



CITY OF
Lincoln
COUNCIL

Lincoln in 2011



Lincoln Drivers Report – Autumn 2011

Foreword

Lincoln in 2011 is the City of Lincoln Council's annual Drivers Report. It encompasses a breadth of information, which focuses on the key demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of, and challenges to, Lincoln. In doing this, it acts as the evidence base behind the City Council's Strategic Priorities. These are:

- Reducing Poverty and Disadvantage
- Seek to Increase the Supply of Affordable Housing to Rent or to Buy
- Improve the Council's Housing Landlord Function
- Reduction of the City's Carbon Footprint
- A 'Fit for Purpose' Council

This report is aligned to these Strategic Priorities where possible but does differ in some areas for consistency with previous reports. Examples of this include the merging, in this report, of the priorities concerning Affordable Housing and the Council's Housing Landlord Function, as well as Carbon Footprint with general information on the environment and heritage. Additionally, "A 'Fit for Purpose' Council" was considered outside the remit of this report as it does not directly relate to quality of life issues within the city as a whole.

Lincoln in 2011 uses information sourced from the City Council, as well as other organisations. This enables the City Council, along with all its partners, to use this information when developing strategic direction, creating and implementing policy, and ensuring resources continue to be targeted effectively.

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

Further Information

Your views are important to the Council. If you have any comments on this report or require further information, please let us know:

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Executive Summary

Lincoln is a small, densely populated city of 36 square kilometres, and an estimated 89,700 residents. With a young population, it differs in demographic character from the rest of Lincolnshire. The city's young population is likely to be contributed to by the presence of large educational establishments such as the University of Lincoln.

Like many places, Lincoln is made up of areas of relative affluence, and relative deprivation. The Indices of Multiple Deprivation tells us that 7 areas of the city (from a total of 57) are amongst the most 10% deprived nationally. Many of these areas have a proportionately large young population.

In terms of the economy, the city faces a number of challenges. One of these is Lincoln's child poverty rate which is above the county, regional, and national rate. Additionally, Lincoln's high rate of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training, and unemployment rate, impact on the economic well-being of people in the city. On a positive note, employee income in the city has increased to a rate similar to the region and country.

Lincoln has, in recent years, experienced an overall reduction in crime. Despite serious acquisitive crime, which tends to be crimes that result in material gain, showing increases in 2010-11, early 2011-12 data shows signs of reductions, particularly in regard to burglary (dwelling). The number of antisocial behaviour requests made to the City Council has fluctuated over the last 3 years.

Educational attainment at KS4 has increased from 2008-09 to 2009-10, with 10 out of Lincoln's 11 wards seeing an increase in attainment. Recent estimates suggest adult attainment has increased in Lincoln as well, with Lincoln performing above the regional standard at all NVQ levels.

Female life expectancy in the city is increasing, and although still lags behind the national rate, the gap is showing signs of decreasing. In contrast, although male life expectancy is also increasing, there are signs of a widening gap between Lincoln and the country. Additional health indicators relating to premature mortality show Lincoln has a higher rate than England for certain diseases, although the data suggests this gap could also be decreasing.

The estimated tonnes of carbon emissions per capita in the city are low in comparison to the rest of Lincolnshire. Part of this reason is due to Lincoln's low emissions in regard to road transport – perhaps not surprising when we consider Lincoln's road network covers approximately 280 kilometres, compared to the county road network which covers approximately 9,000 kilometres.

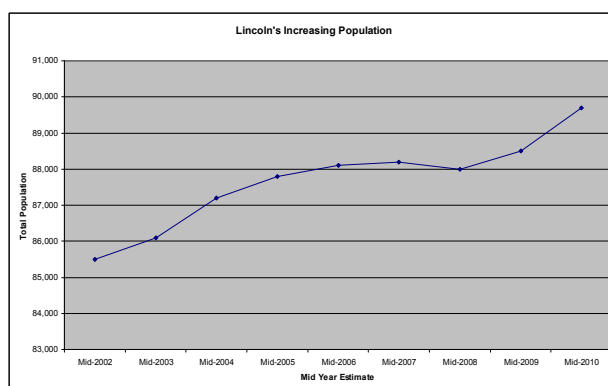
There are approximately 44,800 residential addresses in the city – the City Council is landlord to approximately 7,900 of these, with a further 1,700 belonging to Registered Social Landlords. Despite the fact housing is

generally more affordable in Lincoln than elsewhere; there is still substantial demand for social housing of different types.

Our Population

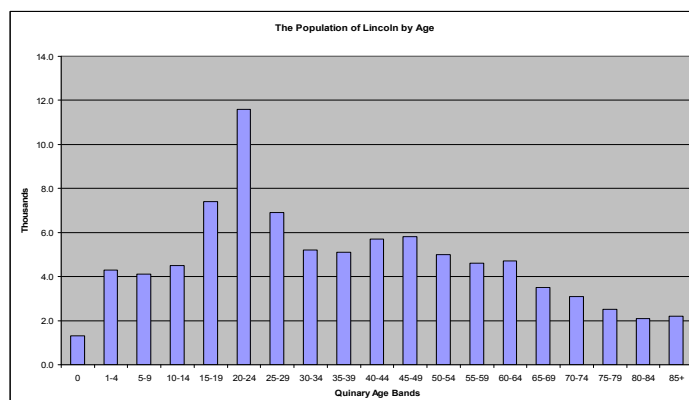
Lincoln's Growing Population

Since 2000, the population of Lincoln has increased by 5.5% to 89,700 in 2010 (4,700 people). This compares to an increased of 6.1% across England. In just one year (from 2009 to 2010), Lincoln's population was estimated to have increased by 1.4%¹. The increase in Lincoln's population between 2009 and 2010 was due to an estimated net migration of 700 people, a higher birth rate than death rate, as well as natural change².



Source: Office for National Statistics (2011)

The physical nature of Lincoln as the principle economic locality within a large rural county, and the presence of a university with over 9,000 students studying within the city, along with more than 400 students studying just outside in the Lincoln Riseholme campus³, has impacted upon the make-up of Lincoln's population (more discussed later in this chapter). There are an estimated 11,600 20-24 year olds living in the city, and people aged 15-29 make up 29% of the total population. This is in contrast to the 20% that 15-29 year olds make up across the United Kingdom⁴.



Source: Office for National Statistics (2011)

¹ LRO (2011) *2010 Mid Year Estimates Population – Quick Reference Sheet*

² ONS (2011) *Mid 2010 Population Estimates Analysis Tool*

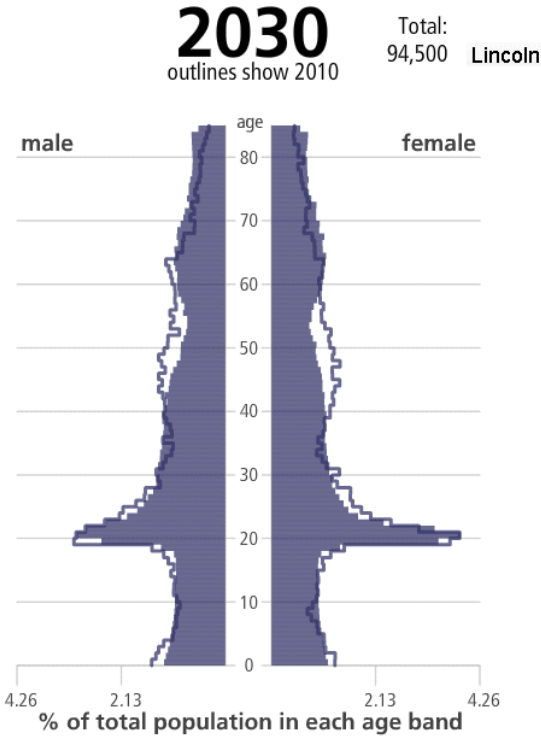
³ University of Lincoln (2011) *Key Facts about the University of Lincoln*

⁴ ONS (2011) *Mid 2010 Population Estimates*

Lincoln's population is estimated to increase by 5.4% (to 94,500) by 2030. As the Population Pyramid shows below, it is not expected there will be a large change in the proportion of people in their early 20s, however, a reduction in the proportion of people in their late 40s and early 50s is expected to be met with an increase in the proportion of people aged in their mid 70s and above⁵.

Population Estimates and 2008-based Projections, 1991-2033

Source: ONS Population Estimates/Projections.
Figures rounded to nearest 100. Graphic by ONS Data Visualisation Centre.



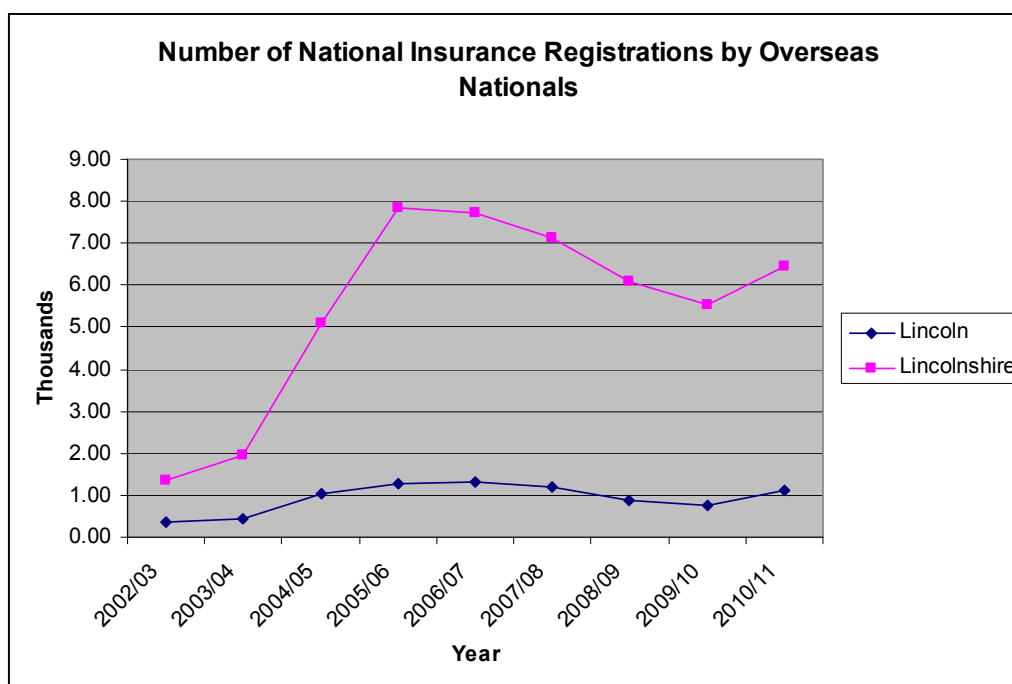
Source: Office for National Statistics (2011)

NB. The lines on the Pyramid chart above show our current position, whereas the shaded areas show our estimated 2030 position.

⁵ ONS (2011) *Population Projections to 2030*

One factor contributing to our increasing population is migrant workers. In 2010-11 Lincoln had the highest number of national insurance registrations from overseas nationals since 2008-09, although the number has in general decreased since peaking in 2006-07. Across Lincolnshire in 2010-11, DWP data shows there to have been approximately 6,440 registrations made by overseas nationals across Lincolnshire. The highest occurrence of these were in Boston (2,470), followed by South Holland (1,470), and then Lincoln (1,130)⁶. Data suggests the largest 'area of origin' of registrations across Lincoln is from European Union Accession States⁷.

NB. District and Borough figures have been subject to rounding. The Lincolnshire figure was calculated by a sum of the 7 districts in Lincolnshire. Therefore the countywide figure is a rough estimate.

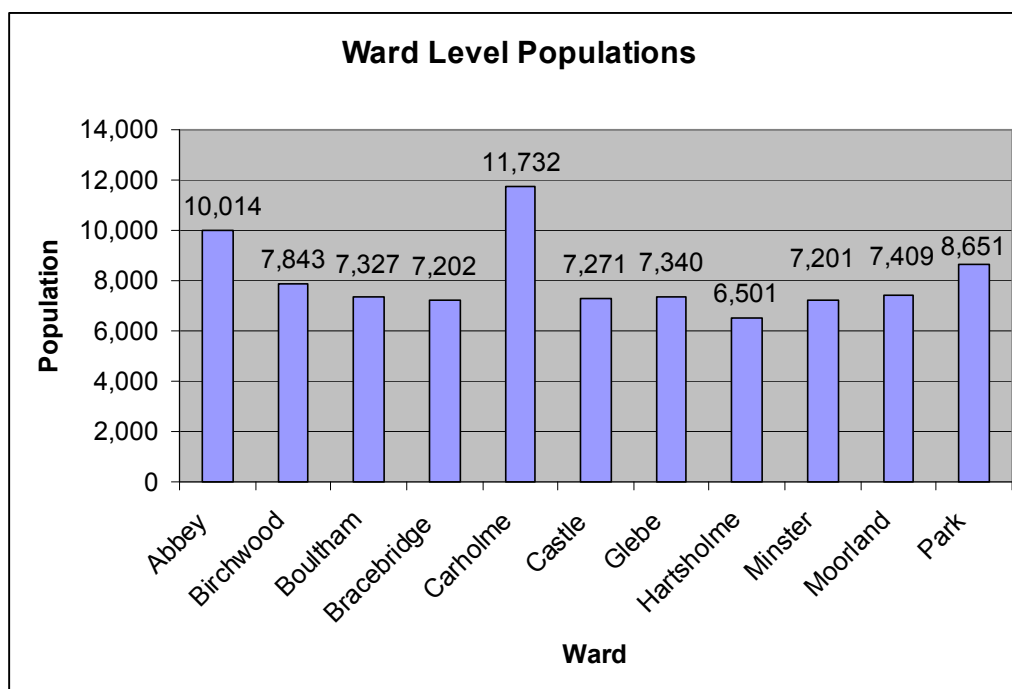


Source: Department for Work and Pensions (2011)

⁶ DWP (2011) *Summary Tables – Latest Quarterly Data to March 2011*

⁷ DWP (2011) *Tabulation Tool – National Insurance Registrations by Overseas Nationals*

Ward Level Population



Source: Office for National Statistics (2010)

NB. Numbers will not add to 89,700 as ward estimates are from mid-2009 estimates.

NB. Mid 2009 Quinary Estimates for 2009 Statistical Wards Revised used

Lincoln's most populous wards are those surrounding the city centre. If combined, Abbey, Carholme and Park account for a third of the city's total population.

As noted on page 5, Lincoln has a young population. The young population of Lincoln is particularly concentrated in wards east and west of the city centre. In Carholme ward, the 15-29 population is estimated to account for approximately half of the ward population. In addition, approximately 1/3rd of the population of Abbey and Park is estimated to be aged 15-29.

In contrast, the highest occurrences of residents aged over 65 are in Minster and Boultham wards, accounting for about 2/5th of the total ward population each⁸.

⁸ ONS (2011) *Mid 2009 Population Estimates*

Student Dwellings in the City

As already noted earlier in this chapter, the large student population living within the city has impacted upon the demographic character of Lincoln. Since the establishment of the University of Lincoln in 1996, the student population has continued to grow. A significant amount of purpose built on-campus and off-campus accommodation meets a large proportion of the demand. However, a substantial number of students also rent accommodation within the private sector.

Council tax exemption records identify the largest concentration of students in the non purpose built private sector to be in the wards of Carholme and Park, although figures also show that most students living in Carholme live in purpose built accommodation. There are high numbers in Abbey, Boultham, and Castle wards; however they make up a smaller percentage of the total dwellings in the ward⁹. This helps build a picture of areas such as Carholme, Abbey and Park which are identified as having a young population.

| Ward/Area | Student dwellings (not purpose built) (2006)* | Student dwellings (not purpose built) (2008) | Student dwellings (not purpose built) (2009) | Student dwellings (not purpose built) (2010) | Student dwellings (purpose built) (2010) | Number of residential addresses (2010) | Student dwellings (not purpose built) as % of ward dwellings (2010) | Student dwellings (purpose built) as % of ward dwellings (2010) |
|--------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Abbey | 126 | 198 | 152 | 194 | 21 | 6094 | 3.18 | 0.34 |
| Birchwood | * | * | * | 11 | * | 3725 | 0.30 | 0 |
| Boultham | 77 | 46 | 32 | 37 | * | 3504 | 1.06 | 0 |
| Bracebridge | * | * | * | * | * | 3159 | 0.25 | 0 |
| Carholme | 423 | 520 | 441 | 466 | 668 | 6309 | 7.39 | 10.59 |
| Castle | 72 | 100 | 90 | 88 | * | 4075 | 2.16 | 0 |
| Glebe | * | * | * | 13 | * | 3299 | 0.39 | 0 |
| Hartsholme | * | * | * | * | * | 3015 | 0.33 | 0 |
| Minster | 21 | 19 | 13 | 23 | * | 3754 | 0.61 | 0.21 |
| Moorland | * | * | * | * | * | 3443 | 0.26 | 0 |
| Park | 266 | 186 | 133 | 153 | * | 4412 | 3.47 | 0 |
| Total | 995 | 1,084 | 875 | 1,012 | 697 | 44,789 | 2.26 | 1.56 |

Sources: City of Lincoln Council, Council Tax 2010. *calculated using previous (1999) ward boundaries which were revised in 2007; City of Lincoln Council, Council Tax 2010

* Figures 10 or below have been suppressed.

⁹ Planning Policy, City of Lincoln Council (2011) *Student Dwellings information*

Reducing Poverty and Disadvantage

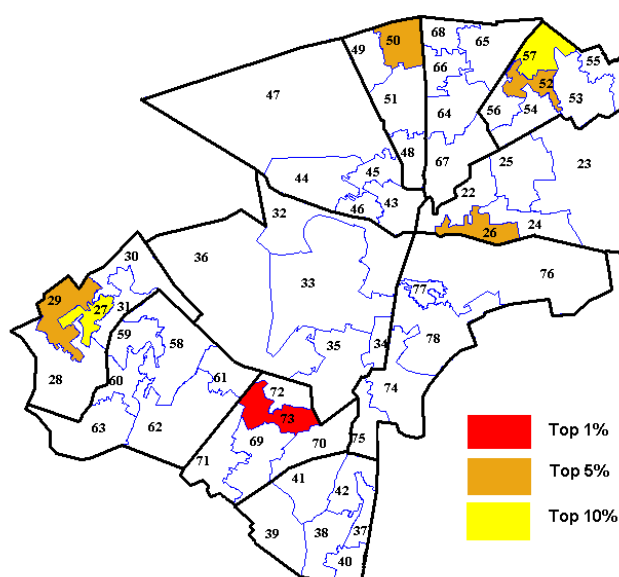
Poverty and disadvantage is a multifaceted issue that cuts across a number of socioeconomic indicators. The first section of this report looks at the findings from the *2010 Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)* which highlights which areas of the city are deprived. Then the issues of child poverty, economic wellbeing, safety, educational attainment and health are explored.

2010 Indices of Multiple Deprivation

The IMD is a national dataset that ranks areas in the country in terms of deprivation. These areas are known as Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs), of which there are 32,482 in England. Lincoln has 57 LSOAs; each ward in the city is made up of either 4, 5 or 6 LSOAs. It is useful to look at data at this spatial level as it helps highlight issues closer to a neighbourhood level than ward analysis allows.

In the 2007 IMD, there were 5 LSOAs in Lincoln that were ranked as within the most 10% deprived areas in England. In the 2010 IMD, this number increased to 7 LSOAs. Of these, 5 were ranked within the most 5% deprived, and one was ranked within the most 1% deprived¹⁰.

Population estimates tell us that approximately 10,000 residents live in these 7 areas ranked within the most 10% deprived areas of the country.



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government (2011)

NB. Population numbers will not calculate to 89,700 as LSOA estimates are from mid-2009 estimates.

¹⁰ DCLG (2011) *2010 Indices of Multiple Deprivation*

In terms of the demographic make up of these 7 areas, it is interesting to note the particular concentration of young people.

| LSOA amongst 10% deprived England | Proportion of LSOA aged under 16 | Proportion of LSOA aged over 65 |
|--|---|--|
| LSOA 26 Abbey ward | 14% | 14% |
| LSOA 27 Birchwood ward | 27% | 12% |
| LSOA 29 Birchwood ward | 34% | 6% |
| LSOA 50 Castle ward | 20% | 22% |
| LSOA 52 Glebe ward | 31% | 8% |
| LSOA 57 Glebe ward | 18% | 22% |
| LSOA 73 Moorland ward | 30% | 12% ¹¹ |
| <i>Lincoln</i> | <i>17.1%</i> | <i>14.1%</i> ¹² |

The bold percentage figures above show high concentrations of either a young or old population (relative to citywide proportions). It emphasises that the geographic distribution of deprivation not only adversely impacts some communities; it can also have a particular impact on specific person-characteristics. In this case, we can see that deprivation in parts of Birchwood, Glebe and Moorland will, due to the demographic make up of the areas, particularly impact young people, and conversely, in Castle and Glebe it will particularly impact people aged over 65.

NB. Mid 2009 citywide estimates have been used to correlate with LSOA population data. These proportions may therefore differ slightly from data shown in the chapter of Demographic Information.

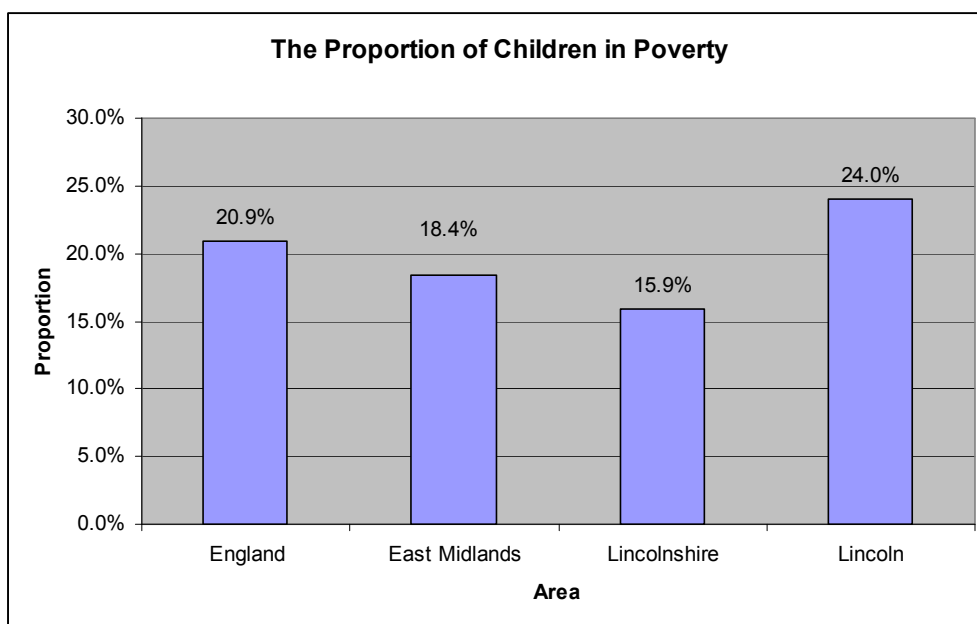
¹¹ ONS (2011) *Mid 2009 Population Estimates* cited by Lincolnshire Research Observatory

¹² ONS (2011) *Mid 2009 Population Estimates Analysis Tool*

Our Economy

Child Poverty

Child poverty is defined as the proportion of children living in families in receipt of out of work benefits or in receipt of tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% of median income¹³. The proportion of children living in poverty in Lincoln in 2008 (24%) was higher than the national, regional, and county averages. When just taking into account under 16 year olds, the rate increased to 25%. Lincoln was ranked joint 70th highest local authority (out of 354) for child poverty along with Peterborough and Portsmouth, making it within the 25% of authorities with the highest rates of child poverty.

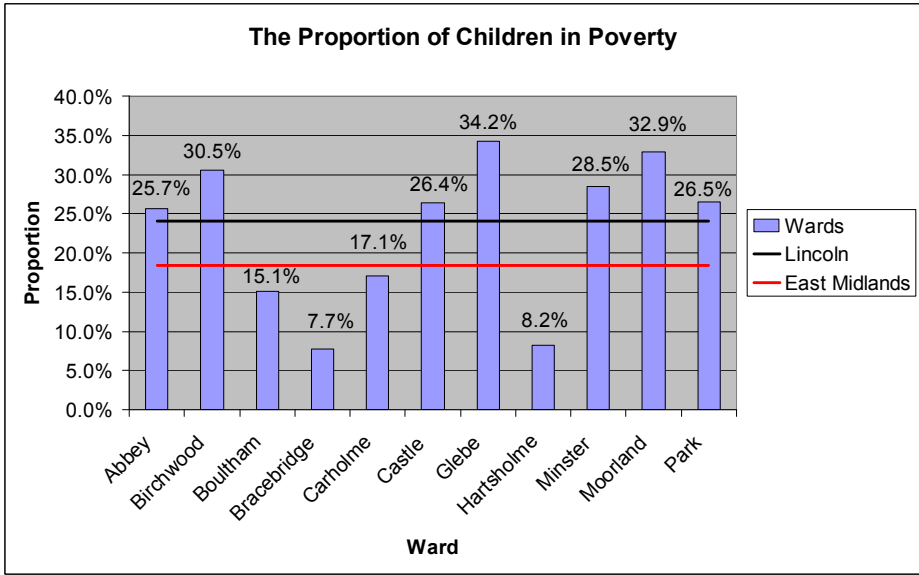


Source: HMRC (2008)

The data, which was available for 2006, 2007 and 2008, shows Lincoln had remained generally static in regard to child poverty, staying between 24.0% and 24.7%. Regionally there have also been only slight variations, between 17.9% and 18.7%.

¹³ HMRC (2010) *Technical Information for NI 116*

In terms of the spatial distribution of child poverty, it was highest in Glebe, Moorland and Birchwood wards - areas of which were highlighted as relatively deprived in the IMD 2010¹⁴.

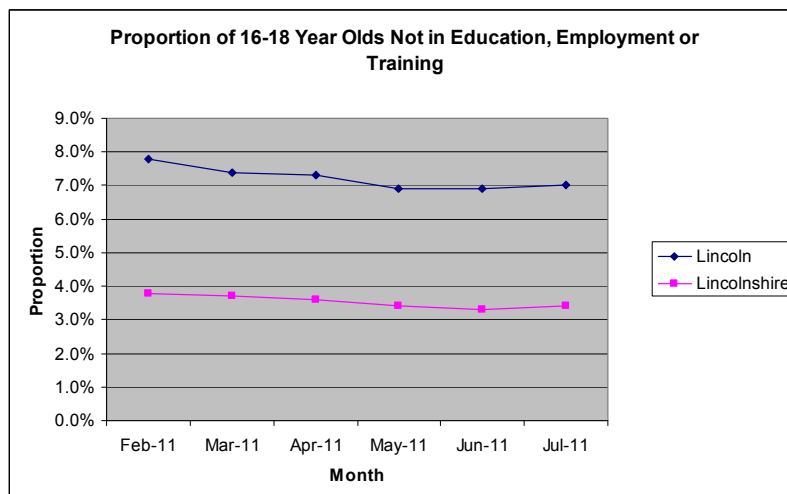


Source: HMRC (2008)

¹⁴ HMRC (2008) *Child Poverty*

NEETs

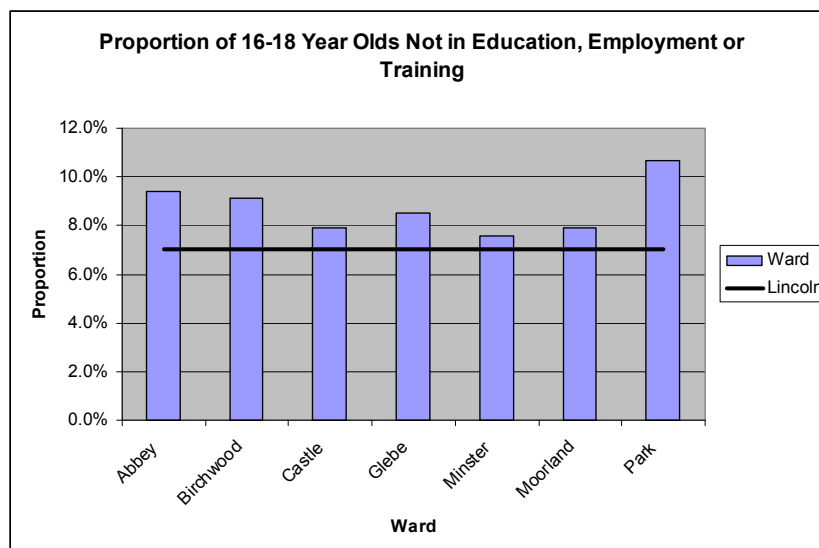
The proportion of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training has historically been above the county rate. This trend has continued into 2011.



Source: Children's Services, Lincolnshire County Council (2011)

Below is a chart showing the proportion of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training in July 2011, for the wards in Lincoln that were above the overall city rate of 7%.

The ward with the highest proportion is Park where more than 10% of 16-18 year olds were not in education, employment or training, followed by Abbey and Birchwood with 9.4% and 9.1% respectively¹⁵.



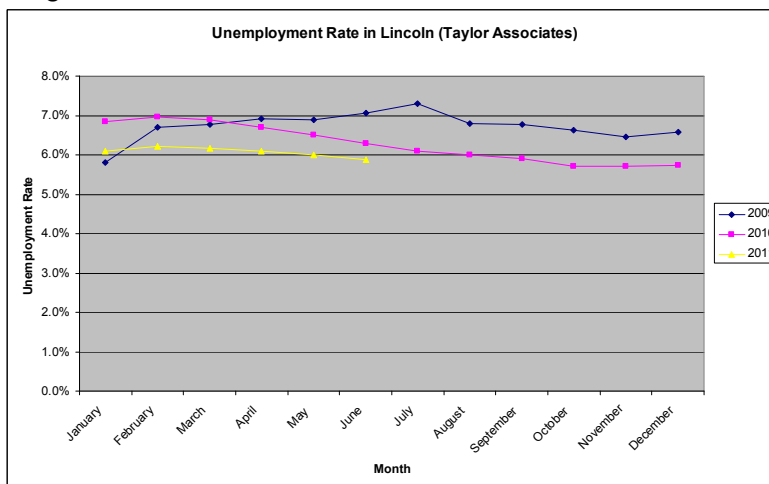
Source: Children's Services, Lincolnshire County Council (2011)

¹⁵ Children's Services, Lincolnshire County Council (2011) *Proportion of 16-18 Year Olds NEET in July 2011*

Unemployment – historical distribution

In June 2009, the unemployment rate in Lincoln was 7.1% (2.1% points above the regional average), in June 2010 unemployment in Lincoln was 6.3% (1.9% above the regional average), and in June 2011 Lincoln's unemployment rate stood at 5.9% (1.3% points above the regional average). This shows that, although unemployment in Lincoln remains higher than the regional rate, the gap appears to be decreasing.

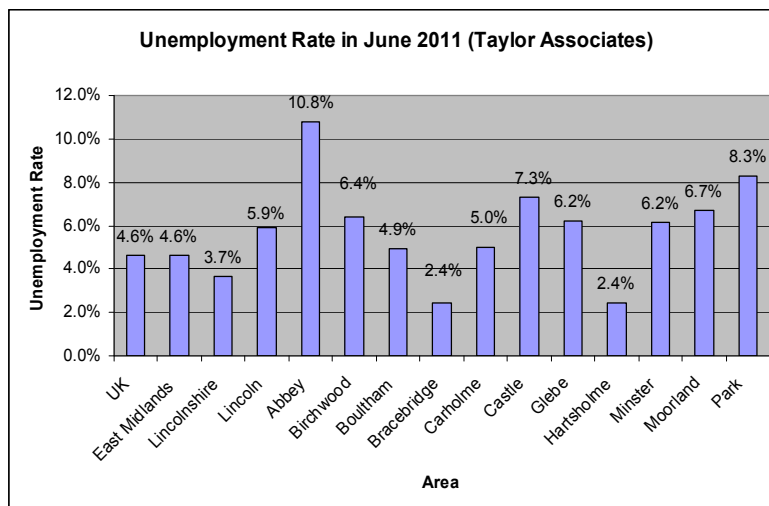
In numerical terms, this accounted for 2,801 Lincoln residents in June 2011, 70.8% of whom were male. This gender split is typical of both the region (where 67.6% of the unemployed were male), and United Kingdom (where 67.5% were male).



Source: Taylor Associates (2011)

Unemployment – spatial distribution

In terms of spatial distribution, it's possible to see the hotspot for unemployment is in the east of the city where unemployment reaches highs of 10.8% and 8.3% (Abbey and Park wards respectively). Additionally, Castle in the north of the city, and Moorland in the south (which contains Lincoln's most deprived area), are also high for unemployment¹⁶.



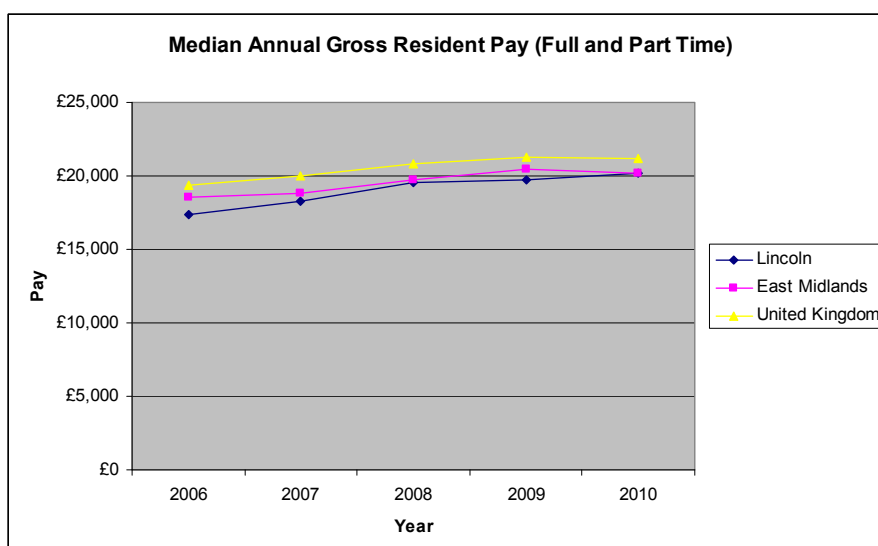
Source: Taylor Associates (2011)

¹⁶ Taylor Associates (2011) *Unemployment Rate*

Income

Lincoln has historically been characterised as an area of low pay. Over the last few years total pay for an employed Lincoln resident has caught up with median regional pay, with the median of employed resident's earnings rising by 16.2% from £17,354 in 2006, to £20,170 in 2010 (compared to a regional increase of 8.7% to 20,201, and a national increase of 9.5% to £21,221)¹⁷. However, this just represents employees, and given Lincoln's higher unemployment rate than experienced across the region as a whole, if factored in, Lincoln is likely to be represented as an area of lower income if compared with the rest of the East Midlands. This is certainly true for three LSOAs in the city which each feature within the most 1% income deprived nationally¹⁸.

When we look at the mean salary for Lincoln, we can see it has increased since 2006 by approximately 20% to £23,085 for both full and part time workers. However, the mean salary is more likely to be skewed by extremes, and in this case, is likely to have increased above the median salary for the city due to a group of higher earners. Data is unavailable for the mode¹⁹.



Source: ONS (2011)

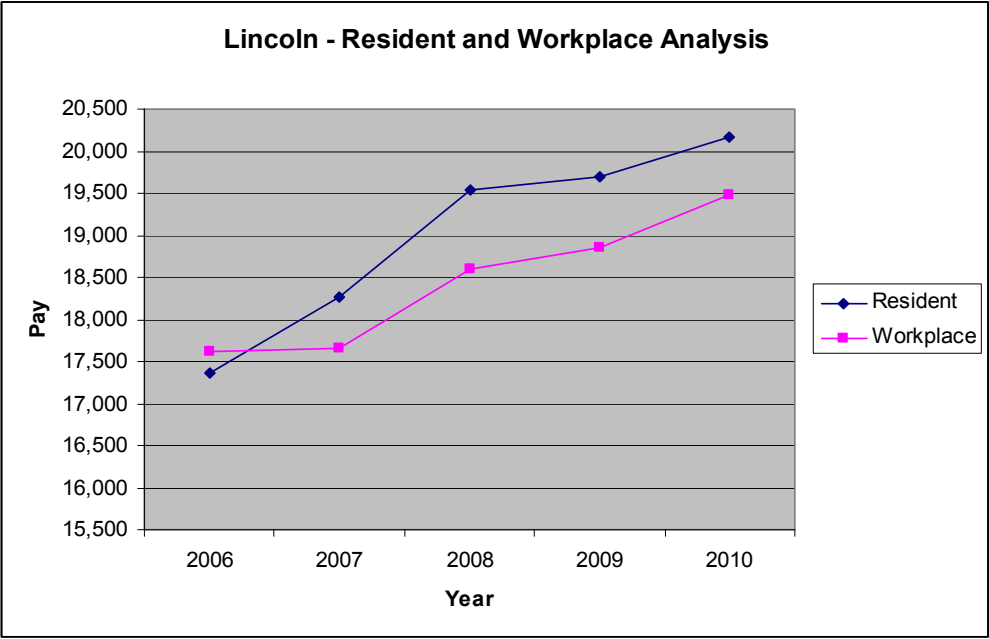
Data over this period is unavailable for just part time workers; however, it is possible to tell that a significant rise in the median gross pay of full time workers has contributed to the overall increase in salary. In 2006 median full time pay for Lincoln residents was £19,898, increasing by 22.7% to £24,420 in 2010.

¹⁷ ONS (2011) *Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings*

¹⁸ DCLG (2011) *Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010*

¹⁹ ONS (2011) *Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings*

It is also possible to look at income data in terms of resident analysis (employees living in Lincoln) and workplace analysis (employees working in Lincoln). This shows us that the median gross annual pay for employed Lincoln residents is higher than for people just working in Lincoln²⁰. These higher paid jobs taken by some Lincoln residents could either be in, or outside of, the city. We know that an estimated 52% of Lincoln workers commute in to the city from elsewhere, but it is also estimated that 22% of Lincoln residents work outside the city boundary²¹.



Source: ONS (2011)

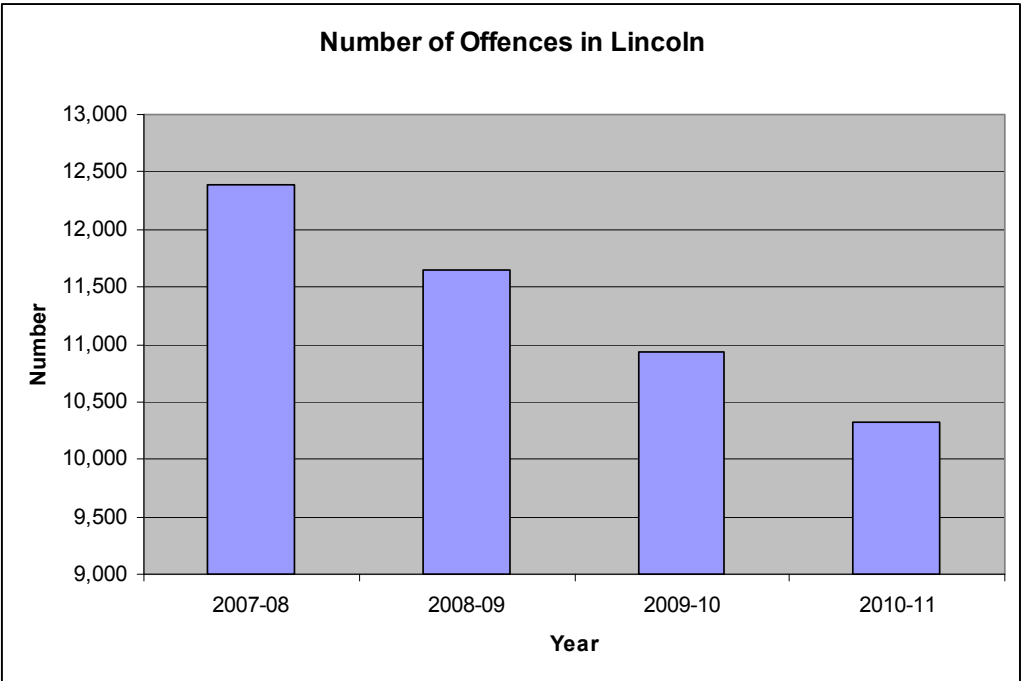
²⁰ ONS (2011) *Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings*

²¹ ONS (2009) *Commute APS*

Our Safety

Crime

Over the last four years, there has been a consistent drop in the number of offences in Lincoln. From approximately 12,400 offences in Lincoln in 2007-08, to approximately 10,300 offences in 2010-11, accounting for a decrease of about 16.6%. Across Lincolnshire there has also been a decrease in the number of offences during this period by approximately 12.0%.

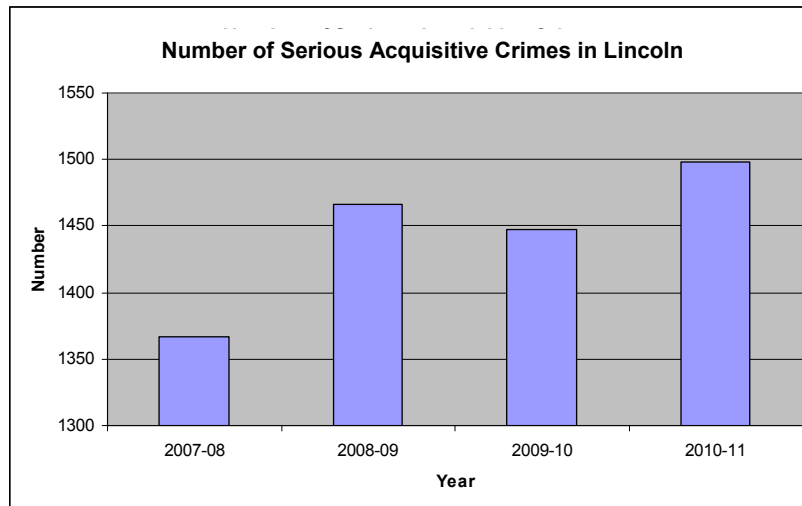


Source: Safer Communities Team, Lincolnshire County Council (2011)

In Lincoln in 2010-11, the most common crime type was theft other (i.e. theft from a person, theft from a dwelling, and anything else that doesn't fall within the other theft categories). This excluded offences such as theft of/from a vehicle and theft of a cycle. In total, theft other accounted for 26.9% of all crime in the city for that year. This offence was followed by violence against the person and criminal damage which accounted for 18.7% and 18.6% respectively²²

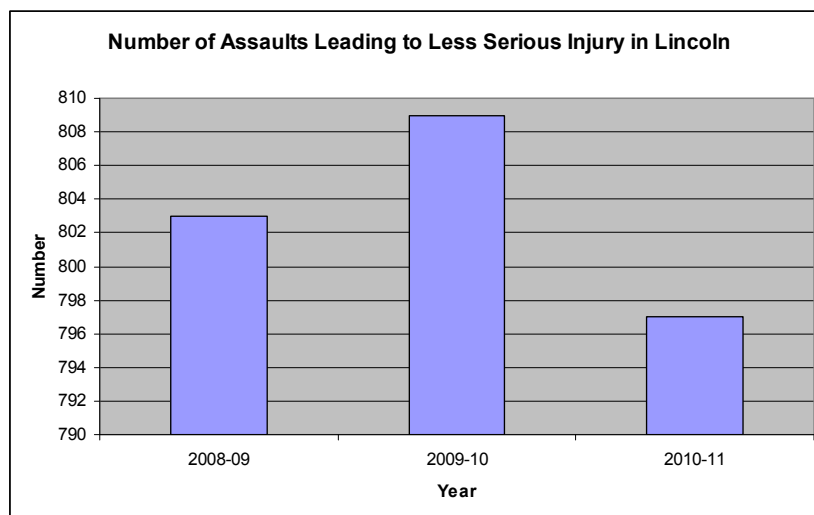
²² Safer Communities Team, Lincolnshire County Council (2011) *CSP Crime Monthly*

Serious acquisitive crime is a group of offences that include such things as burglary, robbery and vehicle crime (i.e. theft from or of a vehicle). The number of serious acquisitive crimes in the city increased from approximately 1,370 in 2007-08, to about 1,500 in 2010-11, accounting for an increase of 9.5%, with a numerical increase of approximately 130 (figures rounded). However, it should be noted that early data for 2011-12 shows reductions in serious acquisitive crime, in particular burglary (dwelling).



Source: Safer Communities Team, Lincolnshire County Council (2011)

In addition, from 2008-09 to 2010-11, the number of assaults leading to less serious injury (a proxy measure for alcohol-related offences) has remained relatively constant, with a small decrease of approximately 1%²³.

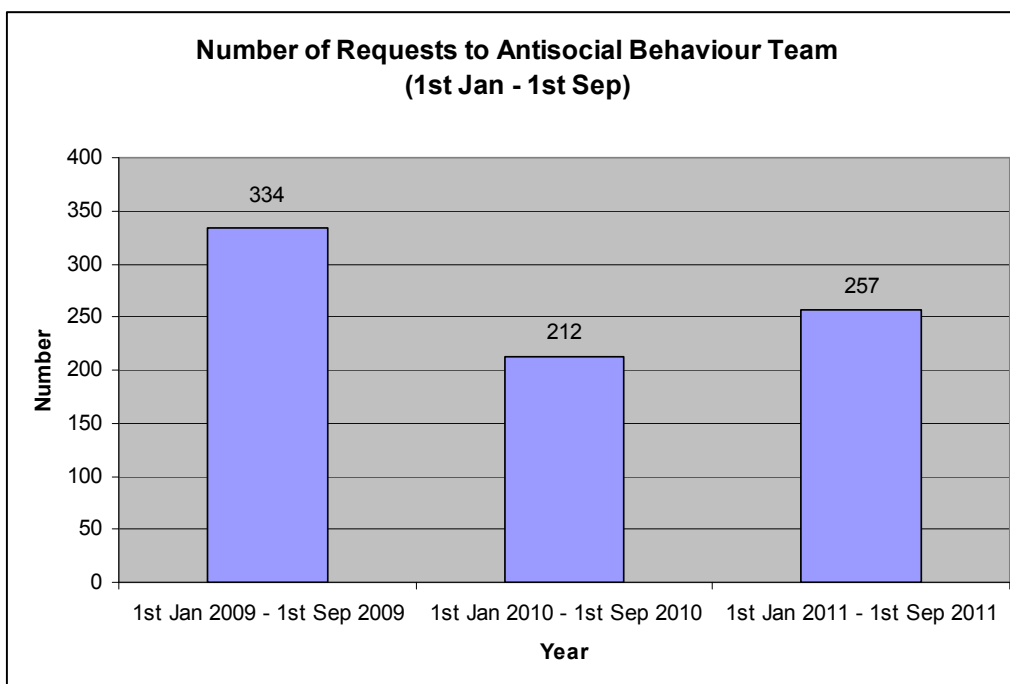


Source: Safer Communities Team, Lincolnshire County Council (2011)

²³ Safer Communities Team, Lincolnshire County Council (2011) *CSP Crime Monthly*

Antisocial Behaviour

All data refers to the period 1st January to 1st September for the given year. For this period, the number of antisocial behaviour requests made to the team at the City Council reduced by 36.5%. Following on from this, the same period in 2011 showed an increase of 21.2%. However, a word of caution should be raised that these figures do not necessarily refer to incidents of antisocial behaviour, but could be the result of numerous requests regarding the same issue, or be indicative of an increase in public awareness of the Antisocial Behaviour Team.



Source: Antisocial Behaviour Team (2011)

In the period 2nd June 2011 – 1st September 2011, most of the requests made to the City Council were regarding neighbour nuisance, with most coming from the wards east and west of the city centre²⁴.

²⁴ Antisocial Behaviour Team, City of Lincoln Council (2011) *Requests Made to Antisocial Behaviour Team*

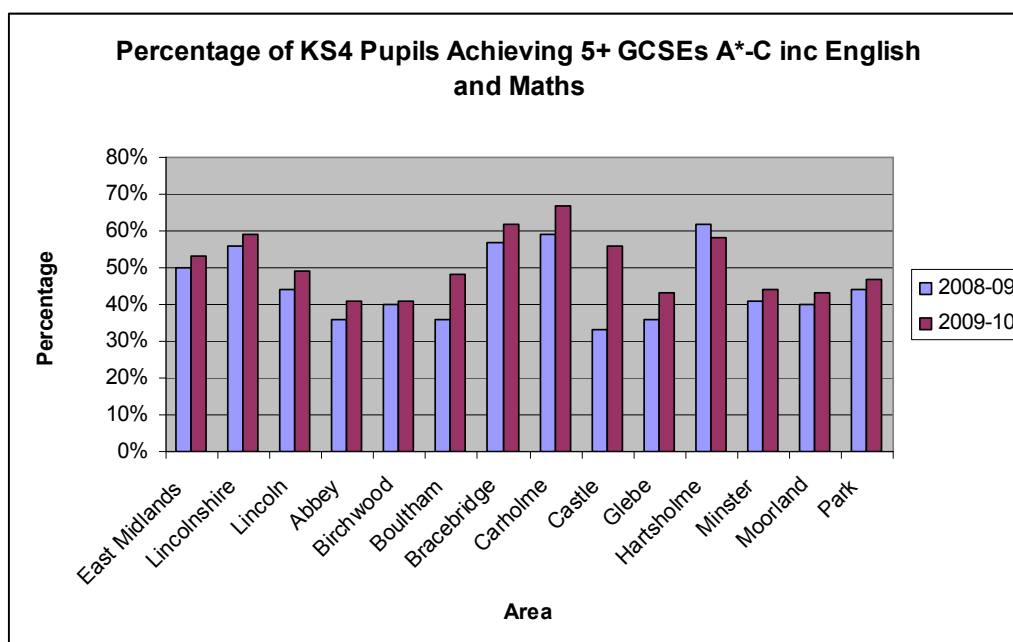
Our Education

Key Stage 4

The proportion of KS4 pupils achieving 5+ GCSEs A*-C including English and Maths

The 2010 KS4 results were positive, with 10 out of Lincoln's 11 wards seeing an increase in attainment, and overall attainment across Lincoln increasing from 44% to 49%. Although Lincoln remains below the regional average, the gap has lessened. The largest increase was experienced in Castle ward, where attainment rose from 33% to 56% (above the 2009-10 regional average of 53%), followed by Boultham ward where attainment increased from 36% to 48%.

Hartsholme ward was the only area to witness a decrease in attainment, with a relatively small decline from 62% to 58%²⁵.

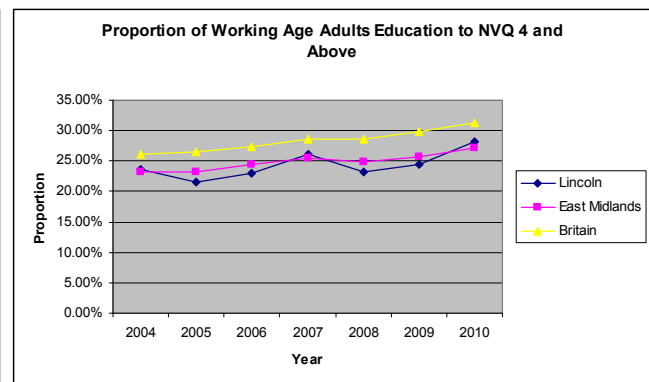
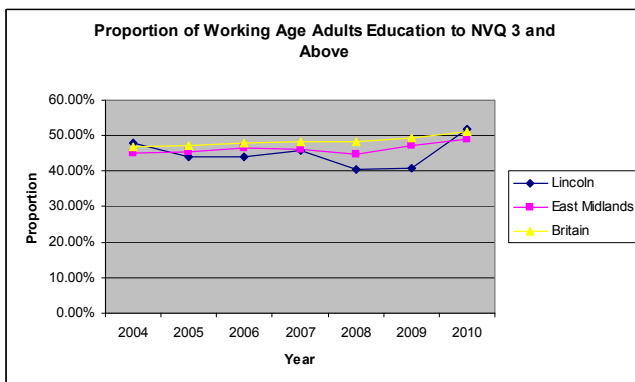
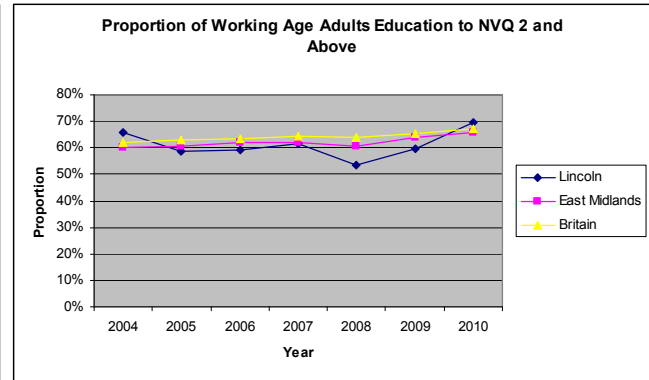
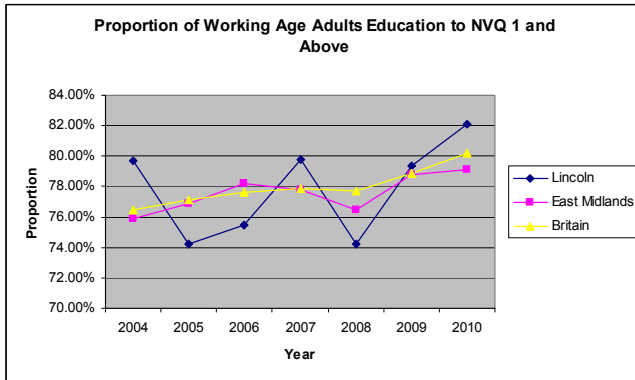


Source: Lincolnshire Research Observatory (2011)

²⁵ LRO (2010) 2010 KS4 Attainment Results

Adult Qualifications

Historically Lincoln has had low adult qualifications in comparison to the region and country. In 2010 however we can see a different picture. At NVQ levels 1, 2, 3 and 4 and above, qualifications for working age adults in Lincoln were estimated to be higher than the region, and for NVQ levels 1, 2 and 3 and above, were estimated to be higher than the national rates²⁶.



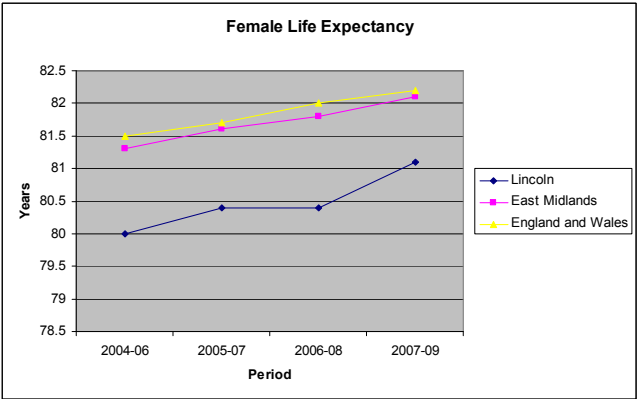
Source: ONS (2011)

²⁶ ONS (2011) *Annual Population Survey: Qualifications*

Our Health

Female Life Expectancy

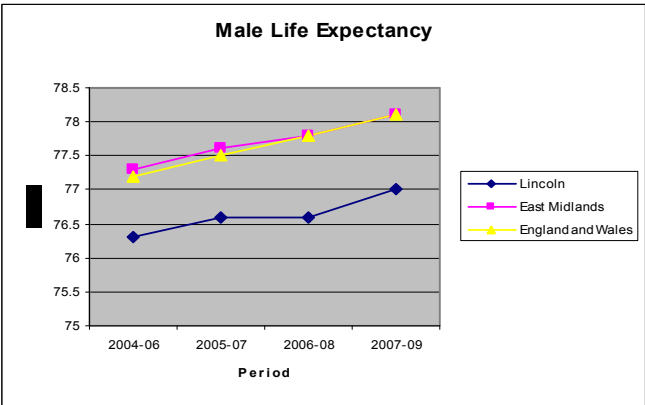
In 2004-06 female life expectancy in Lincoln from birth was 80.0 years, 1.5 years below the England and Wales average. In 2007-09 female life expectancy within the city increased to 81.1 years, 1.1 years behind the England and Wales average, showing that, although Lincoln still lags behind the national average, the gap in female life expectancy is decreasing.



Source: Lincolnshire Research Observatory (2011)

Male Life Expectancy

In 2004-06 male life expectancy in the city was 76.3 years from birth, 0.9 years below the England and Wales average. Despite increasing to 77.0 years in 2007-09, the gap between Lincoln and the rest of the country widened to 1.1 years²⁷.



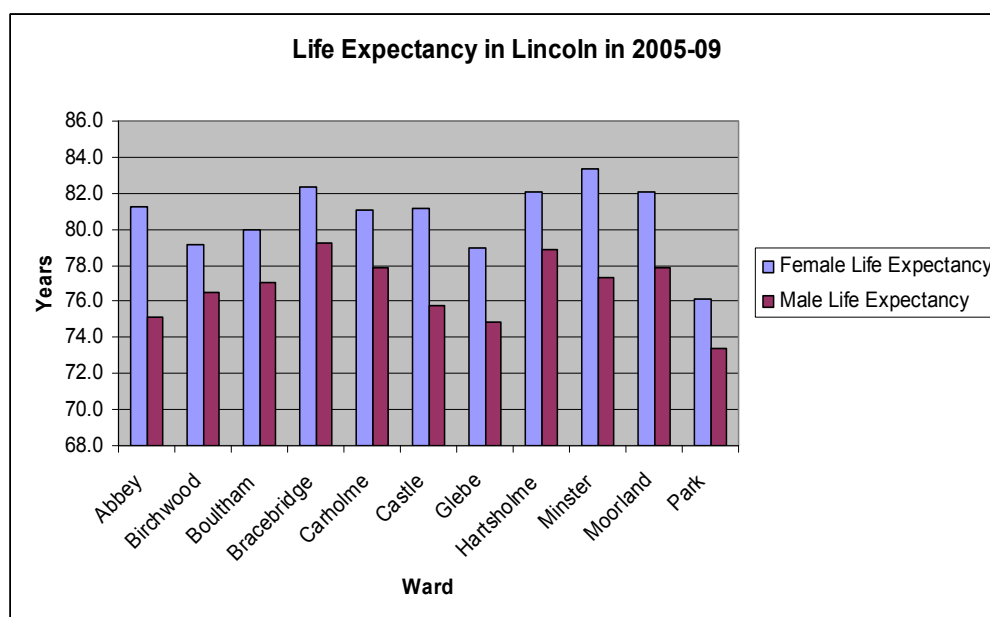
Source: Lincolnshire Research Observatory (2011)

²⁷ LRO (2011) *Life Expectancy datasets*

Ward Level Life Expectancy

When we look at life expectancy at ward level we can see it varies substantially. The gap between the highest female life expectancy (83.4 years in Minster) and the lowest (76.1 years in Park) is 7.3 years. For males, the gap between the highest (79.2 years in Bracebridge) and the lowest (73.4 years in Park) is 5.8 years.

The difference between males and females is greatest in Abbey and Minster, where females are, on average, estimated to live approximately 6 years longer than males. In contrast, females in Birchwood and Park are estimated to live, on average, approximately 2 ½ years longer than males²⁸.

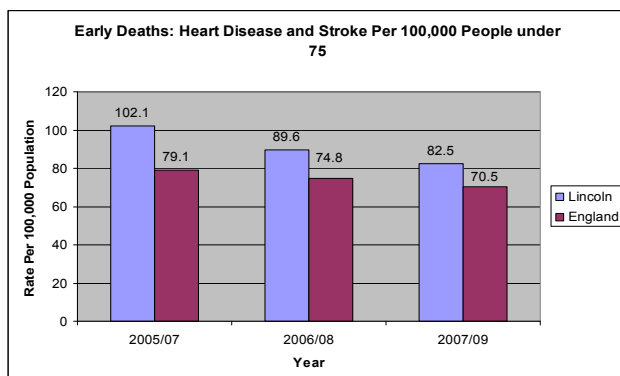


Source: East Midlands Public Health Observatory (2011)

NB. Ward life expectancy is for 2005-09, whereas district and above is for 2007-09. These datasets are therefore not directly comparable.

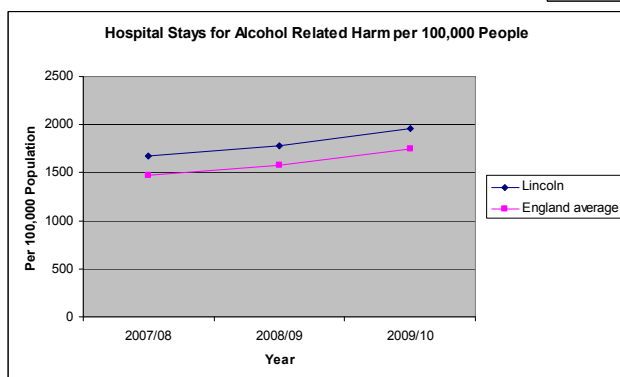
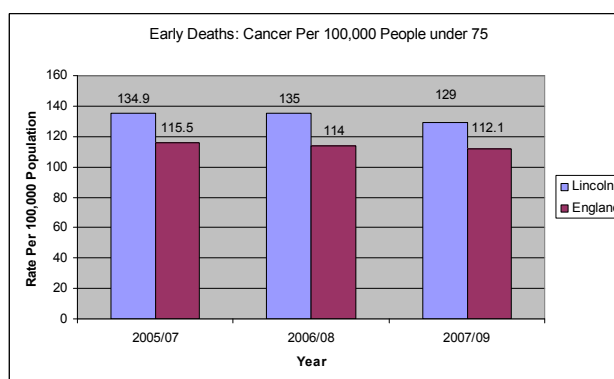
²⁸ East Midlands Health Observatory (2011) *Ward Life Expectancy*

Additional Health Indicators



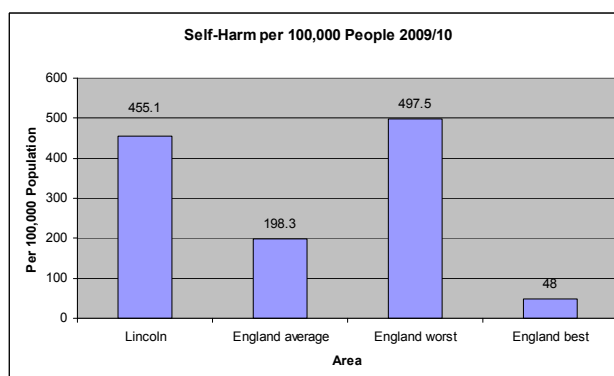
Lincoln's premature mortality rate for heart disease and stroke remains above the national rate. Despite this, the gap has decreased from 29.1% above the national rate in 2005-07, to 17% above in 2007-09.

Premature mortality for cancer in Lincoln has been consistently higher than the national average; however, this gap is also reducing, from 16.8% above the national average in 2005-07, to 15.1% above in 2007-09.



The rate of hospital stays for alcohol related harm in Lincoln also remained consistently above the national rate; nevertheless, the trend is showing a declining gap, with Lincoln's rate 14% above the national rate in 2007-08, and 12.3% above in 2009-10.

The rate of hospital stays for self-harm per 100,000 people in Lincoln is over double that of the England average rate, and only 8.5% below the worst rate in England. This includes repeat hospital stays. Awaiting refined data on how Lincoln's prison population and age breakdown impacts upon this.



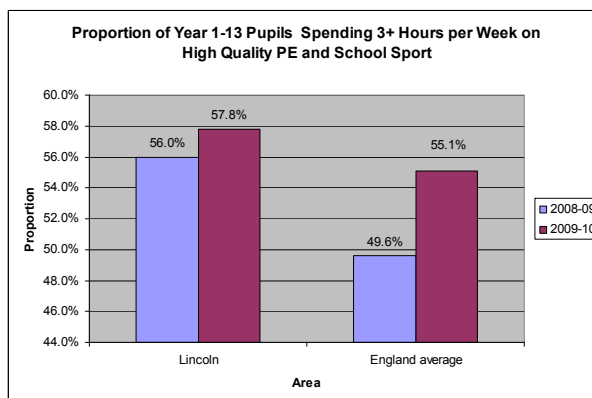
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Source: Data in all 4 graphs are from NHS Health Profiles (2011)

²⁹ Department of Health (2011) 2011 NHS Health Profile for Lincoln

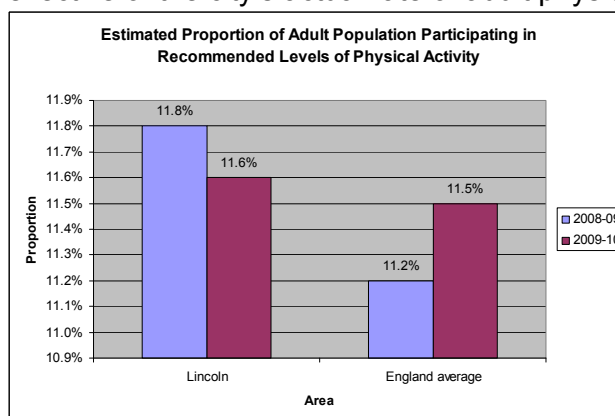
Physical activity

The annual TNS School Sport Survey, conducted on behalf of the Department for Education (formerly the Department for Children, Schools and Families), provides us with an indication of the provision of PE and school sport in state schools. The results show us that Lincoln's performance has improved over the last 2 consecutive years, and performance remains above the national average³⁰.



Source: NHS Health Profiles (2011)

Sport England conduct telephone surveys each year to record from a sample of the population how many people are participating in recommended levels of physical activity, equivalent to 30 minutes exercise on 5 or more days per week. For this indicator, the proportion of adults engaged in this type of exercise appears to have reduced, although this still remains above the national average (by a marginal amount). It is noted in a caveat to this indicator that the results have not been weighted by age, and it is likely a greater proportion of younger people undertake levels of physical activity at the recommended levels than older people. If this is the case, and a lower proportion of younger people responded to the survey than would be representative of Lincoln's relatively young population, then the results may not be entirely reflective of the city's actual rate of adult physical activity.



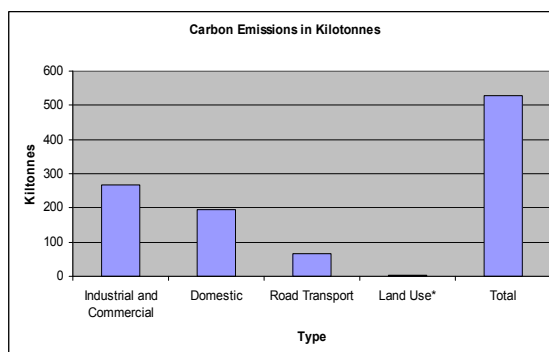
Source: NHS Health Profiles (2011)

³⁰ Department of Health (2010) *2010 NHS Health Profile for Lincoln*; Department of Health (2011) *2011 NHS Health Profile for Lincoln*

Our Carbon Footprint, Environment and Heritage

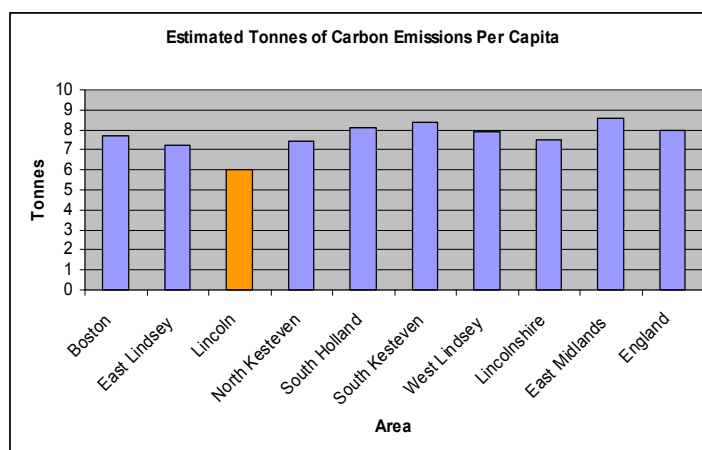
Emissions across Lincoln

Most of Lincoln's carbon dioxide emissions come from the industrial and commercial sector followed by domestic and road transport, with land use accounting for a smaller proportion of total carbon dioxide emissions.



Source: Lincolnshire Research Observatory (2010) *Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Emissions Estimates 2008*

Comparatively, Lincoln has low estimated carbon emissions per capita as the chart below shows. Lincoln has approximately 6 tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions per capita, compared to Lincolnshire which has 7.5, East Midlands which has 8.6, and England which has 8. Carbon dioxide emissions have reduced in Lincoln from 2005 to 2008 by an estimated 1.3%, marginally higher than reductions across Lincolnshire of 1.1%, but lower than the East Midlands reduction of 2%³¹. Part of the reason for Lincoln's comparatively low emissions is the low estimated carbon emissions for road transport, due to Lincoln's compact nature. If we remove road transport emissions from the calculation, Lincoln's estimated carbon emissions remain lower than the county, region and country, although the gap reduces.



Source: Lincolnshire Research Observatory (2010) *Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Emissions Estimates 2008*

³¹ LRO (2010) *Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Emissions Estimates 2008*

City Council Emissions

In 2009-10 the City Council CO₂ emissions were 4,850 tonnes (3,606 from buildings, and 1,243 from transport). It should be noted that this includes buildings we own and lease out, such as The Terrace, Think Tank, and Managed Workspace. It also accounts for sub-contracted services such as waste collection³².

Environment

- Lincoln covers 3,569 hectares (36 square kilometres), amounting to only 0.6% of the total county land coverage³³
- Local wildlife sites make up 592 hectares of the city, contributing to 16.6% of total land coverage, with 47 sites in total
- There are 112 hectares of site of special scientific interest in the city, and 7 hectares of regionally important geological sites
- Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves also make up 32 hectares of the city
- Of the eligible open space in Lincoln, about 53 hectares is managed to Green Flag Award standard³⁴
- There are 92 hectares of public and private parks and gardens (15 areas). This includes the complete extents of The Lawn and Castle grounds³⁵

Heritage

- Towards the end of the first century AD, Lincoln became one of a handful of *coloniae* in England, including Colchester and Gloucester. Colonia was the highest status a Roman settlement could attain³⁶.
- Lincoln is now recognised internationally for its important archaeology from the Roman Period³⁷
- There are 418 Listed Buildings in the city ranging from the Roman Period through to the 1950s, and 12 buildings on the City Council's Local Buildings at Risk Register³⁸

³² Environmental Sustainability, City of Lincoln Council (2011) *CO₂ Emission Estimates*

³³ LRO (2011) *2010 Mid Year Estimates Population – Quick reference sheet*

³⁴ City of Lincoln Council (2010) *State of the City Report 2010*

³⁵ City of Lincoln Council (2006) *Open Space Audit Report*

³⁶ City of Lincoln Council (2011) *Heritage Connect*

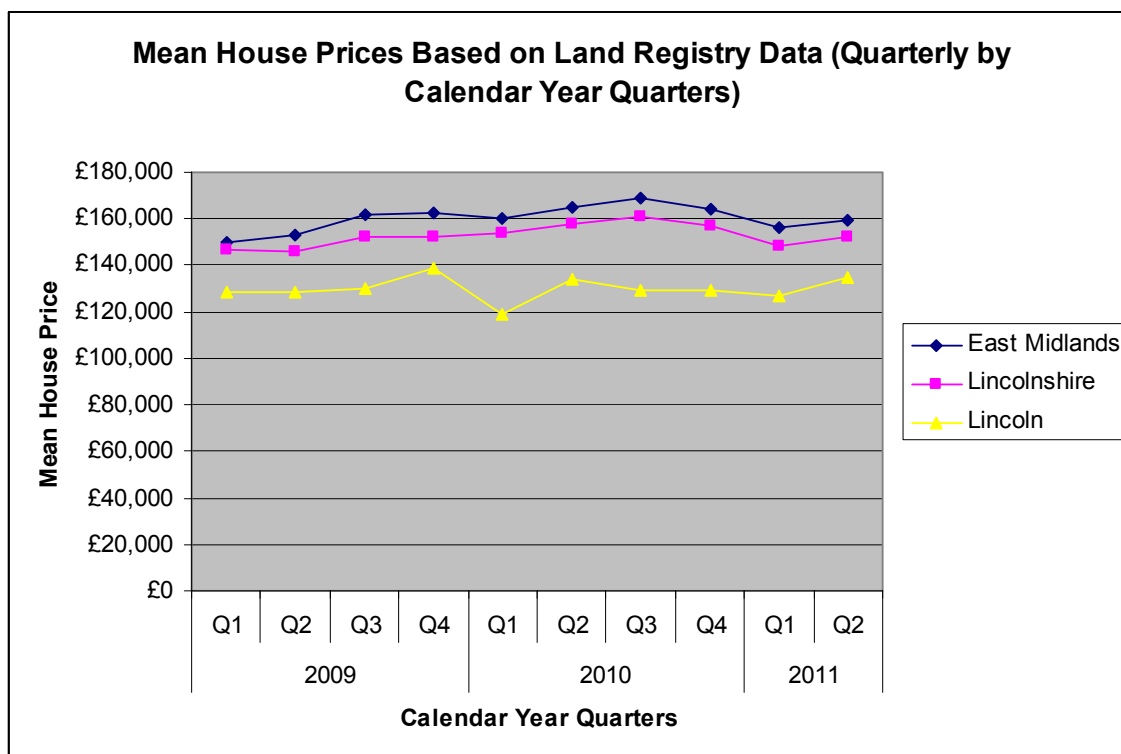
³⁷ Central Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee (2010) *Central Lincolnshire Cores Strategy: Issues and Options 2010*

³⁸ Culture and Heritage, City of Lincoln Council (2011) *Culture and Heritage data*

Our City's Housing and the City Council's Landlord Function

Average House Prices

The mean house price in Lincoln in the second quarter of 2011 was £134,586, lower than both the mean Lincolnshire house price of £151,923 and the mean East Midlands house price of 159,443. In Quarter 1 2010 there appears to be an anomalous result for Lincoln, which shows the average house price for that quarter dipping to £118,640. If we compare the latest Quarter 2 house price figures for the same period a year before, we can see that average Lincoln house prices have increased by 0.6%, compared to a county decrease of 3.7%, and a regional decrease of 3.2%³⁹.



Source: DCLG (2011)

NB. The figures for Q2 2011 are provisional and the figures for Q1 2011 have been revised by DCLG

³⁹ DCLG (2011) *Table 581*

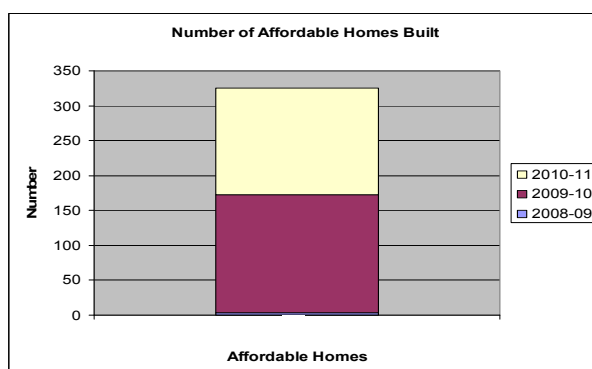
Affordability Ratio

| Geography | Income of an employed resident ⁴⁰ (part time and full time - 2010) | Mean House Price ⁴¹ (Q2 2011) | Income to House Price Ratio |
|---------------|--|--|-----------------------------|
| Lincoln | £20,170 | £134,586 | <u>7:1</u> |
| Lincolnshire | £19,428 | £151,923 | <u>8:1</u> |
| East Midlands | £20,201 | £159,443 | <u>8:1</u> |

Comparing this income and house price data provides some issues. The first is that the most up to date income data is from 2010, whereas the most up to date house price data is from the second quarter of 2011. Additionally, the average salary data is calculated using the *median*, whereas the average house price data is provided using the *mean*. Nevertheless, these statistical issues are constant for each geographical area outlined above. Taking this into consideration, the data suggests, thanks to average salaries for employed residents and below average house prices in Lincoln, houses are generally more affordable in Lincoln than across both the county and region.

Recently Built Affordable Homes

In the last three years 325 affordable homes were built in Lincoln, with the vast majority being built in 2009-10 and 2010-11⁴².



Source: City of Lincoln Council (2011)

⁴⁰ ONS (2011) *Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings*

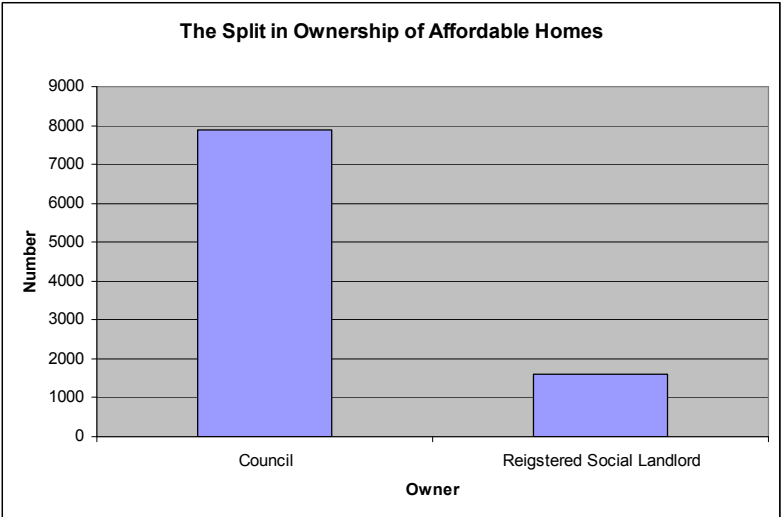
⁴¹ DCLG (2011) *Table 581*

⁴² Housing Strategy, City of Lincoln Council (2011) *Number of Affordable Homes Built in Lincoln*

Stock of Affordable Homes

Lincoln is home to an estimated 44,800 (rounded) residential addresses. Of these, more than 9,000 are classed as affordable homes. Of these affordable homes, the majority (approximately 7,900) are owned and rented by the Council. However, the important role Registered Social Landlords play in the supply of affordable housing in Lincoln should also be noted, with these landlords accounting for approximately 1,700 homes⁴³.

NB. All figures rounded to nearest hundred

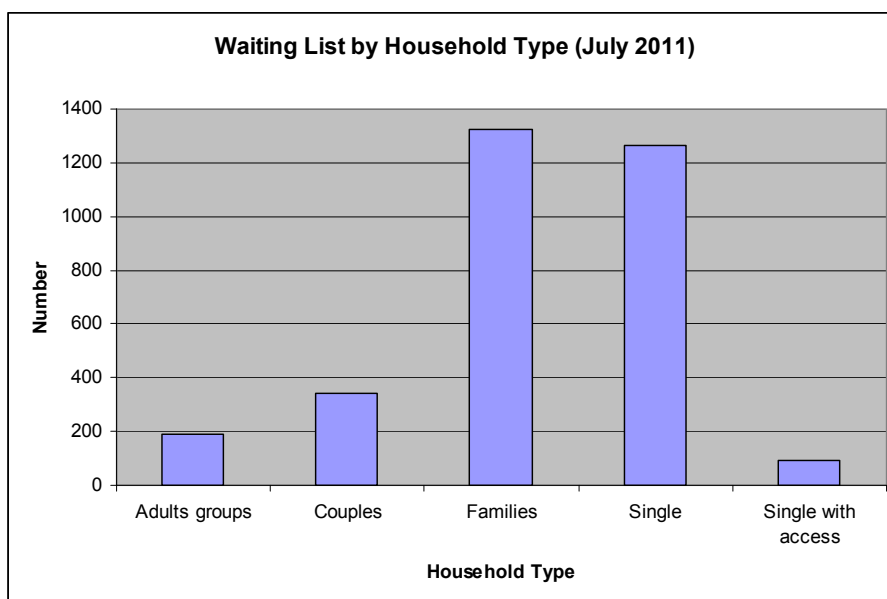


Source: City of Lincoln Council (2011)

⁴³ Housing Strategy, City of Lincoln Council (2011) *September 2011 Affordable Homes data*

Waiting List by Type

As already noted, the City of Lincoln Council is landlord to approximately 7,900 homes within the city, in addition to this are a large number of homes owned by Registered Social Landlords. An important part of the landlord function is ensuring a range of house types and sizes are available to provide for the housing needs of a range of household sizes. This must be particularly taken into account when planning the provision of additional affordable housing in the city.



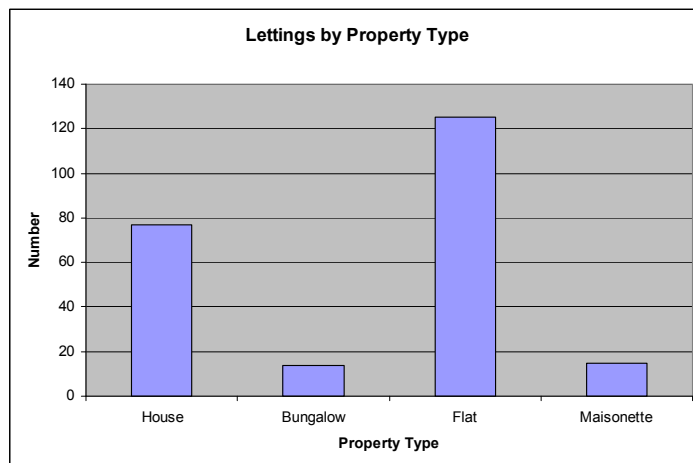
Source: City of Lincoln Council (2011)

In total, there were 3,213 households on the housing waiting list in July 2011. The most common household type was families, followed by single people, accounting for 41% and 39% of the total waiting list respectively⁴⁴.

⁴⁴ Housing Strategy, City of Lincoln Council (2011) *Housing Market Report July 2011*

Number of Lettings by Property Type

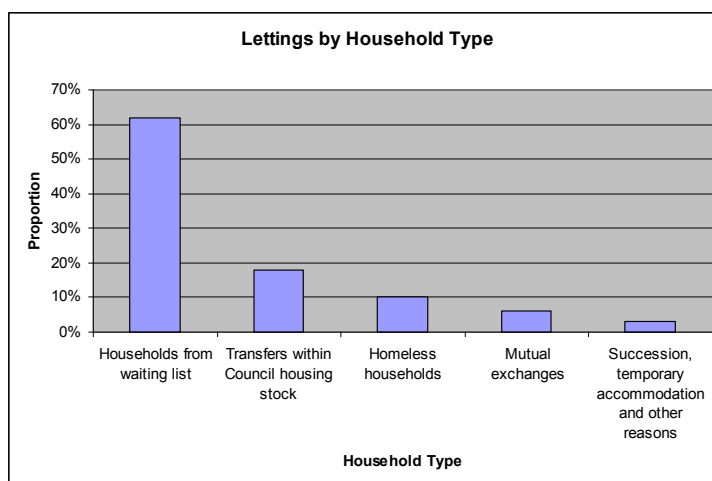
In Quarter 1 of 2011-12 there were 231 council properties let, with most of these being flats, followed by houses. This is not just reflective of demand, but also of turnover⁴⁵.



Source: City of Lincoln Council (2011)

Proportion of Lettings by Household Type

The majority of properties let were to households on the waiting list; however, 18% of properties were given to transfers within the Council housing stock, and a further 10% to homeless households⁴⁶.

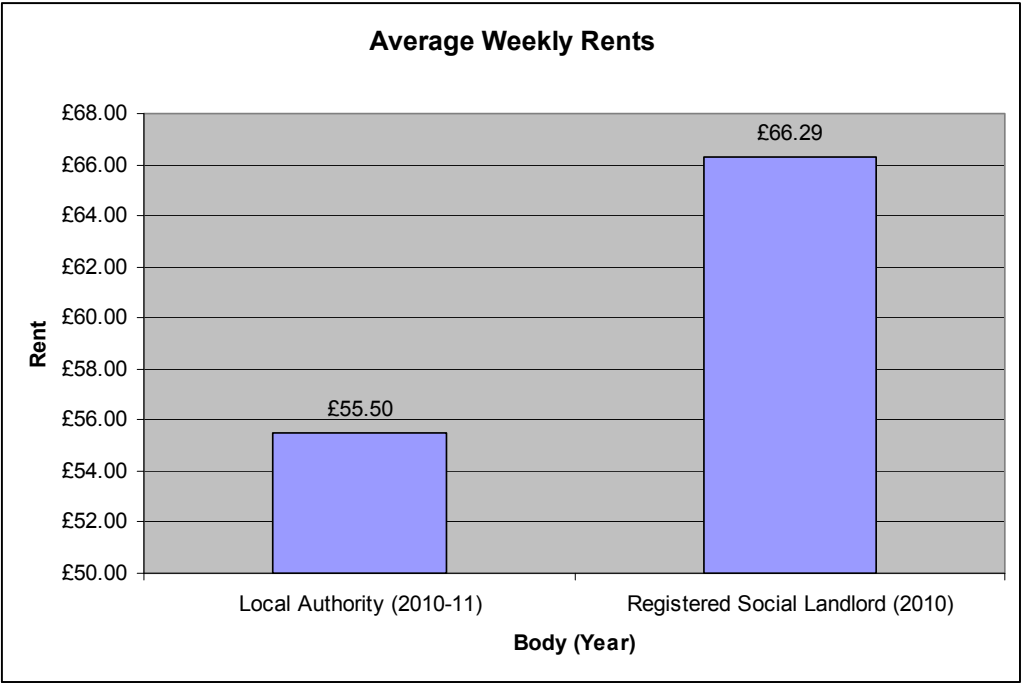


Source: City of Lincoln Council (2011)

⁴⁵ Housing Strategy, City of Lincoln Council (2011) *Housing Market Report July 2011*

⁴⁶ Housing Strategy, City of Lincoln Council (2011) *Housing Market Report July 2011*

Average Monthly Rent



Source: DCLG (2011)

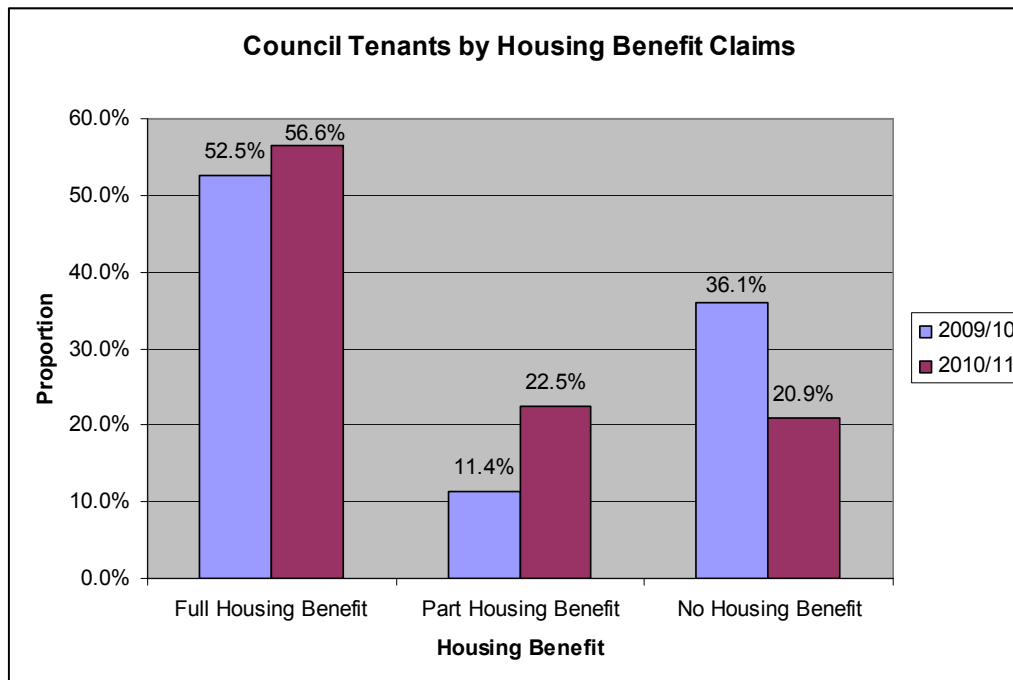
The average weekly rent for a Local Authority property in Lincoln is £55.50⁴⁷, compared to £66.29 for a property rented from a Registered Social Landlord⁴⁸.

⁴⁷ DCLG (2011) *Table 702*

⁴⁸ DCLG (2011) *Table 704*

Proportion of Council Tenants receiving Housing Benefit

At the end of 2009-10 there were 7,858 council tenants, of whom over half were claiming full housing benefit. By the end of 2010-11 this proportion had increased slightly to 56.6% of the 7,830⁴⁹ council tenants. In addition, the proportion of tenants claiming part housing benefit increased to 22.5%. These increases resulted in the proportion claiming no housing benefit decreasing to 20.9%⁵⁰.



Source: City of Lincoln Council (2011)

⁴⁹ Housing Systems, City of Lincoln Council (2011) *Total number of Council Tenants*

⁵⁰ Housing Benefits, City of Lincoln Council (2011) *Number of Council Tenants in receipt of Housing Benefit*

Conclusion

Lincoln is a city of 89,700 and growing. Unlike the rest of the county, the city is characterised by a young population, partly thanks to large educational institutions such as the University of Lincoln. Migrant workers have also impacted upon the demographic makeup of the city, with over one thousand national insurance registrations from overseas nationals in 2010-11. Many of those registrations came from people from European Union Accession States.

The 2010 Indices of Multiple Deprivation provides us with an indication of how relative deprivation is distributed across the city. The Indices highlight areas within Abbey, Birchwood, Castle, Glebe and Moorland wards. Many of these areas have particularly high levels of young residents aged under 16.

Like many parts of the country, Lincoln is facing some specific challenges notably in regard to the economy. Child poverty in Lincoln is relatively high, with 24% of children in 2008 living in poverty (increasing to 25% when taking into account just under 16s). Child poverty is highest in Glebe, followed by Moorland and Birchwood. It is perhaps not surprising that these wards contain areas that are high in terms of relative deprivation, and high in terms of young people.

Child poverty is defined as children living in families in receipt of out of work benefits or tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% of median income. This is therefore impacted upon by unemployment and income levels. The proportion of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) in Lincoln is higher than the county rate, with particular hotspots in Park, Abbey and Birchwood. The unemployment rate in the city is also above the county, as well as region and country rates. Similar to the NEET rate, unemployment is also high in Park and Abbey, in addition to Castle.

The income of employed residents in the city appears healthy, with total income (including part and full time working residents) similar to that of the region and country. However, if Lincoln's total resident income, including the higher than average proportion unemployed, were included, the average income in Lincoln would likely decrease to below the regional and national average.

Crime in the city has decreased, showing a healthy trend over the last few years. When we look at crime type, we can see that serious acquisitive crime (e.g. crime that results in material gain) generally showed signs of increasing in 2010-11, although early 2011-12 data shows reductions, particularly in regard to burglary (dwelling). The City Council's Antisocial Behaviour Team received a fluctuating number of requests for the same 8 month period over the last 3 years. However, the number of requests made to the team is not always indicative of the amount of antisocial behaviour, as several requests regarding the same incident could be made. Additionally, changes in the number of requests made could be impacted by public awareness of the Antisocial Behaviour Team.

Attainment at Key Stage 4 in the city was positive, with 10 out of 11 wards seeing an increase in attainment, with overall attainment across Lincoln increasing from 44% to 49%. Nevertheless, KS4 attainment in the city remains below the regional average. In contrast, estimated adult attainment for 2010 shows higher rates of working age people educated to NVQ levels 1, 2, 3, and 4 and above than the region.

Although life expectancy in the city remains below the regional and national average for both males and females, life expectancy for Lincoln residents is increasing. The gap between female life expectancy in Lincoln and England and Wales has shown signs of decreasing in recent years; however the gap in male life expectancy has increased. Female life expectancy is highest in Minster and lowest in Park, whereas for males it is highest in Bracebridge and lowest in Park. Although the gaps between Lincoln and England for premature mortality rates due to heart disease and stroke, as well as cancer are reducing, these remain above the national rates.

Carbon footprint also remains an issue for the city. The small physical nature of Lincoln means it is perhaps likely to have less carbon emissions estimates than other areas of the county, and low carbon emission estimates are reflected in the 2008 estimates. Contributing to this is the low emissions we have due to road transport. This is perhaps not surprising considering Lincoln's road network covers approximately 280 kilometres, compared to the county road network which covers a much larger 9,000 kilometres.

A significant responsibility the City Council has is in regard to the 7,900 council properties it is landlord to. This, in addition to the 1,700 properties owned by Registered Social Landlords, adds to the amount of affordable housing available in the city. Despite private housing being more affordable for employed residents than across the county and region, and the 325 affordable homes built in Lincoln over the last 3 years, there still remains substantial demand for housing, with over 3,000 households on the waiting list in July 2011. The demand for different types of property also add to the pressure on housing provision in Lincoln, with 41% of those people on the housing waiting list needing a family property, and 39% being single member household applications.

An additional point to note is that from 2009-10 to 2010-11, the proportion of tenants claiming full and part housing benefit has increased. This suggests low incomes and a greater reliance on benefits is evident for many people in the city, and reflects Lincoln's relatively high unemployment rate.

