the largest overall increase in physically active adults (now at 69.7%) and still remains above the figures of England (66.3%) and East Midlands (65.7%).

## PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS WITH EXCESS WEIGHT (AGED 19+) AS OF 2017/2018

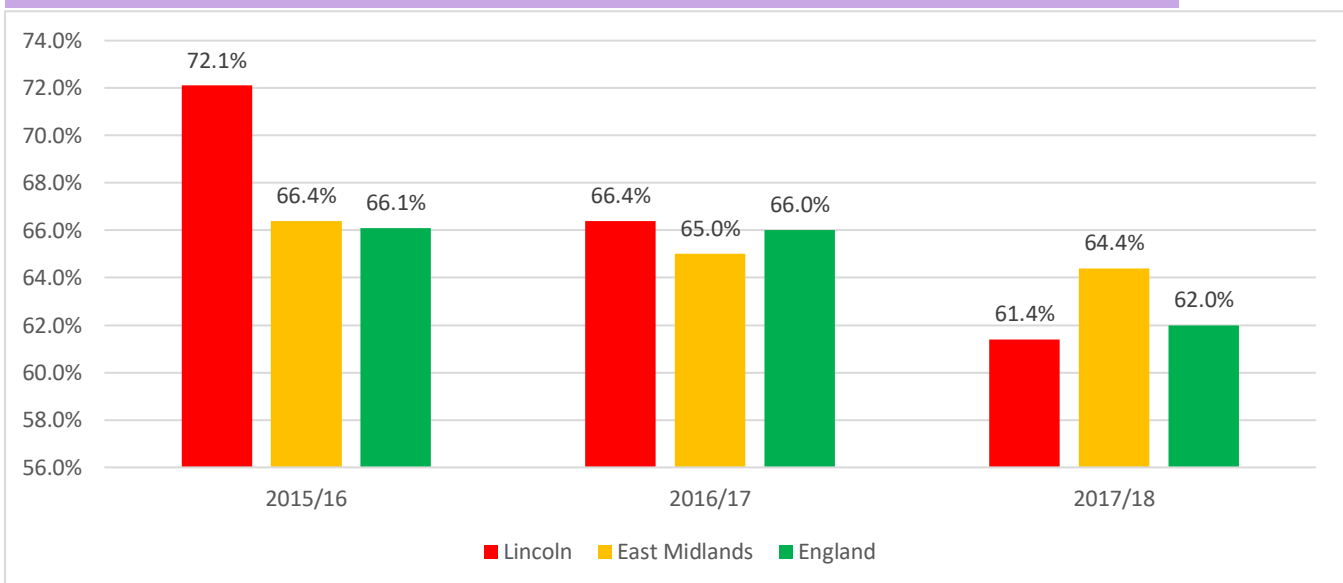


Figure 79 - Public Health England (based on Active Lives, Sport England) - <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#page/4/qid/1938132694/pat/6/par/E12000004/ati/101/are/E07000138/iid/93088/age/168/sex/4>

Lincoln has again seen the biggest decrease in the percentage of adults aged 19 or over who have excess weight, reducing by 5% to 61.4%.

PREVALENCE OF EXCESS WEIGHT AMONG CHILDREN IN RECEPTION (AGED 4-5 YEARS) IN LINCOLN AS OF 2017/2018

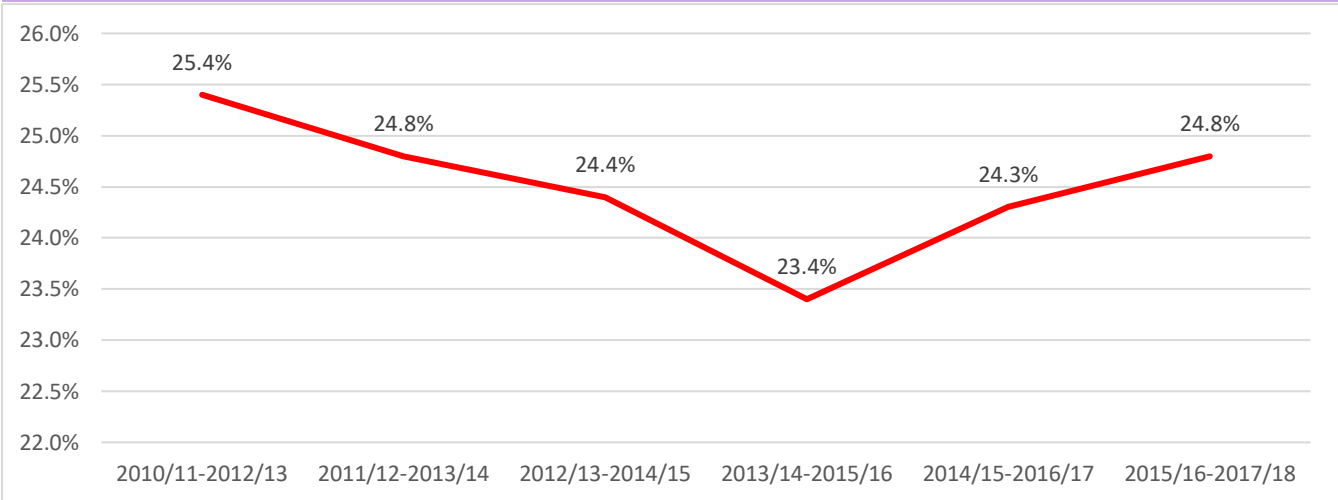


Figure 80 – GOV.UK - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/child-obesity-and-excess-weight-small-area-level-data>

In comparison to 2014/15-2016/17, Lincoln’s prevalence of excess weight among children in reception has increased by a further 0.50% with a figure of 24.80%. This is the second consecutive time the figure has increased since 2010/11-2012/13.

PREVALENCE OF EXCESS WEIGHT AMONG CHILDREN IN RECEPTION (AGED 4-5 YEARS) IN LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS AS OF 2017/2018

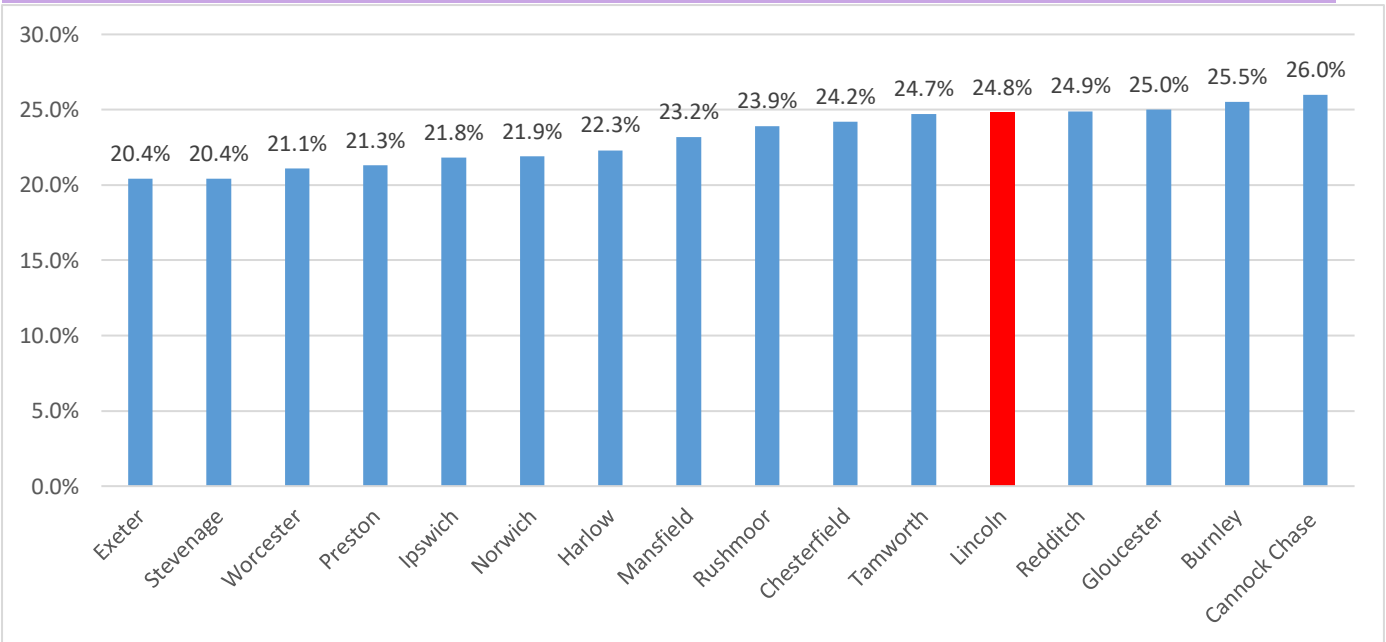


Figure 81 – GOV.UK - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/child-obesity-and-excess-weight-small-area-level-data>

In comparison to its nearest neighbours, Lincoln has dropped to the fifth highest rate of excess weight among children in reception with a figure of 24.20%. This means whilst our rates of excess weight have increased, our nearest neighbours have had more severe increases, because our place in the nearest neighbour tables has actually dropped.

### PREVALENCE OF OBESITY AMONG CHILDREN IN RECEPTION (AGED 4-5 YEARS) IN LINCOLN AS OF 2017/2018

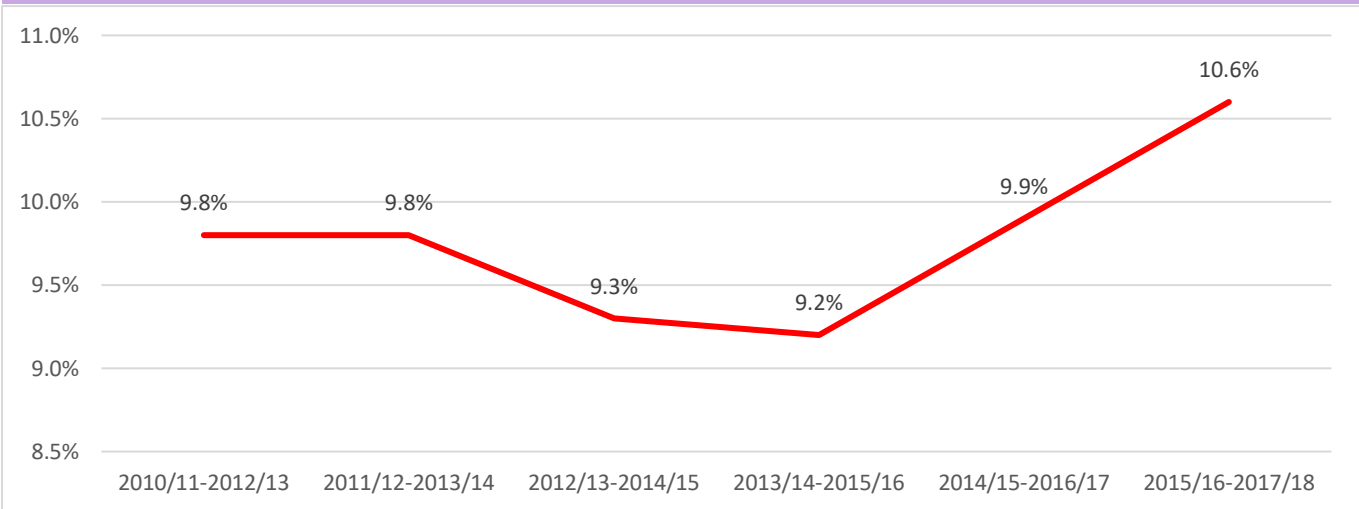


Figure 82 – GOV.UK - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/child-obesity-and-excess-weight-small-area-level-data>

In comparison to 2014/15-2016/17, Lincoln's prevalence of obesity among children in reception has increased again, this time by 0.70% and is now reporting at 10.6%.

### PREVALENCE OF OBESITY AMONG CHILDREN IN RECEPTION (AGED 4-5 YEARS) IN LINCOLN AS OF 2017/2018

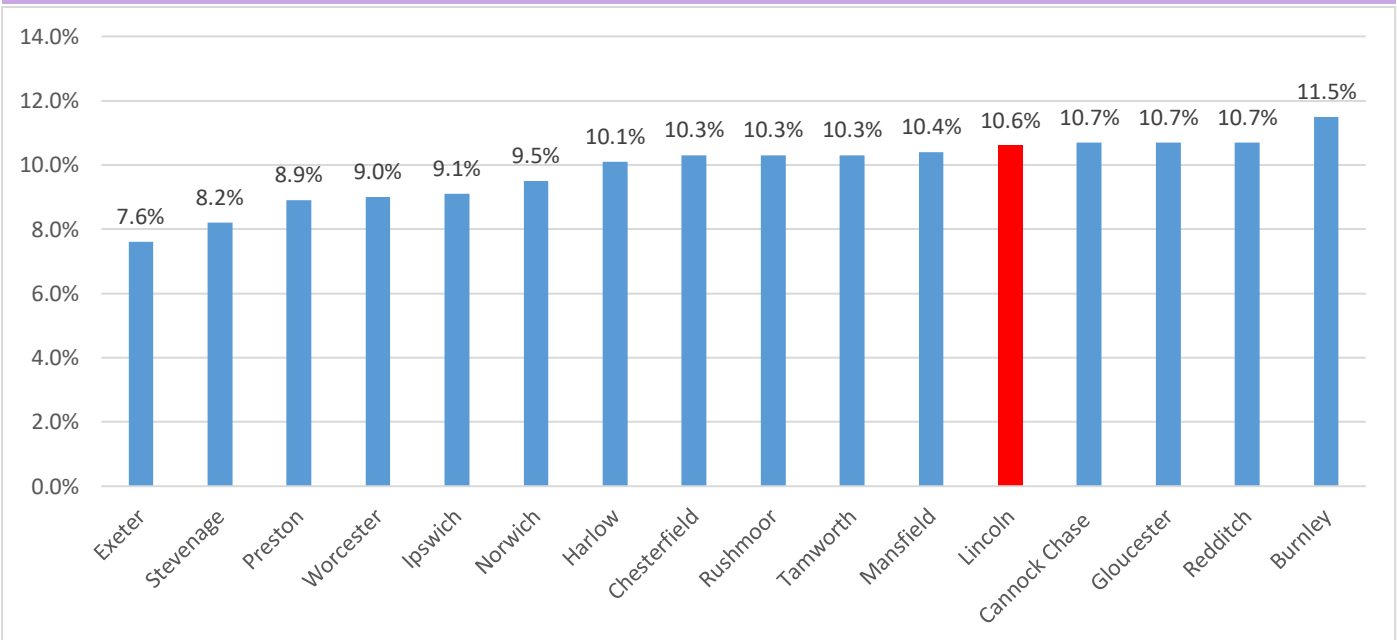


Figure 83 – GOV.UK - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/child-obesity-and-excess-weight-small-area-level-data>

In comparison to its nearest neighbours, Lincoln has risen to the fifth highest rate of obesity among children in reception with a figure of 10.6%.

### PREVALENCE OF EXCESS WEIGHT AMONG CHILDREN IN YEAR 6 (AGED 10-11 YEARS) IN LINCOLN AS OF 2017/2018

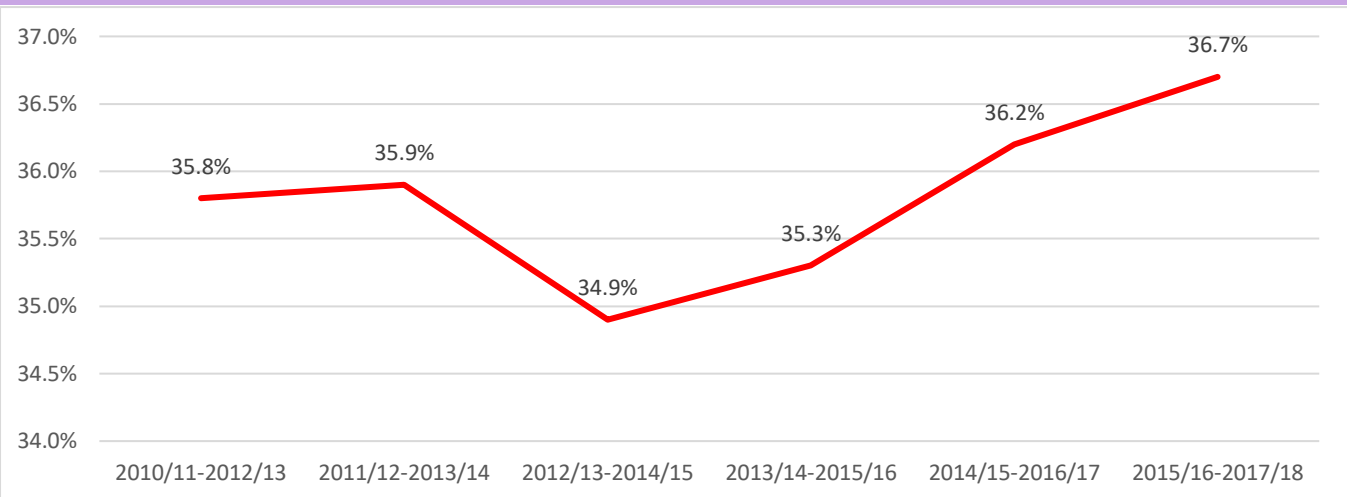


Figure 84 – GOV.UK - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/child-obesity-and-excess-weight-small-area-level-data>

In comparison to 2014/15-2016/17, Lincoln's prevalence of excess weight among children in year 6 has increased by 0.50% and is now reporting at 36.7%.

### PREVALENCE OF EXCESS WEIGHT AMONG CHILDREN IN YEAR 6 (AGED 10-11 YEARS) IN LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS AS OF 2017/2018

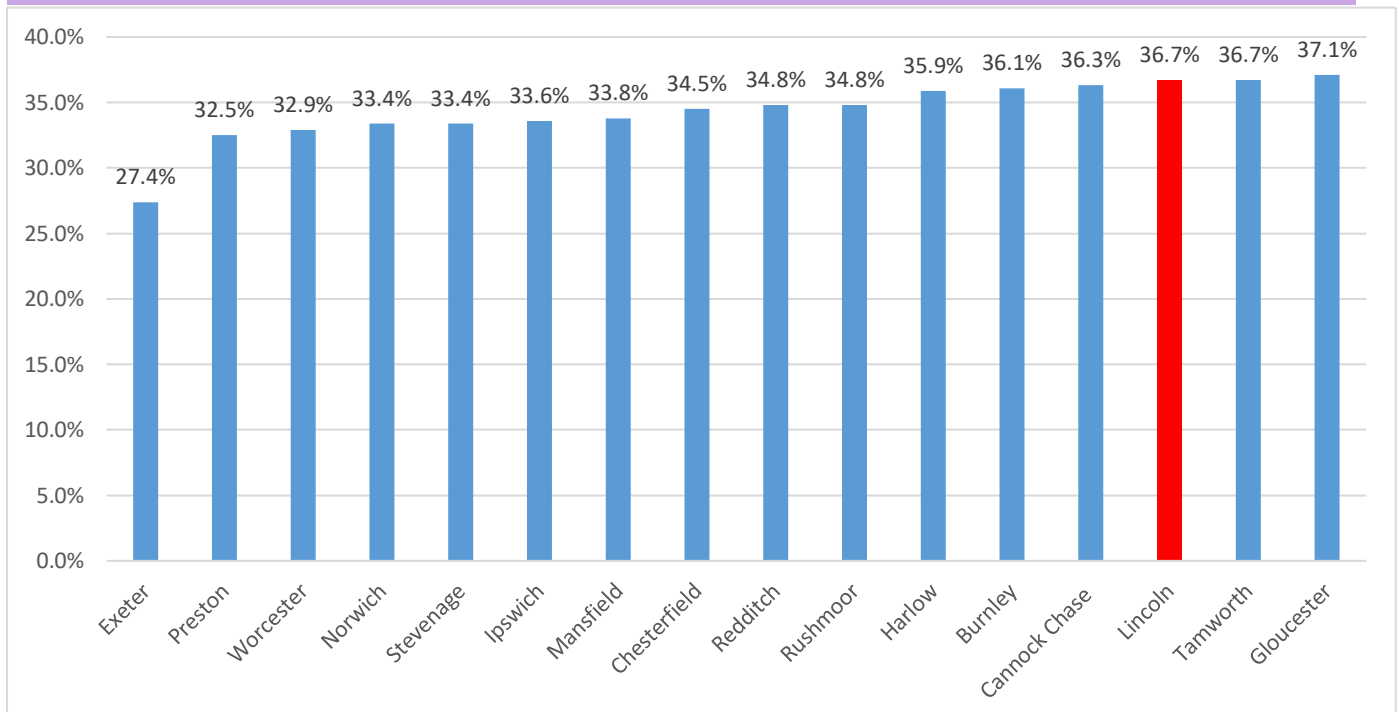


Figure 82 – GOV.UK - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/child-obesity-and-excess-weight-small-area-level-data>

In comparison to its nearest neighbours, Lincoln has the joint second highest rate of excess weight among children in year 6 with a figure of 36.7%.

### PREVALENCE OF OBESITY AMONG CHILDREN IN YEAR 6 (AGED 10-11 YEARS) IN LINCOLN AS OF 2017/2018

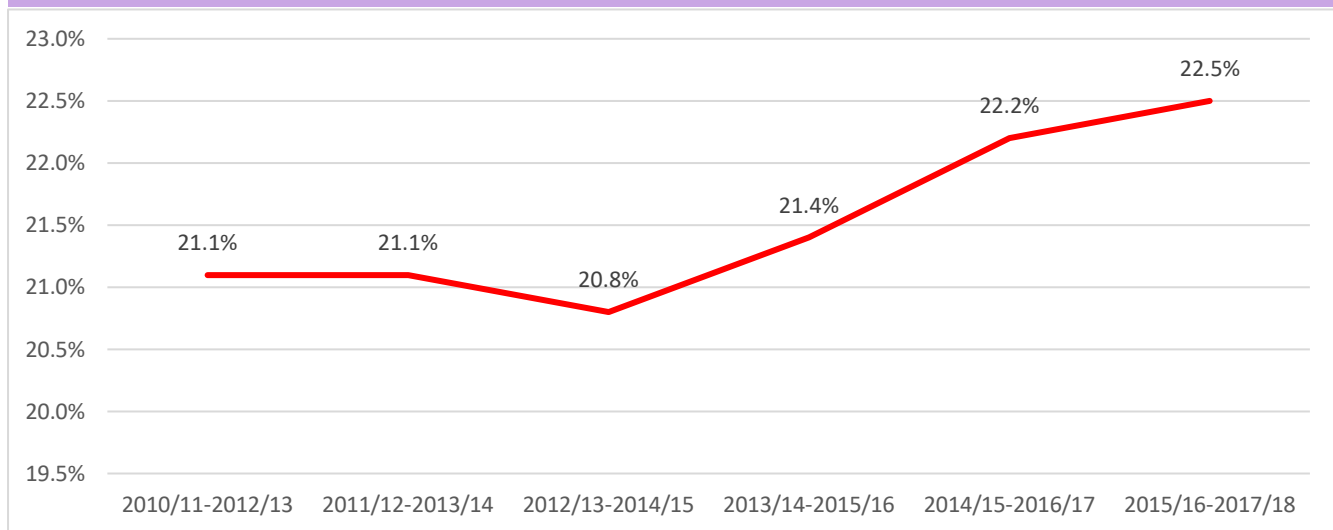


Figure 83 – GOV.UK - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/child-obesity-and-excess-weight-small-area-level-data>

In comparison to 2015/16-2017/8, Lincoln's prevalence of obesity among children in year 6 has increased by 0.3% and is now reporting at 22.5%.

### PREVALENCE OF OBESITY AMONG CHILDREN IN YEAR 6 (AGED 10-11 YEARS) IN LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS AS OF 2017/2018

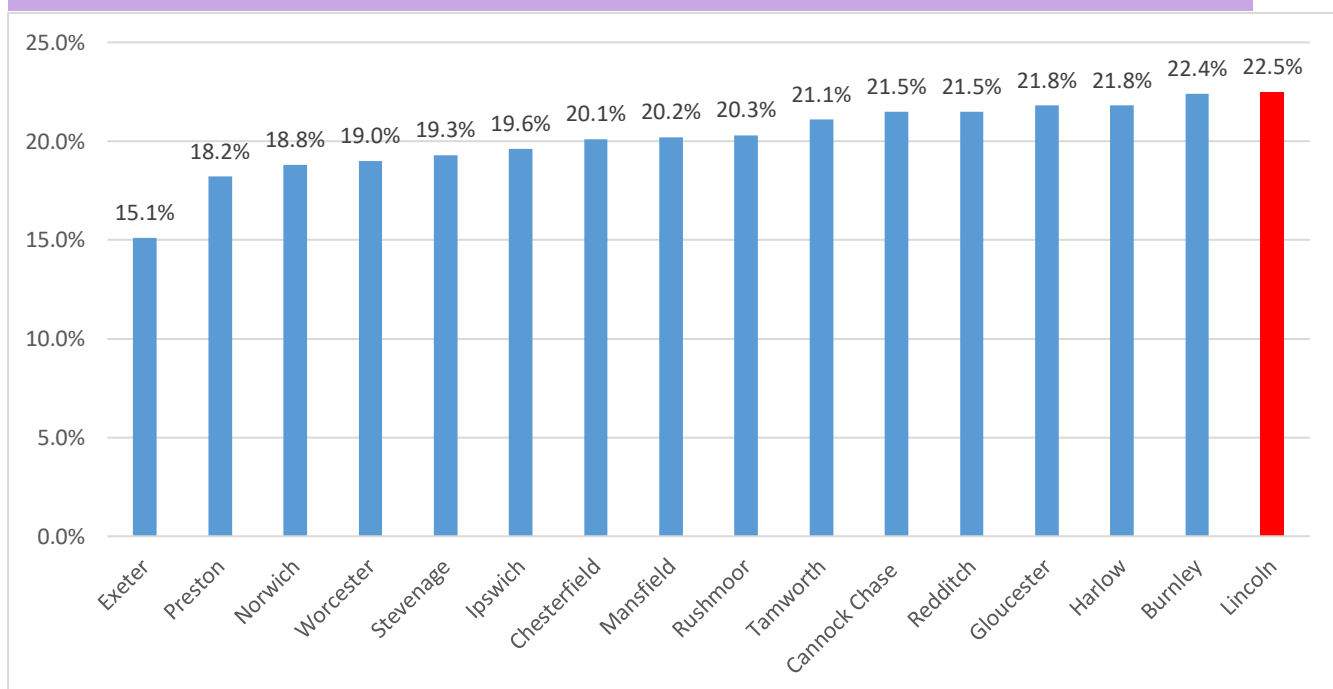


Figure 84 – GOV.UK - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/child-obesity-and-excess-weight-small-area-level-data>

In comparison to its nearest neighbours, Lincoln continues to have the highest rate of obesity among children in year 6 with a figure of 22.5%.

# Health summary 2018 –

NB: the 2019 summary is currently under review and is due out in the autumn 2019, when it will be updated

## Health summary for Lincoln

The chart below shows how the health of people in this area compares with the rest of England. This area's value for each indicator is shown as a circle. The England average is shown by the red line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in England is shown as a grey bar. A red circle means that this area is significantly worse than England for that indicator. However, a green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.

- Significantly worse than England average
- Not significantly different from England average
- Significantly better than England average
- Not compared



	Indicator names	Period	Local count	Local value	Eng value	Eng worst		Eng best
Life expectancy and causes of death	1 Life expectancy at birth (Male)	2014 – 16	n/a	77.7	79.5	74.2	●	83.7
	2 Life expectancy at birth (Female)	2014 – 16	n/a	81.8	83.1	79.4	●	86.8
	3 Under 75 mortality rate: all causes	2014 – 16	874	410.2	333.6	545.7	●	215.2
	4 Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular	2014 – 16	224	108.8	73.5	141.3	●	42.3
	5 Under 75 mortality rate: cancer	2014 – 16	326	156.9	136.8	195.3	●	99.1
	6 Suicide rate	2014 – 16	36	13.3	9.9	18.3	●	4.6
Injuries and ill health	7 Killed and seriously injured on roads	2014 – 16	98	33.7	39.7	110.4	●	13.5
	8 Hospital stays for self-harm	2016/17	209	200.0	185.3	578.9	●	50.6
	9 Hip fractures in older people (aged 65+)	2016/17	109	702.7	575.0	854.2	●	364.7
	10 Cancer diagnosed at early stage	2016	136	45.2	52.6	39.3	○	61.9
	11 Diabetes diagnoses (aged 17+)	2017	n/a	88.3	77.1	54.3	○	96.3
	12 Dementia diagnoses (aged 65+)	2017	799	75.6	67.9	45.1	●	90.8
Behavioural risk factors	13 Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18s)	2014/15 – 16/17	8	14.8	34.2	100.0	●	6.5
	14 Alcohol-related harm hospital stays	2016/17	602	701.8	636.4	1,151.1	●	388.2
	15 Smoking prevalence in adults (aged 16+)	2017	13,957	17.6	14.9	24.8	●	4.6
	16 Physically active adults (aged 19+)	2016/17	n/a	66.4	66.0	53.3	●	78.8
	17 Excess weight in adults (aged 18+)	2016/17	n/a	60.7	61.3	74.9	●	40.5
Child health	18 Under 18 conceptions	2016	36	26.7	18.8	36.7	●	3.3
	19 Smoking status at time of delivery	2016/17	132	14.6 <sup>75</sup>	10.7	28.1	●	2.3
	20 Breastfeeding initiation	2016/17	654	55.8	74.5	37.9	●	96.7
	21 Infant mortality rate	2014 – 16	6	1.6	3.9	7.9	●	0.0
	22 Obese children (aged 10–11)	2016/17	210	22.4	20.0	29.2	●	8.8
Inequalities	23 Deprivation score (IMD 2015)	2015	n/a	28.9	21.8	42.0	○	5.0
	24 Smoking prevalence: routine and manual occupations	2017	n/a	25.5	25.7	48.7	●	5.1
Wider determinants of health	25 Children in low income families (under 16s)	2015	3,540	20.9	16.8	30.5	●	5.7
	26 GCSEs achieved	2015/16	384	45.8	57.8	44.8	●	78.7
	27 Employment rate (aged 16–64)	2016/17	44,100	67.7	74.4	59.8	●	88.5
	28 Statutory homelessness	2016/17	8	0.2	0.8		●	
	29 Violent crime (violence offences)	2016/17	1,825	18.8	20.0	42.2	●	5.7
Health protection	30 Excess winter deaths	Aug 2013 – Jul 2016	188	23.5	17.9	30.3	●	6.3
	31 New sexually transmitted infections	2017	518	769.8	793.6	3,215.3	●	266.6
	32 New cases of tuberculosis	2014 – 16	12	4.1	10.9	69.0	●	0.0

For full details on each indicator, see the definitions tab of the Health Profiles online tool: [www.healthprofiles.info](http://www.healthprofiles.info)

### Indicator value types:

1, 2 Life expectancy - Years 3, 4, 5 Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75 6 Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 10 and over 7 Crude rate per 100,000 population 8 Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population 9 Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 65 and over 10 Proportion - % of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 or 2 11 Proportion - % recorded diagnosis of diabetes as a proportion of the estimated number with diabetes 12 Proportion - % recorded diagnosis of dementia as a proportion of the estimated number with dementia 13 Crude rate per 100,000 population aged under 18 14 Directly age-standardised rate per 100,000 population 15, 16, 17 Proportion - % 18 Crude rate per 1,000 females aged 15 to 17 19, 20 Proportion - % 21 Crude rate per 1,000 live births 22 Proportion - % 23 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 score 24, 25 Proportion - % 26 Proportion - % 5 A-C including English & Maths 27 Proportion - % 28 Crude rate per 1,000 households 29 Crude rate per 1,000 population 30 Ratio of excess winter deaths to average of non-winter deaths (%) 31 Crude rate per 100,000 population aged 15 to 64 (excluding Chlamydia) 32 Crude rate per 100,000 population

6<sup>Regional</sup> refers to the former government regions.

75<sup>75</sup>: There is a data quality issue with this value

If 25% or more of areas have no data then the England range is not displayed.

Please send any enquiries to [healthprofiles@phe.gov.uk](mailto:healthprofiles@phe.gov.uk)

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# EDUCATION

## Summary

The way that schools and pupils are now being assessed was changed in 2016, with Attainment 8 and Progress 8 part of the new secondary accountability system. In 2017, Attainment 8 scores were calculated using slightly different point score scales in comparison to 2016, in order to minimise change following the introduction of 9-1 reformed GCSEs. This means that Attainment 8 scores are comparable from 2017 onwards. The new grading scheme (9-1) is designed to reflect the fact that the new GCSE content in England is more challenging and rigorous. A 9 is the highest grade, while 1 is the lowest, not including a U (ungraded). Three number grades, 9, 8 and 7, correspond to the old-style top grades of A\* and A - this is designed to give more differentiation at the top end. More detailed definitions of Progress 8 and Attainment 8 are found in Appendix 3.

Educational statistics from this year's measures show some disappointing results such as continuing worsening attainment 8 and progress 8 scores. As well as that, we have also 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)
- The percentage of people with an NVQ Level 1 and 2 increase to 82.7% and 71.6% respectively
- The percentage of people with an NVQ Level 3 and 4 decrease to 49.1% and 24.2% respectively





PERCENTAGE OF FOUNDATION STUDENTS WHO ARE ACHIEVING A "GOOD" LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT 2012/13-2017/2018

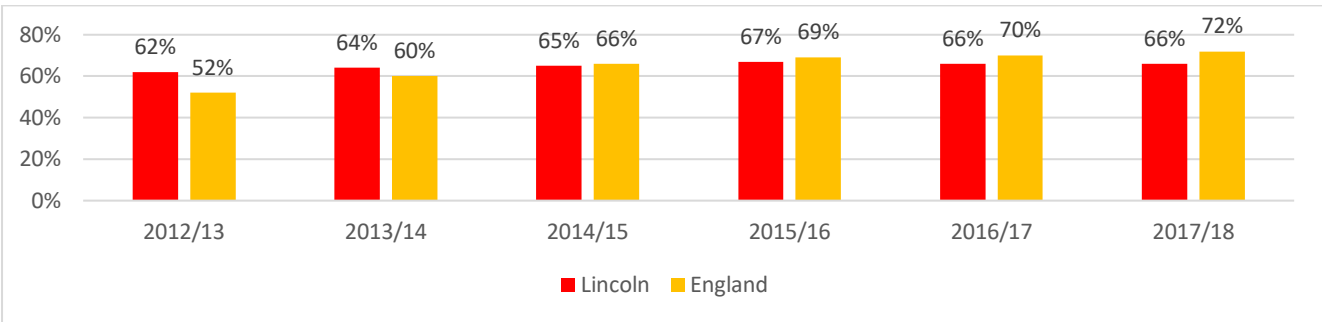


Figure 85 – LRO 2018 - <http://www.research-lincs.org.uk/LROPresentationTools/UI/Pages/MappingTool.aspx>

Although Lincoln used to have foundation results above the England average, for the fourth year in a row Lincoln has been below the England average. Lincoln’s 2017/18 figure remains at 66% whilst the England average has increased by 2%.

AVERAGE ATTAINMENT 8 SCORE BY PUPIL 2015/16-2017/2018

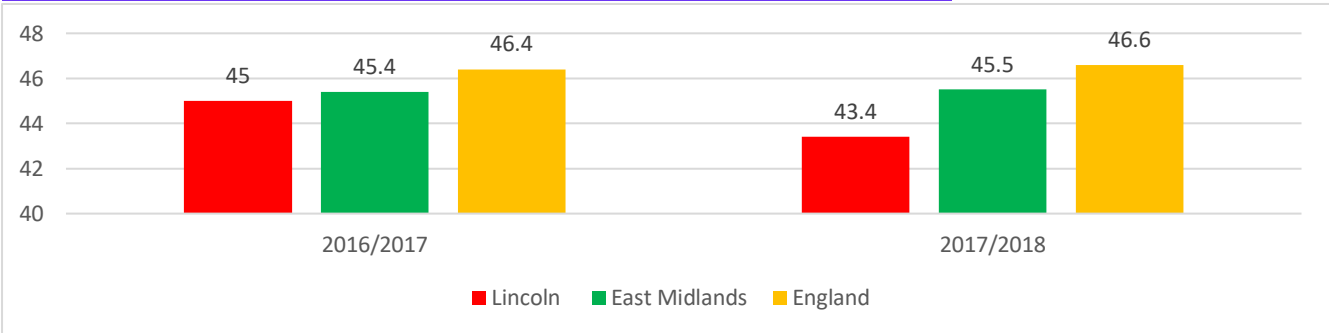


Figure 86 – DfE 2018 - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/revised-gcse-and-equivalent-results-in-england-2016-to-2017>

The 2017/18 results show a further decrease in Lincoln’s average attainment 8 score to 43.4, where East Midlands and England have both increased.

AVERAGE ATTAINMENT 8 SCORE BY PUPIL (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS 2017/2018)

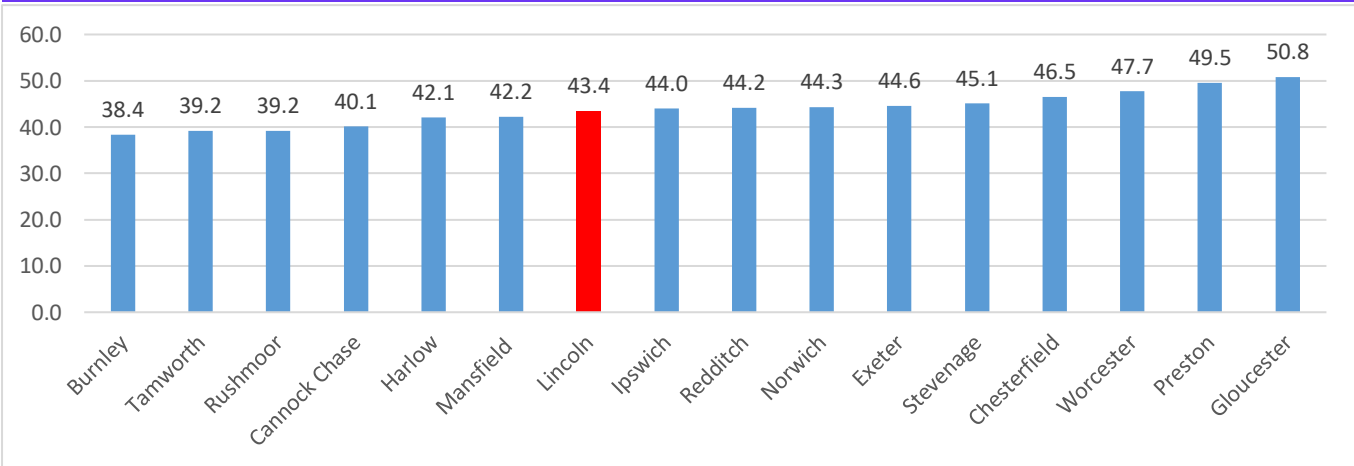


Figure 87 – DfE 2018 - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/revised-gcse-and-equivalent-results-in-england-2016-to-2017>

When compared to our nearest neighbours, Lincoln’s average Attainment 8 score has decreased to 7<sup>th</sup> lowest and as these are all based on the same model, this is a key benchmark comparison.

AVERAGE PROGRESS 8 SCORE 2015/16-2017/2018

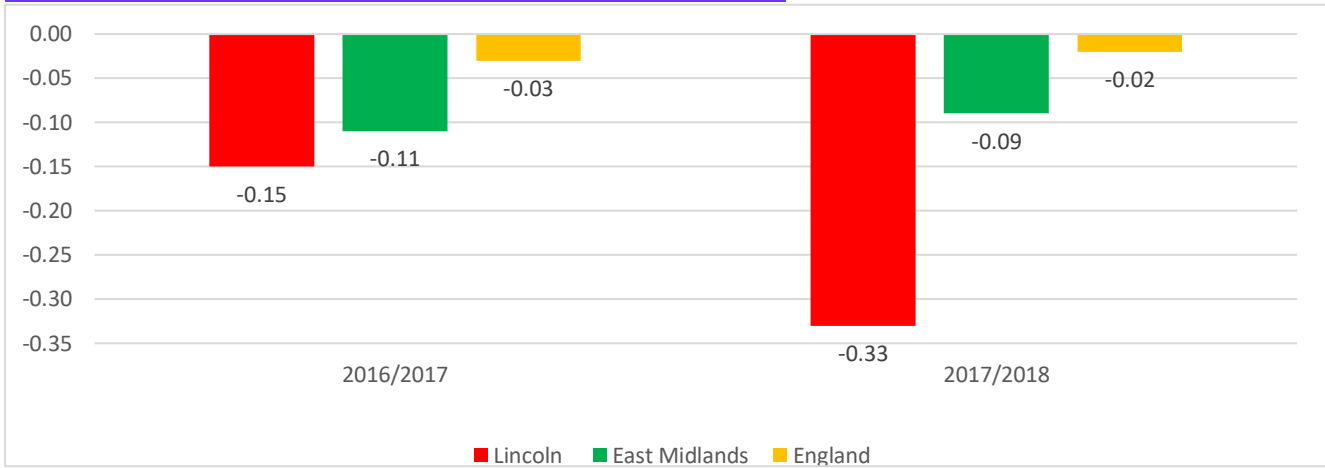


Figure 88 – DfE 2018 - <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-gcses-key-stage-4>

A score below zero means pupils made less progress, on average, than pupils across England who got similar results at the end of Key Stage 2. Once again, these are new measures that are only in their second year and the current data reflects a change to methodology. Whilst both England and East Midlands have improved since 2016/17, Lincoln has seen a significant deterioration of 0.18.

AVERAGE PROGRESS 8 SCORE (LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS) 2017/18

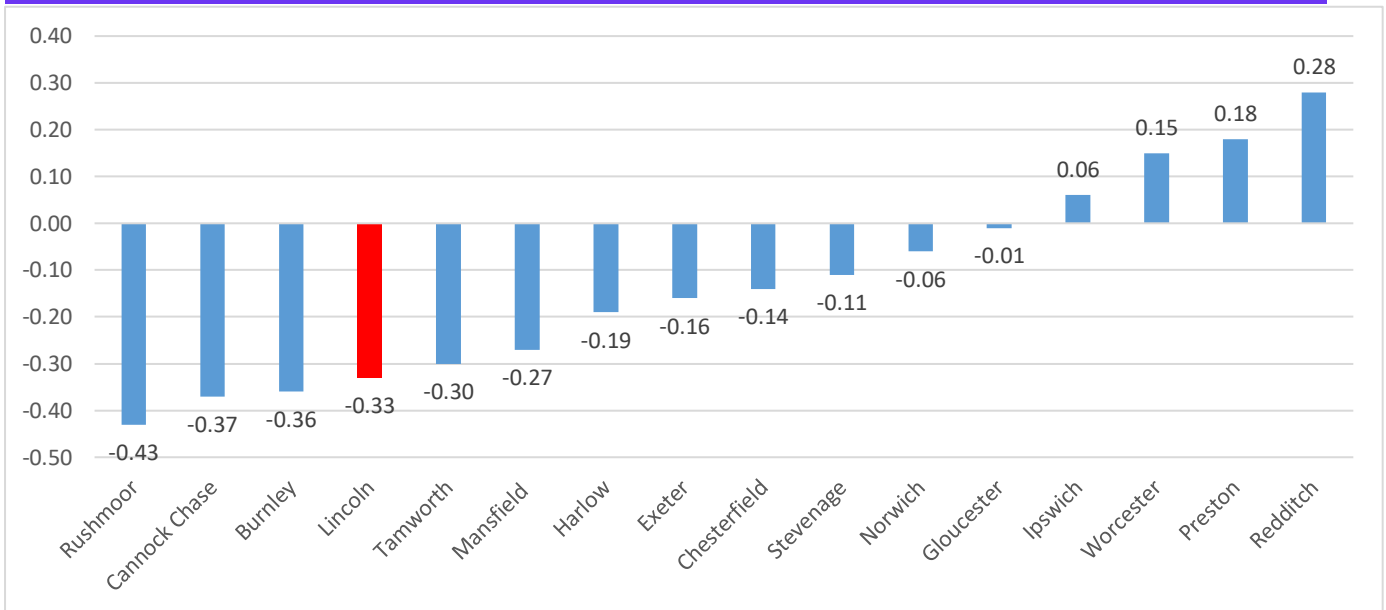


Figure 89 – DfE 2018 - <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-gcses-key-stage-4>

Lincoln has the 13th lowest Average Progress 8 score when compared to our nearest neighbours in 2017/18. As for the Attainment score – this is a clear benchmark as all data was calculated on the same basis.

Please note that the NVQ data in the following chapter is from the Annual Population Survey run by the Office for National Statistics. The sample size is roughly 320,000 people and has the largest coverage of any household survey and allows for the generation of statistics in small geographical areas, such as Lincoln. Out of the 320,000 respondents, 220 were from Lincoln. The confidence levels are not high, with the lowest confidence interval being 4.6 and the highest being 8.5. Please go to the following link where you can build the dataset to show confidence intervals

<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157150/report.aspx?#tabidbr>

For definitions of the NVQ equivalents – please see **Appendix 4** at the end of this document

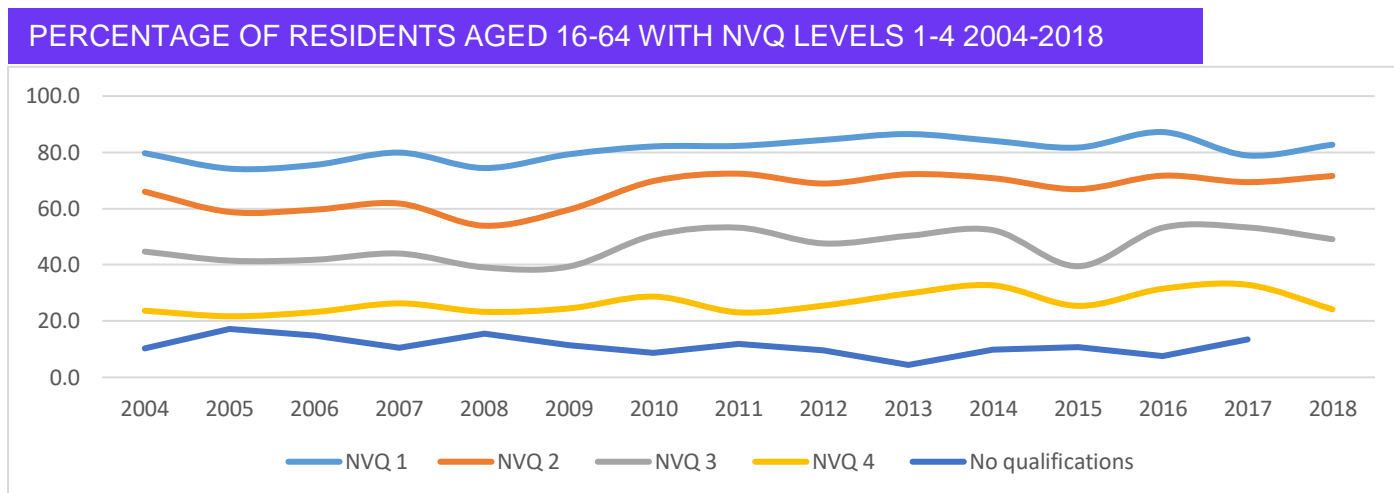


Figure 90 – NOMIS 2018 - <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157150/report.aspx?#tabidbr>

This chart shows all levels of qualifications – note that it is not cumulative – i.e. each higher NVQ level will be a subset of the previous level. Also note that the sample size for “No Qualifications” was too small to produce figures for 2018.

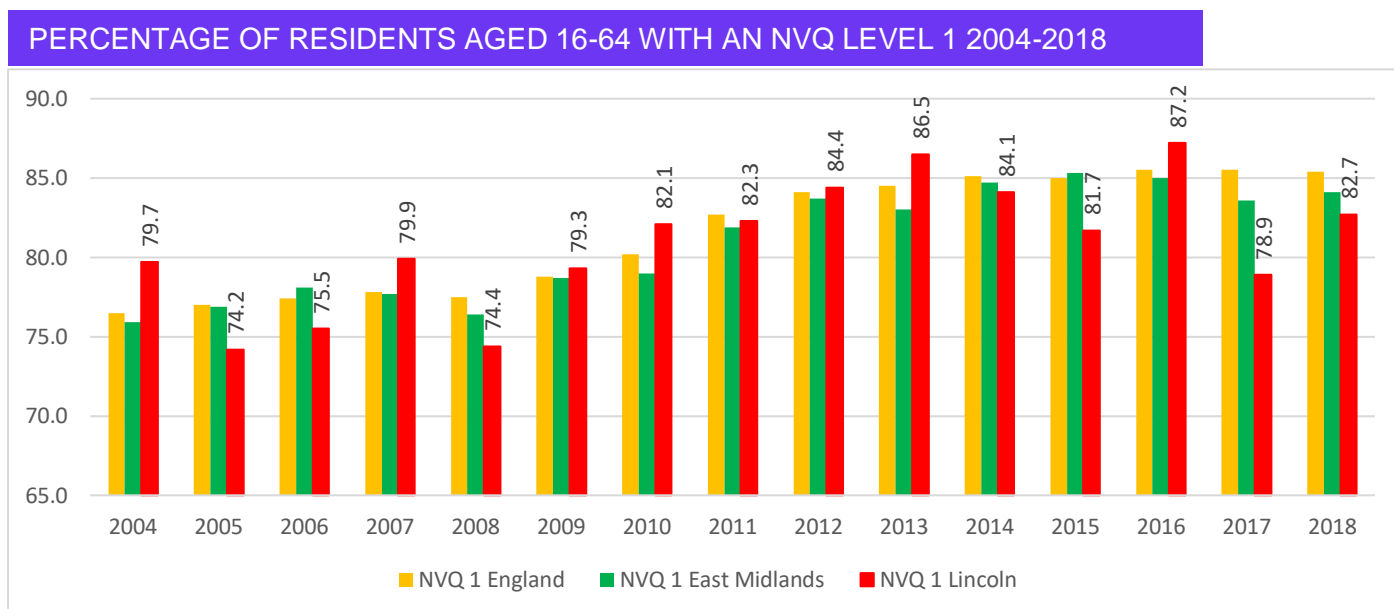


Figure 91– NOMIS 2018 - <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157150/report.aspx?#tabidbr>

The percentage of people with an NVQ Level 1 has seen an increase of 3.8%. This follows a generally fluctuating trend starting in 2013.

PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS AGED 16-64 WITH AN NVQ LEVEL 2 2004-2018

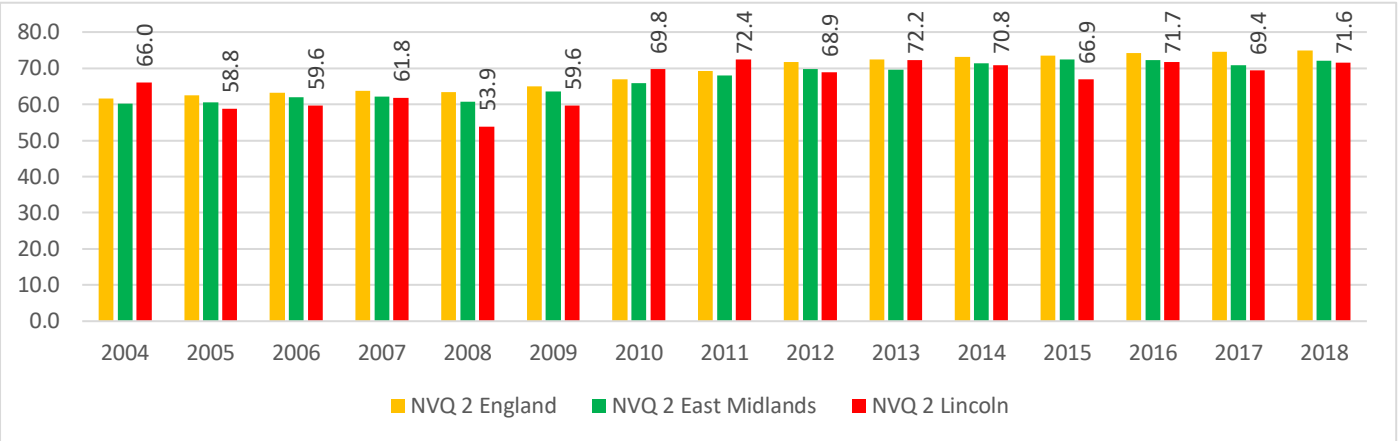


Figure 92 – NOMIS 2018 - <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157150/report.aspx?#tabidbr>

The percentage of residents with an NVQ Level 2 has seen a small increase of 2.2%. This is not out of line with the trends generally static nature, seeing no sizable changes since 2010.

PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS AGED 16-64 WITH AN NVQ LEVEL 3 2004-2018

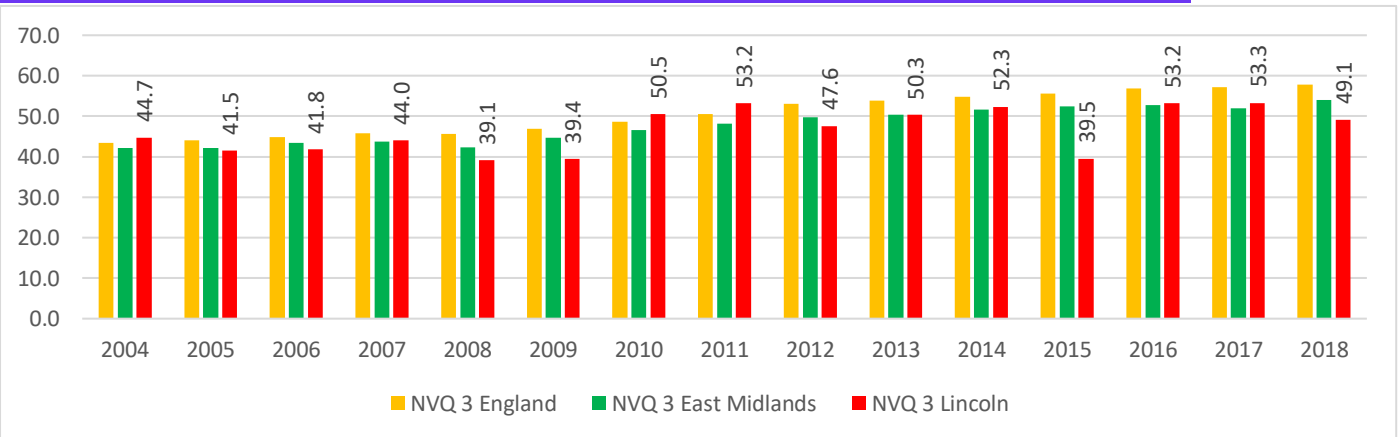


Figure 93 – NOMIS 2018 - <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157150/report.aspx?#tabidb>

The percentage of residents with an NVQ Level 3 has decreased by 4.2%, from 53.3 in 2017 to 49.1 in 2018.

PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS AGED 16-64 WITH AN NVQ LEVEL 4 2004-2018

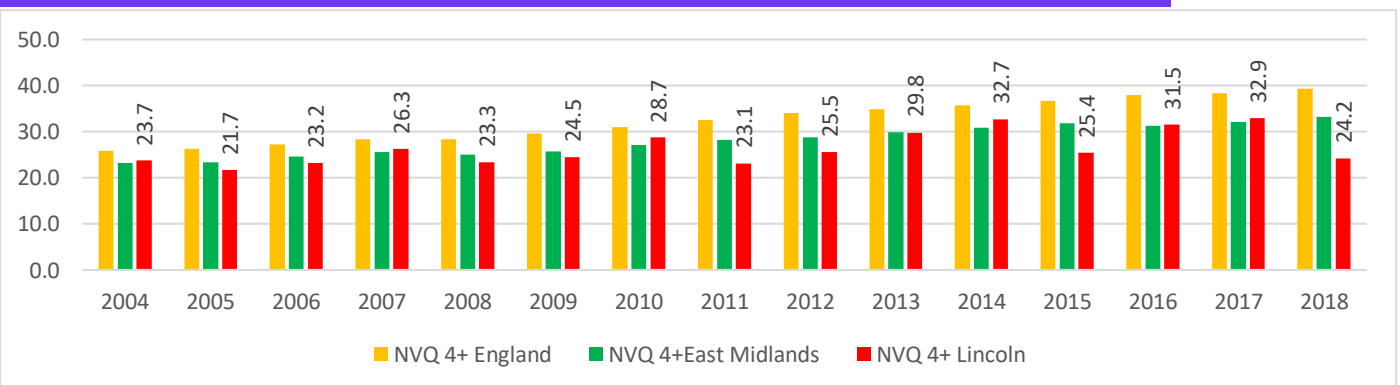


Figure 94 – NOMIS 2018 - <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157150/report.aspx?#tabidb>

The percentage of residents with an NVQ Level 4 has decreased by 8.7%, from 32.9% in 2016 to 24.2% in 2018.

PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS AGED 16-64 WITH NO NVQ QUALIFICATION 2004-2017

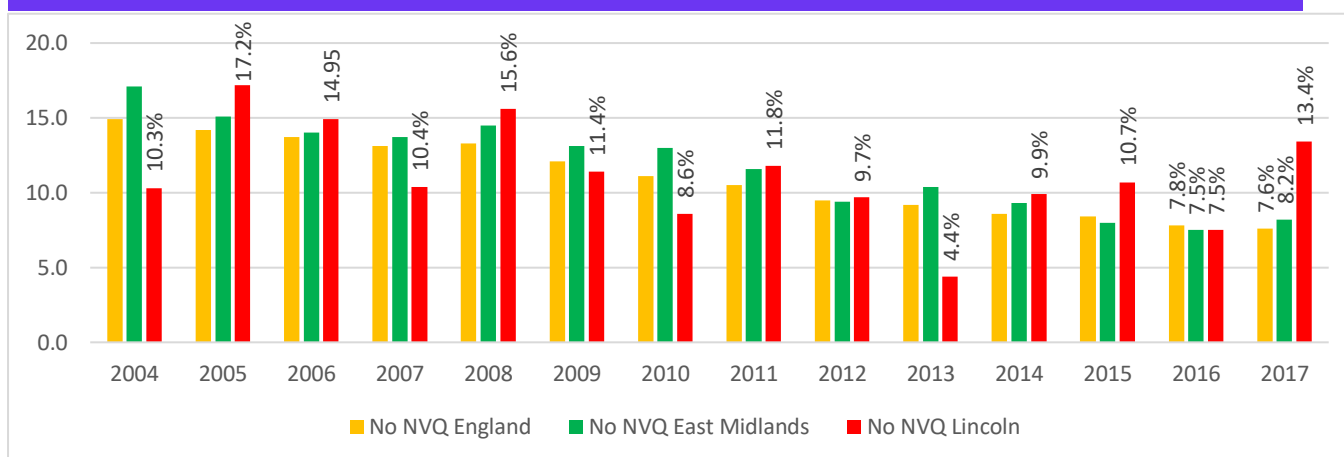


Figure 95 – NOMIS 2018 - <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/lq/1946157150/report.aspx?#tabidbr>

“No qualification” data for 2018 has been classified by the ONS as “Sample size too small for reliable estimate”. Hence, this measure remains on 2017 and will be updated next year if estimates are released.

PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS AGED 16-64 WITH OTHER EQUIVALENT QUALIFICATIONS 2004-2018

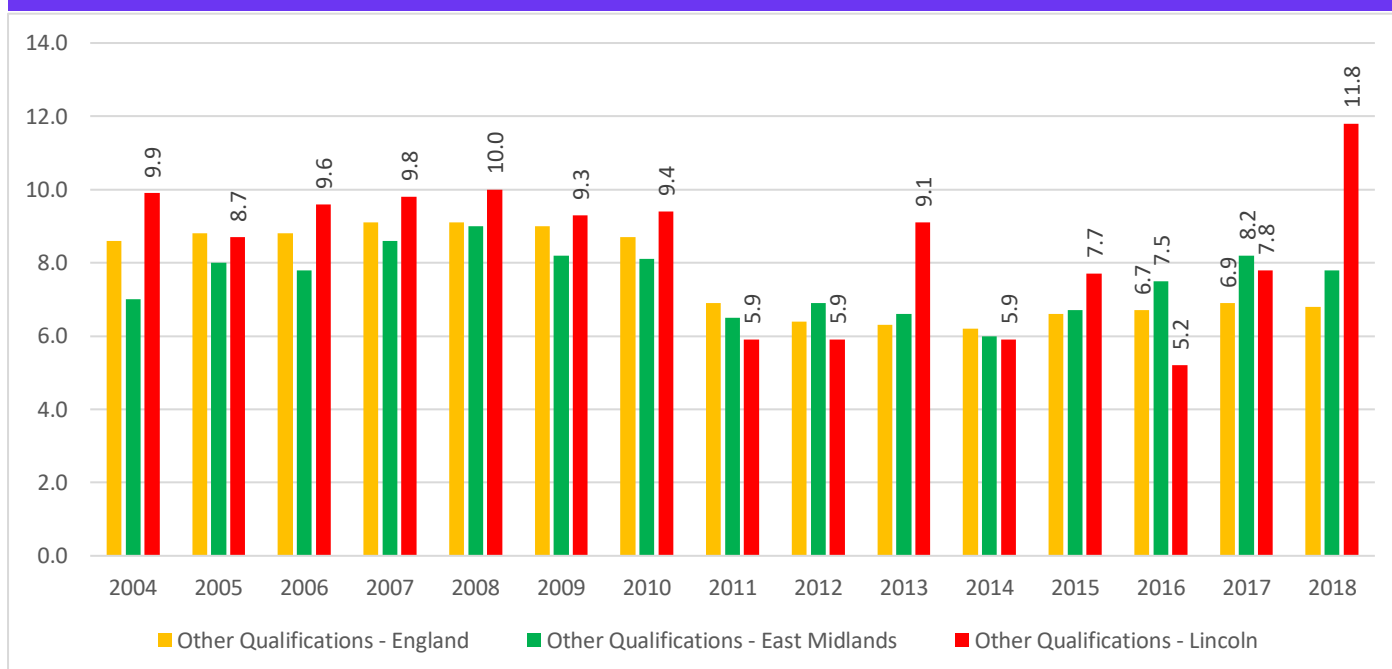


Figure 96 – NOMIS 2018 - <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/lq/1946157150/report.aspx?#tabidbr>

Although not NVQ qualifications, the percentage of residents with equivalent qualifications has seen another respectable increase of 4%, rising from 7.8% in 2017 to 11.8% in 2018. This is significantly higher than both East Midlands and England.

# HOUSING

## Summary

Housing statistics from this year's measures have shown some pleasing improvements, specifically in the housing affordability ratio and number of people on the housing waiting list. We have also seen:

- 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 properties with 1-4+ bedrooms 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, with 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



## AVERAGE PRICE PAID FOR ALL PROPERTY TYPES IN LINCOLN FOR THE PERIOD 1996-2018

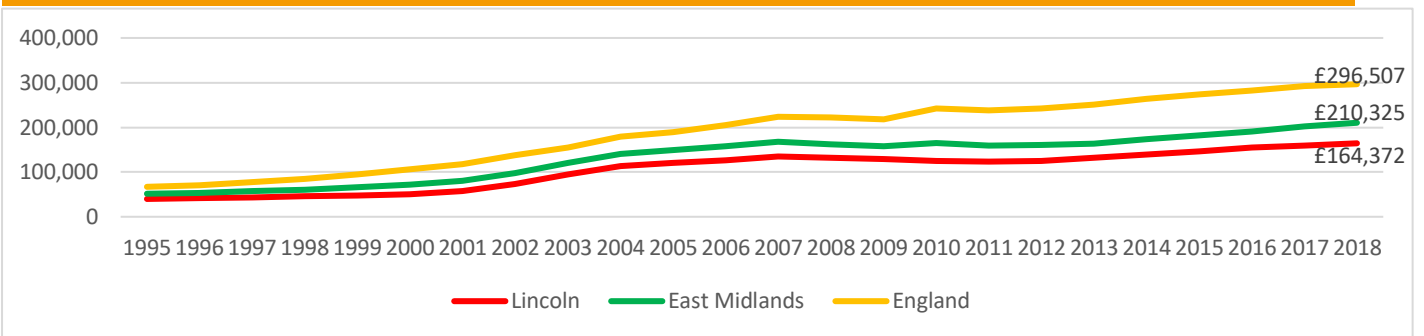


Figure 97 – ONS 2018 -

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/meanhousepriceforationalandsubnationalgeographiesexistingdwellingquarterlyrollingyearhpssadataset14>

Lincoln's average price paid per year for all types of properties is now sitting at £164,372, £45,953 below the East Midlands and £132,135 below the England rate. Compared to last year, Lincoln's average price paid has risen by £4,506. This also follows the increasing trend pattern, ongoing since 2012.

## AVERAGE PRICE PAID FOR A DETACHED HOUSE IN LINCOLN 1996-2018

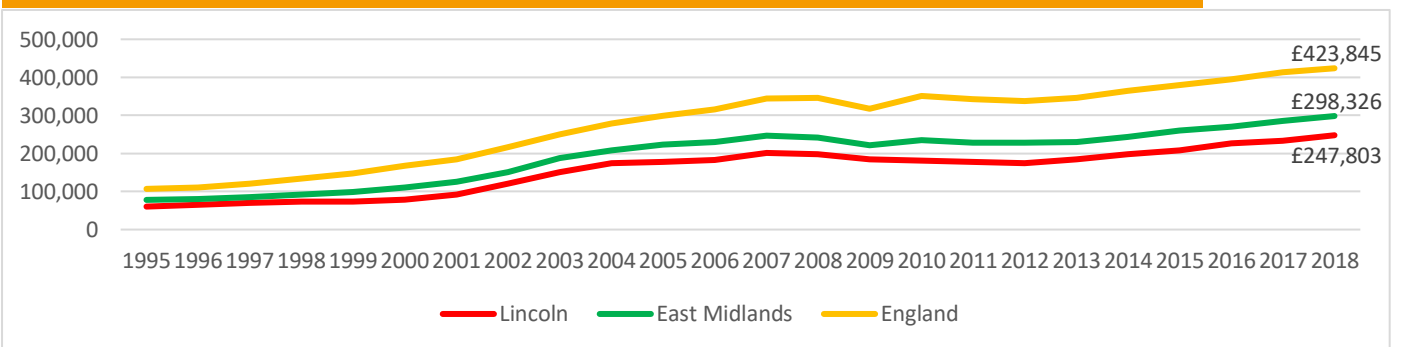


Figure 98 - ONS 2018

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/meanhousepriceforationalandsubnationalgeographiesexistingdwellingquarterlyrollingyearhpssadataset14>

Although Lincoln is below the England and East Midland's rate for the average price paid for a detached house, the average price paid increased from £233,585 in 2017 to £247,803 in 2018.

## AVERAGE PRICE PAID FOR A TERRACED HOUSE IN LINCOLN 1996-2018

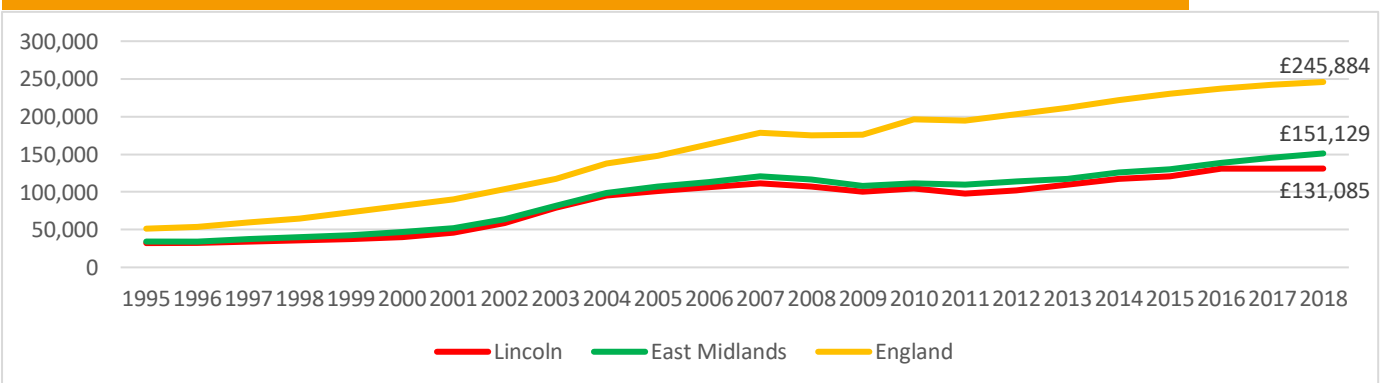


Figure 99 - ONS 2018 -

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/meanhousepriceforationalandsubnationalgeographiesexistingdwellingquarterlyrollingyearhpssadataset14>

## HOUSING

Lincoln's average price paid for a terraced house has remained virtually the same as last year's figure of £131,004.

### AVERAGE PRICE PAID FOR A SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE IN LINCOLN 1997-2018

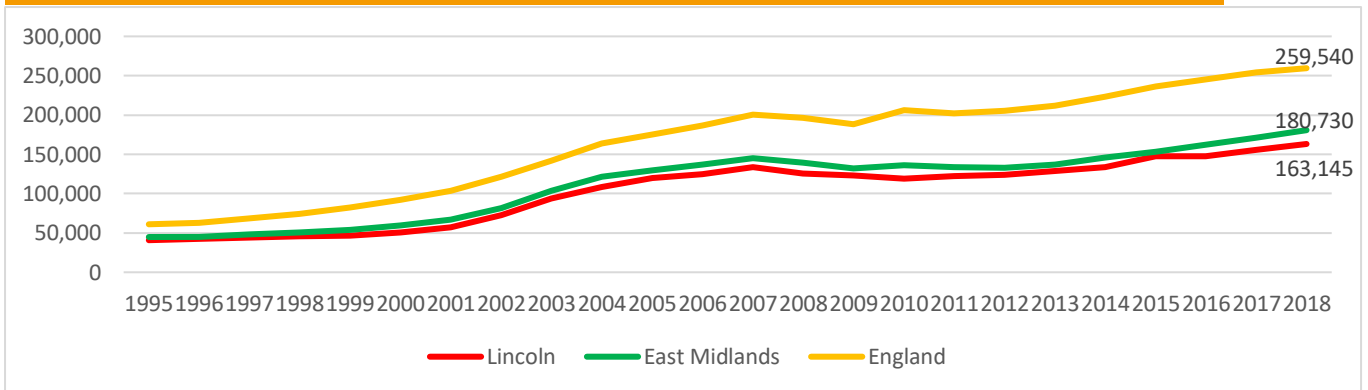


Figure 100 - ONS 2018 -

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/meanhousepriceforationalandsubnationalgeographiesexistingdwellingquarterlyrollingyearhpssadataset14>

Lincoln follows the same trend pattern as England and the East Midlands, but at a lower level. Based on the averages, Lincoln is 37% lower than England and is 9.7% lower than East Midlands. However prices have still increased 4.8% on the previous year.

### AVERAGE PRICE PAID FOR A FLAT/MAISONETTE IN LINCOLN 1996-2018

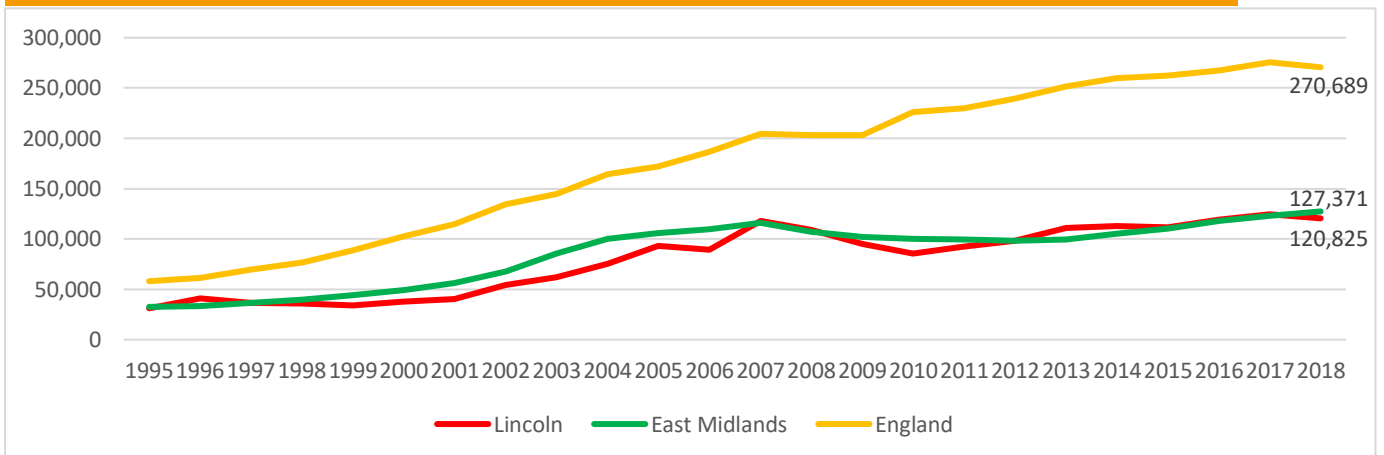


Figure 101 - ONS 2018 -

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/meanhousepriceforationalandsubnationalgeographiesexistingdwellingquarterlyrollingyearhpssadataset14>

As of 2018, Lincoln is £6,546 below the East Midlands average and £149,864 below the England average.

### NUMBER OF RIGHT TO BUY APPLICATIONS PROCESSED IN LINCOLN 2010/11-2018/19

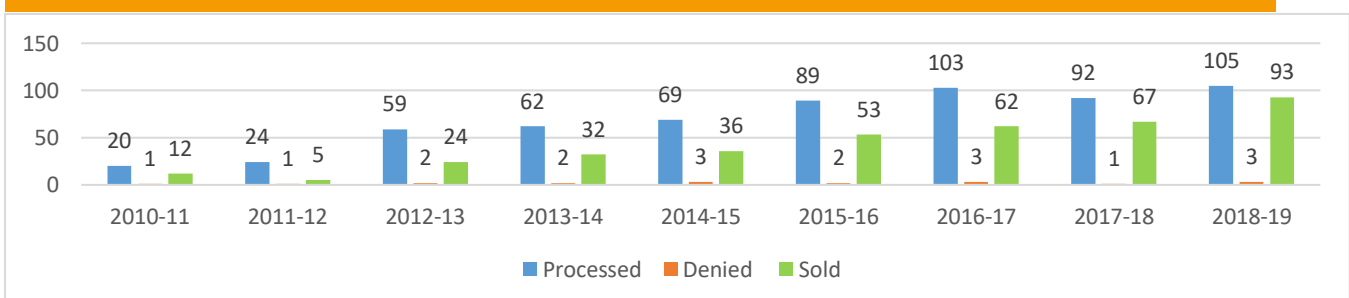


Figure 102 - City of Lincoln Council 2019



The number of properties sold under RTB has increased from 67 in 2017/2018 to 93 in 2018/2019.

### AVERAGE PRIVATE RENT COSTS FOR 1 BEDROOM PROPERTIES 2011/12-2017/18

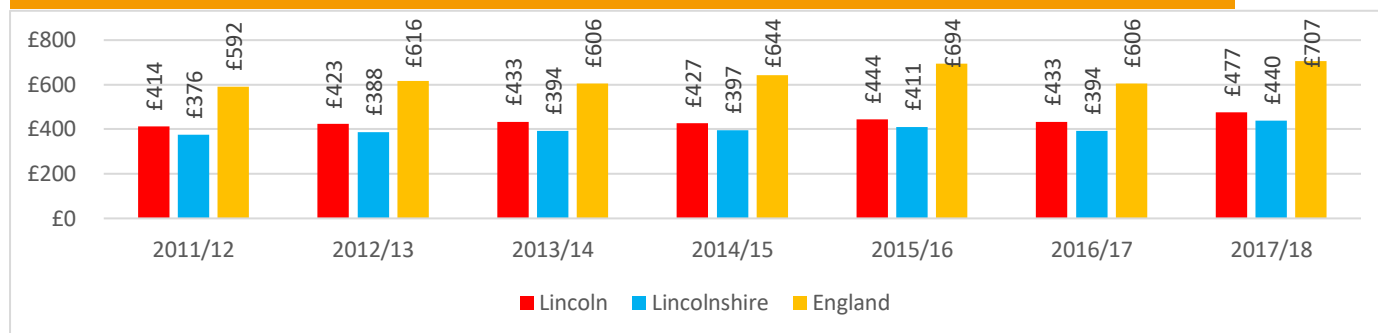


Figure 103 – LRO 2018 - <http://www.research-lincs.org.uk/LROPresentationTools/UI/Pages/MappingTool.aspx> - Valuation Office Agency

In all three areas, the average private rental costs for a 1 bedroom property have increased. In Lincoln, the cost of a 1 bedroom property has increased by 10%, compared to the 11% increase in Lincolnshire and 16% increase in England.

### AVERAGE PRIVATE RENT COSTS FOR 2 BEDROOM PROPERTIES 2011/12-2017/18

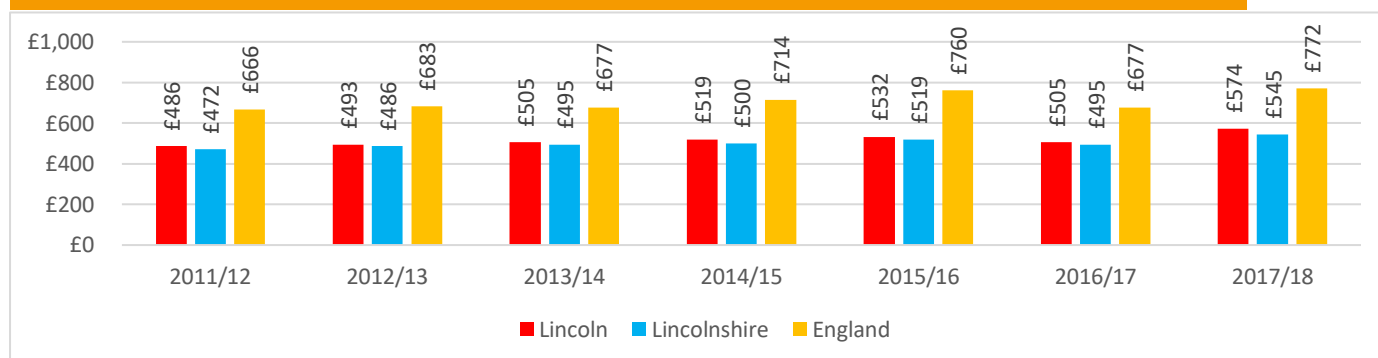


Figure 104 – LRO 2018 - <http://www.research-lincs.org.uk/LROPresentationTools/UI/Pages/MappingTool.aspx> - Valuation Office Agency

As above, in all three areas, the average private rental costs for a 2 bedroom property have increased. In Lincoln, the cost of a 2 bedroom property has increased by 13.6%, compared to the 10.1% increase in Lincolnshire and 14% increase in England.

### AVERAGE PRIVATE RENT COSTS FOR 3 BEDROOM PROPERTIES 2011/12-2017/18

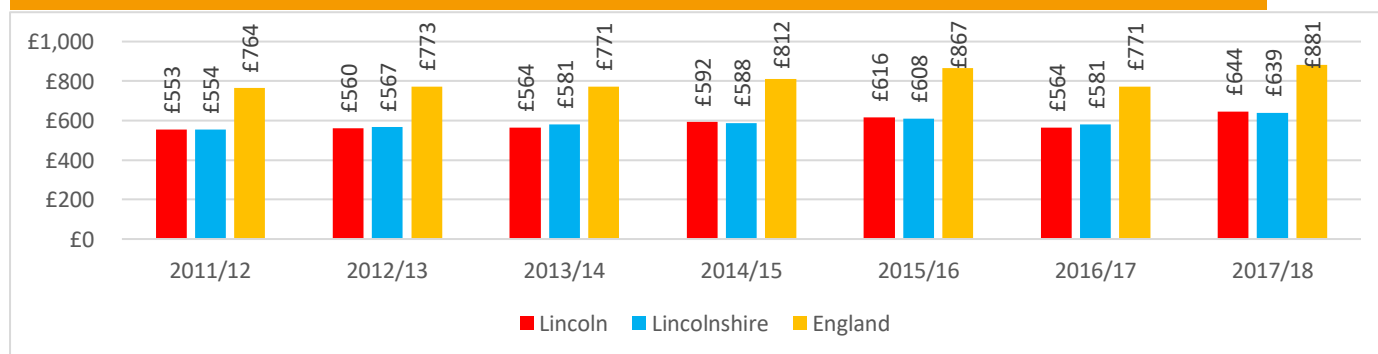


Figure 105 – LRO 2018 - <http://www.research-lincs.org.uk/LROPresentationTools/UI/Pages/MappingTool.aspx>

The average private rental costs for a 3 bedroom property have increased overall. In Lincoln, the cost of a 3 bedroom property has increased by 14.2%, compared to the 9.9% increase in Lincolnshire and 14.3% increase in England.

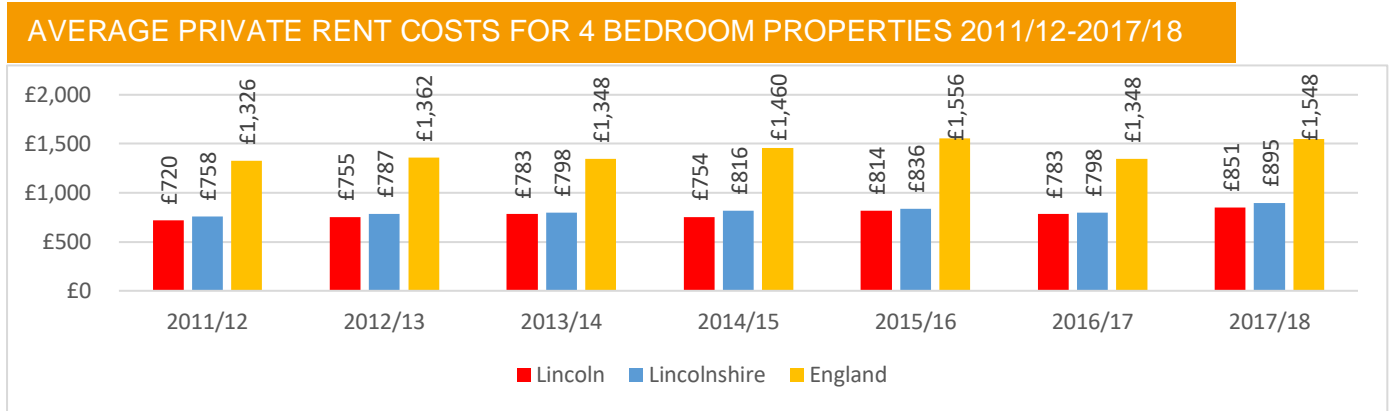


Figure 106 – LRO 2018 - <http://www.research-lincs.org.uk/LROPresentationTools/UI/Pages/MappingTool.aspx>

The average private rental costs for a 4 bedroom property have increased overall. In Lincoln, the cost of a 4+ bedroom property has increased by 8.6%, compared to the 12.2% increase in Lincolnshire and 14.8% increase in England. It should be noted that Lincoln average rental costs for a private 4+ bedroom property is the only property type to be lower than both Lincolnshire and England, despite being the highest it has been for seven years.

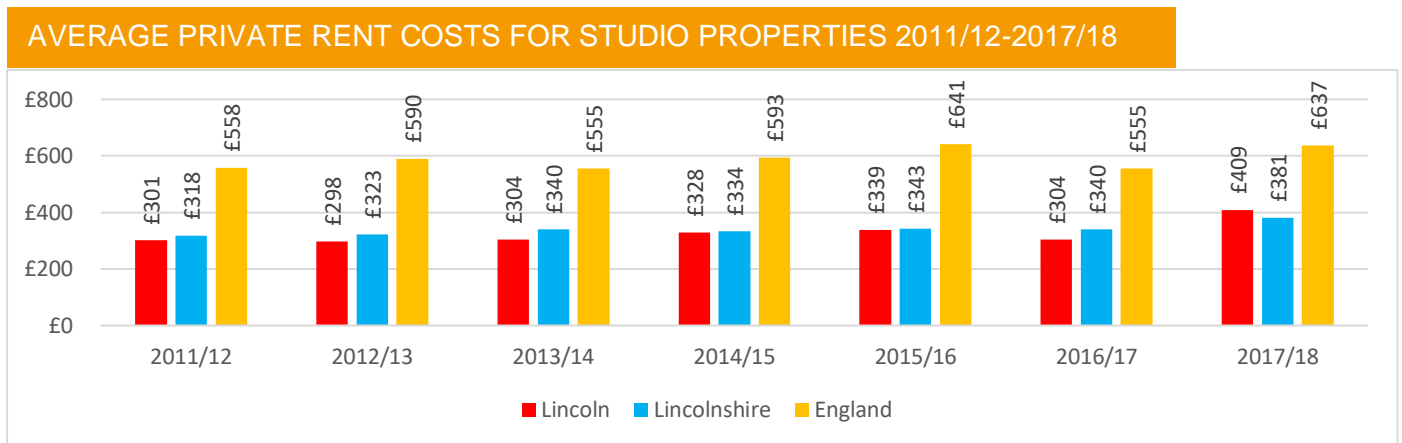


Figure 107 – LRO 2018 - <http://www.research-lincs.org.uk/LROPresentationTools/UI/Pages/MappingTool.aspx>

The average private rental costs for a studio property have increased overall. In Lincoln, the cost of a studio property has increased by 34.5%, compared to the 12% increase in Lincolnshire and 14.7% increase in England.

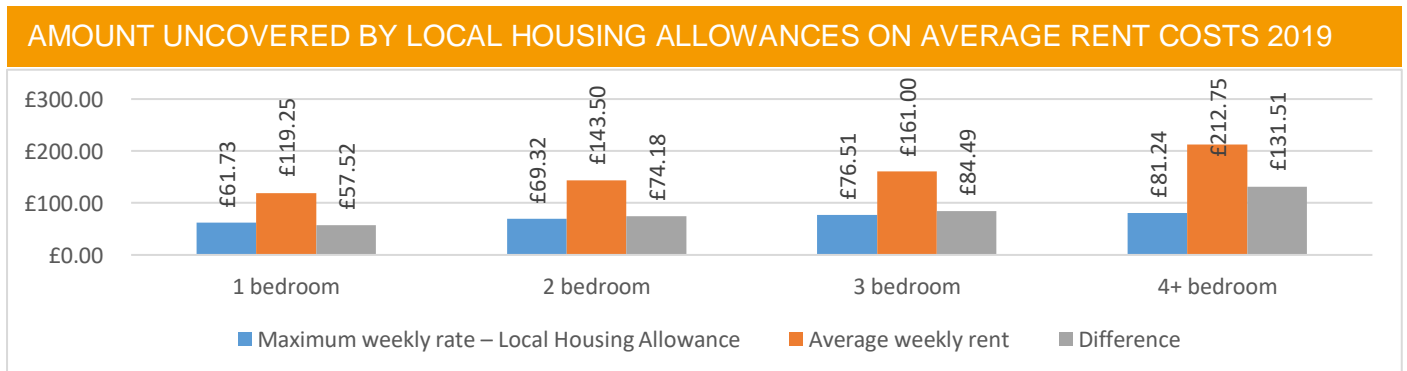


Figure 108 – City of Lincoln Council 2018

The Local Housing allowance is paid to those in need. This chart shows the gaps by size of house that tenants have to find.

It should be noted that figures 109, 110 and 111 have not been updated as part of the 2018/19 profile as the methodology for these measures have changed. We are currently looking to replace these measures with the updated measure names and appropriate back data.

### NUMBER OF HOMELESS PREVENTIONS IN LINCOLN 2009/10-2017/18

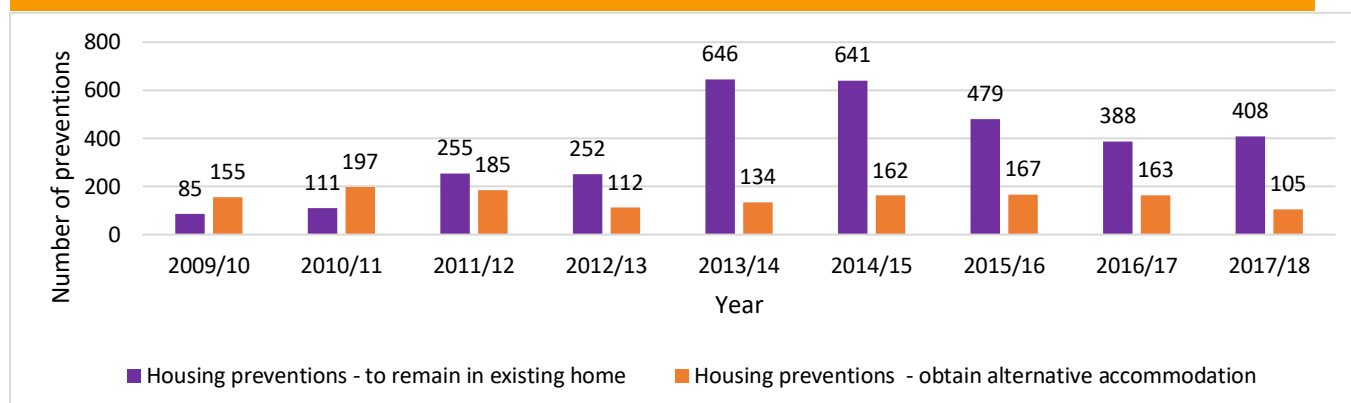


Figure 109 - GOV.UK – <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-homelessness>

Housing preventions have decreased slightly since 2016/2017 dropping from 551 last year to 513 in 2017/2018.

### RATE OF CASES WHERE POSITIVE ACTION WAS SUCCESSFUL IN PREVENTING HOMELESSNESS - RATE PER 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS 2009/10 TO 2017/18

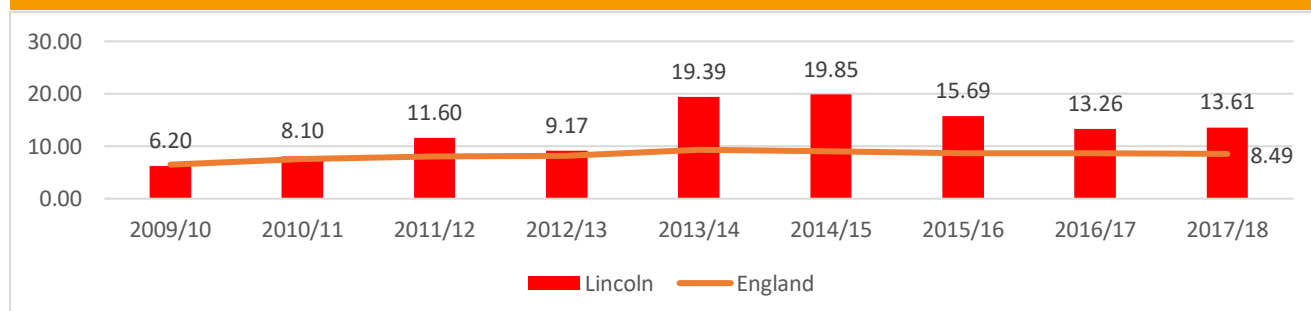


Fig 110 - GOV.UK - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-homelessness>

Note that one quarter of 2017/18 data for Lincoln is imputed - Imputation is the process of replacing missing data with substituted values. Positive action to prevent homelessness has been taken with a rate of success standing at 13.61 for 2017/18, higher than the England rate of 8.49.

### RATE OF CASES WHERE POSITIVE ACTION WAS SUCCESSFUL IN RELIEVING HOMELESSNESS - RATE PER 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS 2009/10 TO 2017/18

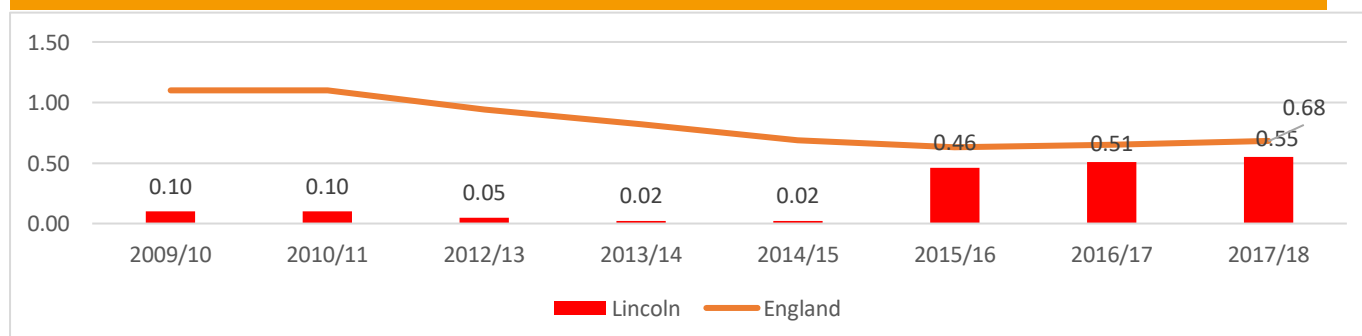


Fig 111 GOV.UK - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-homelessness>

The rate at which homelessness has been relieved (resolved) in Lincoln stands at 0.55 per 1000 households.

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS IN TEMPORARY ACCOMODATION 2008/9-2018/19

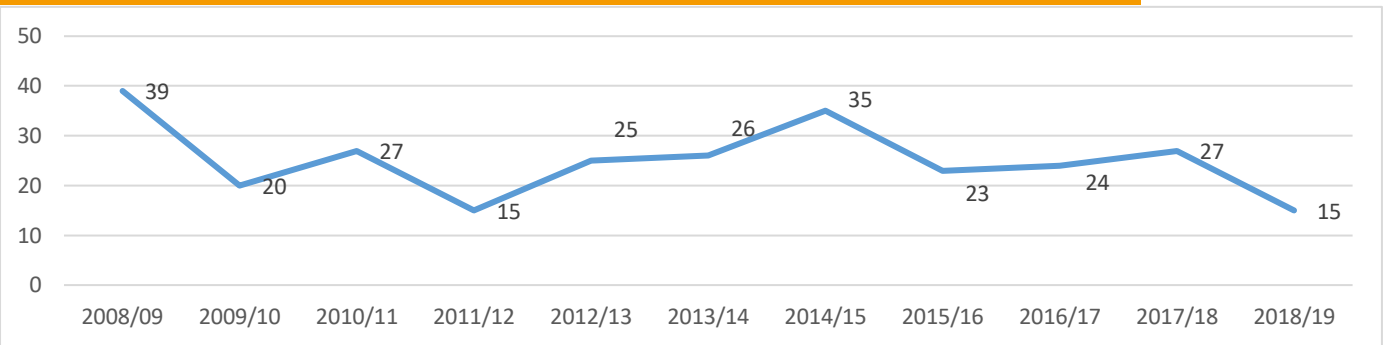


Figure 112 - LG Inform - Statutory Homelessness Statistical Releases (Quarterly)

The number of households in temporary accommodation has decreased from 27 in 2017/2018 to 15 in 2018/2019.

HOUSING WAITING LIST BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE – JANUARY 2018

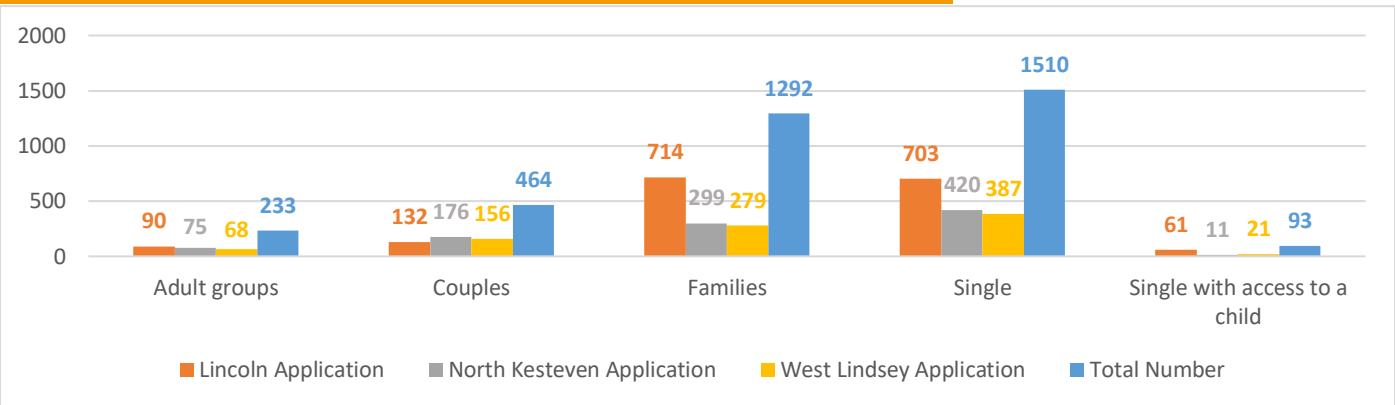


Figure 113 – City of Lincoln Council 2018

Lincoln has 1,700 applications on the system, most of which are from families and single people. This is higher than North Kesteven who have 981 and West Lindsey who have 911. By far the largest group on the waiting list are single people at 1510, with families coming in second with 1292.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE ON THE COUNCIL HOUSING WAITING LIST AS OF Q4 2018/19

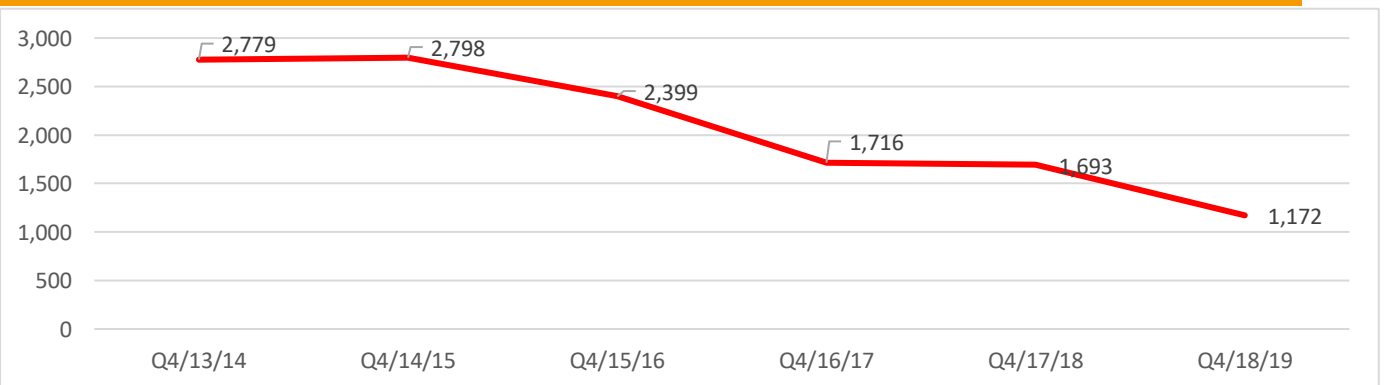


Figure 114 – City of Lincoln Council 2019

CITY OF LINCOLN SOCIAL HOUSING STOCK BY SIZE (NO. BEDROOMS) – JULY 2019

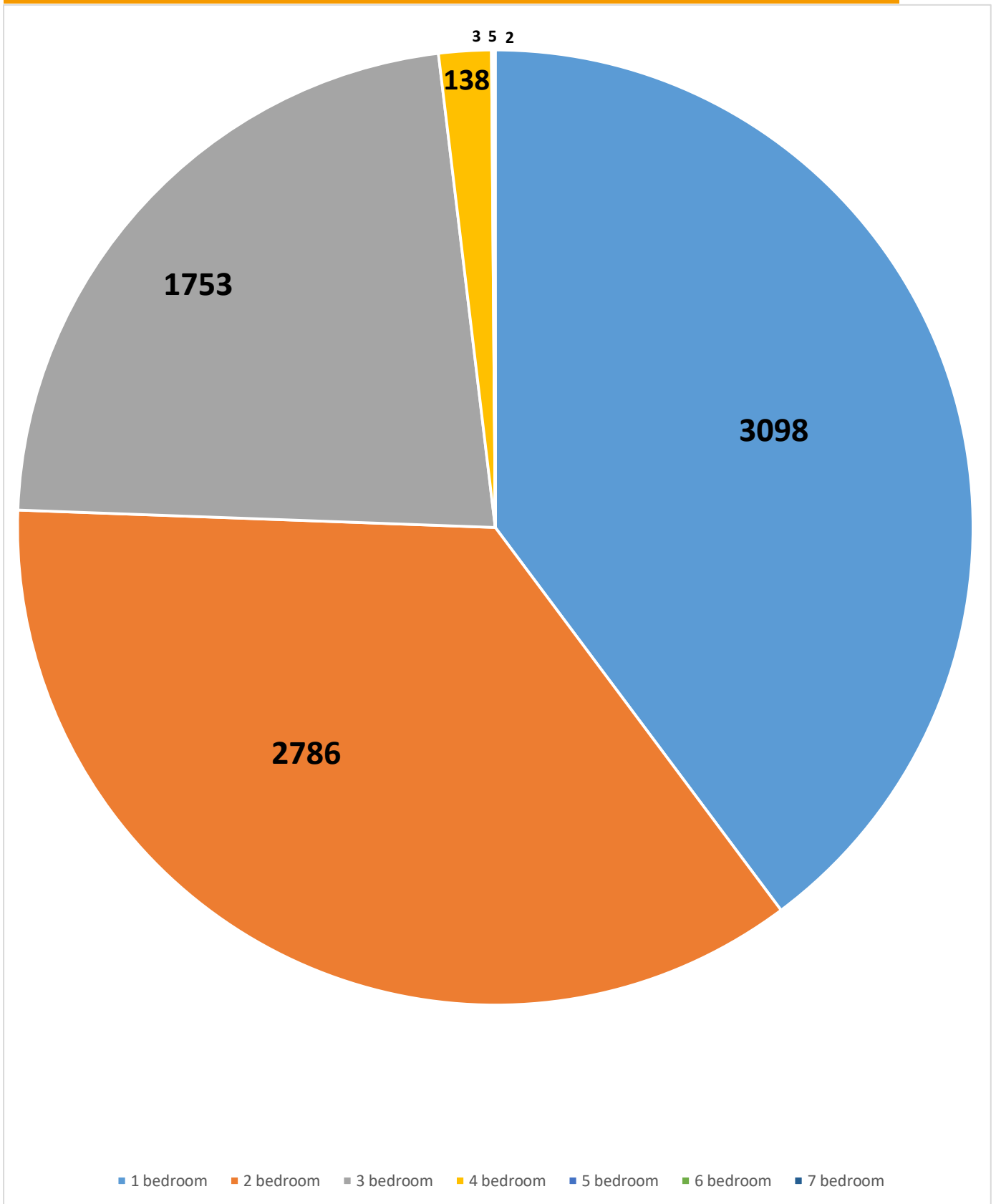


Figure 115 – City of Lincoln Council 2018

Lincoln has 7,785 social housing units altogether. By far the biggest numbers are for one and two beds, but the council does own two seven-bed properties for larger families, 5 six-bedroom and 3 five bedroom units as well.

AFFORDABILITY RATIO: HOUSE PRICE TO WORKPLACE-BASED EARNINGS IN LINCOLN 1999-2018

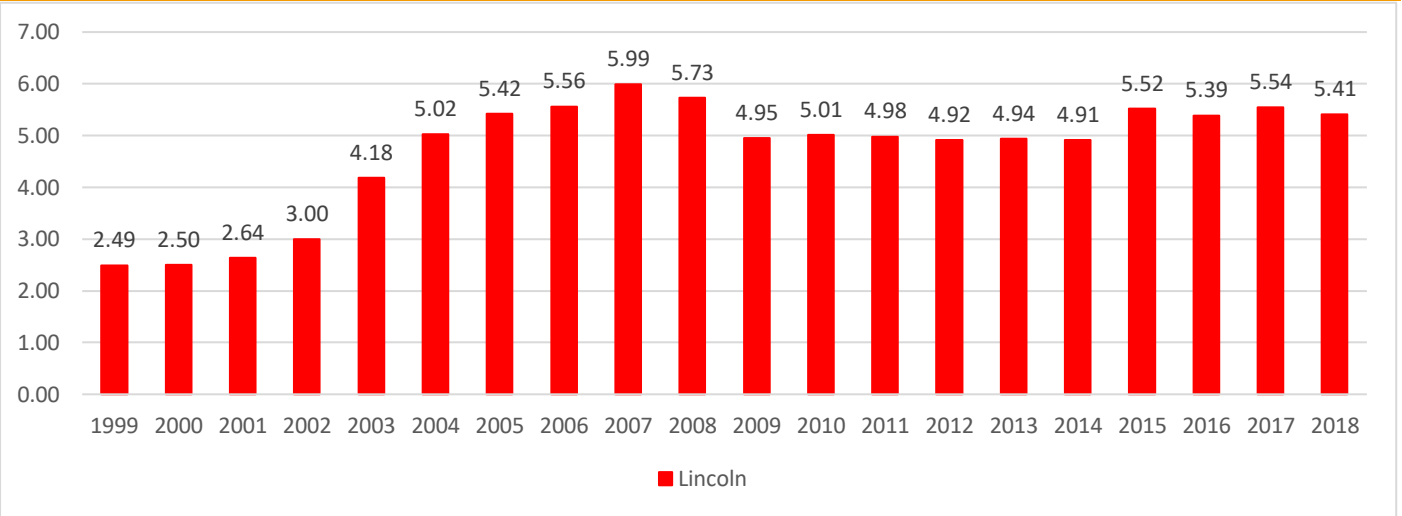


Figure 116 – ONS 2018

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/ratioofhousepricetoworkplacebasedearningslowerquartileandmedian>

Sometimes known as the “affordability ratio, which is calculated by dividing house prices by median annual earnings. There has been a small decrease of 0.13, from 5.54 to 5.41. The rate is still 0.58 below the high in 2007. Note that low is good for this measure.

RATIO OF HOUSE PRICE TO WORKPLACE-BASED EARNINGS IN LINCOLN VS NEAREST NEIGHBOURS 2018

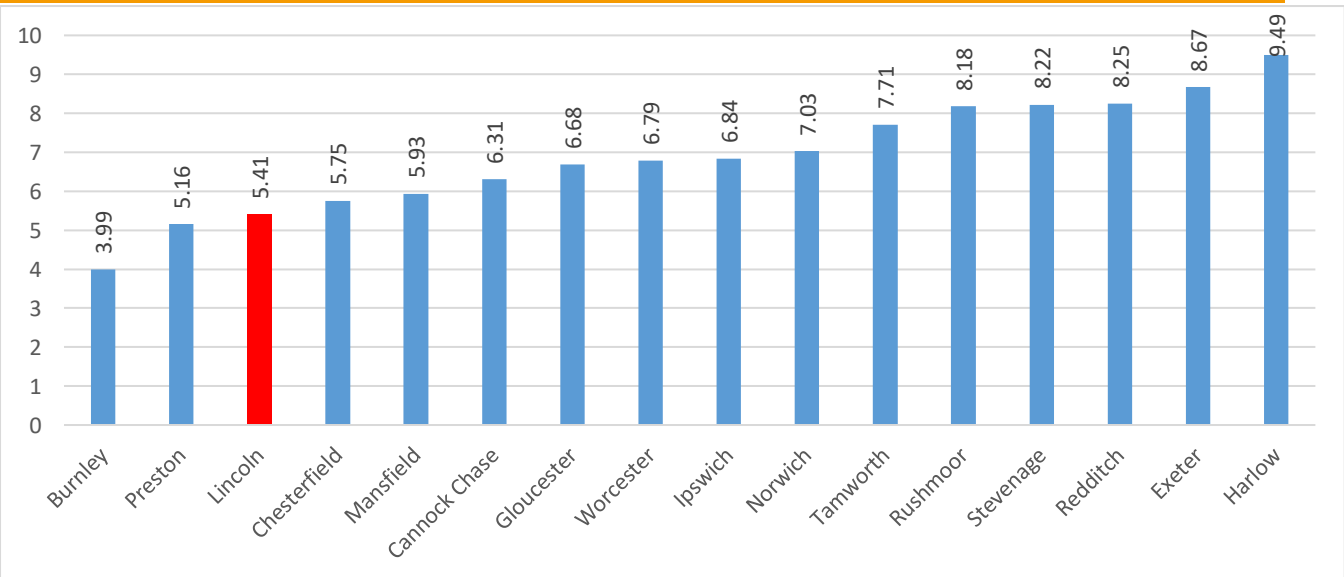


Figure 117 – ONS 2018

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/ratioofhousepricetoworkplacebasedearningslowerquartileandmedian>

In comparison to our nearest neighbours, Lincoln continues to have the 3<sup>th</sup> lowest ratio of house price to workplace based earnings with a figure of 5.41. This is a positive outcome as it means that houses in Lincoln remain more affordable than in most of our nearest neighbours. The affordability ratios calculated by dividing house prices by gross annual workplace-based earnings. These are then based on the median and lower quartiles of both house prices and earnings in England and Wales.

AFFORDABLE HOMES DELIVERED IN LINCOLN 2011/12 TO 2017/18

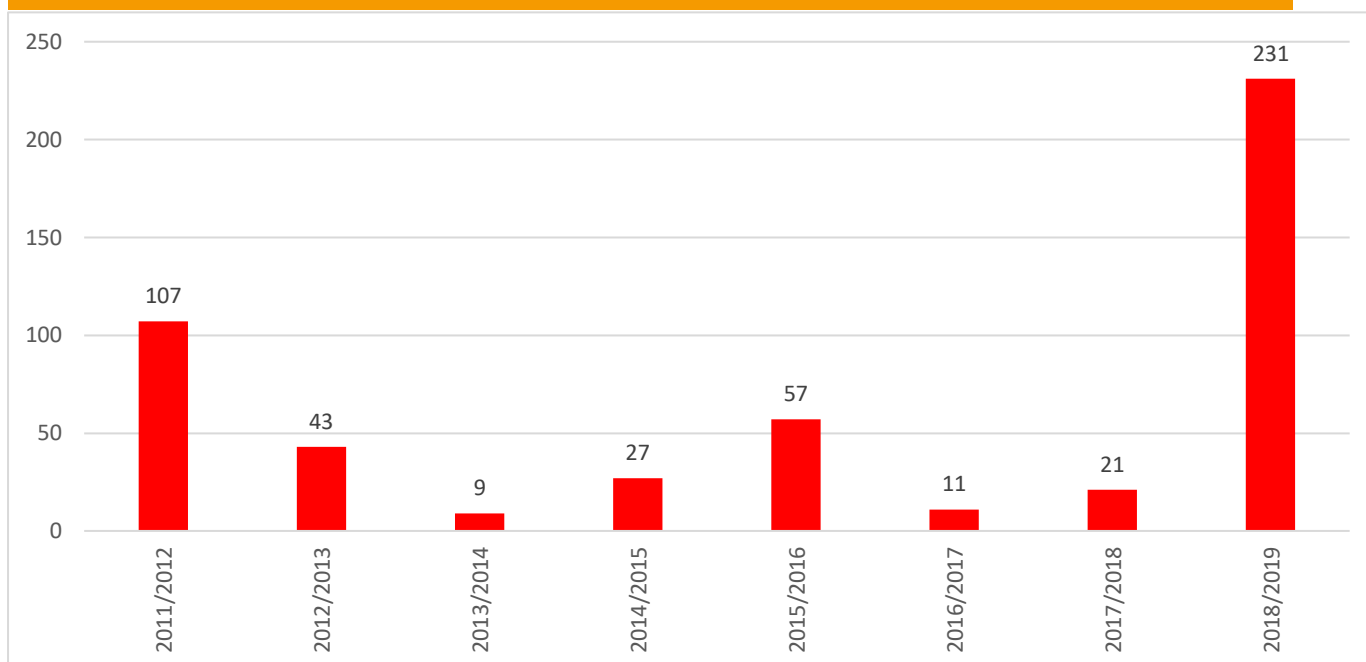


Figure 118 – City of Lincoln Council 2018

Please note that Affordable housing is social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing, provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market.

NUMBER OF POSSESSIONS CLAIMS ISSUED BY LANDLORDS IN LINCOLN 2013/14 TO Q1 2019/20

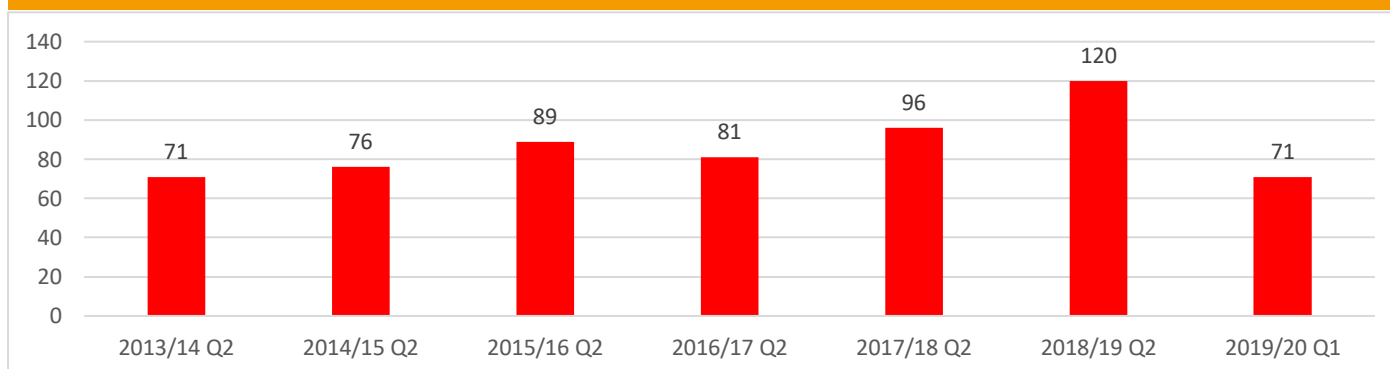


Figure 119 - LG Inform - Number of possession claims issued by landlords – Ministry of Justice

NUMBER OF POSSESSION CLAIM ORDERS ISSUED BY MORTGAGE LENDERS – 2013/14 TO 2018/19 IN LINCOLN

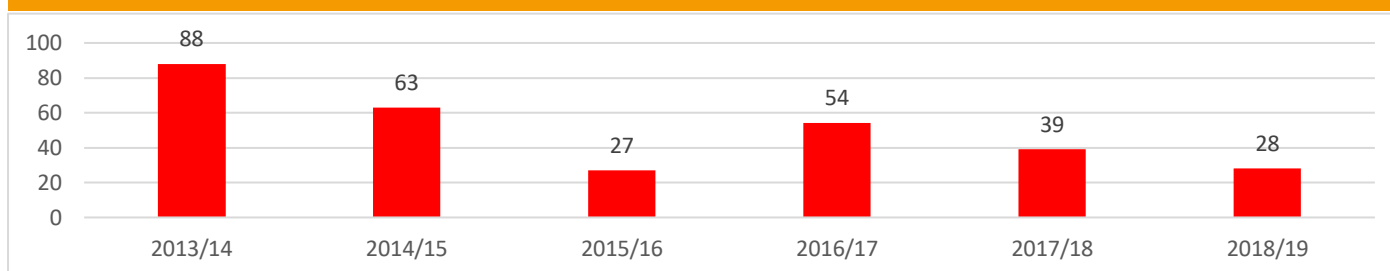


Figure 120 - LG Inform - Mortgage and Landlord Possession Statistics – Ministry of Justice

# CRIME

## Summary

Crime has seen some disappointing results, ranging from the increase in total reported offences, and all but 4 types of crimes have increased a minimum of 8%. We have also seen:

- 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

Also note that 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. Therefore comparing our performance to others in the same Police family is more meaningful.





## TOTAL REPORTED OFFENCES IN LINCOLN 2010-2018

Area	Total number of crimes	Numerical change	Percentage change
Lincoln 2016	8,787		
Lincoln 2017	10,115	+1,328	+15.1%
Lincoln 2018	11,278	+1,163	+12.6%
England and Wales 2016	4,115,537		
England and Wales 2017	4,746,339	+630,802	+15.3%
England and Wales 2018	4,925,297	+178,958	+3.6%

Figure 121 – ONS 2018 -

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/recordedcrimedatatacommunitysafetypartnershiplocalauthoritylevel>

## TOTAL REPORTED OFFENCES IN LINCOLN 2010-2018

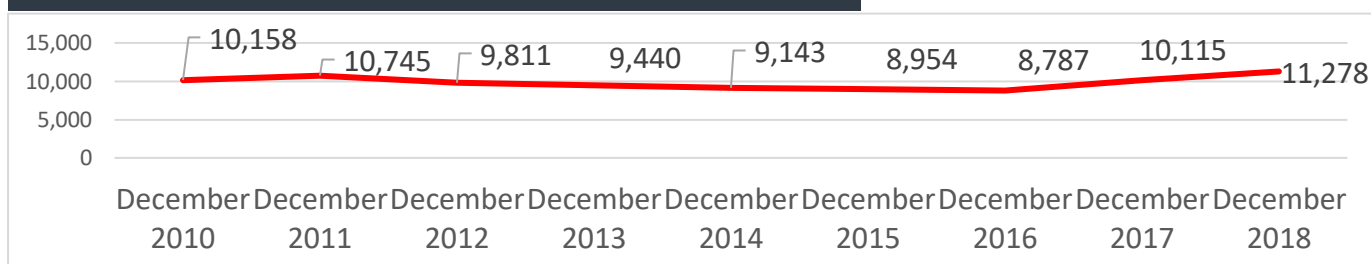


Figure 122 – ONS 2018 -

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/recordedcrimedatatacommunitysafetypartnershiplocalauthoritylevel>

The total reported number of offences has risen by 1,163 (less than last year's 1328), increasing to 11,278.

## INCREASE AND DECREASE IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF CRIME IN LINCOLN – JUNE 2019

	12 months to Jun 2018	12 months to Jun 2019	Change	% Change
<b>VIOLENCE WITH INJURY</b>	1041	1275	234	22.48%
<b>VIOLENCE WITHOUT INJURY</b>	1310	2942	1632	124.58%
<b>RAPE</b>	155	193	38	24.52%
<b>OTHER SEXUAL OFFENCES</b>	238	317	79	33.19%
<b>ROBBERY OF BUSINESS PROPERTY</b>	11	20	9	81.82%
<b>ROBBERY OF PERSONAL PROPERTY</b>	72	90	18	25.00%
<b>BURGLARY</b>	829	615	-214	-25.81%
<b>VEHICLE CRIME</b>	714	737	23	3.22%
<b>THEFT FROM THE PERSON</b>	112	96	-16	-14.29%
<b>SHOPLIFTING</b>	1848	1527	-321	-17.37%
<b>BICYCLE THEFT</b>	400	387	-13	-3.25%
<b>ALL OTHER THEFT OFFENCES</b>	929	1006	77	8.29%
<b>ARSON</b>	50	75	25	50.00%
<b>CRIMINAL DAMAGE</b>	1237	1287	50	4.04%
<b>DRUG POSSESSION</b>	381	520	139	36.48%
<b>DRUG TRAFFICKING</b>	117	175	58	49.57%
<b>PUBLIC DISORDER</b>	593	1157	564	95.11%
<b>POSSESSION OF WEAPONS OFFENCES</b>	114	159	45	39.47%
<b>MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY</b>	187	288	101	54.01%

Figure 123 – ONS 2018 -

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/recordedcrimedatatacommunitysafetypartnershiplocalauthoritylevel>

Note that APPENDIX 3 details all those crimes classified as 'Miscellaneous crimes against society'

The biggest numerical and percentile increase was in violence without injury with an increase of 1,632 and 124.58% respectively. On a positive note, non-domestic burglary has seen another decrease, seeing 214 less offences than in 2018

TOTAL CRIME RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE VS OUR POLICE AUDIT FAMILY 2018

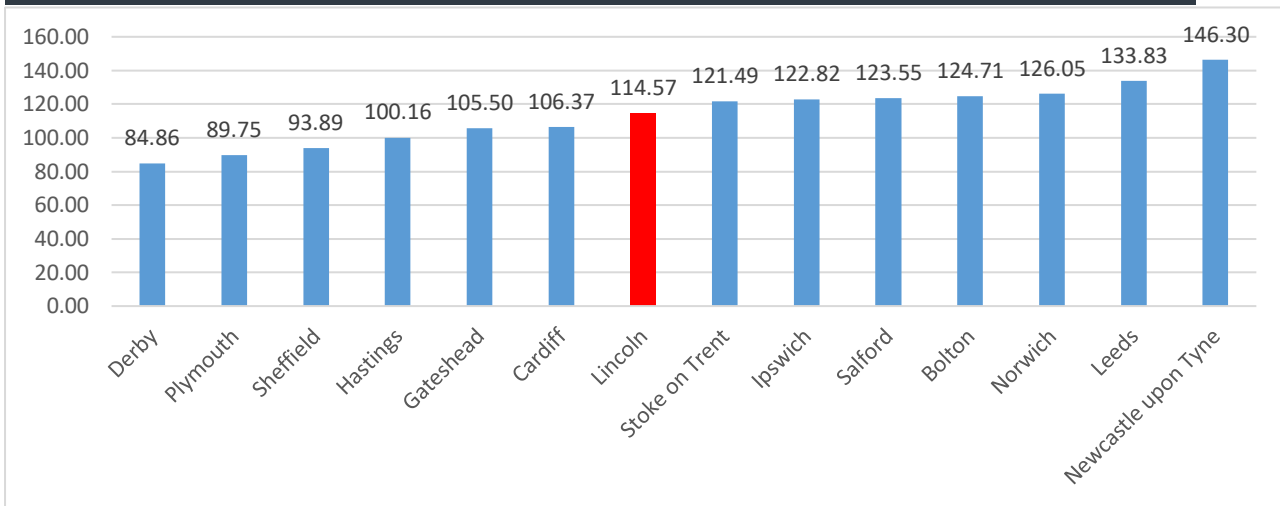


Figure 124 – Police.UK 2018 <https://www.police.uk/lincolnshire/NC14/performance/compare-your-area/>

Compared to our Police Audit Family, we have the 7<sup>th</sup> lowest (1 higher than last year) crime rate per 1,000 people with a figure of 114.57.

CRIME RATE BOUNDARIES ACROSS POLICE AUDIT FAMILY 2018

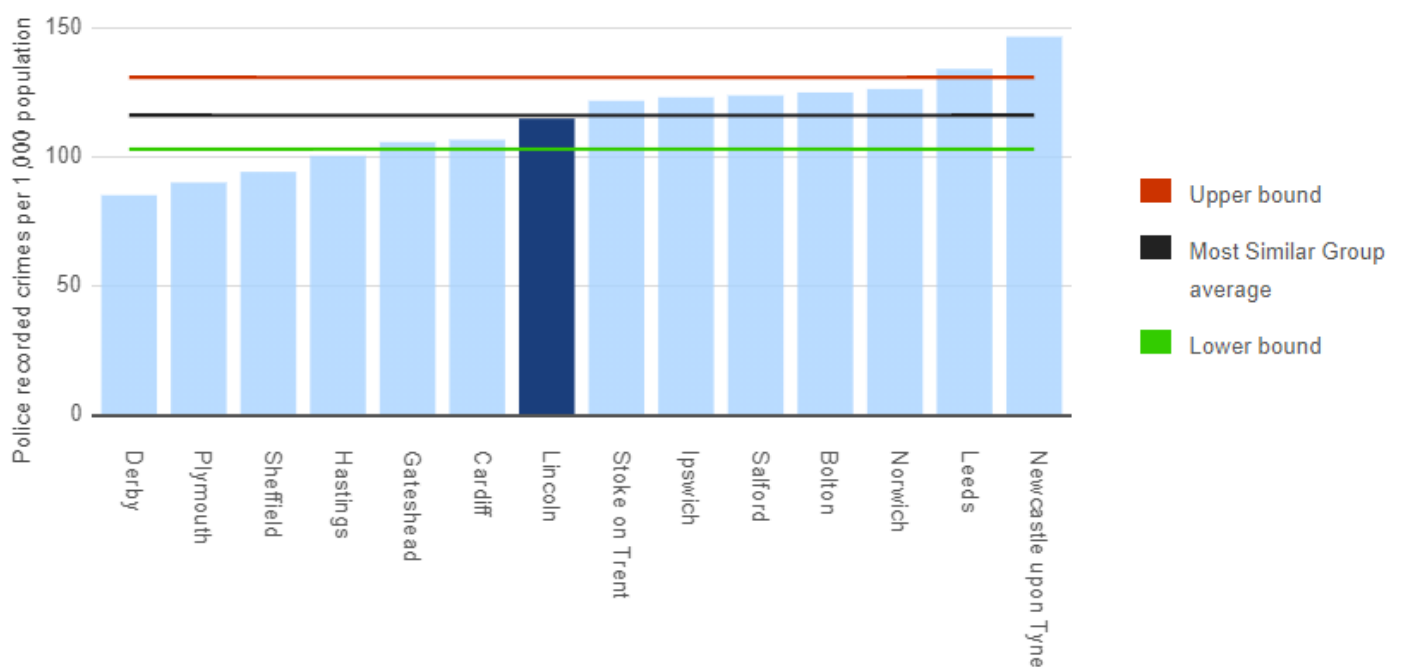


Figure 125 Police.UK <https://www.police.uk/lincolnshire/NC14/performance/compare-your-area/>

The Police have also identified what they consider to be the upper and lower boundaries. The red and green lines show how far the crime rate would normally vary from the average. Lincoln lies between the red and green lines at a rate of 114.57, so its crime rate is normal for the group at the average point.

ASB HEAT MAP 2017/18

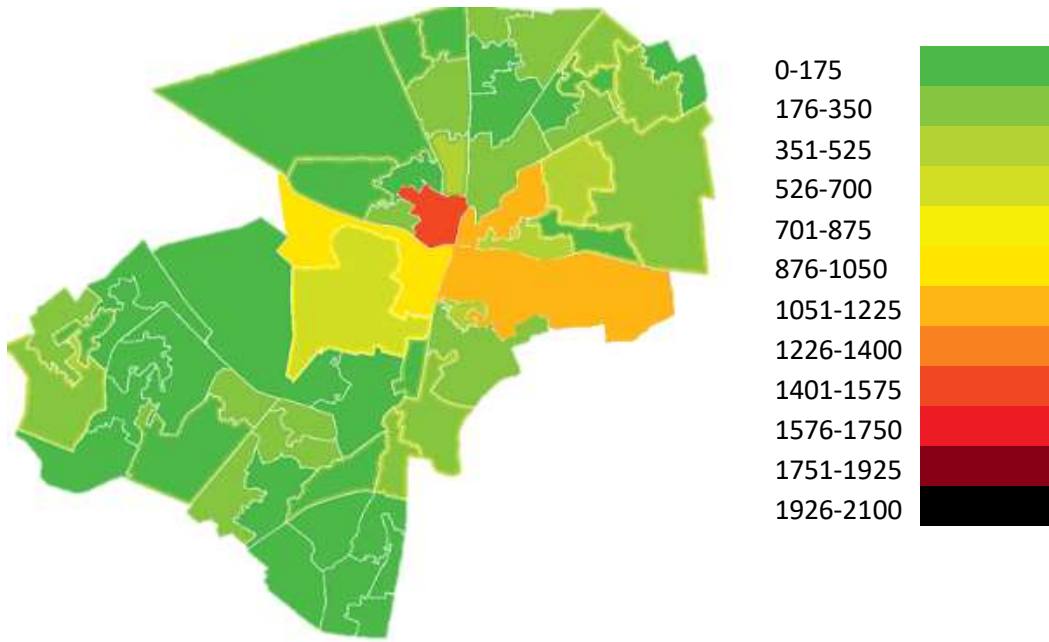


Figure 126 – Police.UK 2018 - <https://data.police.uk/data/>

ASB HEAT MAP 2018/19

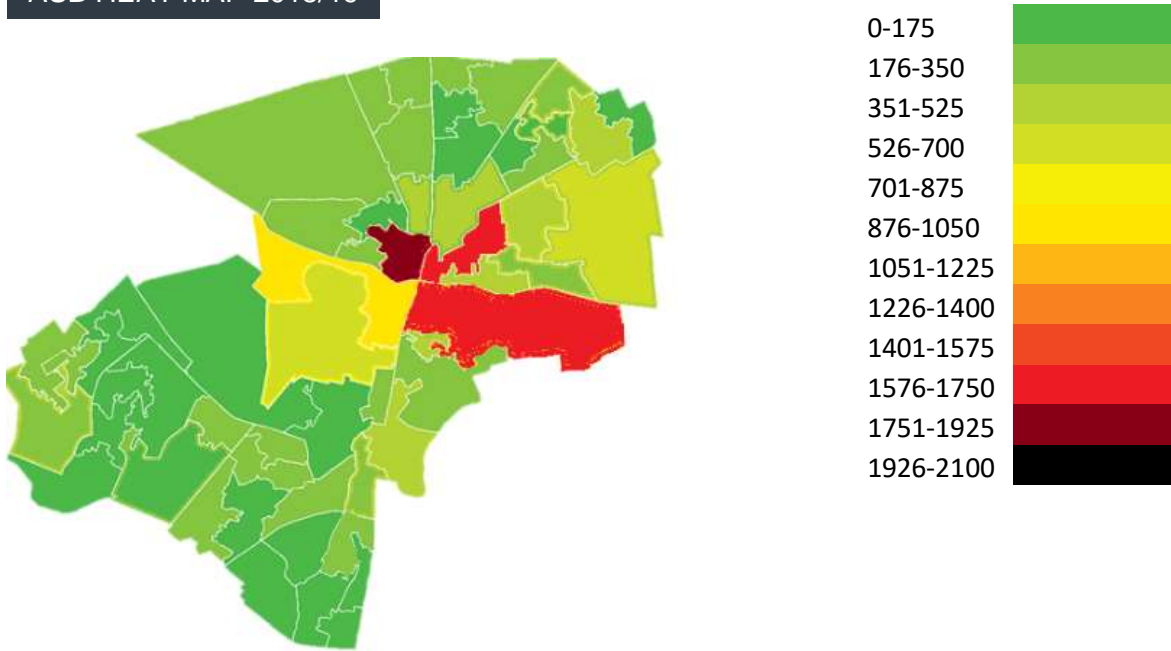


Figure 127 – Police.UK 2018 - <https://data.police.uk/data/>

The 2018/19 heat map shows that in LSOA codes 005B (Carholme ward), 004A (Abbey ward) and 006B (Park ward) there has been an increase in the number of reported ASB incidents.

In total we have seen 1863 ASB incidents in 2018/19 compared to the 1498 incidents seen in 2017/18. The maps have been recalibrated to be comparable year on year – as can be seen in the variations in shading

NUMBER OF HATE CRIME INCIDENTS REPORTED IN LINCOLN 2013/14-2018/19

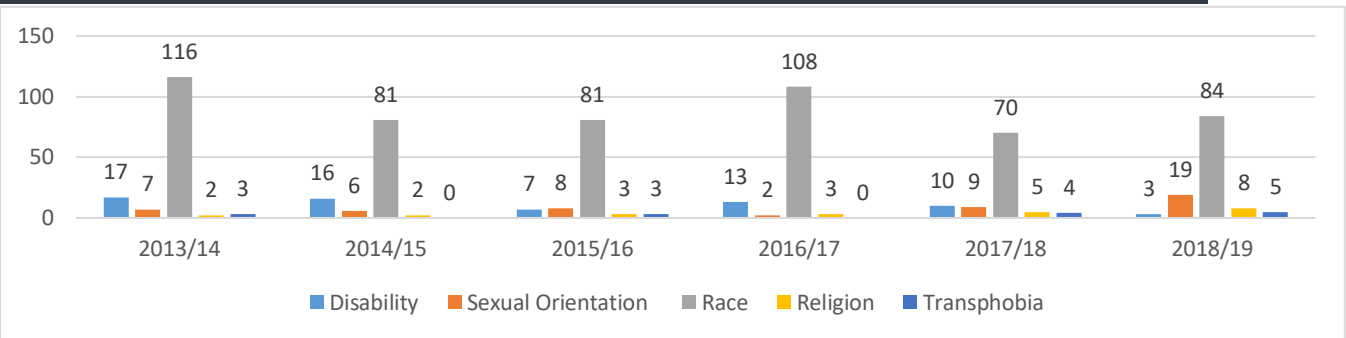


Figure 128 – Safer Communities Service - Lincolnshire County Council 2018

Since reporting began in 2013/14, “Race” has always seen the highest figure for hate crime. The number of hate crimes related to sexual orientation have increased since last year, however the number of crimes relating to Disability has decreased.

NUMBER OF REPORTED ASB COMPLAINTS PER WARD 2016/17-2018/19

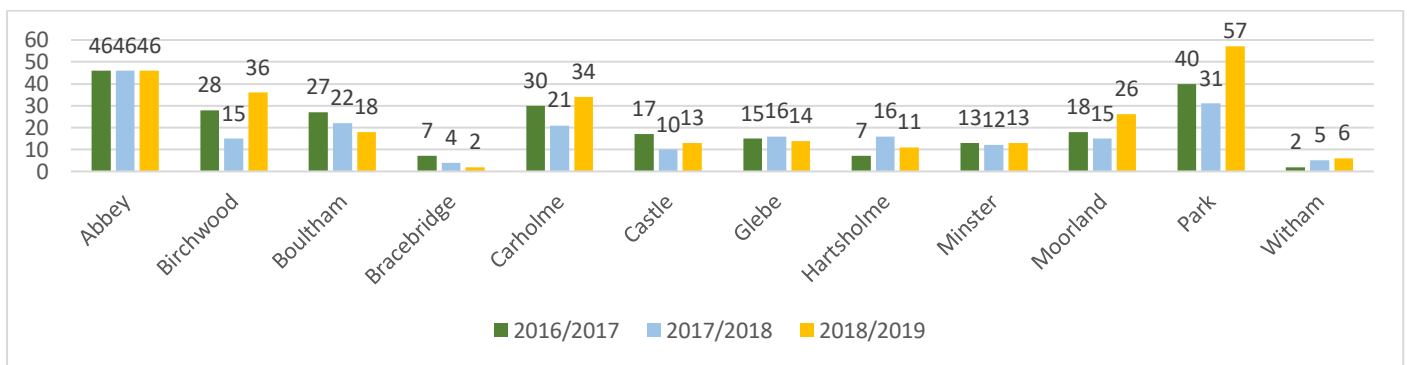


Figure 129 – City of Lincoln Council 2018

Birchwood, Carholme, Castle, Minster, Moorland, Park and Witham all saw increases in the number of reported ASB complaints. Abbey saw no change in comparison to 2017/2018; however Boultham, Bracebridge, Glebe and Hartsholme all saw decreases in the number of reported ASB complaints.

NUMBER OF REPORTED FLY TIPPING COMPLAINTS PER WARD 2016/17-2018/19

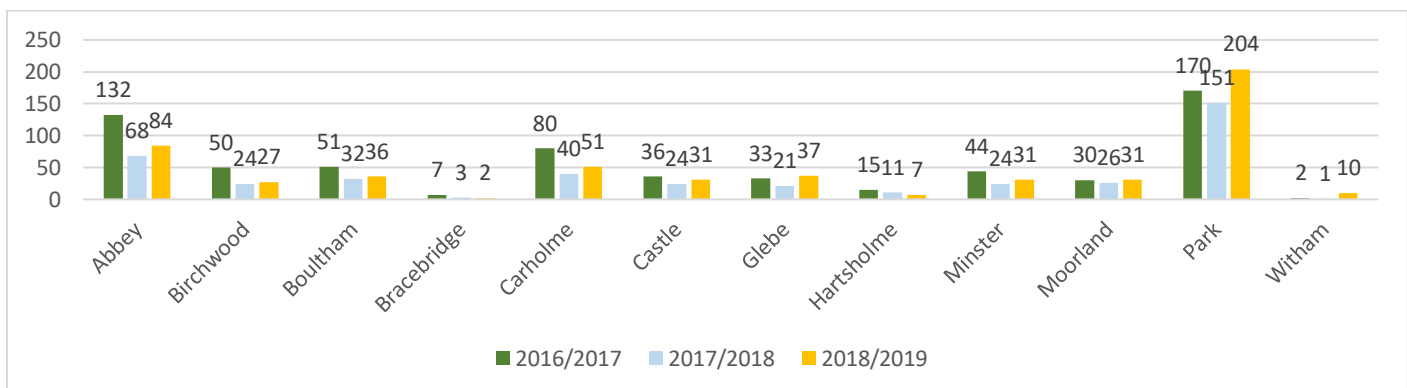


Figure 130 – City of Lincoln Council 2018

Every ward in Lincoln except Bracebridge and Hartsholme saw increases in the number of reported fly tipping complaints. This is similar but not as severe as the jump experienced in 2016/2017.

NUMBER OF REPORTED NOISE COMPLAINTS PER WARD 2016/17-2018/19

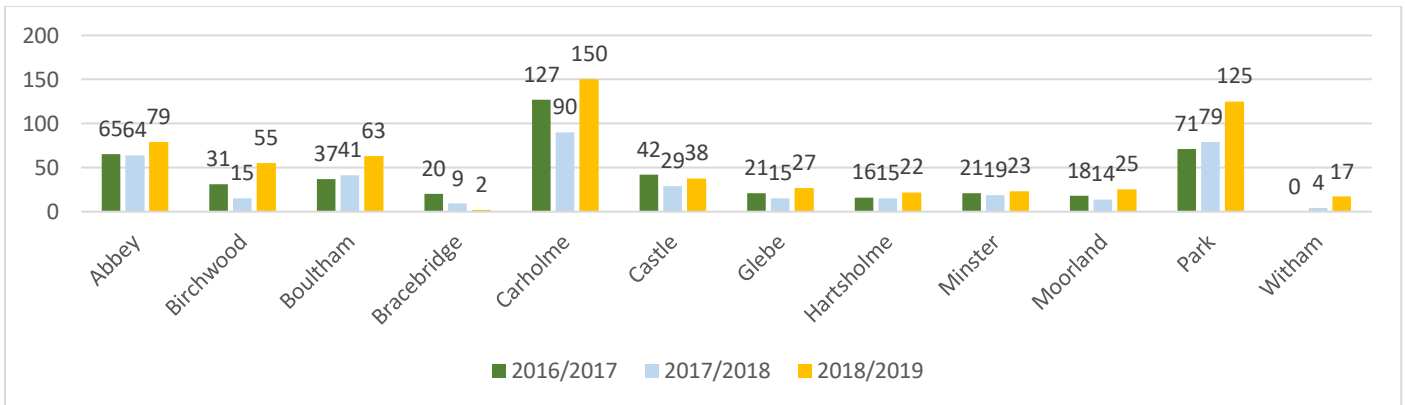


Figure 131 – City of Lincoln Council 2018

All wards apart from Bracebridge saw increases in the number of reported noise complaints.

BURGLARY RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE VS OUR POLICE AUDIT FAMILY YEAR TO DECEMBER 2018

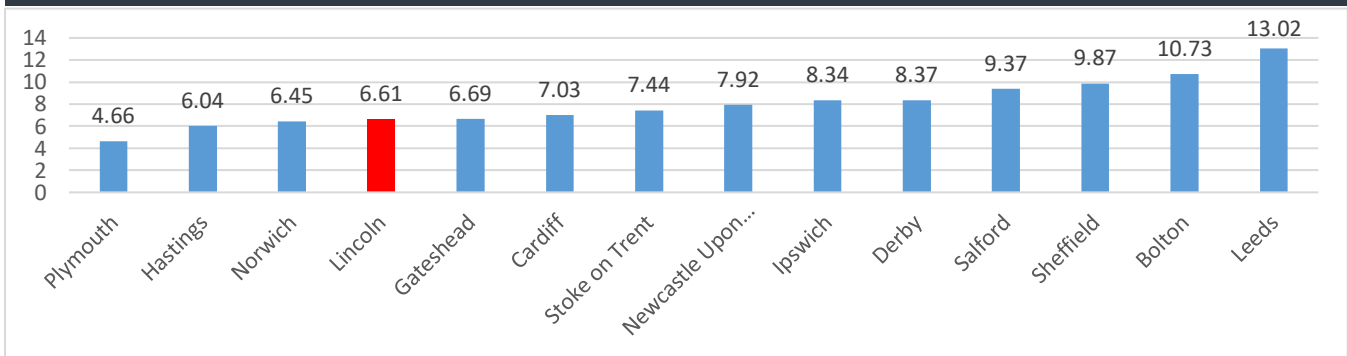


Figure 132 – Police.UK 2018 - [https://www.police.uk/lincolnshire/NC14/performance/compare-your-area/violent-crime/?section=msg\\_comparison#msg\\_comparison](https://www.police.uk/lincolnshire/NC14/performance/compare-your-area/violent-crime/?section=msg_comparison#msg_comparison)

Lincoln has dropped from the 6<sup>th</sup> highest burglary rate compared to our Police Audit Family with a rate of 10.25 per 1000 residents in 2017 to 4<sup>th</sup> lowest as of June 2019 with a figure of 6.61.

CRIMINAL DAMAGE AND ARSON RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE VS OUR POLICE AUDIT FAMILY YEAR TO DECEMBER 2018

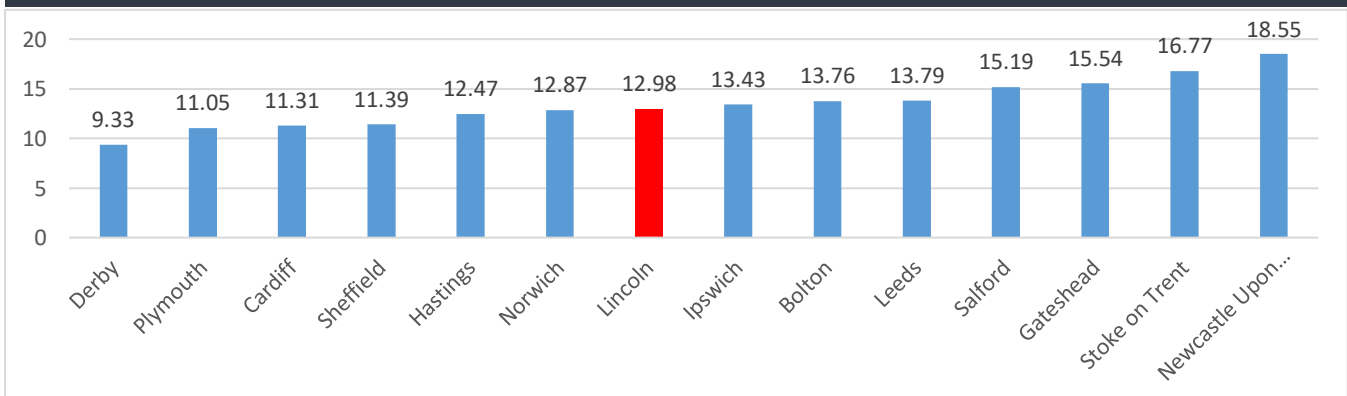


Figure 133 – Police.UK 2018 - [https://www.police.uk/lincolnshire/NC14/performance/compare-your-area/violent-crime/?section=msg\\_comparison#msg\\_comparison](https://www.police.uk/lincolnshire/NC14/performance/compare-your-area/violent-crime/?section=msg_comparison#msg_comparison)

Lincoln has risen from the 4<sup>th</sup> lowest criminal damage and arson rate, to 7<sup>th</sup> lowest with a figure 12.98 per 1,000 residents.

**DRUG OFFENCES RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE VS OUR POLICE AUDIT FAMILY YEAR TO DECEMBER 2018**

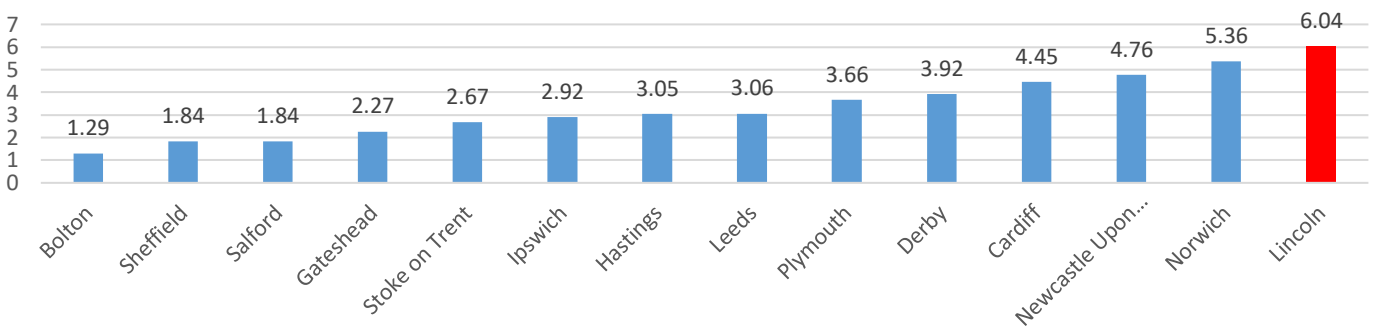


Figure 134 – Police.UK 2018 - [https://www.police.uk/lincolnshire/NC14/performance/compare-your-area/violent-crime/?section=msg\\_comparison#msg\\_comparison](https://www.police.uk/lincolnshire/NC14/performance/compare-your-area/violent-crime/?section=msg_comparison#msg_comparison)

Lincoln now has the highest rate for drug offences in comparison to our Police Audit Family, with a rate of 6.04 (1.42 higher than last year) per 1,000 residents.

**POSSESSION OF WEAPONS RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE VS OUR POLICE AUDIT FAMILY YEAR TO DECEMBER 2018**

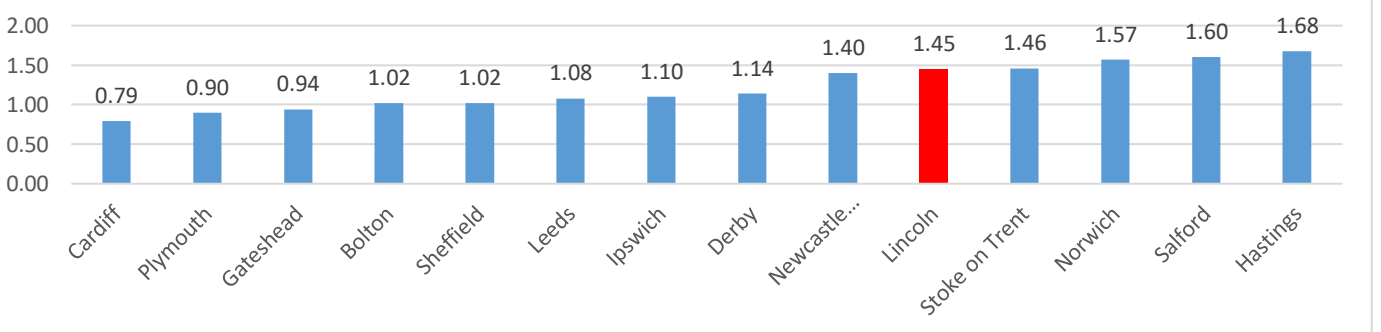


Figure 135 – Police.UK 2018 - [https://www.police.uk/lincolnshire/NC14/performance/compare-your-area/violent-crime/?section=msg\\_comparison#msg\\_comparison](https://www.police.uk/lincolnshire/NC14/performance/compare-your-area/violent-crime/?section=msg_comparison#msg_comparison)

Lincoln has dropped from the joint 2<sup>nd</sup> highest rate for possession of weapons, to 5<sup>th</sup> highest compared to our Police Audit Family, with a rate of 1.45 per 1,000 residents.

**PUBLIC ORDER OFFENCES RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE VS OUR POLICE AUDIT FAMILY YEAR TO DECEMBER 2018**

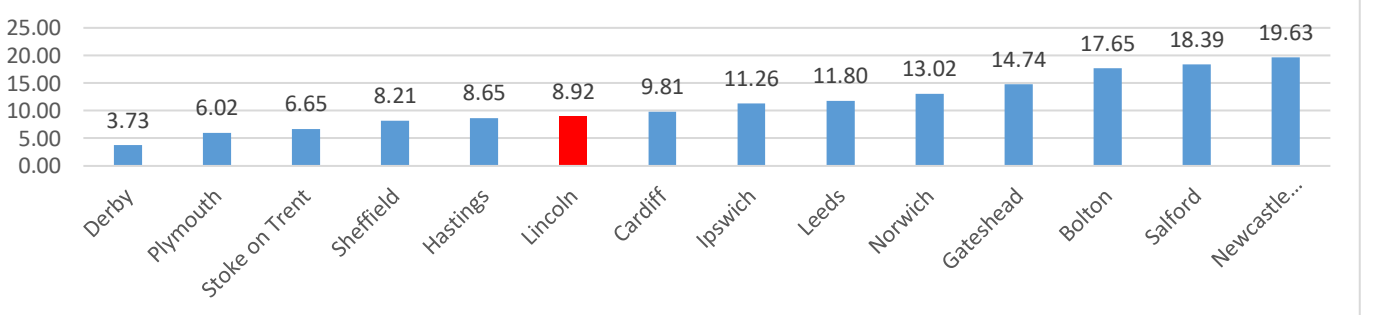


Figure 136 – Police.UK 2018 - [https://www.police.uk/lincolnshire/NC14/performance/compare-your-area/violent-crime/?section=msg\\_comparison#msg\\_comparison](https://www.police.uk/lincolnshire/NC14/performance/compare-your-area/violent-crime/?section=msg_comparison#msg_comparison)

In comparison to our Police Audit Family, Lincoln has risen from the 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest rate for public order offences to 6<sup>th</sup> lowest with a rate of 8.92 per 1,000 residents.

**ROBBERY RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE VS OUR POLICE AUDIT FAMILY YEAR TO DECEMBER 2018**

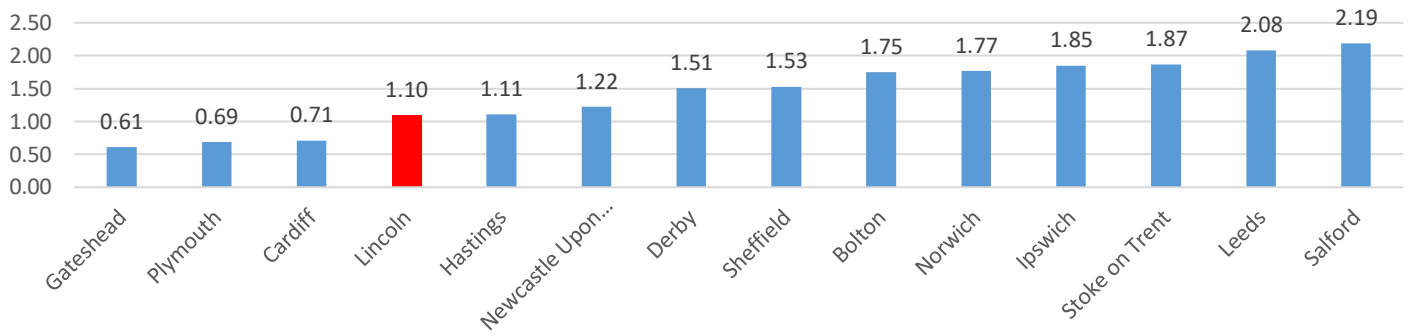


Figure 137 – Police.UK 2018 - [https://www.police.uk/lincolnshire/NC14/performance/compare-your-area/violent-crime/?section=msg\\_comparison#msg\\_comparison](https://www.police.uk/lincolnshire/NC14/performance/compare-your-area/violent-crime/?section=msg_comparison#msg_comparison)

Lincoln continues to have the 4<sup>th</sup> lowest robbery rate per 1,000 people against our Police Audit Family with a rate of 1.10 per 1,000 residents.

**SHOPLIFTING RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE VS OUR POLICE AUDIT FAMILY YEAR TO DECEMBER 2018**

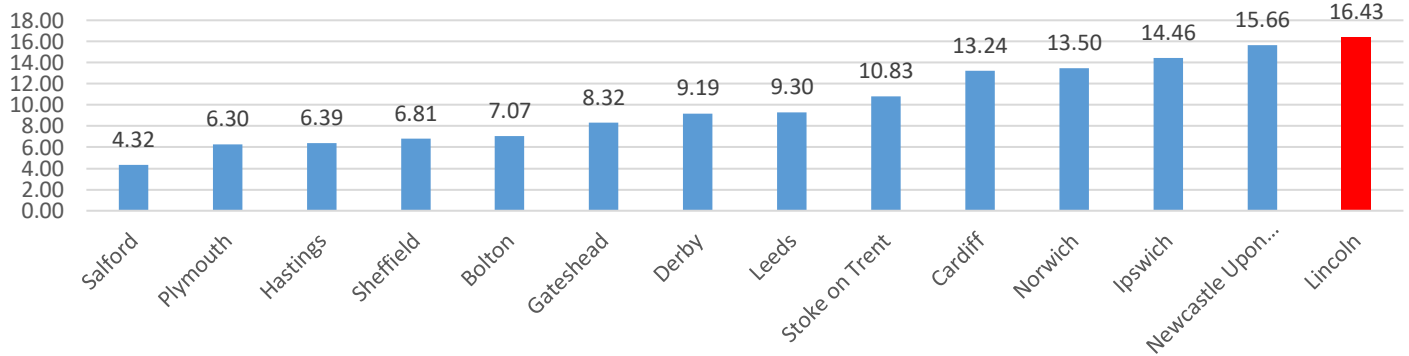


Figure 138 – Police.UK 2018 - [https://www.police.uk/lincolnshire/NC14/performance/compare-your-area/violent-crime/?section=msg\\_comparison#msg\\_comparison](https://www.police.uk/lincolnshire/NC14/performance/compare-your-area/violent-crime/?section=msg_comparison#msg_comparison)

Lincoln continues to have the highest rate (despite being 3.05 lower than last year) for shoplifting when compared to our Police Audit Family with a rate of 16.43 per 1,000 residents.

**“OTHER THEFT” RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE VS OUR POLICE AUDIT FAMILY YEAR TO DECEMBER 2018**

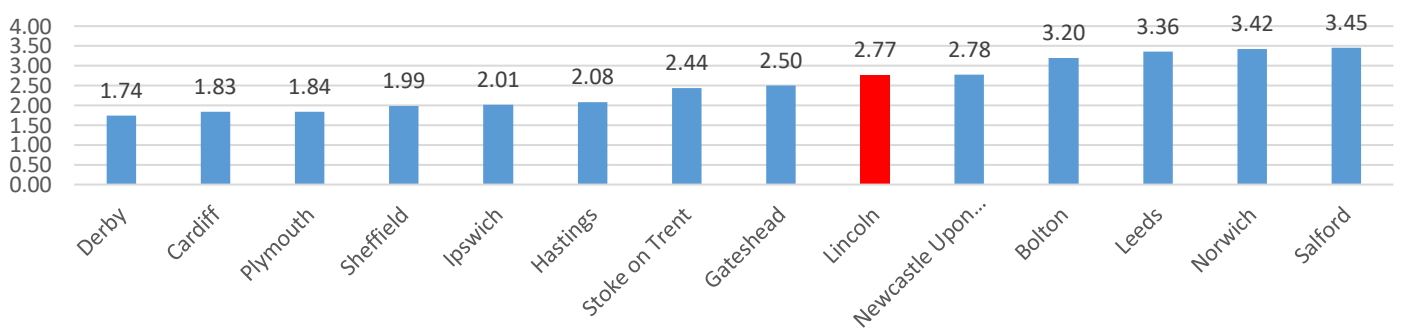


Figure 139 – Police.UK 2018 - [https://www.police.uk/lincolnshire/NC14/performance/compare-your-area/violent-crime/?section=msg\\_comparison#msg\\_comparison](https://www.police.uk/lincolnshire/NC14/performance/compare-your-area/violent-crime/?section=msg_comparison#msg_comparison)

Lincoln, compared to our Police Audit Family, has the 6<sup>th</sup> highest rate for “other theft” at 2.77 (despite being a significant 7.04 lower than last year – indicating that “other theft” has reduced nationally).

**“THEFT FROM THE PERSON” RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE VS OUR POLICE AUDIT FAMILY YEAR TO DECEMBER 2018**

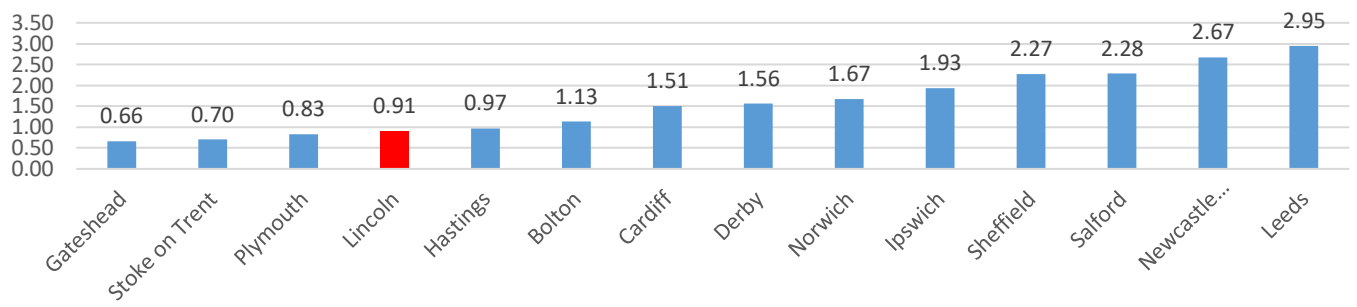


Figure 140 – Police.UK 2018 - [https://www.police.uk/lincolnshire/NC14/performance/compare-your-area/violent-crime/?section=msg\\_comparison#msg\\_comparison](https://www.police.uk/lincolnshire/NC14/performance/compare-your-area/violent-crime/?section=msg_comparison#msg_comparison)

Lincoln ranks as the 4<sup>th</sup> lowest (1 lower than last year) against our Police Audit Family for “Theft from the person” with a rate of 0.91 per 1,000 residents.

**VEHICLE RELATED CRIME RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE VS OUR POLICE AUDIT FAMILY YEAR TO DECEMBER 2018**

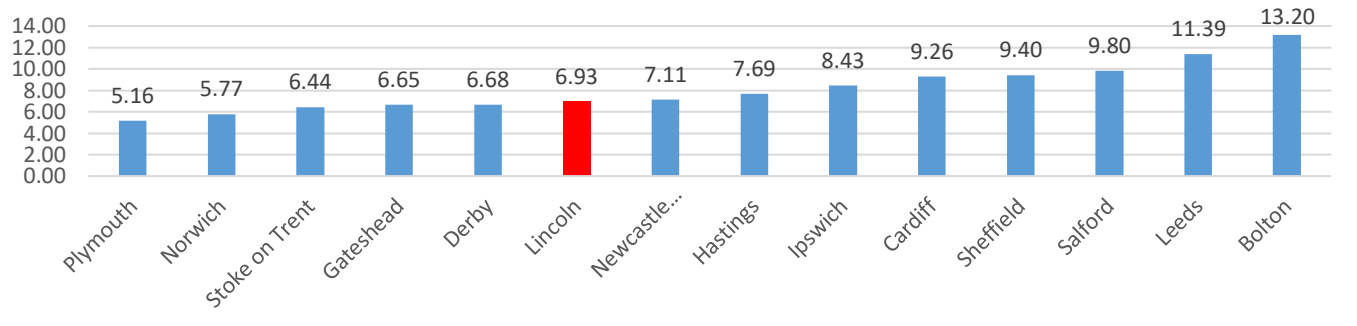


Figure 141 – Police.UK 2018 - [https://www.police.uk/lincolnshire/NC14/performance/compare-your-area/violent-crime/?section=msg\\_comparison#msg\\_comparison](https://www.police.uk/lincolnshire/NC14/performance/compare-your-area/violent-crime/?section=msg_comparison#msg_comparison)

Compared with our Police Audit Family, Lincoln has dropped from the 7<sup>th</sup> highest rate for vehicle related crime to 6<sup>th</sup> lowest with a rate of 6.93 per 1,000 residents.

**VIOLENT AND SEXUAL OFFENCES RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE VS OUR POLICE AUDIT FAMILY YEAR TO DECEMBER 2018**

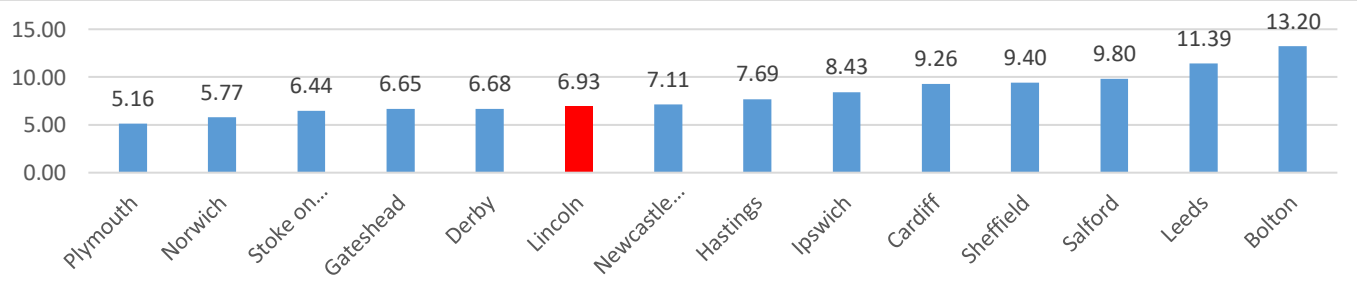


Figure 142 – Police.UK 2018 - [https://www.police.uk/lincolnshire/NC14/performance/compare-your-area/violent-crime/?section=msg\\_comparison#msg\\_comparison](https://www.police.uk/lincolnshire/NC14/performance/compare-your-area/violent-crime/?section=msg_comparison#msg_comparison)

Compared to our Police Audit Family, Lincoln has risen from the 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest rate for violent and sexual offences to 6<sup>th</sup> lowest with a rate of 6.93 per 1,000 residents.



# ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE

## Summary

It is important to note, that issues caused by global climate change, that are unaffected by local level effort, are following the same powerful trends seen across the globe such as rising temperatures, increased rainfall and less 'air frost' days. Lincoln's temperature has increased by 1.6 degrees since 1947, and saw the same sharp spike in temperature during the 2001-2011 decade (which was also globally recognised as the hottest decade on record).

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.



LINCOLN'S AVERAGE ANNUAL DOMESTIC ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION PER PERSON IN KWH 2010-2016

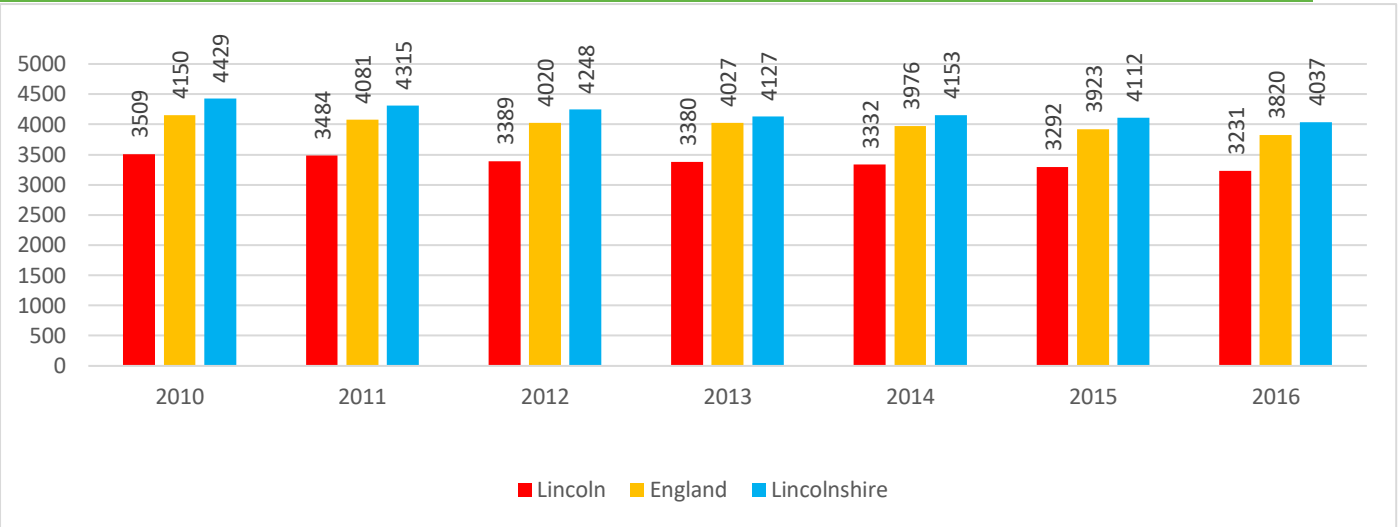


Figure 143 – LRO 2018 - <http://www.research-lincs.org.uk/LROPresentationTools/UI/Pages/MappingTool.aspx>

With updates to the data for 2016 it is clear that there is a decreasing trend in the consumption of electricity in Lincoln, Lincolnshire and England. Although only slight, there was a decrease of 61KWh per person in 2016 compared to 2015. This is the latest data available as it is lagged through LRO

LINCOLN'S AVERAGE ANNUAL DOMESTIC GAS CONSUMPTION IN KWH PER PERSON 2010-2016

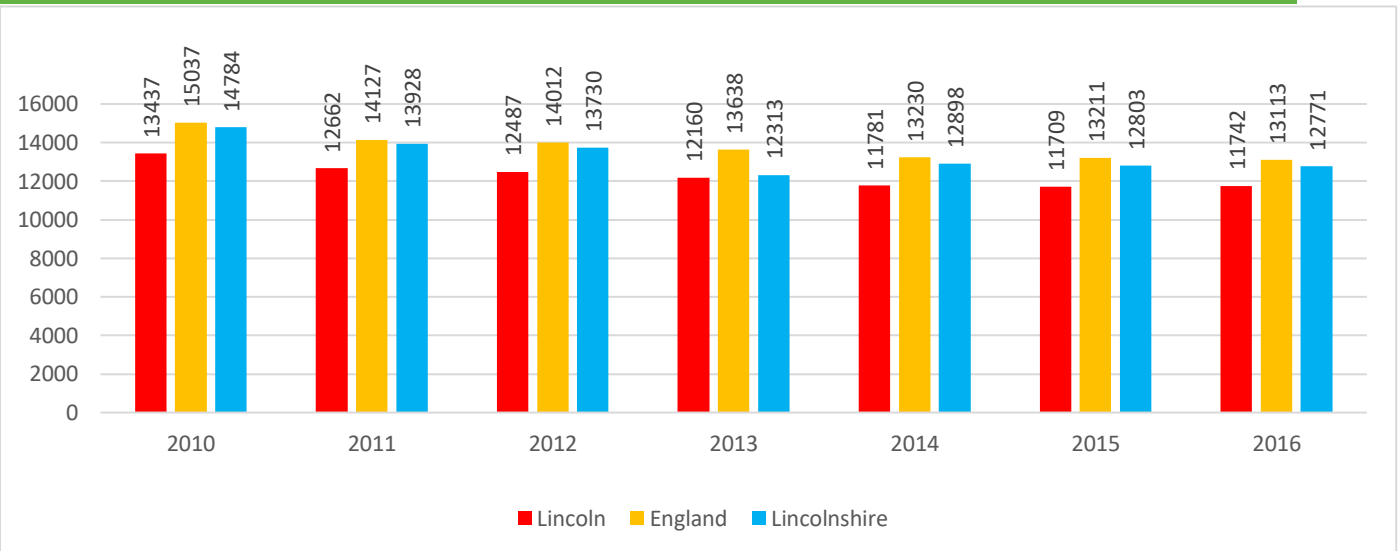


Figure 144 – LRO 2018 - <http://www.research-lincs.org.uk/LROPresentationTools/UI/Pages/MappingTool.aspx>

With updates to the data for 2016 it is clear that there is a decreasing trend in the consumption of gas in Lincoln, Lincolnshire and England. Although only slight, there was actually a very slight increase of 33KWh per person in 2016 compared to 2015. This is the latest data available as it is lagged through LRO

HOUSEHOLD WASTE COLLECTED PER PERSON IN TONNES 2009/10-2017/18

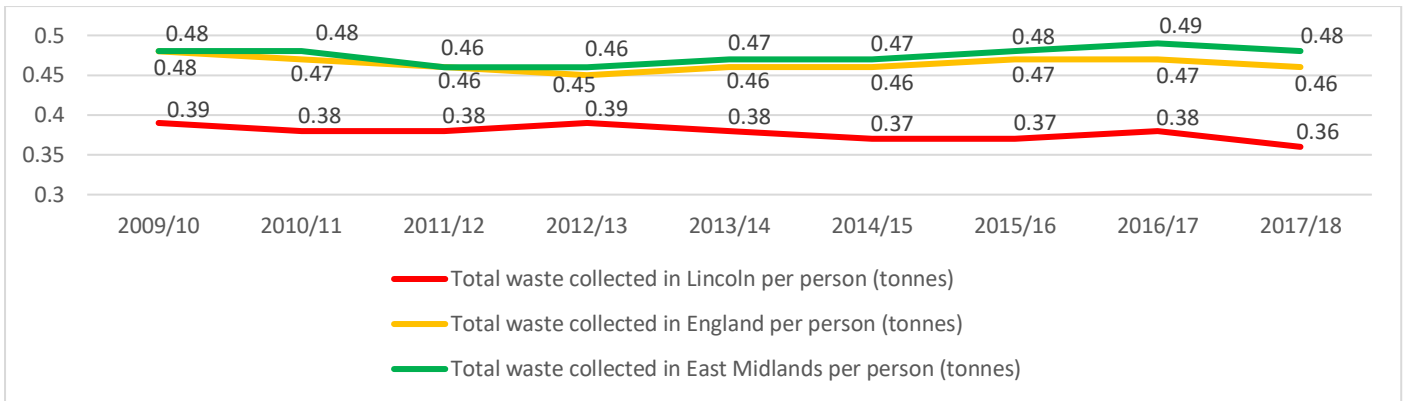


Figure 145 – CSS services

RESIDUAL HOUSEHOLD WASTE PER HOUSEHOLD (KG PER HOUSEHOLD) COMPARED TO ENGLAND AND EAST MIDLANDS 2011/12- 2016/17

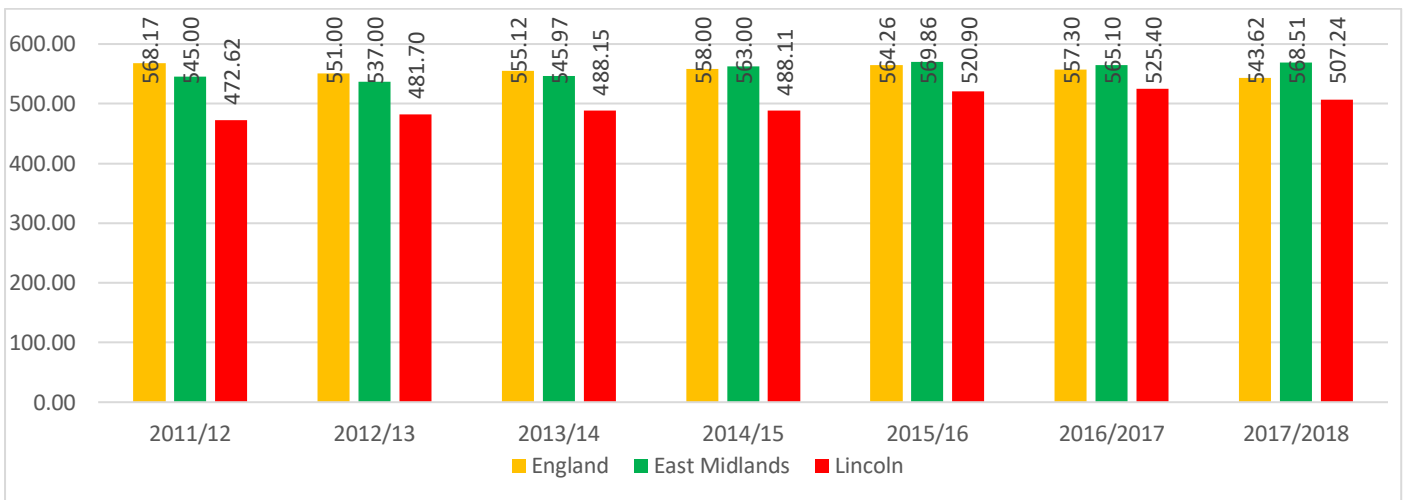


Figure 146 – LG Inform - [https://lginform.local.gov.uk/reports/lgastandard?mod-metric=45&mod-area=E07000138&mod-group=AllDistrictInRegion\\_EastMidlands&mod-type=namedComparisonGroup](https://lginform.local.gov.uk/reports/lgastandard?mod-metric=45&mod-area=E07000138&mod-group=AllDistrictInRegion_EastMidlands&mod-type=namedComparisonGroup)

The amount of residual waste (non-recycled or composted) per household in Lincoln has gone down by 18.16Kg, at 507.24 kg per household - which is still below both England and East Midlands.

PERCENTAGE OF WASTE RECYCLED (ONLY) 2010/11 – 2017/18

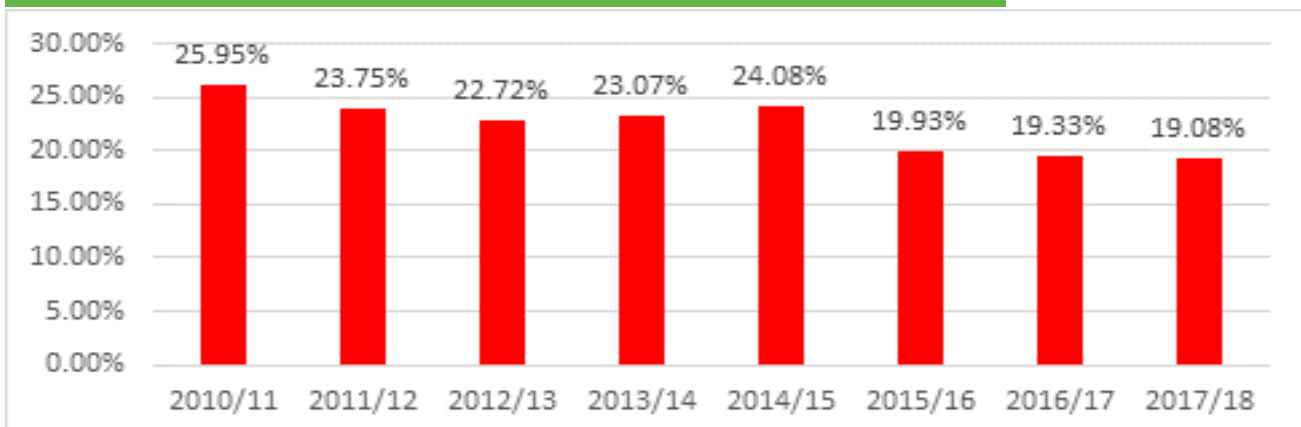


Figure 147 – Data from CoLC PIMS system

TOTAL NUMBER OF LICENSED VEHICLES IN LINCOLN 2009-2018

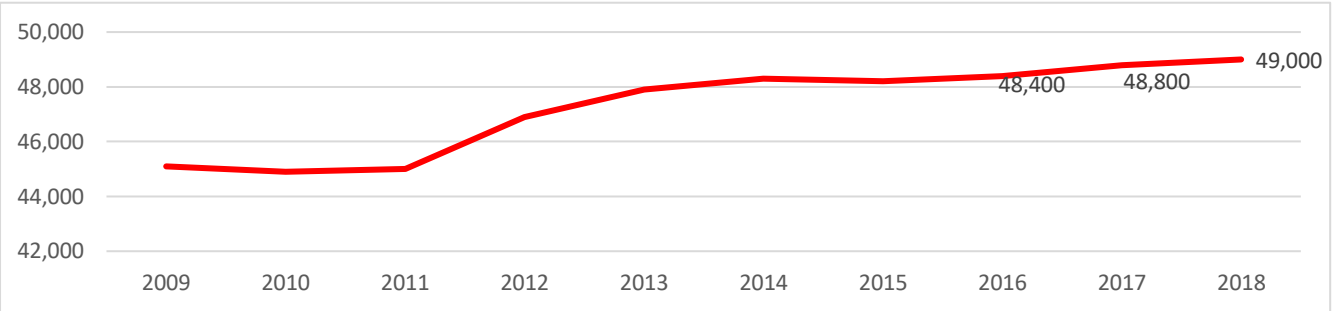


Figure 148 – GOV.UK DfT 2018 - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/all-vehicles-veh01>

The total number of licensed vehicles in Lincoln has increased by 200 since 2017, rising to 49,000 in 2018.

TOTAL NUMBER OF LICENSED CARS IN LINCOLN 2009-2018

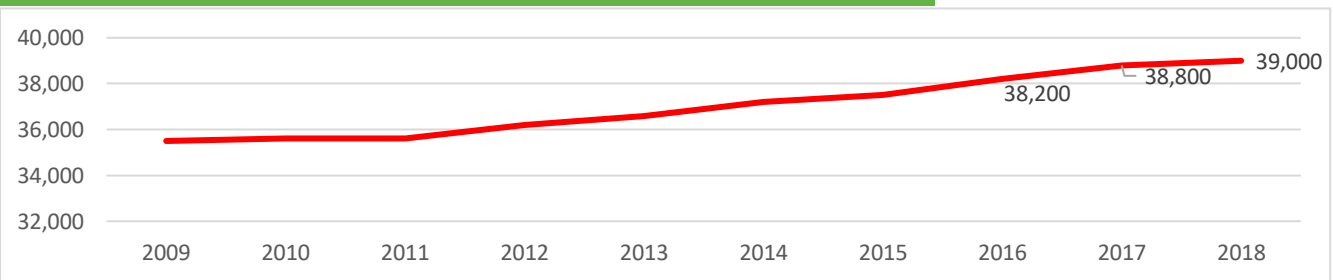


Figure 149 – GOV.UK DfT 2018 - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/all-vehicles-veh01>

The total number of licensed cars in Lincoln has increased by a further 200, rising from 38,800 in 2017 to 39,000 in 2018.

TOTAL NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL VEHICLES IN LINCOLN 2009-2018

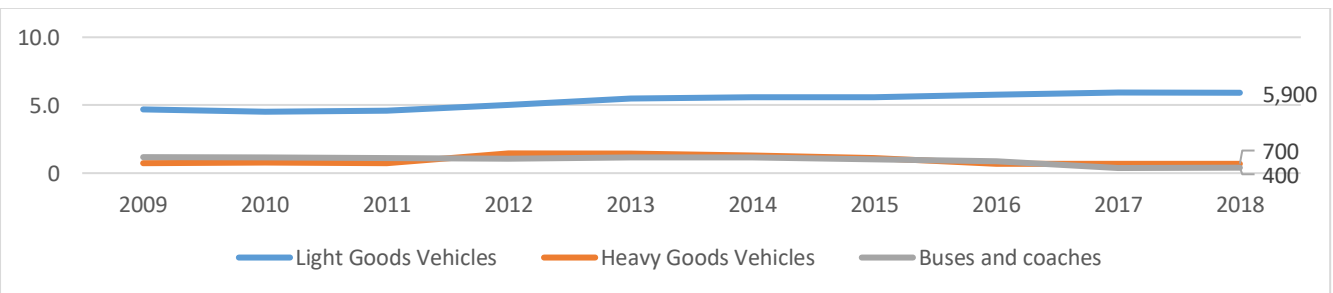


Figure 150 – GOV.UK DfT 2018 - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/all-vehicles-veh01>

In terms of commercial vehicles, the number in all three types of body class have remained static in 2018.

NUMBER OF ULTRA LOW EMISSION VEHICLES REGISTERED IN LINCOLN AS OF Q1 2019

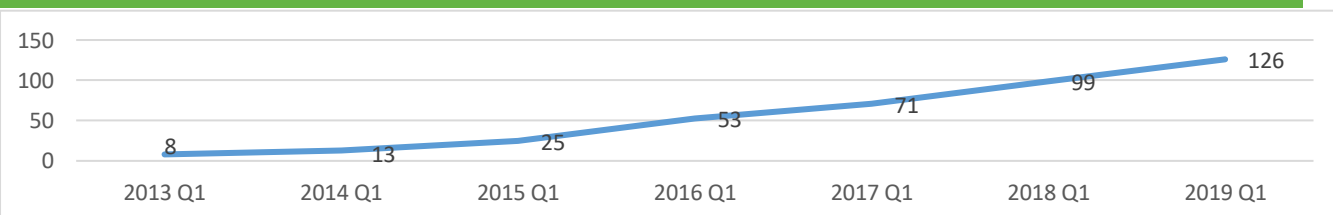


Figure 151 - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/all-vehicles-veh01> - VEH0132

Since 2016, the number of ultra-low emission vehicles has increased with rapid pace, rising from just 8 in Q1 2013 to 126 in Q1 2019.

## NUMBER OF LISTED BUILDINGS BY GRADE TYPE AS OF 2019

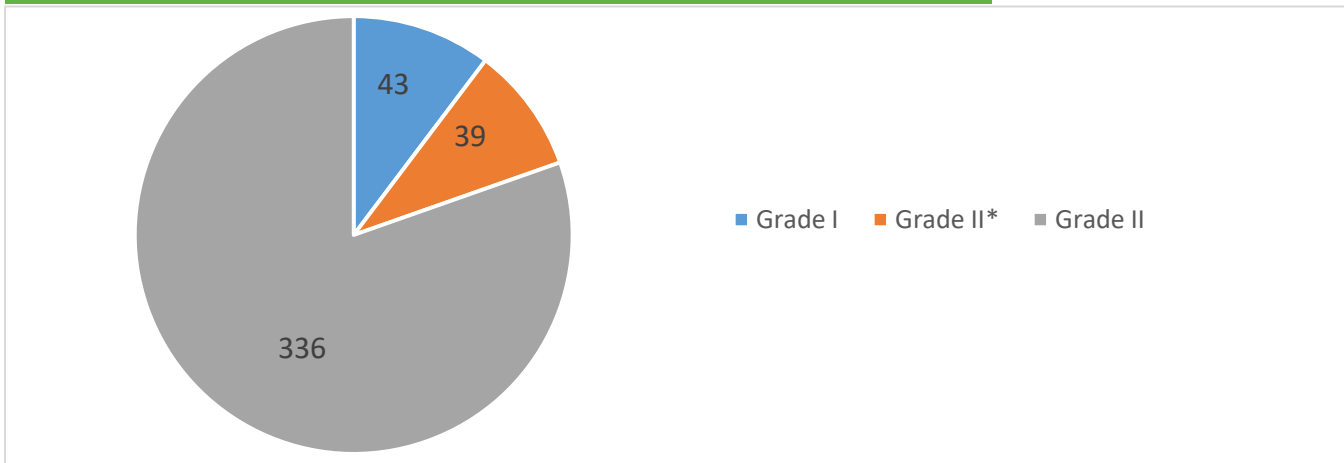


Figure 152 – Historic England (NHLE) 2018 <https://historicengland.org.uk/research/heritage-counts/2016-heritage-and-place-branding/indicator-data/local-authority-profiles/>

## OTHER HISTORICAL DESIGNATED AREAS 2019

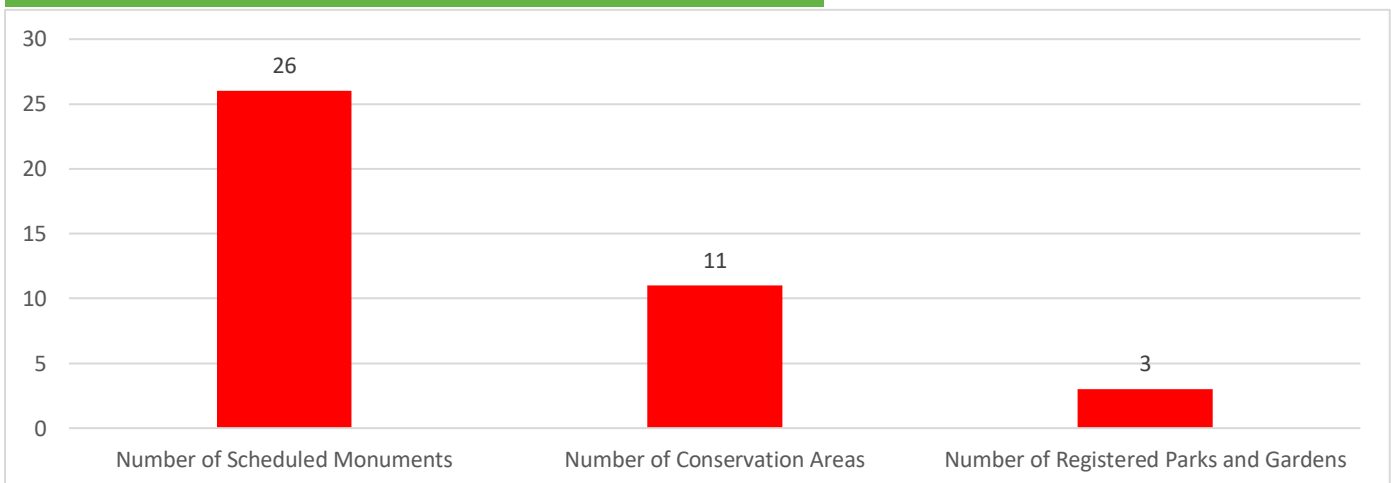


Figure 153 - Historic England, (NHLE), 2016 - <https://historicengland.org.uk/research/heritage-counts/2016-heritage-and-place-branding/indicator-data/local-authority-profiles/>

A conservation appraisal is due to take place in 2020, which may change the above figures in next year's edition of the LCP.

## HERITAGE LOTTERY FUNDING AND RESOURCES IN LINCOLN (1994/95 – 2015/16)

<b>Value (£ million) of grants received</b>	<b>£41,758,244</b>
<b>% of total HLF spend</b>	0.6%
<b>Number of projects funded</b>	82
<b>% of all HLF projects funded</b>	0.2%
<b>Number. of applications submitted</b>	143
<b>Value of grant requested (£ million)</b>	£54,393,359
<b>% success rate of applications</b>	57%

Figure 154 - Historic England, (NHLE), 2016 - <https://historicengland.org.uk/research/heritage-counts/2016-heritage-and-place-branding/indicator-data/local-authority-profiles/> (Note this is the latest data available)

Note – this data has not changed since last year

CONTRIBUTION OF CO2 BY SOURCE (KILO TONNES) IN LINCOLN FROM 2005 TO 2017

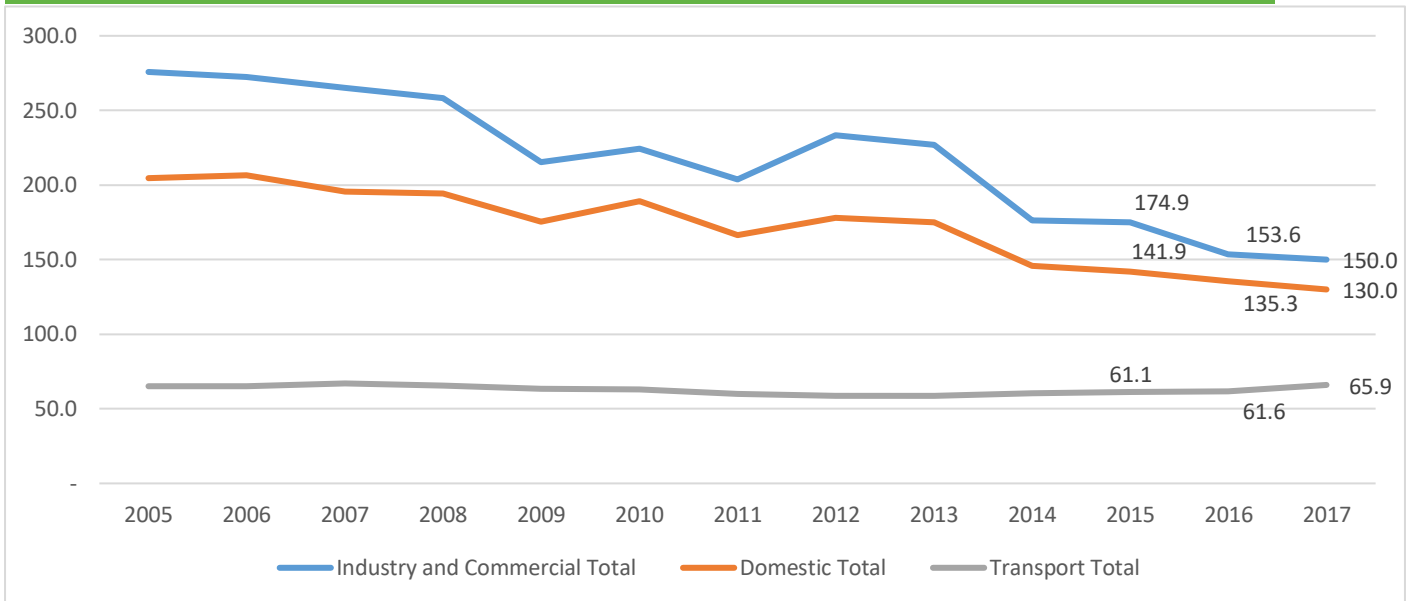


Figure 155 – <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2017>

The contribution of CO<sub>2</sub> by “Industry and Commercial” and “Domestic” have both seen another year of considerable decreases in 2017, reducing by 3.6 and 5.3 respectively since 2016. The contribution of CO<sub>2</sub> from transport has seen another increase of 4.3, increasing from 61.6 in 2016 to 65.9 in 2017. Contribution by transport has increased year on year since 2014.

CO2 LEVELS IN LINCOLN VS OUR NEAREST NEIGHBOURS (KILO TONNES IN 2017)

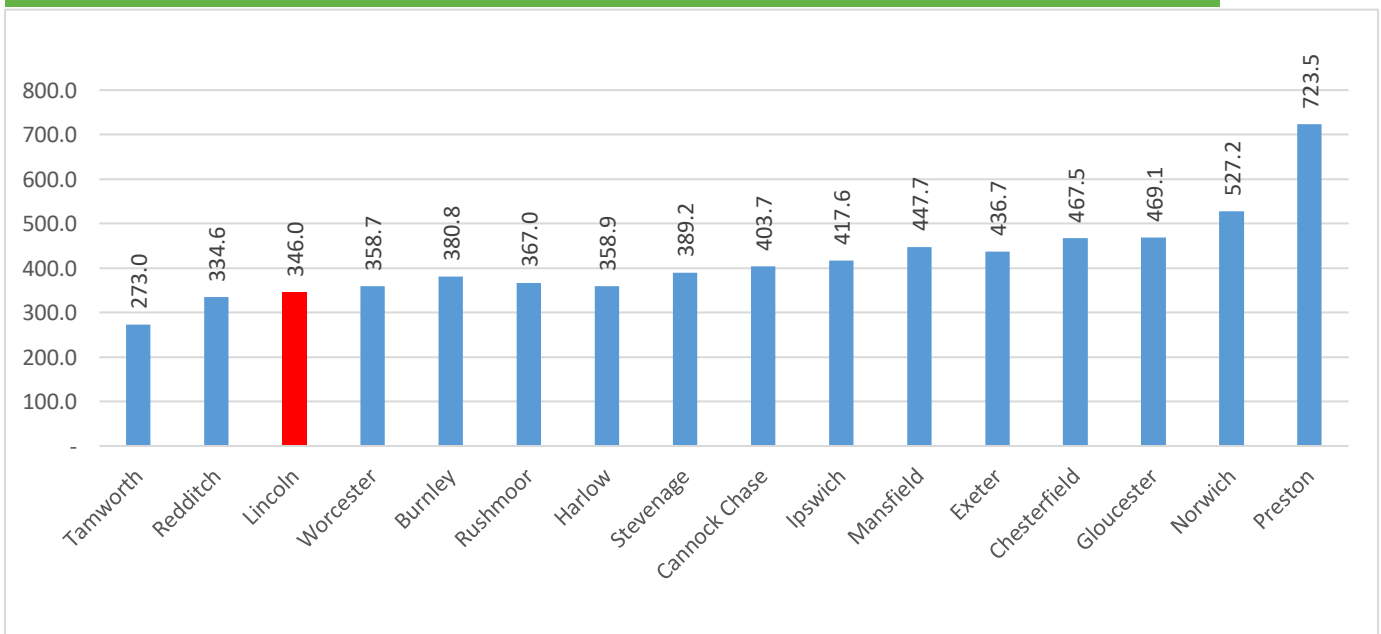


Figure 156 – <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2017>

LINCOLN NO2 AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT AREA AS OF MAY 2018



Figure 157 – CoLC - <https://www.lincoln.gov.uk/resident/litter-public-land-and-flytipping/air-quality-and-pollution/>

AUTOMATIC NO2 MONITORING LOCATIONS (MAY 2018)



- Legend**
- Automatic Monitor
  - AQMA Boundary
- Legend**
- Diffusion Tube
  - AQMA Boundary

Figure 158 – CoLC - <https://www.lincoln.gov.uk/resident/litter-public-land-and-flytipping/air-quality-and-pollution/>

NO2 DIFFUSION TUBE LOCATIONS IN LINCOLN NORTH (MAY 2018)

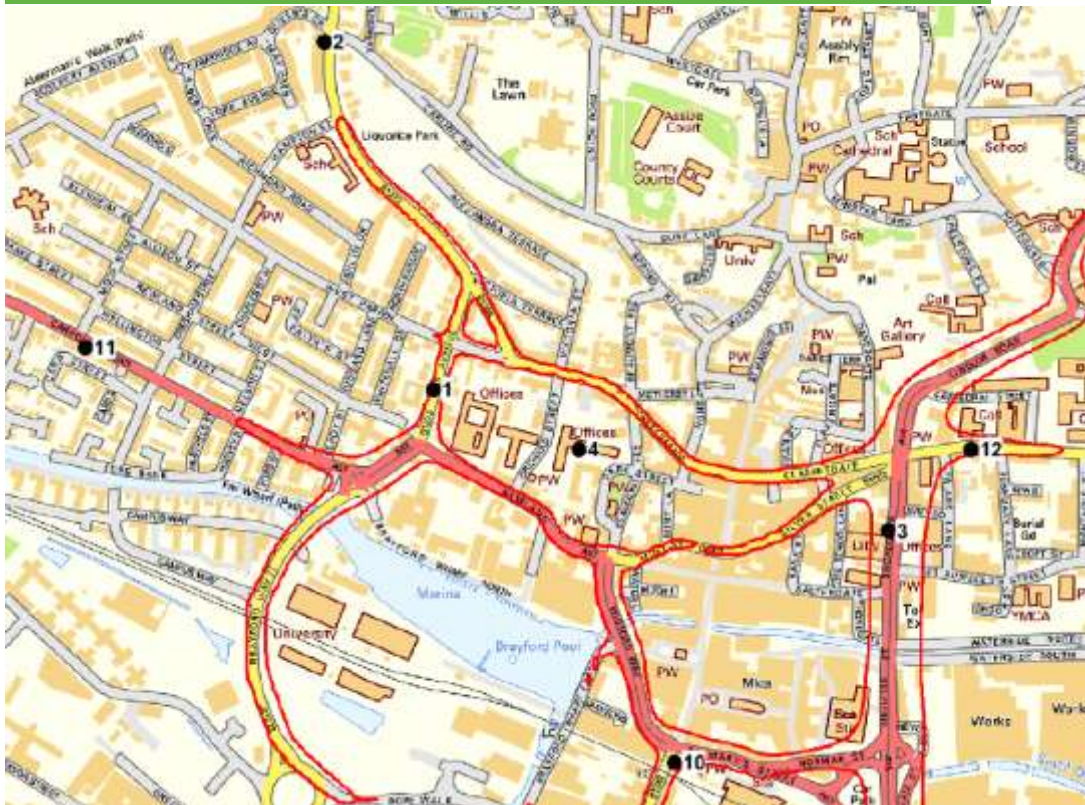


Figure 159 -- CoLC - <https://www.lincoln.gov.uk/resident/litter-public-land-and-flytipping/air-quality-and-pollution/>

NO2 DIFFUSION TUBE LOCATIONS IN LINCOLN SOUTH (MAY 2018)

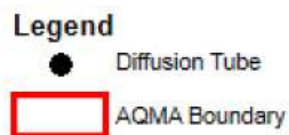


Figure 160 – CoLC - <https://www.lincoln.gov.uk/resident/litter-public-land-and-flytipping/air-quality-and-pollution/>



AVERAGE MINIMUM TEMPERATURE IN LINCOLN IN DEGREES

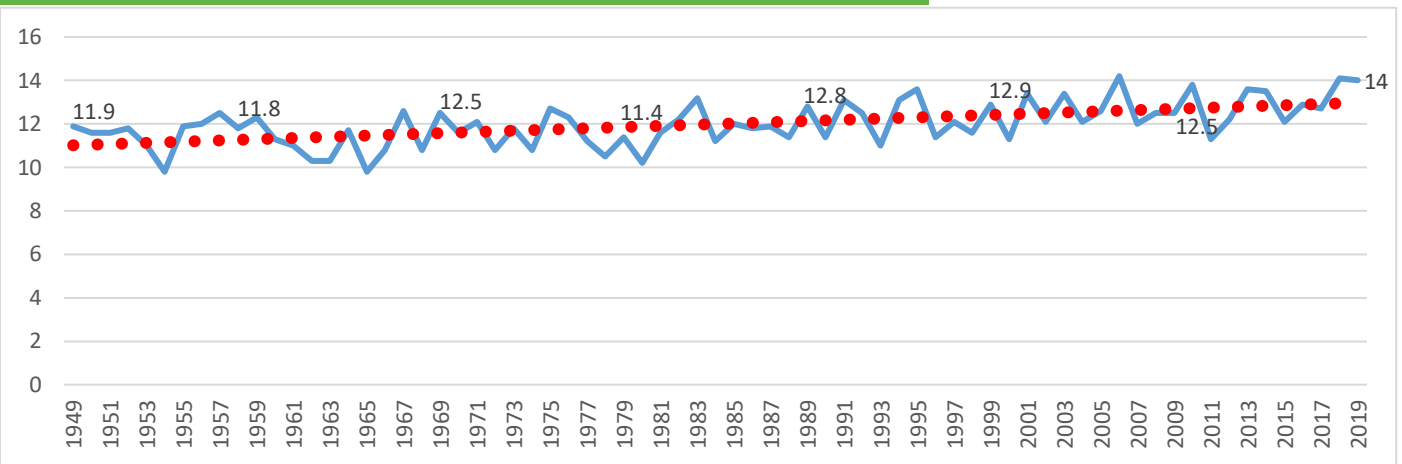


Figure 161 – MET OFFICE - <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/climate/maps-and-data/historic-station-data>

AVERAGE MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE IN DEGREES

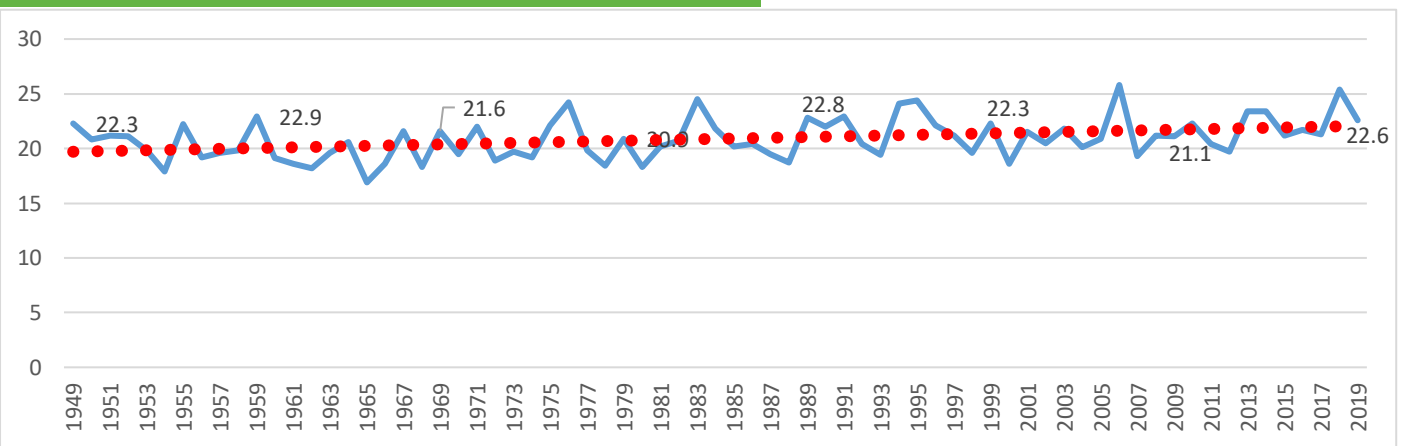


Figure 162 – MET OFFICE - <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/climate/maps-and-data/historic-station-data>

AVERAGE NUMBER OF SUN HOURS IN LINCOLN

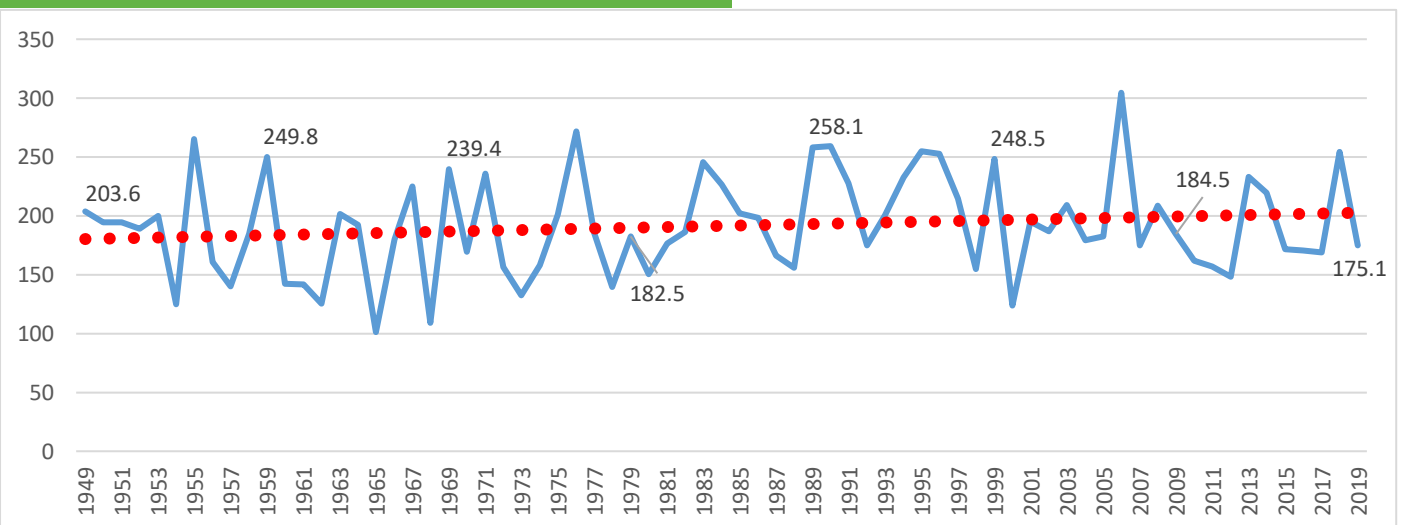


Figure 163 – MET OFFICE - <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/climate/maps-and-data/historic-station-data>

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF RAINFALL IN LINCOLN IN MM

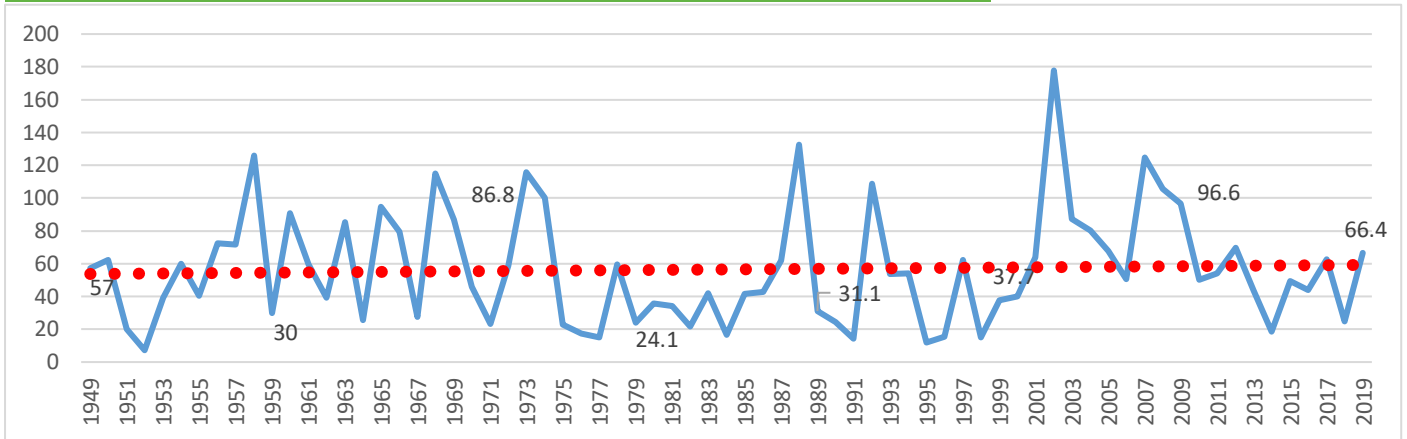


Figure 164 – MET OFFICE - <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/climate/maps-and-data/historic-station-data>

NUMBER OF AIR FROST DAYS IN LINCOLN

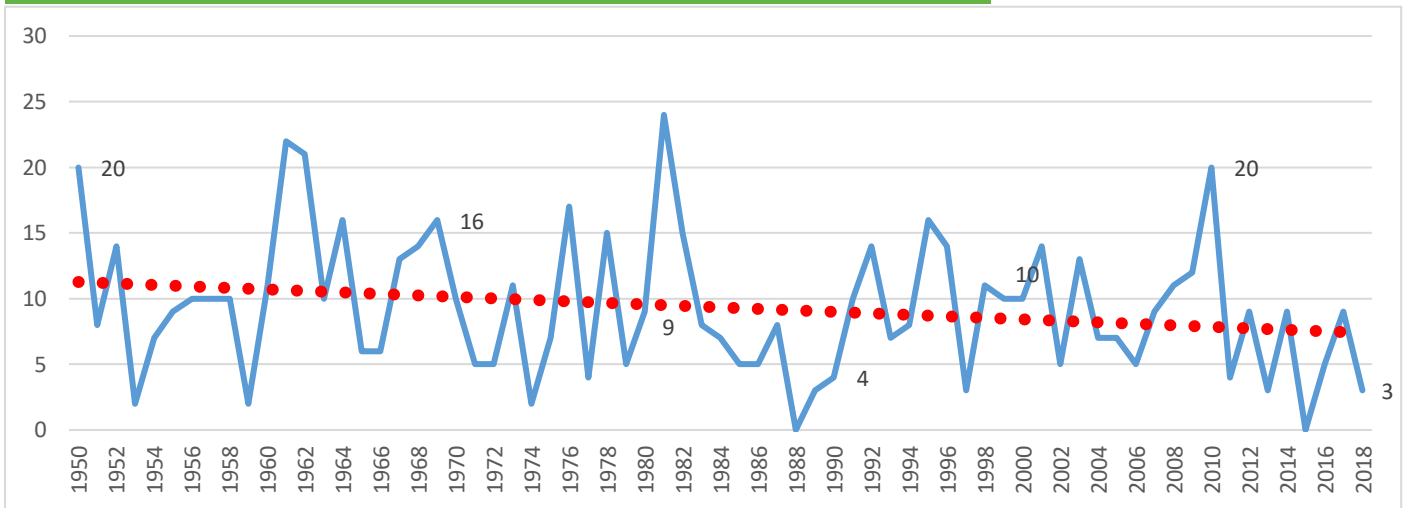


Figure 165 – MET OFFICE - <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/climate/maps-and-data/historic-station-data>

Carbon neutrality is often measured by the move from motorised vehicles to zero emission transport:

PROPORTION OF RESIDENTS WHO DO ANY WALKING, FOR ANY PURPOSE, AT LEAST ONCE PER MONTH IN LINCOLN

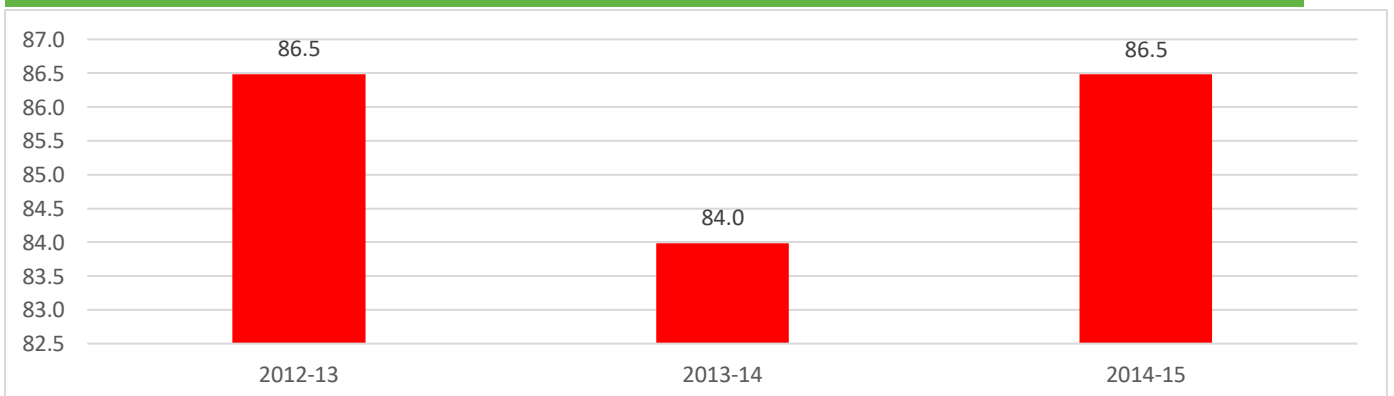


Figure 166 – GOV.UK- <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/walking-and-cycling-statistics-cw>

PROPORTION OF RESIDENTS WHO DO ANY CYCLING, FOR ANY PURPOSE, AT LEAST ONCE PER MONTH IN LINCOLN

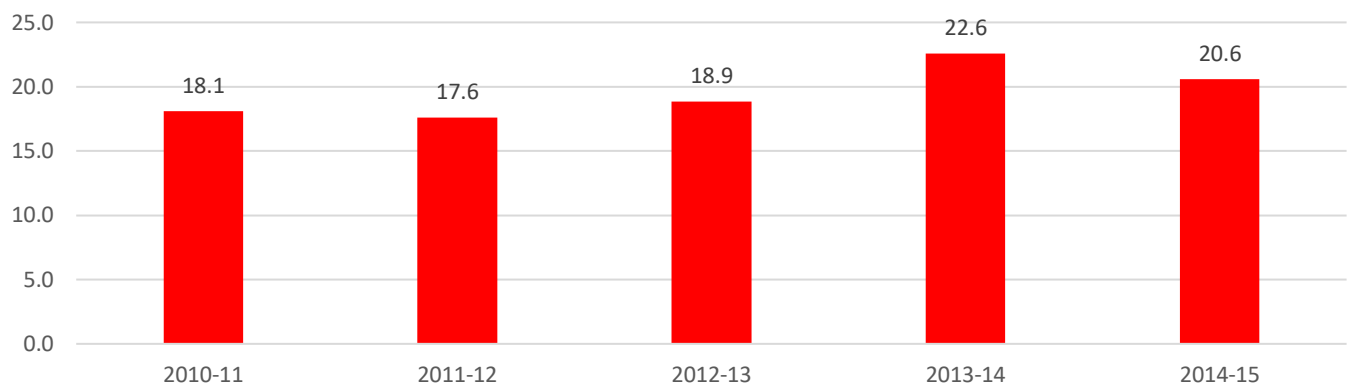


Figure 167 – GOV.UK - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/walking-and-cycling-statistics-cw>

PROPORTION OF RESIDENTS WHO DO ANY WALKING OR CYCLING, FOR ANY PURPOSE, AT LEAST ONCE PER MONTH IN LINCOLN

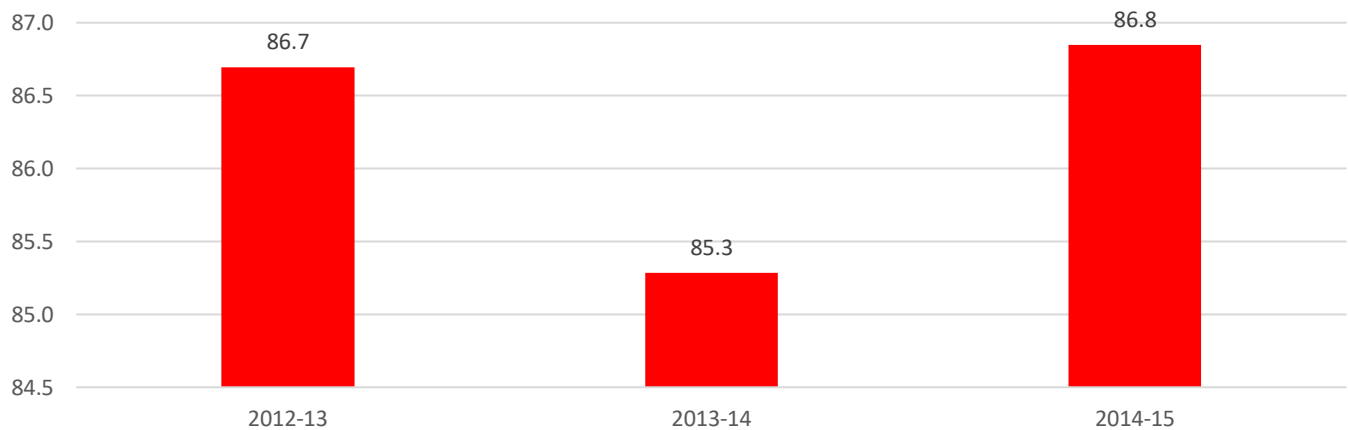


Figure 168 – GOV.UK - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/walking-and-cycling-statistics-cw>

PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE CYCLING FOR TRAVEL IN LINCOLN (2017/18)

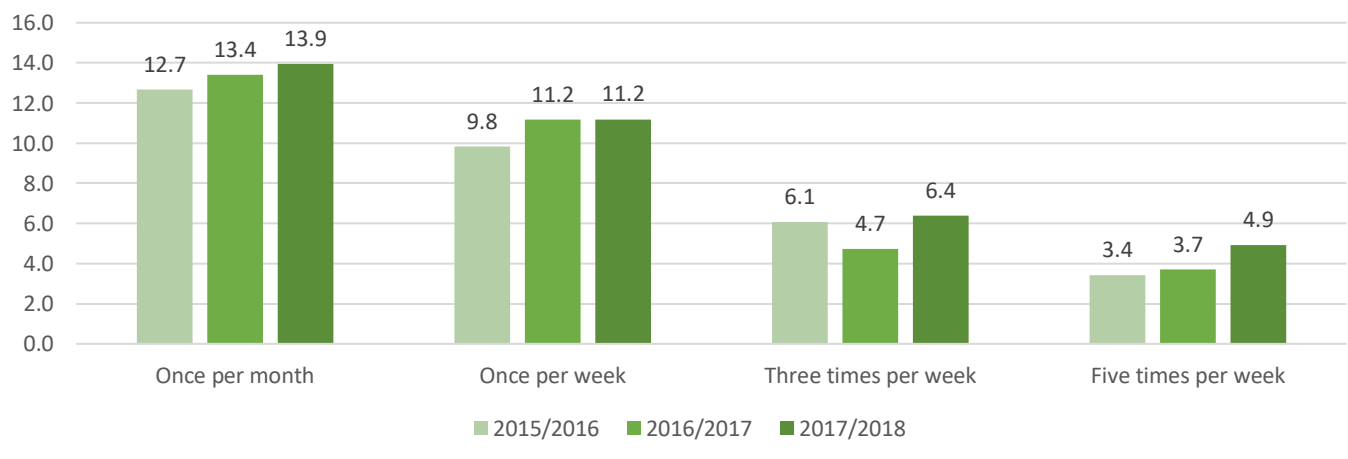


Figure 169 – Access Lincoln (Lincolnshire County Council)

HECTARES OF WOODLAND AND GRASSLAND THAT ARE ABSORBING CARBON DIOXIDE

Woodland Area	ha
South Common	11
Boultham Mere	16
Swanpool	13.5
The Phesantry	4.5
Foal Close	3
Harstholme	43
Swanholme	10
Boultham moor woods & fish ponds	7.5
Boultham park	9.3
Starmers Pit	4.5
Hospital and Skellingthorpe moor plantations	77
Birchwood Avenue	3
Arboretum	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>206.3</b>
Grassland area	ha
South common	61.5
West Common	66.3
Cow Paddle	7.5
Swanpool	25
Witham valley grasslands	20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>180.3</b>

Figure 170 - CoLC – 2019

LIKELIHOOD OF FLOODING IN LINCOLN AS OF OCTOBER 2019

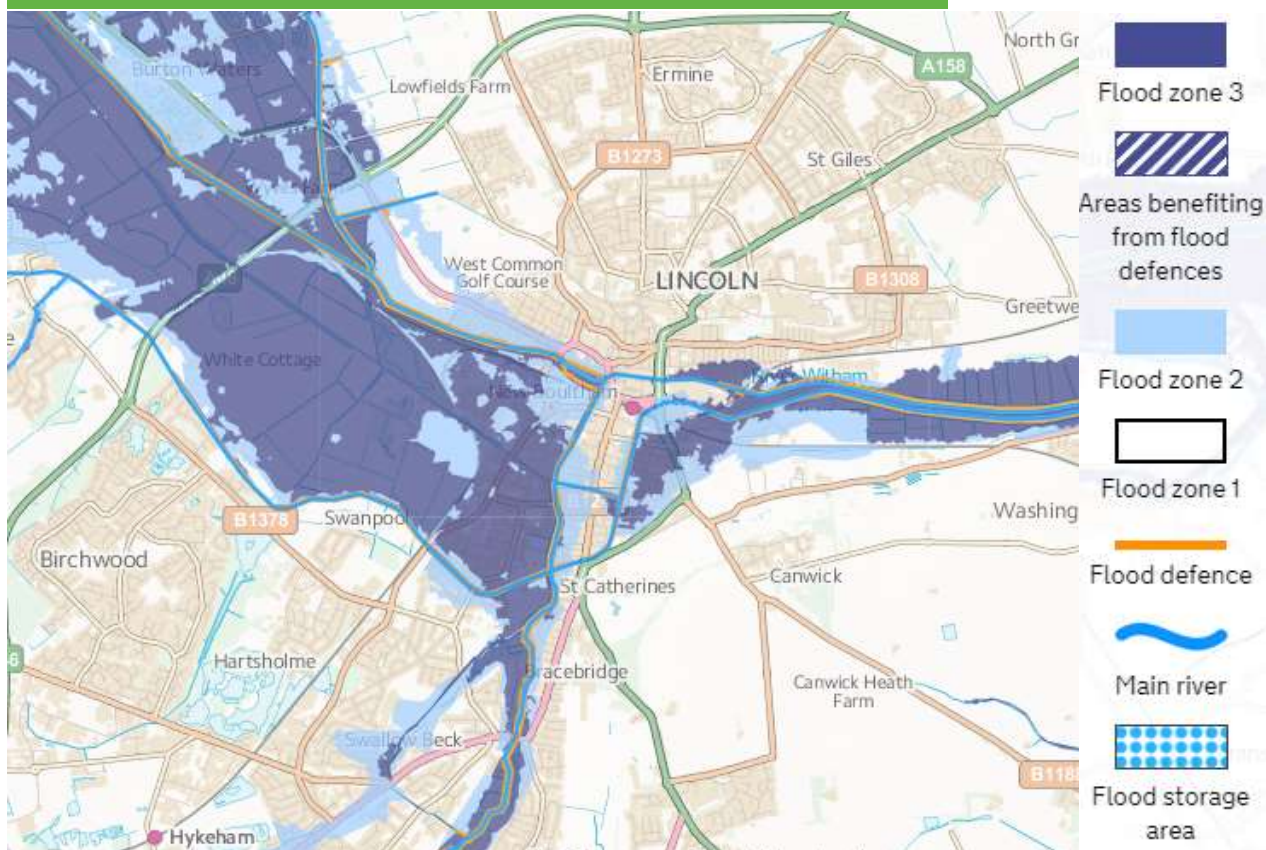


Figure 171 – GOV.UK – Flood Map for Planning - <https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk/confirm-location?easting=496500&northing=369578&placeOrPostcode=Lincoln>

LONG TERM FLOOD RISK MAP

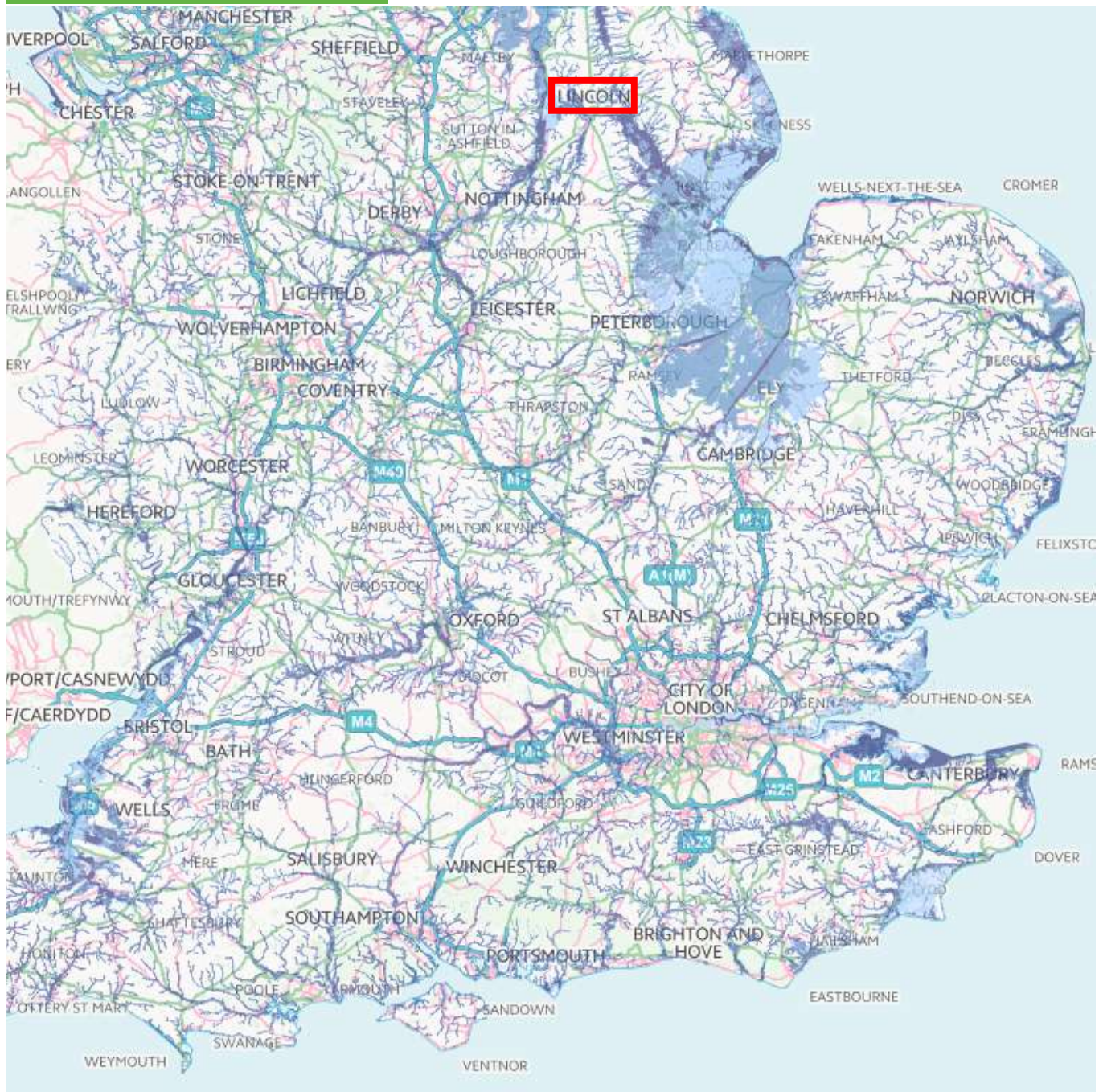


Figure 172 – GOV.UK - <https://flood-warning-information.service.gov.uk/long-term-flood-risk/map>

# APPENDIX 1 – LINCOLN POVERTY PROFILE

The Lincoln Poverty Profile has previously been published as a separate document. However, due to the high level of data duplication with the Lincoln City Profile, the 2017/2018 version of the Lincoln Poverty Profile is included here as an appendix. Data sources are provided for more specific additional information on poverty not included in the Lincoln City Profile.

## Population and Geography

[Lincoln Mid-Year Population Estimates 1981-2016](#)

[Age profile of Lincoln's population - 2016](#)

[Number of National Insurance Number \(NiNo\) registrations annually in Lincoln](#)

## Housing

[Average price paid per year for the period 1996-2016](#)

[Cumulative number of affordable homes delivered in Lincoln](#)

[Number of possession claim orders issued by mortgage lenders - 2008/9 to 2016/17](#)

[Number of possessions claims issued by landlords](#)

[Average private rental monthly costs for properties with one bedroom - 1st April 16 to 31st March 17](#)

[Average private rental monthly costs for properties with two bedroom - 1st April 16 to 31st March 17](#)

[Average private rental monthly costs for properties with three bedroom - 1st April 15 to 31st March 16](#)

[Amount uncovered by local Housing Allowances on average rent costs 2019](#)

## Low Income and Inequality

[Average \(median\) annual earning of residents in Lincoln and England](#)

[Average \(median\) earnings of full time workers in Lincoln and England](#)

[Percentage of resident children in child poverty living in low income households in Lincoln](#)

[Number of children resident in Lincoln \(aged 0-18\) who are in out of work benefit claimant households](#)

[Percentage of households in fuel poverty in Lincoln - \(using Low Income High Cost method\)](#)

[Percentage of current and main pupils on the role of schools in Lincoln and Lincolnshire who are eligible for free school meals \(by school location\)](#)

## Homelessness

[Proportion of statutorily homeless households per thousand estimated total number of households - 2009/10 - 2015/16](#)

[Number of housing advice cases resulting in preventing homelessness](#)

[Homelessness preventions in Lincoln where person has been able to remain in their existing home or where they have been assisted to obtain alternative accommodation](#)

[Number of households living in temporary accommodation](#)

[Waiting list by household type – Data as of 12/1/18](#)

## Education

- [5 A\\*-C GCSE Attainment Rates \(incl. English and Maths\) for Lincoln and Lincolnshire – LRO](#)
- [Percentage of Key Stage 1 pupils achieving at least a level 2 in reading, writing and maths - LRO](#)
- [Percentage of Key Stage 2 pupils achieving a level 4 in reading, writing and maths - LRO](#)
- [Number of Residents in Lincoln aged 16-64 with NVQ qualifications at Level 1 to 4 and above](#)
- [Percentage of people in Lincoln with no NVQ qualifications \(16-64\)](#)

## **Unemployment, Benefits and Welfare Reform**

- [Percentage of people claiming JSA benefits in Lincoln - NOMIS](#)
- [Number of JSA claimants by age - October 2017](#)
- [Concentrations of JSA benefit recipients in Lincoln by ward - November 2017](#)
- [JSA claimants as a proportion of residents aged 16-64](#)
- [Main benefits claimed in Lincoln \(Aged 16-64\) – DWP Benefit Claimants working age client group](#)
- [Number of housing benefit recipients in Lincoln](#)
- [Number of jobs available in Lincoln](#)
- [Proportion of workless households with dependent children – LG Inform](#)
- [Council Tax Support Claimants](#)

## **Census (2011) data which is not included here – but you may find useful**

Household composition for Lincoln and England – Census 2011

Household Tenure – Census 2011

Accommodation Type - Households - Census 2011

Percentage of residents providing unpaid care in Lincoln – Census 2011

Hours worked in Lincoln – Census 2011

# APPENDIX 2 – MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES

## Miscellaneous crimes against society – crime list

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).

- Bigamy
- Exploitation of prostitution
- 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
- Possession of false documents
- Offender Management Act
- 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
- Concealing an infant death close to birth

Gov.uk (2019)



# APPENDIX 3 – EDUCATIONAL DEFINITIONS

**Progress 8** aims to capture the progress a pupil makes from the end of primary school to the end of secondary school. It is a type of value added measure, which means that pupils' results are compared to the actual achievements of other pupils with similar prior attainment. The new performance measures are designed to encourage schools to offer a broad and balanced curriculum with a focus on an academic core at key stage 4, and reward schools for the teaching of all their pupils, measuring performance across 8 qualifications. Every increase in every grade a pupil achieves will attract additional points in the performance tables.

The first step taken is to put all pupils nationally into prior attainment groups based on their key stage 2 results, so that DfE has groups of pupils who have similar starting points to each other. This is done by working out a pupil's average performance at key stage 2 across English and mathematics. Pupils' actual test results in English and maths are converted into points and an average of the points is taken to create an overall point score. Pupils are then allocated into prior attainment groups with other pupils who have the same key stage 2 point scores as them.

**Attainment 8** measures the achievement of a pupil across 8 qualifications including mathematics (double weighted) and English (double weighted), 3 further qualifications that count in the English Baccalaureate measure and 3 further qualifications that can be GCSE qualifications or any other non-GCSE qualifications on the DfE approved list. Each grade a pupil achieves is assigned a point score, which is then used to calculate a pupil's Attainment 8 score.

A school's Progress 8 score is the average score from pupils across a whole year group:

- A score of zero means pupils in this school on average do about as well at Key Stage 4 as other pupils across England who got similar results at the end of Key Stage 2.
- A score above zero means pupils made more progress, on average, than pupils across England who got similar results at the end of Key Stage 2.
- A score below zero means pupils made less progress, on average, than pupils across England who got similar results at the end of Key Stage 2.

## Educational attainment - NVQ qualification definitions

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

<p><b>No qualifications</b> No formal qualifications held</p>	<p><b>NVQ 2 equivalent</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 or more GCSEs at grades A-C</li> <li>• intermediate GNVQ</li> <li>• NVQ 2</li> <li>• Intermediate 2 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent</li> </ul>
<p><b>Other qualifications</b> This includes foreign qualifications and some professional qualifications</p>	<p><b>NVQ 3 equivalent</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 or more A-Levels</li> <li>• advanced GNVQ</li> <li>• NVQ 3</li> <li>• 2 or more higher or advanced higher national qualifications (Scotland) or equivalent</li> </ul>
<p><b>NVQ 1 equivalent</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fewer than 5 GCSEs at grades A-C</li> <li>• foundation GNVQ, NVQ 1</li> <li>• Intermediate 1 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent</li> </ul>	<p><b>NVQ 4 equivalent and above</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HND</li> <li>• Degree and Higher Degree level qualifications or equivalent</li> </ul>

# APPENDIX 4 – GLOSSARY OF SOURCES



- ✓ Office for National Statistics (ONS) - <https://www.ons.gov.uk/>
- ✓ GOV.UK - <https://data.gov.uk/>
- ✓ Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) - <https://www.hesa.ac.uk/>
- ✓ University of Lincoln - <http://www.lincoln.ac.uk/home/>
- ✓ NOMIS - <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>
- ✓ Lincolnshire Research Observatory (LRO) - <http://www.research-lincs.org.uk/LROPresentationTools/UI/Pages/MappingTool.aspx>
- ✓ LG Inform - <https://lginform.local.gov.uk/>
- ✓ Public Health England Profile (PHE) - <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles>
- ✓ Department for Education (DfE) - <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-education>
- ✓ City of Lincoln Council - <https://www.lincoln.gov.uk/>
- ✓ Police.UK - <https://www.police.uk/>
- ✓ Lincolnshire County Council - <https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/>
- ✓ Historic England - <https://historicengland.org.uk/>
- ✓ MET Office - <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/>