



Full Council
Date: 27 July 2015

Priorities for a Refreshed Corporate Plan 2016 - 2020

Report by:	Chief Executive
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Purpose / Summary:	This report sets out the Members' initial strategic priorities, developed in all Member workshops, and asks Council to agree these in principle for further work over the next few months.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended that Council:

- (1) Agree in principle the priorities as set out in the appendix to this report and
- (2) Ask officers to develop these priorities over the next few months to create a refreshed four year Corporate Plan
- (3) Comment on the appropriate success measures for the outline priorities and in particular those identifies as the top five priorities.

IMPLICATIONS

Legal: .There are no legal implications arising from this report

Financial: There are no financial implications arising from this report

Staffing : N/A

Equality and Diversity including Human Rights : The priorities will equality and diversity assessments as part of developing the Corporate Plan

Risk Assessment : There are no new risks created by this report

Climate Related Risks and Opportunities :
Climate risks and opportunities will be assessed as the priorities are developed.

Title and Location of any Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:
Corporate Plan 2014 – 2018 – WLDC Website

Call in and Urgency:

Is the decision one which Rule 14.7 of the Scrutiny Procedure Rules apply?

i.e. is the report exempt from being called in due to urgency (in consultation with C&I chairman) **Yes** **No**

Key Decision:

A matter which affects two or more wards, or has significant financial implications **Yes** **No**

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Following the election in May, an induction programme was implemented to provide new and returning Members with an understanding of the way the District Council operates and the roles of officers and Members in working together to deliver the on the Local Authorities statutory duties and the Corporate Priorities.
- 1.2 As part of the induction one of the events (run over two sessions) was a workshop that considered a 'State of the District' document setting out a range of statistics around housing, crime, health, economy and demography.
- 1.3 This data was used alongside the views gathered by Members as part of their election campaigns to identify where the Council's focus should be over the next four years.
- 1.4 The table attached at appendix 1 is the summary of priorities that have been developed so far.
- 1.5 It should be noted that since the workshop, devolution to areas across England has become a significant issue and Senior Officers and Council Leaders have been engaged over recent weeks in developing proposals for a Greater Lincolnshire arrangement. It is clear that this will be a significant priority over the coming months and will need to form part of the Corporate Plan. A paper on this subject appears elsewhere on this agenda.

2 Next Steps

- 2.1 During the last few weeks Business Unit Managers have begun the process of creating business development plans which will set out how each Business Unit will contribute to the Corporate Priorities including the need to reduce dependency on the Revenue Support Grant (RSG).
- 2.2 Over the next two months these plans will be aligned with Members' revised priorities and ensure that we have the golden thread of business activity reflecting the Corporate Activities for the next four years (2016-2020).
- 2.3 Members are therefore asked to agree in principle the priorities shown in appendix 1 to allow officers to undertake further work in developing the Corporate Plan and aligning the planning activity with those priorities.
- 2.4 The outcome of that work will be brought back for Member comments in the Autumn with a view to agreeing both the Corporate Plan, Business Plans, Medium Term Financial Plan and Council Tax at the Full Council on the 3rd March 2016.

Appendix 1

Table 1: Proposed Priority Areas

<p>Stronger Communities</p> <p>Active, Healthy and Safe Volunteering Grants Culture and Heritage MOD Sites</p>
<p>Economic Growth</p> <p>Transport and Infrastructure Asset Management Open for Business Skills, Unemployment including NEETS Tourism Regeneration Housing Planning and Local Plan</p>
<p>Green District</p> <p>Recycling Rural Affairs Food / Agriculture Connectivity and Technology Flood and Environmental Issues</p>
<p>Council and Democracy</p> <p>Engagement / Democracy Customer First Lean, responsive VFM Council Trading and Commercialism Governance Devolution Safeguarding</p>
<p><u>TOP FIVE PRIORITIES</u></p> <p>Open for Business Asset Management Residents First Local Plan Devolution</p>

Appendix 2

Table 2: Proposed and Existing Success Measure

Themes	Success Measures	Current Repeated Measure (P & D)
Housing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completions. 2. Cheaper energy costs. 3. No rough sleeping. 4. Compliance with housing needs survey. 5. Better development and improved housing standards in Gainsborough. 6. Less churn in market. 7. Homes reaching decent homes standard. 8. Smaller/extra care units. 9. Better standards of repair. 10. Reduction in fuel poverty levels. 11. More proportionate distribution of housing across District. 12. Reduction in absent landlords 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of homeless approaches 2. Number of applicants rehoused per year from the housing register 3. Number of homeless households in temporary accommodation 4. Number of housing application entries on the housing register 5. Average length of stay in Temporary Accommodation 6. Average time for a person in “band 1” to be rehoused 7. Number of Households prevented from becoming homeless in the year (includes homelessness relieved) 8. Percentage of homelessness investigation decisions that are made within the statutory 30 days 9. Long term empty properties brought back into use 10. Number of affordable homes delivered 11. Total number of long term empty homes in the District 12. Housing enforcement requests received 13. Open housing enforcement cases 14. Housing enforcement notices served 15. Time taken to resolve a housing enforcement request
Economic Development & Infrastructure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Greater no. of businesses. 2. Population growth. 3. Rejuvenation of town centre. 4. 30 acres of employment land developed. 5. Greater accessibility, connectivity and prosperity. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delivery of new employment floor space in West Lindsey – amount granted planning permission 2. Total number of businesses assisted with growth and development enquiries

	<p>Reduction in need for car ownership.</p> <p>6. Increased footfall in town centre. Less empty shops and more welcoming town centre environment.</p> <p>7. A15 dualled.</p> <p>8. Access to growth monies and private investment.</p> <p>9. Local Plan reflects local views.</p> <p>10. Increase in NNDR.</p> <p>11. Reduction in 'not spots' and faster internet speeds.</p> <p>12. Access to primary settlements and East/West bus service</p>	<p>(includes skills, tourism, funding, planning)</p> <p>3. The number of business related planning applications that are supported by the ED service</p> <p>4. The number of business related pre-planning advice applications that are supported by the ED service</p> <p>5. The total number of businesses within West Lindsey</p> <p>6. Total investment levered into the District by WLDC or Partners</p> <p>7. Volume of received planning applications</p> <p>8. Volume of Pre-application advice enquiries</p> <p>9. Number of new food premises registered in the District</p>
Jobs & Skills	<p>1. Greater retention of working age population in District.</p> <p>2. More apprenticeship/work experience places.</p> <p>3. Boost to local economy.</p> <p>4. Less unemployment.</p> <p>5. Skills linked to market need.</p> <p>6. Improvement in youth unemployment rates.</p> <p>7. Diversified skill base (away from agriculture).</p> <p>8. Graduates attracted/retained.</p> <p>9. Greater use of market intelligence.</p> <p>10. Support for claimants and assistance for personal financial planning.</p>	<p>1. The total number of jobs within West Lindsey</p> <p>2. The unemployment rate within the district of West Lindsey</p> <p>3. Youth unemployment rate in West Lindsey (18 to 24 year Jobseeker allowance (JSA) Claimant Rates)</p>
Education	<p>1. Improved Maths/English attainment.</p> <p>2. Academy achieving national average.</p> <p>3. Further education extended.</p> <p>4. Continuity of curriculum.</p>	

<p>Tourism & Visitor Economy</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Job opportunities for (young) people. 2. A large tourism facility and more attractions. 3. Increase in visitor numbers. 4. More hotels/B&Bs and increased occupancy levels; overnight spend. 5. Justify existence of Gainsborough Old Hall. 6. Increase in Saturday market activity. 7. Market 'breaks even.' 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage of customers attending ED & Tourism events who are satisfied with the service received 2. Customer satisfaction – (visitors; business; traders) 3. Income received (highlight special event income) 4. Total cost of delivering the service 5. Number of additional/special events and markets held 6. The number of stalls on a Tuesday 7. The number of stalls on a Saturday
<p>Health</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shorter (same day service) waiting times/greater access to services (GP/dentist). 2. Activities/services for elderly who are engaged in communities. 3. Healthier population. 4. People more productive. 5. Closer working with agencies. 6. Reduction in obesity levels; smoking; addiction. 7. Improved facilities/services at John Copeland hospital. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Average days from DFG referral to approval 2. Average days from DFG approval to completion 3. Customer satisfaction (Disabled Facilities Grant) 4. The average spend per DFG 5. Total spend on completed disabled facilities grants 6. Customer Satisfaction of leisure facilities & activities 7. Cost of Leisure Management fee per service user 8. New participants at West Lindsey Leisure facilities 9. West Lindsey leisure facilities usage 10. Percentage of Client Support programmes that are completed 11. % of people from most deprived areas taking part in the Health Trainer Programme 12. Maintain external Quest accreditation at the West Lindsey Leisure Centre 13. Percentage of registered food premises receiving a pro-active inspection 14. Number of Informal notices/prosecutions

		<p>15. Number of food premise related complaints</p> <p>16. Percentage of food premises rated at 3 stars or above</p>
Crime & ASB	<p>1. Safer communities.</p> <p>2. Lower levels of all crime types.</p> <p>3. Improved image.</p> <p>4. Multi-agency response and greater visibility on streets.</p>	<p>1. Volume of Domestic Abuse Approaches</p> <p>2. Investigated community safety reports</p> <p>3. Service requests that are received by the Community Safety Team</p> <p>4. Number of incidents identified by the CCTV team</p> <p>5. Number of safeguarding incidents</p> <p>6. Number of Fixed Penalty Notices issued</p> <p>7. Received Public Protection service requests</p> <p>8. Nuisance complaints completed within timescales</p>
Poverty & Deprivation		<p>1. Volume of submitted HB LCTS claims</p> <p>2. End to End processing times for Housing benefit and Council Tax Support (mean)</p> <p>3. Volume of claims older than 30 days</p> <p>4. Overpayments created - overpayments collected</p>



STATE OF THE DISTRICT

MAY 2015



West Lindsey

State of the District Report

May 2015

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Overview

The District of West Lindsey is the largest and most rural in the County of Lincolnshire in the East Midlands Region. One of seven District areas in the County, West Lindsey includes villages to the north of the City of Lincoln, following the route of the River Trent and the Nottinghamshire border to the West, bordering North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire, the east coast district of East Lindsey, and North Kesteven to the South.

The District covers 1,156km² (446 square miles), with the administrative centre in Gainsborough on the River Trent to the west and the market towns of Caistor and Market Rasen to the east.

The topography of the District varies from the low Trent Valley to the west to the rolling hills bordering the Lincolnshire Wolds Area of Outstanding National Beauty in the east. There were 25 wards in the district between 2011 and 2015, and where available information is presented at this level (whilst ward boundaries changed in 2015, ward-level statistics have generally not been updated so far).

The district is made up of 97 parishes of which 78 have parish councils and 19 smaller ones who have parish meetings. One of the main features of the district is that people are spread across a large area – the sparsity factor. The mid-year estimates for 2013 give the district a population of 90,700 and this is spread out at 78 people/km².

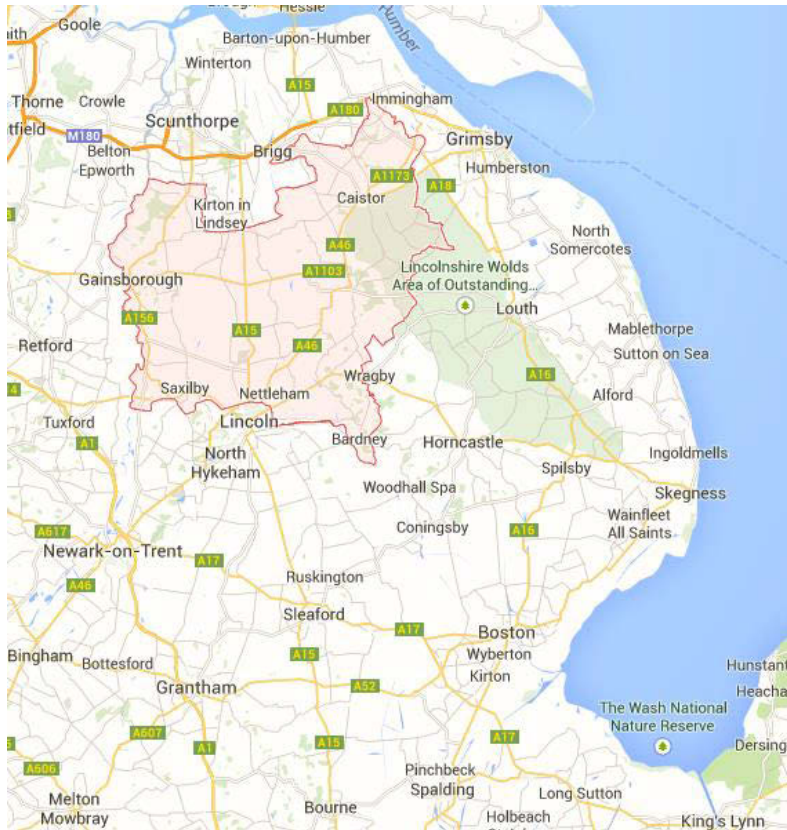
This ranges from Gainsborough, the principal and administrative town with nearly 9,000 households, to the small towns of Market Rasen and Caistor that are smaller than some of our villages such as Saxilby that has over 1,800 households.

There are also great differences in the characteristics and levels of need across the district, with some wards ranking among the highest levels of deprivation in the country, and others being amongst the most affluent.

This range of characteristics, such as wealth, accessibility, infrastructure and deprivation factors have a direct effect on the needs and aspirations of local people and the delivery of services in the District.

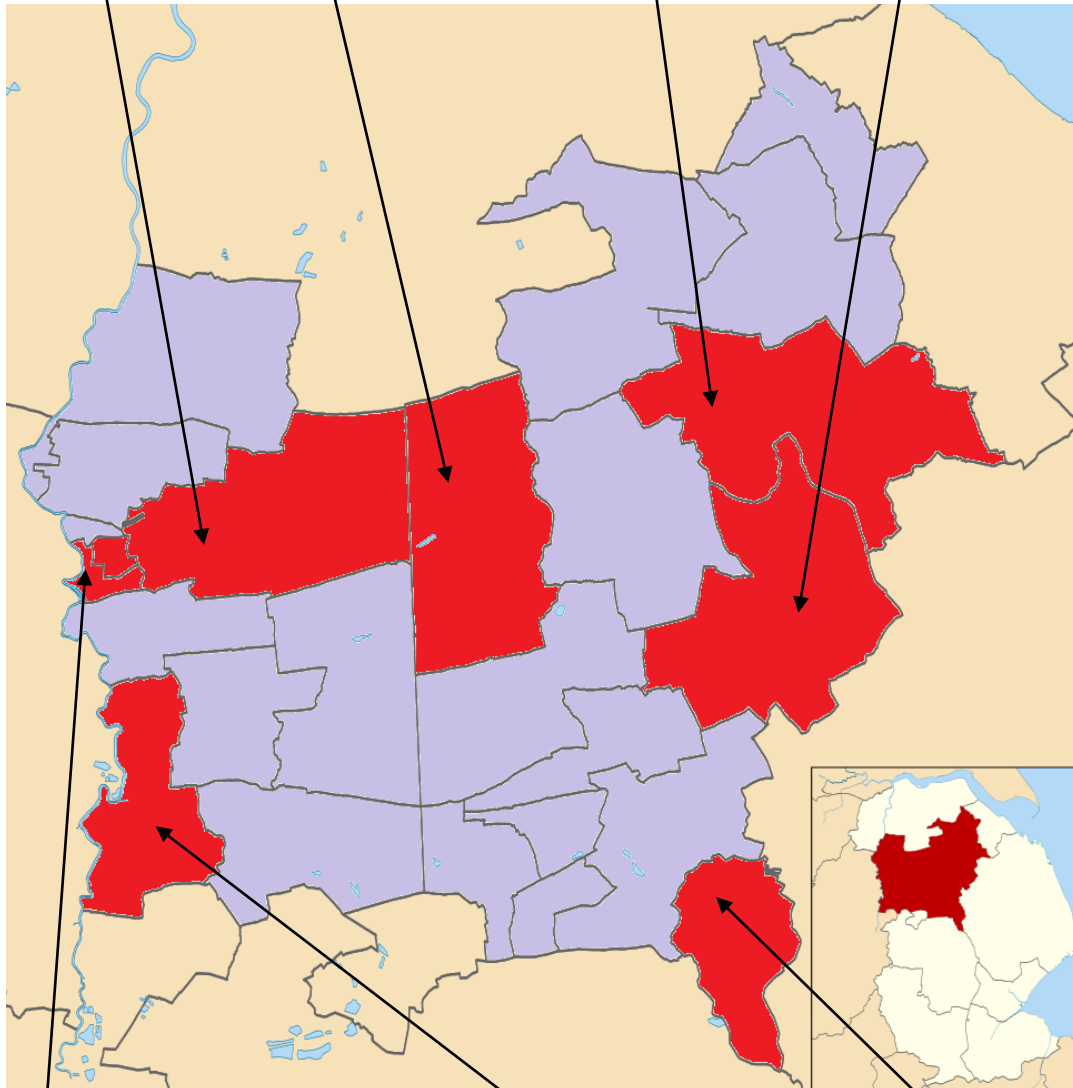
Note – figures are the latest and most accurate available as of May 2015.

Maps



Visual Summary

<p>Hemswell Higher unemployment, low for education</p>	<p>Waddingham and Spital Highest for fuel poverty, atypical for ASB</p>	<p>Wold View Issues with fuel poverty and deprivation</p>	<p>Market Rasen Similar issues to Gainsborough, albeit less affected.</p>
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<p>Gainsborough East and South-West All Gainsborough wards are below average across many measures, but the South-West and East wards are worst affected. Whilst the East ward is in some respects worse for poverty and education, the South-West suffers much more in terms of crime and health; there are significant differences in housing between the two wards.</p>	<p>Torksey Notable for a rapidly ageing population</p>	<p>Bardney Weaker economically than most other wards; especially notable as part of the Witham area.</p>
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Executive Summary

Whilst data is intended to be as up-to-date as possible, in practice the most recent reliable data is from the 2011 Census, and in some cases a given dataset has not been updated over the entire previous Parliament.

Population

- The population in West Lindsey rose rapidly during the 21st Century and has now crossed 90,000, but growth appears to have tapered off since 2008, having previously seen rapid growth during the early years of the century.
- West Lindsey is no longer the least dense district in Lincolnshire, having overtaken East Lindsey during the course of 2011-2013 and risen to 79 people/km².
- Overall, West Lindsey has an overwhelmingly white population, with at least a 90% White British population across all wards as of the 2011 Census, and predominant ethnic minorities being Other White, Indian, or of mixed ethnicity. This is unlikely to change drastically across the whole district.
- Disability currently affects close to one in five district residents; this is likely to rise roughly in line with an increasingly ageing population.

Education

- The number of GCSE pupils attaining 5 A*-C grades including Maths and English has fallen slightly in recent years, although this reflects a wider decline.
- Educational attainment is slowly improving across West Lindsey; at the 2011 Census, those with Level 4 qualifications or above outnumbered those with no qualifications, a reversal of the 2001 outcomes.
- Around 22% of West Lindsey residents have no qualifications; however, this is in part due to around half of those over 65 being unqualified. Within younger age groups this number drops to around 10% or so.
- Educational attainment is weakest in Gainsborough, and weak along the western and eastern borders of the district. Surrounding areas of Lincoln include the best-educated residents of the district.

Employment

- The JSA claimant count stands at 2.3% of the working age population as of March 2015. However, this figure is heavily distorted by high unemployment in Gainsborough; a median average across all wards reveals a figure of 1.1%.
- Unemployment is in fact below the national average when Gainsborough is not included in the figures.

- Youth unemployment is a particular problem; indeed, unemployment in other age groups is very even.
- Amongst JSA claimants, around a sixth – or 225 claimants in the district – have claimed for over two years. Almost half have claimed for over six months.
- The number of businesses grew 3.6% in West Lindsey in 2013, for the first time since 2009. This is slightly behind the Lincolnshire average of 4.2%, although
- The district overall has not recovered from the 2011-12 slowdown in the economy as quickly as the nation as a whole. For overall unemployment, this has flipped a better-than-average claimant count during 2008-2012 into a worse-than-average figure from 2013 onwards.

Poverty and Deprivation

- Measuring deprivation is rendered somewhat more difficult by the absence of updates to the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) since 2010.
- As of the IMD 2010, parts of Gainsborough South-West are amongst the most deprived in the country. An examination of prior IMD releases suggests that, whilst progress may have occurred, it is unlikely this has dramatically changed in the last five years. Employment figures (above) hint that progress has been slow.
- Child poverty varies widely across the district, from 6.20% in Middle Rasen (and potentially even lower in Sudbrooke, where data is not available) to 36.90% in Gainsborough East. There have been sharp rises in Hemswell and Bardney which may be related to MOD closures; Gainsborough has not seen a similar increase during this time. Overall child poverty is at 16.10%, just above the county average.

Housing

- House prices are third highest in the county. Price-to-earnings ratios have fallen behind the national average, as rises have not kept pace with the rest of the country.
- Fuel poverty varies across the district, but is a particular issue in more rural, isolated wards such as Waddingham and Spital or Wold View. It does not appear to be related to other aspects of poverty, implying that the issue lies in energy efficiency and similar causes. 23% of the district is in fuel poverty, although this varies from Gainsborough East (14%) to Waddingham and Spital (36%).
- Private sector housing in West Lindsey is less energy efficient than housing across the country, as measured by EPC regulations.
- Housebuilding is slowly recovering from the recession.

Crime

- Overall recorded crime in the district is moderate by county standards, and has fallen in recent years.

- Crime is higher in areas such as burglary and theft, and lower in areas such as violent and sexual crimes, drug offences and public order offences.
- There is nonetheless a wide geographic disparity, in particular a heavy rural/urban split, with respect to crime figures. Gainsborough South-West is an outlier compared to any other ward.

Health

- Excess weight and traffic deaths are key underperforming areas in West Lindsey.
- Breastfeeding, identified as a problem area in prior State of the District reports, does not appear to have seen significant progress, although statistics in this area are unverified.
- As a proportion of overall population, cases of dementia are likely to rise by 60% by 2030, from a pre-existing level of 1,306 cases; this amounts to 1,040 new cases in absolute terms.

Transport and Infrastructure

- There are few dual carriageways and no motorways in West Lindsey. The A15 bisects the district north-to-south.
- The A156, A159 and A1103 provide routes from Gainsborough to Lincoln, Scunthorpe and Market Rasen respectively.
- The eastern half of the district has fewer major roads, especially those not leading out of the district.

Gainsborough

Crime

- Crime is significantly higher in Gainsborough than the rest of the district, and significantly higher in the South-West ward even compared to Gainsborough. The South-West ward has over half of crime in Gainsborough, which in turn has almost half of all crime in the district.
- Anti-social behaviour is much higher in Gainsborough South-West than anywhere else in the district – even other areas of Gainsborough. Market Rasen is the second worst-performing ward in this regard.

Health

- Disparities in health access are wide even within Gainsborough alone than the district; 91.55% have good access to a GP in the North ward, but just 6.63% have the same level of access in the East ward.
- Diabetes is a particular and anomalous issue in Gainsborough South-West.

Population



Whilst there is a population estimate from mid-2013, most figures quoted below come from the 2011 Census.

Overall

- The mid-year estimate for 2013 is 90,700, an increase of 1.6% over the 2011 Census, compared to the overall England rate of 1.7%. This represents something of a correction after the rapid increase (12.2%) between 2001 and 2011.
- The ONS' mid-2012 estimates suggest slow future population growth, rising from a current estimate, in 2015, of 92,000, to a 2035 figure of 101,000, i.e. a 9.8% increase in 20 years.
- The 2011 Census, providing a more official figure, gave the population as 89,250; this number forms the basis for many subsequent calculations in this report.
- The population grew by 9.9% between 2003 and 2013. This is lower than the rate between 2001 and 2011, suggesting that the recession and its aftermath (2008-2013) has caused a demographic slowdown in the area.
- There were 2.32 individuals per household in 2011, versus 2.42 in 2001. 27% of households were single-person households, a slight increase from 25% in 2001. Single-person households over 65 increased by 375 in absolute terms, but dropped as a proportion of all households from 14 to 13%. Lone-parent households with dependent children also increased slightly.

Age distribution

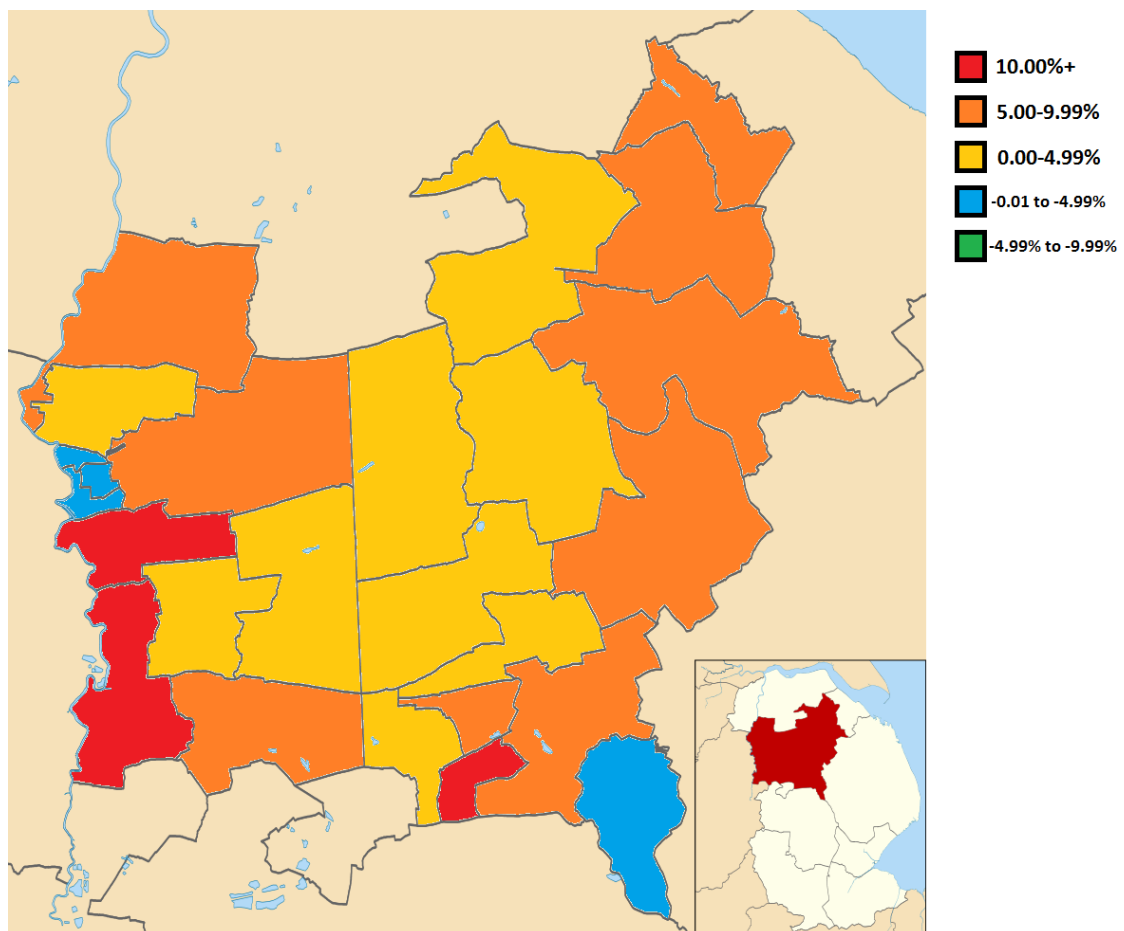
West Lindsey currently has an ageing population; between the last two Censuses the median age increased by 3 years, and the 0-14 and 25-44 age groups fell in absolute terms. That said, West

Lindsey is not ageing more rapidly than other districts surrounding it, and has a younger population than East Lindsey.

West Lindsey Age Breakdown			
WL	2001	2011	Change
0-14	14,645	14,291	-354
15-24	8,001	9,784	+1,783
25-44	20,179	19,491	-688
45-64	22,192	27,055	+4,863
65+	14,498	18,629	+4,131
Mean	41.1	43.1	+2.0
Median	42	45	+3
Mode	54	64	+10
Total	79,515	89,250	+9,735

Whilst the district as a whole is ageing, this is not occurring at the same rate across the district, ranging from slight de-ageing (Gainsborough, Bardney) to rapid ageing (Torksey).

The dependency ratio of the district has also increased, although once again, this varies hugely between wards, with Torksey, Lea and Cherry Willingham the most affected areas.

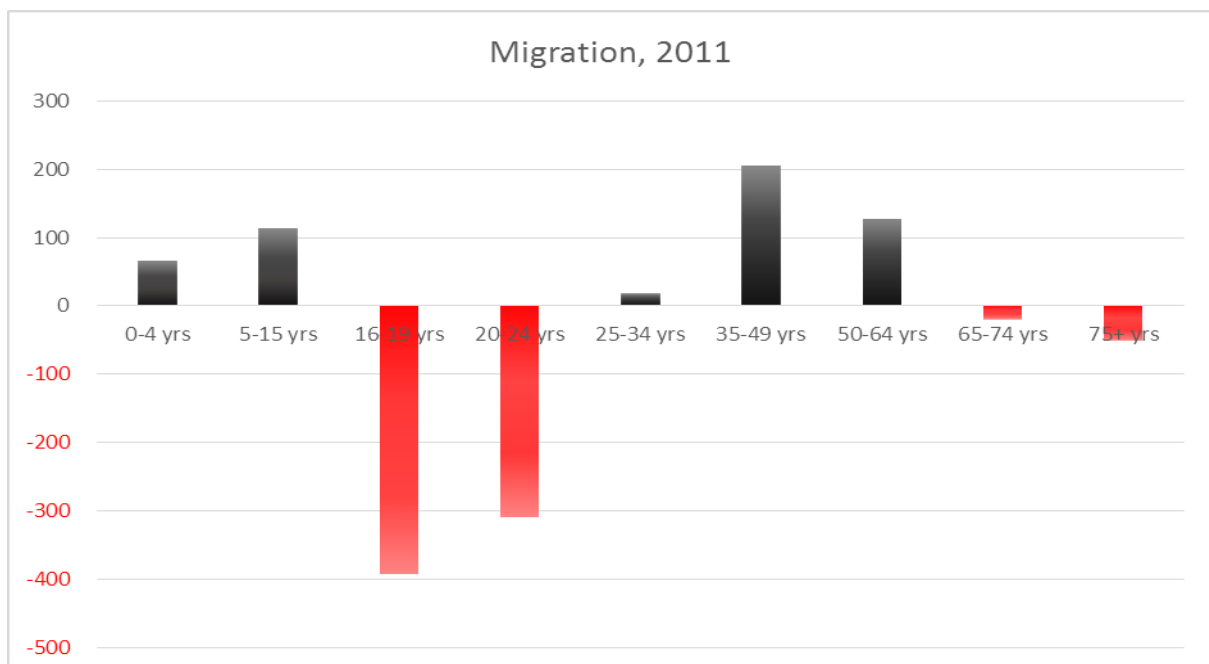


Change in old-age dependency ratio, 2001-2011; Source: ONS

Ethnicity

- The proportion of ethnic minority residents in West Lindsey was around 3.6% as of 2011, but this is not identical everywhere, and concentration tends to occur in Gainsborough South-West (8.2%) and Sudbrooke (6.9%).
- Amongst ethnic minorities, those classified as Other White, White Irish and Indian comprise the largest groups.
- There is, however, some variation by age within each of these groups; those classified Other White make up 2.07% of those aged 25-44 compared to 1.18% overall; those classified as White Irish make up 0.89% of those aged 65-84 but only 0.08% of 0-9 year olds; and those classified as Indian make up 0.00% of those over 85 but 0.75% of 25-44 year olds and 0.81% of 0-9 years.
- Those of mixed ethnicity comprise 0.71% of the population, but this rises from 0.19% of those 65 and over to 1.80% of those aged 0-9.
- Given these figures are all in the range of <3%, it is highly likely that the White British population of the district will decline as a proportion, but also highly unlikely that sizeable demographic change in terms of ethnicity will occur through birth rate alone. Inward migration (below) does not appear to be sizeable enough at present to create significant demographic shift by other means either.
- This does not, however, mean that individual areas cannot be affected in the medium to long-term, most notably Gainsborough East and South-West.

Migration



Almost all migration into West Lindsey in 2011 occurred within the 35-64 and 0-15 age bands, the latter likely being the children of the former. 16-24 year olds, however, are net emigrants from the district in greater numbers. Indeed, in 2011 just two wards saw a net inflow of 16-19 year olds –

Gainsborough North and Nettleham. Both wards are close to HE institutions. Perhaps unexpectedly, those over 65 were likely to be net emigrants from the district.

Overall net migration from the district for the single year was 243, although 94 of this was from outside the “associated area” (defined as the next level up in geographic/political hierarchy) and 149 within said associated area.

Disability

Disability levels (2011) in the district are similar to the national figures at 18.6% of total population. However this is expected to rise as a proportion of the overall population in line with the ageing of said population.

The largest number of people with disabilities reflects those wards where people have chosen as areas to retire, such as Torksey and Cherry Willingham. There are also high proportions of people with disabilities in the urban Gainsborough East and South East wards.

Education



Current Performance

- 58.93% of pupils attained 5 A*-C (including Maths and English) GCSEs in 2013/14, higher than the national performance of 53.40%. Without Maths and English, the figure rises to 67.75%, but relative performance is similar (national 63.80%).
- Attainment at Key Stage 1 was ahead of the national average, with 86% achieving Level 2 versus 84% across England.
- Attainment at Key Stage 2 was close to but above the England average – 80% versus 79% achieving level 4 at reading, writing and mathematics.
- Previous years saw attainment

of 5 A*-C GCSEs including Maths and English at 61.20% (2012/2013), 63.90% (2011/2012), 65.30% (2010/2011), and 65.30% (2009/2010). Whilst this is a decline of 6.4% between 2010 and 2014, Lincolnshire has also seen a decline of 4.4% within the same period, and 7.4% between 2011 and 2014.

Overall Levels of Education

Educational Attainment (2011)			
	West Lindsey	East Midlands	England
No Qualifications	23.00%	24.74%	22.46%
Level 1 Qualifications	13.85%	13.87%	13.29%
Level 2 Qualifications	16.56%	15.57%	15.22%
Apprenticeship	5.15%	4.03%	3.57%
Level 3 Qualifications	11.93%	12.92%	12.35%
Level 4 Qualifications and Above	25.28%	23.59%	27.38%
Other Qualifications	4.23%	5.28%	5.73%

Around a quarter of West Lindsey residents have no qualifications, and another quarter or so have qualifications at level 4 or above (equivalent to a Diploma or Certificate of Higher Education; there appears to be no non-vocational equivalent). There is a wide disparity in qualifications across age groups; amongst over-65s, almost half are unqualified; amongst under-50s, this drops to around a tenth. Within the working age population, the number of unqualified individuals is 14.1%; the proportion of those with Level 4 or above qualifications is 27.7%.

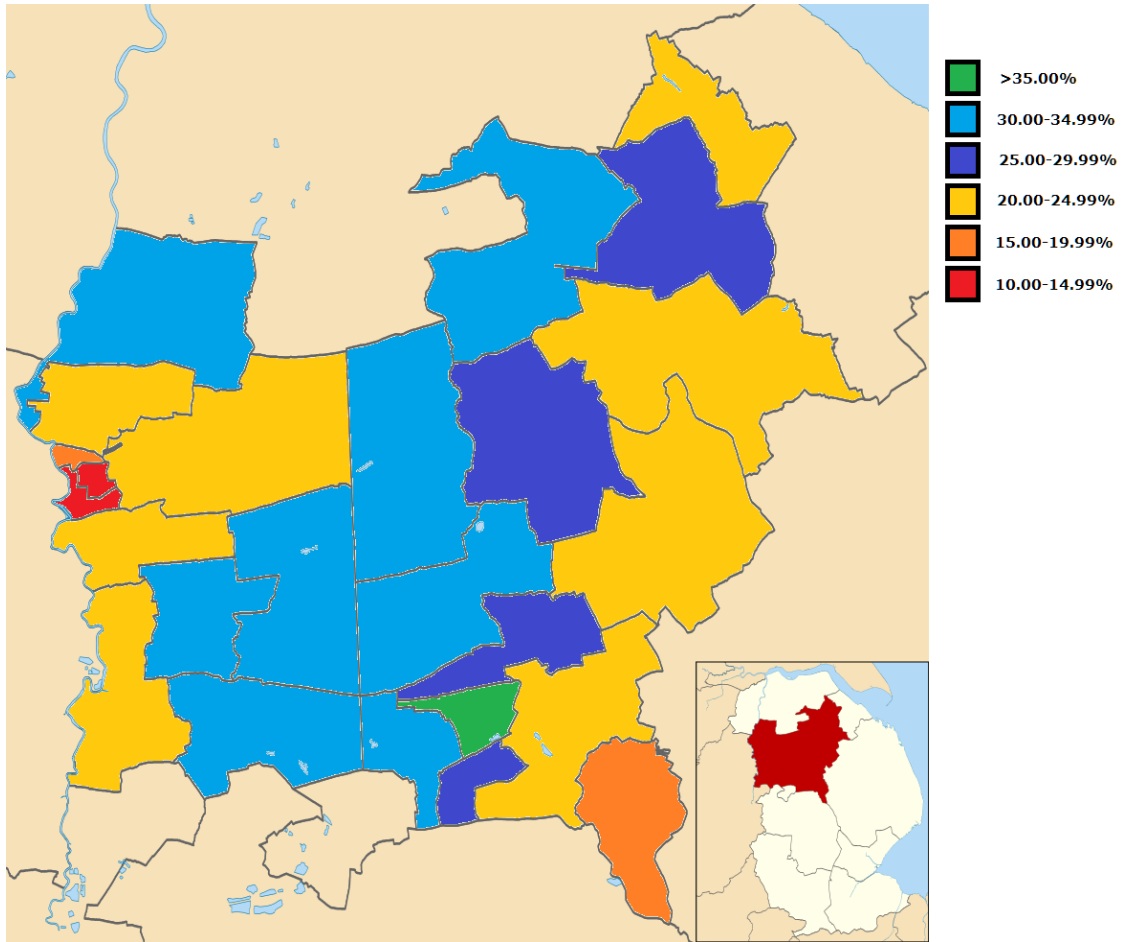
Educational Attainment in West Lindsey by Age (2011)										
	16-24		25-49		50-64		65+		Total	
No Qualifications	955	11.1%	2,482	9.3%	4,333	21.8%	9,193	49.3%	16,963	22.9%
Level 1	1,757	20.5%	4,530	17.0%	2,605	13.1%	1,325	7.1%	10,217	13.9%
Level 2	2,902	33.8%	5,097	19.1%	2,762	13.9%	1,456	7.8%	12,217	16.6%
Apprenticeships	365	4.3%	772	2.9%	1,320	6.6%	1,339	7.2%	3,796	5.1%
Level 3	1,621	18.9%	4,294	16.1%	2,069	10.4%	812	4.4%	8,796	11.9%
Level 4+	830	9.7%	8,734	32.7%	5,708	28.7%	3,370	18.1%	18,642	25.3%
Other	148	17.3%	775	2.9%	1,065	5.4%	1,134	6.1%	3,122	4.2%
Total	8,578		26,684		19,862		18,629		73,753	

Although the level of educational attainment at school level is high, this is not entirely reflected in the adult population. It is possible that the 10% or so with no qualifications is a lower bound, a net result that occurs after education *and* migration from the district are accounted for, given the link between high skills and mobility.

Those with Level 4 qualifications or above rise from 18.1% amongst those above working age to 32.7% amongst 25-49 year olds (16-24 figures being skewed by those still completing education). The most notable growth is below that – Level 3 attainment (A-level equivalent) has grown almost fourfold between 65+ and 25-49.

This, however, hides significant regional disparities, with Sudbrooke residents three and a half times more likely to possess level 4 qualifications or above than those in Gainsborough East. Overall, educational attainment appears to be weakest in the west and east of the district (below) with the areas nearest Lincoln and North Lincolnshire being strongest.

Whilst age is a factor in these differences, poverty most likely plays another role, given the predominance of areas such as Gainsborough and Bardney at the low end, whether examining the highly-qualified or the unqualified.



% of all residents with level 4 or above educational attainment, 2011.

As shown below, public sector cuts have affected major employers in the district and it is questionable whether the area has remained resilient in the fact of this.

Employment



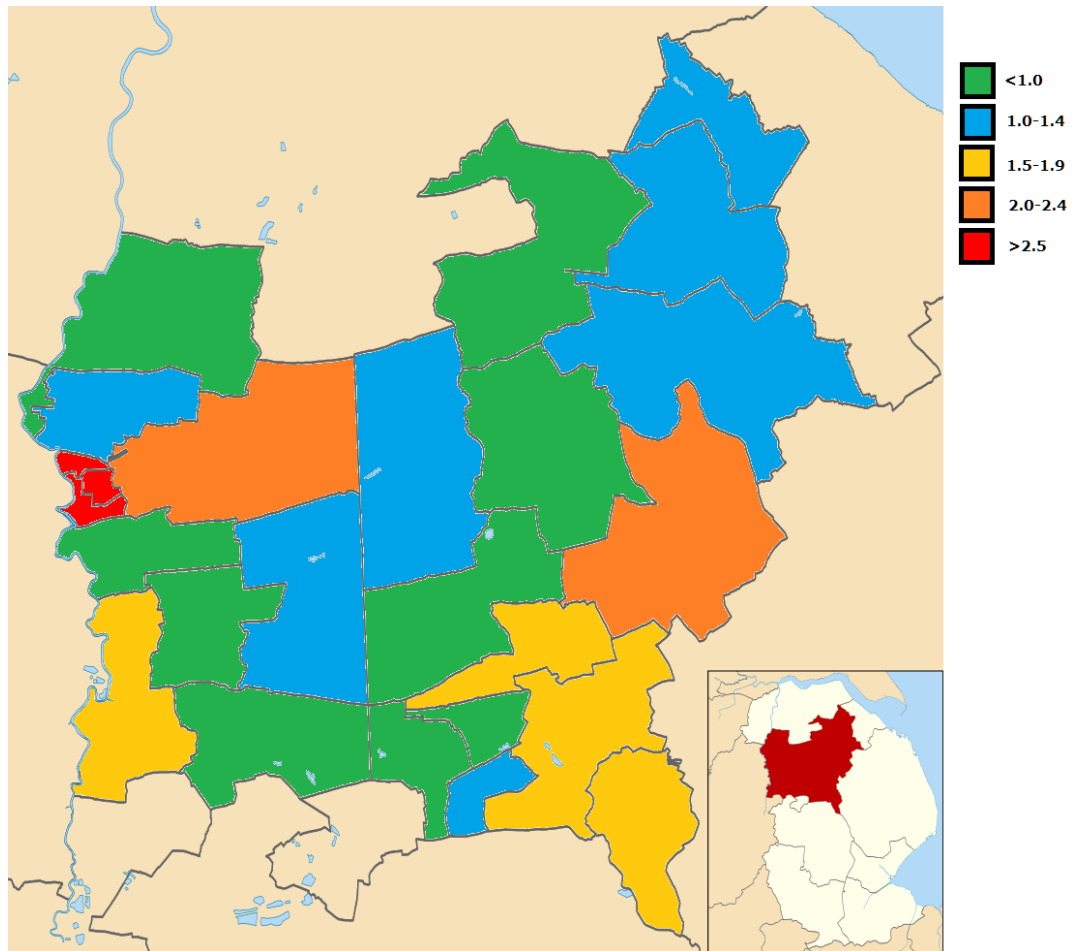
Unemployment

As unemployment figures are released monthly, this section will report based on the March 2015 figures.

The current claimant count in West Lindsey is 2.3% - the lowest since October 2008 - although the median across all wards is 1.1%. Around 60% of all JSA claimants in West Lindsey are in Gainsborough, and the three Gainsborough wards are the only wards with a claimant count above the mean, although the disparities between South-West and the other wards is

somewhat reduced in this area, with the count just 50% higher.

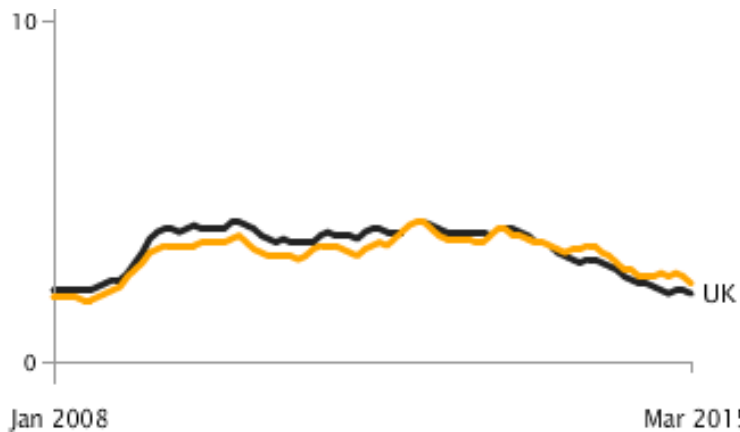
Elsewhere in the district, the south-east is a notable area in having higher levels of employment compared to the surrounding areas.



% JSA claimant count by ward

Nationally, West Lindsey ranks 266th amongst the 326 local authorities at district/unitary level for JSA claimant count; this compares to 246th in August 2014, suggesting that as unemployment has come down nationally, West Lindsey has not kept pace. If the district mean average (2.32%) matched the median ward (1.10%), the data suggests this ranking would move up to around 119th, and in order to move up to the national median (1.39%), 516 claimants would have to become employed, a gain which could be made entirely within Gainsborough.

Indeed, all signs show that since the end of the last recession in October 2009, West Lindsey has lagged in terms of unemployment. In that month, the claimant count was 0.4 percentage points lower than the national figure; in March 2015 it was 0.3 percentage points higher, down from a peak of 0.5 percentage points higher in January 2015. Whilst the claimant count never rose to the national level during the recession, the fall in unemployment has not been as sharp since.



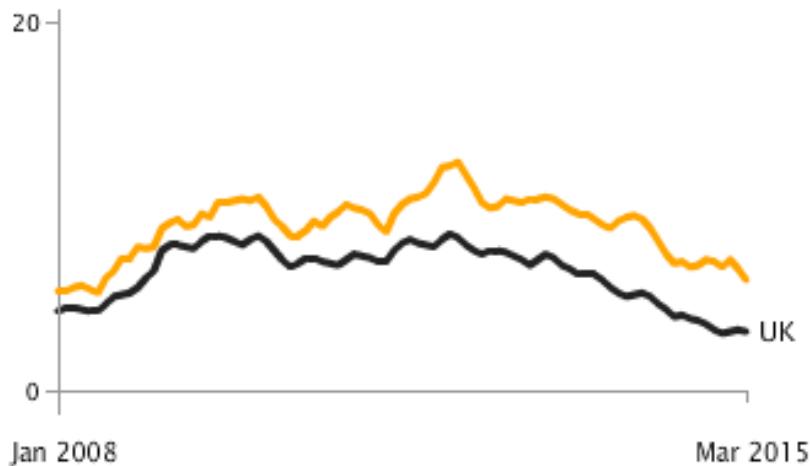
JSA claimant count for those aged 16-64, 2008-2015, in West Lindsey (gold) and nationally (black)

By Age

JSA Claimants by Age (2015)		
Age	Claimants	% of claimants
Under 18	0	0.00
18-19	110	8.59
20-24	275	21.48
25-29	185	14.45
30-34	110	8.59
35-39	95	7.42
40-44	115	8.98
45-49	115	8.98
50-54	115	8.98
55-59	115	8.98
60+	45	3.52
Total	1,280	100.00

Claimant distribution is relatively even for those over 30, but youth unemployment appears to be a particular issue. Those under 30 comprise almost 45% of all claimants, the 8th highest proportion across all 326 authorities in England, and the 570 claimants within these age groups exceeds the 516 figure required for West Lindsey to reach median performance.

Youth unemployment, as traditionally defined by those claiming JSA between the ages of 18 and 24, stood at 6.0% as of March 2015, the lowest figure since June 2008, and placing the district within the fourth quartile of English local authorities. Whilst an exact ranking is difficult to ascertain, in August 2014 West Lindsey ranked 316th for youth unemployment, and there is little reason to suggest this ranking has significantly increased. Youth unemployment in West Lindsey was higher than the national average even before the previous recession, suggestive of a persistent and notable issue.



JSA claimant count for those aged 18-24, 2008-2015, in West Lindsey (gold) and nationally (black)

However, the gap in June 2008, just prior to the recession, stood at 1.0 percentage points above the national figure; by January 2014 this had expanded to 4.3 percentage points, and by March 2015 had contracted again to 2.8 percentage points.

By Duration

JSA Claimants by Duration (2015)			
Duration	Claimants	% of claimants	% of population
<=2 weeks	100	7.81	0.18
>2-4 weeks	70	5.47	0.13
>4-8 weeks	145	11.33	0.26
>8-13 weeks	105	8.20	0.19
>13-26 weeks	235	18.36	0.43
>26-52 weeks	225	17.58	0.41
>52-104 weeks	175	13.67	0.32
>104-260 weeks	200	15.63	0.36
>260 weeks	25	1.95	0.05
Total	1,280	100.00	2.32

Over half of JSA claimants in West Lindsey have claimed for less than 26 weeks; however, over a sixth have been unemployed for over two years. There is no ward breakdown on the figures, making any geography-based theory impossible to formulate.

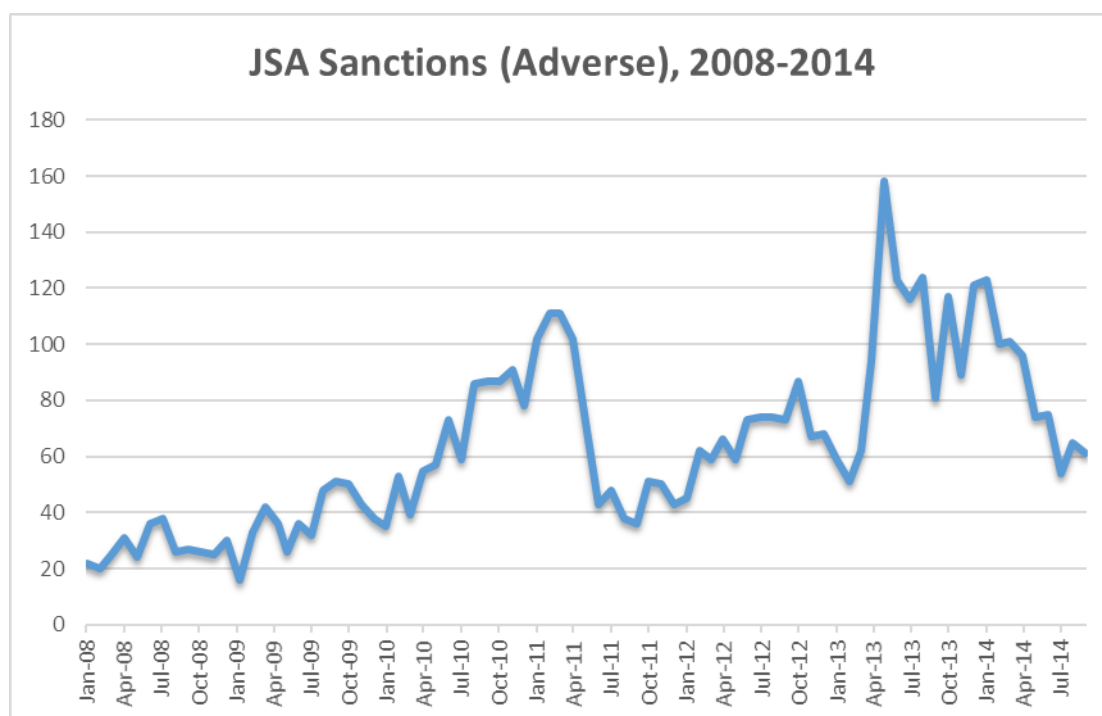
The persistence of high unemployment since 2009 and the high proportion of short-term claimants may suggest or imply a “revolving door” between employment and unemployment for some in the district.

JSA Sanctions

JSA sanctions have risen overall since 2008, with 330 adverse decisions made in the whole of 2008 compared to 749 for the first three quarters alone of 2014; similarly, adverse decisions have risen to around 70 per month in the last six months for which data is available from around 30 for the comparable period six years earlier.

In addition to this steady rise, there have also been two peaks – February and March 2011, when 111 adverse sanctions per month occurred, and in April 2013, when 158 occurred. Since this second

peak, a general decline has begun. Both of these peaks lag the peaks in claimant count by about 12-15 months.



Source: DWP

Employment by Sector

61.76% of West Lindsey residents are of working age, slightly less than the county average of 62.20%. Within wards, however, a higher working population is more likely to coincide with higher unemployment in places such as Gainsborough South-West and Hemswell. This may imply unused capacity within the district economy.

Overall, West Lindsey is more dependent on traditional agricultural and manufacturing industries, especially the former, compared to the nation as a whole, with West Lindsey residents 26% more likely to be employed in manufacturing and 407% more likely to work in agriculture. West Lindsey's retail sector is roughly comparable to the national picture.

All of this, however, is offset by under-representations in other sectors. The financial sector in West Lindsey is around 35% of that nationally, which may be an impediment to financing business growth in the area; high-paid professional, scientific and professional jobs are down 29% relative to the country as a whole; and IT jobs are 61% lower than the national average, which may hurt early adoption of new business opportunities, strategies and innovations given rapid development within the IT field over the past few decades.

Employment by Sector (2011)				
Sector	West Lindsey		England	LQ*
<i>All Usual Residents Aged 16 to 74 in Employment</i>	41,968	100.00%	100.00%	(1.00)
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1,724	4.11%	0.81%	5.07
Manufacturing	4,686	11.17%	8.85%	1.26
Construction	3,555	8.47%	7.68%	1.10

Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles	6,608	15.75%	15.93%	0.99
Transport and Storage	1,932	4.60%	5.01%	0.92
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	1,735	4.13%	5.56%	0.74
Information and Communication	673	1.60%	4.07%	0.39
Financial and Insurance Activities	647	1.54%	4.39%	0.35
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2,000	4.77%	6.70%	0.71
Administrative and Support Service Activities	1,493	3.56%	4.93%	0.72
Public Administration and Defence	3,186	7.59%	5.90%	1.29
Education	4,531	10.80%	9.90%	1.09
Human Health and Social Work Activities	5,916	14.10%	12.40%	1.14
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; Other Services	1,712	4.08%	4.79%	0.85

**location quotient*

Within West Lindsey manufacturing, textiles and clothing are a notable under-representation compared to the national average; all other categories are at least slightly higher in employment, including high-tech manufacturing. Manufacturing considered “low-tech”, however, is over one-and-a-half times more likely to occur in West Lindsey than nationally, suggesting a greater tendency towards unskilled manual labour, and a vulnerability to outsourcing and offshoring, in addition to reduced employment protections.

Within the district, the largest proportion of agricultural works are found in Hemswell, Waddingham and Wold View; amongst manufacturing workers, the highest areas are Gainsborough North and East along with Yarborough. Retail workers are concentrated in the Gainsborough wards, education and health workers in the Welton and Witham areas, and construction in Torksey, Lea and Hemswell.

The public sector in West Lindsey was larger in 2011 than the national average. Given local government spending cuts, the proportion of employment within this area is likely to have decreased since then.

Self-employment

6,696 residents were self-employed in West Lindsey in 2011, or 15.0% of those economically active; this compares with 12.5% for the East Midlands and 14.0% of England. This also ranks 140th amongst the 326 lower-tier local authorities, in the second quartile.

Levels of self-employment do not appear to intrinsically indicate a thriving economy; despite being above average in self-employment, West Lindsey remains below average in claimant count (above) and youth unemployment.

Earnings

The ASHE found average earnings in West Lindsey to be £464 per week for full-time work and £146 for part-time. The gender divide for full-time work was 17.4%, or £85 per week. Overall, these figures are higher than other Lincolnshire authorities apart from Lincoln (£487/week, 17.0%/£91).

Number of Businesses

West Lindsey had 3,165 businesses in 2013. This is a 3.6% increase from 2012 (slightly behind the

Lincolnshire average of 4.2% but ahead of the national average of 0.9%), and the first year of positive growth since 2009. The number of new businesses created in 2013 (405) was the highest since at least 2006.

The 3-year business survival rate of those started in 2010 was 63.20%, second only to North Kesteven in Lincolnshire. This is, however, a rate that has fallen from around 64-67% or so in previous years. However, there appears to be no obvious correlation between business survival and performance in many other economic areas, and hence it is unclear whether this indicates a stable business environment or a potential lack of competition.

Poverty and Deprivation



The Indices of Multiple Deprivation, which measures various poverty criteria by Lower Super Output Area (LSOA), was last published in 2010. A tentative update is due in July 2015.

Child Poverty

West Lindsey's child poverty rate (2012), at 16.10%, is below the national average of 18.60%; nonetheless, it compares closely with the county's average of 15.70%. However, within West Lindsey this ranges from 6.20% in Middle Rasen to 36.90% in Gainsborough East. The remainder of Gainsborough, Hemswell, Torksey, Wold View and Market Rasen are also sources of high child poverty.

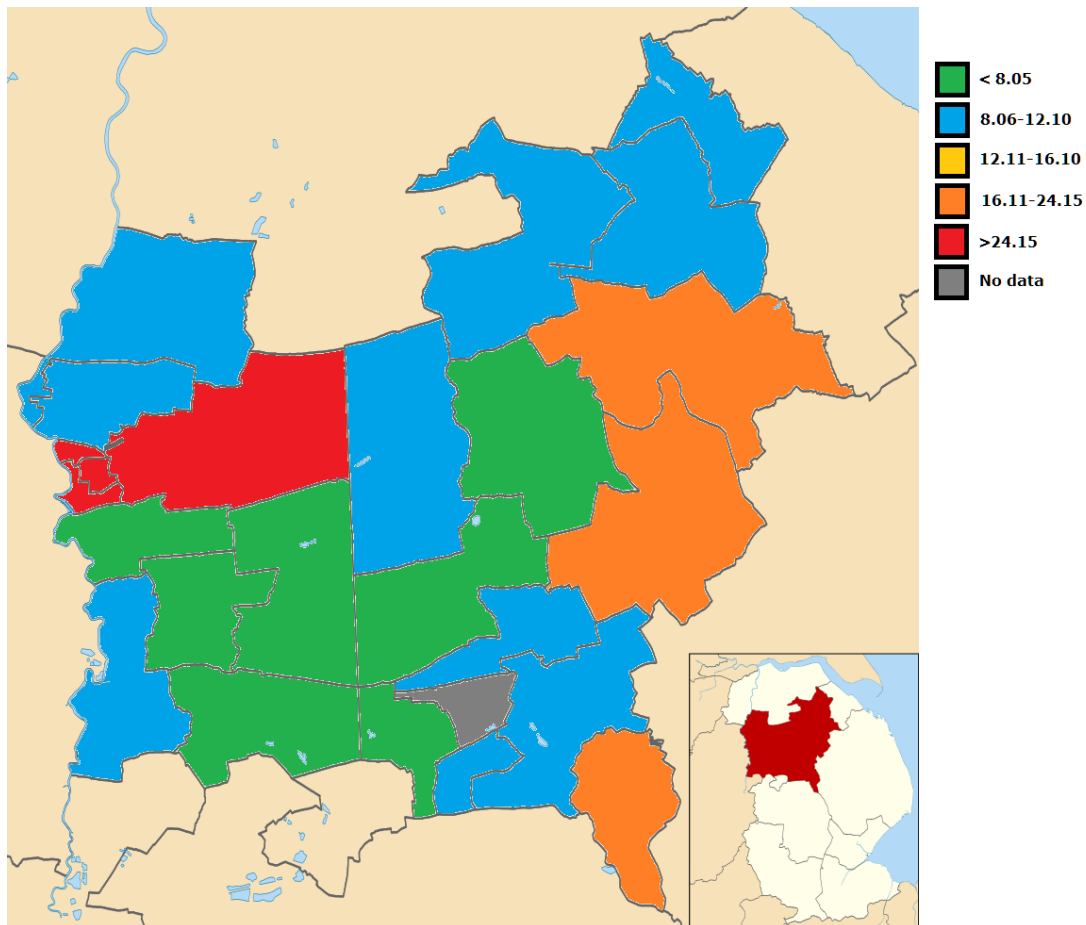
Figures available between 2007 and 2012 show a 10.3% increase in child poverty over the period, as opposed to a decrease across Lincolnshire of 3.1%. Like the claimant count (above), this implies that West Lindsey has struggled with economic recovery despite what may have been a relatively milder recession.

Within the district, not all wards have undergone the same change. Whilst the number of wards above and below the trend is about evenly split (although just 7 wards out of 25 have seen outright decreases), changes range from Stow reducing by 34.6% to Hemswell and Bardney increasing by around 70%. In Hemswell's case, sharp increases in 2010 and 2011 point to MOD site closure as a

key cause; in Bardney's case, notable increases occurred in 2008 and 2011 and may be related to similar causes.

Other places seeing high and lasting increases include Scampton in 2008, Scotter in 2011, and Caistor in 2008.

Contrary to performance elsewhere, none of the Gainsborough wards have seen increases above the average. Gainsborough North has seen child poverty increase by 9.0%; Gainsborough East has seen a 3.5% increase, and Gainsborough South-West has seen a 10.5% decrease.



% of children in poverty by ward; average 16.10%

Another measure is the number of children in “Out of Work Benefit households”. Measuring either the number of children or the number of households as of May 2013 places around half of all child poverty in Gainsborough, with almost a quarter of all child poverty in Gainsborough East (which has the highest 0-15 population of any ward).

There were 3,080 children in 1,610 Out of Work Benefit households, around 1.91 per household; amongst all households with dependent children across all of West Lindsey, there are about 1.76 children per household, and amongst those not classified Out of Work Benefit households, there are 1.73 children per household. Whilst the Out of Work Benefit households are larger, this only translates to around 294 “extra” children.

Benefits and Claimants

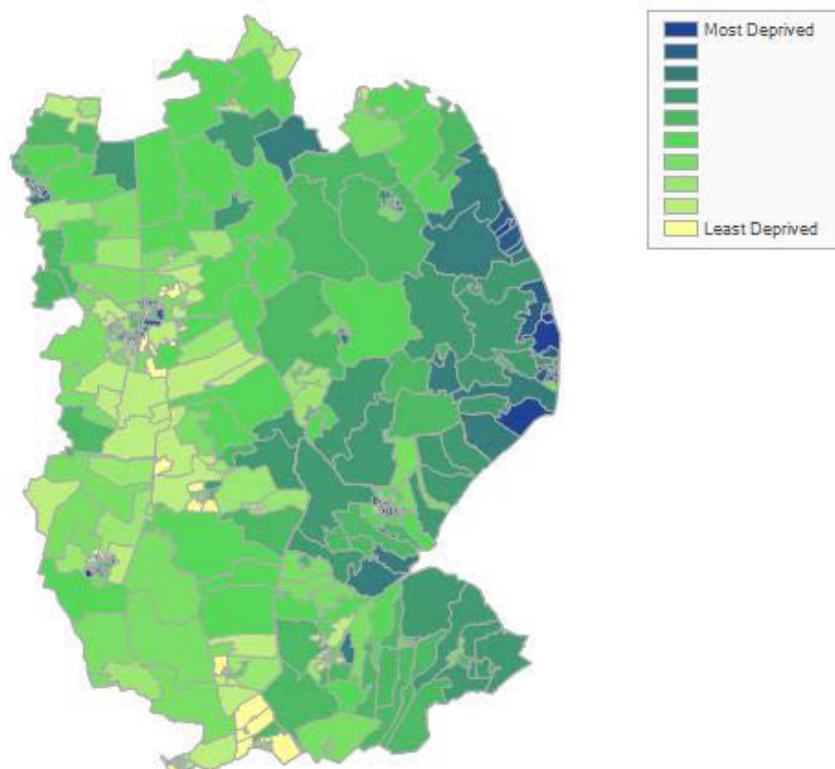
Overall claimants of out-of-work benefits are highest in the Gainsborough wards, especially Gainsborough South-West (27.2% versus 22.3% and 17.3% for East and North). Hemswell, Wold View, Market Rasen and Bardney also have rates above 10.0%.

The Trussell Trust, which cites benefit delays, benefit changes and low income as primary drivers of food bank usage (as much as two-thirds of primary causes), lists no food banks in the district at present, although it runs centres in Lincoln, Scunthorpe, Doncaster, Hull and parts of Bassetlaw.

Deprivation

IMD

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) were first published in 2000, and updated in 2004, 2007 and 2010. They have not been updated since, although a release date of July 2015 has been announced. As the data is technically gathered in the years prior to publication, there is currently no real information from the IMD regarding the state of the district after the 2008-2009 recession.



Dimensions

The dimensions of deprivation are indicators based on the four selected household characteristics –

- Employment (any member of a household not a full-time student is either unemployed or long-term sick);
- Education (no person in the household has at least level 2 education, and no person aged 16-18 is a full-time student);
- Health and disability (any person in the household has general health 'bad or very bad' or has a long term health problem);
- Housing (Household's accommodation is either overcrowded, with an occupancy rating -1 or less, or is in a shared dwelling, or has no central heating)

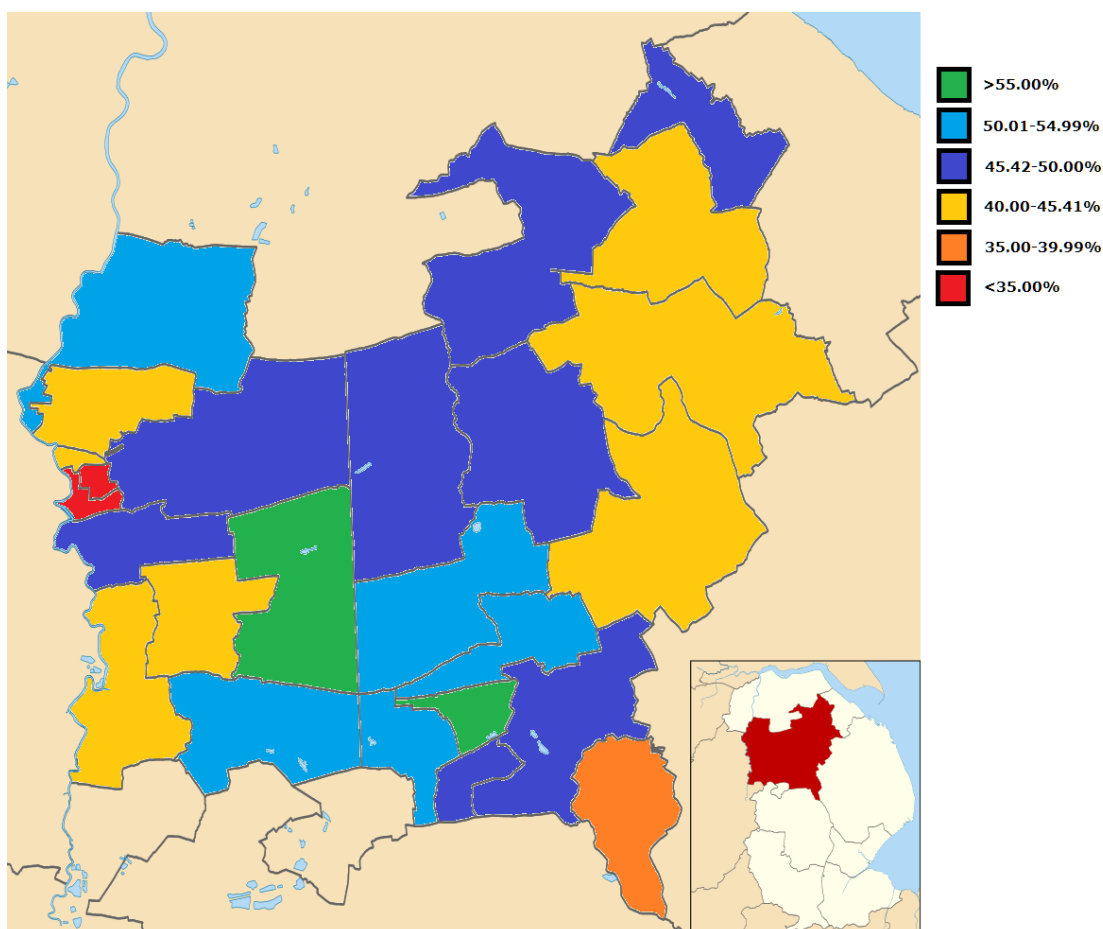
As such, it measures several ways in which an individual household experiences poverty, lack of education, poor housing and health. Within West Lindsey, there are fewer households deprived by 2 dimensions or more than there are regionally or nationally; however, those deprived by 2-4 dimensions still account for over a fifth of all households, and over half of all households are deprived by some measure.

Dimensions of Deprivation (2011)			
	Gainsborough*	West Lindsey	England
All Households	8,216	38,385	22,063,368
Household is Not Deprived in Any Dimension	35.86% (-549)	45.42% (+1,105)	42.54%
Household is Deprived in 1 Dimension	32.97% (+26)	33.00% (+134)	32.65%
Household is Deprived in 2 Dimensions	23.69% (+374)	17.88% (-484)	19.14%
Household is Deprived in 3 Dimensions	7.17% (+167)	3.55% (-610)	5.14%
Household is Deprived in 4 Dimensions	0.32% (-17)	0.15% (-146)	0.53%

*parish

Of the 56 households to be deprived in all 4 dimensions, 26 are in Gainsborough. The remaining 30, however, were scattered across the other 22 wards in the district.

Compared to the national average, West Lindsey fares well, having more households with 1 dimension or less of deprivation, and fewer with 2 or more. West Lindsey has fewer households deprived in all four dimensions compared to the country across the district, even in Gainsborough South-West.

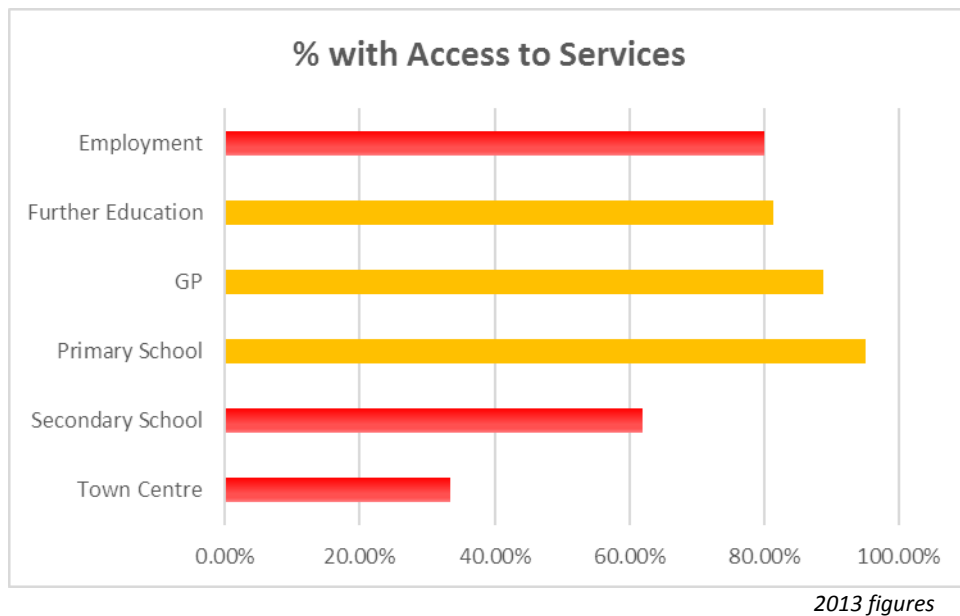


% of households not deprived in any dimension, 2011; red = 20%+ below district average, orange = 10% below, light blue = 10% above, and green = 20% above.

Access to Services



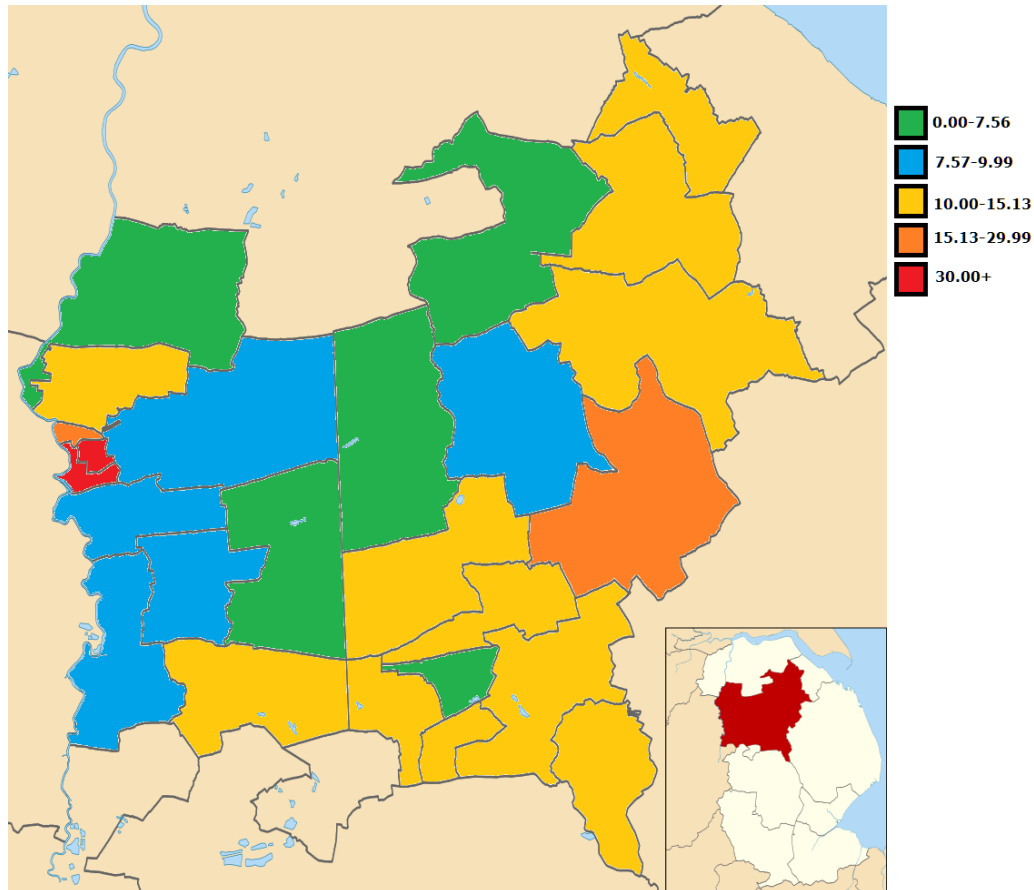
Access to services is generally moderate to poor by Lincolnshire standards in areas outside Gainsborough, Market Rasen, or nearby wards such as Thonock. However, car ownership is higher than the regional or national average (see below). It remains possible, however, that a minority of individuals are under-served by existing public transport.



Car ownership, however, varies widely by ward. Lack of car ownership tends to be more common in the eastern half of the district (below). Many of these places have good access to services, and hence the lower ownership is potentially less of (albeit not a non-existent) problem. Bardney, lacking access and cars, is a notable anomaly in this area.

Car/Van Ownership (2011)			
	West Lindsey	East Midlands	England
No Cars or Vans	15.13%	22.10%	25.80%
1 Car or Van	42.59%	42.48%	42.16%

2 Cars or Vans	31.85%	27.40%	24.66%
3 Cars or Vans	7.58%	5.98%	5.46%
4 or More Cars or Vans	2.85%	2.03%	1.93%
Cars or Vans/Household	1.42	1.24	1.16



% of households without a car or van by ward; 15.13% is the average for the district.

Broadband

Almost no statistics on broadband availability have been released in West Lindsey since 2010, making it difficult to judge progress within this area. In 2010, 10.24% of premises had no access to a fixed line, although this varied drastically by ward; whilst Gainsborough had 0% without access, Lea had over 60% without and the northern half of Scampton had a figure of 93%.

The present plan for broadband rollout starts in the Witham area in the early phases, before expand north and west and reaching Scotter in 2018. Assuming the schedule has been kept to, low-access areas in Fiskerton and Welton may have improved since 2010.

Housing



House Prices

House-prices in 2012 stood at a mean average of £156,079 (median £144,498), higher than the county average of £149,753 (median £135,437) but well below the England average of £242,493.82 (median £183,500). The ratio of average house price to average earnings in 2009 for the whole district was 5.86, below the England average of 6.72.

Tenure

72.6% of dwellings on the district are owner occupied, with 13.7% privately rented (33.7% Gainsborough South West), compared to 63% and 17% for England.

Rates of home ownership has fallen 3.2% (2.4% pts) in relative terms across West Lindsey between 2001 and 2011, and social renting has fallen 9.0% (1.1% pts) within the same period, causing residents to be 36.2% (3.6% pts) more likely to rent in the private sector. Rates of home ownership have fallen in 17 of 25 wards, and social renting has declined in 21, with rates of private renting increasing in 23 wards.

Of the four wards seeing an increase in social renting, nowhere was the increase higher than 1.50 percentage points. Market Rasen saw the highest increase, and Gainsborough North (-3.31% pts) the heaviest decrease.

There is a heavy inverse correlation ($R^2 = 0.80$) between rates of home ownership and private renting which does not exist to the same extent amongst other forms of tenure ($R^2 = 0.17-0.45$). The two wards which have seen a fall in the rate of private renting – Hemswell and Wold View – have also seen the highest increases in ownership rates.

The most drastic change has occurred within Gainsborough South-West, where home ownership rates fell by 10.97% pts and private renting rates increased by 10.43% - an almost direct transfer, given the small increases in social renting (0.20% pts) and other tenures such as living rent-free (0.34% pts). This may carry a broader implication of greater stratification of wealth (given that property is a major source of such), as well as outsourcing (if landlords are based outside the ward) and concentration (if landlords own more than one property).

Similar phenomena, albeit less symmetrical and extreme, appear to occur in Saxilby, Market Rasen, Nettleham and Gainsborough North.

Housing Stock

- Around 23% of all houses in the district were built before 1919 (on par with the England Average) – 62% in Gainsborough South-West.
- Only 6% were built between 1919 and 1944.
- 69% were built post 1990 (but not in Gainsborough South-West, where the figure is 32%).
- Statistics for non-decent homes have not been updated since 2010. Then, 35% of dwellings in the district failed the decent homes standard (56% in Gainsborough South West). The majority of these were privately rented.
- The primary reasons for failing were excess cold and hazards that could cause falls.

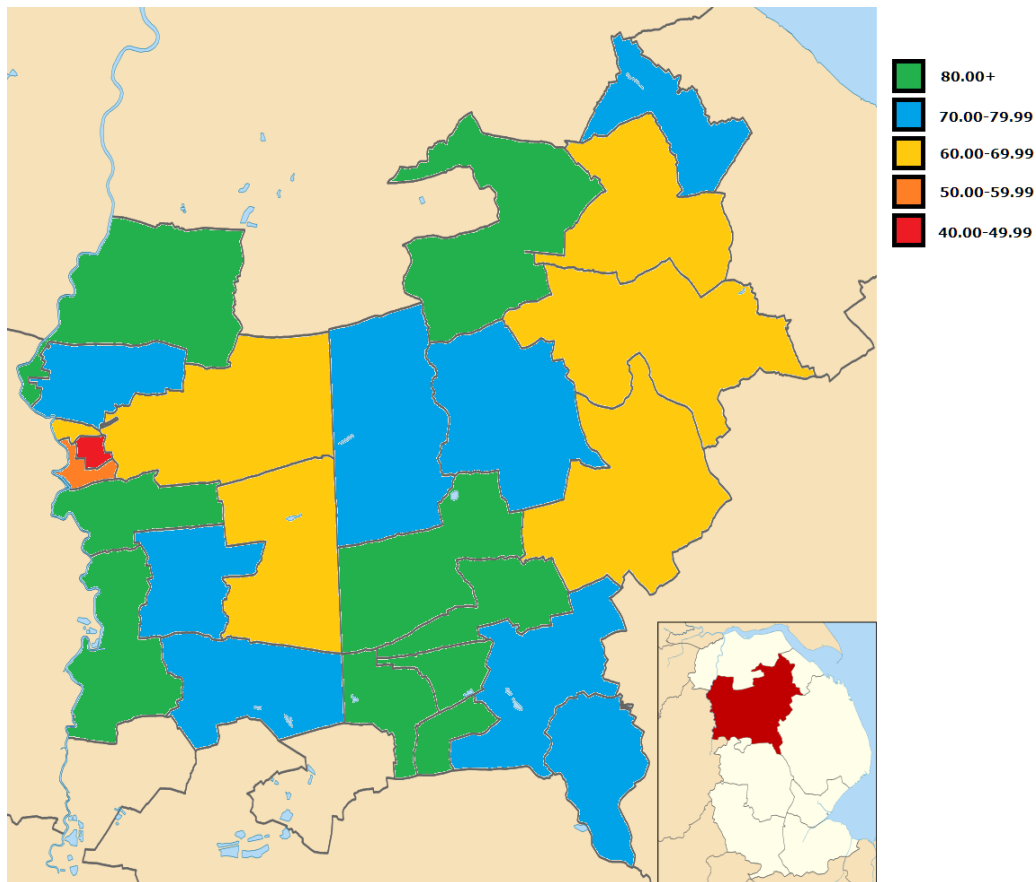
Other

- CO₂ emissions (2012) for the district are amongst the highest in the county at 7.12 tonnes per head – higher also than the England average of 6.20 tonnes per head. The rural nature of the district is likely to exacerbate levels of emissions, as evidenced by the City of Lincoln having emissions some 29% lower (5.09t/head) and being the only LA in Lincolnshire to rank in the first quartile nationally.
- 21% of households are not in receipt of mains gas.
- Gainsborough wards have some of the highest levels of Band A and B properties in the county. Band A and B properties make up 51.60% (2014) of properties in West Lindsey – the national average is 44.30%, and the Lincolnshire average is 60.30%.
- Although the number across the district has declined over the last five years, one in six empty properties are in Gainsborough South-West.

Almost a quarter of houses in the district are bungalows and almost a third are detached houses, reflecting the rural nature and age of the district's residents.

In those areas with high levels of deprivation there is less mobility and people tend to stay in the same area. Many of the houses in the district were built before modern standards and low earnings, coupled with high levels of private letting means that many of the properties in the worse condition are unlikely to be renovated.

The poor condition of some of the properties will have an adverse effect on the most vulnerable of people, in particular the elderly. This problem will increase as the proportion of elderly people increases, particularly those living alone and where elderly people are caring for elderly relatives.



% home ownership in West Lindsey by ward, 2011; low ownership in Gainsborough, Hemswell and the east of the district makes the rented sector more important in these areas.

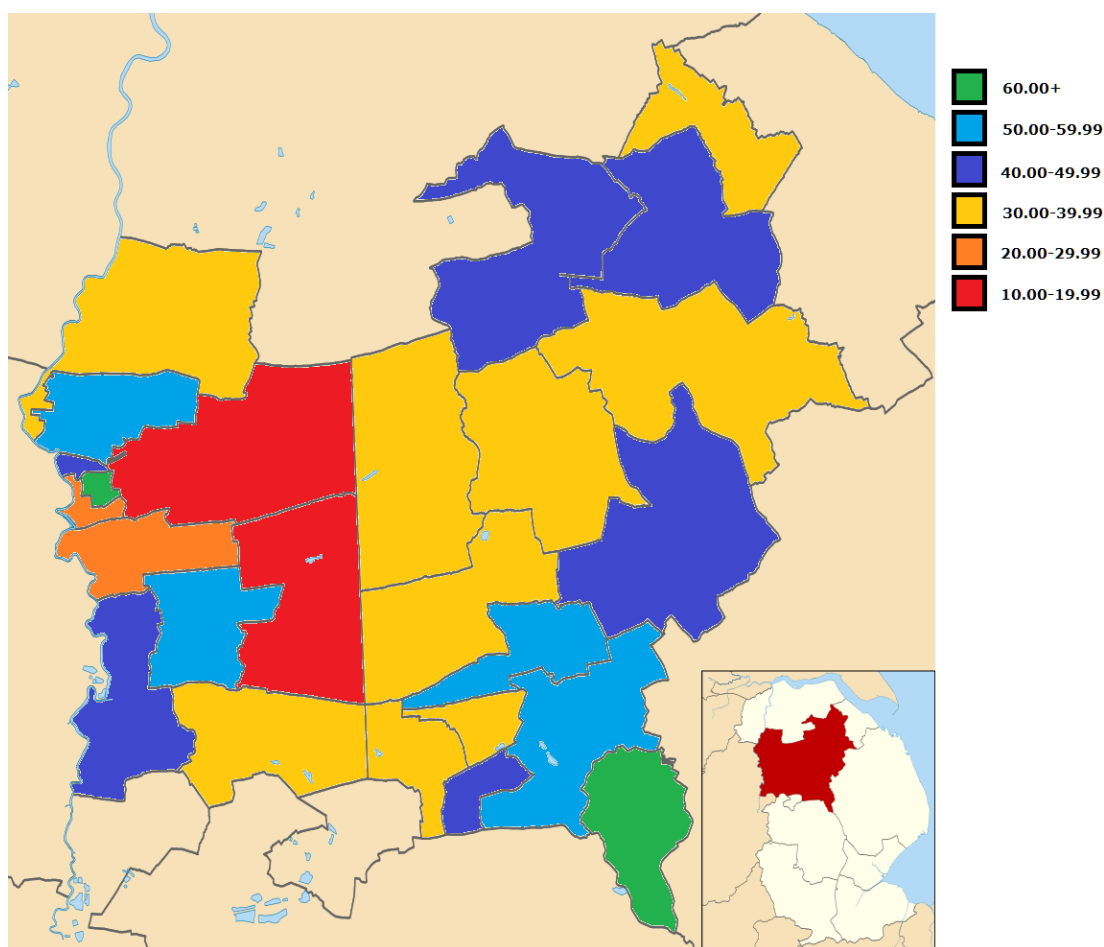
Condition surveys

	Count	Percent
(92-100) A	0	0.0%
(81-91) B	6	0.1%
(69-80) C	412	7.0%
(55-68) D	1,561	26.4%
(39-54) E	1,902	32.2%
(21-38) F	1,188	19.8%
(1-20) G	859	14.5%

Excess cold is a particular issue in rural areas. A June 2014 survey from BRE found that amongst private rented properties in West Lindsey, almost 35% were Band F or G, making them below-average in performance. This compares to around 6% of properties measured nationally up to 2011. This also compares unfavourably with private sector housing overall (below), which, whilst still below national average (Band C properties being notably low), have about 26% of properties below Band E.

	Count	Percent
(92-100) A	0	0.0%
(81-91) B	14	0.0%
(69-80) C	3,408	9.5%
(55-68) D	12,386	34.6%
(39-54) E	10,602	29.6%
(21-38) F	6,027	16.8%
(1-20) G	3,387	9.5%

BRE has found that, in many cases, concentration of private renting occurs within the South-West ward within the northern half of the ward. The survey also noted correlations within a concentration of poverty running from Wembley Street in the north to Ashcroft Road in the south of the ward.



% of rented households that are social rents, by ward, 2011; Source: ONS

Overcrowding

Overcrowding does not appear to be a major issue in West Lindsey, although it does affect a clear minority. 1.2% of households in the district have an occupancy rating of -1 or worse, ranging from 0.5% in Sudbrooke to 2.5% in Gainsborough South-West. However, social housing is most likely to be overcrowded and least likely to be under-occupied, but even a third of social housing in Gainsborough South-West has a positive occupancy rating. Around half of overcrowding is accounted for by five wards in Gainsborough, Market Rasen and Wold View.

Measuring overcrowding by ethnicity reveals most minorities to be more likely to be living in overcrowding housing (White Irish being the exception). There is nonetheless a key caveat in that, in many cases, the reduction in cases needed to reach the White British average is in the single figures, as are the number of cases in the first place – for example, there are five overcrowding cases amongst those of Black/African/Caribbean origin, and removing four would cut the rate down to average. The exception to this is amongst those classified Other White, with 29 cases, 23 above average and five times the overall rate.

Homelessness

Homelessness has historically been low within West Lindsey, and the district has maintained a 0 Rough Sleeper count.

Statutory homelessness in West Lindsey was 0.05 per 1,000 in 2012/13 according to the LRO, the lowest in the county. This marks a fall from 2.58 in 2007/08, although the numbers are small and hence give rise to heavy variation (even at this peak, the actual caseload appears to be less than 100).

Housebuilding

LA	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
West Lindsey	860	850	670	510	490	350	220	240	320
(Expected)	409	563	533	393	385	295	278	219	264
(Gap)	+451	+287	+137	+117	+105	+55	-58	+21	+56

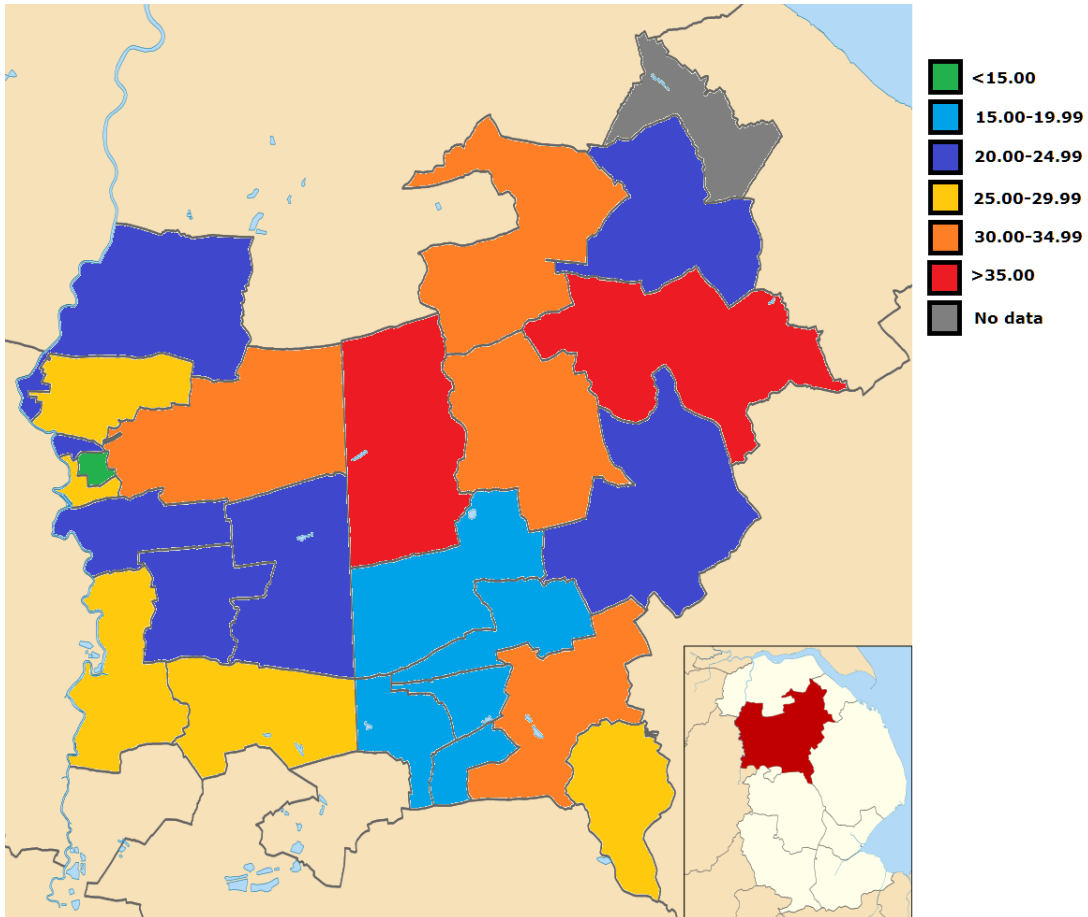
Housebuilding rates in West Lindsey have fluctuated over the last decade, although they have also consistently outperformed the county rate. However, it is clear that the recession affected West Lindsey construction (and indeed housing demand) more than the county as a whole, and that the slowdown at least a year beforehand. A slow recovery is underway.

Fuel Poverty

Although across the District the average energy efficiency rating of properties is above the national average, a high proportion of households in the District experience fuel poverty, where more than 10% of net household income is spent on heating and hot water. This is linked to low income levels and poor energy efficiency within specific homes.

But unlike other forms of poverty and deprivation, fuel poverty appears to be more even across the district, and less focused on Gainsborough, although less-affluent areas such as Hemswell are among the most affected. In all likelihood, quality of housing raises or lowers costs in ways that override differences in income; the least affected areas appear to be those growing fastest in population, and hence where newer, better-insulated housing dilutes the percentage effect of older stock. This is reflected in Gainsborough East (14.39%) and Waddingham and Spital (35.98%), the respective best and worst performing wards in this area.

Fuel poverty is defined in this case as those whose fuel costs exceed 10% of earnings.



% of households spending 10% or more on fuel costs.

Crime



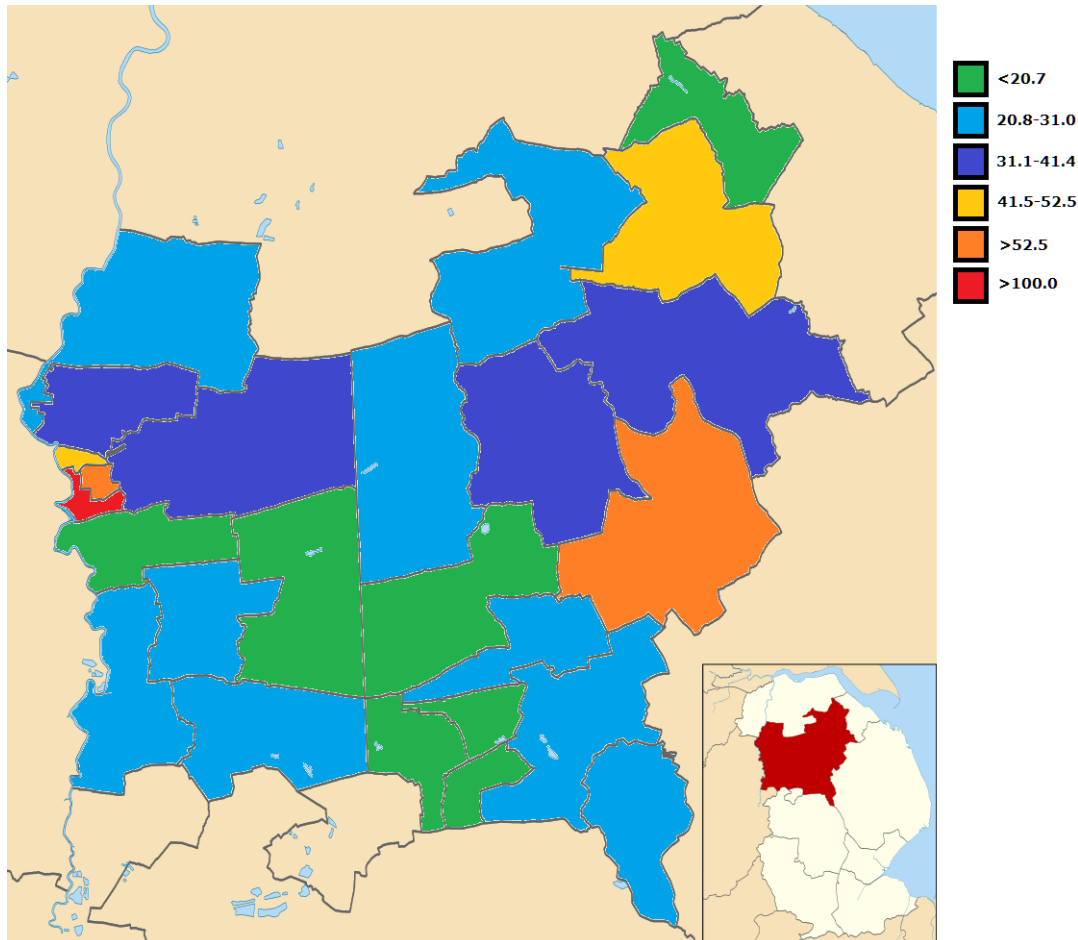
Overall Crime

Lincolnshire Police recorded the overall crime rate in West Lindsey as 41.4 per 1,000 during 2013/14, a 4.0% relative increase from 39.8 in 2012/13 but down sharply from 50.4 in 2011/12 and 57.3 in 2010/11 (-27.7%). This compares to an England and Wales average of 60.7 and a Lincolnshire average of 49.7. By ward, the median overall crime rate is 27.2 per 1,000, suggesting a skewed mean average arising from outliers.

As might be expected, regional differences appear correlated with population density and economics; Gainsborough has by far the highest rates in the district, and Gainsborough South-West in particular – indeed, if figures are accurate, then a quarter of all crime in West Lindsey occurs in Gainsborough South-West, and 47% across

the Gainsborough area. The crime rate for all areas outside Gainsborough is 27.6 per 1,000; this “baseline” level is still above North Kesteven but below all other districts.

Thonock and Scotter are close to the district average and hence above median, and Caistor, Wold View and Market Rasen also see increased crime rates. This pattern is broadly replicated within individual category figures.



Overall reported crime rate by ward, per 1,000 individuals, 2013/14 (overall average 41.4); Source: LRO

Of the 25 wards, just 3 saw an increase in overall crime between 2011/2012 and 2013/2014; two, Sudbrooke and Dunholme, saw modest increases to already modest rates, suggesting a handful of additional crimes reported. Middle Rasen, however, saw a 36% increase over the two years. The cause of this is not immediately clear, although the jump appears to have occurred from 2012/2013, and may prove to be anomalous in the long term.

Within Gainsborough, the wards have seen mixed fortunes. Gainsborough North’s decline in crime has been within line with the district; Gainsborough South-West, whilst seeing a decline, has only experienced a 5% drop. The East ward has seen a large fall of over 30%.

Types of crime

Amongst individual crimes, major types include theft (9.1 per 1,000; 22% of all crimes) criminal damage (7.5; 18%), non-domestic burglary (6.4; 15%), vehicle crime (3.6; 9%), shoplifting (3.4; 8%) and domestic burglary (2.8; 7%). Almost 80% of crimes fall into these categories.

In relative terms, domestic burglary is third-highest in the county, non-domestic burglary is the highest in the county outside Lincoln, drug offences are the lowest recorded in the county, public order offences are lower than anywhere except North Kesteven, and the same is true of violent and sexual offences.

Anti-Social Behaviour

Like crime overall, anti-social behaviour is very dependent on population density and age population. Naturally, these factors place Gainsborough and Market Rasen as notably higher in anti-social behaviour incidents (ASB) than the rest of the district. The mean average rate of ASB within West Lindsey was 25.8 in 2013-14, although the median across the 25 wards was 15.9.

There are some subversions of the usual pattern. Waddingham and Spital is the fourth-highest ward for ASB, above Gainsborough North, and Market Rasen has a higher rate of ASB than Gainsborough East.

Gainsborough South-West, as with other crime, is the anomaly. At 112.7 incidents per 1,000, ASB is 337% above the district average and two-and-a-half times greater than any other ward in the district. The mean average for ASB drops from 25.8 to 21.0 when Gainsborough South-West is excluded.

Health



Overall Health

- West Lindsey measures about average for health across a range of measures (below); notable under-performance arises in “excess weight”, i.e. those overweight or obese (obesity itself being above but closer to average); recorded diabetes; and serious road traffic accidents. As noted earlier, the district has few dual carriageways and no motorways. Infant mortality is also close to bottom-quartile.
- Excess weight might be the most serious public health issue in West Lindsey. The district outperforms the eastern half of the county – East Lindsey, Boston and South Holland – but performs worse than the Kestevens and especially Lincoln.
- Hospital admissions for diabetes are far higher in Gainsborough South-West than anywhere else in the *county* (2010-11), although Scampton, Market Rasen, Cherry Willingham and Middle Rasen also provide areas of high incidence. Poverty, diet and other environmental factors may account for this, but the figure is high enough to make West Lindsey the worst district in the county for diabetes admissions.

- Admissions for strokes (2010-11), however, were higher in Gainsborough East, Hemswell, Scampton, Caistor and Fiskerton. This appears to have no correlation with income, age profile, or even proximity to other similarly unhealthy wards. And whilst coronary heart disease was worst in Lea and Scotter, this was emphatically not the case for COPD, where rates are worst in Torksey and the Market Rasen localism area.
- Breastfeeding statistics for recent years are neither wholly reliable nor complete, although it can be inferred that rates have not substantively changed from a level of around 40%, and may have fallen very slightly in 2012-13, the most recent year available.
- Life expectancy across the district is 79.4 for male and 83.0 for female residents, placing West Lindsey 220th and 226th amongst local authorities in this area. However, a West Lindsey resident only lives for 3.6 fewer years than the top-performing authority if male (South Cambridgeshire, 83.0) and 3.4 years if female (Chiltern, 86.4). What may be more significant is variation within the district. Whilst ward level statistics have only been released once by the ONS, in 2006, the figures then varied from 83.6 (Yarborough) to 75.0 (Hemswell), a gap of 8.6 years and a range from first to fifth quintile.

Although the health of the district is improving, poorer health, life expectancy and quality of life are linked to areas of higher deprivation, and improvements in these areas are outstripped by the national average. There are wide differences in life expectancy and health throughout the district, aligning with the levels of deprivation, linked to aspirations and expectations. Quality of housing, levels of unemployment, and poverty all continue to have an effect on physical and mental health issues.

Mental health

- Hospital admissions for intentional self-harm were measured as 203.3 per 100,000 in 2012-13. This is lower than East Lindsey and Lincoln, but higher than all other Lincolnshire districts. Whilst this was a rise from 2011-12, it was a lower figure than 2009-10 and 2010-11. These figures can fluctuate year-on-year by as much as 20%, which may be a consequence of relatively low numbers (around 150-180 cases per year).
- West Lindsey in 2014 was slightly lower than Lincolnshire as a whole for proportion of residents with dementia. However, projections suggest that said proportion will increase by 60% by 2030, from 1.46% of the population to 2.33%, with an estimated 1,040 new cases in absolute terms added to 1,306 existing ones.
- Mental health statistics specifically for West Lindsey are currently scarce.

Mortality

The ONS' standardised mortality ratio for West Lindsey is 97 for males, 100 for females, giving an overall ratio of 99. This is roughly in line with Lincolnshire as a whole (England and Wales equals 100, and England alone equals 99), but higher than South Holland and the Kesteven districts.

The mortality rate has come down from a recent high of 106 in 2011, but also up from a recent low of 92 in 2010. It is also lower not only compared to Lincoln, East Lindsey and Boston, but many surrounding districts.

Other

Public Health England's Health Profile for West Lindsey (2015) is included below.

Health summary for West Lindsey

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

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

Domain	Indicator	Local No Per Year	Local value	Eng value	Regional average [^]		England Average		England Best
					England Worst	Eng worst	25th Percentile	75th Percentile	
				England Range				Eng best	
Our communities	1 Deprivation	9,707	10.7	20.4	83.8				0.0
	2 Children in poverty (under 16s)	2,595	17.1	19.2	37.9				5.8
	3 Statutory homelessness	43	1.1	2.3	12.5				0.0
	4 GCSE achieved (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths)†	687	63.3	56.8	35.4				79.9
	5 Violent crime (violence offences)	464	5.2	11.1	27.8				2.8
	6 Long term unemployment	493	9.0	7.1	23.5				0.9
Children's and young people's health	7 Smoking status at time of delivery	100	12.4	12.0	27.5				1.9
	8 Breastfeeding initiation	541	69.7	73.9					
	9 Obese children (Year 6)	150	16.3	19.1	27.1				9.4
	10 Alcohol-specific hospital stays (under 18)†	6.7	39.1	40.1	105.8				11.2
	11 Under 18 conceptions	56	31.1	24.3	44.0				7.6
Adults' health and lifestyle	12 Smoking prevalence	n/a	16.7	18.4	30.0				9.0
	13 Percentage of physically active adults	252	53.3	56.0	43.5				69.7
	14 Obese adults	n/a	24.1	23.0	35.2				11.2
	15 Excess weight in adults	162	68.6	63.8	75.9				45.9
	16 Incidence of malignant melanoma†	16.3	19.2	18.4	38.0				4.8
Disease and poor health	17 Hospital stays for self-harm	152	177.4	203.2	682.7				60.9
	18 Hospital stays for alcohol related harm†	565	597	645	1231				366
	19 Prevalence of opiate and/or crack use	225	4.0	8.4	25.0				1.4
	20 Recorded diabetes	4,845	7.2	6.2	9.0				3.4
	21 Incidence of TB†	2.7	3.0	14.8	113.7				0.0
	22 New STI (exc Chlamydia aged under 25)	183	327	832	3269				172
	23 Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over	102	525	580	838				354
Life expectancy and causes of death	24 Excess winter deaths (three year)	62.7	21.8	17.4	34.3				3.9
	25 Life expectancy at birth (Male)	n/a	79.0	79.4	74.3				83.0
	26 Life expectancy at birth (Female)	n/a	82.8	83.1	80.0				86.4
	27 Infant mortality	5	5.6	4.0	7.6				1.1
	28 Smoking related deaths	156	270.3	288.7	471.6				167.4
	29 Suicide rate	9	9.9	8.8					
	30 Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular	71	77.1	78.2	137.0				37.1
	31 Under 75 mortality rate: cancer	131	142.5	144.4	202.9				104.0
	32 Killed and seriously injured on roads	68	75.5	39.7	119.6				7.8

Indicator notes

1 % people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas in England, 2013 2 % children (under 16) in families receiving means-tested benefits & low income, 2012
 3 Crude rate per 1,000 households, 2013/14 4 % key stage 4, 2013/14 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2013/14
 6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64, 2014 7 % of women who smoke at time of delivery, 2013/14 8 % of all mothers who breastfed their babies in the first 48hrs after delivery, 2013/14 9 % school children in Year 6 (age 10-11), 2013/14 10 Persons under 18 admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions, crude rate per 100,000 population, 2011/12 to 2013/14 (pooled) 11 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 (crude rate) 2013 12 % adults aged 18 and over who smoke, 2013
 13 % adults achieving at least 150 mins physical activity per week, 2013 14 % adults classified as obese, Active People Survey 2012 15 % adults classified as overweight or obese, Active People Survey 2012 16 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population, aged under 75, 2010-12 17 Directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2013/14 18 The number of admissions involving an alcohol-related primary diagnosis or an alcohol-related external cause, directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2013/14 19 Estimated users of opiate and/or crack cocaine aged 15-64, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2011/12 20 % people on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 2013/14 21 Crude rate per 100,000 population, 2011-13, local number per year figure is the average count 22 All new STI diagnoses (excluding Chlamydia under age 25), crude rate per 100,000 population, 2013 23 Directly age and sex standardised rate of emergency admissions, per 100,000 population aged 65 and over, 2013/14 24 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths 01.08.10-31.07.13 25, 26 At birth, 2011-13 27 Rate per 1,000 live births, 2011-13 28 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 35 and over, 2011-13 29 Directly age standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 population, 2011-13 30 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2011-13 31 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75, 2011-13 32 Rate per 100,000 population, 2011-13

† Indicator has had methodological changes so is not directly comparable with previously released values. [^] "Regional" refers to the former government regions.

More information is available at www.healthprofiles.info and <http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles>

Please send any enquiries to healthprofiles@phe.gov.uk

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Sport/Leisure

West Lindsey has three leisure centres outsourced to a private company and maintains attendance figures. West Lindsey Leisure Centre is by far the most attended, with close to 294,000 visits in 2013/14 and accounting for 93% of use across the three sites. The Caistor site saw a significant drop in visitors in 2010, which has not recovered since.

An examination of figures from Sport England, Public Health England and CIPFA found no correlation between excess weight figures by district and spending on leisure. Similarly, demand for leisure facilities, whilst above 50%, was relatively low compared to local authorities in England.

The contract for the leisure centres expires in May 2018; returning these resources to in-house services has been considered.

Culture

The Trinity Arts Centre has successfully navigated the loss of Arts Council subsidy since 2010/11. Around this time, heavy restructuring of the TAC's overheads and programme – including dropping events from thrice to once per week - have resulted in a reduction in both revenue and costs, albeit with the latter outstripping the former. Council subsidy has as a consequence reduced by close to 40% by 2013/14, and an unconfirmed 55% by 2014/15, to an estimated £77,500.

LCC currently runs nine libraries within the district – Gainsborough, Scotter, Caistor, Market Rasen, Keelby, Cherry Willingham, Welton, Nettleham and Saxilby. All of these were running in 2010, and there have been no closures since then; however, budgets have been cut by at least £2m across Lincolnshire.

Tourism in West Lindsey has been a growing sector, but the industry has grown from a relatively low base and levels of tourist and visitor spending are low compared to other areas in Lincolnshire. The district has some difficulty in that it competes directly with Lincoln and East Lindsey, and cannot offer either a sizeable city, coastal resorts or most of the Lincolnshire Wolds (although part of the area covers the Caistor, Wold View and Market Rasen wards).

Energy and Environment



CO₂ emissions in West Lindsey have ranked higher than the national average. The latest figures (2012) suggest emissions of 7.12 tonnes per capita, compared to a national mean of 6.86 (+3.8%) and a median of 6.00 (+18.7%). This also places the district some 100,000 tonnes above median. It is worth noting that this is likely to be due to rural location *and* greater industrialisation; the top 6 in the listings are all London Boroughs (although the two worst-performing are also London Boroughs).

Renewable energy at local level is reported on by DUKES (the Digest of UK Energy Statistics). The most recent figures suggested 1.55kW of renewable energy per capita was generated in the district. This may have included projects in development, but if accurate, it placed West Lindsey 18th amongst local authorities.

Wellbeing Index

The measure of wellbeing across the UK is relatively new and experimental, with no prior years for comparison. Nonetheless, the ONS's measure of "life satisfaction" between 2011 and 2014 for West Lindsey was 7.70, which compares favourably with the mean average (7.51). This is ostensibly the highest of the Lincolnshire authorities, although the lowest scoring (Lincoln, 7.14) ranks around half a point less. South Northamptonshire scored highest in England (8.08), and the City of London lowest (6.59).

Sources

 <p>West Lindsey District Council The Entrepreneurial Council</p> <p>Internal</p>	 <p>CIPFA</p> <p>CIPFA</p>	 <p>LRO Research Observatory</p> <p>LRO</p>
 <p>Office for National Statistics</p> <p>Neighbourhood Statistics</p>	 <p>Department for Communities and Local Government</p> <p>DCLG</p>	<p>nomis</p> <p>Nomis Web</p>
 <p>Public Health England</p> <p>Public Health England</p>	 <p>Department of Energy & Climate Change</p> <p>DECC</p>	

