

Appendix C: Population Data Comparison

1 Summary

- 1.1 The report to which this appendix relates proposes that the next phase of Neighbourhood Working should focus on Ermine. This appendix supplements that report, by providing a range of population datasets for the Ermine area (the extent of which is defined in accompanying Appendix B) and comparing these datasets with other neighbourhoods in the city.

The datasets in this appendix are linked to the four dimensions of household deprivation detailed in the 2021 Census, namely health, employment, housing and education. This approach has been taken to confirm which part of the city would benefit the most from the report's proposal to focus Neighbourhood Working in one area.

2 Neighbourhood selection

- 2.1 Neighbourhood working is most effective in areas affected by deprivation, as these are the areas that benefit from intervention and support that more affluent communities are less reliant upon. The starting point for the neighbourhood comparison was therefore based on which parts of the city are known to be the most deprived. Neighbourhoods with the highest levels of deprivation are highted blue in Figure 1 below (source: Lincolnshire Health Intelligence Hub – www.lhih.org.uk). As shown in Figure 2 below, there is a close correlation between these areas of deprivation and the parts of the city containing higher proportions of social housing:

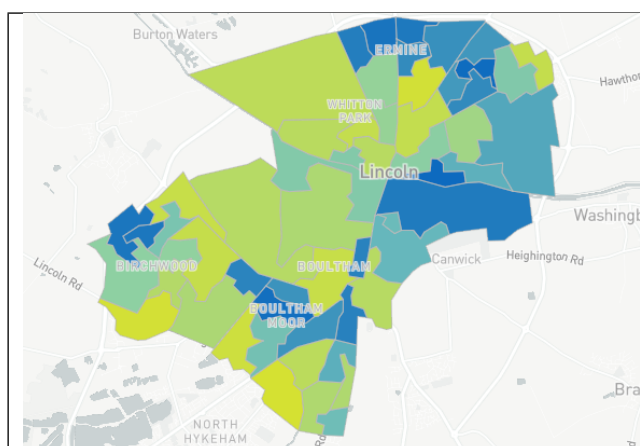


Figure 1: a map showing distribution of deprivation in the city (by Lower Super Output Area)

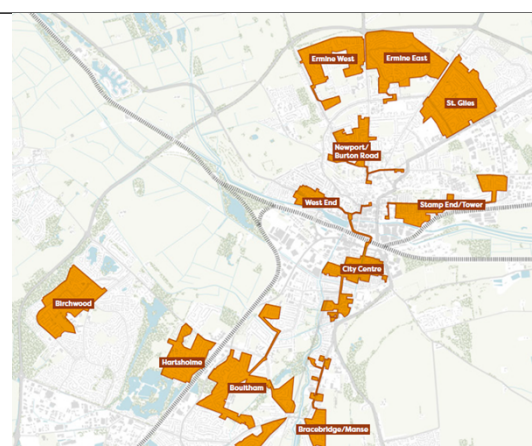


Figure 2: a map showing the locations of the council's housing stock

- 2.2 Figure 3 summarises the most recent Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) data, from 2019. Whilst this is not quite and pre-dates the Covid-19 pandemic, it is nonetheless very similar to Figure 1, indicating that overall deprivation across the city remains most prevalent in the same areas.

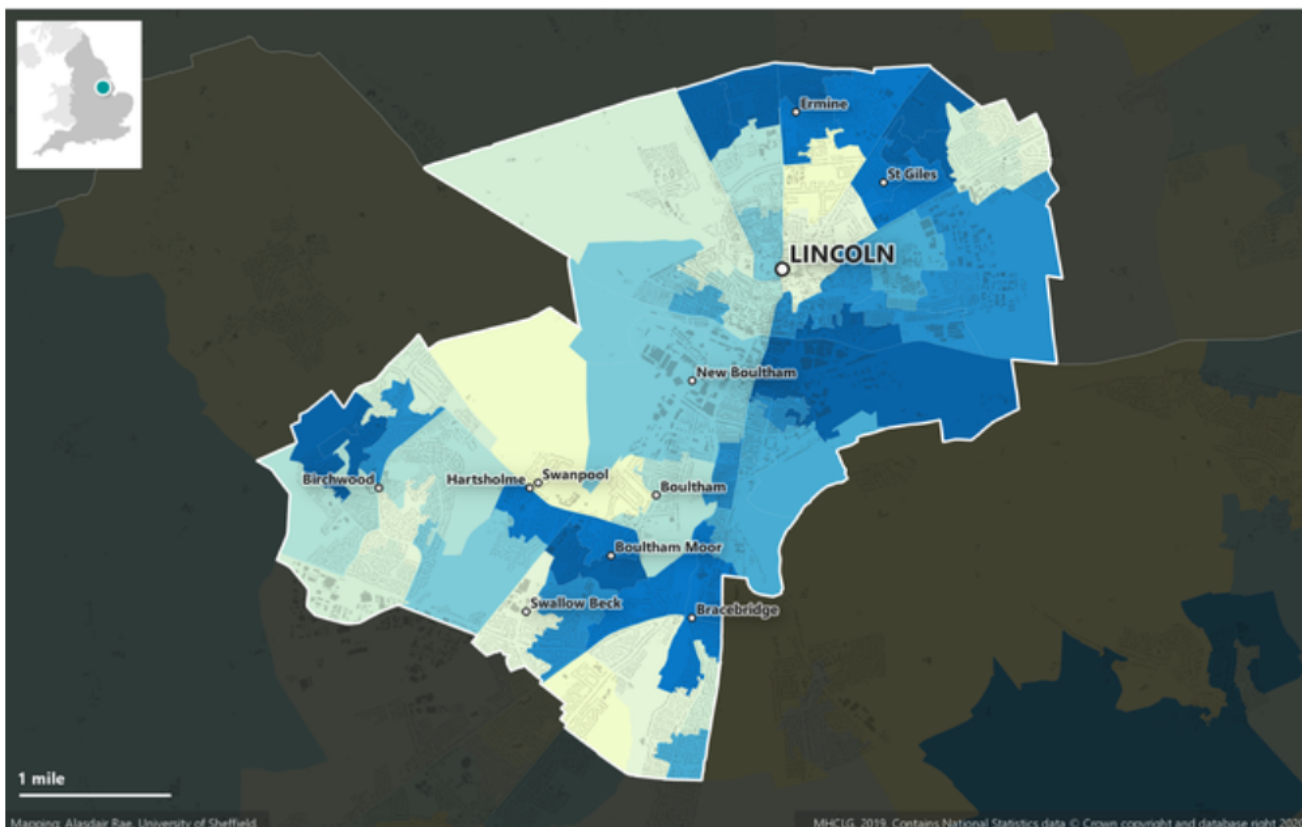


Figure 3: 2019 IMD deprivation data. Source: MHCLG

2.3 Overall, this shows that the areas of the city with the highest levels of deprivation (in dark blue) are Ermine, St. Giles, Moorland, Stamp End and Tower, and Birchwood. Sincil Bank was excluded, as the Neighbourhood Working team has been based in that area since 2018 and it has recently been established that the team is going to shortly begin a managed and sustainable withdrawal from that area.

2.4 The following neighbourhoods were therefore selected for comparison:

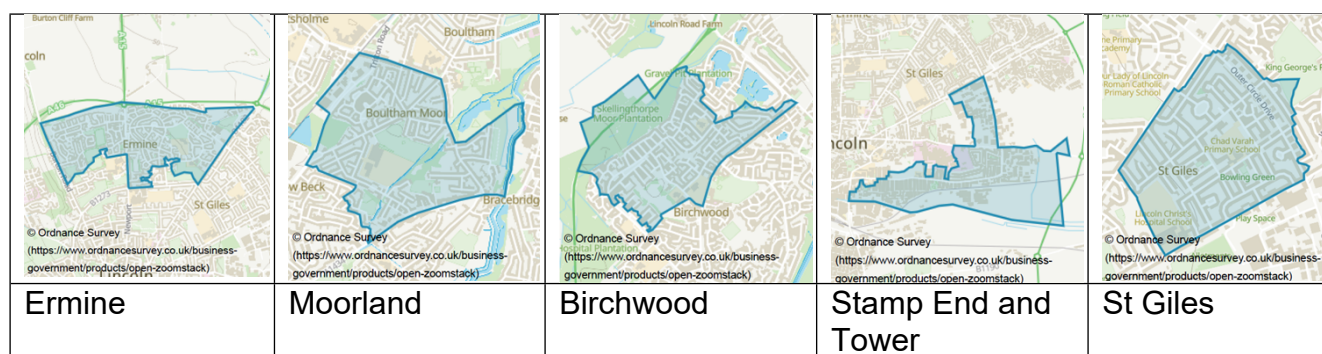


Figure 4: overview of neighbourhoods included in data comparison

2.5 The extent of the neighbourhoods selected were based on the areas that were majority social housing and therefore most deprived. Stamp End and Tower also includes some non-social housing, on the basis that it would be difficult in practice for the Neighbourhood Team to support two separate areas (Stamp End and the Tower estate) without them being physically connected in some way.

3 Data sources

3.1 Much of the most recent reliable deprivation data currently available is from the 2021 Census. The most up to date IMD (Indices of Multiple Deprivation) data is from 2019; as this is pre-pandemic, this is currently deemed to not be sufficiently reliable.

3.2 Other data sources used for this comparison were Police UK crime data, Lincolnshire Health Intelligence Hub. Due to the specific neighbourhoods targeted, use of other data sources would have resulted in less accurate conclusions having been drawn due to more affluent parts in some wards creating a ‘smoothing’ effect on some of the data.

4 Overall findings

4.1 Figure 4 below summarises the key deprivation data arising from this neighbourhood comparison. This data reveals that all five neighbourhoods have very similar characteristics in terms of deprivation and deprivation related issues:

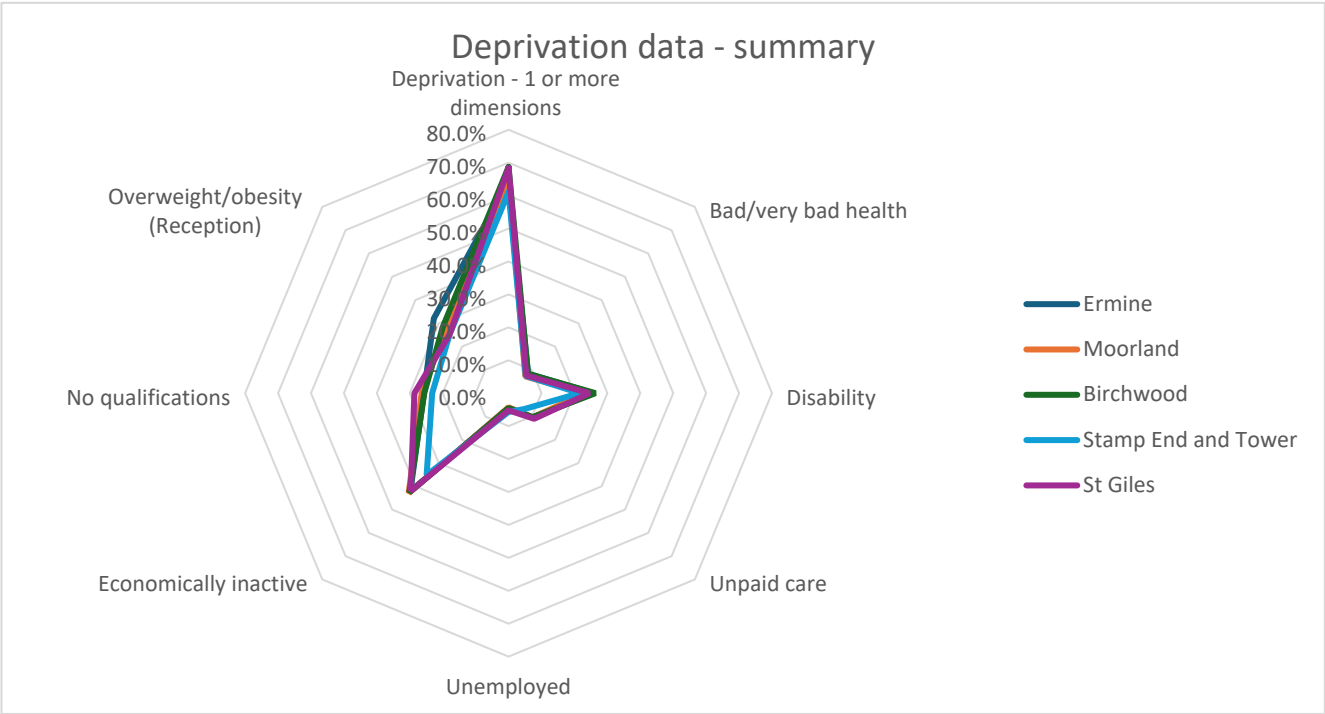


Figure 5: summary of the key deprivation characteristics observed in each neighbourhood

4.2 Because of these similarities, it is not possible to prioritise one neighbourhood over the others based on solely on deprivation data. However, when reviewing how deprivation is distributed across the city (Figure 1), it is evident that there is more deprivation overall in the Northern part of the city.

4.3 On this basis, it can reasonably be concluded that the neighbourhoods most likely to benefit from Neighbourhood Working would be Ermine and St Giles. Section 6 of this report also highlights the lack of local services and community facilities available on Ermine West compared to other neighbourhoods. This disparity in local infrastructure differentiates Ermine West from these other areas.

5 Comparison data

5.1 Overall population

Neighbourhood	LSOA codes	Total population (rounded to nearest 100)
Ermine	001C, 001D, 002D, 001A, 001B	8,300
Moorland	010B, 010C, 010D, 011G, 011H	5,700
Birchwood	007A, 007B, 007C, 007D	4,700
Stamp End and Tower	004B, 004C, 004D	6,200
St Giles	004E, 004F, 004G	4,600

Table 1: Overall neighbourhood population summary. Source: 2021 Census

Interpretation: N/A

5.2 Population by age

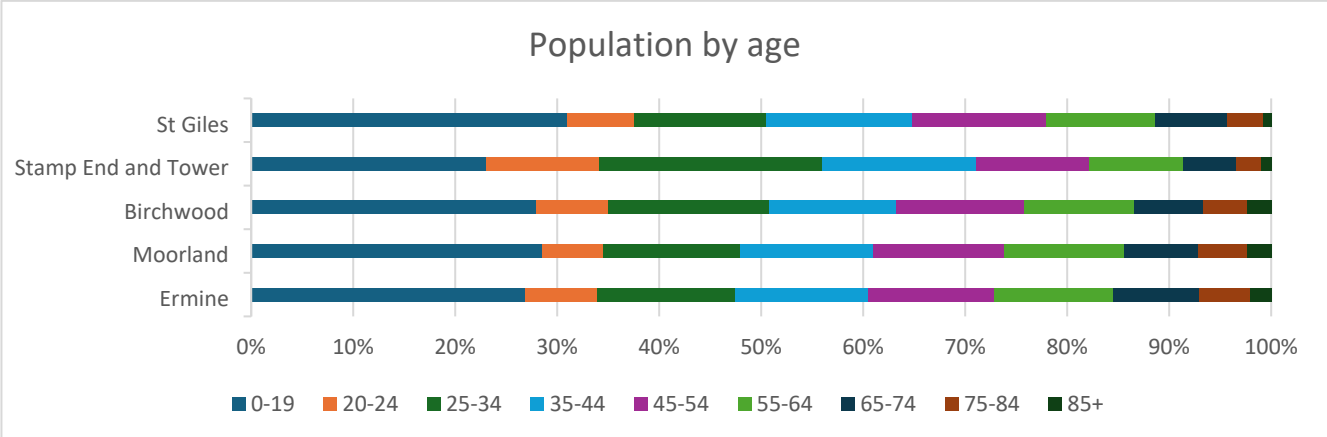


Figure 6: Neighbourhood comparison of population by age. Source: 2021 Census

Interpretation: With the exception of Stamp End and Tower, which has a notably younger population, all neighbourhoods have similar age profiles. Ermine and Moorland have the highest proportions of people aged 65 and over.

5.3 Household deprivation

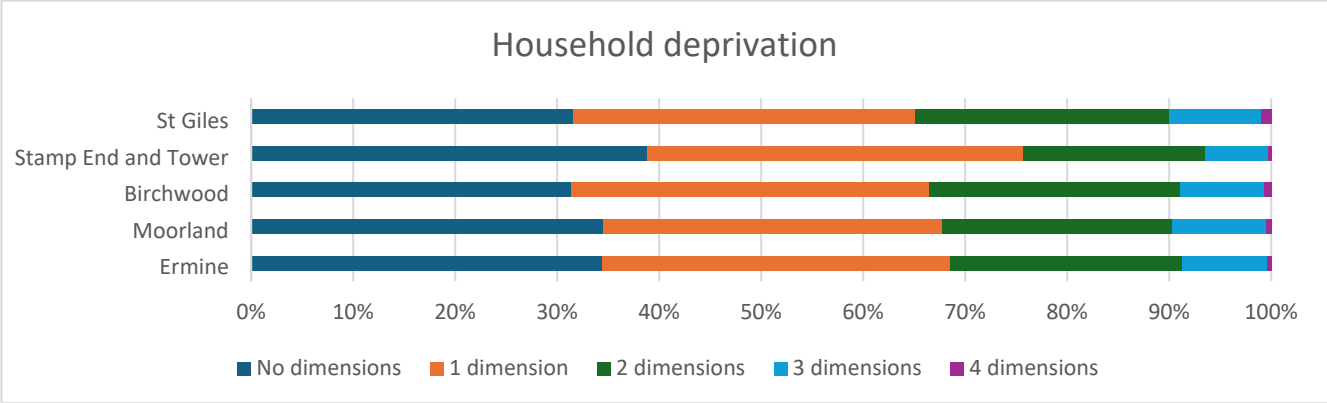


Figure 7: Neighbourhood comparison of household deprivation against four dimensions: health, employment, education and housing. Source: 2021 Census

Interpretation: With the exception of Stamp End and Towe, all neighbourhoods have a similar deprivation profile.

5.4 General health

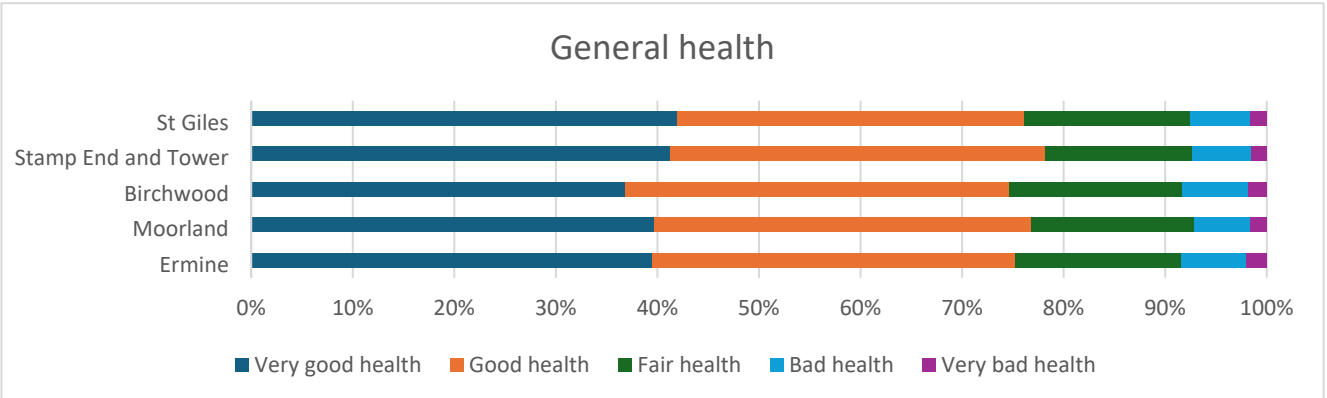


Figure 8: Neighbourhood comparison of residents' general health. Source: 2021 Census

Interpretation: Residents across all comparison neighbourhoods report similar experiences of their health.

5.5 Health deprivation

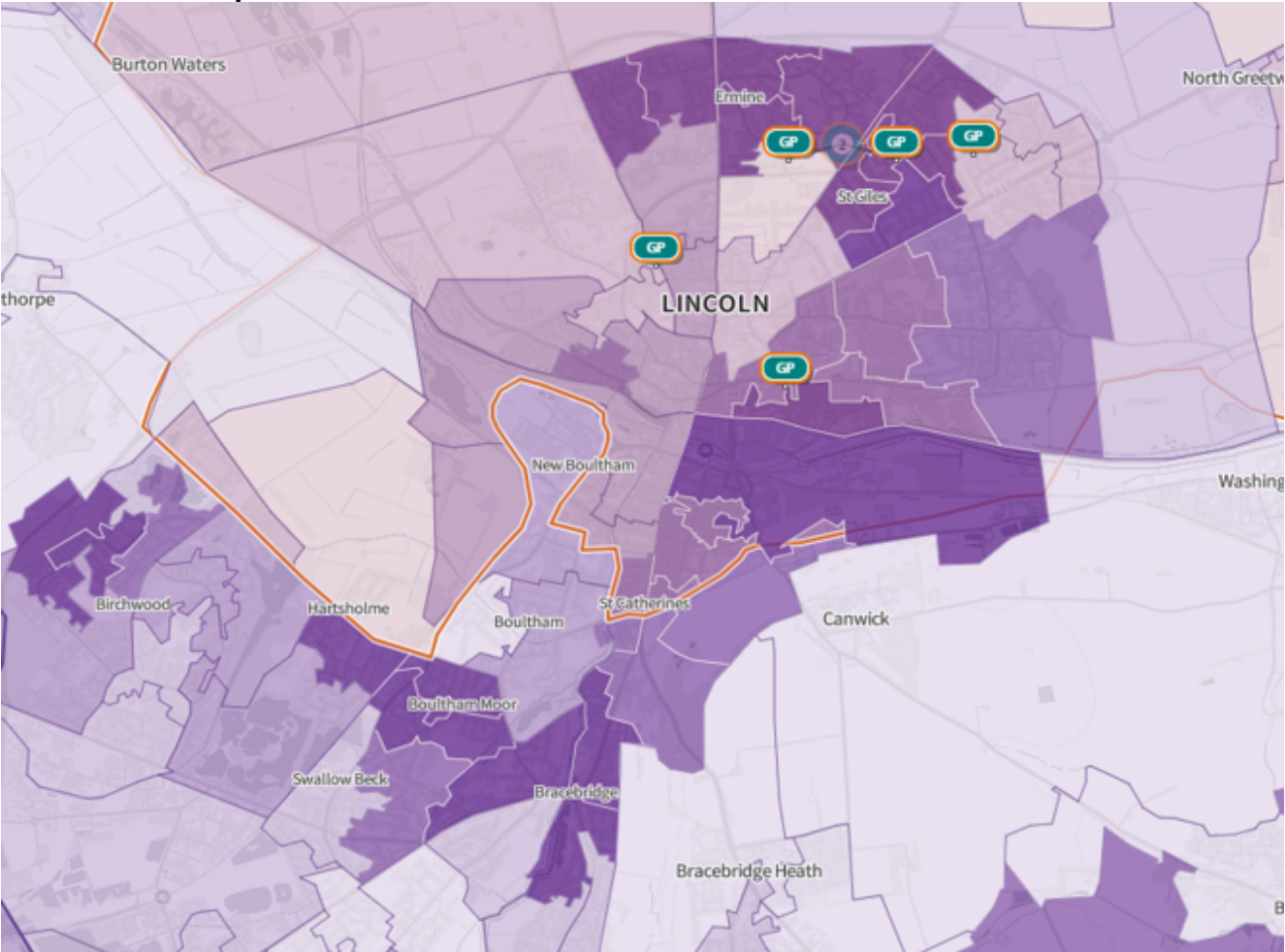


Figure 9: LSOA comparison of health deprivation in the city. Source: Imp Primary Care Network, 2025

Interpretation: Residents across all comparison neighbourhoods, excluding the Tower Estate, have similar levels of health deprivation.

5.6 Childhood obesity

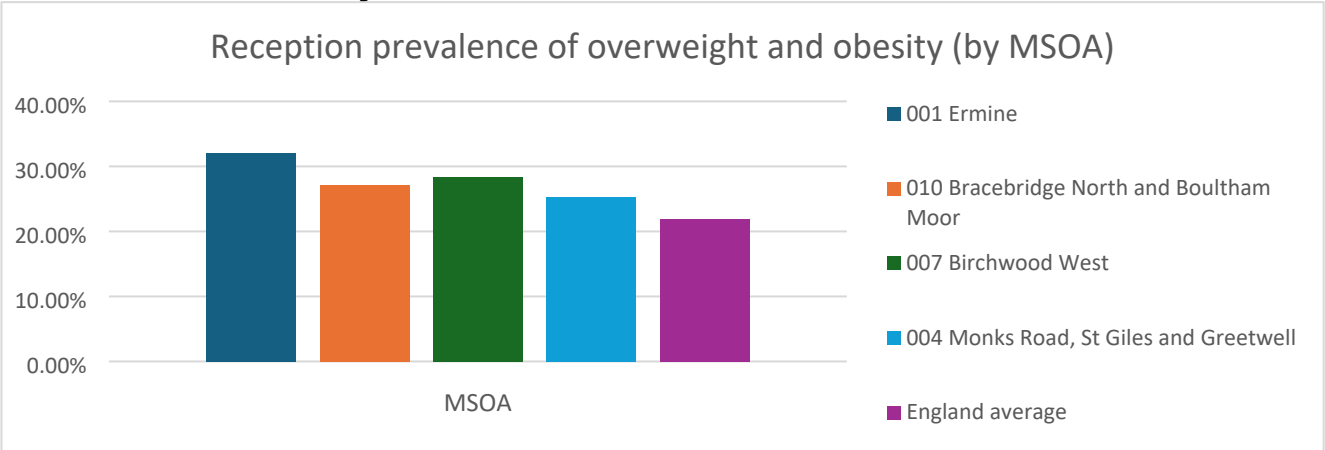


Figure 10: MSOA comparison of prevalence of childhood overweight including obesity (Reception). Source: DHSC Fingertips Health Profiles, 2024

Interpretation: Compared to other neighbourhoods, Ermine has the highest prevalence of overweight and obesity in Reception-age children. All neighbourhoods have overweight/obesity significantly above the national average

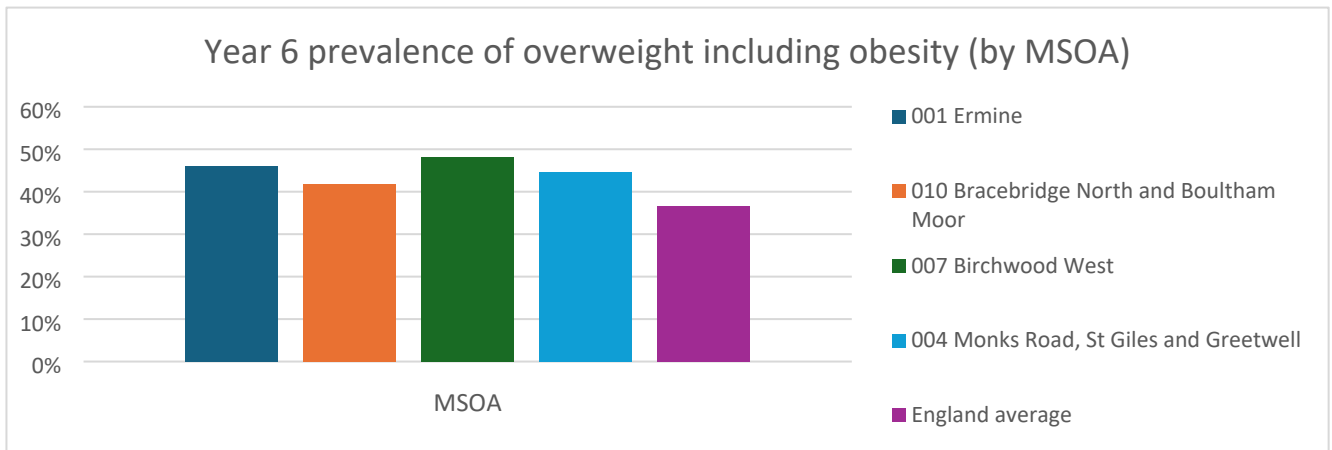


Figure 11: MSOA comparison of prevalence of childhood overweight including obesity (Year 6). Source: DHSC Fingertips Health Profiles, 2024

Interpretation: Birchwood has a slightly higher prevalence of overweight and obesity in Year-6 children, closely followed by Ermine and St Giles. All neighbourhoods have overweight/obesity significantly above the national average

5.7 Disability (based on definition in Equality Act 2010)

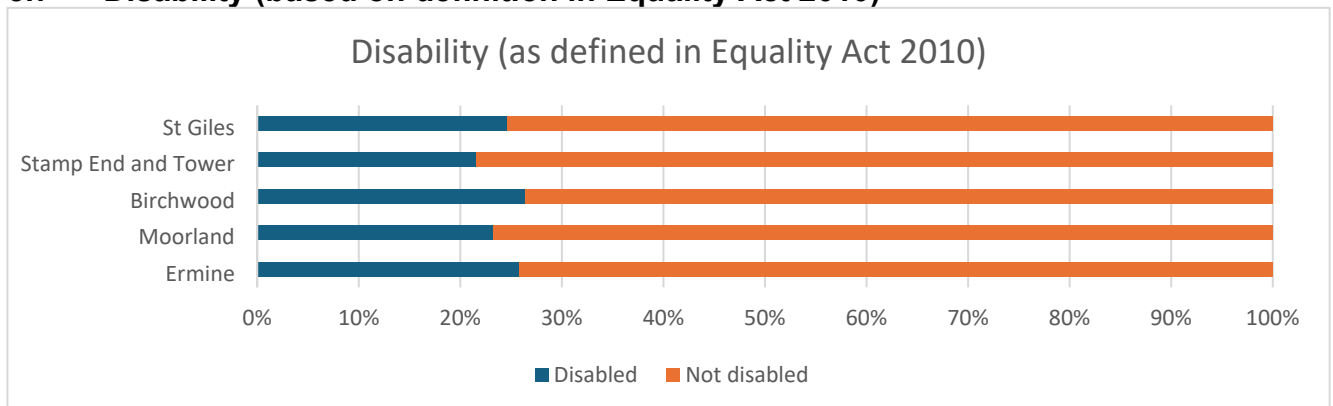


Figure 12: Neighbourhood comparisons of disability (self-reported). Source: 2021 Census

Interpretation: St Giles, Birchwood and Ermine have very similar levels of self-reported disability, which are slightly higher than Moorland and Stamp End and Tower.

5.8 Provision of unpaid care (per week)

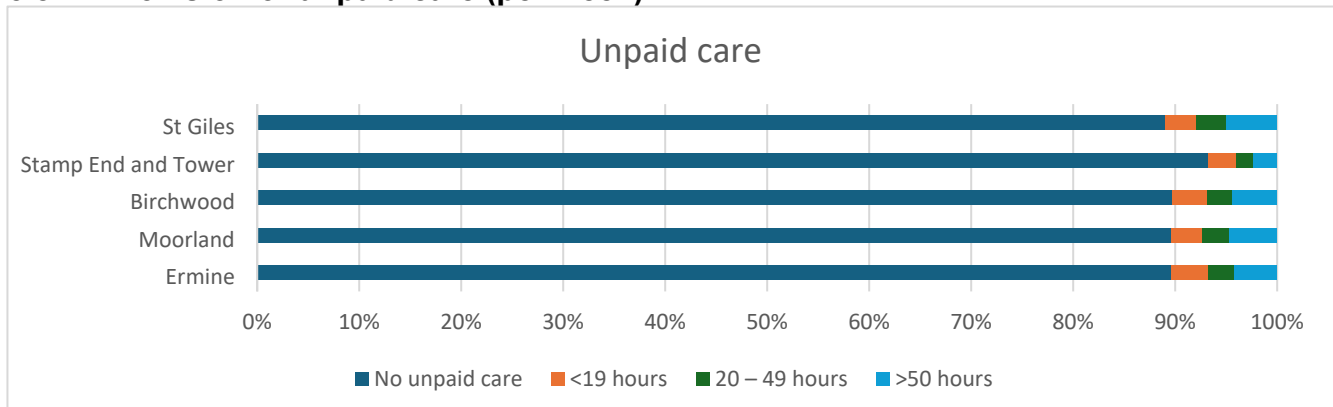


Figure 13: Neighbourhood comparison of rates of unpaid care. Source: 2021 Census

Interpretation: Stamp End and Tower has a significantly lower proportion of residents who provide some form of unpaid care. Other neighbourhoods are similar.

5.9 Housing tenure

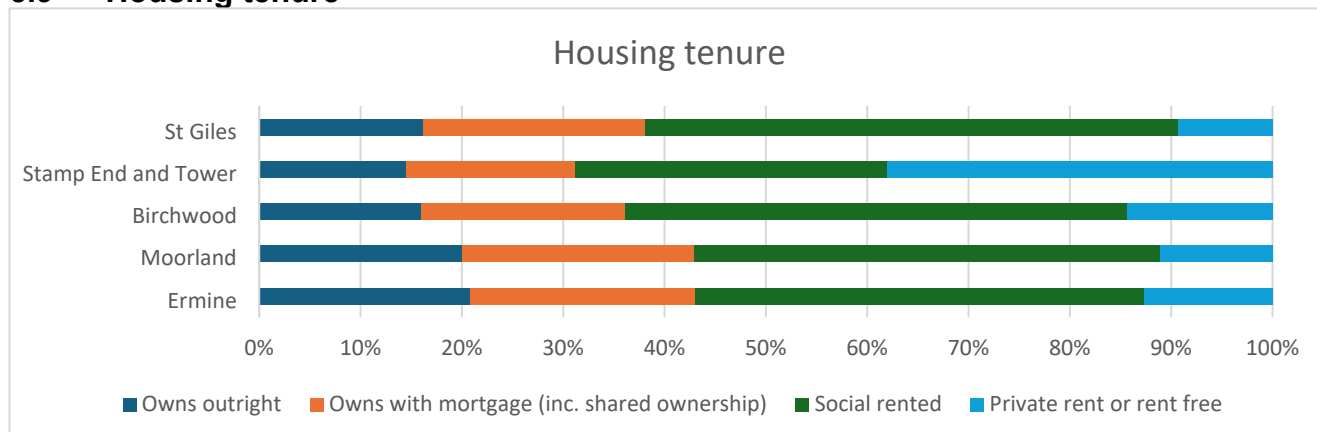


Figure 14: Housing tenure profile by neighbourhood. Source: 2021 Census

Interpretation: With the exception of Stamp End and Tower, all neighbourhoods have a similar housing tenure profile. The highest proportion of social housing is in St. Giles. Home ownership is slightly higher in Moorland and Ermine. This may be linked to these neighbourhoods having a slightly older age profile, combined with the prevalence of Right to Buy.

5.10 Economic activity status

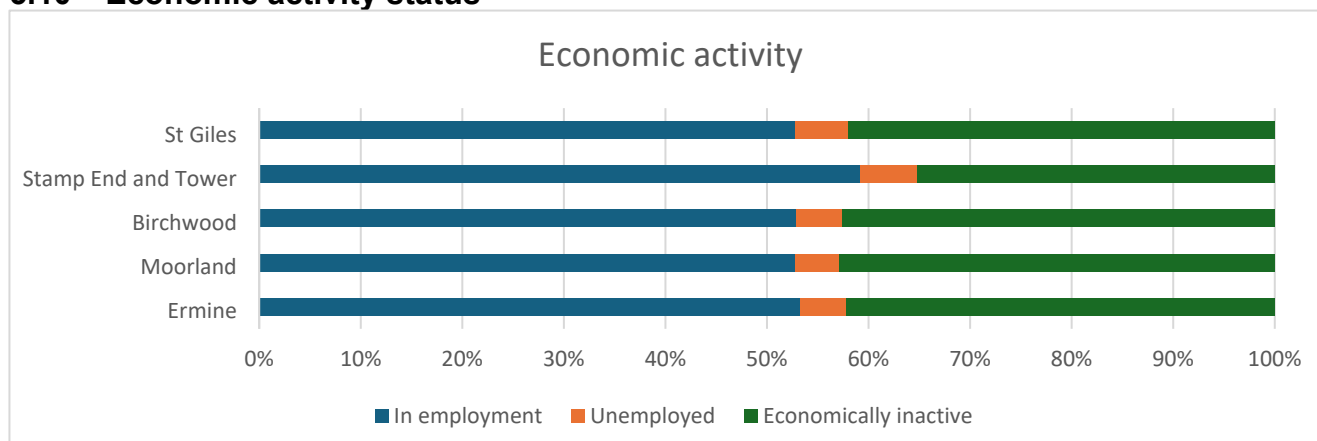


Figure 15: Neighbourhood comparison of economic activity. Source: 2021 Census

Interpretation: With the exception of Stamp End and Tower, all neighbourhoods have very similar levels of economic activity and unemployment. The differences in Stamp End and Tower may be a result of the neighbourhood's lower age profile and tenure mix.

5.11 Highest qualification level

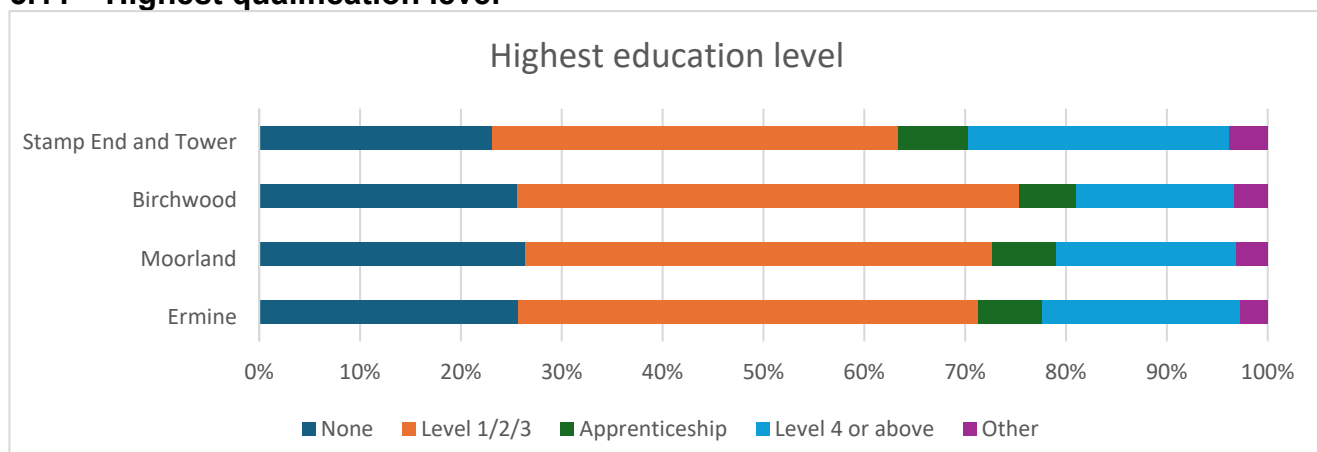


Figure 16: Neighbourhood comparison of residents' highest level of qualification. Source: 2021 Census

Interpretation: With the exception of Stamp End and Tower, all neighbourhoods have similar highest qualification levels.

5.12 Digital deprivation

Neighbourhood	LSOA codes	Overall ranking (Lincolnshire)	City ranking
Ermine	001C	8 th	4 th
	001D	5 th	2 nd
	002D	27 th	9 th
	001A	9 th	5 th
	001B	15 th	8 th
Moorland	010B	145 th	17 th
	010C	122 nd	16 th
	010D	6 th	3 rd
	011G	65 th	13 th
	011H	172 nd	19 th
Birchwood	007A	33 rd	10 th
	007B	230 th	20 th
	007C	13 th	6 th
	007D	146 th	18 th
Stamp End and Tower	004B	88 th	15 th
	004C	71 st	14 th
	004D	3 rd	1 st
St Giles	004E	14 th	7 th
	004F	39 th	11 th
	004G	43 rd	12 th

Table 2: A comparison of each neighbourhood’s constituent Lower Super Output Areas county-wide ranking for digital deprivation. Source: Lincolnshire Health Intelligence Hub

Interpretation: Overall, Ermine is more digitally deprived than the other comparison neighbourhoods, with all its LSOAs in the city’s top ten most digitally deprived.

5.13 Local trust

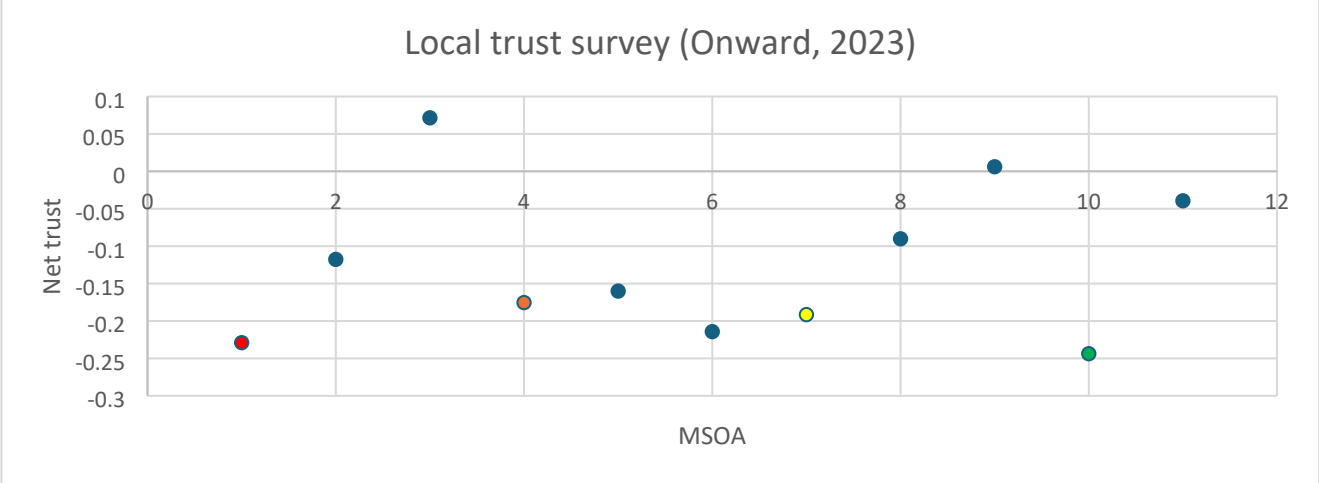


Figure 17: Comparison of the extent to which residents trust their neighbours. Source: Onward, 2023

Interpretation: A national ‘local trust’ survey was carried out by Onward in 2022/23, categorised by ‘Mega Super Output Areas’ (MSOAs). MSOAs are groups of LSOAs. The comparison neighbourhoods are shown in different coloured dots, as follows:

Red	Ermine
Orange	St Giles, and Stamp End and Tower
Yellow	Birchwood
Green	Moorland

Residents in Ermine and Moorland trust their neighbours the least compared to residents in other parts of the city. The MSOA numbers in Figure 15 relate to the areas shown in Figure 16 below:

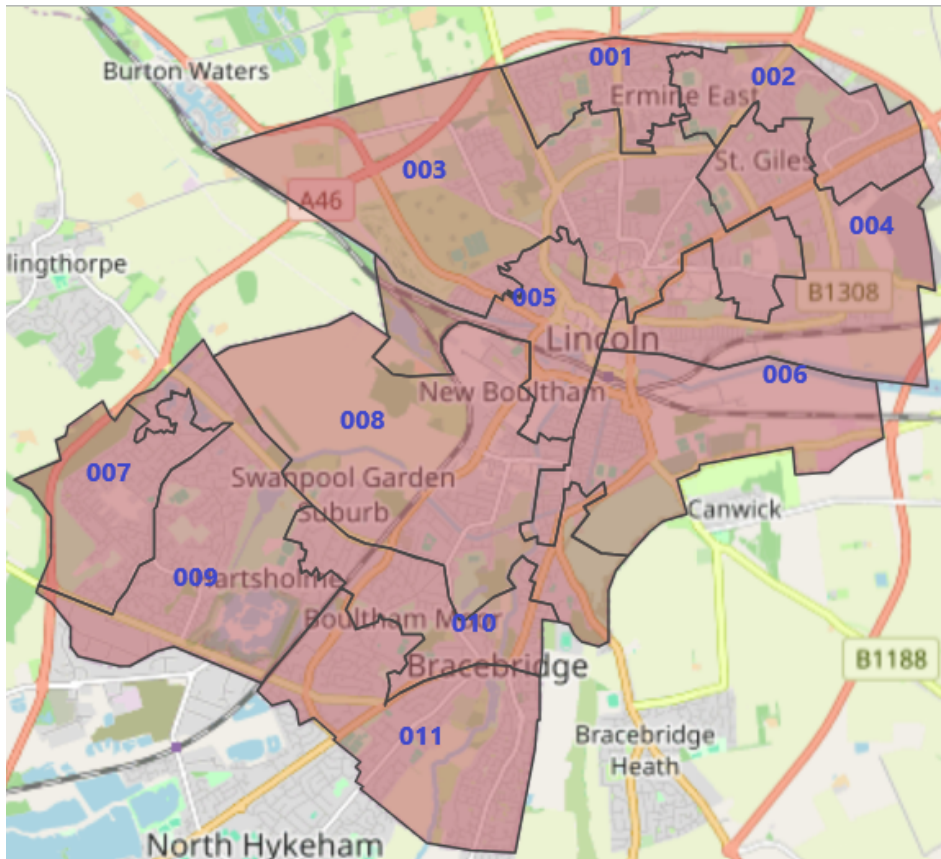


Figure 18: Lincoln Mega Super Output Areas and codes

5.14 Local services within neighbourhoods

In addition to deprivation data, each neighbourhood has a range of different local services and community facilities that help its residents with their day-to-day living. Some of these are briefly summarised below:

Neighbourhood	Doctors' surgery	Pharmacy	Supermarket/ food retailer	Community centre or shared space	Public leisure space	Nearby employment area
Ermine East	Y (Cabourne Ave)	Y (Cabourne Ave)	Y (Waitrose, Asda)	Y (community centre, library, church hall)	Y (Ravendale Drive, Sudbrooke Drive)	Y (retail)
Ermine West	N	N	Y (Co-op)	N	Y Nene Rd play area)	N
Moorland	Y (Boultham Park Rd, Newark Rd)	Y (Boultham Park Rd)	Y (Sainsburys, Aldi, Food Warehouse)	Y (community centre, The Showroom, church hall)	Y ('Backies', Boultham Park, Greenbank)	Y (varied)

Neighbourhood	Doctors' surgery	Pharmacy	Supermarket/ food retailer	Community centre or shared space	Public leisure space	Nearby employment area
Birchwood	Y (Birchwood, Woodlands)	Y (Birchwood Centre)	Y (Co-op)	Y (Boiler House, community centre, church hall)	Y (Jasmin Green, nature park,	Y (varied)
Stamp End and Tower	Y (Abbey)	Y (Monks Rd)	Y (Co-op, city centre - Stamp End)	Y (St Swithin's)	Y (Arboretum, Abbey)	Y (varied)
St Giles	Y (Glebe)	Y (Carlton Centre)	Y (Tesco, Aldi, Waitrose, Lidl)	Y (community centre, church halls)	Y (King George Field)	Y (varied)

Table 3: Neighbourhood comparison of local services and community facilities. Source: CoLC

Interpretation: Most neighbourhoods have a range of local services and community facilities. The exception is Ermine West, which has very little local infrastructure and significantly fewer nearby employment opportunities.

6 Ermine and isolation from local facilities and services

Based on the findings in section 5.14 of this comparison, residents in Ermine West live furthest away from local services. Taking account of deprivation in this area, this means that residents living in Ermine West, and the westernmost part of Ermine East, are significantly more isolated from these local services compared to other people in the city.

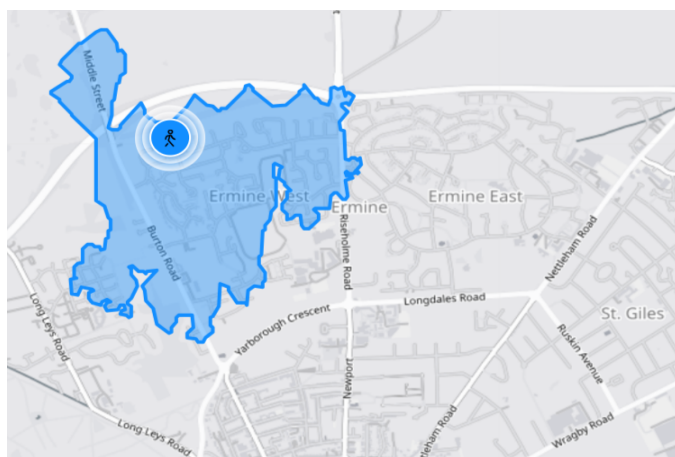


Figure 19: Places accessible to residents of Ermine West (Queen Elizabeth Road) by 15-minute walk. Source: University of Lincoln, courtesy of OpenPlan

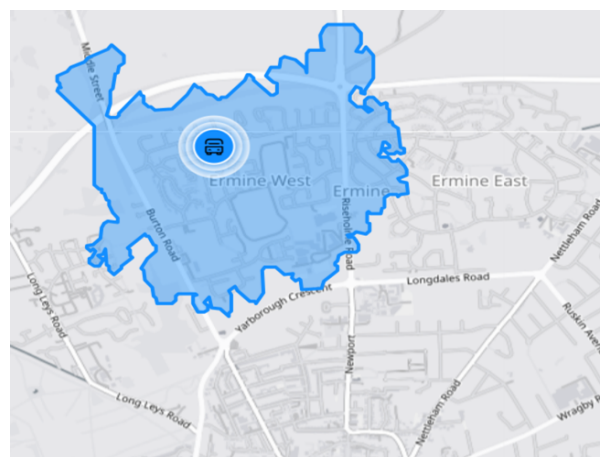


Figure 20: Places accessible to residents of Ermine West (Queen Elizabeth Road and Queen Mary Road) in 15 minutes by public transport. Source: University of Lincoln, courtesy of OpenPlan

Imp Primary Care Network, the PCN that covers the North of the city, has provided data on the mental health support needs of patients living in its area. Figure 19 below suggests there is some correlation between access to services and mental health outcomes; the parts of Ermine West and East that are located furthest from local services are the same as those that have the highest proportion of residents who require mental health support.

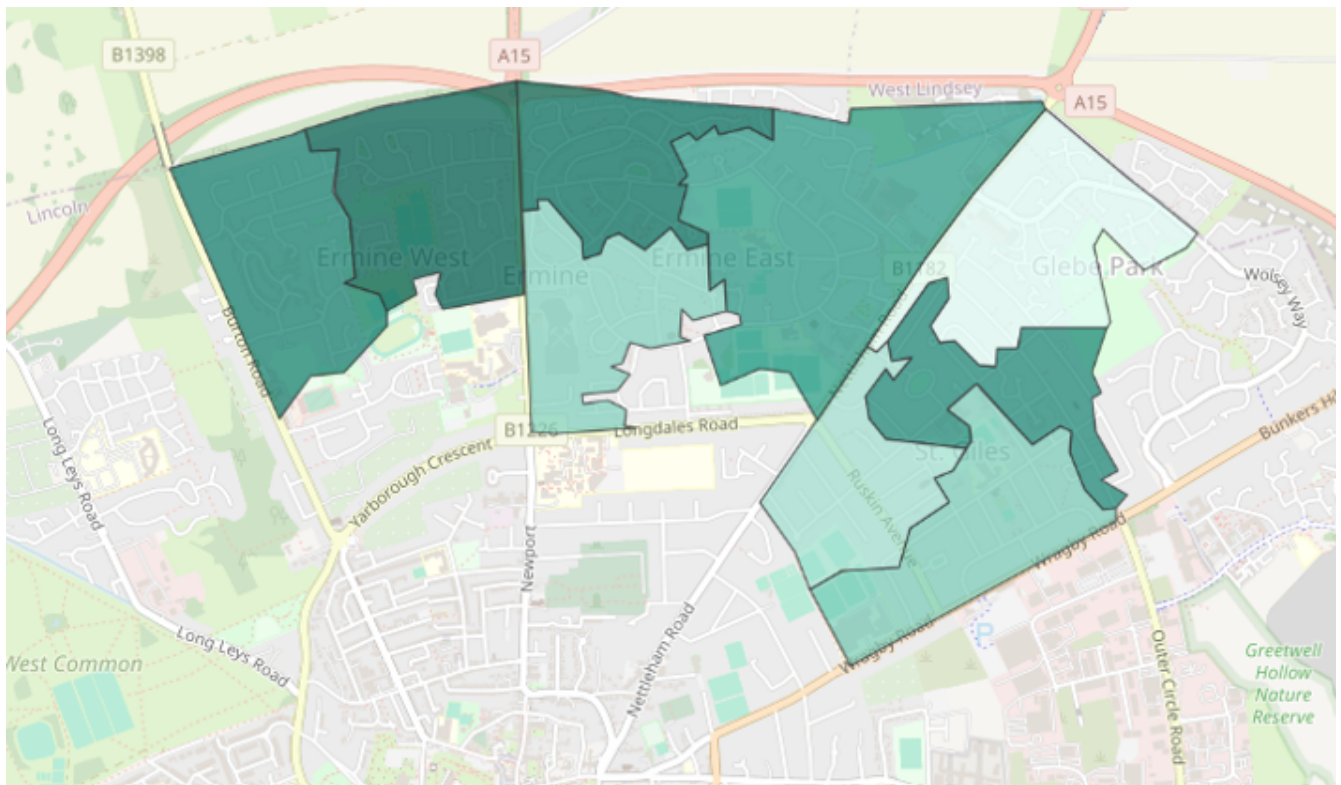


Figure 21: Mental health support needs among population. Source: Imp Primary Care Network, 2025

ENDS