

A photograph of a residential street. In the foreground, a grey asphalt road curves to the right. A concrete curb separates the road from a sidewalk. To the left of the sidewalk is a dense line of green bushes. A tall, silver street lamp stands on the sidewalk. In the background, there are lush green trees and a brick wall. To the right of the wall, a brick building with a chimney is visible. The sky is bright blue with a few white clouds.

**State of the District
July 2016**

West Lindsey

State of the District Report

July 2016

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Overview

The District of West Lindsey is the largest and one of the 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 2015 give the district a population of 92,812 and this is spread out at 80 people/km².

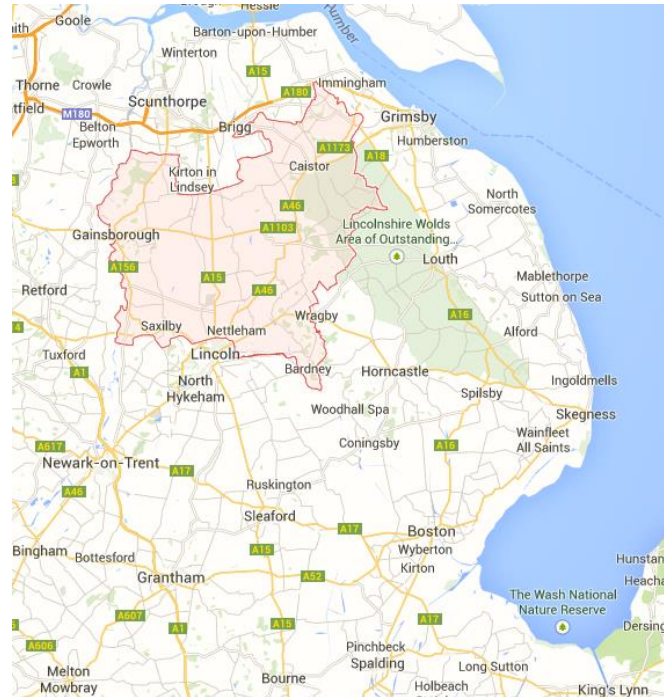
This ranges from Gainsborough, the principal and administrative town with over 9,200 households, to the small towns of Market Rasen and Caistor that are smaller than some of our villages such as Saxilby that has over 1,800 households.

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.

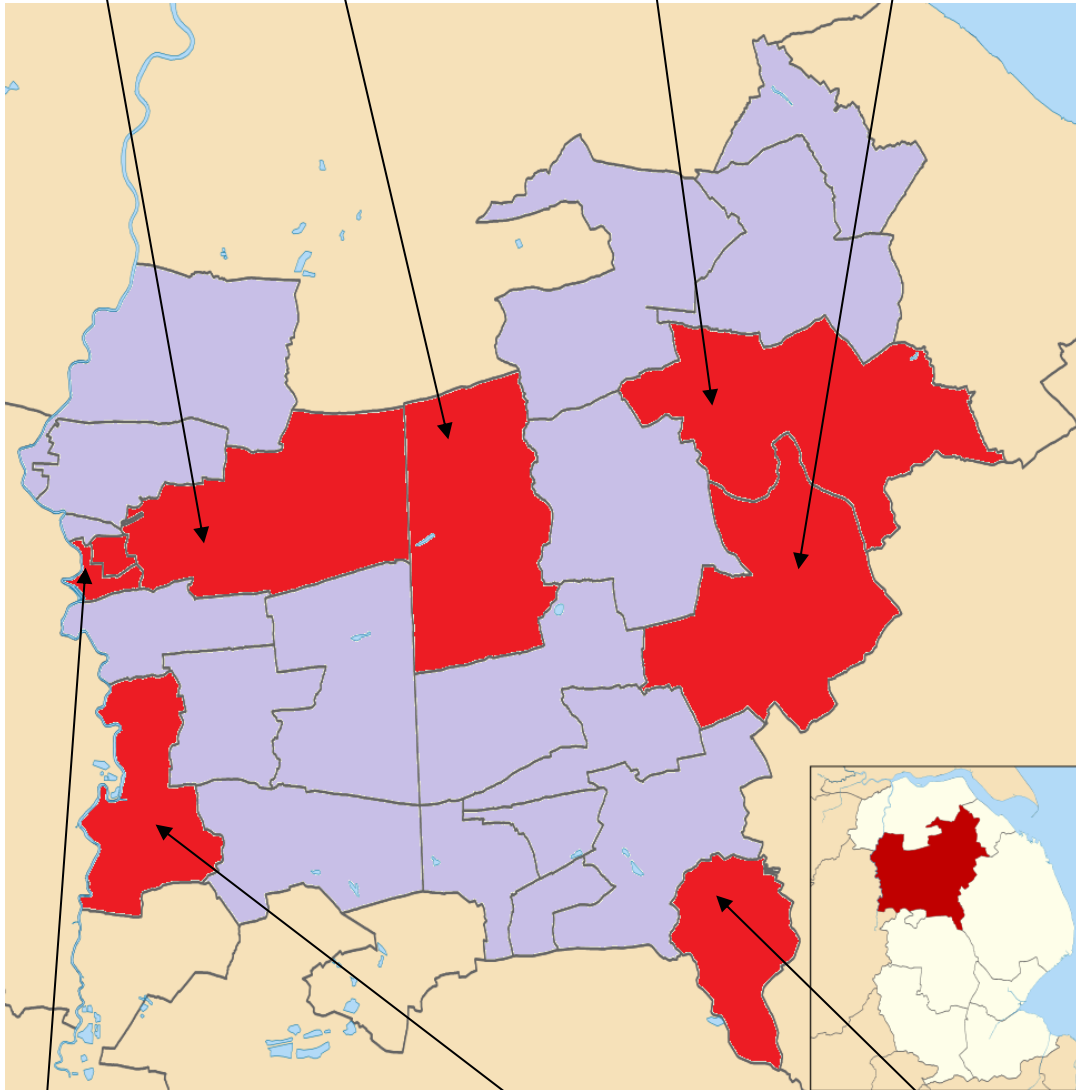
Note – figures are the latest and most accurate available as of July 2016.

Maps



Visual Summary

<p>Hemswell Higher unemployment, low for education</p>	<p>Waddingham and Spital Highest for fuel poverty</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</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. Lacks access to services and car ownership.</p>
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South-West suffers much more in terms of health and (especially) crime; there are significant differences in housing between the two wards.		
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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 this decade.

Population

- The population in West Lindsey rose rapidly during the 21st Century and has now crossed 90,000, but growth tapered off from 2008, having previously seen rapid growth during the early years of the century. There are some signs of a return to higher growth.
- West Lindsey is no longer the least dense district in Lincolnshire, having overtaken East Lindsey during the course of 2011-2013 and risen to 80/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.
- Overall 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 2.1% of the working age population as of May 2016. However, this figure is heavily distorted by high unemployment in Gainsborough; a median average across all wards reveals a figure of 0.9%.
- 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 relatively even (although the older unemployed have also emerged as laggards in claimant count decline).
- The number of businesses grew 2.5% in West Lindsey in 2014, in line with the Lincolnshire average of 2.4%.
- The district overall did not recover from the 2011-12 slowdown in the economy as quickly as the nation as a whole. For overall unemployment, this flipped a better-than-average claimant count during 2008-2012 into a worse-than-average figure from 2013 onwards. There are some signs of a gradual convergence towards the national mean average in 2016.

Poverty and Deprivation

- As of the IMD 2015, 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, deprivation relative to other areas of England has increased. Employment figures (above) hint that progress has been slow. Other parts of West Lindsey, however, are among the least deprived in the country, marking the district as one of heavy contrasts.
- Child poverty varies widely across the district, from 4.8% in Middle Rasen to 36.2% 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 16.6%, 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 violence, and lower in areas such as robbery, drug 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.
- The disparity between Gainsborough and the district, and in particular between the Gainsborough South-West ward and the rest of the district, appears to be widening. It is worth noting that the issue arises particularly in LSOAs 004E and even more so, 004F – the central parts of the town.

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-2015, some figures quoted below come from the 2011 Census.

Overall

- The mid-year estimate for 2015 is 92,812, an increase of 4.0% over the 2011 Census (and a gain of over 1,000 in the last year), compared to the overall England rate of 3.3%. This suggests a return to above-national-average rates of population growth, after a long period where economic factors appear to slow the rate.
- The ONS' mid-2012 estimates suggested slow future population growth, rising from a current estimate, in 2016, of 92,200, to a 2035 figure of 101,700, i.e. a 16.2% increase in 20 years. The 2014 estimates, when compared to the 2014 projections, show a district slightly outpacing these predictions for overall population, and meeting them for the 65+ age group.
- The 2011 Census, providing a more official figure, gave the population as 89,250; this number forms the basis for some subsequent calculations in this report.
- The population grew by 9.6% between 2005 and 2015. This is lower than the rate between 2001 and 2011, suggesting that the recession and its aftermath (2008-2013) caused a demographic slowdown in the area which has not yet fully recovered.
- 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.

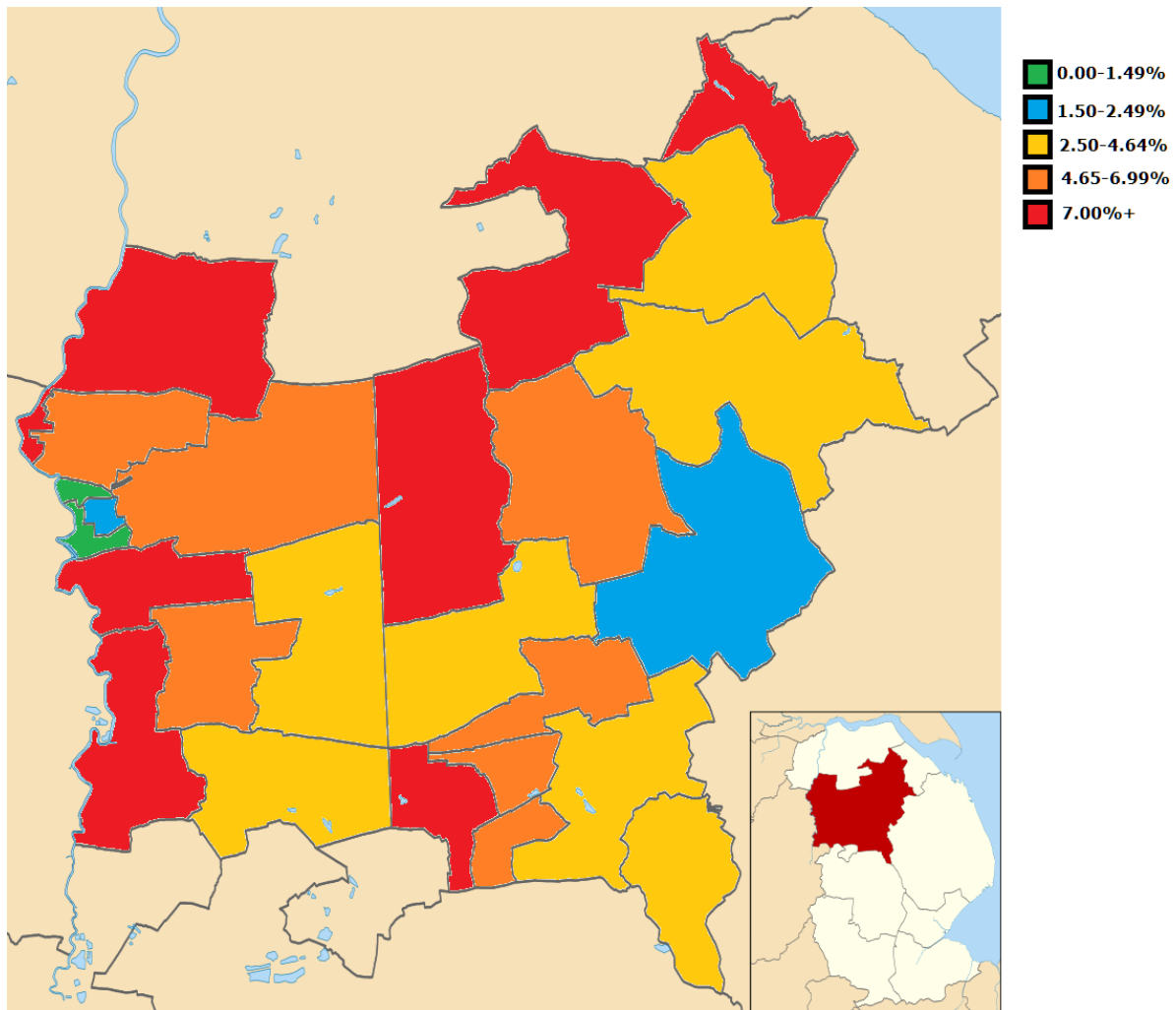
West Lindsey Age Breakdown					
	Year			Change	
WL	2001	2011	2015*	2001-11	2011-14*
0-14	14,645	14,291	14,774	-354	+483
15-24	8,001	9,784	9,877	+1,783	+93
25-44	20,179	19,491	19,043	-688	-448
45-64	22,192	27,055	27,410	+4,863	+355
65+	14,498	18,629	21,708	+4,131	+3,079
Mean	41.1	43.1	43.8	+2.0	+0.7
Median	42	45	46	+3	+1
Mode	54	64	68	+10	+4
Total	79,515	89,250	92,812	+9,735	+3,562

**estimates*

Population estimates suggest that the district will continue to age for the foreseeable future, even as the population increases. The modal age and its steady increase simply points to a baby boom in 1947 (a possible echo boom occurred during the 1960s).

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, Nettleham and Cherry Willingham the most affected areas, all with an old-age dependency ratio over 50% (compared to Gainsborough and Scampton, which are under 30%).



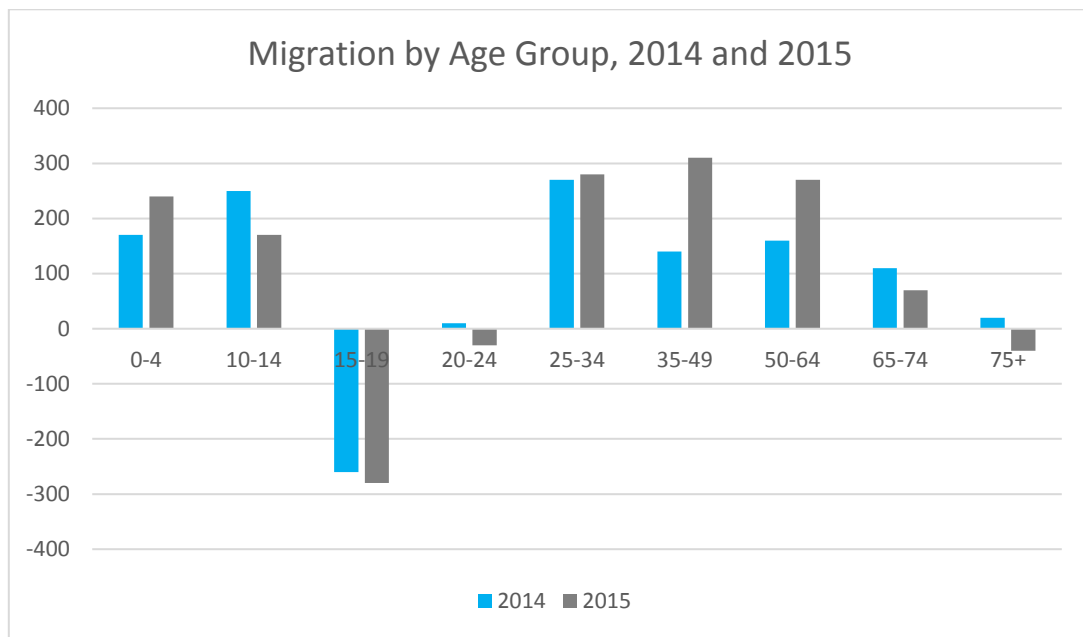
Change in old-age dependency ratio, 2011-2014; Source: ONS

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 to 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 may now be sizeable enough at present to create significant demographic shift by other means.
- 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



Internal migration has increased each year since 2011, from 240 in that year, to 600 in 2012, 670 in 2013, 880 in 2014 and 995 in 2015. Activity in both directions has increased, but inflow has outpaced the rise in outflow.

The higher numbers mean that net migration is positive for every age group except 15-24 year olds, who leave for higher education. Nonetheless, these figures are lower than they were four years ago (-310 versus -390), albeit slightly higher than they were in 2014, and overall, 15-34 year olds only have a mild net outflow (-30) compared to the strong outflow three years ago (-680).

Around 60% of the net inflow comes from Lincoln (+600; this includes 25% of all inflow and 16% of all outflow, up from +550 in 2014). Other common sources of internal migration include East Lindsey (+150, up 110), North East Lincolnshire (+70, down 30), North Lincolnshire (+50, down 10), and Boston (+30). Outflow destinations include Sheffield (-70, increase of 50), Leeds (-30), York (-20) and Nottingham (-20).

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.

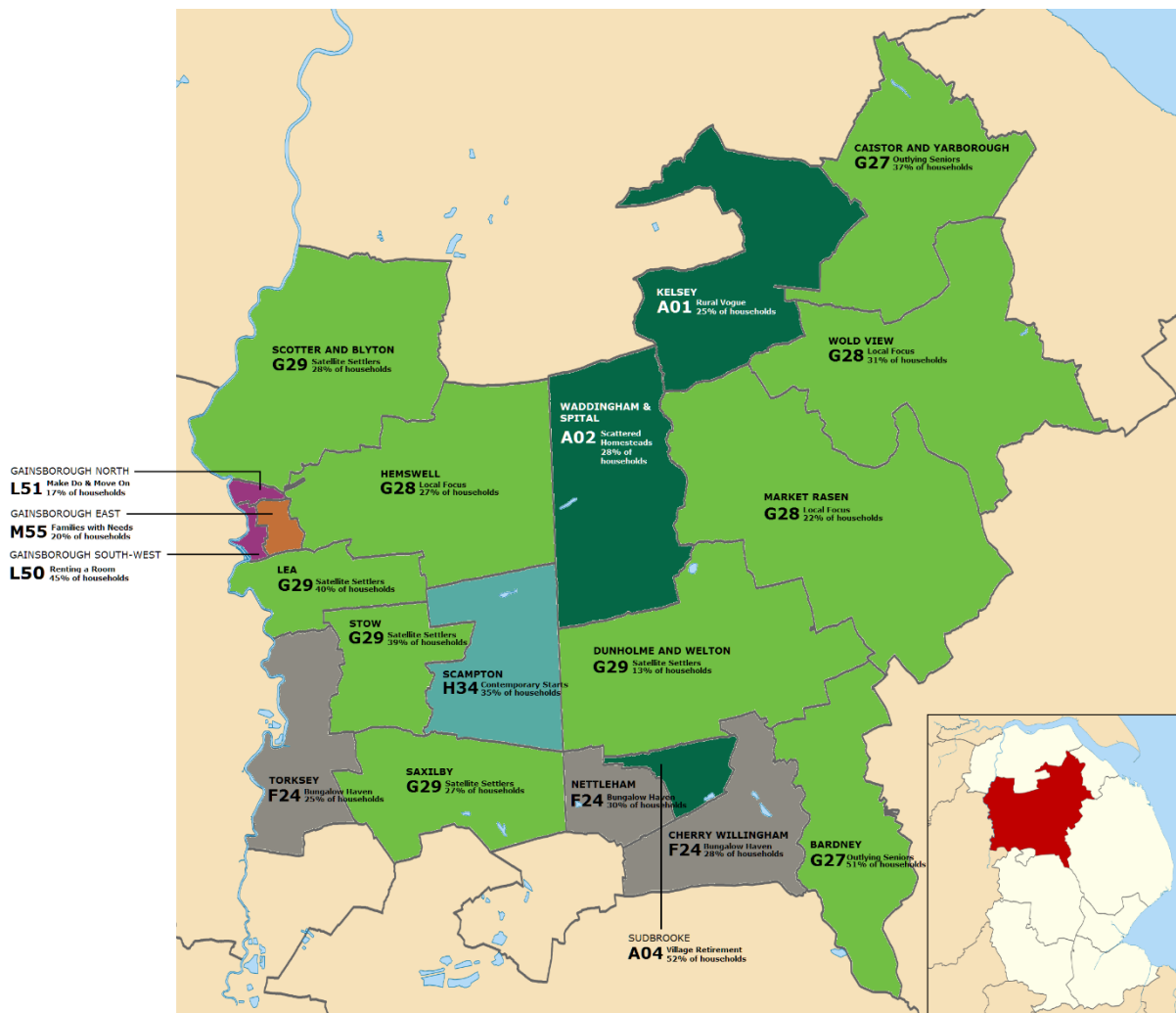
The largest number of people with disabilities reflects those wards where people have chosen as areas to retire, such as Torksey and Cherry Willingham. There are also high proportions of people with disabilities in the urban Gainsborough East and South East wards.

Density

The district had a density of 79.42/km² in 2014, making it the least dense LA area in Lincolnshire apart from East Lindsey. The population-weighted density of the district was 911.67/km² in 2014 (measured by LSOAs), roughly equivalent to just over four households per hectare in populated areas).

Mosaic

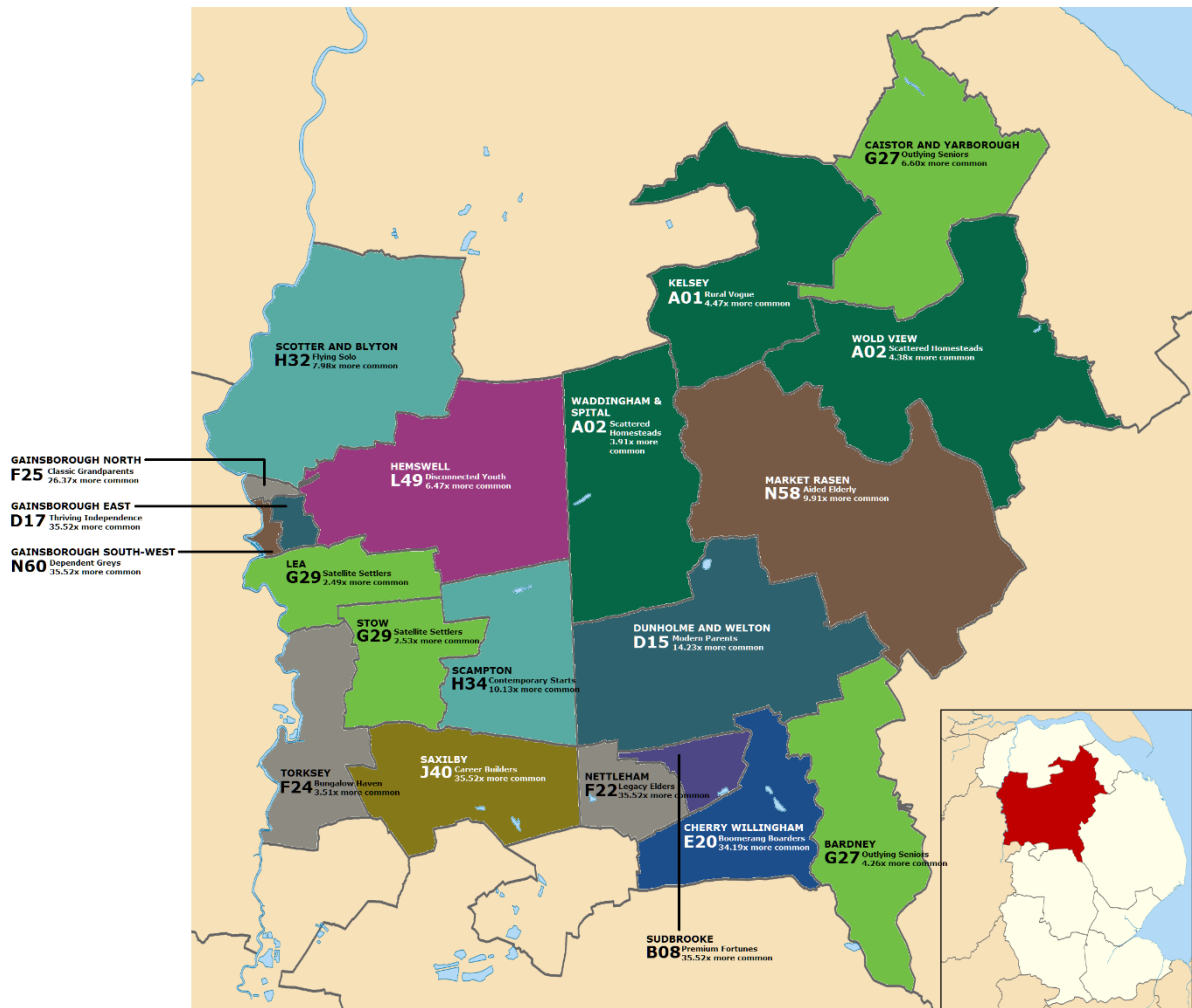
The most recent Mosaic data reflects the district's rural nature. 13 of the 15 Mosaic groups and 47 of 66 types exist amongst the district's households, although there are no households of group C (City Prosperity) and I (Urban Cohesion), groups typified by extreme wealth and ethnic diversity respectively; for similar reasons, groups B (Prestige Positions), J (Rental Hubs) and O (Municipal Challenge) are also less common.



The most common Mosaic types in the 2015 wards of West Lindsey, along with the percentage of households within the wards

The single most common type across the district is G29 (Satellite Settlers), who are 13% of all households in the district (describable as “mature households living in expanding developments around larger villages with good transport links”). A number of wards (Bardney, Kelsey, Stow, Waddingham & Spital and Wold View) have just 7 Mosaic types amongst their households, usually the types from groups A (Country Living) and G (Rural Reality), making them the most monocultural areas. By contrast, Gainsborough North contains 30 different types, and Gainsborough East 28.

From the data, it can be inferred that Scotter & Blyton is the most “typical” ward in the district, consisting of groups most similar to the average, and Gainsborough South-West the most atypical. Contributing to this is how 1 household in every 30 across the entire district is an L50 in Gainsborough South-West; this represents, by a notable margin, the largest concentration of a single type in a given ward.



The most disproportionately common Mosaic types, per ward, compared to the district as a whole (above) emphasises the nature of certain wards, although those types 30x more common or over are likely unique to that ward – in some cases, unique to a particular street or building.

Education

Current Performance

- 58.93% of pupils attained 5 A*-C (including Maths and English) GCSEs in 2014/15, 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 88% achieving Level 2 versus 77% across England.
- Attainment at Key Stage 2 was close to but above the England average – 81% 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 had no qualifications in 2011 (the last year figures were available), and another quarter or so had qualifications at level 4 or above (equivalent to a Diploma or Certificate of Higher Education; there appears to be no non-vocational equivalent). There was a wide disparity in qualifications across age groups; amongst over-65s, almost half were unqualified; amongst under-50s, this dropped to around a tenth. Within the working age population, the number of unqualified individuals was 14.1%; the proportion of those with Level 4 or above qualifications was 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	

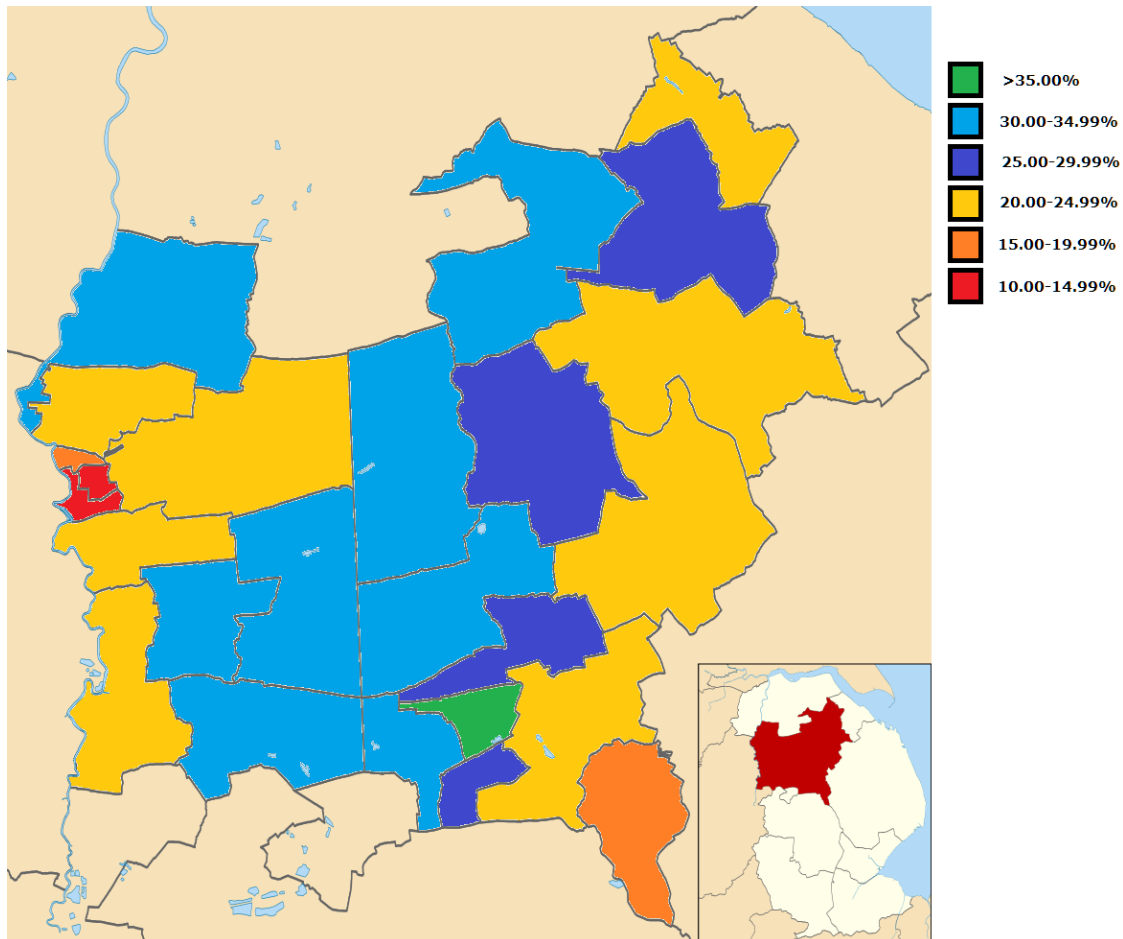
Although the level of educational attainment at school level was high, this was not entirely reflected in the adult population. It is possible that the 10% or so with no qualifications is a lower bound, a net result that occurs after education *and* migration from the district are accounted for, given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

Those with Level 4 qualifications or above rose 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 was below that – Level 3 attainment (A-level equivalent) grew almost fourfold between 65+ and 25-49.

This, however, hid 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.

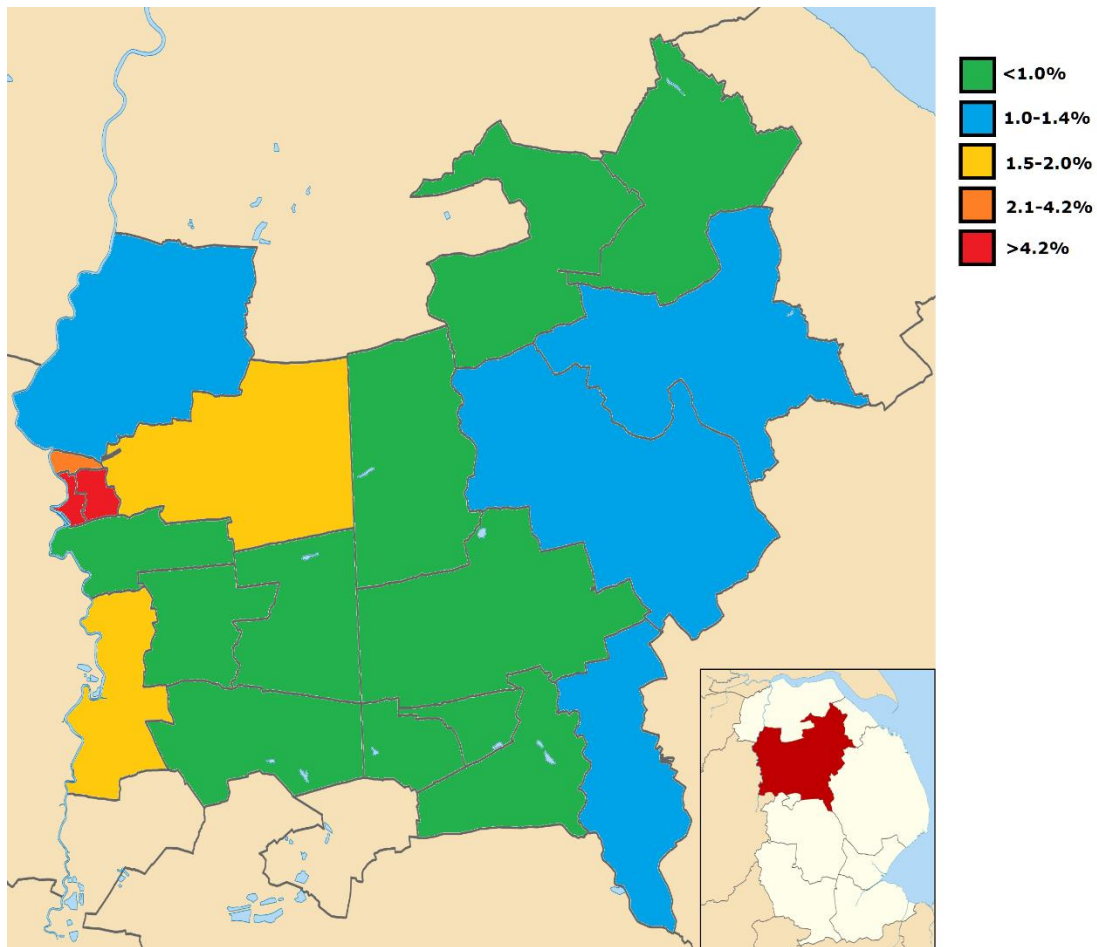
Employment

Unemployment

As unemployment figures are released monthly, this section will report based on the May 2016 figures. Universal Credit has not yet achieved full rollout, but has gained enough claimants nationally to distort “pure” JSA measures.

The current claimant count in West Lindsey is 2.1% - the lowest since current combined measures began - although the median across all wards is 0.9%, and this is (in both cases) a 0.2%pt decrease from a year ago. 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. The disparity between South-West and the other wards is somewhat reduced in this area, with the count just 50% higher than East.



Claimant count (JSA/UC) by ward, May 2016; district mean average was 2.1%

Nationally, West Lindsey ranks 253rd amongst the 326 local authorities at district/unitary level for JSA claimant count; this compares to 266th in March 2015, and 246th in August 2014, suggesting that as unemployment has come down nationally, West Lindsey has not substantially closed the gap. If the district mean average (2.06%) matched the median ward (0.90%), the data suggests this ranking would move up to around 101st, and in order to move up to the national median (1.27%), 435 claimants would have to become employed (down from 516, March 2015), a gain which could be made entirely within Gainsborough.

Since 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. In May 2016, it was again above the national rate, by 0.3 percentage points.

By Age

Claimants by Age

Age	Claimants, 2015	Claimants, 2016	Change
Under 18	0	0	0
18-24	385	290	-95
25-29	185	165	-20
30-34	110	105	-5
35-39	95	80	-15
40-44	115	105	-10
45-49	115	115	0
50-54	115	125	+10
55-59	115	95	+20
60+	45	50	+5
Total	1,280	1,135	-145

Claimant distribution is relatively even for those over 30, but youth unemployment appears to be a particular issue. Those under 30 comprise 40% of all claimants; whilst this has dropped from 45% in March 2015, it is the 17th highest proportion across all 326 authorities in England (down from 8th in March 2015), and the 455 claimants within these age groups still exceed the 382 figure required for West Lindsey to reach median performance.

18-24 Unemployment

Youth unemployment, as traditionally defined by those claiming JSA between the ages of 18 and 24, stood at 4.7% as of June 2016, down from 6.0% in March 2015, and placing the district within the fourth quartile of English local authorities. In May 2016 West Lindsey ranked 304th for youth unemployment (up from 316th in August 2014). West Lindsey ranked 310th for JSA claimants, suggesting that Universal Credit has not distorted figures heavily.

Youth claimant count in West Lindsey was higher than the national average even before the previous recession, suggestive of a persistent and notable issue. 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 4.7 percentage points, and by March 2015 had contracted again to 3.0 percentage points. The current gap, as of May 2016, is 2.1 percentage points, suggesting a continuing but improving issue.

By Duration

JSA Claimants by Duration			
Duration	Claimants, 2015	Claimants, 2016	Change
<=2 weeks	100	30	-70
>2-4 weeks	70	45	-25
>4-8 weeks	145	65	-80
>8-13 weeks	105	60	-45
>13-26 weeks	235	130	-105
>26-52 weeks	225	225	0

>52-104 weeks	175	165	-10
>104-260 weeks	200	165	-35
>260 weeks	25	65	+40
Total	1,280	960	(-320)

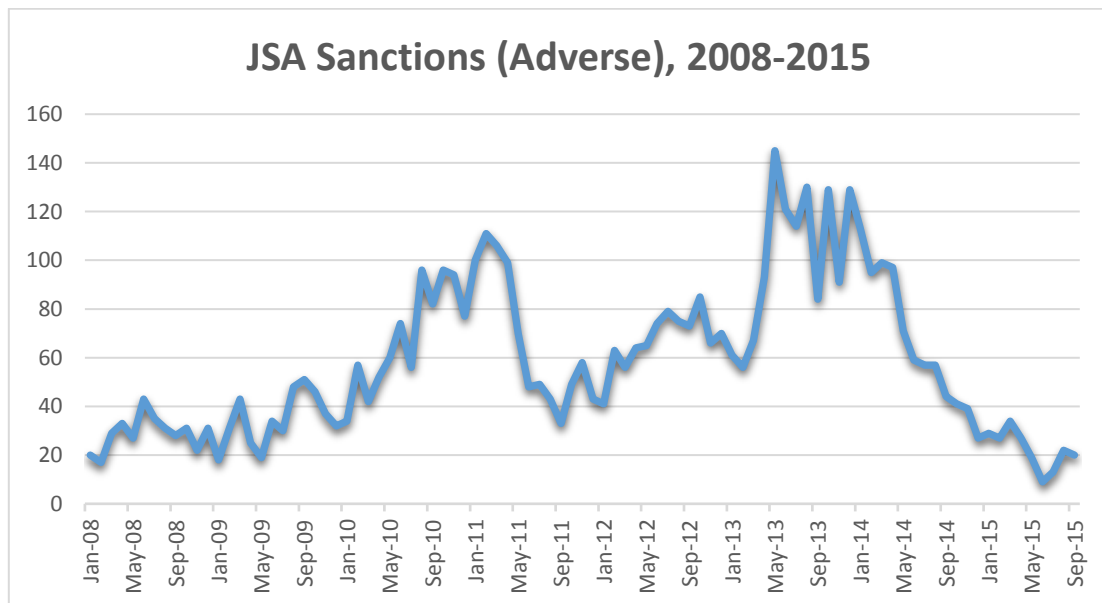
Over the course of 2016, the rising Universal Credit caseload has distorted figures around JSA (there are no duration figures for UC, or overall). As a result, around of third of JSA claimants in West Lindsey have claimed for less than 26 weeks, compared to over half in March 2015; however, nearly a quarter have been unemployed for over two years, compared to a sixth just over a year ago. 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 rose between 2008 and 2013, with 347 adverse decisions made in the whole of 2008 compared to 1,220 for 2013; this is equivalent to 102 per month compared to 29 five years earlier.

Since 2013, the numbers appear to have reduced again, to 799 in 2014 (reducing by around a third) and to 200 in 2015 to September (a year-on-year drop of 71% over the same period). These drops are disproportionate compared to the fall in unemployment, just as the rise in sanctions outstripped the rise in claimants.



Source: DWP; some figures may have been revised/alterd since SOTD 2015

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, as of 2011, 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 workers 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. Despite local government spending cuts, current evidence suggests that public sector employment has not fallen, although job growth has not matched the private sector. Relative to other councils, West Lindsey has seen the 25th smallest fall in the percentage of public sector employment of 326 English LAs.

Self-employment

6,696 residents were self-employed in West Lindsey in 2011, or 15.0% of those economically active.

In 2014, the ONS reported self-employment rates of 16.3%; this compares with around 15.0% nationally, and (considering a rise of 1.3% pts versus 1.0% pts nationally) indicates a rise above the national trend. This also ranks 158th amongst the 380 lower-tier local authorities in England, Wales and Scotland, in the second quartile of LAs.

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 2015 found median average earnings in West Lindsey to be £505 per week for full-time work and £149 for part-time, both rises on 2014. The gender divide for full-time work was 42.2%, or £172 per week, significantly higher than the previous year's 17.4% and £85/week; it may be the case that economic recovery has had a disproportionate effect in this area. Overall, these figures – both earnings and the gender gap – are higher than other Lincolnshire authorities apart from FT earnings for women in North Kesteven (£434/week, versus £408 in West Lindsey).

Number of Businesses

West Lindsey had 3,245 active enterprises in 2014. This is a 2.5% increase from 2013 (in line with the Lincolnshire increase of 2.4%), and a second consecutive year of positive growth. The number of new businesses created in 2014 (370) was a slight decline from 2013 but still the second-highest number since 2006.

The 3-year business survival rate of those started in 2011 was 63.60% (up 0.40% pts from 2013), the highest 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

Child Poverty

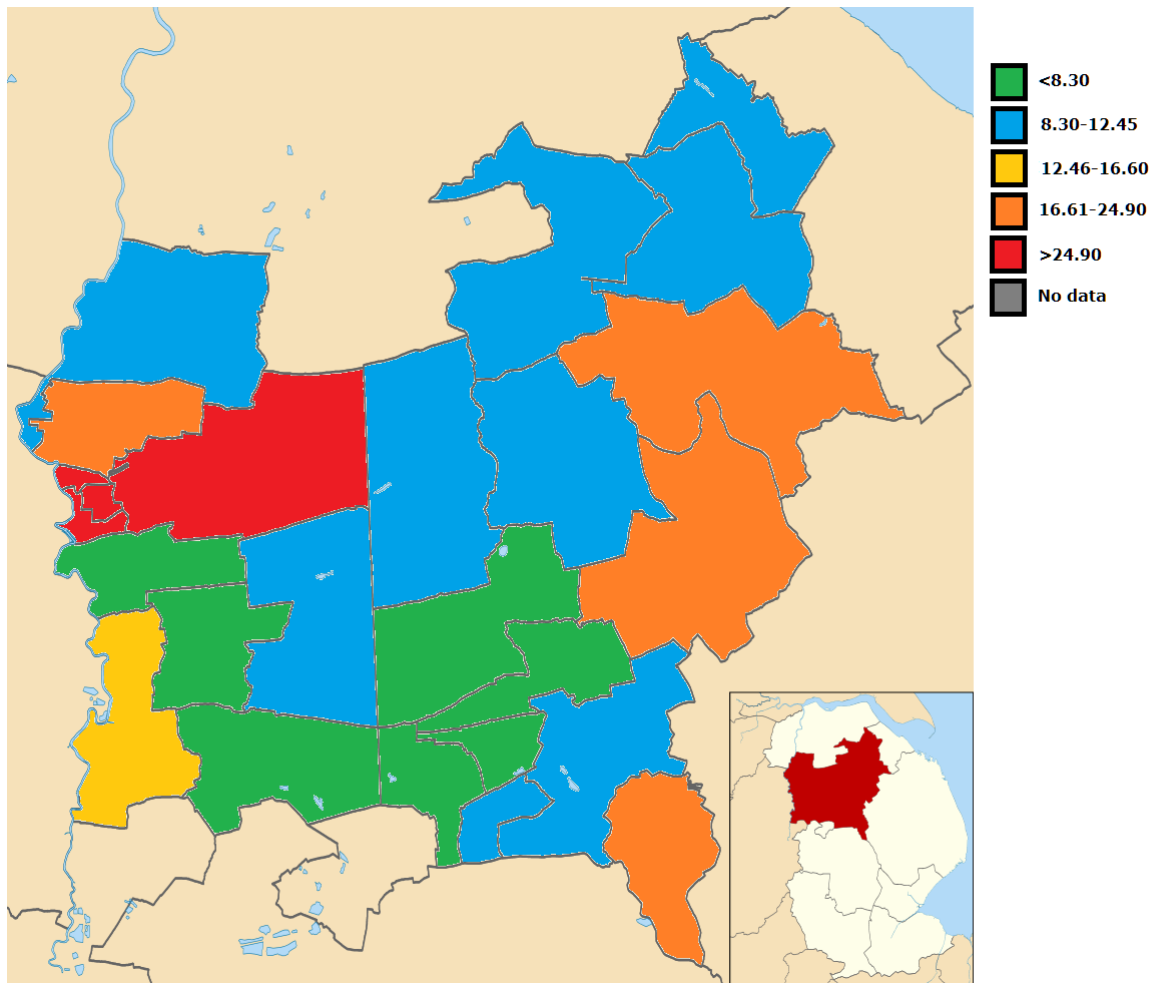
West Lindsey's child poverty rate (2013), at 16.6%, is below the national average of 17.0%; nonetheless, it compares closely with the county's average of 15.7%. It also represents a small rise from 16.1% in 2012. Within West Lindsey the rate ranges from 4.8% in Middle Rasen to 36.2% in Gainsborough East. The remainder of Gainsborough, Hemswell, Bardney, Wold View and Market Rasen are also sources of high child poverty. Whilst the district average has been converging with the national average, a change in methodology in 2013 may have been at least partially responsible for this.

Figures available between 2007 and 2013 show a 13.7% 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 5 wards out of 25 have seen outright decreases), changes range from Stow reducing by 28.4% to Bardney increasing by around 95% (and Sudbrooke more than doubling, albeit from a very low base). 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, 2011 and 2013, 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, and a particularly high increase in Thonock in 2013.

Contrary to performance elsewhere, none of the Gainsborough wards have seen increases above the average. Gainsborough North has seen child poverty increase by 10.7%; Gainsborough East has seen a 1.5% increase, and Gainsborough South-West has seen a 5.5% decrease.



% of children in poverty by ward, 2013; average 16.60%

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 2014 places around half of all child poverty in Gainsborough, with a quarter of all child poverty in Gainsborough East (which has the highest 0-15 population of any ward).

There were 2,880 children in 1,500 Out of Work Benefit households, around 1.92 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 281 “extra” children.

Benefits and Claimants

Overall claimants of out-of-work benefits are highest in the Gainsborough wards, especially Gainsborough South-West (26.4% versus 21.1% and 17.5% for East and North, a change of -0.8%pts, -1.2%pts and +0.2%pts compared to 2013). Hemswell, Wold View and Bardney’s rates dropped below 10.0% between 2013 and 2014, although Market Rasen, despite a small fall, remains at 12.4%.The overall rate for the district fell from 10.3% to 9.7% in 2014.

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, 2010 and 2015. As the data is technically gathered in the years prior to publication, the current IMD shows the state of West Lindsey during the slow economic recovery and possible second localised recession of 2012-13.

A distinction should be made at this point between deprivation and poverty; where poverty indicates a lack, deprivation indicates being “without”, i.e. a binary of have/have not, rather than falling under a threshold. In addition, it should be noted that the IMD measures districts and LSOAs, but offers no breakdowns for other area sizes or categories.

004E – a part of Gainsborough which runs from Carr Lane and Washington Street in the south, to Florence Terrace, Thorndike Way and Willoughby Street to the north, and the railway line to the east – remains the most deprived part of West Lindsey, and ranks 149th most deprived of the 32,844 LSOAs in the country. Egregious issues include employment, where it is ranked 76th, and crime, where it is ranked 9th due to high rates of burglary and criminal damage.

The least deprived part of West Lindsey is 010A, which covers the south and east of Nettleham village. It is among the 2% least deprived areas in the country. The area was especially low in crime.

Overall, West Lindsey ranks 152nd most deprived of 326 local authorities, placing it slightly below the median.

Dimensions

The dimensions of deprivation are Census 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)

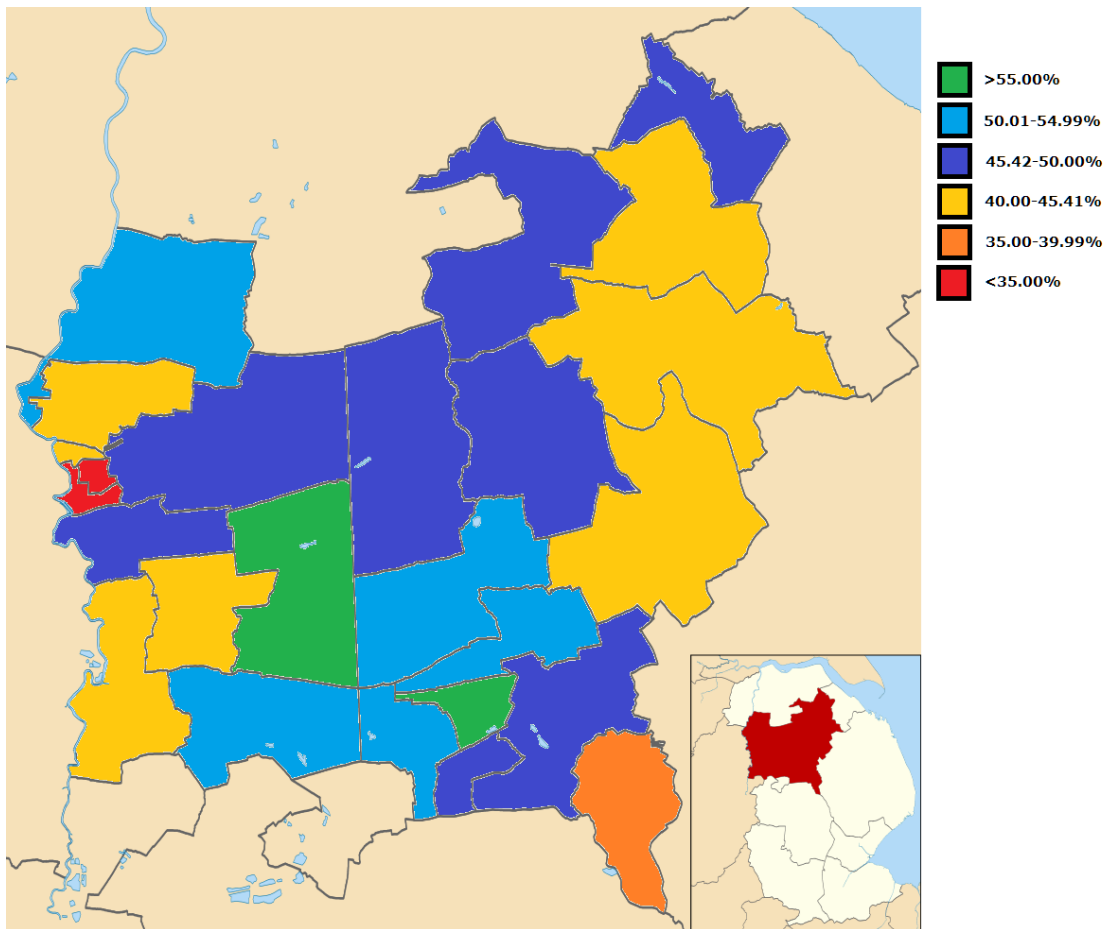
As such, it measures several ways in which an individual household experiences poverty, lack of education, poor housing and health. Within West Lindsey, there are fewer households deprived by 2 dimensions or more than there are regionally or nationally; however, those deprived by 2-4 dimensions still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

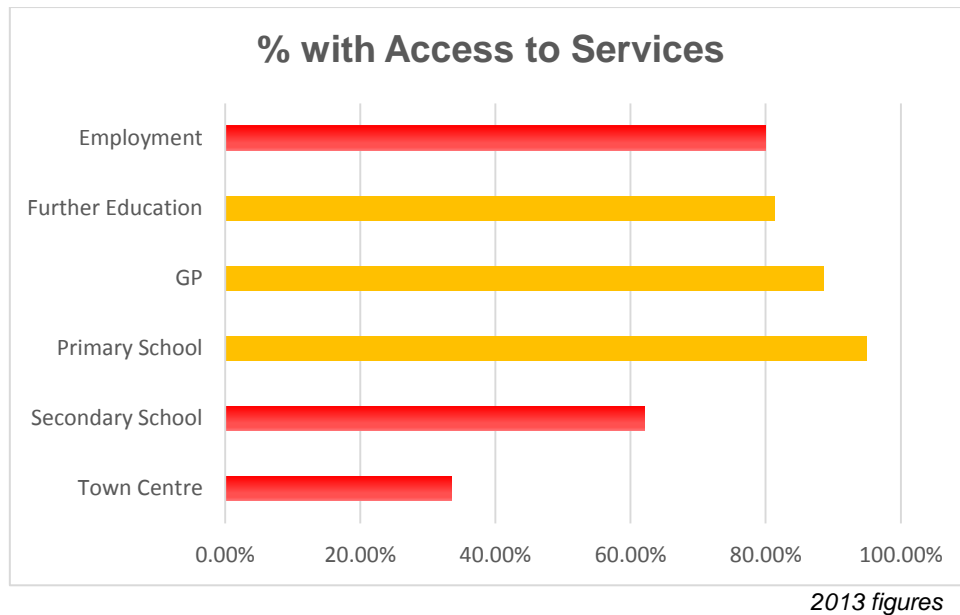
Compared to the national average, West Lindsey fares well, having more households with 1 dimension or less of deprivation, and fewer with 2 or more. West Lindsey has fewer households deprived in all four dimensions compared to the country across the district, even in Gainsborough South-West.



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

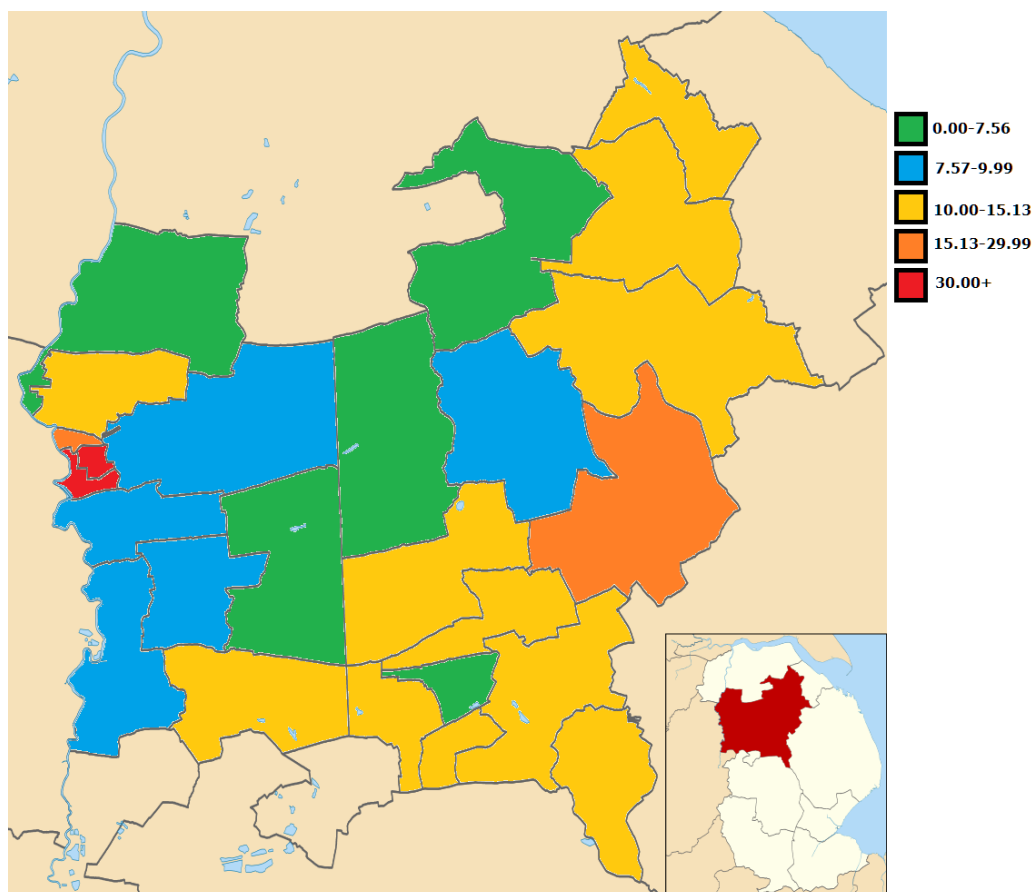
Access to Services

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, varied widely by ward in 2011, when figures were last available. Lack of car ownership tended 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

Census

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, as of 2011.

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.

DCLG

The most recent DCLG figures from 2014 do not detail certain specifics (such as the breakdown of owned and rented in the private sector), but indicate that some 11.7% of households have some form of public-sector tenure (down from 13.7% in 2011), and that the resultant 2%pt increase has gone to the private sector, now 88.3% of households.

This decline in proportion does not suggest that public sector housing – now overwhelmingly run by PRPs such as Acis – is in absolute decline; indeed, the number of public-owned households has increased between 2011 and 2014, but been outstripped by private expansion.

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 at LA level 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.

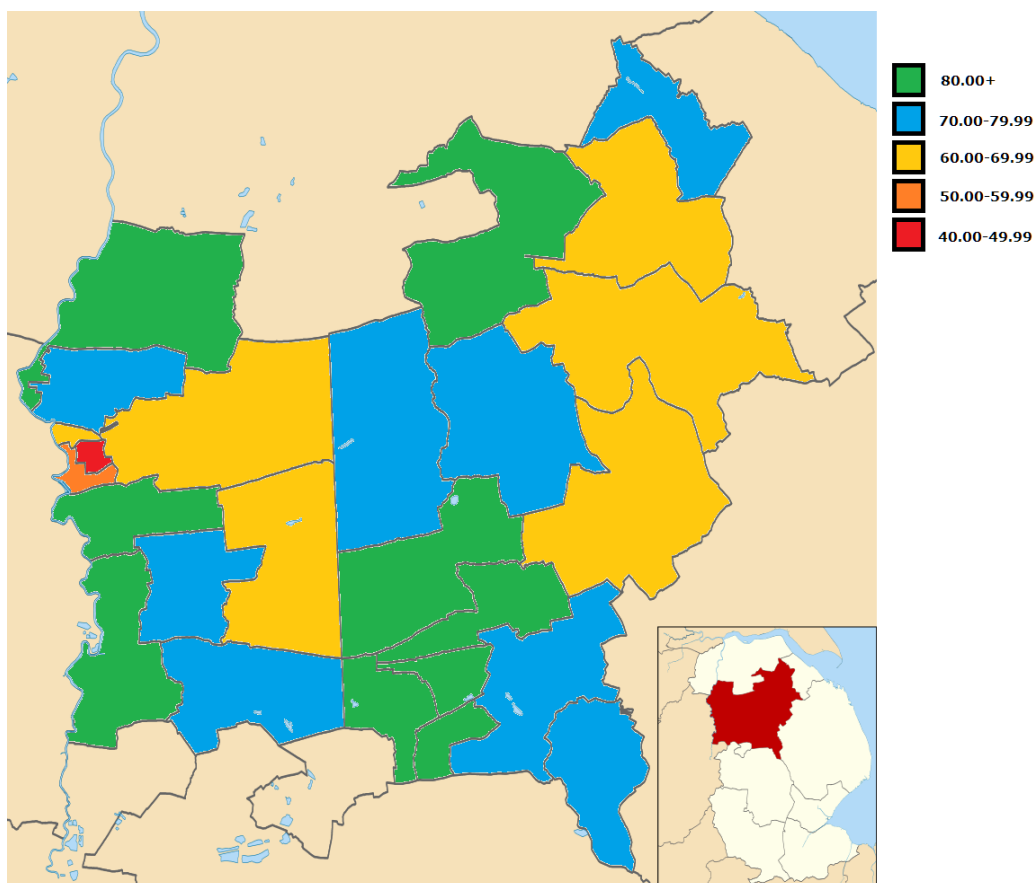
Other

- CO₂ emissions (2012) for the district are amongst the highest in the county at 7.37 tonnes per head – higher also than the England average of 6.96 tonnes per head. The rural nature of the district is likely to exacerbate levels of emissions.
- 18.5% of households are not in receipt of mains gas, down 1.1%pts on 2013 and 2.5%pts on 2011.
- Gainsborough wards have some of the highest levels of Band A and B properties in the county. Band A and B properties make up 56.20% (2015) of properties in West Lindsey – the national average is 44.30%, and the Lincolnshire average is 60.40%.
- Although the number across the district has declined over the last five years, one in five empty properties are in Gainsborough South-West. Whilst Gainsborough North also has a notable number, Wold View, Scotter & Blyton and Market Rasen all have a higher number of empty properties.

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.

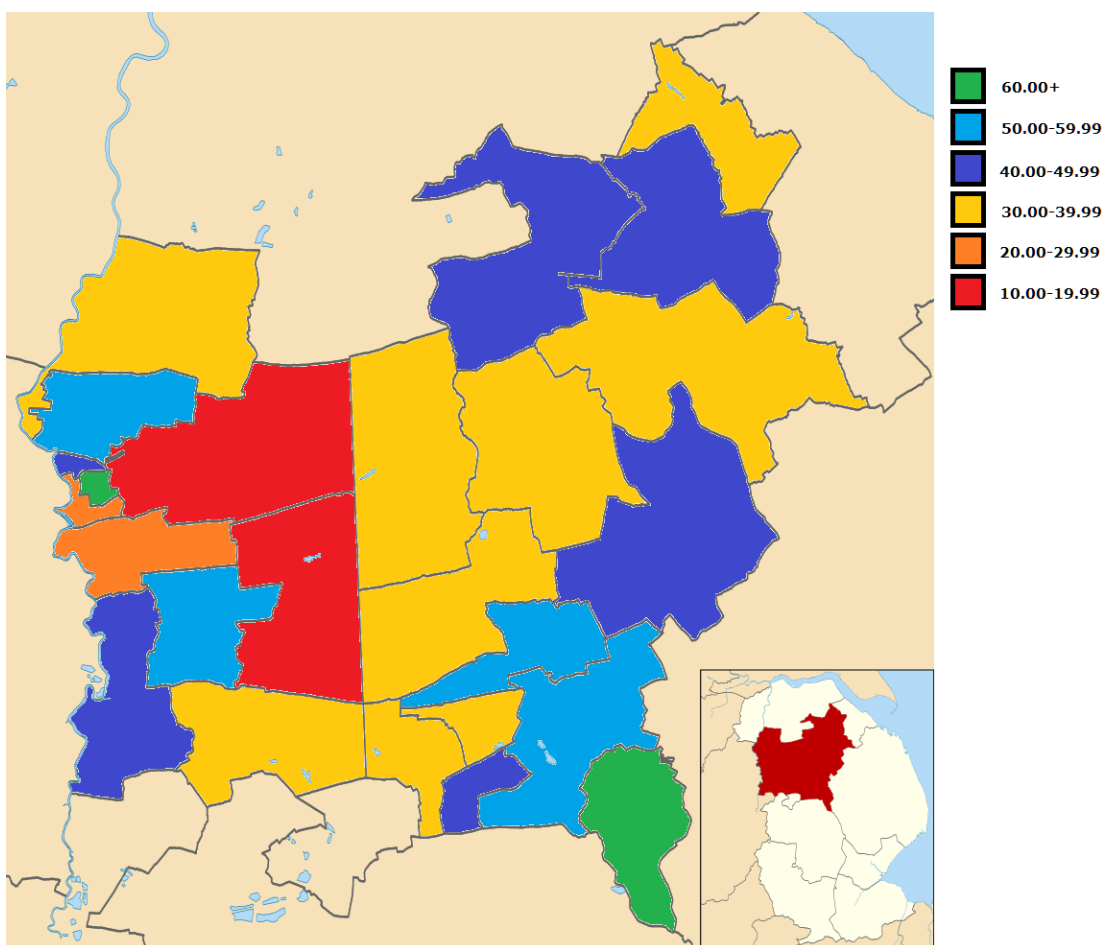
Condition surveys

	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	1,168	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 maintained a 0 Rough Sleeper count in 2015. Between 2010 and 2015, the number has never been recorded as higher than 3.

Statutory homelessness in West Lindsey was 1.10 per 1,000 in 2013/14 according to the LRO, the lowest in the county. This marks a fall from 2.58 in 2007/08, and a rise from 0.05 per 1,000 in 2012/13, 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

Year	Completions	Pop. Change	Pop/House
2005-06	860	1,226	1.43
2006-07	850	1,493	1.76
2007-08	670	916	1.37
2008-09	510	355	0.70
2009-10	490	748	1.53
2010-11	350	-114	-0.33
2011-12	220	797	3.62
2012-13	240	668	2.78
2013-14	320	1,072	3.35
2014-15	390	1,025	2.63

**potential range given historical data*

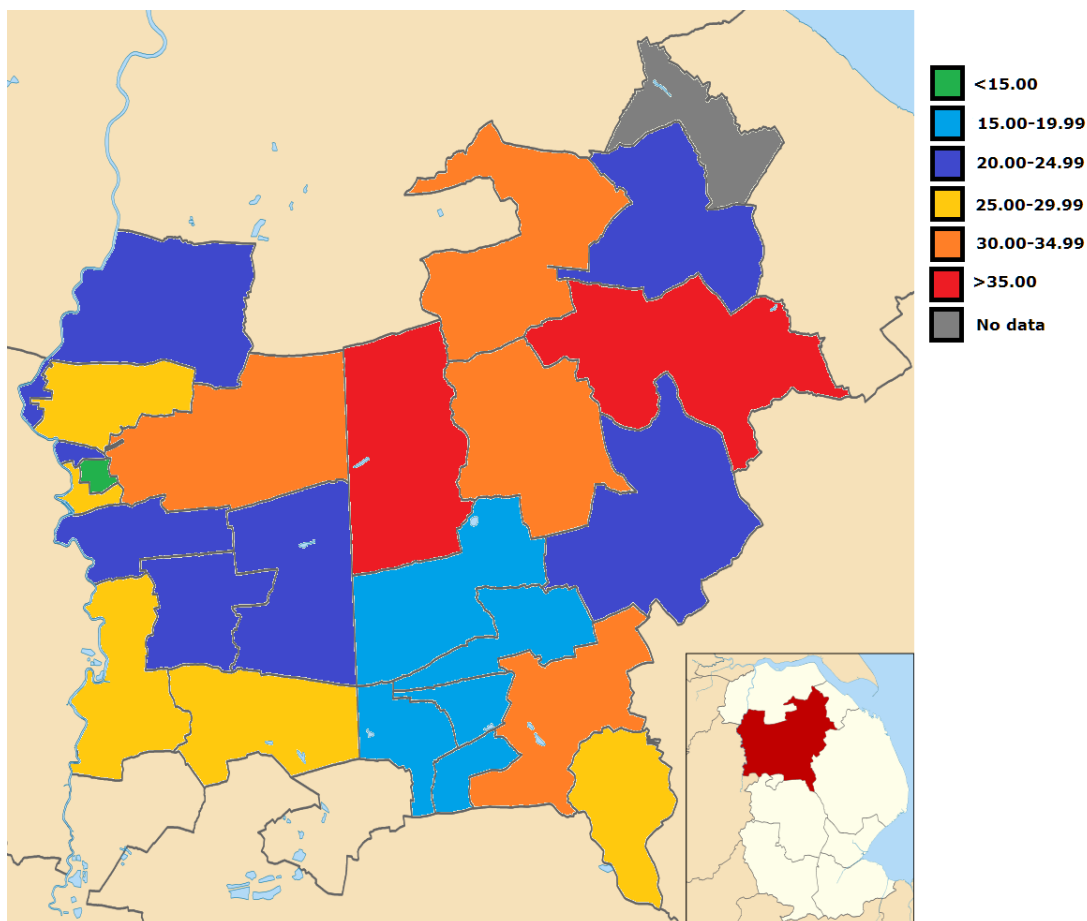
Housebuilding rates in West Lindsey have fluctuated over the last decade, although they have also consistently outperformed the county rate. However, it is clear that the recession affected West Lindsey construction (and indeed housing demand) more than the county as a whole, and that the slowdown began at least a year beforehand. The construction sector remains somewhat uncertain; whilst housing completions are increasing, they have only recently moved towards matching demand as they did pre-recession (see above).

Fuel Poverty

Although across the District the average energy efficiency rating of properties was above the national average in 2012, a high proportion of households in the District experienced 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.

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

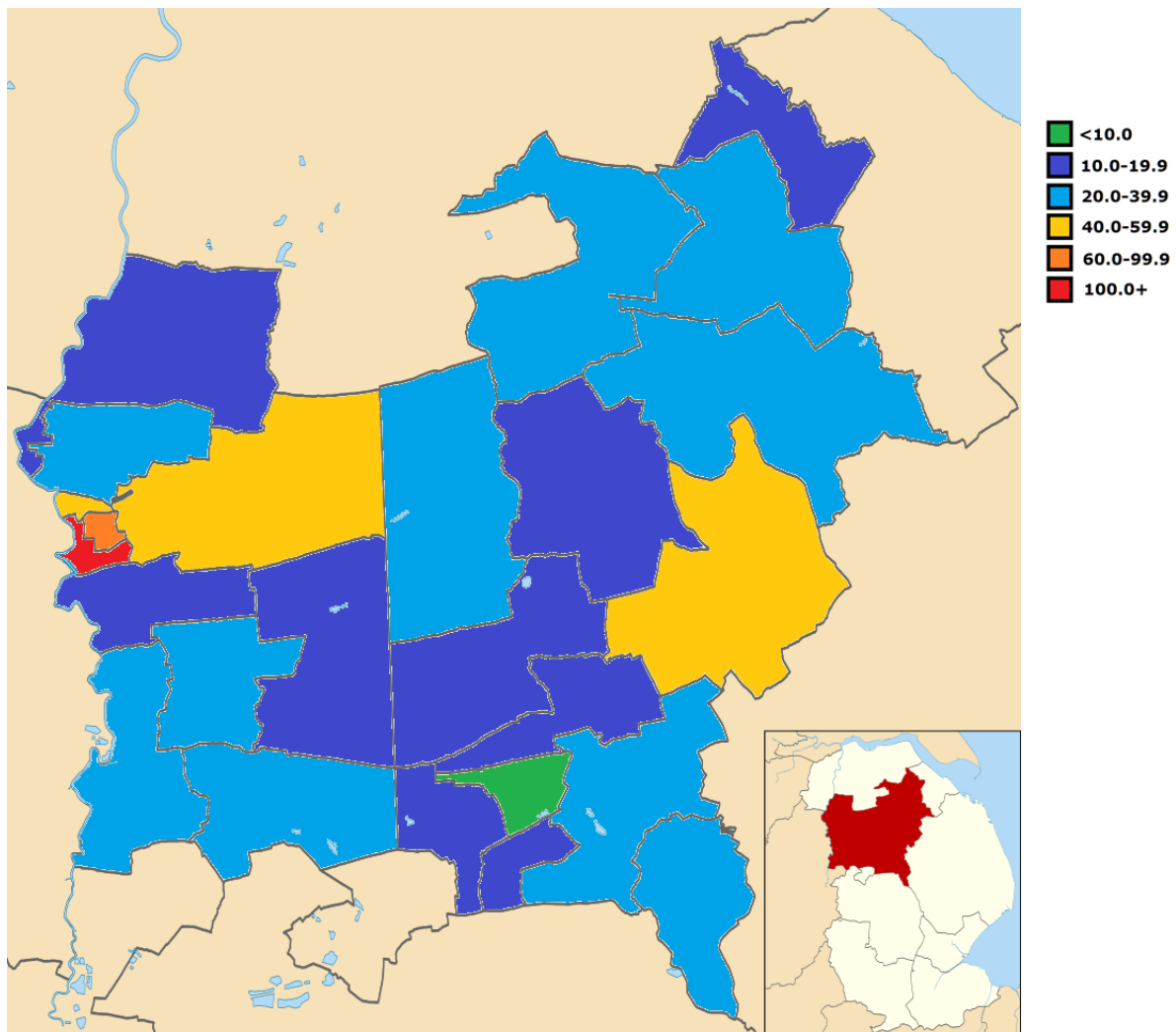
For the purposes of reporting the most recent data, and due to changing data sources, crime statistics reported here are for the year ending in March. This will not

make them comparable to the previous SOTD (year ending in June); previous years cited are also for years ending in March.

Overall Crime

Lincolnshire Police recorded the overall crime rate in West Lindsey as 40.0 per 1,000 during 2015/16, a 1.3% relative increase from 39.5 in 2014/15 but notably down from 42.4 in 2013/14. This compares to a Lincolnshire average of 48.0. By ward, the median overall crime rate is 24.6 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 approximately a third of all crime in West Lindsey occurs in Gainsborough South-West, and 53% across the Gainsborough area. The crime rate for all areas outside Gainsborough is 23.9 per 1,000, down from 28.2 in 2013/14. The divide between crime in Gainsborough and elsewhere is hence widening.

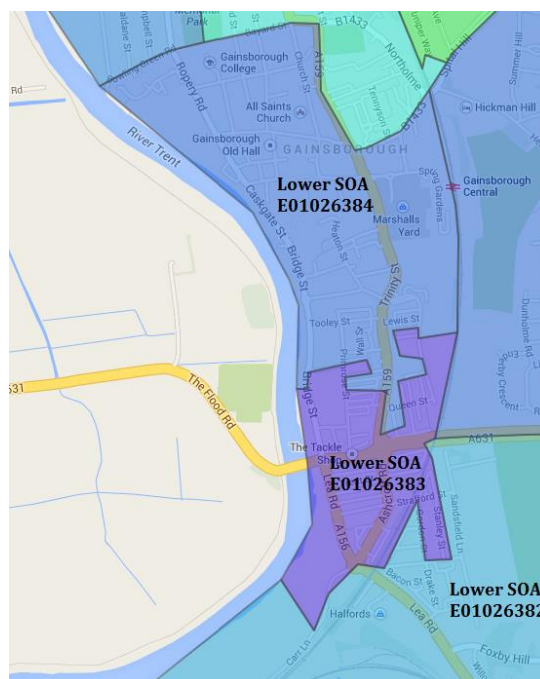


Overall reported crime rate by 2011 ward (2015 wards not available), per 1,000 individuals, 2015/16 (overall average 40.0); Source: Police.uk

Of the 52 LSOAs in the district, just 16 saw an increase in overall crime between 2013/2014 and 2015/2016; half of these were increases under 5.0 per 1,000. Higher increases occurred in parts of Dunholme and Welton, Saxilby and Hemswell.

Within Gainsborough, the wards and LSOAs have seen mixed fortunes. Gainsborough North's has seen falls in crime across all LSOAs, with 004A (western riverfront area) declining most; the East ward has seen a divergence, with 006B and C (south and west of the ward respectively) seeing sizeable falls in crime whilst 006A (area immediately north of A631) has seen one of the largest increases.

Gainsborough South-West has seen a slight fall in 004D (southernmost part of the ward), and a large increase in 004E (approximately Carr Lane to Tooley Street). 004F, on the other hand, has seen a huge increase – 89.8 per 1,000 over the two years – to raise the overall crime rate to 339.8 per 1,000.



Areas of Gainsborough South-West, south to north: 004D, 004E and 004F.

Types of crime

Amongst individual crimes, major types include burglary (8.0 per 1,000; 20% of all crimes) violent offences (7.7; 19%), theft (6.9; 17%), criminal damage (6.4; 16%) and vehicle crime (4.0; 10%). Around 82% of crimes fall into these categories.

Almost 30% of all public order and robbery offences, and around two-thirds of all shoplifting in the district, occurred in 004F in 2015/16.

Anti-Social Behaviour

Like crime overall, anti-social behaviour is very dependent on population density and age of 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 23.4 per 1,000 in 2015/16, although the median across the 52 LSOAs was 13.9.

The previously-high rate of ASB for Waddingham and Spital, noted within the 2013/14 figures, now appears to have abated; there is now a strong correlation ($R^2 = 0.89$) between rates of ASB and crime.

Gainsborough South-West, as with other crime, is the anomaly. Rates for 004E and 004F are around six times that of the district average, and twice that of any other LSOA. The mean average for ASB drops from 23.4 to 17.5 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 as of 2012-14 was 79.7 for male and 83.6 for female residents, increases of 0.3 and 0.6 over 2011-13. This also places

West Lindsey 182nd and 143rd amongst 324 English local authorities, suggesting that ranking in this area is prone to heavy fluctuation. However, a West Lindsey resident only lives for 3.6 fewer years than the top-performing authority if male (Kensington and Chelsea, 83.3) and 3.1 years if female (Camden, 86.7); 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

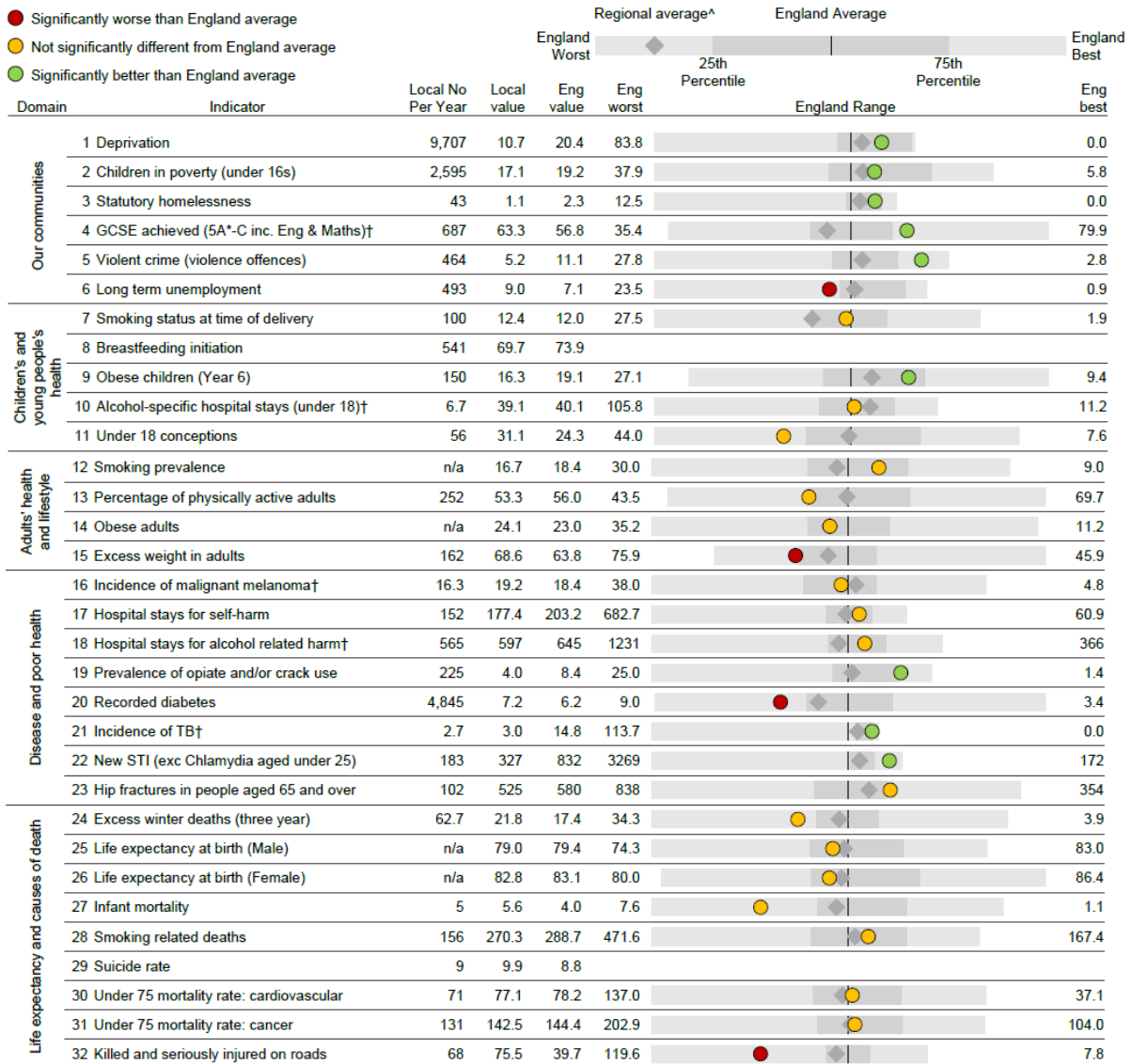
The ONS' standardised mortality ratio for West Lindsey in 2014 was 89 for men, 88 for women, giving an overall ratio of 89. This marks a fall in mortality rates in recent years, and a rate falling below the Lincolnshire average of 97 (England and Wales equals 100, and England alone equals 99). The mortality rate has come down from a recent high of 106 in 2011, and is second to North Kesteven.

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.



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 breastfeed 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 325,000 visits in 2014/15 (an increase of 6.5%) and accounting for 90-95% 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. Attendance increased by 35% in 2014/15, to almost 17,000.

LCC 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, outsourcing and uncertain voluntary services may replace the existing setup, and only Gainsborough and Market Rasen are core, full-time services. As such, the future continues to be uncertain for libraries overall.

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 (2013) suggest emissions of 7.37 tonnes per capita (-3.6% compared to 2012), compared to a national mean of 6.96 (+5.9%), and a median amongst local authorities of 6.38 tonnes (+15.5%). This also places the district some 38,000 tonnes above the national mean and 89,800 tonnes above the 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). The rate of decline in emissions in West Lindsey lagging the national average (-16.2%, 2005 to 2013 versus -21.0%) may also suggest these constraints.









The DECC now publishes microgeneration data at local authority level, allowing a more accurate examination of renewable energy in West Lindsey. In terms of renewable sites, West Lindsey ranks 21st out of 326 English local authorities, with 48.1 per 1,000 households. However, for installed capacity, the district ranks 123rd of 326, and for generation, ranks 168th of 326. This points to strong takeup of microgeneration in the area, but also a relative lack of large-scale projects.

The evidence for this is strengthened when considering photovoltaics alone, where West Lindsey ranks 21st of 326 (4.75% of households) for number of sites, 72nd for installed capacity (0.27kW/household) and 62nd for generation (238kWh/household).

Wellbeing Index

The measure of wellbeing across the UK is relatively new and experimental, with no prior years for comparison (and possible methodological issues). 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><u>Internal</u></p>	 <p>CIPFA</p> <p><u>CIPFA</u></p>	 <p>LRO Research Observatory Lincolnshire</p> <p><u>LRO</u></p>
 <p>Office for National Statistics</p> <p><u>Neighbourhood Statistics</u></p>	 <p>Department for Communities and Local Government</p> <p><u>DCLG</u></p>	<p>nomis</p> <p><u>Nomis Web</u></p>
 <p>Public Health England</p> <p><u>Public Health England</u></p>	 <p>Department of Energy & Climate Change</p> <p><u>DECC</u></p>	<p>DATA.POLICE.UK</p> <p><u>Police.uk</u></p>
 <p>Mosaic</p>		



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