

State of the District 2017



West Lindsey

State of the District Report

July 2017

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Overview

The West Lindsey district is one of the largest in England 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 currently has 20 wards.

The district is made up of 97 parishes, of which 72 have parish councils and 19 smaller ones who have parish meetings. One of the main features of the district is that the population is spread across a large area. The mid-year estimates for 2016 give the district a population of 93,734 at a density of 81.11 people/km².

There were 40,704 households in the district in 2017. 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 the district's 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 experiencing 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 varied 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 2017.

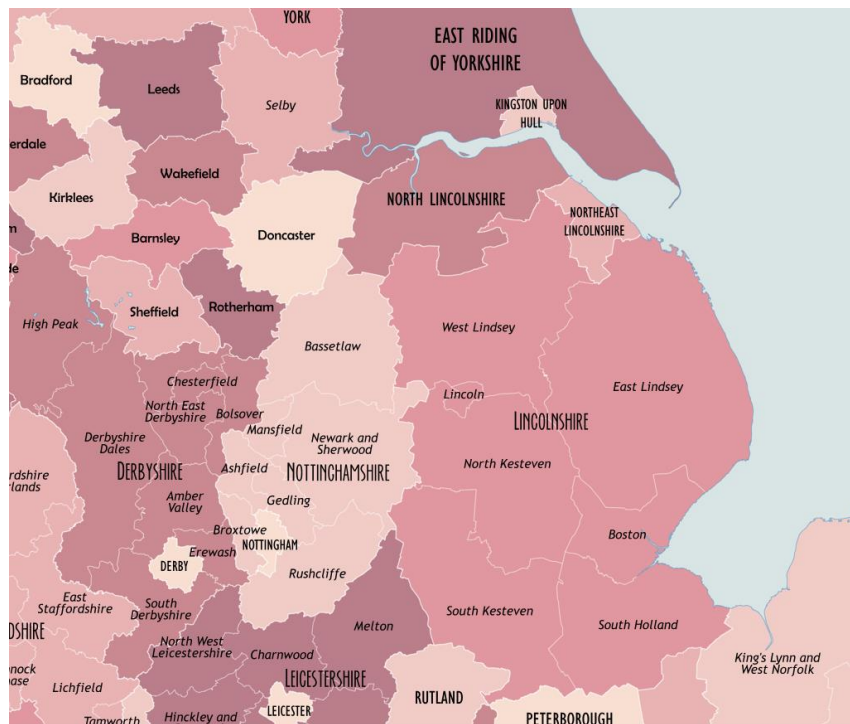
About This Report

This report is divided into two major sections: People and Place. It is also divided into multiple sub-sections.

The People section details aspects of the district which directly affect individuals on a particular, direct level, such as population, demographics, education, employment, health, and overall wellbeing.

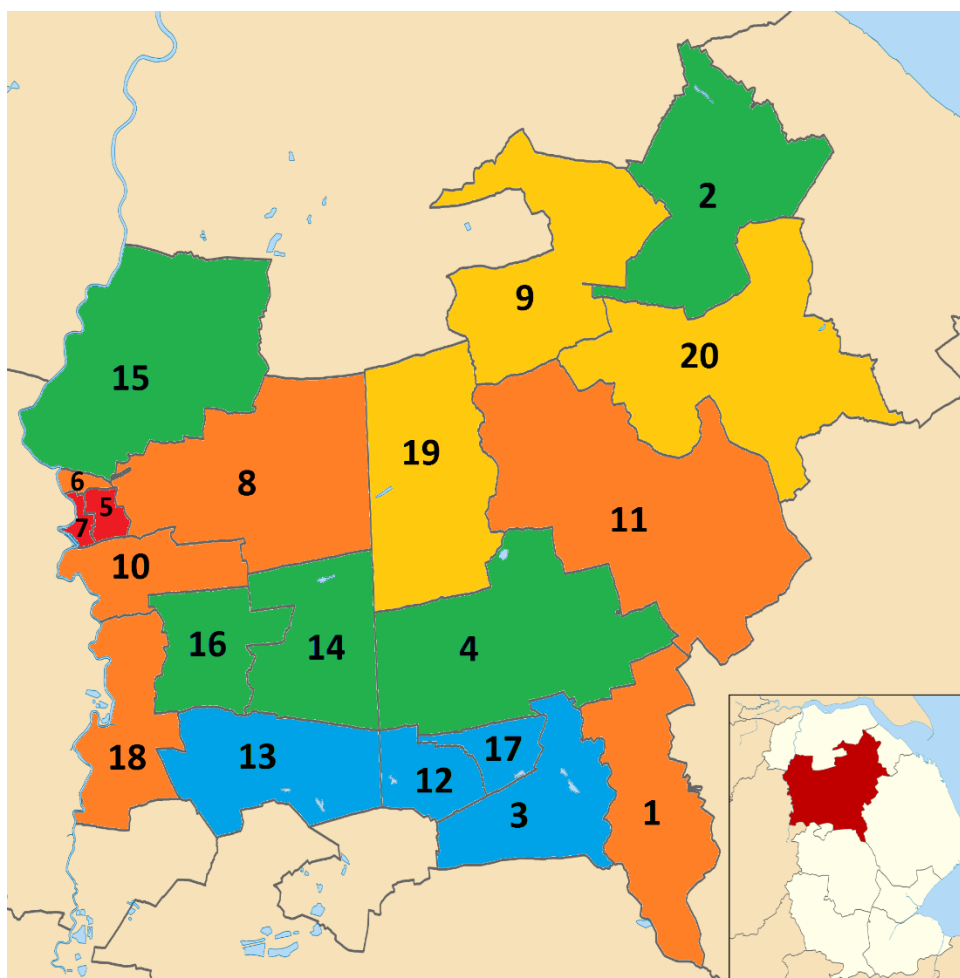
The Place section details areas which constitute the wider environment of the district, such the economy, levels of poverty, access to amenities such as supermarkets, GP surgeries and other essential services, housing, crime, sport and leisure facilities, and environment, including issues relating to renewable energy.

Maps



Ward Summary

- 1: Bardney:** poorer than surrounding wards in the south-east, and worse for educational attainment.
- 2: Caistor and Yarborough:** few severe issues within the ward; performs average or above-average in most respects.
- 3: Cherry Willingham:** few significant issues found in the ward.
- 4: Dunholme and Welton:** low deprivation, poverty and other issues, but less evidence of population growth compared to other wards in the south-east of the district.
- 5: Gainsborough East:** suffers many of the same issues as Gainsborough South-West, albeit frequently less severe. Approximately equal in terms of poverty.
- 6: Gainsborough North:** the least deprived of the Gainsborough wards, although below the district average in most measures.
- 7: Gainsborough South-West:** has the highest rates of poverty and deprivation in the district, which feed into wider issues of unemployment, crime, and health, all of which are also the worst in the district. Rapidly growing in population and might lower in overall deprivation due to demographic change. The southernmost areas of the ward have notably less deprivation and crime.
- 8: Hemswell:** higher levels of deprivation and unemployment compared to the district as a whole.
- 9: Kelsey Wold:** the worst access to services of any ward in the district (although data has not been updated since 2012).
- 10: Lea:** high level of ageing population.
- 11: Market Rasen:** suffers from many of the same issues as Gainsborough, albeit to a less severe degree. Expansion of the ward to incorporate Middle Rasen and surrounding areas has raised up many metrics, but this reflects Middle Rasen's pre-existing lower levels of deprivation.
- 12: Nettleham:** few significant issues found in the ward, and contains the least deprived area in the district.
- 13: Saxilby:** few significant issues found in the ward.
- 14: Scampton:** the youngest ward in the district in terms of population.
- 15: Scotter and Blyton:** few significant issues, but a slightly higher level of deprivation than the least deprived wards.
- 16: Stow:** few significant issues, but a slightly higher level of deprivation than the least deprived wards. One of the older wards in the district in terms of population.
- 17: Sudbrooke:** few significant issues found in the ward, and one of the lowest for poverty and deprivation whilst being the highest-performing ward for education.
- 18: Torksey:** the oldest ward in the district in terms of population, and ageing rapidly, with attendant issues, problems and opportunities.
- 19: Waddingham and Spital:** some issues around fuel poverty. One of the older wards in the district in terms of population.
- 20: Wold View:** some issues around fuel poverty, internet access and rural isolation.



District Summary

Whilst data is intended to be as up-to-date as possible, in practice the most recent reliable data in many cases is from the 2011 Census (and will remain so until the release of the 2021 Census data). In some cases a given dataset has not been updated this decade.

District

Strengths

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. A return to higher growth has occurred in the last few years.

Parts of West Lindsey around the Lincoln fringe are among the least deprived in the country, marking the district as one of heavy contrasts.

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.

Housebuilding is slowly recovering from the recession, with 390 completions in 2014/15 and 330 in 2015/16. This compares to a low of 220 in 2011/12.

Overall recorded crime in the district is moderate by county standards and has fallen in recent years, although it increased in 2016/17. 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. Many parts of the district nonetheless see very low levels of crime – sometimes less than one crime within some lower super output areas (LSOAs) per month.

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. Convergence towards the national mean occurred over 2016 and early 2017.

Neutral

West Lindsey is no longer the least dense district in Lincolnshire, having overtaken East Lindsey during the course of 2011-2013 and risen above 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 in the near future.

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. Twenty three per cent of the district is in fuel poverty, although this varies from Gainsborough East (14%) to Waddingham and Spital (36%).

Child poverty rates vary widely across the district, from 3.2% in Sudbrooke to 39.4% in Gainsborough South-West as of 2014. 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 18.9%, just above the county average.

House prices in West Lindsey have surpassed the previous peak in 2007, with the average house costing £159,369 as of December 2016.

Educational attainment is weakest in Gainsborough, and weak along the western and eastern borders of the district. Surrounding areas of Lincoln contain the best educated residents of the district. 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%.

Weaknesses

Whilst skill levels in the district have increased in the long term, educational attainment during each school year has declined since 2011. This is part of a wider trend, although some parts of the district have seen declines in the number acquiring 5 A*-Cs (w/ Maths & English) of 30 percentage points or more.

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.

Excess weight, diabetes 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. Disability currently affects close to one in five district residents; this is likely to rise roughly in line with an increasingly ageing population. Again, this is not an even process across the district – Gainsborough and Scampton are younger and ageing slowly, but areas such as Torksey have a median age over 50.

Youth unemployment is a particular problem; indeed, unemployment in other age groups is relatively even. JSA/UC claimant count rates are 4.0% for 18-24 year olds, compared to 1.8% overall.

Private sector housing in West Lindsey is less energy efficient than housing across the country, as measured by EPC regulations.

Gainsborough

Strengths

The number of businesses in West Lindsey grew 2.5% in 2014, in line with the Lincolnshire average of 2.4%. The majority of new business in the district are created in Gainsborough.

Gainsborough continues to grow in population, having added 1,281 people between 2011 and 2015 – a 6.9% increase.

Neutral

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.

Weaknesses

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 all 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 area in this regard.

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.

Relative to the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (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 hint that progress has been slow.

Diabetes is a particular and anomalous issue in Gainsborough South-West, although statistics have not been recently updated.

People

Population

Whilst there is a population estimate from mid-2016, some figures quoted below come from the 2011 Census.

Overall

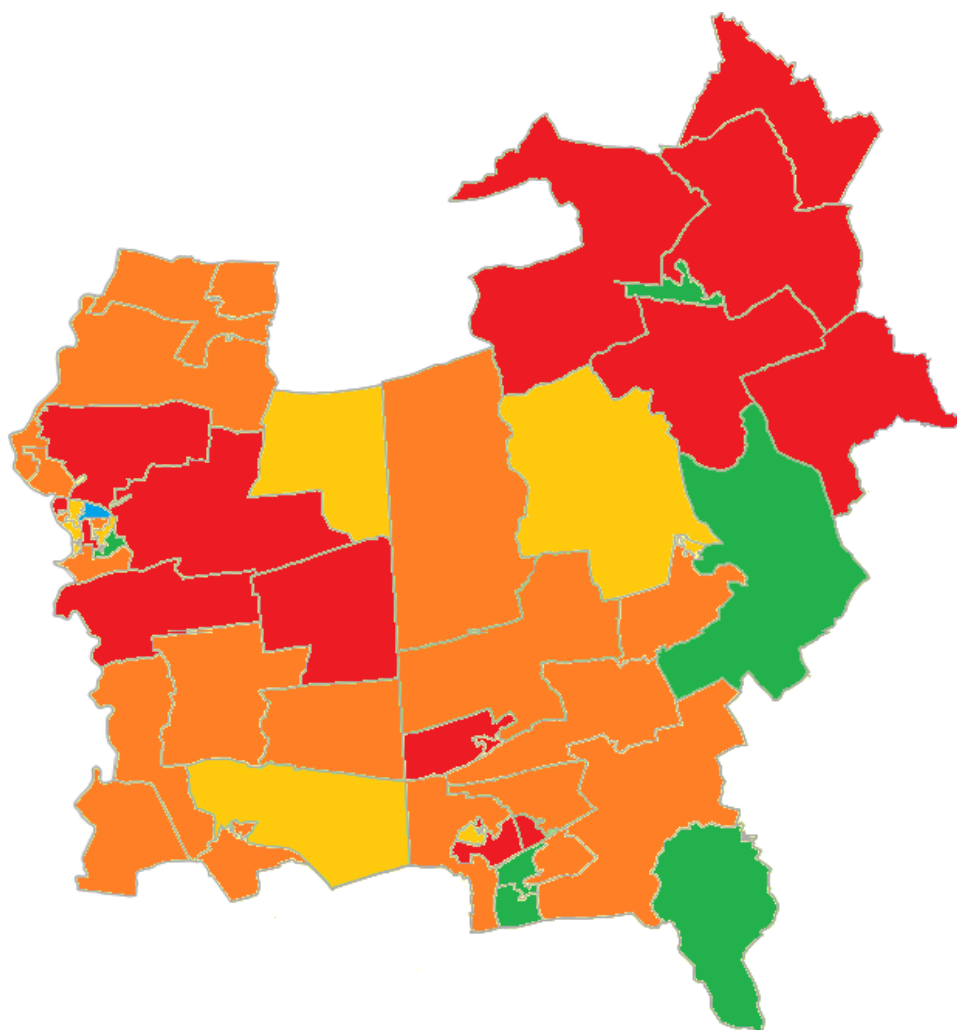
The mid-year population estimate for 2016 is 93,734, an increase of 5.0% over the 2011 Census (and a gain of around 900 in the last year), compared to the overall England growth rate of 4.3%. This suggests a return to above-national-average rates of population growth, after a long period where economic factors appear to have slowed the rate.

The Office of National Statistics' (ONS) mid-2014 estimates suggested slower future population growth, rising from the then-estimate for 2017 of 93,481, to a 2039 figure of 103,756, i.e. an 11.0% increase in 22 years. As with the 2012 projections, it seems likely West Lindsey will outpace this. The projections have also, so far, proven inaccurate in predicting an outright fall in the working age population.

The 2011 Census, providing a more official figure, gave the population as 89,250; this number forms the basis for a number of subsequent calculations in this report.

The population grew by 9.2% between 2006 and 2016. 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. It may be that the boom in population which occurred between 2001 and 2007 will not be replicated in the near future.

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 between 2001 and 2011.



Population change by LSOA, 2011-2015; red = depopulation (-1 to -100); orange = increase, 0-99; gold = increase, 100-199; green = increase, 200-299; blue = increase, 300+. Overall increase for the district was +3,562, or 68.5 per LSOA.

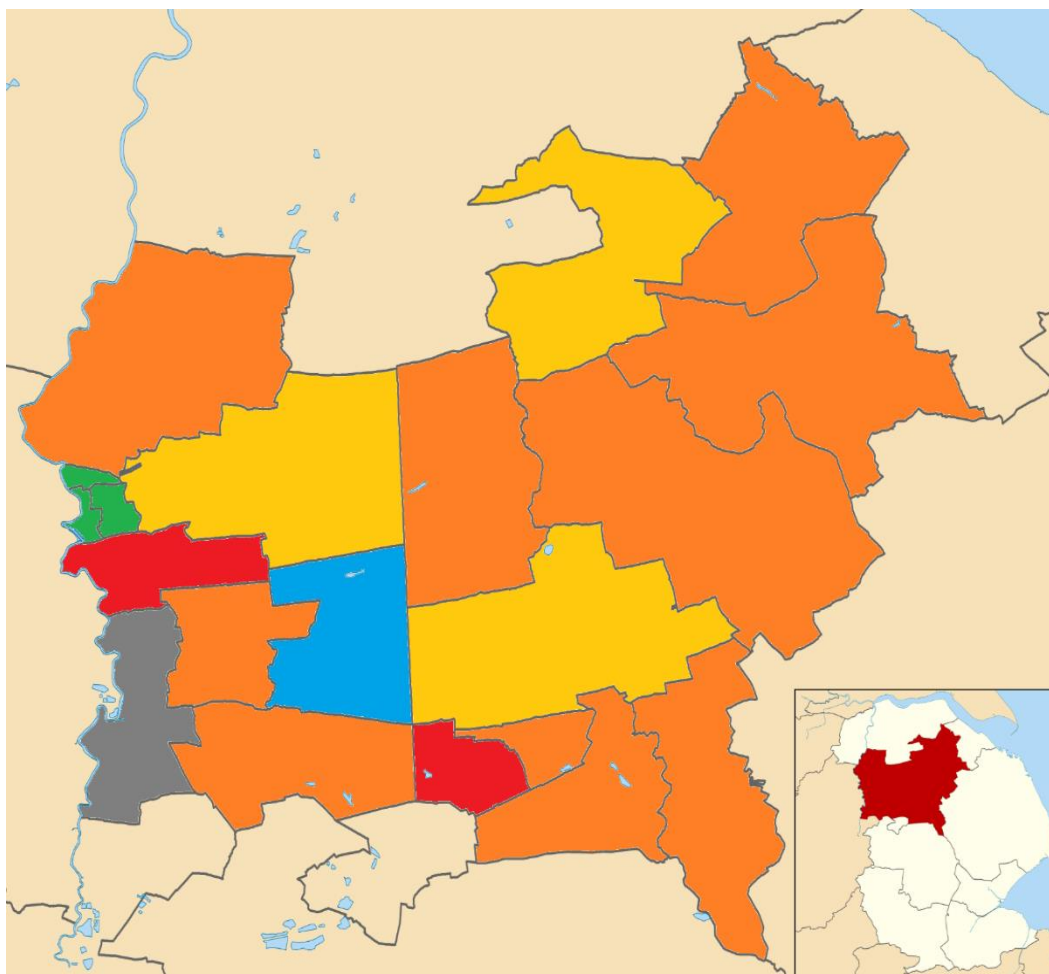
Age distribution

West Lindsey currently has an ageing population; between the last two Censuses the median age increased by three years, and the 0-14 and 25-44 age groups fell in absolute terms. That said, West Lindsey is not ageing significantly more rapidly than other districts surrounding it and has a younger population than East Lindsey.

West Lindsey Age Breakdown					
	Year			Change	
WL	2001	2011	2016*	2001-11	2011-16*
0-14	14,645	14,291	15,023	-354	+732
15-24	8,001	9,784	9,769	+1,783	-15
25-44	20,179	19,491	19,005	-688	-486
45-64	22,192	27,055	27,657	+4,863	+602
65+	14,498	18,629	22,280	+4,131	+3,651
Mean	41.1	43.1	43.9	+2.0	+0.8
Median	42	45	47	+3	+2
Mode	54	64	69	+10	+5
Total	79,515	89,250	93,734	+9,735	+4,484

*estimates; Source: ONS

Population estimates suggest that the district will continue to age for the foreseeable future, even as the overall population increases. Indeed, correlations between the rate of demographic ageing and population density across English local authorities suggests (but does not prove) that West Lindsey would need a population at least the size of Sheffield in order for de-ageing to occur. The modal age and its steady increase simply points to a baby boom in 1947 (a possible echo boom occurred during the 1960s).

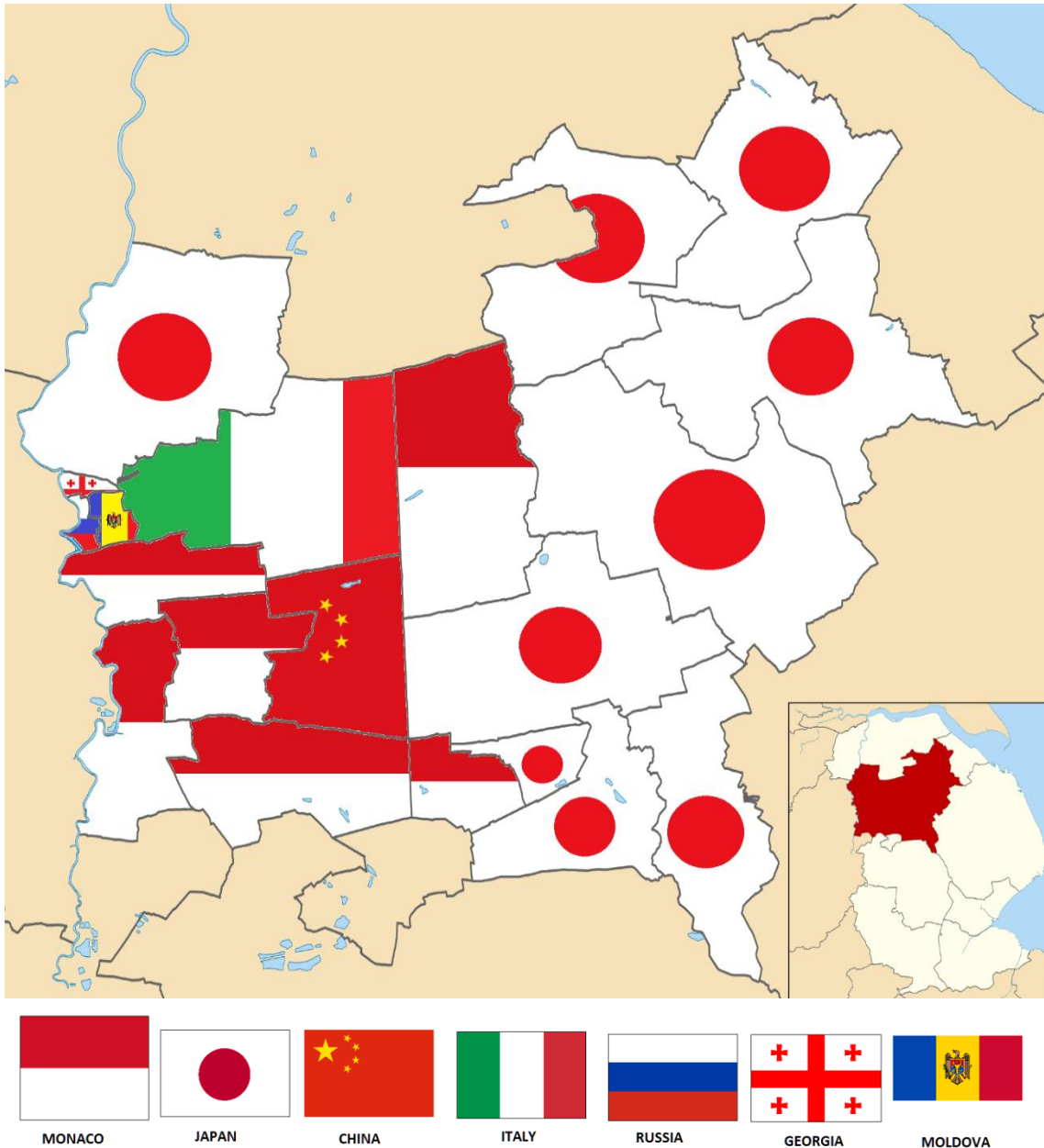


% over 65 by ward, 2015

Blue = <15.00%; green = 15.00-19.99%; gold = 20.00-24.99%;
orange = 25.00-29.99%; red = 30.00-35.00%; grey = >35.00%

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

The old-age dependency ratio of the district has also increased (to 40.2% in mid-2016), although once again, this varies hugely between wards, with Torksey, Lea, Nettleham and Cherry Willingham as of mid-2015 the most affected areas, all with an old-age dependency ratio over 50% (compared to Gainsborough and Scampton, which are under 30%).



Equivalent country when compared by median age (2015) – in most cases, Monaco or Japan, the two oldest nations in the world by this measure.

Ethnicity

There appears to have been little update on these statistics since the 2011 Census.

The proportion of ethnic minority residents in West Lindsey was around 3.6% as of 2011, but this is not identical everywhere. 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.

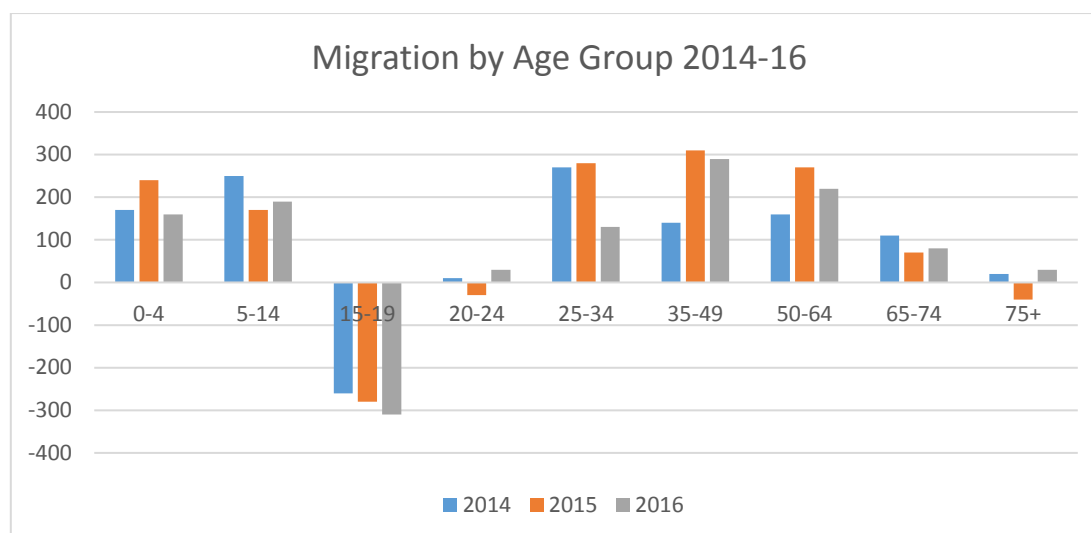
Given these figures are all in the range of <3%, it is highly likely that the White British population of the district will decline as a proportion, but also highly unlikely that sizeable demographic change in terms of ethnicity will occur through birth rate alone. Inward migration may now be sizeable 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.

ONS figures from 2015 suggest that the foreign-born share of the West Lindsey population decreased between 2005 and 2015. North Kesteven is the only other nearby local authority to have also seen a decrease. Whilst other, scattered local authorities have also seen decreases, West Lindsey is generally atypical compared to the UK as a whole.

Migration

Internal migration has increased between 2011 and 2015, from 240 in that year, to 600 in 2012, 670 in 2013, 880 in 2014 and 995 in 2015. Activity in both directions increased, but inflow outpaced the rise in outflow. In 2016 the numbers tapered to a net 860.

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 five years ago (-310 versus -390), albeit slightly higher than they were in 2014. Among 15-34 year olds there is a net outflow (-150) which has sharply increased from last year (-30), but is still notably better than the nadir in 2012 (-680). It is these retentions and returns from the younger working population which appear to determine overall internal migration, which in turn tends to dictate overall population increase, accounting for almost all of it.



Common sources of net inflow include Lincoln (+360), North Lincolnshire (+130), East Lindsey (+70), Boston (+50), and Newark and Sherwood (+30). North Kesteven (+20) sees high rates of traffic either way. The district also sees a curiously high inflow from Newcastle-upon-Tyne (+20) and the London Borough of Enfield (+20), likely due to returning students.

Net outflow is more even and less focused on Lincolnshire, the most popular destinations being North East Lincolnshire (-30), Cambridge (-30), South Kesteven (-20), Broxtowe (-20), Cherwell (-20) and Leeds (-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 West wards.

Density

The district had a density of 81.11/km² in 2016, making it the least dense LA area in Lincolnshire apart from East Lindsey, and the 313th most dense English district among a total of 326.

The population-weighted density of the district was 937.31/km² in 2015 (measured by LSOAs with the latest figures available), roughly equivalent to just over four households per hectare (or just over 0.6 acres per household) in populated areas.

The densest part of Gainsborough (West Lindsey 004A – approximate boundaries North Warren Road, Morton Terrace, Bowling Green Road and the Trent) has 6,026.68/km² (approximately equivalent to that of Ealing, and would be the 17th

densest LA in England). The least dense part of the district – West Lindsey 003E (eastern half of Wold View) contains 22.08/km², slightly less than the Eden district in Cumbria – the least dense local authority in England.

Regional Growth

Gainsborough

The population of Gainsborough expanded to 19,789 in 2015, up from 18,508 in 2011. Applying various models to the current growth rate suggests a 2036 population of between 26,514 and 31,869, causing it to potentially (but not definitely) meet the 30,000 Growth Point target. Given these current trends, it is very likely that, as of mid-2017, Gainsborough's population exceeds 20,000.

The density of Gainsborough stands at 2,040.10/km²; this is approximately equivalent to that of the Metropolitan Borough of Wirral.

Market Rasen and Caistor

Market Rasen is the fastest-growing ward, and likely the fastest-growing parish, in the Wolds area of the district. The parish population stood at 3,904 in 2011 (more recent figures are not available) while the ward population stood at 8,833. The ward is growing faster than the district as a whole. The area which formed the ward had 8.5% of the district's population in 2001, has 9.5% now, and could have a tenth of it by 2021.

The Caistor and Yarborough ward appears to be the sole other ward seeing growth in the Wolds area, with Kelsey Wold, Wold View and Waddingham and Spital showing flat growth. Examination of the number of households (in lieu of absent population data) suggests the growth is largely occurring in Caistor itself. This points to a continuing trend of "urbanisation" across the district, in which smaller hamlets and villages either shrink or maintain flat growth, whilst larger market towns see faster growth.

Lincoln Fringe

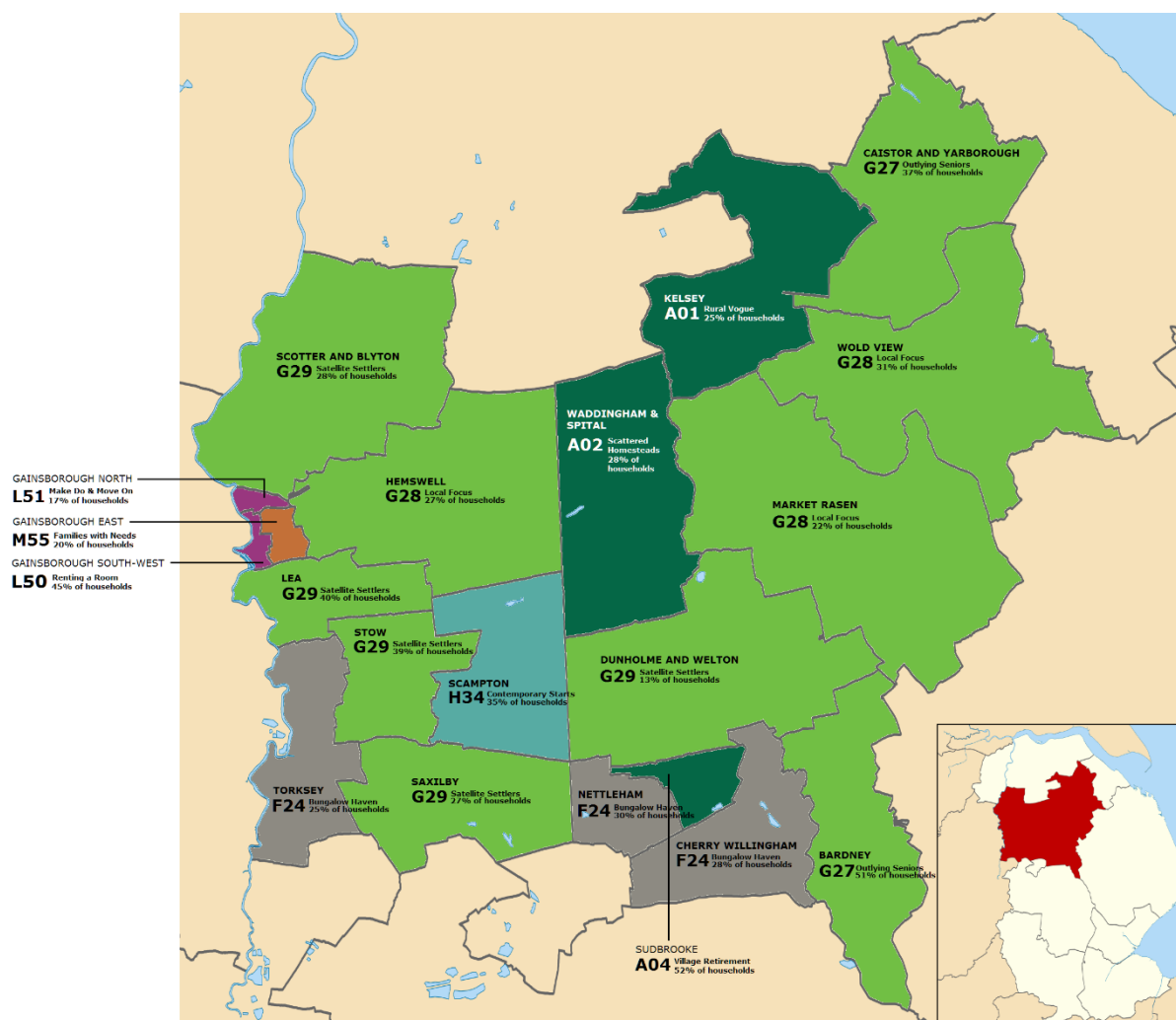
The Lincoln fringe has seen mixed fortunes in terms of population growth (which can often, albeit not always, be a signifier for growth in the local economy and wellbeing). Growth since 2011 has been slow around the Dunholme and Welton areas, but much more rapid around Cherry Willingham and Bardney, and moderate around Saxilby. Overall, however, the Lincoln fringe (defined as MSOAs 008-011) has added fewer people since 2011 (1,192) than Gainsborough (1,281).

Mosaic

Experian Mosaic Public Sector is a dataset tool which measures households across hundreds of metrics, allowing them to be identified and categorised into a variety of

groups and types. This allows for greater insight into each household, and the areas they are in.

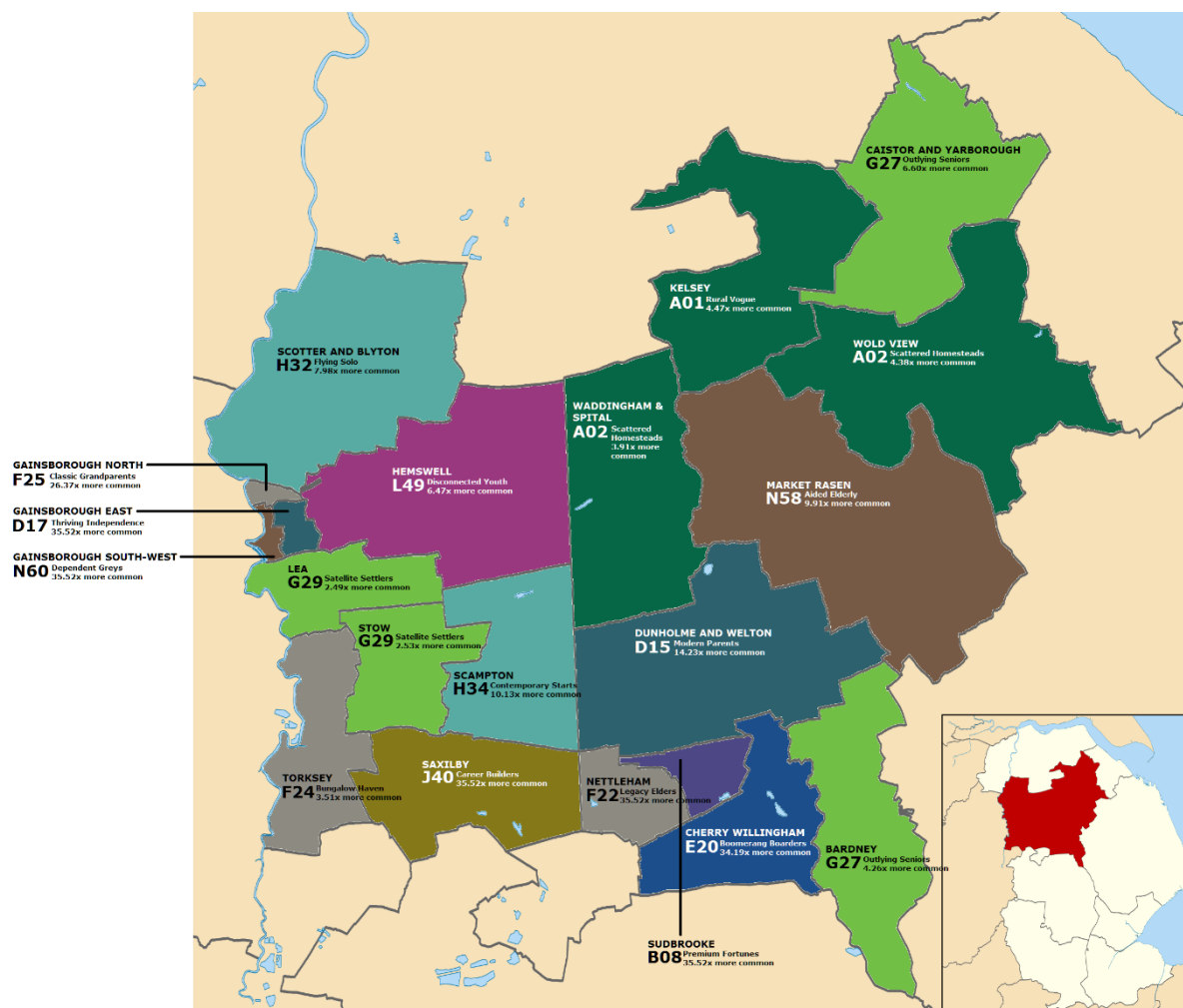
The most recent Mosaic data reflects the district's rural nature. Thirteen of the 15 Mosaic groups and 47 of 66 types exist amongst the district's households, although there are no households of group C (City Prosperity) and I (Urban Cohesion), groups typified by extreme wealth and ethnic diversity respectively. 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 make up 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 seven 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 one 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 Mosaic type in any of the district’s wards.



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

In 2015/16, 55.00% of pupils attained 5 A*-C (including Maths and English) GCSEs, compared to the East Midlands performance of 55.10%.

Attainment at Key Stage 1 (2014/15) was ahead of the national average, with 88% achieving Level 2 versus 77% across England.

Attainment at Key Stage 2 (2014/15) 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 58.90% (2014/15), 59.30% (2013/14), 61.20% (2012/2013), 63.90% (2011/2012), 65.30% (2010/2011), and 65.30% (2009/2010). This is a steady decline, albeit not one wholly out of line with similar declines seen across the county.

By Ward

Attainment data by ward is compromised by a) lack of data for 2015 wards, and more significantly, b) small sample sizes leading to high year-on-year fluctuations. Nonetheless, patterns can be discerned over several years.

<i>Change in Attainment by Ward, 5 A*-C GCSEs inc. Maths & English, %pts</i>		
Ward	Change	
	2009-2015	2011-2015
Yarborough	20.58%	15.10%
Thonock	19.52%	11.30%
Waddingham and Spital	13.15%	8.70%
Cherry Willingham	9.42%	-16.70%
Saxilby	6.09%	0.40%
Gainsborough North	2.97%	-12.20%
Lea	0.00%	4.80%
Gainsborough East	-0.11%	-4.10%
Wold View	-2.00%	-0.60%
Sudbrooke	-4.62%	9.50%
Scampton	-9.29%	-3.80%
Gainsborough South-West	-9.45%	-12.80%
Market Rasen	-13.12%	-19.70%
Fiskerton	-13.16%	-15.20%
Torksey	-14.14%	-19.50%
Dunholme	-14.71%	-16.70%
Kelsey	-17.76%	-18.90%
Caistor	-19.23%	-14.70%
Welton	-20.03%	-25.80%
Nettleham	-20.91%	-11.50%
Bardney	-22.78%	-8.20%
Stow	-28.79%	-23.30%
Scotter	-34.17%	-44.30%
Middle Rasen	-50.21%	-39.60%

Hemswell data not available; Source: DfE via LRO

There has been a decline across the majority of 2011 wards in the district. Middle Rasen – now part of Market Rasen ward – has seen the sharpest decline in educational attainment, as has Scotter, Stow, Bardney, Nettleham and Welton. In some cases – such as the increase in the former Thonock ward and decrease in Scotter – there may be some migration or change of demographics involved to explain the trends. There has, however, been improvement in Yarborough (now part of Caistor and Yarborough), Thonock (now part of Scotter and Blyton), Waddingham & Spital, and Sudbrooke.

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 detailed 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 while 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

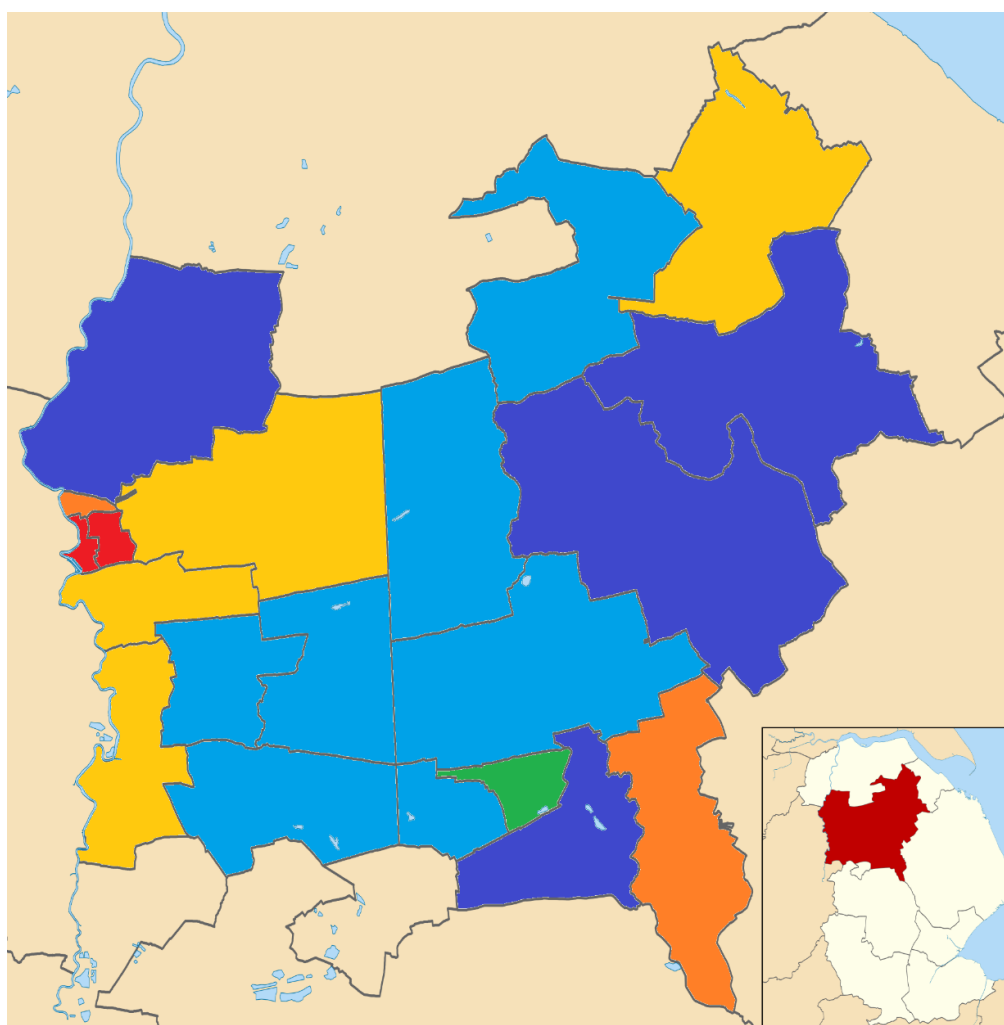
Although the level of educational attainment at school level was high, this was not entirely reflected in the adult population. It is possible that the 10% or so with no qualifications is a lower bound, a net result that occurs after education *and* migration from the district are accounted for, given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

Those with Level 4 qualifications or above rose from 18.1% amongst those beyond 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) is almost four times higher amongst 25-49 year olds than it is amongst those over 65.

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; irrespective of whether examining the highly-qualified or the unqualified.



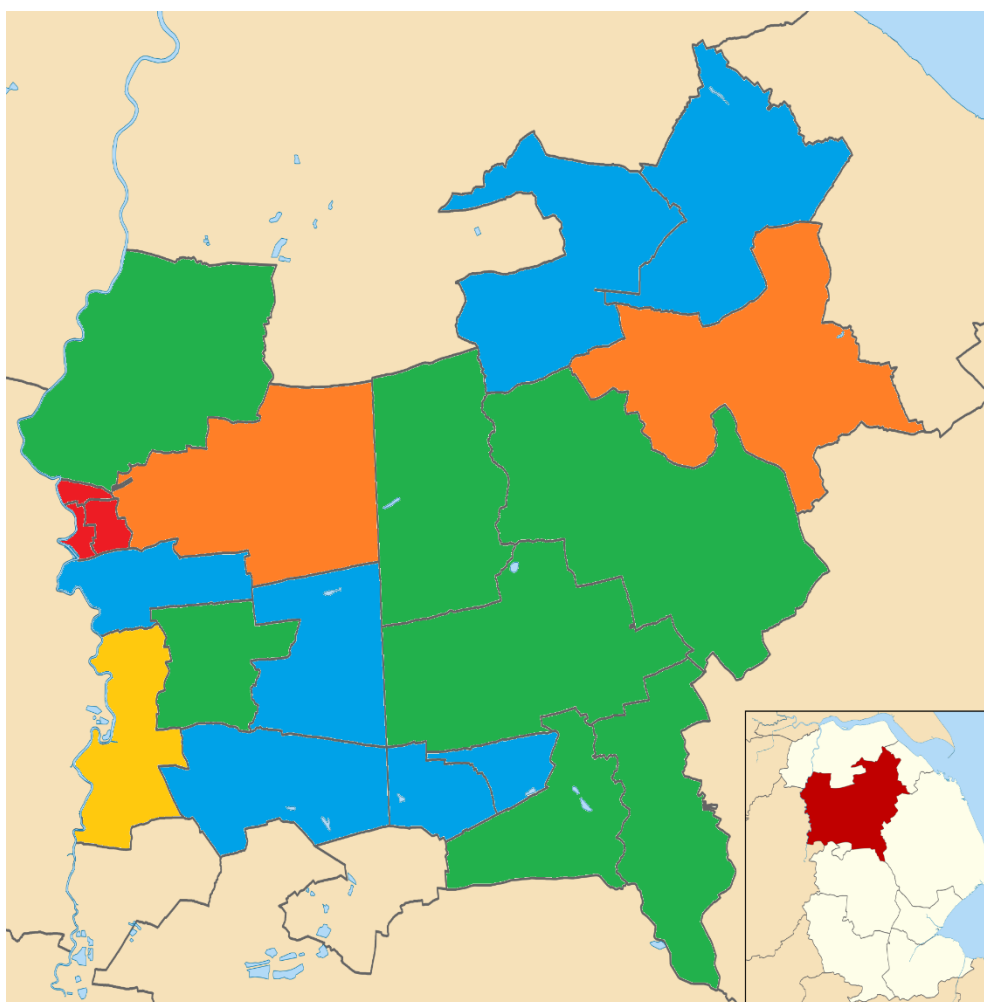
*% of all residents with level 4 or above educational attainment, 2011:
Key: Red (<15.00%), Orange (15.00-19.99%), Gold (20.00-24.99%), Dark Blue (25.00-29.99%), Light Blue (30.00-34.99%), Green (>35.00%).
Compare with SOTD 2016 to see effects of ward boundary changes.*

Employment

Unemployment

As unemployment figures are released monthly, this section will report based on the May 2017 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 approximately 1,015, or 1.8% - the lowest since current combined measures began, and down by 0.3%pts year-on-year, although the median across all wards is 1.0% (up from 0.9% year-on-year). 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 Hemswell and Wold View match it). The disparity between the South-West ward and the other wards is somewhat reduced in this area, with the count just 20% higher numerically than in the East ward.



Claimant count (JSA/UC) by ward, May 2017; district mean average was 1.8%; Blue = <0.9%; Green = 0.9-1.4%; Gold = 1.5-1.7%; Orange = 1.8-3.5%; Red = =>3.6%

Nationally, West Lindsey has a slightly lower claimant count rate than the nation as a whole (2.0%). It ranks 111th amongst the 326 local authorities at district/unitary level for JSA claimant count; this compares to 253rd in May 2016, 266th in March 2015,

and 246th in August 2014, suggesting that unemployment in West Lindsey has finally caught up with the rate of national decline.

Between October 2009 and January 2017, West Lindsey 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.

Unemployment by Age

<i>Claimants by Age</i>				
Age	Claimants, 2015	Claimants, 2016	Claimants, 2017	Change, 2015-17
Under 18	0	0	5	+5
18-24	385	290	260	-125
25-29	185	165	130	-55
30-34	110	105	105	-5
35-39	95	80	80	-15
40-44	115	105	100	-15
45-49	115	115	90	-25
50-54	115	125	100	-15
55-59	115	95	90	-25
60+	45	50	45	0
Total	1,280	1,135	1,015	-265

Claimant distribution is relatively even for those over 30, but youth unemployment remains higher. Those under 30 comprise around 38% of all claimants. Whilst this has dropped from 40% in May 2016, and 45% in March 2015, it is the 25th highest proportion across all 326 authorities in England (down from 17th in May 2016 and 8th in March 2015), and the 390 claimants (down from 455 a year ago) within these age groups still exceed the 342 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 4.0% in May 2017, down from 4.7% as of May 2016, and 6.0% in March 2015. This places the district within the fourth quartile of English local authorities. In May 2017 West Lindsey ranked 275th for youth unemployment (up from 304th in May 2016 and 316th in August 2014). West Lindsey ranked 296th for JSA claimants in May 2017, compared to 310th in May 2016, suggesting that Universal Credit has not distorted figures heavily but is doing so at an increasing rate.

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, and to 2.1 percentage points as of May 2016, and 1.3 percentage points in May 2017, suggesting a continuing but improving issue.

Unemployment by Duration

<i>JSA Claimants by Duration</i>				
Duration	Claimants, 2015	Claimants, 2016	Claimants, 2017	Change
<=2 weeks	100	30	35	-65
>2-4 weeks	70	45	25	-45
>4-8 weeks	145	65	70	-75
>8-13 weeks	105	60	60	-45
>13-26 weeks	235	130	90	-145
>26-52 weeks	225	225	90	-135
>52-104 weeks	175	165	100	-75
>104-260 weeks	200	165	130	-70
>260 weeks	25	65	80	+55
Total	1,280	960	685	(-595)

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 40% of JSA claimants in West Lindsey have claimed for less than 26 weeks, (compared to around a third in May 2016 and over half in March 2015). However, over 30% have been unemployed for over two years, compared to around a quarter in May 2016 and a sixth in March 2015. There is no ward breakdown on the figures, making any geography-based theory impossible to formulate.

The persistence of high unemployment between 2009 and 2016 and the high proportion of short-term claimants may suggest or imply a “revolving door” between employment and unemployment for some in the district. The distortion of figures now make this more difficult to confirm or refute. It is worth noting that the absolute numbers of those claiming JSA for over two years has not substantially changed between 2015 and 2017, suggesting few substantial off-flows within that category.

JSA Flows

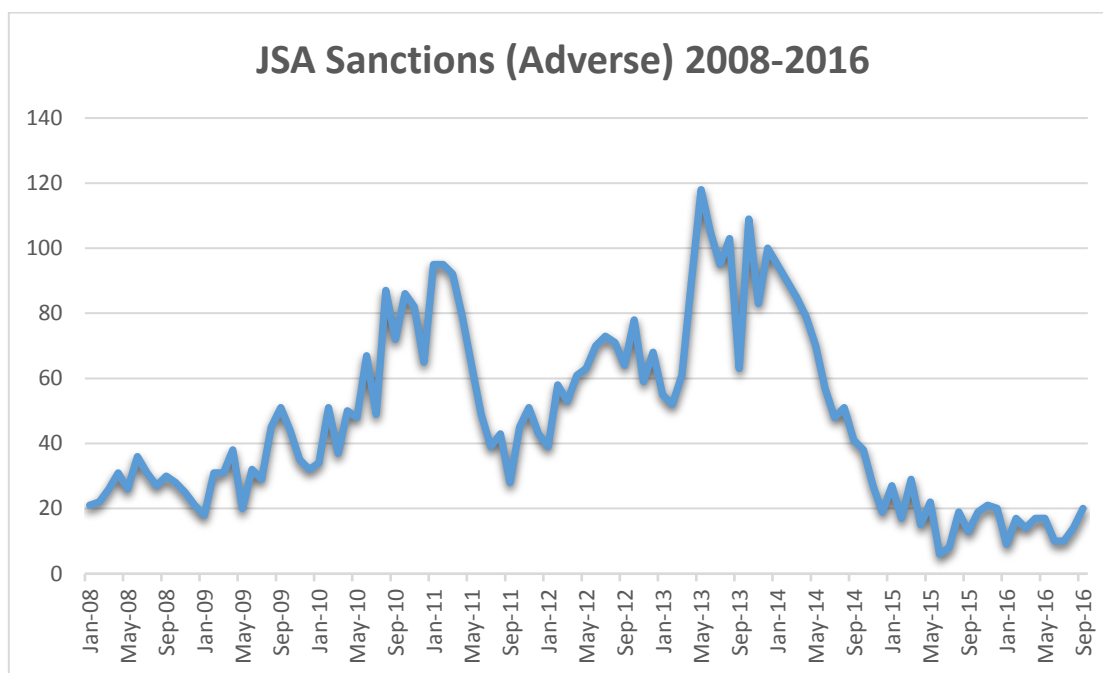
The median off-flow in May 2017 occurred between eight and 13 weeks of a JSA claim. This is typical of most months and there is no overall pattern, with earlier and later off-flows occurring during both boom and recession.

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 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. The pattern over 2016 suggests little change from 2015; the issue may have diminished permanently.



Source: DWP; some figures may have been revised/alterd since SOTD 2016

Employment by Sector

No definitive statistics on this subject have been released since the 2011 Census; attempts at otherwise determining the overall trajectory of employment in West Lindsey are detailed below.

Almost 62% 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 was 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. This may adversely impact on the 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; Source: ONS

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.

<i>Potential Movements in Employment, 2011-2016</i>			
Sector	2011-2015	2011-2016	2011-2016
	Employees	Businesses	Pattern
Agriculture/Fishing	+0.30%	-1.88%	Consolidation
Mining	+0.00%	+0.19%	Automation
Manufacturing	-1.30%	+0.24%	Automation
Construction	+0.10%	+0.01%	Volatility
Motor Trades	-0.40%	-0.41%	Decline
Wholesale	-0.50%	-0.92%	Decline
Retail	+0.90%	-0.92%	Consolidation
Transport	-0.40%	+2.04%	Freelance
Accommodation/Food	+0.50%	-0.26%	Consolidation
IT/Communications	-0.40%	-0.24%	Decline
Finance	-0.10%	+0.13%	Fragmenting
Property	+0.80%	+0.26%	Expanding
Science/Tech/Pro	+2.00%	+0.43%	Expanding
Admin	+2.60%	-0.62%	Consolidation
Public Admin/Defence	+1.90%	+1.12%	Freelance
Education	-1.30%	+0.49%	Freelance
Health	-3.30%	+0.26%	Consolidation
Arts/Entertainment	-1.50%	+0.18%	Consolidation

Current data from the ONS (via the Rural Services Network) would appear to suggest a number of changes in employment over the course of the decade. At present, motor trades, wholesalers and IT businesses appear to be in outright decline. Other areas are seeing consolidation into a smaller number of businesses each with a larger set of employees, whilst other areas are perhaps seeing an increase in freelancing and so-called 'self-employed vacancies'. The science/tech and real estate sectors are seeing overall increases in employment and business.

Self-employment

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

In 2014, the ONS reported self-employment rates of 16.3% across the District. 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 has historically had

above average claimant counts (above) and youth unemployment, and current trends around the average.

Earnings

The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) 2016 found median average earnings in West Lindsey to be £496 per week for full-time work and £141 for part-time, both slight reductions of £8-9 per week on 2015 figures. Full-time earnings for West Lindsey are higher than other authorities apart from North Kesteven, but part-time earnings are the lowest in the county.

The gender divide in respect of pay for full-time work narrowed to 24.2%, or £136.50 per week, a significant reduction from the previous year's 42.2% (£172 per week), but not quite a restoration of the 2014 gap.

Number of Businesses

The number of active enterprises in West Lindsey rose to 3,735 in 2016, up 105 and 2.9% from 2015, and up 450 and 13.7% from 2010. This marks the third successive year of rises. The number of local units (i.e. business locations) within West Lindsey rose to 4,195 (c. 1.12 per business), the fourth successive year of rises, and 10.8% up on 2010.

Industry	Businesses, 2010-2016	Units, 2010-2016	U-B
01 : Agriculture, forestry & fishing	+15	+20	+5
02 : Mining, quarrying & utilities	+5	+5	0
03 : Manufacturing	+35	+40	+5
04 : Construction	+30	+25	-5
05 : Motor trades	0	-5	-5
06 : Wholesale	-10	-5	5
07 : Retail	0	-5	-5
08 : Transport & storage (including postal)	+110	+120	+10
09 : Accommodation & food services	+15	+15	0
10 : Information & communication	0	0	0
11 : Financial & insurance	+10	+5	-5
12 : Property	+30	+25	-5
13 : Professional, scientific & technical	+85	+85	0
14 : Business administration/support services	+10	+5	-5
15 : Public administration/defence	+40	+15	-25
16 : Education	+25	+20	-5
17 : Health	+30	+15	-15
18 : Arts, entertainment, recreation etc.	+25	+25	0

The rise within industry sectors has not been even. In particular, there has been a notable expansion of the transport and storage sector, along with businesses in the professional and technical occupations. A regional examination of the numbers, however, reveals that this growth is not even across the district – the rise in transport businesses, for example, occurred entirely in Gainsborough in net terms.

Overall, some degree of net business growth occurred in 10 of the 11 MSOAs between 2010 and 2016. The exception was 011 (Bardney, Cherry Willingham). Around 70% of net new businesses appeared in the west of the district, with 35% or so overall in Gainsborough.

The three-year business survival rate of those started in 2012 was 67.90% (up 4.30% pts from 2014), still the highest in Lincolnshire. The rate has been around 64-67% 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.

<i>Change in Units, Rateable Value, and Floorspace by Sector, 2000-2016</i>				
		Units	Rateable	Space
All		+7.57%	+31.88%	+2.09%
	Retail	-1.61%	+74.64%	+18.95%
	Office	+56.52%	+64.17%	+16.67%
	Industrial	-6.10%	+16.89%	-5.54%
	Other	+17.14%	+70.15%	+32.89%
	Excluded	+12.24%	+11.17%	n/a

Source: VOA

Valuation Office Agency (VOA) statistics also demonstrate the shape of the West Lindsey economy. Over the course of the 21st Century, rateable value has increased across the board, but the overall figure is slowed by a slow-growing industrial sector (just over 1.0% per year, as opposed to around 3.5% in the retail sector). Industrial units and floorspace have also seen a decline, suggesting an overall decline in manufacturing in the district. Office units have boomed, as has value, but far exceeding the expansion of office space, which may point to the rise of smaller businesses. Retail, on the other hand, has seen a fall in the number of units whilst also seeing a steady rise in floorspace and a sharp increase in value – pointing to a trend towards concentration of retail in the district within a smaller number of large (multi-)national brands.

Health

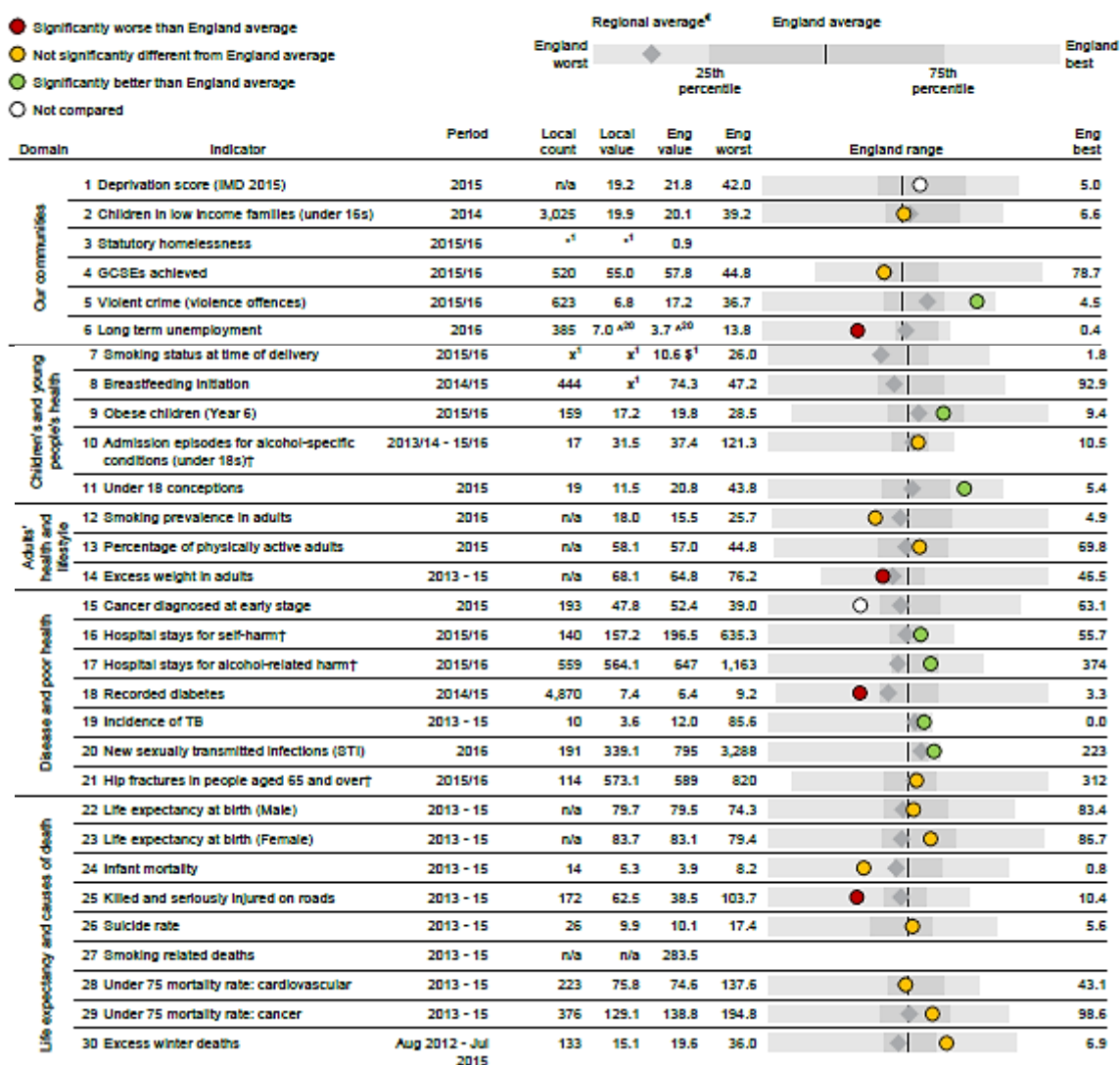
Overall

Public Health England's Health Profile for West Lindsey (2017) 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
- Not compared



Indicator notes

1 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 2 % children (under 16) in low income families 3 Eligible homeless people not in priority need, crude rate per 1,000 households 4 5 A-C including English & Maths, % pupils at end of key stage 4 resident in local authority 6 Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population 7 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64 8 % of women who smoke at time of delivery 9 % of all mothers who breastfeed their babies in the first 48hrs after delivery 10 % school children in Year 6 (age 10-11) 11 Persons under 18 admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions, crude rate per 100,000 population 12 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15 to 17 (crude rate) 13 Current smokers (aged 16 and over), Annual Population Survey 14 % adults (aged 16 and over) achieving at least 150 mins physical activity per week, Active People Survey 15 % adults (aged 16 and over) classified as overweight or obese, Active People Survey 16 Experimental statistics - % of cancers diagnosed at stage 1 or 2 17 Directly age sex standardised rate per 100,000 population 18 Admissions involving an alcohol-related primary diagnosis or an alcohol-related external cause (narrow definition), directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population 19 % people (aged 17 and over) on GP registers with a recorded diagnosis of diabetes 20 Crude rate per 100,000 population 21 All new diagnoses (excluding chlamydia under age 25), crude rate per 100,000 population aged 15 to 64 22 Directly age-sex standardised rate of emergency admissions, per 100,000 population aged 65 and over 23 The average number of years a person would expect to live based on contemporary mortality rates 24 Rate of deaths in infants aged under 1 year per 1,000 live births 25 Rate per 100,000 population 26 Directly age standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 population (aged 10 and over) 27 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged 35 and over 28 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75 29 Directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75 30 Ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non-winter deaths (three years)

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

¹ Value suppressed for disclosure control due to small count ^{A20} Value based on an average of monthly counts ^x Value not published for data quality reasons [§] There is a data quality issue with this value

If 25% or more of areas have no data then the England range is not displayed.

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

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West Lindsey - 4 July 2017

Physical 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. The latter perhaps due to the fact the district has few dual carriageways and no motorways.

Excess weight might be the most serious public health issue in West Lindsey. The district outperforms the eastern half of the county and the Kestevens, but this is due to slower growth in cases. Nationally, West Lindsey ranks in the upper second quartile, 88th out of 324, for excess weight, as of 2013-15. Its figure of 68.14% ranks closer to top-ranking Rotherham (76.15%) than to bottom-ranking Camden (46.46%).

Rates for diabetes increased within West Lindsey between 2010/11 and 2014/15 (most recent figures), although this also occurred in 323 of 324 local authorities for which data is available. The rate now stands at 7.42%, 39th amongst the aforementioned 324 authorities, and up 1.20%pts within the timeframe. There is strong evidence that diabetes rates are a Lincolnshire-wide problem, with City of Lincoln the sole authority in the area below the median. North Kesteven, North East Lincolnshire and South Kesteven are well above median. North Lincolnshire and South Holland rank above West Lindsey, and East Lindsey possesses the single highest rate in the country (9.23%) by a notable distance (0.37%pts to second-placed authority). Poverty appears to be a partial but not wholly adequate explanation for this. Education appears to play a role – Cambridge ranks lowest for diabetes.

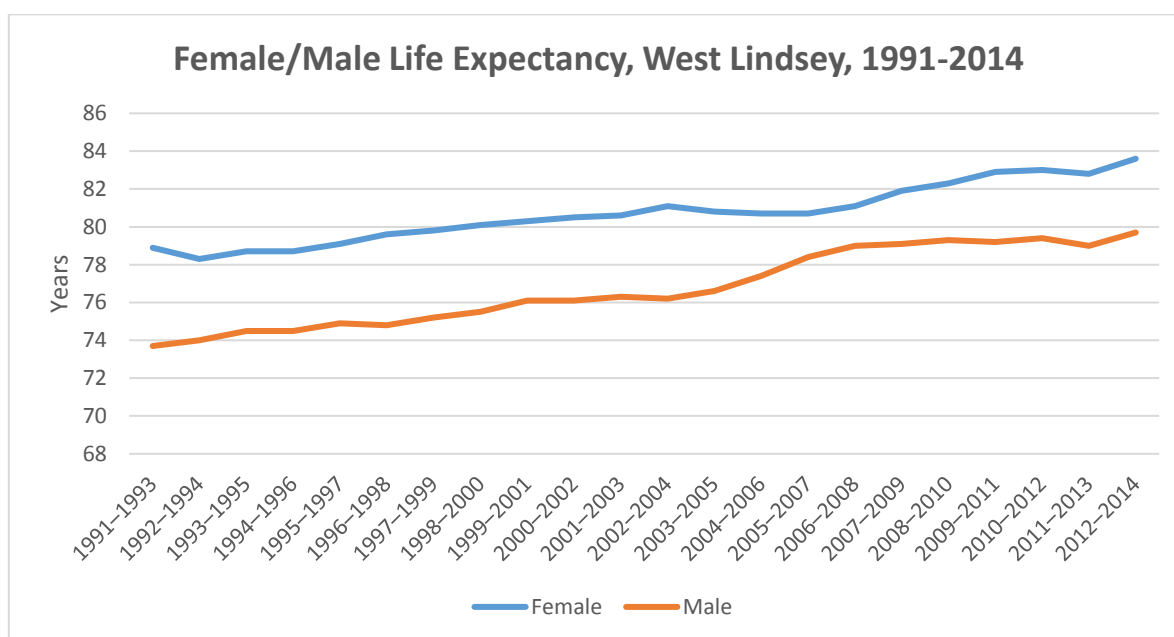
Admissions for strokes in 2010-11, however, were higher in Gainsborough East, Hemswell, Scampton, Caistor and Fiskerton. This appears to have no correlation with income, age profile, or even proximity to other similarly unhealthy wards. Whilst coronary heart disease was worst in Lea and Scotter, this was emphatically not the case for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), where rates are worst in Torksey and the Market Rasen area. Local statistics on this have not been available since 2011. District-wide statistics over 2010/11 to 2014/15 of 90.9 per 100,000 suggest the district is still below the national average of 98.7.

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 years and 0.6 years over 2011-13. This also places West Lindsey 174th 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 overall (Yarborough) to 75.0 (Hemswell), a gap of 8.6 years and a range from first to fifth quintile.

Another notable measure is the change in life expectancy over time. Between 1991-1993 and 2012-2014, there has been an improvement of 4.7 years for women and 6.0 years for men in West Lindsey, resulting in the gap closing by 1.3 years. There is some evidence to suggest that female life expectancy stagnated between 2001 and 2006, just as male life expectancy improved. The causes for this are unclear.



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

Mental health statistics specifically for West Lindsey are currently scarce; with limited data available.

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%. This equates to an estimated 1,040 new cases in absolute terms added to 1,306 existing ones.

Hospital admissions for intentional self-harm were measured as 151.5 per 100,000 in 2014-15, a notable drop from the recent peak of 216.8 in 2010-11. North Kesteven has a lower rate, but otherwise all other districts are higher than West Lindsey. However, 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).

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.

Smoking Prevalence

It is estimated that around 140-150 deaths from smoking-related illnesses occurred in the district during 2012-2014. In 2015, 18.9% of adults in West Lindsey smoked. This is somewhat above the England average of 16.9% or the Lincolnshire level of 17.1% (although this latter figure is distorted by much lower levels in the Kestevens). The figures appear to suggest a notable uptick since 2014, although this in turn may have been an anomalous downturn from the 17-20% historical trend since 2010.

Amongst those with routine and manual occupations, smoking prevalence jumps to 26.5% nationally, and to 35.6% in West Lindsey, suggesting that West Lindsey's overall figure is skewed upwards by a particular prevalence amongst manual workers.

STIs and Related Issues

Rates of new STI (sexually transmitted infection) diagnosis amongst under-25s in West Lindsey (excluding chlamydia) have risen in recent years, from 179 cases in 2013 to 217 in 2015. However, the rate remains less than half the national average. HIV diagnoses ticked upwards in 2015 but remain in the single digits. Rates of gonorrhoea remain well below the national average but are increasing. There has been a slight (maybe not significant) decrease in the number of detected chlamydia cases.

Having matched the national average between 2008 and 2014, under-18 pregnancies fell below it in 2015.

Wellbeing

Preventable Death

Drugs, Alcohol and Suicide

There were five drug-related deaths in West Lindsey between 2013 and 2015; this is up one from the four recorded between 2012 and 2014, but down from seven during 2011-13. There were 11 deaths from suicide in 2015, up from seven in 2014. Previous spikes into double digits occurred in 2005, 2009 and 2011, suggesting a weak correlation with the economy but more likely being random variation.

Alcohol-related deaths do not appear to be recorded at district level. Examination of the Public Health England (PHE) data suggests that around 25-30 deaths occurred from alcohol-related causes.

Overall, this points to around 40 fatalities in 2015 from “diseases of despair”.

Wellbeing Index

	2015/16	Vs. 2014/15	Vs. England
Life Satisfaction	7.68	-0.08	+0.04
Worthwhile	8.00	+0.03	+0.17
Happy	7.67	-0.11	+0.20
Anxiety	2.54	+0.03	-0.33

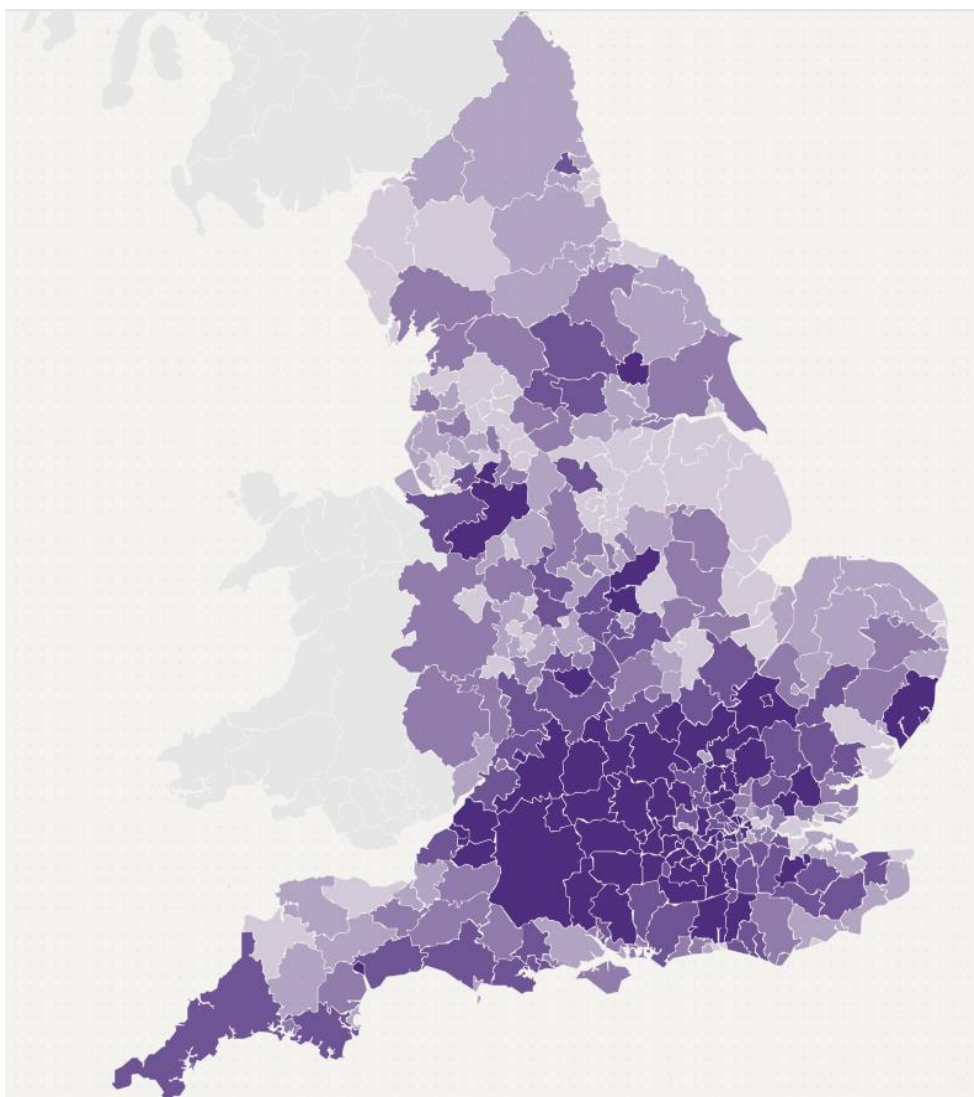
Overall life satisfaction in West Lindsey appears to be stable, and comparable to the national average. West Lindsey residents are more likely to find their lives worthwhile, more likely to be happy, and less likely to be anxious. Anxiety has notably dropped around 0.5 points since 2012/13, pointing to economic concerns as a major source (happiness has increased 0.4 points over the same timeframe).

Place

Economy and Opportunities

Grant Thornton Vibrant Economy

GT's Vibrant Economy Index measures six groups of variables (Prosperity, Dynamism, Inclusion, Health, Sustainability and Community). Overall, West Lindsey ranks in the bottom quartile when measured across these, but is also within an 'Inert Crescent' of 17 local authorities running from Fenland to Barnsley.



The 326 district/unitary LAs in England ranked from “very high” vibrant economy (darkest purple), through “high”, “medium” and “low” to “very low” (lightest purple); Source: GT

Within specific indices, West Lindsey ranks 163rd – i.e. median – in Health, and 188th for Inclusion (which measures factors around employment and deprivation). The district is weaker on Prosperity (271st, measures pay, GVA, size of businesses) and Community (291st, crime, cultural amenities, community assets).

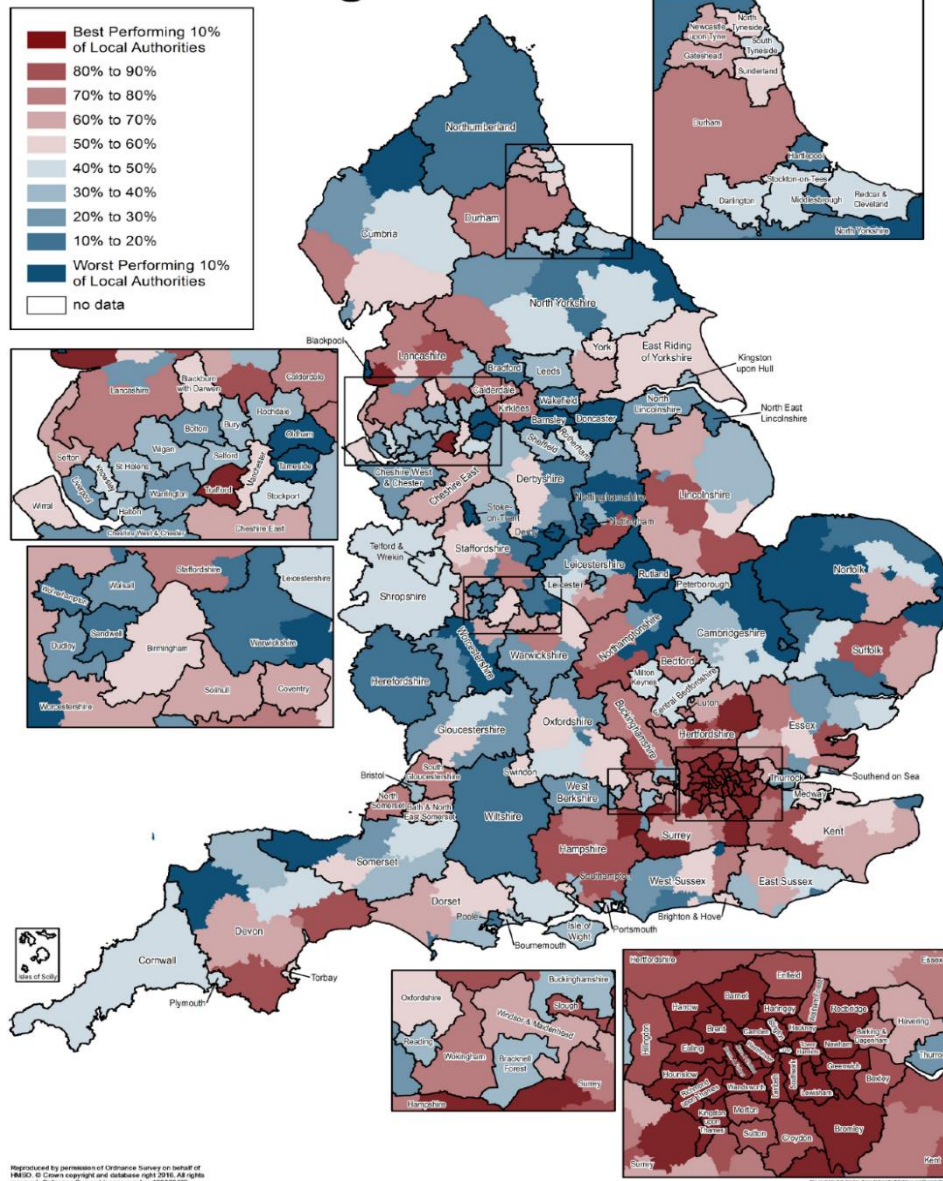
West Lindsey is in fact one of the higher-ranked authorities within the crescent. It is second-highest overall, beaten only by Rotherham. It is the top-performing authority on Health. The specific, localised weakness lies in the Prosperity index, where it ranks fourteenth amongst the 17.

Social Mobility

West Lindsey ranks slightly above median for social mobility, according to the Government’s 2016 assessment – although, like housebuilding, this may be a case of exceeding low national standards. This result also appears to obscure some contextual details. West Lindsey ranks in the top 20% for Early Years education,

high for primary education, but the trend continues until the district is ranked lower than average by adulthood.

Overall Rankings



In other words, West Lindsey residents stand the strongest chance of moving upwards, socioeconomically, if they are born in the district and best able to take advantage of local education. However, if they move into the district, the likelihood of moving up becomes notably reduced, to the point where the district is on the 'cold' side of the spectrum.

As with the Vibrant Economy Index above, the map shows a similar pattern, and in both cases West Lindsey has a limited but existing connection to the wider, higher-performing economy in West Lindsey via North Kesteven.

Localis

Localis, an independent, cross-party think tank focused on localism and related issues, published the 2017 report 'The Making of an Industrial Strategy', which identified various measures of success in addition to two kinds of failing areas – stifled areas, where success is actually constrained by boundaries (hence the predominance of city authorities), and stuck places, where a number of metrics indicate a general set of failings.

Map of strategic authority areas, the *stifled* and the *stuck*

Map of North England and The Midlands showing strategic authority areas, the *stifled* and the *stuck*.



Research for this report was unable to precisely replicate the results outlined in the Localis report, although the exact methodologies used were unclear. Nonetheless, a review of the metrics shows both that West Lindsey is surrounded by stuck places (as shown above), in addition to having some economic weaknesses of its own.

Localis Success Measures (2015) for West Lindsey				
Metric			Score	Rank (/326)
% working in the public sector	BRES Public	2015	15.89%	172 nd
% jobs at high risk of automation	Deloitte/ONS	2015	39.77%	200 th
Business births % of active business	Nomis	2015	12.91%	166 th
% of population aged 25-34	ONS	2015	9.58%	283 rd
5 A*-C GCSEs inc. Maths/English	DfE	2016	55.00%	230 th
Population aged 16-64 with NVQ4+	Nomis	2015	32.20%	194 th
OAP Dependency Ratio	ONS	2015	39.28%	267 th
Aged 50-64 economically active	Nomis	2015	72.20%	180 th

At least two of the metrics are based around age demographics, with inevitable poor results for West Lindsey. There is reason to believe that the district's overdependence on the public sector is very slight, and the ranking for automation disguises the closeness of the figures for each authority (West Lindsey is, for example, around 3.5%pts or 10% off the figure for first-quartile Sheffield).

Automation

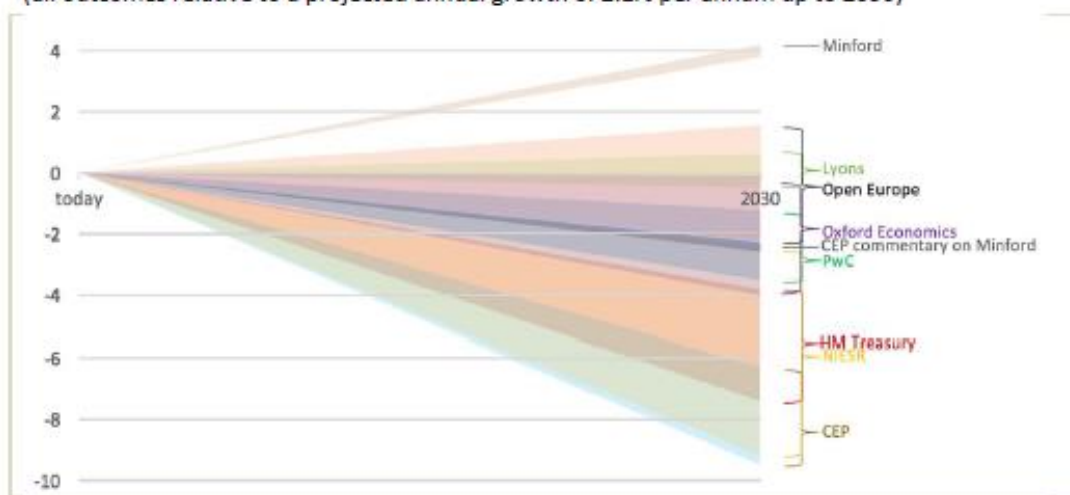
Sector	Risk	2011 LQ
Transportation and storage	74.12%	0.92
Accommodation and food services	66.49%	0.74
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	59.30%	0.99
Manufacturing	56.20%	1.26
Mining and quarrying	35.96%	1.74
Financial and insurance activities	34.80%	0.35
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	34.25%	5.07
Real estate and construction	33.83%	1.05
Arts, entertainment and recreation	27.90%	0.85
Human health and social work activities	27.61%	1.14
Professional, scientific and technical activities	26.90%	0.71
Administrative and support service activities	25.73%	0.72
Public administration and defence	19.73%	1.29
Information and communication	8.48%	0.39
Education	8.46%	1.09
<i>Total UK jobs</i>	35.87%	1.00

As noted above, West Lindsey has a higher than average risk in its labour market with respect to automation. This appears in part to be due to a stronger manufacturing presence, although haulage is especially vulnerable in the future.

Exiting the EU

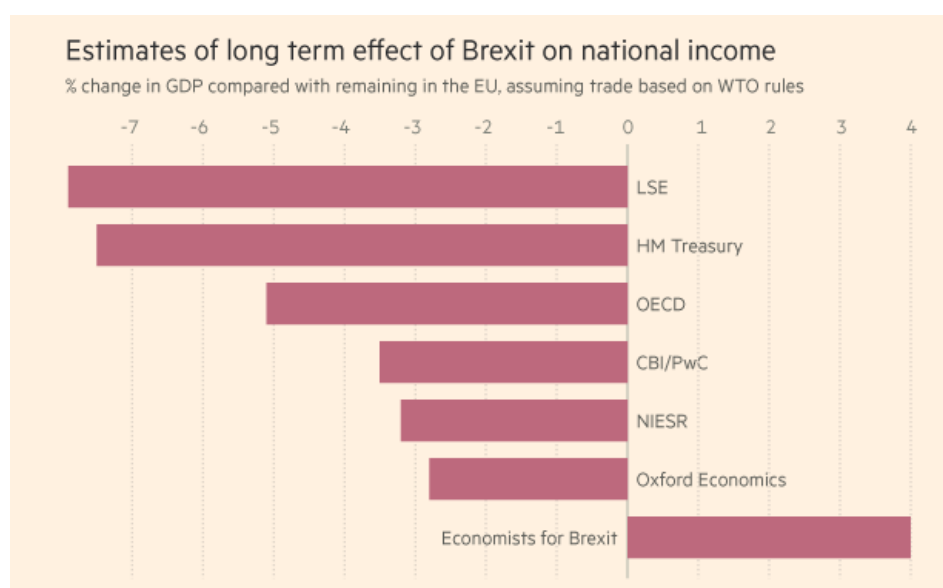
Few figures are available for West Lindsey specifically with regards to the potential impact of the UK exiting the European Union. Overall, economic consensus appears to suggest some loss of economic capacity on a national level (below), although a small rise is not ruled out in some areas, and pro-Brexit sources believe a rise to be likely.

Figure 1 'Funnel' chart of post-Brexit projections
(all outcomes relative to a projected annual growth of 2.1% per annum up to 2030)



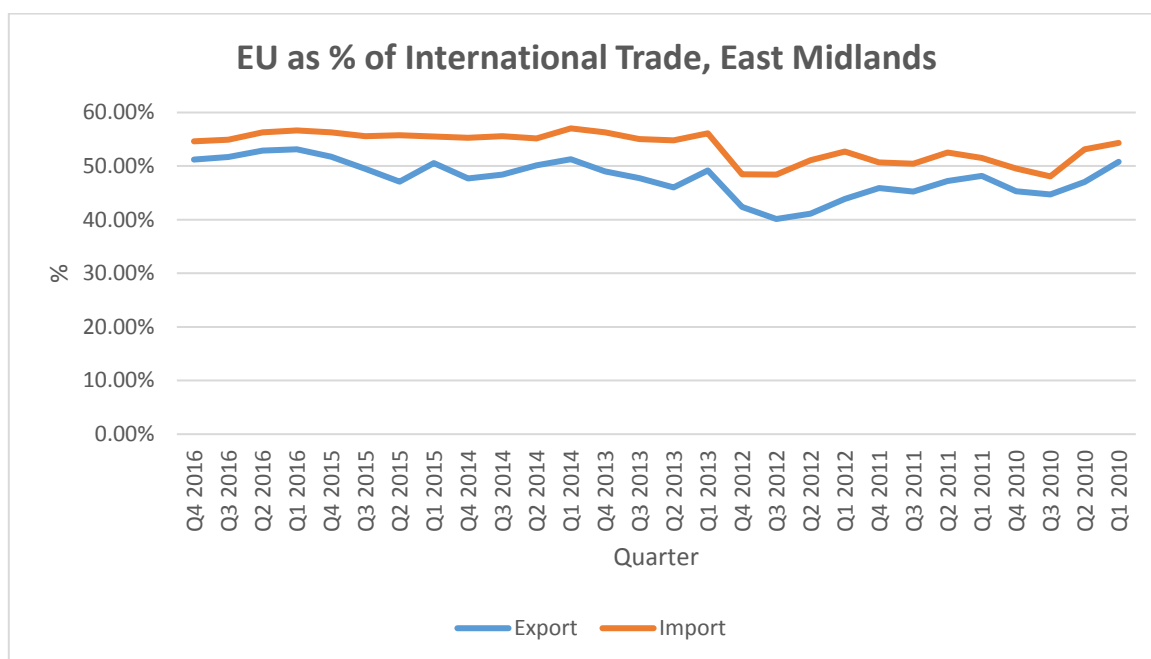
Source: LSE

The economic trend in West Lindsey has been a general following of national movements, although downturns tend to be harsher than the national average (there was almost certainly a recession in the district during 2012-13, even if the nation as a whole technically avoided one). It is therefore possible and likely that West Lindsey will see a greater decline than the national average in the event of a downturn.



Source: various via FT

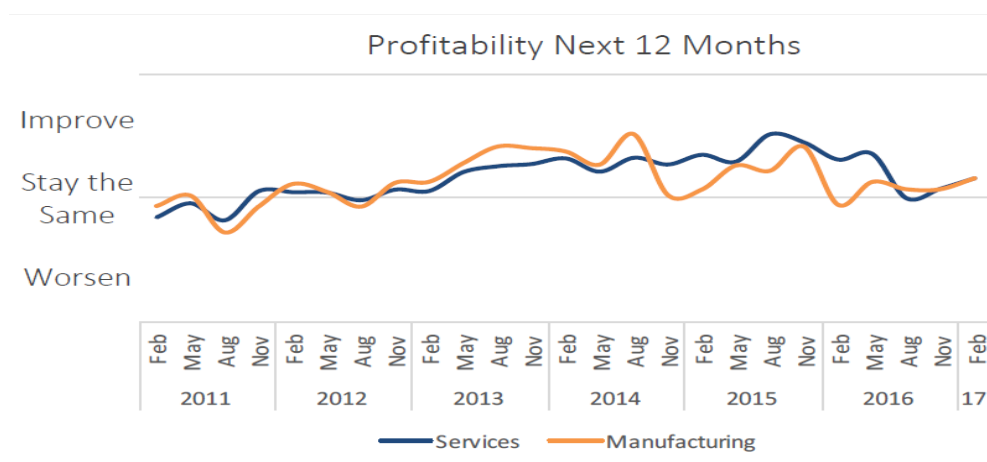
The think tank Demos estimates the risk to the East Midlands region as 'Medium' in all areas, including loss of exports, trade and EU funding. Current trading patterns suggest the EU has around half of all international trade between the East Midlands and other countries. This shrank during the 2012 downturn, which coincided with the debt crisis within the EU. The causality of either factor remains unclear; poor economic performance may cut off trade, but it is possible lowered trade levels cut off economic performance.



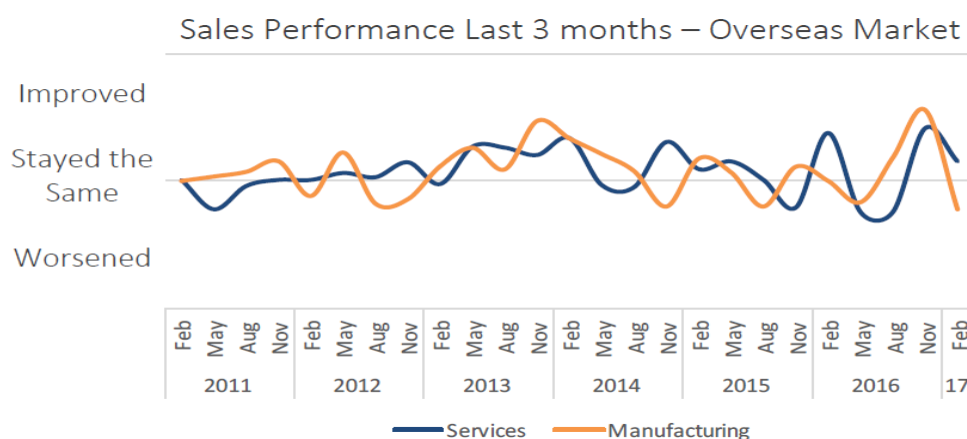
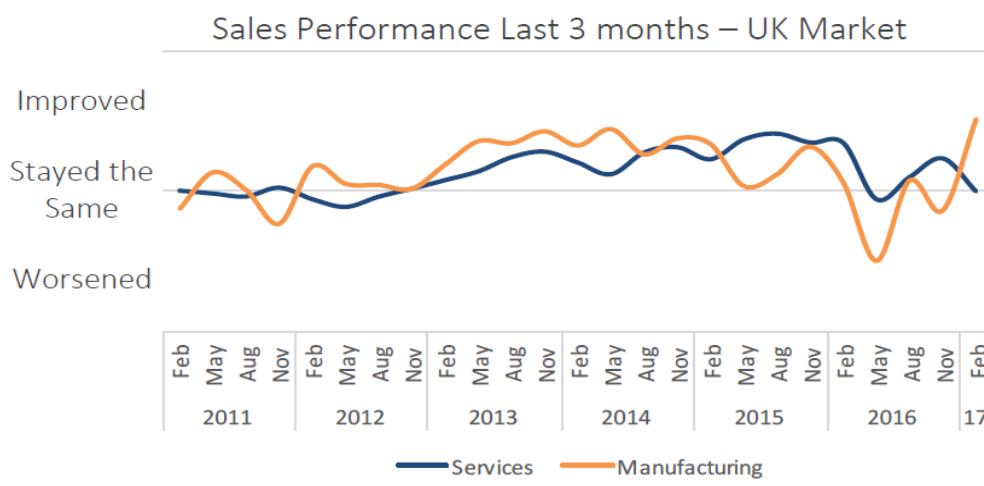
Source: HMRC

The Greater Lincolnshire Local Economic Partnership (GLLEP) received €133.0m in European Social Fund (ESF) and European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) funding for 2014-2020. If distributed evenly, it would amount to about €1.9m (c. £1.6m) per year for West Lindsey. Calculating Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and related subsidy payments to West Lindsey is difficult and the data is not collated at regional levels, but they may have been as high as £4m in 2015.

Business Confidence



The Lincolnshire Chamber of Commerce surveys business confidence within the county every quarter. Confidence regarding profitability amongst Lincolnshire businesses has declined over the course of 2016, particularly within manufacturing, although it remained at a net positive in Q1 of 2017.



Confidence in sales saw a notable division for manufacturing over the last year, with the UK market boosted but overseas markets falling into negative territory in an approximate mirror of one another. The difference between the two, along with usual processes of cost-cutting and improved efficiencies, likely explain the positive confidence around profitability (above). Services have fluctuated for overseas sales and declined to neutral for the UK market.

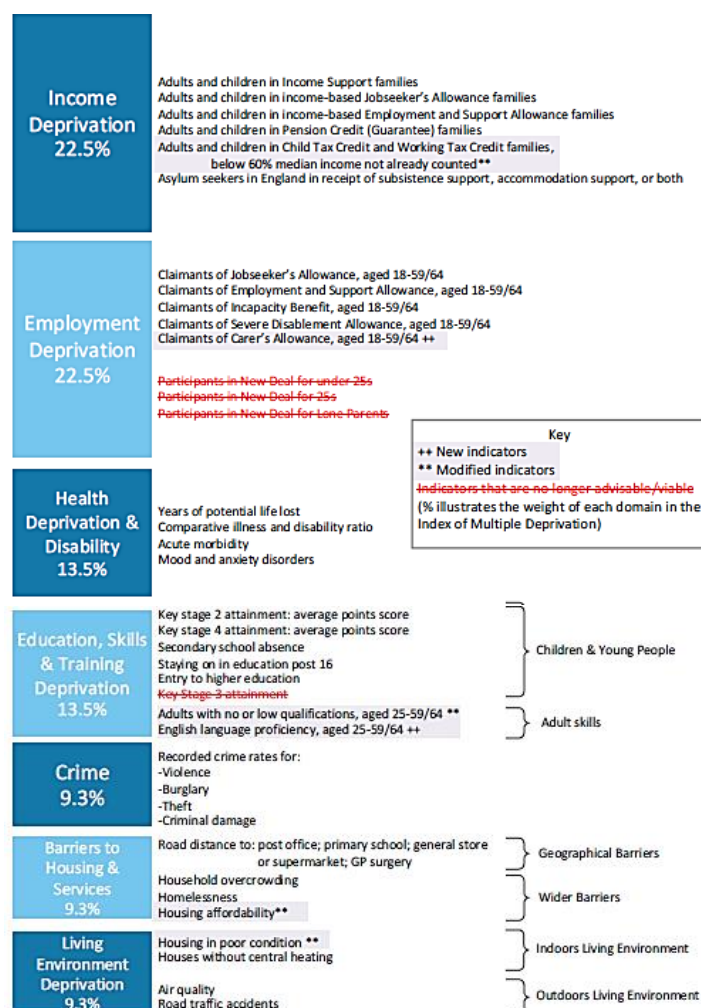
Poverty and Deprivation

Deprivation

Indices of Multiple Deprivation

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.

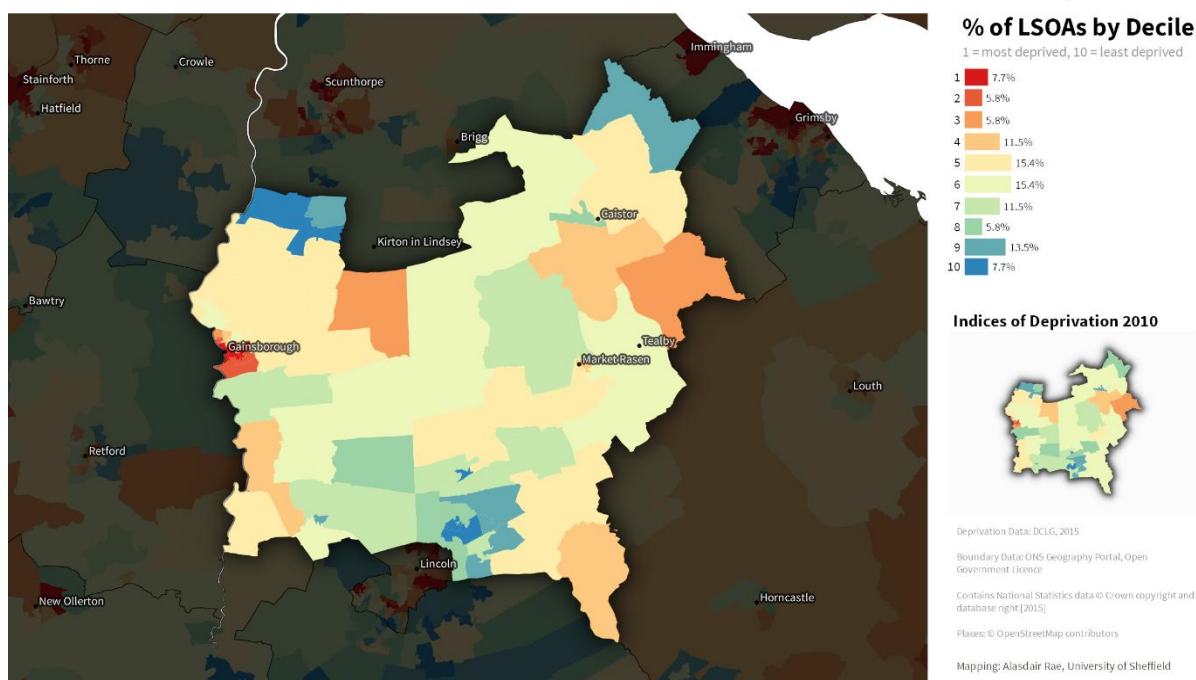


IMD 2015 Methodology, and changes from 2010; Source: LGA

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.

Indices of Deprivation 2015

West Lindsey



Source: ONS via Dr. Alisdair Rae, University of Sheffield

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.

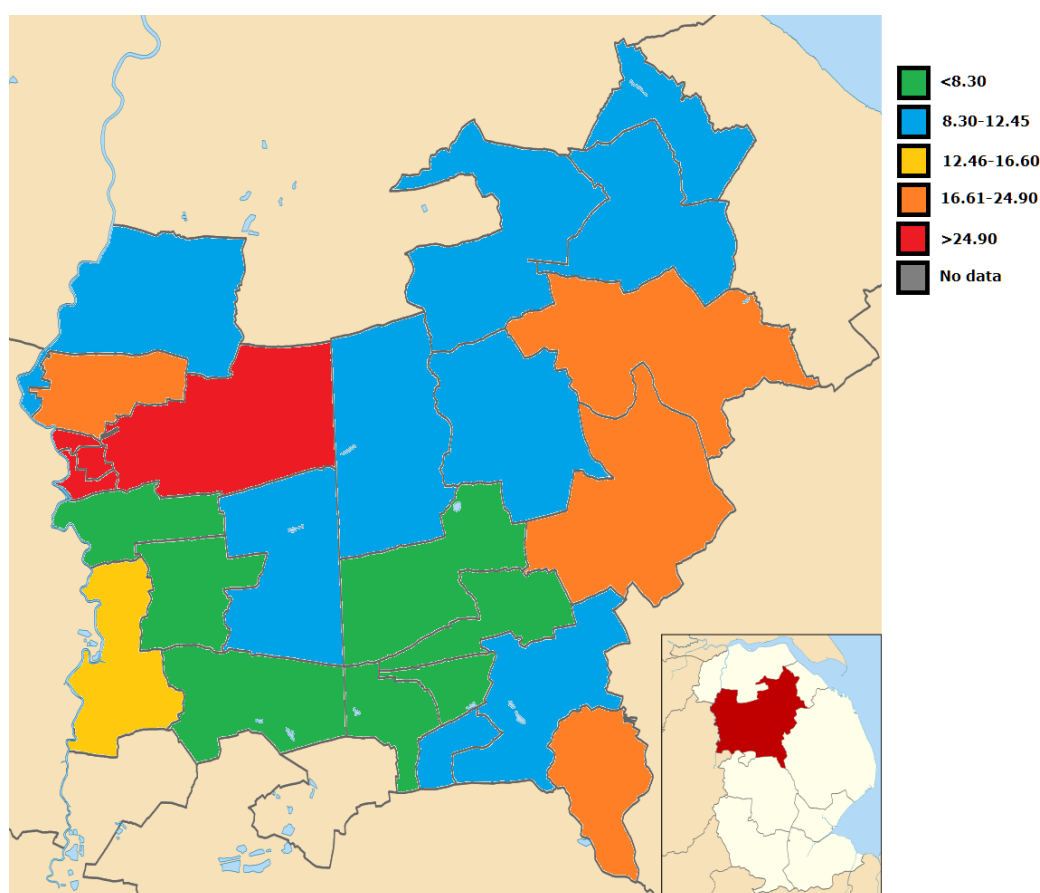
Overall, West Lindsey ranks 152nd most deprived of 326 local authorities, placing it slightly below the median.

Child Poverty

West Lindsey's child poverty rate (2014), at 18.9%, is below the national average of 19.9%. Nonetheless, it has drifted somewhat higher than the county's level of 17.6%. It also represents a notable rise from 16.1% in 2012 and 16.6% in 2013. Within West Lindsey the rate ranges from 3.2% in Sudbrooke to 39.4% in Gainsborough South-West. The remainder of Gainsborough, Market Rasen, Hemswell, Bardney, and Wold View are also sources of high child poverty. These figures suggest a widening inequality within the district.

Figures available between 2007 and 2014 show a 4.3%pt increase, or 29.5% overall, in child poverty over the period, as opposed to an increase across Lincolnshire of 1.4%pts or 8.6% - although in both cases, a sizeable uptick in 2014 is responsible for much of the change. Nonetheless, it is clear that whilst West Lindsey is affected by an upward national trend, there are also local factors driving up the rate in the district.

Within the district, not all wards have undergone the same change. Between 2007 and 2014, Fiskerton and Waddingham/Spital have seen decreases, although they are the sole wards to have done so. Rates in Wold View were overall more-or-less unchanged. Eight wards, however, happen to have seen above-district increases in child poverty rates – Bardney, Gainsborough North, Market Rasen, Thonock, Hemswell, Cherry Willingham, Dunholme and Caistor. This combines with rising populations in these areas.



% 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 2015 places around 55% 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 1,460 Out of Work Benefit households; around 1.97 per household.

Benefits and Claimants

Overall claimants of out-of-work benefits were highest in the Gainsborough wards in 2014, 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. This measure appears to have been discontinued as no data is available after 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.

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)

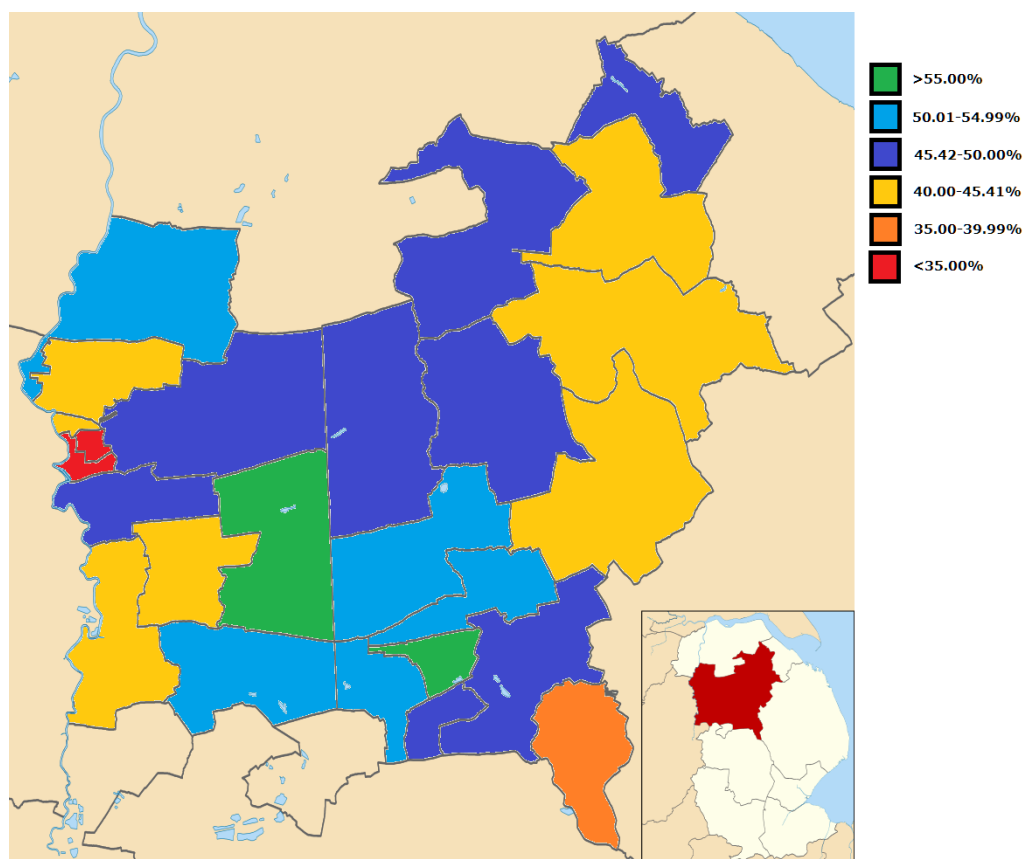
As such, it measures several ways in which an individual household experiences poverty, lack of education, poor housing and health. Within West Lindsey, there are fewer households deprived by two dimensions or more than there are regionally or nationally; however, those deprived by two to four dimensions 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
Not Deprived in Any Dimension	35.86% (-549)	45.42% (+1,105)	42.54%
Deprived in 1 Dimension	32.97% (+26)	33.00% (+134)	32.65%
Deprived in 2 Dimensions	23.69% (+374)	17.88% (-484)	19.14%
Deprived in 3 Dimensions	7.17% (+167)	3.55% (-610)	5.14%
Deprived in 4 Dimensions	0.32% (-17)	0.15% (-146)	0.53%

*parish

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

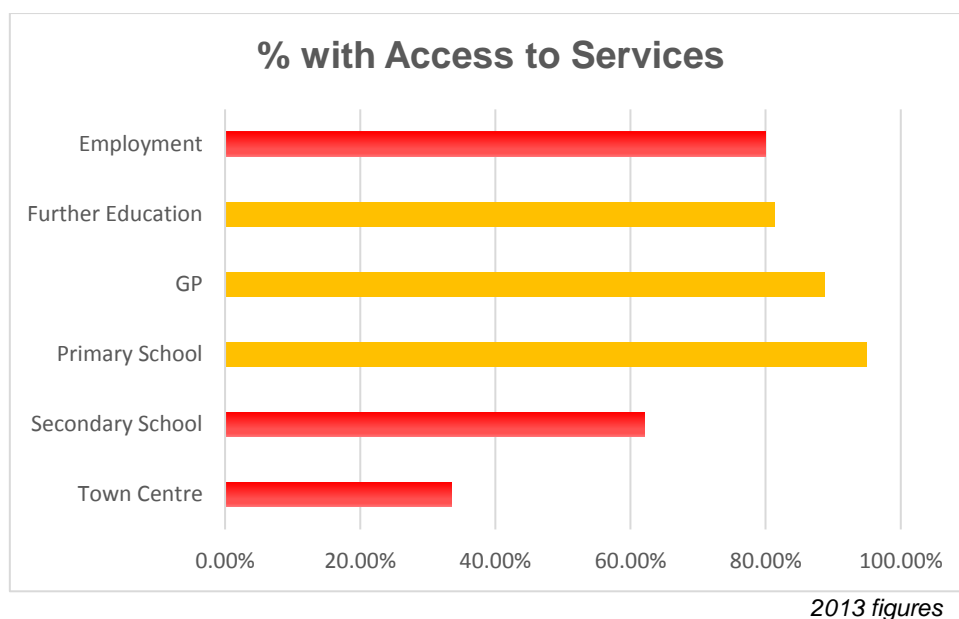
Compared to the national average, West Lindsey fares relatively well. Despite, having more households with one dimension or less of deprivation, it has fewer with two or more. West Lindsey also has fewer households deprived in all four dimensions compared to the rest of the country, even in Gainsborough 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 such as local shops, schools and urban amenities 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.

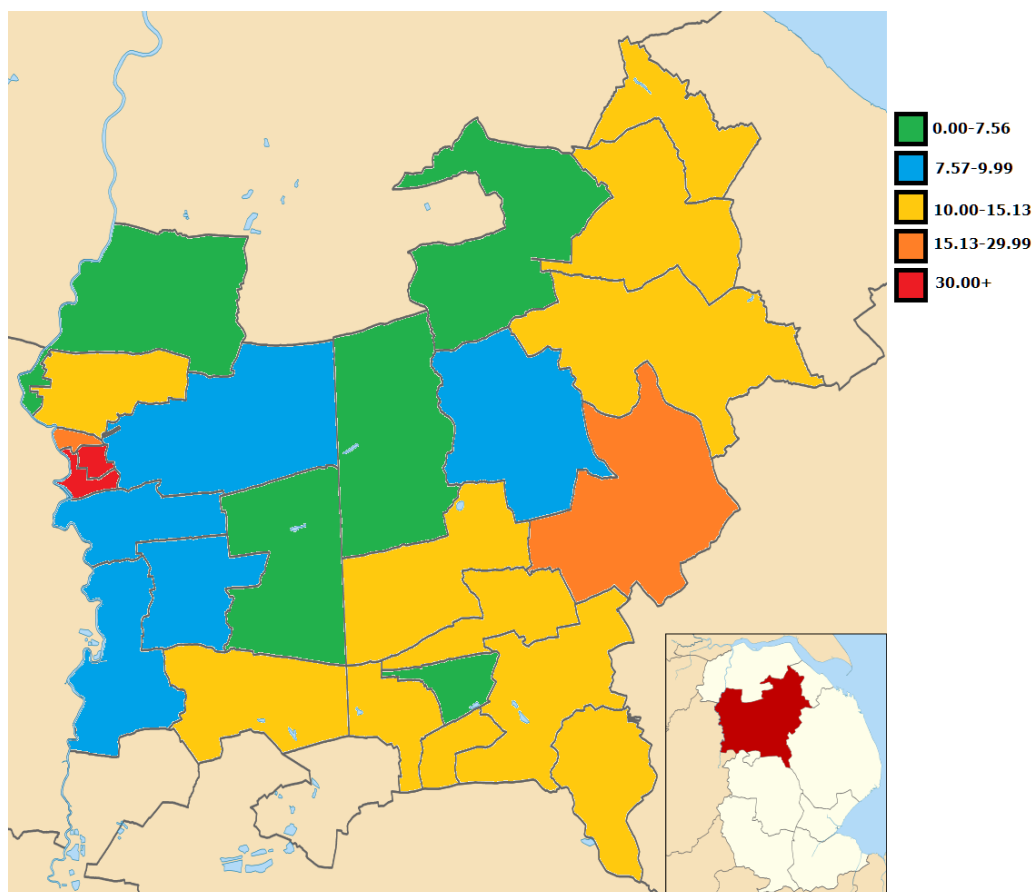


Car ownership, however, varied widely by ward in 2011, when figures were last available. Lack of car ownership tended to be more common in the eastern half of the district (below). Many of these places have good access to services, and hence the lower ownership is potentially less of (albeit not a non-existent) 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

Between 2001 and 2011, the average West Lindsey household gained 0.11 cars or vans, although this varied by ward from Gainsborough South-West (+0.06, and one of two wards – the other being Gainsborough East – with less than one car per household) to Waddingham and Spital (+0.21).

The smallest decline in car-free households occurred in Scampton, although the proportion was already low (6.39%) before its 2011 level (6.27%). The largest increase occurred in the former Thonock ward (-5.90% to 13.09%).



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

Broadband

Almost no statistics on broadband availability in West Lindsey have been released 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 expanding 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.

Community Amenities

West Lindsey has one Citizens' Advice Bureau, located in Gainsborough, in line with the 316 existing nationwide sites, which roughly correspond to one per English local authority.

There are 30 post offices in 27 parishes across the district. Some 67% of the West Lindsey populace in 2011 were in a parish containing a post office. There are, however, four wards with no post offices: Lea, Scampton, Kelsey and Sudbrooke.

Whilst some exist close to the district borders, West Lindsey itself has three youth centres in Stow, Bardney and Keelby.

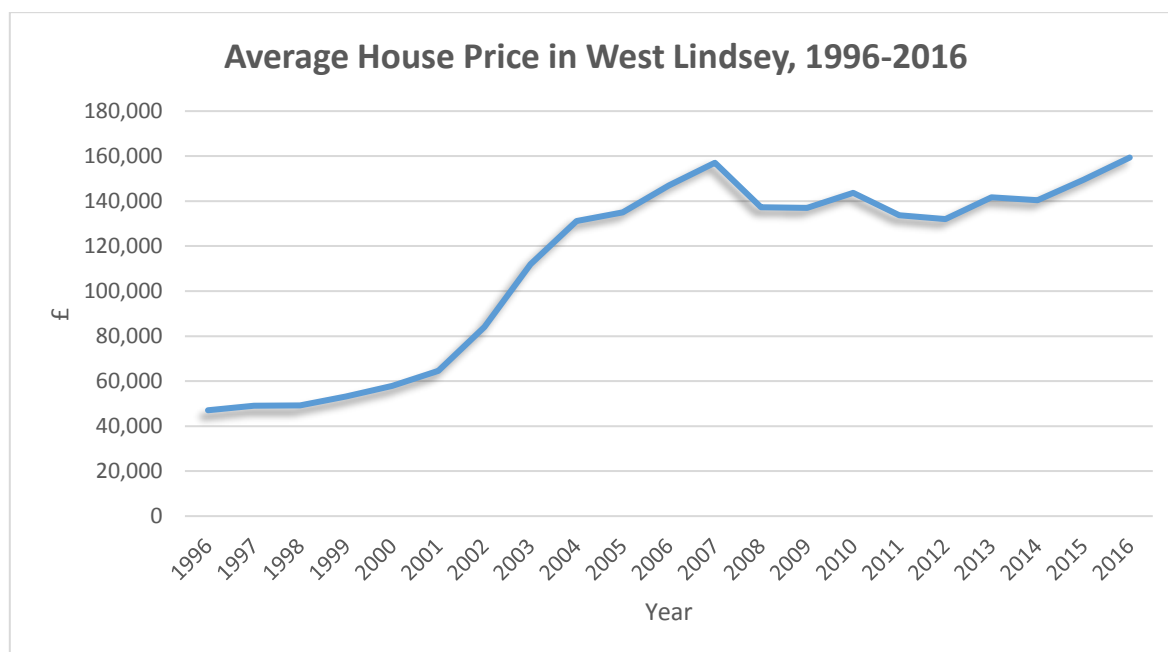
Village hall broadband exists across all wards except Gainsborough East, Lea and Saxilby. There are 84 village halls or community centres in the district, overall.

The district has 1,050 listed buildings and properties, according to Historic England. This is around 56% higher per capita than England as a whole.

Housing

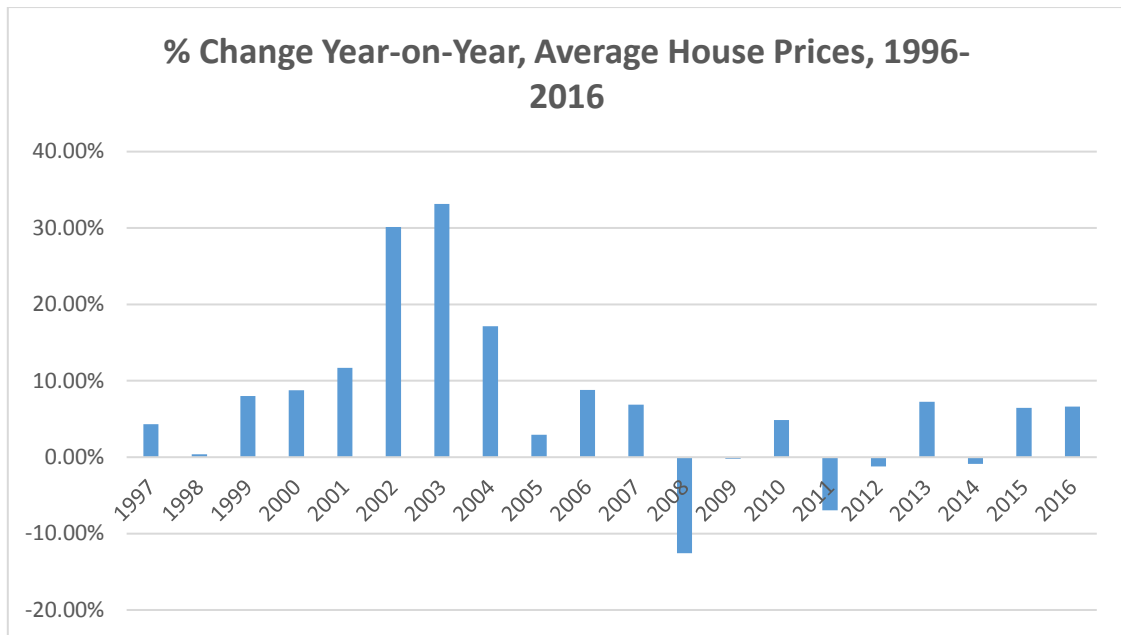
House Prices

House-prices in December 2016 stood at a mean average of £159,369, finally rising above 2007 levels again. Increases post-2010 are proving more modest than the 1998-2007 era which saw house prices triple.



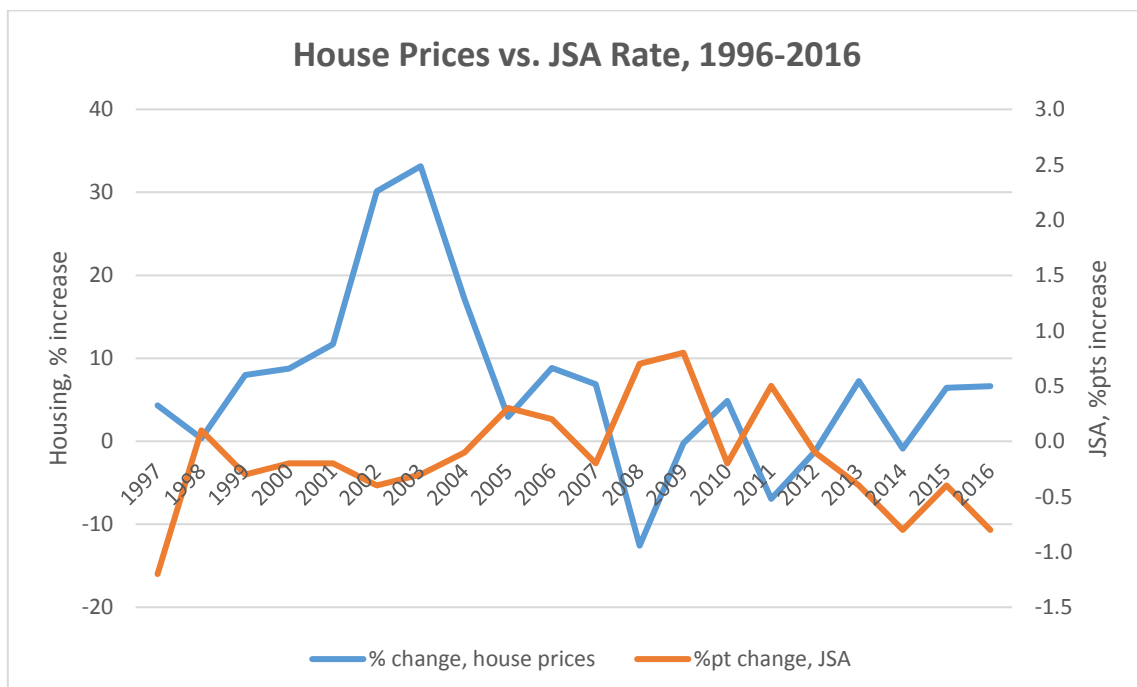
Prices as of December in each year; Source: Land Registry

The ratio of average house price to average earnings in 2013 for the whole district was 5.86, below the England average of 6.72. The ratio peaked at 7.05 in 2007. For lower quartile earnings, the ratio also peaked in 2007 at 6.50 and was 5.55 in 2013. However, statistics on this measure are now discontinued. There is reason to believe (graph below) that subsequent increases in house price may have pushed the ratio up again.



Source: Land Registry

Between 2001 and 2004, the average house price in West Lindsey more than doubled in the space of three years. An exact cause is unclear. Whilst there is a link between house prices and employment (below), the rise during 2001-2004 appears to be a severe exaggeration of employment trends of the time. A slow rate of housebuilding (1,100 over the three years) may have contributed, with a subsequent doubling (2,340 during 2004-2007) moderating price increases.

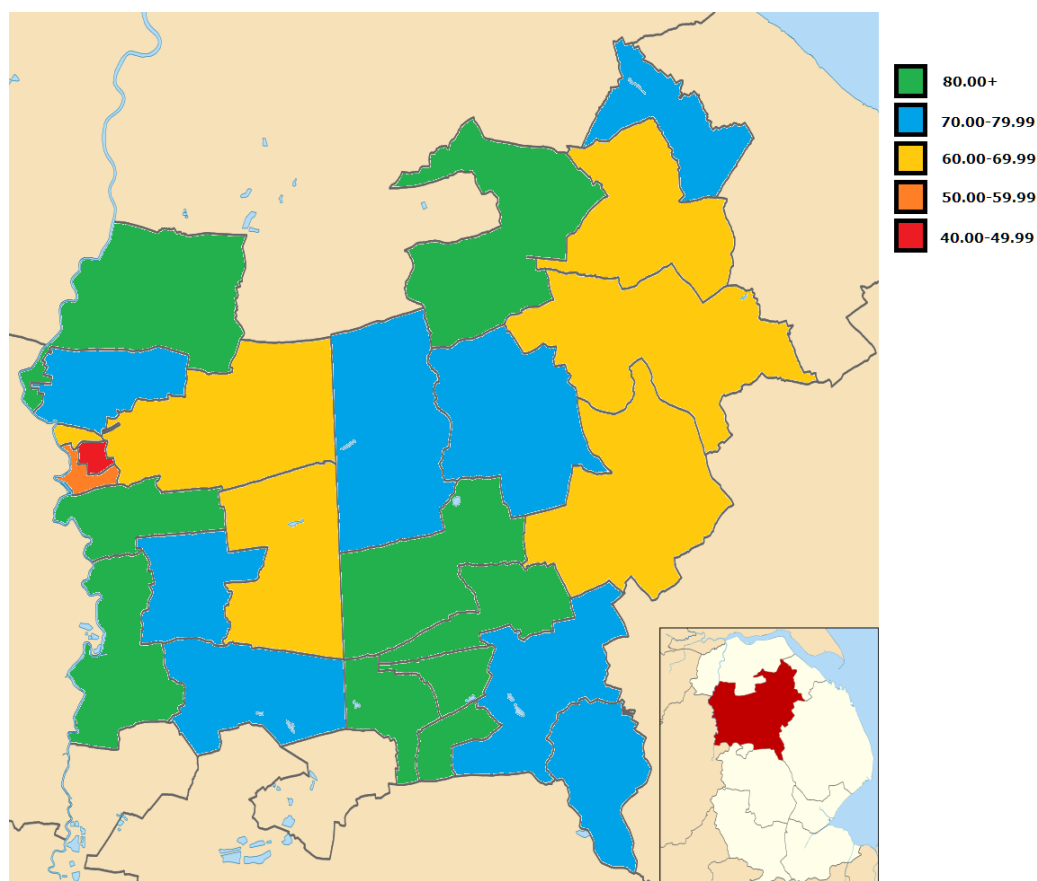


Note: any correlation would break around 2015 due to introduction of UC

Tenure

Census

Across the district 72.6% of dwellings are owner occupied, with 13.7% privately rented (33.7% Gainsborough South West), compared to 63% and 17% for England, as of 2011.



% 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.

Rates of home ownership have 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 figures from the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) in 2015 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 private registered providers (PRPs), is in absolute decline. Indeed, the number of public-owned households has increased between 2011 and 2015, but has 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. Post 1990, 69% were built (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 (2014) for the district are third-highest in the county at 6.90 tonnes per head – higher also than the England average of 5.97 tonnes per head, and a decline of 21.7% since 2005 compared to 30.1% nationally. The rural nature of the district is likely to exacerbate levels of emissions.

Of all households 20% are not in receipt of mains gas, down 1.0%pts on 2013. Non-recipients are mostly concentrated in a band running from the Thonock and Blyton areas north of Gainsborough south-east to Welton, taking in Waddingham and Hemswell.

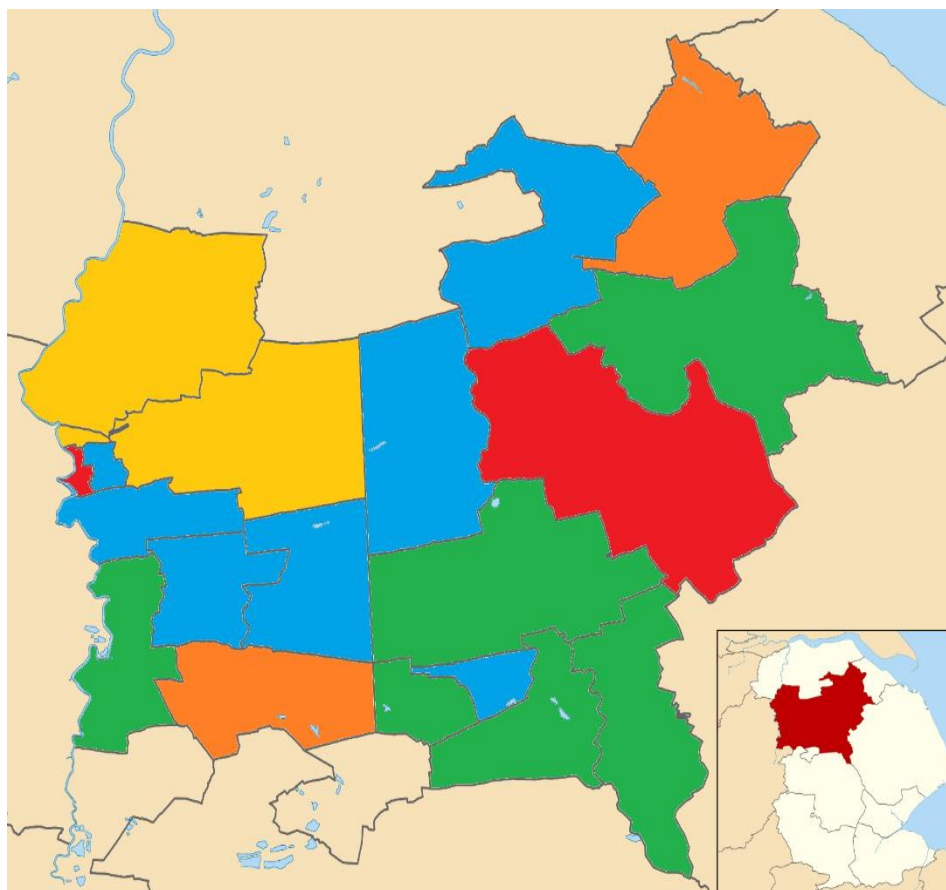
Band A and B properties made up 56.20% (2016) of properties in West Lindsey; the Lincolnshire average is 60.30%. Parts of Gainsborough South-West and East contain 100.00% properties in Band A and B. Conversely, West Lindsey 010E (most of Sudbrooke, excluding the eastern outskirts) has just 9.40% of properties in the same category. Since 2008, 003C (eastern edge of Market Rasen and surrounding rural areas) has seen the biggest increase (+4.95%) and 006B (housing in Gainsborough just north of Thorndike Way) has seen a percentage fall of -8.40%.

Empty Homes

The number across the district has declined by 56% over the last five years or so, from 931 long-term vacant homes in October 2012 to 409 in May 2017. One in six empty properties are in Gainsborough South-West (although this proportion has also declined from one in five). Along with Market Rasen, Saxilby, and Caistor & Yarborough, these four wards contain half of long-term empty homes, as of May 2017.

There is a notable disparity between Gainsborough wards. Gainsborough South-West has the single highest number of empty homes, long-term or otherwise, but Gainsborough North is merely above-average, and Gainsborough East in fact has some of the lowest numbers. This may be related to the age of housing, which is much newer across East, and also across parts of (but not all of) Gainsborough North.

A strong correlation ($R^2=0.64$) between houses empty for 180 and 730 days was found, suggesting those left empty have a tendency to stay empty. For every 2.2 houses empty for six months, one house becomes a long-term empty. Caistor and Yarborough has the “stickiest” housing stock in this regard, followed by Stow and Saxilby. In all cases, just over 35% of all vacant homes become long-term vacant. Cherry Willingham and Gainsborough East were the lowest scorers, with around one in seven houses being long-term vacant.



Number of long-term (2+ years) empty homes by ward; blue = 0-9, green = 10-19, gold = 20-29, orange = 30-49, red = 50+; Source: internal

Type

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. 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. This will potentially increase demand for council services such as Disabled Facilities Grants (DFGs) and hence create potential budgetary pressures.

Condition surveys

Excess cold is a particular issue in rural areas. A June 2014 survey from Building Research Establishment (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

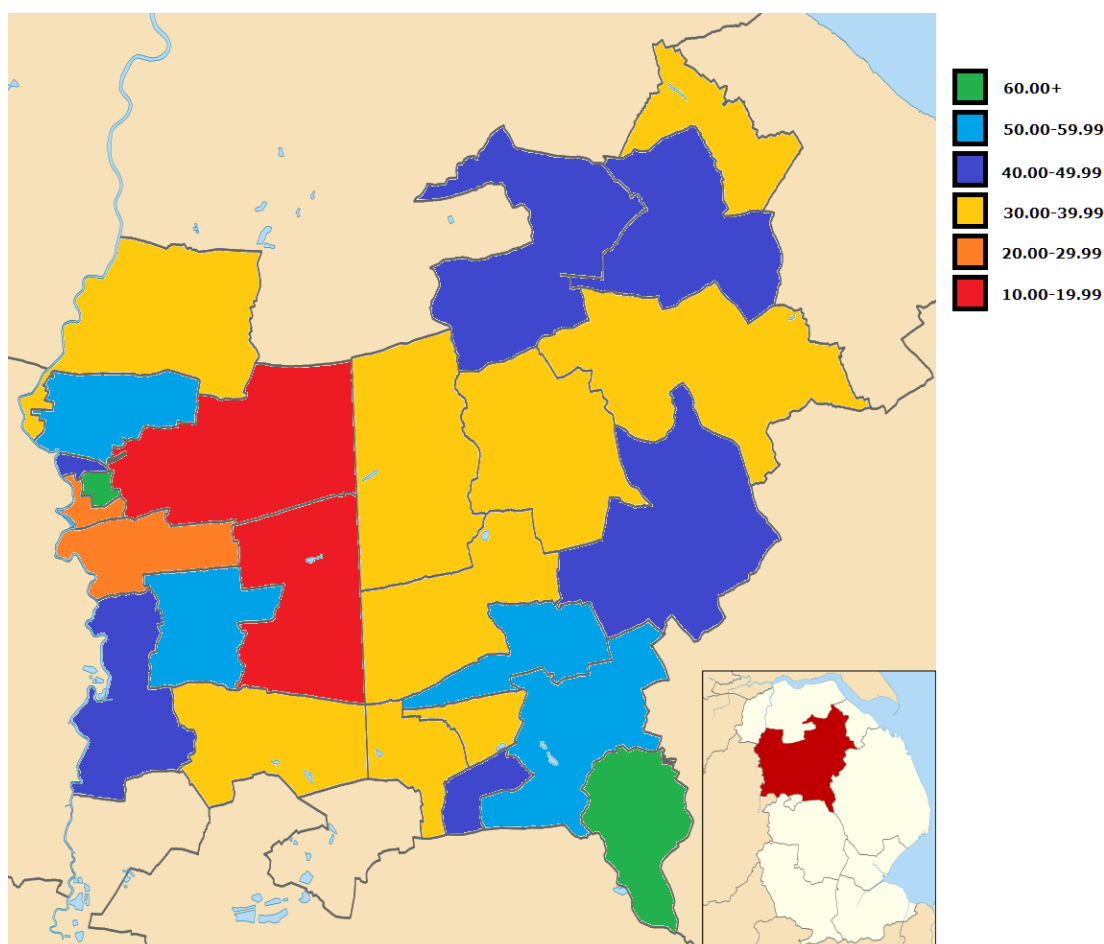
2011. This also compares unfavourably with private sector housing overall (below), which, whilst still below national average (Band C properties being notably low), have about 26% of properties below B and E.

	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%

Numbers of West Lindsey households in each EPC ratings band; Source: BRE

	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. Across the district, 1.2% of households 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; one rough sleeper was recorded in autumn 2016. Between 2010 and 2016, the number has never been recorded as higher than three.

Statutory homelessness in West Lindsey was 1.61 per 1,000 in 2016/17, an increase from 1.48 in 2015/16 and 1.06 per 1,000 in 2014/15, according to the DCLG. This marks a fall from 2.58 in 2007/08, and a rise from 0.05 per 1,000 in 2012/13, although the case numbers being under 100 gives rise to heavy year-on-year variations. The current rate is lower than South Kesteven and Lincoln, but higher than elsewhere in Lincolnshire.

Activities of the Homelessness Service, 2012-2017			
Year	Applications Taken	Decisions Taken	Prevention and Relief
2012/13	19	19	103
2013/14	44	43	169
2014/15	62	42	221
2015/16	81	59	271
2016/17	119	113	369

Source: internal

Since 2012/13 there has been a sharp increase in the number of applications, decisions and prevention measures for homelessness; this has been particularly notable during 2016/17.

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
2015-16	330	922	2.79

Source: DCLG/LRO

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).

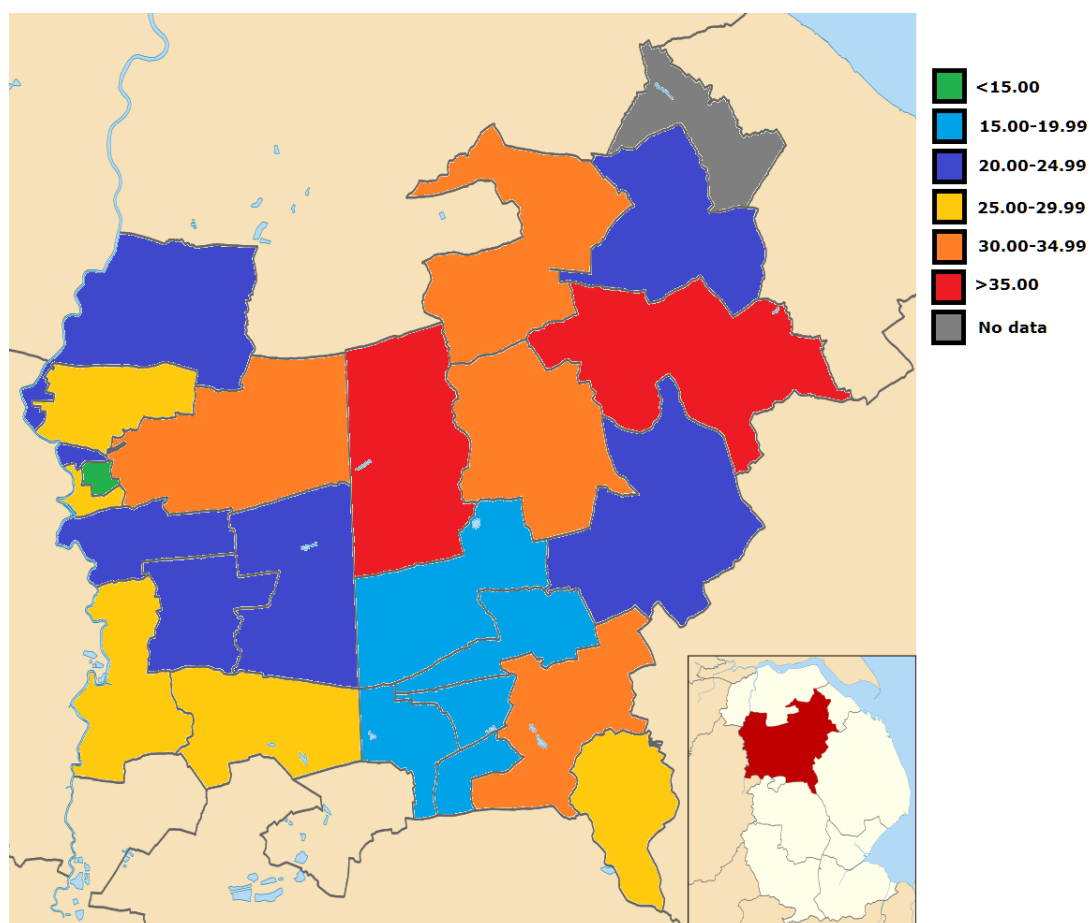
Of all new housing built between 2013 and 2016, just 1% was built on converted industrial land; 11% on former residential areas, and 12% on former transport-used land.

<i>Land Use Change, West Lindsey, 2013-2016</i>	
Community Service	0%
Defence	0%
Industry and Commerce	1%
Minerals and Landfill	0%
Residential	11%
Transport and utilities	12%
Other developed use	33%
Vacant - previously developed	4%
<i>All previously developed uses</i>	<i>61%</i>
Agriculture	2%
Forest, open land and water	1%
Outdoor recreation	0%
Residential garden	8%
Undeveloped land	7%
Vacant - not previously developed	21%
<i>All non-previously developed uses</i>	<i>39%</i>

Source: DCLG

Fuel Poverty

Since 2012, the government has abandoned the 10% indicator as a fuel poverty measure. As a result, fuel poverty must now be reported under the Low Income High Costs (LIHC) indicator, i.e. those facing both a higher-than-median fuel bill and below 60% of the median earnings. This is likely to be less inclusive, and as a result the figures may be as much as halved under the new measure.



% of households spending 10% or more on fuel costs, 2012

Another methodological difficulty lies in the new ward boundaries. Nonetheless, under the LIHC measures, some similar patterns survive. The highest rate of fuel poverty in 2014 existed in 004E (Gainsborough town centre), but Hemswell, Wold View and Waddingham & Spital also remain high in fuel poverty. At the lower end, the Lincoln outskirts, Sudbrooke, Dunholme & Welton, Cherry Willingham and Saxilby, predominated. In Gainsborough, areas east of the rail line varied between 7.2% and 13.6%. This is at the lower end of the 2014 average across the district of 11.0%. This points to housing quality as a key aspect of fuel poverty. This area also contains the newest housing in the district, on average, with some entire LSOAs not even existing prior to 1945, compared to 004E, where 80% of housing is pre-WWI.

Crime

For the purposes of reporting the most recent data, and for making it comparable year-on-year, crime statistics reported here are for the year ending in March. This will not make them comparable to the SOTD 2015 (year ending in June), although they are compatible with the SOTD 2016; previous years cited are also for years ending in March.

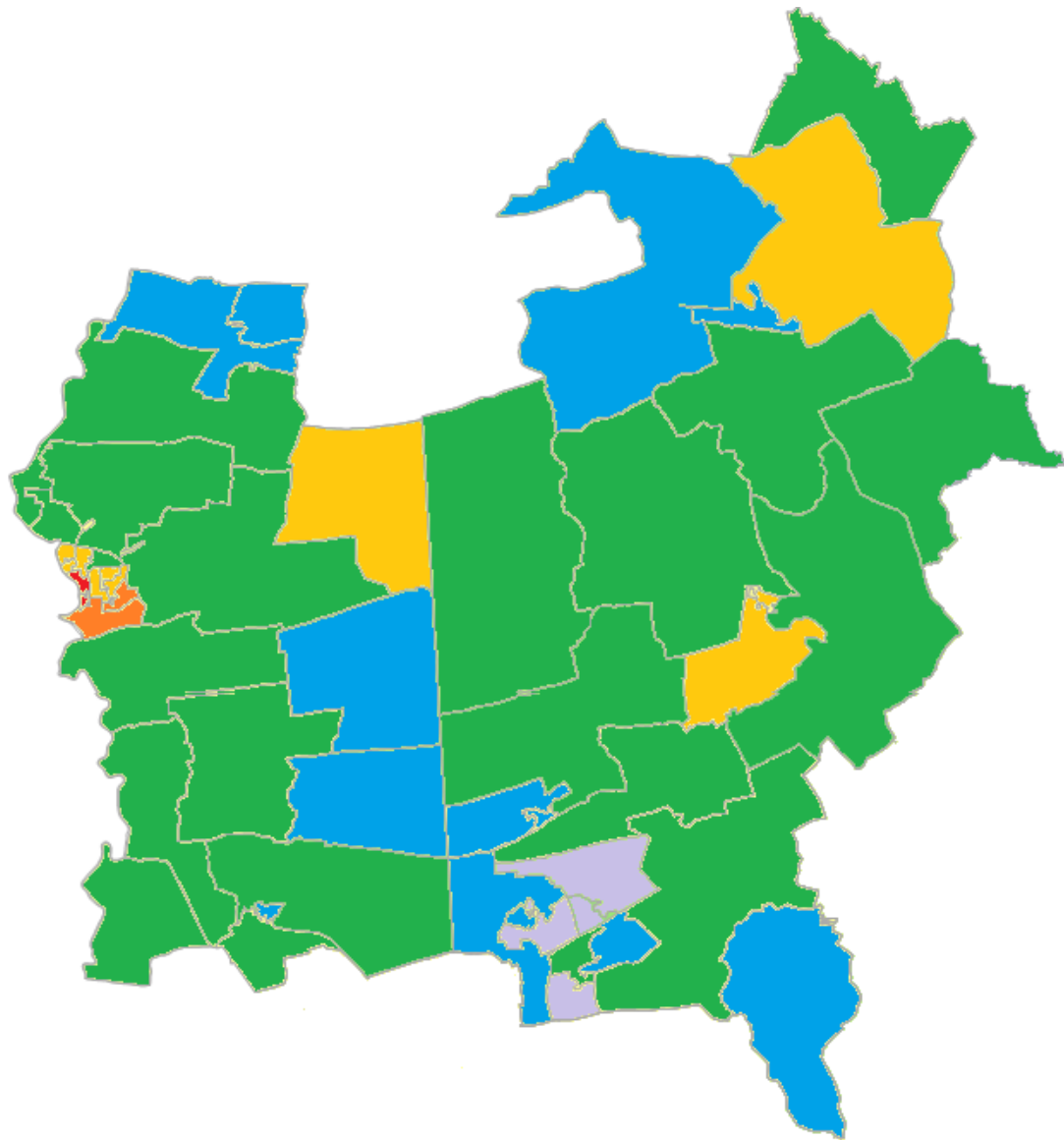


Lincolnshire Police neighbourhoods in West Lindsey, including Gainsborough Town North (dark red), Gainsborough Town South (bright red), and Gainsborough Uphills (purple)

Overall Crime

Lincolnshire Police recorded the overall crime rate in West Lindsey as 45.7 per 1,000 in 2016/17, a notable increase from 40.0 during 2015/16, 39.5 in 2014/15 and 42.4 in 2013/14. This compares to a Lincolnshire average of 49.7, up from 48.0 last year. By LSOA, the median overall crime rate is 25.4 per 1,000, suggesting a skewed mean average arising from outliers.

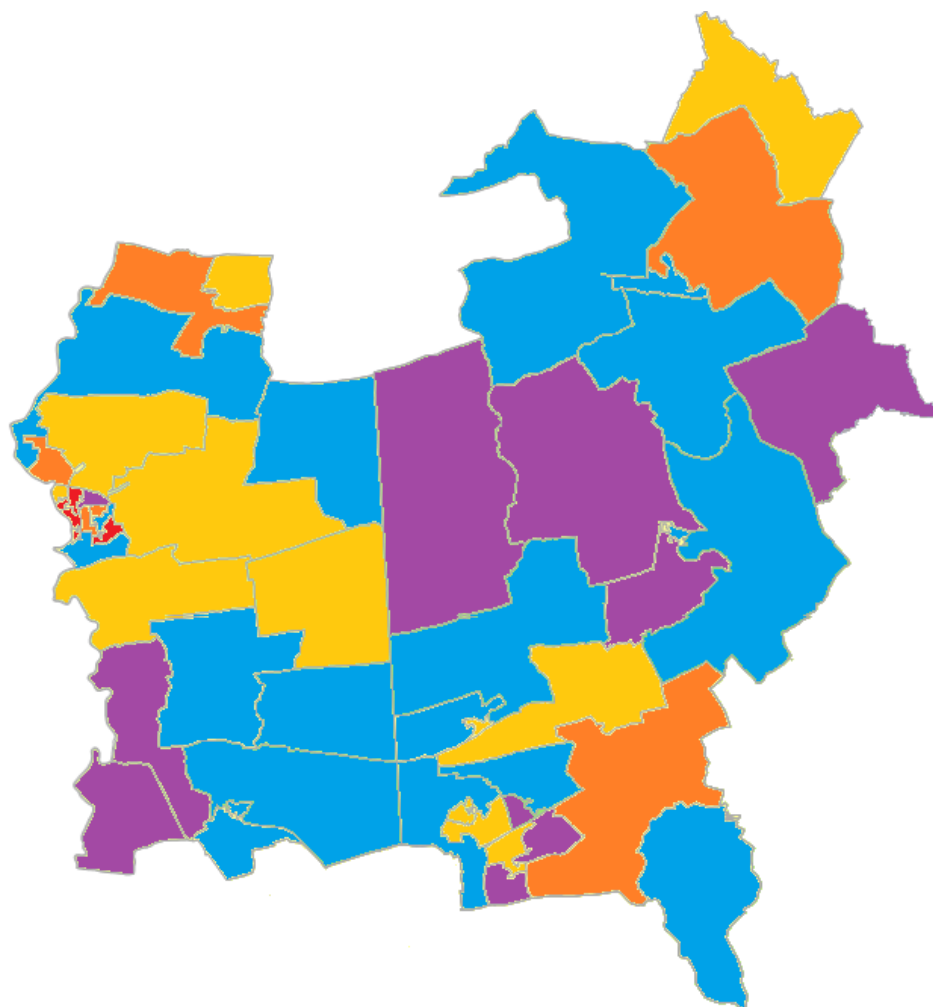
As might be expected, regional differences appear correlated with population density and economics. Gainsborough has by far the highest rates in the district, and Gainsborough South-West in particular. Indeed, if figures are accurate, then almost 31% of all crime in West Lindsey occurs in Gainsborough South-West, and 55% across the Gainsborough area. The crime rate for all areas outside Gainsborough is 20.6, an actual reduction from 23.9 in 2015/16 and 28.2 in 2013/14. The divide between crime in Gainsborough and elsewhere in the District is hence continuing to widen.



Overall reported crime rate by LSOA (2015 wards not available), per 1,000 individuals, 2016/17 (overall average 45.7); Source: Police.uk. Red = >3x district average; orange = 2.00-2.99x average; gold = 1.00-1.99x average; green = 0.50-0.99x average; blue = 0.25-0.49x district average; lilac = <0.25 average

Of the 52 LSOAs in the district, 33 saw an increase in overall crime between 2015/16 and 2016/17. Higher increases occurred in parts of Dunholme and Welton, Hemswell and Gainsborough.

Reductions in crime tended to occur in the south and east of the district (below). Given how these are already low-crime areas (above), this confirms a widening inequality in crime rates.



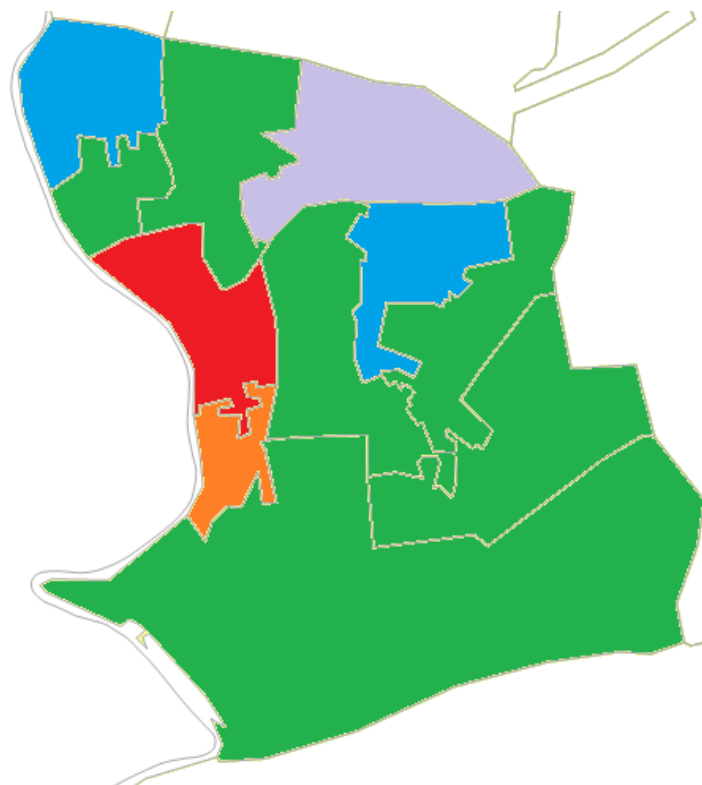
Changes in crime, 2015/16 to 2016/17; blue = reduction in crime; purple = +0.0-5.0 per 1,000; gold = 5.1-10.0 per 1,000; orange = 10.1-20.0 per 1,000; red = >20.0 per 1,000.

Gainsborough

Within Gainsborough, the wards and LSOAs have seen mixed fortunes, although most have seen some rise in crime over the last year. The exceptions were 004D (southernmost part of the town, see below), which saw a slight decline of 1.7 per 1,000, to 107.0, and 006A, which declined by 0.1 to 85.9 per 1,000. The north eastern part of town, 002A, has seen a rise lower than that of the district as a whole, but all other areas have seen higher-than-district rises.

At the most extreme end, rises were highest for 004E and 004F (which have already seen rising crime in previous years), and highest of all for 004A (riverside LSOA just north of South-West ward), where the rise was 47.9 per 1,000. This is higher than the overall West Lindsey crime rate.

Crime remains highest, and egregiously so, in 004E and 004F in the central riverside area of Gainsborough. Despite containing 0.07% of the district's geographic area and 3.5% of the district's population, these two areas have 26.3% of its recorded crime and 22.7% of antisocial behaviour.



Gainsborough crime map, colours rescaled for Gainsborough average (117.8 per 1,000); Source: Police.uk. Red = >3x Gainsborough average; orange = 2.00-2.99x average; gold = 1.00-1.99x average; green = 0.50-0.99x average; blue = 0.25-0.49x district average; lilac = <0.25 average

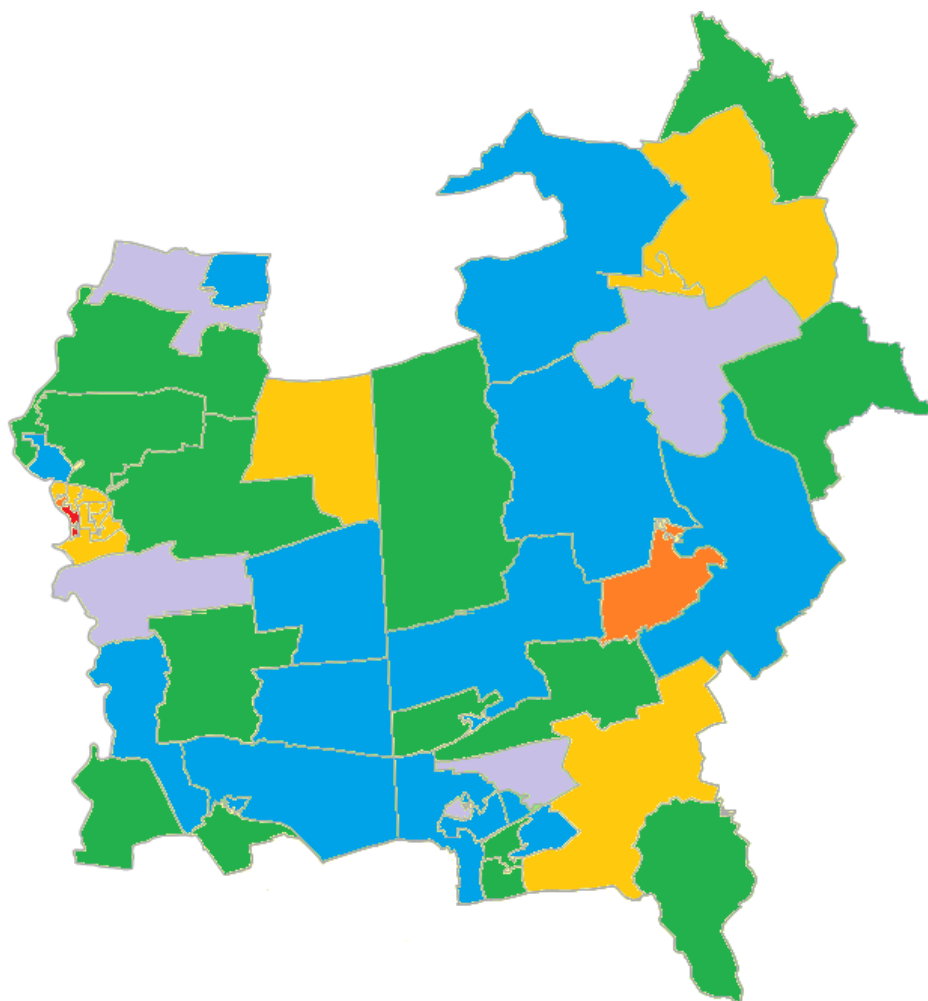
Types of crime

Amongst individual crimes, major types include burglary (9.8 per 1,000; 22% of all crimes, up from 20% last year) violent offences (8.6; 19%, proportion unchanged), theft (6.6; 15%, down from 17% last year), criminal damage (7.2; 16%, risen in line) and vehicle crime (5.2; 12%, up from 10%). Around 84% of crimes fall into these categories.

In 2016/17, 56% of all shoplifting offences occurred in 004F while 39% of all drug offences occurred in either 004F or 004E.

Anti-Social Behaviour

Like crime overall, anti-social behaviour (ASB) is very dependent on population density and age of population. Naturally, these factors place Gainsborough and Market Rasen as notably higher for ASB than the rest of the district. The mean average rate of ASB within West Lindsey was 24.0 incidents per 1,000 population in 2016/17, up from 23.4 in 2015/16. The median across the 52 LSOAs was 13.1 (down from 13.9 in 2015/16).



ASB across West Lindsey; colours and scale as before; average 24.0 per 1,000

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 ($R^2 = 0.91$) between rates of ASB and crime.

Gainsborough South-West, as with other crime, is the anomaly. Rates for 004E and 004F are over six times that of the district average, and almost triple that of any other LSOA. The mean average for ASB drops from 24.0 to 18.9 when Gainsborough South-West is excluded.

Sport and Leisure

Sport

West Lindsey has three leisure centres outsourced to a private company which maintains attendance figures. West Lindsey Leisure Centre in Gainsborough accounts for 90-95% of use across the three sites in any given year. The Caistor site saw a significant drop in visitors in 2010, and there has been both a recovery between then and 2013/14, and a decline since to just above 1,000 visitors a year.

Overall, leisure centre usage in 2016/17 was around 327,500, an increase from both last year and 2014/15. 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.

<i>Leisure Centre Attendance, Year Ending March, 2011-2017</i>				
Year	Gainsborough	Market Rasen	Caistor	Total
2011/12	222,641	18,154	1,635	242,430
2012/13	243,355	17,246	1,519	262,120
2013/14	284,182	18,657	2,303	305,142
2014/15	302,077	21,175	1,626	324,878
2015/16	294,397	18,658	1,794	314,849
2016/17	306,741	19,724	1,035	327,500

Source: internal

In terms of overall provision, West Lindsey has an abundance of grass pitches and golf courses. However, it also has fewer of other facilities given the population of the district. It is unclear if demand is being unmet or if supply is matching the existing demand.

West Lindsey had seven football clubs, six cricket clubs, two each of table tennis and tennis clubs, and one judo and netball club in 2013 with Sport England Clubmark accreditation, which assures quality for sports clubs with junior sections. The district is notably underrepresented in swimming clubs, and higher than expected for table tennis clubs. There are other clubs which fall outside the classification, particularly athletics clubs such as Morton Striders and Gainsborough Parkrun.

<i>Sports Facilities (2015)</i>				
	West Lindsey	East Midlands	% Region	Diff*
Athletics Tracks	0	26	0.0%	-1
Golf	10	272	3.7%	+5
Grass Pitches	140	5,905	2.4%	+23
Health and Fitness Suite	9	565	1.6%	-2
Ice Rinks	0	3	0.0%	0
Indoor Bowls	2	38	5.3%	+1
Indoor Tennis Centre	1	25	4.0%	+1
Ski Slopes	0	5	0.0%	0
Sports Hall	13	896	1.5%	-5
Squash Courts	5	358	1.4%	-2
Studio	8	417	1.9%	0
Swimming Pool	5	396	1.3%	-3
Artificial Grass Pitch	7	431	1.6%	-2
Tennis Courts	16	754	2.1%	+1
Total	216	10,091	2.1%	+16

**approximate difference between actual and expected number of facilities, given population; Source: Sport England*

Culture

The Trinity Arts Centre (TAC) 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, and has stayed around this level in 2015/16 and 2016/17 (closure for refurbishment last year account for any lack of growth).

Lincolnshire County Council 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 have replaced the existing setup in some areas and only Gainsborough and Market Rasen have core, full-time services. Some libraries may be cut completely later in 2017. 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). West Lindsey had 1.79m day visitors in 2015, compared to 3.68m for Lincoln, and 6.74m for East Lindsey (day visits appear to have been higher than Boston and North Kesteven, but the latter figures are not necessarily accurate).

Energy and Environment

CO₂ emissions in West Lindsey have ranked higher than the national average. The latest figures (2014) suggest emissions of 6.90 tonnes per capita (-6.9% compared to 2013, an acceleration on the -3.2% drop from 2012), compared to a national mean of 5.96 (-10.7%). This also places the district some 86,300 tonnes above the national mean. It is worth noting that this is likely to be due to rural location *and* greater industrialisation causing greater emissions from transport. Indeed, a strong negative correlation ($R^2 = 0.81$) was found between emissions per capita and the percentage of emissions which were domestic in origin for English authorities.

CO2 Emissions by Source (2014)		
Source	kt CO₂	%
A. Industry and Commercial Electricity	112.2	17.71%
B. Industry and Commercial Gas	25.1	3.96%
C. Large Industrial Installations	0.0	0.00%
D. Industrial and Commercial Other Fuels	36.8	5.80%
E. Agriculture	31.1	4.90%
Industry and Commercial Total	205.1	32.37%
F. Domestic Electricity	69.0	10.90%
G. Domestic Gas	74.5	11.75%
H. Domestic 'Other Fuels'	33.9	5.35%
Domestic Total	177.3	27.99%
I. Road Transport (A roads)	142.5	22.49%
J. Road Transport (Motorways)	0.0	0.00%
K. Road Transport (Minor roads)	67.3	10.63%
L. Diesel Railways	9.3	1.47%
M. Transport Other	5.2	0.83%
Transport Total	224.4	35.42%
N. LULUCF* Net Emissions	26.7	4.21%
Grand Total	633.5	100.00%

*change in land use

The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (DfBEIS) now publishes microgeneration data at local authority level, allowing a more accurate examination of renewable energy in West Lindsey.

No. of Renewable Energy Sites, West Lindsey				
Source	2014	2015		
	No.	No.	Change	Rank
Photovoltaic	1,888	2,317	+429	21st
Onshore Wind	21	23	+2	33rd
Hydro	0	0	0	
Anaerobic Digestion	6	6	0	4th
Offshore Wind	0	0	0	
Wave/Tidal	0	0	0	
Sewage Gas	0	1	+1	28th
Landfill Gas	1	1	0	
Municipal Solid Waste	0	0	0	
Animal Biomass	0	0	0	
Plant Biomass	1	1	0	
Co-firing	0	0	0	
















In terms of renewable sites, West Lindsey ranks 21st out of 326 English local authorities, with 60.0 per 1,000 households (up from 48.1 in 2014). However, for installed capacity, the district ranks 84th of 326, and for generation, ranks 103rd of

326, although these rankings are notably up from 2014. This points to strong take-up of microgeneration in the area, but also a relative lack of large-scale projects so far.

The evidence for this is strengthened when considering photovoltaics alone, where West Lindsey ranks 21st of 326 (5.92% of households) for number of sites, 59th for installed capacity (0.80kW/household) and 64th for generation (572kWh/household).

A 4kWp PV installation facing directly south at a 30 degree tilt with minimal shading would generate around 3.7MWh per year, according to the Sheffield Solar Microgen database. This appears to be reasonably consistent across the district. The data suggests this is better performance than in Bassetlaw, but not better than North Kesteven, where up to 37% higher generation is possible.

Sources

 Internal	 CIPFA	 LRO
 Office for National Statistics Neighbourhood Statistics	 Department for Communities and Local Government DCLG	 Nomis Web
 Public Health England Public Health England	 Department of Energy & Climate Change DECC	 Police.uk
 Mosaic	 Grant Thornton Grant Thornton	 Social Mobility Commission SMC
 Sport England	 RURAL SERVICES NETWORK Rural Services Network	 Localis

Cover image: eco-housing in North Carlton. Source: internal.

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