Welcome to Lincoln…….

One of England’s most vibrant and historic cities, brimming with life and continuously adapting to an ever changing economic and social landscape. Since the 1990’s Lincoln has seen extensive growth in its population, infrastructure, and investment developments bringing improvement for residents, workers, tourists and students in the city. With a history of over 2000 years, and one of just eight ‘British Heritage Cities’, the focal point has long been the Cathedral and Castle Quarter. However, the city doesn’t live in the past – with growing universities, city centre developments and high levels of private investment.

With a population of 98,438 as of 2017, and approximately 2,758 people per square kilometre, Lincoln’s tight boundary of just 13.8 square miles makes it a bustling and lively place to live, work and visit. There were an estimated 48,859 males in Lincoln in compared to the estimated 49,579 females in 2017. The most popular age range after 20-24 (which is most common and includes our student population) is 25-29, and as this is much higher than the England average, implies that students are staying Lincoln after finishing their studies. For the first time in 6 years, Lincoln has seen a decrease in the number of National Insurance Number (NiNo) registrations to adult overseas nationals. The figure has reduced by 183, from 1,592 in 2016/2017 to 1,409 in 2017/2018. Over 16,000 students from both universities study in the city, which has played a large part in the city’s population growth, over 2,000 of these students were aged above 30. Over 600 Chinese students study in the city, accounting for a sizeable 12% of the international student total. As well, there were 400 black students, 450 Asian students and 500 ‘other ethnicities including mixed’ studying at both universities. 140 students came from Poland, 97 from South Africa and 87 from Nigeria. It is easy to see from this that Lincoln is not a “retirement city” and is filled with numerous ethnic groups and has a vibrant make up of ages and communities. As in any other university city, students also play a large part in the movement of people in and out of Lincoln. Over the year ending June 2017, Lincoln saw 9,960 people from other English areas move into Lincoln whilst in the same period 10,000 moved out.

Since the 2008 recession, and whilst the UK economy is recovering slowly, our average house prices are also slowly increasing, closing the gap between the Lincoln and East Midlands average. With average prices now sitting at £157,848, Lincoln remains one of the most affordable places to buy a first home (Lincoln has an affordability ratio of 5.54), and with affordable housing development such as LN6 in Moorland ward and the luxurious ‘One The Brayford’ development, Lincoln is offering a vast array of developments to meet the needs and wants of the residents in the city. Despite decreases across the board, private rental costs in the city are still considerably higher than where we would expect (averaging £564 for a three bedroom property). This is down to non-purpose built student accommodation being used by students where private landlords can then charge higher rent. The number of people on the council housing waiting list has also seen steady decreases since 2014/15, with the number of affordable homes being delivered increasing in 2017/18 to 21, and many more scheduled to be delivered in 2018/2019.

The economy in Lincoln has proven to be resilient to the ever changing economic landscape seen across the country. Job availability remains high, with Job Centre vacancies in the city staying low. With a job density of 0.97, there’s almost one job for every person of working age within the city. Economic growth developments from the University of Lincoln, City of Lincoln Council and other private investments such as the St Marks redevelopment are keeping Lincoln moving forward and
are helping to firmly stamp Lincoln’s mark on the map as a tourist and investment hotspot. There were 496 new business start-ups in Lincoln as of 2016, with 2510 active businesses in Lincoln as of 2017. 74.6% of working age people were economically active, with 25.4% being economically inactive. Professional Occupations (such as Lawyers, Teachers, Dentists, Doctors and Nurses) are the most prevalent type of occupation in the city with a percentage of 21.2%.

As well as Lincoln’s newer developments, Lincoln’s older treasures are being protected and preserved. With over 400 listed buildings, the balance of modern and historic architecture highlights Lincoln’s long and rich history. Not only that, with two green flag accredited parks, the opportunity to explore Lincoln’s beautiful green spaces is just around the corner for most residents in the city. As of 2016, over £40m has been awarded to Lincoln in Heritage Lottery Funding. This has helped support over 80 projects to help preserve, protect and enhance the heritage offering in the city. Lincoln’s C02 levels are also the third lowest out of all 15 nearest neighbours, at the same time as domestic and industry/commercial contributions have continuously reduced since 2013.

Lincoln’s Indices for Multiple Deprivation report in 2015 highlighted a number of key deprivation issues in the city. Deprivation is an area of work that the city has always had to try extremely hard to reduce, and in 2017 multiple figures are now suggesting that welfare in Lincoln is improving. We have seen continued reductions in the number of children reported to be in out of work benefit households, reducing from the May 2015 figure of 3,750 to 3,650 in May 2016. Also, the number of recipients of Housing Benefits in Lincoln has reduced again, from 8,691 in November 2016 to 8,218 in November 2017. Still 1.3% above the Lincolnshire rate of 12%, but 1.3% lower than the 2015 rate of 14.6%, the percentage of people suffering from fuel poverty has decreased to 13.3%. There are still challenges however; there are now 1,840 individuals claiming Universal Credit compared to 1,635 claimants in June 2017 reflecting a total of 2.7% of the working age population compared to 2.5% last year.

The health of a city’s residents says a lot about the services and facilities offered to residents to help maintain and improve health. With two state of the art leisure centres, large green open spaces and multiple parks and play areas, there are a wide range of facilities to enable residents to exercise and explore the outdoors. Health issues are an unfortunate challenge for every city in the country and Lincoln is no exception. Lincoln’s under 75 cardiovascular related diseases mortality rate has increased by 3.1% which is in the opposite direction to England’s result which decreased by 1.5%. In stark contrast however, Lincoln’s under 75 cancer mortality rate has improved at a faster rate than England’s, dropping 2.6% against England’s drop of 1.4%. Smoking prevalence is at its lowest since 2010 and (although a decrease from 2015/16) the percentage of physically active adults is still higher than the average of that reported for England and East Midlands. Excess weight in adults has also dropped, and is also lower than the average of England and East Midlands.

Educational progress in the city has seen slow movement. The percentage of foundation students who are achieving a good level of development has decreased in Lincoln. In comparison to 2015/2016, Lincoln’s percentage has reduced by 1%, from 67% to 66%. Lincoln’s average Attainment 8 score has reduced from 47, to 45, a drop of 2 points. However, Lincoln is now only 0.4 points below East Midlands and 1.4 points below the England rate of 46.4. The 2016/17 results are more likely to represent the real relationship between Lincoln, EM and England, and although Lincoln is still lower, the gap has significantly reduced. Compared to our nearest neighbours however, where comparisons are all on the same characteristics, Lincoln has the 6th highest Attainment 8 score. Although the Lincoln Progress 8 score has improved to -0.15, which has closed the gap on average England results, it is still only the tenth highest Progress 8 score in our nearest neighbours set.

Total crime has increased across all of England and Wales rising by 1,328 in Lincoln totalling 10,115 crimes in the year ending December 2017 (a 15.1% increase). Although Lincoln has experienced
an increase in crimes, this is actually slightly less than that seen across England and Wales – which stands at an increase of 630,802 crimes (a 15.3% increase). Of the total reported crime numbers, the biggest numerical increase was in shoplifting which increased by 512, whilst domestic burglary saw the biggest percentage increase with 96.3%. In comparison to our Police Audit Family, Lincoln has the 3rd lowest rate for public order offences with a rate of 4.64 per 1,000 residents.

The Lincoln City Profile’s purpose is simple - 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 (now including the Lincoln Poverty Profile 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.

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
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”. These neighbours were refreshed by CIPFA in early 2018 and thus will differ to those used in last year’s profile. They are (populations in brackets):

- Tamworth (76,527)
- Redditch (85,204)
- Harlow (86,191)
- Burnley (87,705)
- Stevenage (87,739)
- Rushmoor (95,817)
- Cannock Chase (99,126)
- Worcs (102,314)
- Chesterfield (104,579)
- Mansfield (108,576)
- Exeter (128,916)
- Gloucester (129,083)
- Ipswich (138,430)
- Norwich (140,353)
- Preston (141,346)

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 (92,813)
- Ipswich (138,480)
- Norwich (140,353)
- Preston (141,346)
- Gateshead (202,419)
- Salford (251,332)
- Stoke on Trent (255,378)
- Derby (257,034)
- Plymouth (263,070)
- Bolton (284,813)
- Newcastle Upon Tyne (294,842)
- Cardiff (362,756)
- Sheffield (577,789)
- Leeds (784,846)
Population Summary

Lincoln’s population has grown considerably over the last decade, from 89,873 residents in 2007 to 98,438 residents in 2017, meaning the city has around 2,758 people per square kilometre. This represents an increase of 9.6%. 13.4% of Lincoln’s estimated population in 2017 was between 20 – 24 years old. This is considerably higher than the England average of 6.3%, and 0.1% higher than last year.

Students play a large part in Lincoln’s population growth, with over 16,000 studying at our two universities. Whilst most are from the UK, we do have a growing cohort from the international sector with over 600 Chinese students - 12% of the international numbers (2016).

Lincoln is not a “retirement city” and is filled with numerous ethnic groups and has a vibrant make up of ages and communities.

As in any other university town, students also play a large part in the movement of people in and out of Lincoln. Over the year ending June 2017 we saw 9,960 people from other English areas move into Lincoln whilst in the same period 10,000 moved out.

In 2016, Park ward was the most populated, with 11,090 people. Minster ward was the least populated ward with 7,135 people.

Migration

For the first time in 6 years, Lincoln has seen a decrease in the number of National Insurance Number (NiNo) registrations to adult overseas nationals. The figure has reduced by 183, from 1,592 in 2016/2017 to 1,409 in 2017/2018. As part of this migration we do know that there has been a large population of migrants from East Timor who have entered under Portuguese passports.
Lincoln’s population has risen by 688 people, rising from 97,795 in 2016 to 98,438 in 2017.

There were an estimated 48,859 males in Lincoln in 2017. This was an increase of 546 when compared to 2016.

There were an estimated 49,579 females in Lincoln in 2017. This was an increase of just 97 when compared to 2016.
Understandably (with two universities), Lincoln’s most popular age group is 20-24, with a percentage of 13.4%. Age bands 15-34 are all above the England rate, whilst every other age band is below the England rate.

At the time of production, new ward estimates have not yet been released, so these are from 2016.
Lincoln has the 7th highest number of people per square kilometre when compared with our nearest neighbours, with a figure of 2,758. To put this in perspective, Burnley has a population of 87,705 but has only 792 people per square kilometre and Norwich has the highest figure with 3,597 people per square kilometre and a population of 140,353.

For the first time in 6 years, Lincoln has seen a decrease in the number of NiNo registrations to adult overseas nationals. The figure has reduced by 183, from 1,592 in 2016/2017 to 1,409 in 2017/2018.
The below map shows where people have come from to live in Lincoln and where people from Lincoln have moved to within England for the year ending June 2017.

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

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

Over the year to 2017, 9960 people moved into Lincoln from the rest of England whilst at the same time 10,000 moved out.
Figure 8 – GOV.UK 2018 - https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-insurance-number-allocations-to-adult-overseas-nationals-entering-the-uk

Figure 9 – HESA 2018 https://www.hesa.ac.uk/data-and-analysis/students/where-study/characteristics

Figure 10 – HESA 2018 https://www.hesa.ac.uk/data-and-analysis/students/where-study/characteristics
HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLEMENTS BY SEX 2016/17

![Graph showing the number of students by sex for 2016/17 at Bishop Grosseteste University and University of Lincoln.](https://www.hesa.ac.uk/data-and-analysis/students/where-study CHARACTERISTICS)

**Figure 11 – HESA 2018** [https://www.hesa.ac.uk/data-and-analysis/students/where-study/characteristics](https://www.hesa.ac.uk/data-and-analysis/students/where-study/characteristics)

HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLEMENTS BY DISABILITY 2016/17

![Graph showing the number of students with and without disabilities for 2016/17 at Bishop Grosseteste University and University of Lincoln.](https://www.hesa.ac.uk/data-and-analysis/students/where-study/characteristics)

**Figure 12 – HESA 2018** [https://www.hesa.ac.uk/data-and-analysis/students/where-study/characteristics](https://www.hesa.ac.uk/data-and-analysis/students/where-study/characteristics)

HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLEMENTS BY ETHNICITY 2016/17

![Graph showing the number of students by ethnicity for 2016/17 at Bishop Grosseteste University and University of Lincoln.](https://www.hesa.ac.uk/data-and-analysis/students/where-study/characteristics)

**Figure 13 – HESA 2018** [https://www.hesa.ac.uk/data-and-analysis/students/where-study/characteristics](https://www.hesa.ac.uk/data-and-analysis/students/where-study/characteristics)
China has the highest share of international students at the University of Lincoln with 604 students (50%), with Poland coming in second with 140 students (12%), and South Africa third with 97 students (8%).
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.

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

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

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

Bearing in mind the warnings above – the following changes have been seen in 2017 Lincoln data:

- Median annual earnings for full time workers has dropped by 5.8% whilst England has seen a 2% increase
- The biggest drop in median annual earnings comes for females who have seen a 15.9% decrease compared to the 0.15% drop for males
Lincoln’s median annual earnings for full time workers has seen a fairly sharp decrease, with a figure of £23,001 in 2017. This is a decrease of £1,434 (a 5.8% decrease). England has seen an increase of £585 (a 2% increase) and the East Midlands has seen a decrease of £64 (a decrease of 0.2%).

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 was not available due to a low response rate)
Lincoln’s median annual earning for males has decreased from £25,314 in 2016 to £25,275 in 2017 (a 0.15% reduction). Interestingly, the East Midlands rate has also decreased from £29,250 in 2016 to £29,217 in 2017 (a 0.11% reduction). England’s rate has increased every year since 2010, improving from £30,922 in 2016 to £31,527 in 2017 (a 1.96% increase).

Lincoln’s annual earnings for females has seen a sizeable decrease compared to 2017, decreasing from £21,747 to £18,292 in 2017 (a 15.9% decrease). England’s rate has increased from £24,965 in 2016 to £25,418 in 2017 (a 1.8% increase). The East Midlands rate has also seen an increase, improving from £22,325 in 2016 to £22,813 in 2017 (a 2.2% increase).
Lincoln’s Gross Weekly Pay for Full Time Workers has increased slightly, from £448.40 in 2016 to £449.80 in 2017, an increase of just £1.40. Both England and the East Midlands have seen more sizeable increases; £11.10 and £14 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.

Lincoln has seen a decrease in its Gross Weekly Pay for Part Time Workers, reducing from £173.70 in 2016 to £166.30 in 2017 (a 4.3% reduction). However, England and the East Midlands have both increased again from 2016 by £4.90 and £4.10 respectively. This is also the fifth consecutive year that England and the East Midlands’ rate has increased, whereas the Lincoln rate has fluctuated year on year since 2010.
The Business Services Team continues to work with businesses who are investing in the City and the surrounding areas. There were 70 business contact activities recorded in June 2018, of which 11 were new business enquiries. Enquiries regarding business expansions continues to be the most common.
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.
Professional Occupations (such as Lawyers, Teachers, Dentists, Doctors and Nurses) are the most prevalent type of occupation in the city. Skilled Trade occupations such as Painters, Plumbers, Electricians and Joiners are the second most common type of occupation. Managers, Directors and senior officials make up 13.9% of jobs in the city.

The number of jobs available in Lincoln has regained its pre-austerity high and remains relatively static.

These data are classified as experimental statistics, according to the Code of Practice for official statistics. GVA in Lincoln as of 2016 reported at £2,175, a small drop of just £10 compared to 2015.
These data are classified as experimental statistics, according to the Code of Practice for official statistics.

GVA per head relates the value added by production activity in a region to the resident population of that region, and it can therefore be subject to distortion due to the effects of commuting and variations in the age distribution of the population. Small areas, such as local authorities, can be subject to very large distortions and this should be borne in mind when interpreting the statistics as an indicator of relative economic prosperity.
Universal Credit/benefit claimant numbers

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.

The measure of the number of people receiving Universal Credit principally for the reason of being unemployed is still being developed by the Department for Work and Pensions. Consequently this component of the total claimant count does not yet correctly reflect the target population of unemployed claimants and is subject to revisions. For this reason the claimant count is currently designated as Experimental Statistics. (From Nomis data tables 2018)

So, whilst Lincoln has only been fully on Universal Credit since early 2018, the data is formatted to include all unemployed claimants together with UC claimants to provide a trended picture of those out of work. Key areas to note from the revised numbers are:

- There are 1840 individuals claiming UC compared to 1635 claimants in June 2017
- This reflects a total of 2.7% of the working age population compared to 2.5% last year
- The average amount a family on benefits receives in Lincoln is £6,472 – a little lower than in East Midlands and over £200 less than across England

However, as stated in Nomis advice, these are ‘experimental’ and should be treated with care.

Other welfare points to note

- May 2016 saw continued reductions in the number of children reported to be in out of work benefit households, reducing from the May 2015 figure of 3,750 to 3,650 in May 2016.
- The number of recipients of Housing Benefits in Lincoln, has reduced again, from 8,691 in November 2016 to 8,218 in November 2017.
- As of 2016, 13.3% of people in Lincoln suffered from fuel poverty. This is 1.3% below the 2015 rate of 14.6, but still 1.3% above the Lincolnshire rate of 12%.
- The number of Council Tax support claimants has also reduced year on year, reducing from 11,018 in April 2013 to 8,808 in April 2018 (a reduction of 2,210).
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.

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).

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.
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.

**PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENT CHILDREN IN CHILD POVERTY LIVING IN LOW INCOME HOUSEHOLDS IN LINCOLN 2007-2015**


**AVERAGE VALUE OF BENEFITS RECEIVED BY FAMILIES 2015/2016**


**NUMBER OF HOUSING BENEFIT CLAIMS IN LINCOLN NOV 2011- NOV 2017**

![Graph showing number of housing benefit claims, 2011-2017](http://lginform.local.gov.uk/reports/lgstandard?mod-metric=430&mod-period=109&mod-area=E07000138&mod-group=AllRegions_England&mod-type=namedComparisonGroup)
The number of males aged 16+ claiming universal credit is 102% higher than the female count of 610 with a figure of 1,230. This has increased slightly for both females and males since May 2017. The male figure has increased by 115, while the female figure has increased by 100.

Lincoln has the 4th highest number of people claiming Universal Credit compared to our nearest neighbour set.

The number of both males and females aged 16-17 claiming universal credit remains at just 5. 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.
The total number of people aged 18 – 24 claiming Universal Credit is 445.

The total number of people aged 25 – 49 claiming Universal Credit is 985.

The total number of people aged 50+ claiming Universal Credit is 405.
The most common age range to claim universal credit in Lincoln is 25-49 at 3%. When looking across all ages claiming benefits the Lincoln average percentage is 2.7% compared to the East Midlands average of 1.8%.

The number of Council Tax support claimants has reduced year on year since April 2013, reducing from 11,018 in April 2013 to 8,808 in April 2018 (a reduction of 2,210).
Data from the 2015 Indices of Multiple Deprivation (note that this Index will not be updated until 2019)

**INCOME DEPRIVATION BY WARD – IMD 2015**

The chart above represents the overall income deprivation levels within each Lincoln ward. Moorland has the highest with 24.5%, Birchwood second highest with 24.3% and Glebe is third highest with 22.6%.

**CHILDREN IN POVERTY BY WARD – IMD 2015**

The chart above represents the percentage of children in poverty in each Lincoln ward. Birchwood has the highest percentage at 36.2, with Moorland second with 35.3 and Glebe coming third with 32.2%.
The chart above shows the percentage of older people in deprivation in Lincoln wards. Park has the highest percentage at 31.6, with Castle second at 26% and Abbey third at 24%.

There were 3,848 people receiving DLA in Lincoln as of November 2017. This ranks us the 8th highest compared to our nearest neighbours.

The number of people receiving state pensions in Lincoln has decreased by 204 people, from 3,012 in November 2016 to 2,808 in November 2017. Compared to our nearest neighbours in 2017, we ranked 7th lowest, which matches our position as the 7th smallest population in our nearest neighbour set.
For health comparisons, we 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. These have been recently revised by CIPFA and Lincoln’s new neighbours are defined on the “Our benchmarking” (page 4).

Please note that health statistics are often released on different frequencies and sometimes on periods covering two years. So in this section you will find data for periods such as 2014-16 as well as for 2016-17.

Compared to England and also our nearest neighbours, both male and female life expectancies are low – with males at 77.7 years (0.1 up on last year) and females at 81.8 years (0.1 down on last year)

Key changes to note include:

- Lincoln’s under 75 cancer mortality rate has improved at a faster rate than England’s, dropping 2.6% against England’s drop of 1.4% - although this is still the 5th highest in our nearest neighbours set
- However, Lincoln’s under 75 cardiovascular related diseases mortality rate has increased by 3.1% which is in the opposite direction to England’s result which decreased by 1.5%. In addition, this means Lincoln now tops the nearest neighbour’s comparisons by some distance.
- Lincoln has seen a considerable drop in self-harm rates – dropping by 15.7% whilst England’s rate only dropped by 5.7%
Whilst England’s average male life expectancy has stayed the same as the previous year with 79.5 years, Lincoln’s male life expectancy has risen by 0.1 years to 77.7 years. Lincoln is now 1.8 years below the England average.

Lincoln has the second lowest average male life expectancy compared to its nearest neighbours. However, it is worth noting that Lincoln is only 0.1 off being a joint 5th lowest with Mansfield, Chesterfield and Preston, which is the position it took last year. Rushmoor had the highest average male life expectancy of 80.2 years.
Where the male life expectancy rose by 0.1, the average female life expectancy decreased by 0.1, reducing from 81.9 in 2013-2015 to 81.8 in 2014-2016. Lincoln is now 1.3 years below the England average of 83.1.

In comparison to our nearest neighbours, Lincoln average female life expectancy has worsened to the 4th lowest, which is two places lower than last year.

As of 2014-2016, male life expectancy sits 4.1 years below the female life expectancy of 81.8, with a figure of 77.7.
Lincoln’s mortality rate for under 75 cancer has decreased at a faster rate than England. Lincoln’s rate has dropped by 2.6%, whilst in the same period England’s rate has only dropped by 1.4%.

Although Lincoln’s mortality rate has decreased overall compared to last year, compared to our nearest neighbours, we have the 5th highest rate of 156.9.
Lincoln’s mortality rate for cardiovascular related diseases has increased from 105.6 in 2013-2015 to 108.8 in 2014-2016 (an increase of 3.1%). This is above the England rate of 73.5, which has decreased compared to the previous year’s figure of 74.6 (-1.5%)

Compared to our nearest neighbours, Lincoln has the highest rate at 108.8 for under 75 cardio vascular related diseases
Lincoln’s self-harm rate has seen a sizeable decrease of 37.1, reducing from 237.1 in 2015/2016 to 200 in 2016/2017. This is also much nearer the England rate of 185.3.

In comparison to our nearest neighbours, Lincoln has the 7th lowest self-harm rate with a figure of 200 per 100,000 people.
Lincoln’s rate for people with alcohol related conditions has seen a sharp increase of 72, compared to England’s decrease of 11. This is the first increase since the 2011/2012 high of 912.

Compared to our nearest neighbours, Lincoln has the 7th highest rate for people with alcohol related harm hospital stays at 702 per 100,000 people.
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, 2016 saw the rate rise from 24.1 in 2015 to 26.7 in 2016.

In comparison to our nearest neighbours, Lincoln has the 8th highest figure with a rate of 26.7.
The suicide rate per 100,000 people has decreased by 0.4, from 13.7 in 2013-2015 to 13.3 in 2014-2016. This is still above the average rate in England of 9.9 and this is the second consecutive decrease in the suicide rate.

In comparison to our nearest neighbours, Lincoln has the 8th highest rate for suicide per 100,000 people at 13.3

The number of new GP registrations has risen from 1,316 in 2014/2015 to 1,550 in 2015/2016, and increase of 234 registrations.
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%.

Lincoln continues to have less people per 100,000 killed or seriously injured on the roads, with a figure of 33.7. This is 6 lower than the England rate of 39.7 and 8.4 lower than the East Midlands rate of 42.1.
Although Lincoln experienced the largest overall decrease in physically active adults, Lincoln still remains above the figures of England (66%) and East Midlands (65%).

Lincoln has again seen the biggest decrease in the percentage of adults aged 19 or over who have excess weight, reducing by 4.4%.
In comparison to 2013/14-2015/16, Lincoln’s prevalence of excess weight among children in reception has increased by 0.90% with a figure of 24.30%. This is the first time the figure has increased since 2010/11-2012/13.

In comparison to its nearest neighbours, Lincoln has the fourth highest rate of excess weight among children in reception with a figure of 24.20%.
In comparison to 2013/14-2015/16, Lincoln’s prevalence of obesity among children in reception has increased by 0.70% and is now reporting at 9.9%. This is the first time the figure has increased since 2011/12-2013/14.

In comparison to its nearest neighbours, Lincoln has the sixth highest rate of obesity among children in reception with a figure of 9.9%.
In comparison to 2013/14-2015/16, Lincoln’s prevalence of excess weight among children in year 6 has increased by 0.90% and is now reporting at 36.2%.

In comparison to its nearest neighbours, Lincoln has the second highest rate of excess weight among children in year 6 with a figure of 36.2%.
In comparison to 2013/14-2015/16, Lincoln’s prevalence of obesity among children in year 6 has increased by 0.80% and is now reporting at 22.2%.

In comparison to its nearest neighbours, Lincoln has the highest rate of obesity among children in year 6 with a figure of 22.2%.
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. Users of the data should be cautious when comparing Attainment 8 scores between 2017 and 2016. 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 likely to look different in 2017, as a result of changes to the methodology and might be best used as a base moving forwards.

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**

The percentage of foundation (key stage 2) students who are achieving a good level of development has decreased in Lincoln. In comparison to 2015/2016, Lincoln has reduced by 1%, from 67% to 66%.

Lincoln’s average Attainment 8 score has reduced from 47, to 45, a drop of 2 points. Lincoln is now only 0.4 points below East Midlands and 1.4 points below the England rate of 46.4. The 2016/17 results are more likely to represent the real relationship between Lincoln, EM and England, and although Lincoln is still lower, the gap has significantly reduced. Compared to our nearest neighbours, where comparisons are all on the same basis, Lincoln has the 6th highest Attainment 8 score.

As part of the progress 8 scoring method, a score below zero means that pupils made less progress, on average, than pupils across England who got similar results at the end of Key Stage 2. Whilst the East Midlands average score of minus 0.14 and England score of minus 0.03 have only reduced by 0.3 and 0 respectively, the Lincoln score has reduced by over 50%, bringing the 2016/2017 Lincoln score down to minus 0.15 - which is now more in line with East Midlands. The realignment of the new rates will have contributed to this improvement in achievement. Lincoln has the tenth highest Average Progress 8 score when compared to our nearest neighbours in 2016/17. As with the Attainment score – this is a clear benchmark as all data was calculated on the same basis.
Although Lincoln used to have foundation results above the England average, for the third year in a row Lincoln has been below the England average and in fact has dropped a further percentage point.

All attainment scores have decreased since the first year or data production, however, as indicated in the summary these are new measures and have probably taken the first year to settle in. The 2016/17 results are more likely to represent the real relationship between Lincoln, EM and England, and although Lincoln is still lower, the gap has significantly reduced.

When compared to our nearest neighbours, Lincoln’s average Attainment 8 score is the sixth highest and as these are all based on the same model, this is a key benchmark comparison.
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 and the current data reflects a change to methodology. Whilst all three outcomes are below where they should be ideally, Lincoln has now moved closer to EM and England averages.

Lincoln has the tenth highest Average Progress 8 score when compared to our nearest neighbours in 2016/17, within Lincoln achieving a similar score to Chesterfield. 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

PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS AGED 16-64 WITH NVQ LEVELS 1-4 2004-2017

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

PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS AGED 16-64 WITH AN NVQ LEVEL 1 2004-2017

The percentage of people with an NVQ Level 1 saw a sharp decrease of 8.3%. This follows a generally fluctuating trend starting in 2013.
The percentage of residents with an NVQ Level 2 saw a small decrease of 2.3%. This is not out of line with the trends generally static nature, seeing no sizable changes since 2010.

The percentage of residents with an NVQ Level 3 has remained very static, only increasing by 0.3%, from 53.2 in 2016 to 53.3 in 2017. This is also the second consecutive increase since 2015.

The percentage of residents with an NVQ Level 4 has increase by 1.4%, from 31.5% in 2016 to 32.9% in 2017. This is the second consecutive increase since 2015.
The percentage of residents who have no NVQ qualifications has seen a sharp rise of 5.9%, rising from 7.5% to 13.4%. This follows a generally fluctuating trend pattern, and doesn't beat the highest figure on record of 17.2% in 2005.

Although not NVQ qualifications, the percentage of residents with equivalent qualifications saw a respectable increase of 2.6%, rising from 5.2% in 2016 to 7.8% in 2017.
Lincoln has approximately 44,600 homes in the city of which 7678 are council owned social housing units.

In the private sector, Lincoln’s average price paid for all types of properties is now £157,848, £40,005 below the East Midlands and £130,345 below the England rate. This represents a 4.8% overall increase in values, which is better than the England increase of 2.8%, but a little less than East Midlands which experienced a 5.8% increase overall.

In terms of which sized houses have seen the biggest increases – detached houses have increased by 4.1%, semi-detached houses by 3.1%, terraced houses by 2.3% and flats/maisonettes by 5.3%

At ward level, the highest median price in 2017 was Moorland with a figure of £163,000. Moorland ward also experienced the biggest increase in its median price paid for houses with a £22,500 difference in comparison to last year’s figure of £140,500 (a 16% increase). This may be due to large new housing developments within this ward.

In terms of affordability (which is calculated by dividing house prices by median annual earnings and thus low is good), Lincoln has seen a slow increase over the last three years as house prices increase, reaching 5.54 in 2017. However, this is still lower than the England and Wales average which currently stands at 7.8 and increase of 2.4% just this year. This means that property in Lincoln remains affordable compared to many other areas.

At the same time as property prices are increasing, average private rent costs have decreased for all sizes of property in Lincoln, although not as high a percentage as across all England.

In 2017/18 the council accepted 95 right-to-buy applications from tenants and denied just 1.

The number of households in temporary accommodation has increased slightly from 24 in 2016/2017 to 27 in 2017/2018. This is the second consecutive increase since 2015/2016.

The rate of homeless households in Lincoln dropped in 2015/16 to 3.49 per 1000, however this still remained above the English rate of 2.52. A new piece of HIMO legislation will mean more of the rental market will be covered by mandatory and discretionary HMO scheme standards, which is hoped to improve the condition of the rental market. The way the HMO fees have been structured is hoped to encourage more landlords to apply for Trusted Landlord status, which will mean that the city has a better managed rental sector.
Lincoln’s average price paid per year for all types of properties is now sitting at £157,848, £40,005 below the East Midlands and £130,345 below the England rate. Compared to last year, Lincoln’s average price paid has risen by £7,310. This represents a 4.8% increase. This also follows the increasing trend pattern, ongoing since 2012.

Whilst Lincoln is below the England and East Midlands rate for the average price paid for a detached house, Lincoln saw a 4.1% increase from £219,663 in 2016 to £228,675 in 2017.

Lincoln’s average price paid for a terraced house has increased by 2.3%.
Lincoln follows the same trend pattern as England and the East Midlands, however it sits at a lower level. Based on the averages, Lincoln is 39% lower than England and is 9.5% lower than East Midlands. However prices have still increased 3.1% on the previous year.

Lincoln, for the second consecutive year, is 0.1% above the East Midlands rate for the average price paid for a flat/maisonette with a figure of £122,390, just £156 more than the East Midlands rate of £122,234. Both Lincoln and the East Midlands are considerably below the England rate of £271,740, by £149,350 and £149,506 respectively.
The lowest median house prices in 2016 and again in 2017 are found in Park ward. With a figure of £97,000, this is £66,000 below the highest median price which in 2017 was Moorland with a figure of £163,000. Interestingly, Moorland ward also experienced the biggest increase in its median price paid for houses with a £22,500 difference in comparison to last year’s figure of £140,500 (a 16% increase).
The number of Right-to-Buy applications has decreased by 5 compared to the previous year, from 100 in 2016/2017 to 95 in 2017/2018. The number denied has also decreased to 1 in 2017/2018 from 3 in 2016/2017.

In all three areas, the average private rental costs for a 1 bedroom property have decreased. In Lincoln, the cost of a 1 bedroom property has decreased by 2.5%, compared to the 4.1% decrease in Lincolnshire and 12.7% decrease in England.

As above, in all three areas, the average private rental costs for a 2 bedroom property have decreased. In Lincoln, the cost of a 2 bedroom property has decreased by 5.1%, compared to the 4.6% decrease in Lincolnshire and 10.9% decrease in England.
The average private rental costs for a 3 bedroom property have decreased overall. In Lincoln, the cost of a 3 bedroom property has decreased by 8.4%, compared to the 4.4% decrease in Lincolnshire and 11.1% decrease in England.

The average private rental costs for a 4 bedroom property have decreased overall. In Lincoln, the cost of a 4+ bedroom property has decreased by 3.8%, compared to the 4.5% decrease in Lincolnshire and 13.4% decrease in England.

The average private rental costs for a studio property have decreased overall. In Lincoln, the cost of a studio property has decreased by 10.3%, compared to the minimal 0.9% decrease in Lincolnshire and 13.4% decrease in England.
The Local Housing allowance is paid to those in need. This chart shows the gaps by size of house that tenants have to find.


Housing preventions have decreased slightly since 2015/2016 dropping from 646 last year to 551 in 2016/2017.


Note that one quarter of 2017/18 data for Lincoln is imputed - Imputation is the process of replacing missing data with substituted values. This applies to fig 93 and 94. 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
The rate at which homelessness has been relieved (resolved) in Lincoln stands at 0.55 per 1000 households.

The number of households in temporary accommodation has increased slightly from 24 in 2016/2017 to 27 in 2017/2018. This is the second consecutive increase since 2015/2016.

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.
Lincoln has 7678 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.
Sometimes known as the “affordability ratio, which is calculated by dividing house prices by median annual earnings. There has been a small increase of 0.15, rising from 5.39 to 5.54. After a drop in 2008 when house prices dropped we have started to see a gradual increase, although the rate is still 0.45 below the high in 2007. Note that low is good for this measure.

In comparison to our nearest neighbours, Lincoln has the 3rd lowest ratio of house price to workplace based earnings with a figure of 5.54. 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.
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.
This chapter will show increases in crime levels in Lincoln in most types of crime. However it is important to note that these increases are being seen across the country and in fact at 15.1% Lincoln saw a slightly lower increase than the England and Wales overall increase (see summary table below).

In terms of the city’s position in the Police Audit Family comparisons which look at the rates per 1000 people, Lincoln has the 6th lowest crime rate overall at 103.43 per 1000 people.

**Total crime levels – Lincoln vs England and Wales**

**Year to December 2017**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Total number of crimes</th>
<th>Numerical change</th>
<th>Percentage change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln 2016</td>
<td>8,787</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln 2017</td>
<td>10,115</td>
<td>+1,328</td>
<td>+15.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England and Wales 2016</td>
<td>4,115,537</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England and Wales 2017</td>
<td>4,746,339</td>
<td>+630,802</td>
<td>+15.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the total reported numerical increase of 10,115, the biggest increase was in shoplifting with an increase of 512, whilst domestic burglary saw the biggest percentage increase with 96.3%. In addition drug offences have increased by almost 32%

Lincoln has the highest rate for shoplifting when compared to our Police Audit Family with a rate of 19.48 per 1,000 residents and the second highest rate of drug offences with a rate of 4.62 per 1000 people.

Non-domestic burglary saw 243 less offences than in 2016 and compared to our Police Audit Family, we have the 6th lowest crime rate per 1,000 people with a figure of 103.43.

In comparison to our Police Audit Family, Lincoln has the 3rd lowest rate for public order offences with a rate of 4.64 per 1,000 residents.

With regards to the ASB heat maps, it is worth noting that a number of areas close to the city centre have still experienced an increase in the level of anti-social behaviour incidents. The highest numbers are still found in the three central areas of Park, Abbey and Carholme.
The total reported number of offences has risen by 1,328, increasing to 10,115.

Note that APPENDIX 3 details all those crimes classified as ‘Miscellaneous crimes against society’.

The biggest numerical increase was in shoplifting with an increase of 512, whilst domestic burglary saw the biggest percentage increase with 96.3%. On a positive note, non-domestic burglary saw 243 less offences than in 2016.
Compared to our Police Audit Family, we have the 6th lowest crime rate per 1,000 people with a figure of 103.43.

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, so its crime rate is normal for the group although a little below the average.
The 2017/18 heat map shows that in LSOA codes 005B (Carholme ward) and 004A (Abbey ward) there has been an increase in the number of reported ASB incidents.
Since reporting began in 2013/14, “Race” has always seen the highest figure for hate crime. The number of racial and disability related hate crimes have decreased by 38 and 3 respectively. However, hate crimes relating to Sexual Orientation, Religion and Transphobia have all increase by 7, 2 and 4 respectively.

Birchwood, Boultham, Bracebridge, Carholme, Castle, Minster, Moorland and Park all saw decreases in the number of reported ASB complaints. Abbey saw no change in comparison to 2016/2017; however Glebe, Hartsholme and Witham all saw increases in the number of reported ASB complaints.

Every single ward in Lincoln saw decreases in the number of reported fly tipping complaints. This follows a big jump in all of the wards in 2016/2017.
Most wards saw decreases in the number of reported noise complaints. However; Boultham, Park and Witham saw increases in noise complaints. Central areas of Abbey, Carholme and Park continue to be higher than outer wards.

Lincoln has the 6th highest burglary rate compared to our Police Audit Family with a rate of 10.25 per 1000 residents.

Lincoln has the 4th lowest criminal damage and arson rate in comparison to our Police Audit Family with a rate of 12.91 per 1,000 residents.
Lincoln has the 2nd highest rate for drug offences in comparison to our Police Audit Family, with a rate of 4.62 per 1,000 residents.

Lincoln has the joint 2nd highest rate for possession of weapons, compared to our Police Audit Family, with a rate of 1.05 per 1,000 residents.

In comparison to our Police Audit Family, Lincoln has the 3rd lowest rate for public order offences with a rate of 4.64 per 1,000 residents.
Lincoln has the 4th lowest robbery rate per 1,000 people against our Police Audit Family with a rate of 0.81 per 1,000 residents.

Lincoln has the highest rate for shoplifting when compared to our Police Audit Family with a rate of 19.48 per 1,000 residents.

Lincoln, compared to our Police Audit Family, has the 4th lowest rate for “other theft” with a rate of 9.81 per 1,000 residents.
Lincoln ranks as the 5th lowest against our Police Audit Family for “Theft from the person” with a rate of 1.09 per 1,000 residents.

Compared with our Police Audit Family, Lincoln has 7th highest rate for vehicle related crime with a rate of 8.77 per 1,000 residents.

Compared to our Police Audit Family, Lincoln has the 2nd lowest rate for violent and sexual offences with a rate of 23.08 per 1,000 residents.
This new chapter looks at how the city is developing in terms of its environmental impact.

Lincoln, for all its small area, is actually a very green city, with three large parks – two of which constantly attain the coveted green flag and over 84,000 trees which includes woodland trees, parks, cemeteries, commons and other amenity land under the responsibility of City of Lincoln Council.

Figures up to 2015 show that the population has overall reduced its use of both gas and electricity and in both cases Lincoln uses less KWH per person annually than both England and Lincolnshire.

The amount of household waste collected per person (to 2016/17) has increased by just 5.1kg per person, rising from 371.2 in 2015-2016 to 376.30 in 2016/2017. This is just under half of the increase seen across the whole of Lincolnshire.

Although the amount of residual waste (non-recycled or composted) per household in Lincoln has gone up slightly by 4.5Kg, at 525.4 kg per household this is still below both the England (557.3 kg) and East Midlands (565.1 kg) averages.

There has been a significant increase in the number of vehicles in the city since 2011 – specially the number of cars, of which there are now roughly 38,800.

Over the last 11 years (to 2016) Lincoln has benefitted greatly from heritage Lottery Funding – to the tune of almost £42m, helping to preserve our three heritage parks, and some 400 plus listed buildings.
Although data is only available up to 2015, there is a reduction in the consumption of electricity in Lincoln. Whilst only small, there have been decreases, year on year since 2010.

Although data is only available up to 2015, there is a reduction in the consumption of gas in Lincoln. Whilst only small, there have been decreases, year on year since 2010.
The amount of household waste collected per person has increased by just 5.1kg, rising from 371.2 in 2015-2016 to 376.30 in 2016/2017.

Although the amount of residual waste (non-recycled or composted) per household in Lincoln has gone up slightly by 4.5Kg, at 525.4 kg per household this is still below both England (557.3 kg) and East Midlands (565.1 kg)
The total number of licensed vehicles in Lincoln has increased by 400 since 2016, rising to 48,800 in 2017.

The total number of licensed cars in Lincoln has increased by 600, rising from 38,600 in 2016 to 38,800 in 2017.

In terms of commercial vehicles, the number of light goods vehicles has risen by 177 from 5,757 in 2016 to 5,934 in 2017. The number of heavy goods vehicle has increased from 687 in 2016 to 709 in 2017, an increase of 22. The number of buses and coaches has reduced from 870 in 2016 to 378 in 2017, a decrease of 492.
**NUMBER OF LISTED BUILDINGS BY GRADE TYPE AS OF 2015/2016**

![Pie chart showing the distribution of listed buildings by grade type: 336 total, 43 Grade I, 39 Grade II*, 336 Grade II](https://historicengland.org.uk/research/heritage-counts/2016-heritage-and-place-branding/indicator-data/local-authority-profiles/)

**OTHER HISTORICAL DESIGNATED AREAS 2015/2016**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Scheduled Monuments</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Conservation Areas</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Registered Parks and Gardens</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

*Figure 150 – Historic England (NHLE) 2018 https://historicengland.org.uk/research/heritage-counts/2016-heritage-and-place-branding/indicator-data/local-authority-profiles/


The contribution of CO₂ by “Industry and Commercial” and “Domestic” have both seen considerable decreases in 2016, reducing by 21.3 and 6.6 respectively since 2015. The contribution of CO₂ from transport has seen a small increase of 0.5, increasing from 61.1 in 2015 to 61.6 in 2016.

CO₂ LEVELS IN LINCOLN VS OUR NEAREST NEIGHBOURS (KILO TONNES IN 2016)

## Number and Location of Brownfield Sites in Lincoln as of August 2018

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

**Figure 155 – CoLC 2018 - [https://www.lincoln.gov.uk/resident/planning/brownfield-land-register/](https://www.lincoln.gov.uk/resident/planning/brownfield-land-register/)**
LINCOLN NO2 AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT AREA AS OF MAY 2018

Figure 156 – CoLC - https://www.lincoln.gov.uk/resident/litter-public-land-and-flytipping/air-quality-and-pollution/

AUTOMATIC NO2 MONITORING LOCATIONS (MAY 2018)

Figure 157 – 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 158 - 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 159 - CoLC - https://www.lincoln.gov.uk/resident/litter-public-land-and-flytipping/air-quality-and-pollution/
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

Age profile of Lincoln’s population - 2016
Household composition for Lincoln and England – Census 2011
Number of National Insurance Number (NiNo) registrations annually in Lincoln

Housing

Household Tenure – Census 2011
Average price paid per year for the period 1996-2016
Accommodation Type - Households - Census 2011
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
Percentage of council properties that are not at the ‘decent homes’ standard - excluding refusals - City of Lincoln Council Data
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
Local Housing Allowance, Maximum rates – 2017 - City of Lincoln Council Data
Difference between local housing allowance and average rents - 2017
Average rent costs of council houses - City of Lincoln Council Data

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 residents providing unpaid care in Lincoln – Census 2011
Hours worked in Lincoln – Census 2011
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
The number of homelessness applications progressed within the Housing Team – City of Lincoln Council Data
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 children living in families receiving Tax Credits in Lincoln – City of Lincoln Council Data
- Number of jobs available in Lincoln
- Proportion of workless households with dependent children – LG Inform
- Council Tax Support Claimants
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
- 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 (2016)
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No qualifications</th>
<th>NVQ 2 equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No formal qualifications held</td>
<td>5 or more GCSEs at grades A-C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>intermediate GNVQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NVQ 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Intermediate 2 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other qualifications</th>
<th>NVQ 3 equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This includes foreign qualifications and some professional qualifications</td>
<td>2 or more A-Levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>advanced GNVQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NVQ 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 or more higher or advanced higher national qualifications (Scotland) or equivalent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NVQ 1 equivalent</th>
<th>NVQ 4 equivalent and above</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fewer than 5 GCSEs at grades A-C</td>
<td>HND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foundation GNVQ, NVQ 1</td>
<td>Degree and Higher Degree level qualifications or equivalent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate 1 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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/