

Corporate peer challenge information report

This is a report giving background information to support Local Government Association facilitated corporate peer challenges. The report includes demographic information about the area and various key performance measures related to the council. It contains the measures used within the Office for Local Government (Oflog) dashboard.

Currently this report displays metrics related to West Lindsey District Council, including finance, housing, health and wellbeing, economic prosperity, education, children's services, adults social care, community safety and roads. These are compared with England, where this figure is available, and the average across West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours.

To change the council area and comparison group this report focuses on, please use the selector boxes near the top of the page. This report is designed for use with single tier councils, including unitaries, London boroughs and metropolitan districts.

The metrics in the charts below are taken from various published national data collections: source information for each metric is listed under the chart, for a more detailed view. All data is shown as it appears in the source publication; if your chosen authority doesn't feature in one of the charts, this is because the value was either missing from the original publication, is suppressed due to disclosure rules of the publication source or, as outlined above, is not responsible for the service.

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Summary of West Lindsey

West Lindsey has a total population of **97,880** residents. **18.8%** of the population are aged under 18, and **25.6%** of the population are aged 65 and over. At the last Census **3.0%** of the population are from a black or minority ethnic population, and **5.5%** of the population described themselves as non white UK (i.e. not white British, English, Northern Irish, Scottish, or Welsh). **0.2%** of the population report that they cannot speak English well or at all.

According to the indices of multiple deprivation 2019 (IMD) West Lindsey is ranked **136** out of 326 authorities in England, with a ranking of 1 being the most deprived. IMD combines information across seven Domains: Income Deprivation, Employment Deprivation, Health Deprivation and Disability, Education Skills and Training Deprivation, Barriers to Housing and Services, Living Environment Deprivation, and Crime, to provide a measure of relative deprivation for all areas in England. **18.0%** of children in West Lindsey live in poverty. This is based on the IMD Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) 2019, and compares with no value% for England. This is a total estimate of no value children in West Lindsey living in poverty.

52.2% of children in West Lindsey achieved 9-5 in English and Maths GCSEs in 2023/24 (academic). This compares with **46.2%** for England. **15.3%** of working age people in West Lindsey are unemployed, compared with **3.8%** for England as a whole. The median weekly wage for employees living in West Lindsey is **£677.4**. This compares with an England wage of **£732.0**.

Finance

The charts below show information about council finances. They provide contextual information on local authority funding, the constraints they face and their overall financial resilience.

The first two charts show data about council reserves.

Reserves exist because councils are responsible for setting and managing their own budgets and for forward planning, which means they have to prepare for future eventualities. The ability to hold reserves means councils are not under pressure to spend money during a single financial year in order to get it used up – it can be carried forward into the following year. The reserves represent amounts carried forward from one year to the next.

Councils hold reserves for three main purposes:

- To provide for financial risks, so that any unbudgeted future events can be funded without the need for immediate cuts in services. This is the equivalent of household savings set aside 'for a rainy day'
- To set aside funding for future projects. Not everything the council wants or needs to do can start immediately and some programmes take more than one year. Reserves enable councils to set money aside to ensure these priorities can be funded.
- Because funding has been provided for specific purposes - often by central government. This can be called 'ringfencing'. The money can only be used for that purpose and, unless it can be spent immediately, it needs to be set aside for later.

Councils often ' earmark ' reserves for specific purposes, or have those purposes decided for them (in the case of ringfenced money). They also leave a proportion of reserves 'unallocated' or 'non-ringfenced' because some financial risks cannot be foreseen and money needs to be kept aside for these eventualities.

It is largely up to councils how much they keep in reserves and how much they earmark. Councils may therefore have different approaches to how they distinguish between ' earmarked ' and 'unallocated' reserves. The level of a council's reserves will also depend upon its needs, the risks it faces and what it wants to do. For example, a council with ambitious plans may have higher risk, and so keep a higher level of reserves; while one with policies that largely avoid risk may have lower levels. It can also depend upon the decisions the council has made in the past. The level of reserves that need to be held is therefore largely a matter of judgement.

Councils need to keep a prudent level of reserves to provide for risks, although it is difficult to judge this without knowing the future. A level that is 'too high' would lock away public money that could possibly be spent in other ways, but councils with 'too low' a level are taking a chance that nothing will happen which costs them the whole of their reserves.

One of the biggest financial risks facing councils is that government funding is only announced one year at a time. Councils could keep lower levels of reserves if they were given certainty of funding for a period into the future.

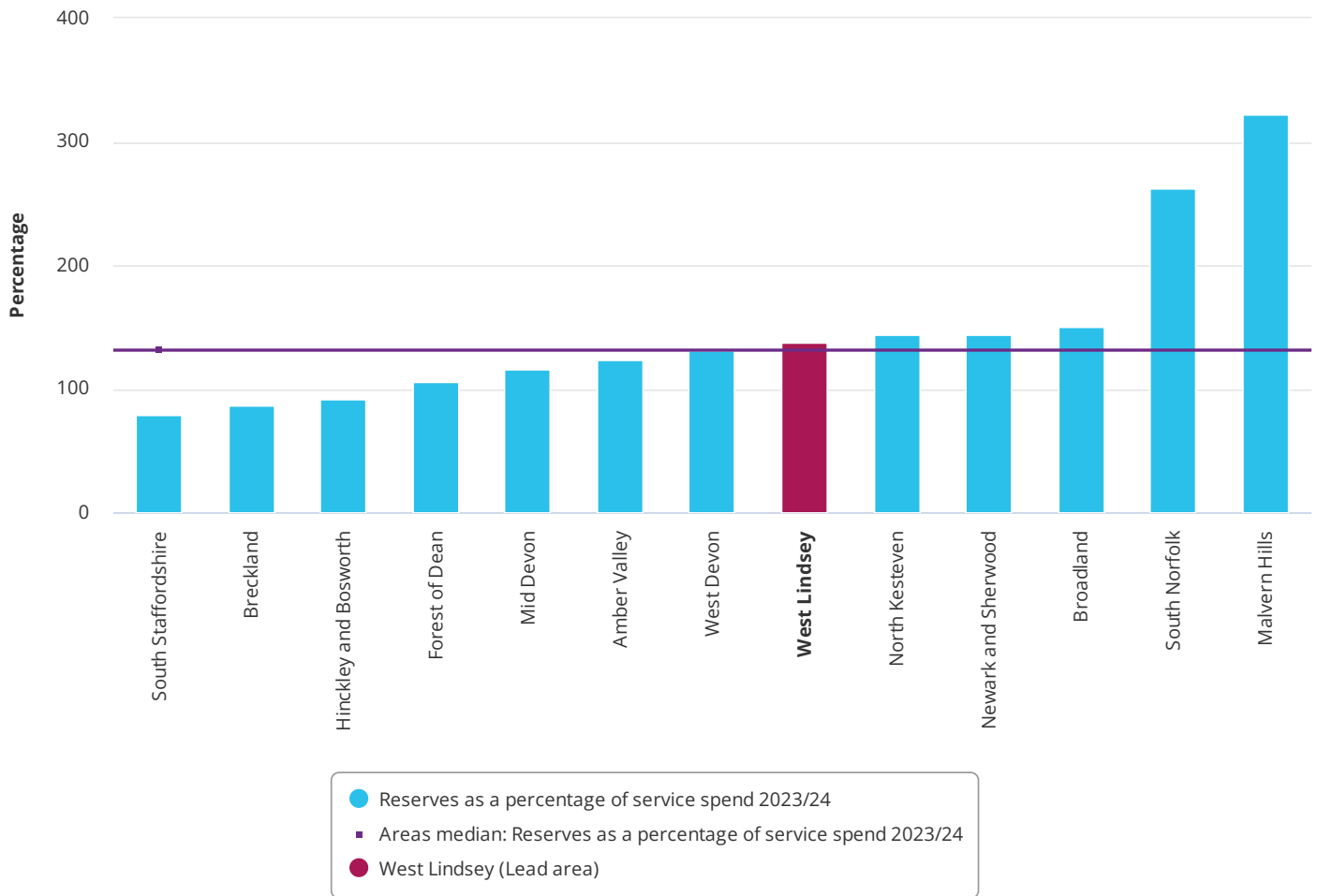
Reserves as a proportion of service expenditure

The following chart shows reserves as a proportion of 'service expenditure'. 'Service expenditure' is one of the ways in which council spending can be expressed, and is the total of all expenditure on services provided by the council after deducting grants provided by government departments, specifically to run a particular service, and any income generated by those services, such as charges for use of leisure facilities or planning fees.

Total reserves are the sum of 'unallocated' reserves (those that have been put aside for unspecified, unexpected expenses) plus 'earmarked reserves' (those that the council has set aside for specific purposes, such as a planned project, or because the purposes was decided for them by the government department which awarded them the funding - in the case of ringfenced money). For more information about reserves and how councils use them, see the introduction to the 'Financial Metrics' section.

In 2023/24, the reserves as a proportion of 'service expenditure' for West Lindsey was 138.0%, which was below the West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours median proportion of 127.9%.

Reserves as a percentage of service spend (2023/24) for West Lindsey & West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours



Source:
Calculated by LG Inform, N/A

Reserves as a proportion of net revenue expenditure

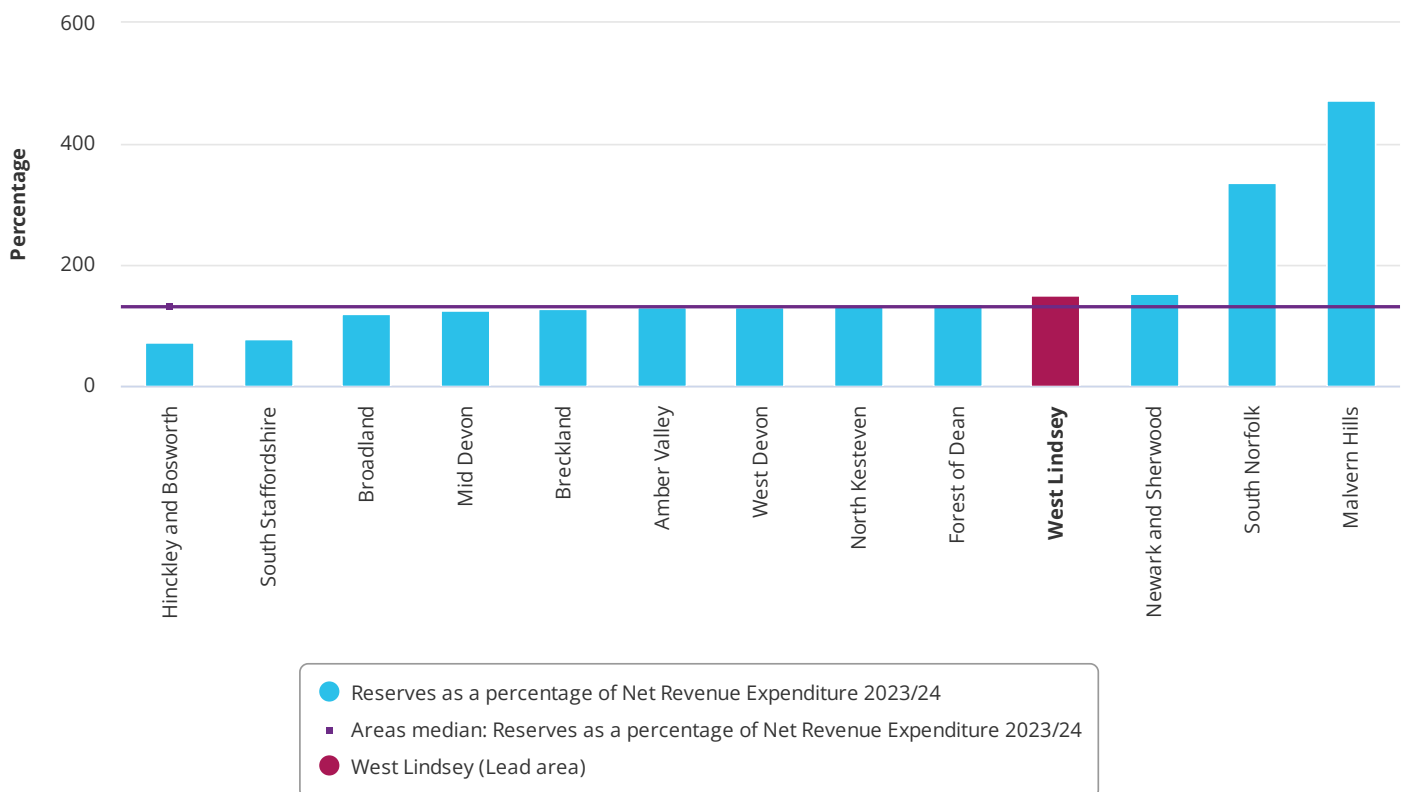
The following chart shows total reserves as a proportion of 'net revenue expenditure'. 'Net revenue expenditure' is one of the ways in which council spending can be expressed, and is the total of all expenditure on services provided by the council, plus certain types of other expenditure councils incur such as the costs of administering housing benefits on behalf of the Department for Work and Pensions, the costs of borrowing, income from investments, surpluses and deficits from trading activities and amounts paid to other local public bodies in some parts of the country (for example, parish councils and waste disposal authorities). It also deducts grants provided by government departments specifically to run particular services and any income generated by those services, plus any other government grants. 'Net revenue expenditure' is then funded each year by Council Tax, business rates, use of reserves (where appropriate) and – for some councils - the general grant from government which is called 'Revenue Support Grant'.

'Net revenue expenditure' is arguably a more relevant figure against which to compare levels of reserves than 'Service Expenditure', because the reserves will reflect risks relating to the whole of the council's expenditure not just its services.

Total reserves are the sum of 'unallocated' reserves (those that have been put aside for unspecified, unexpected expenses) plus 'earmarked reserves' (those that the council has set aside for specific purposes, such as a planned project, or because the purposes was decided for them by the government department which awarded them the funding - in the case of ringfenced money).

In 2023/24, the total reserves as a proportion of 'net revenue expenditure' for West Lindsey was 150.0%, which was below the West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours median proportion of 130.9%.

Reserves as a percentage of Net Revenue Expenditure (2023/24) for West Lindsey & West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours



Source:

Calculated by LG Inform, N/A, [Reserves as a percentage of Net Revenue Expenditure](#), Data updated: 03 Sep 2024

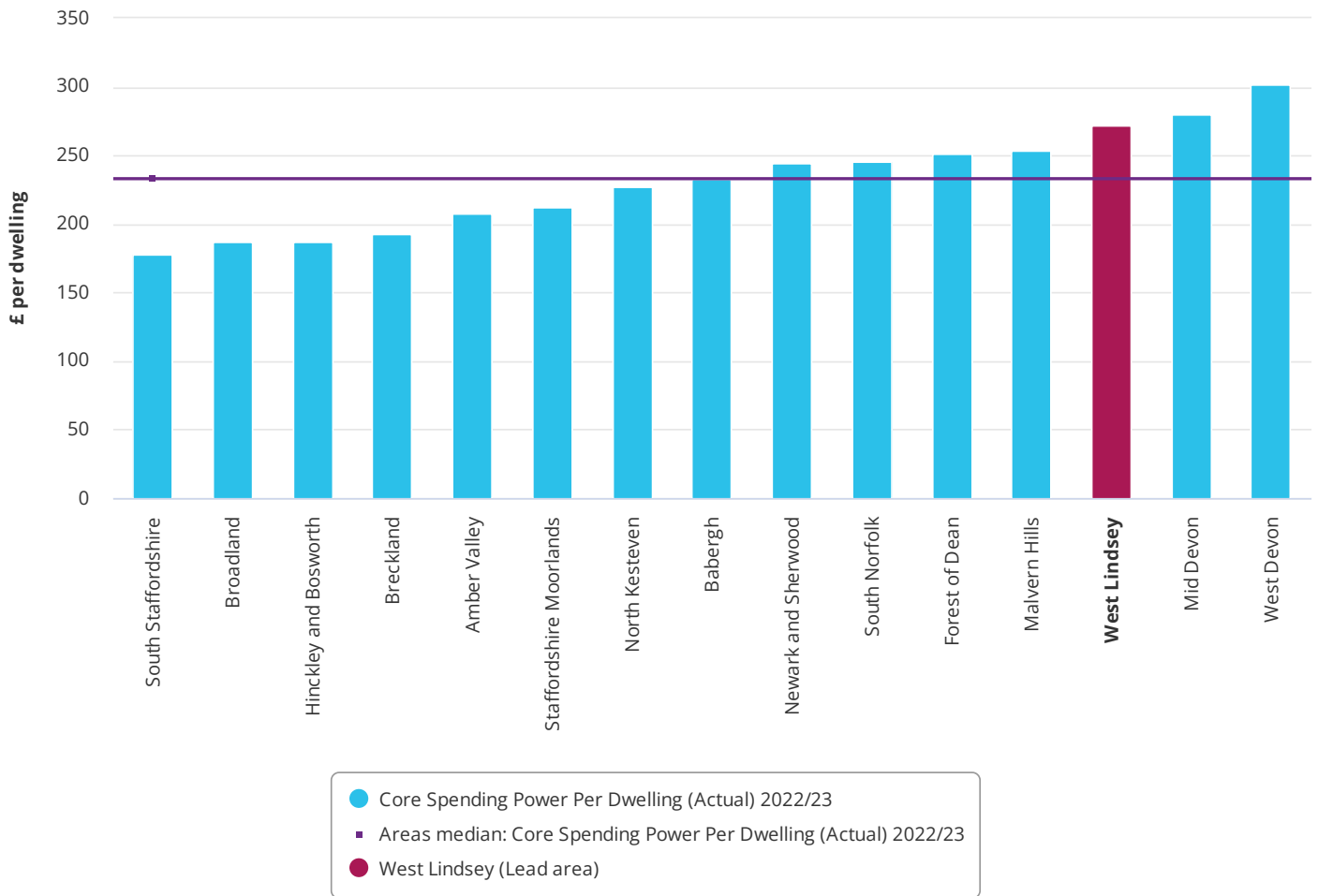
Total core spending power per dwelling

Core Spending Power is described by the government as a measure of the resources available to councils to fund service delivery. It combines income from Council Tax and business rates (as estimated by the government) with many of the revenue grants that government departments provides to councils. Core Spending Power is largely out of the control of the council and may be thought of as the amount of money made available by the government, which is a combination of grants provided by the government and local taxes (Council Tax and Business Rates) that the government permits councils to raise and retain. Core Spending Power excludes several important sources of income such as Dedicated Schools Grant. An explanation of Core Spending Power and what is included within it can be found here:

[Explanatory note on core spending power](#)

In 2022/23, the total core spending power per dwelling for West Lindsey was £271.56, which was above the West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours median of £229.88.

Total Core Spending Power Per Dwelling (Actual) (2022/23) for West Lindsey & West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours



Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Core spending power, [Total Core Spending Power Per Dwelling \(Actual\)](#) , **Data updated:** 14 Feb 2024

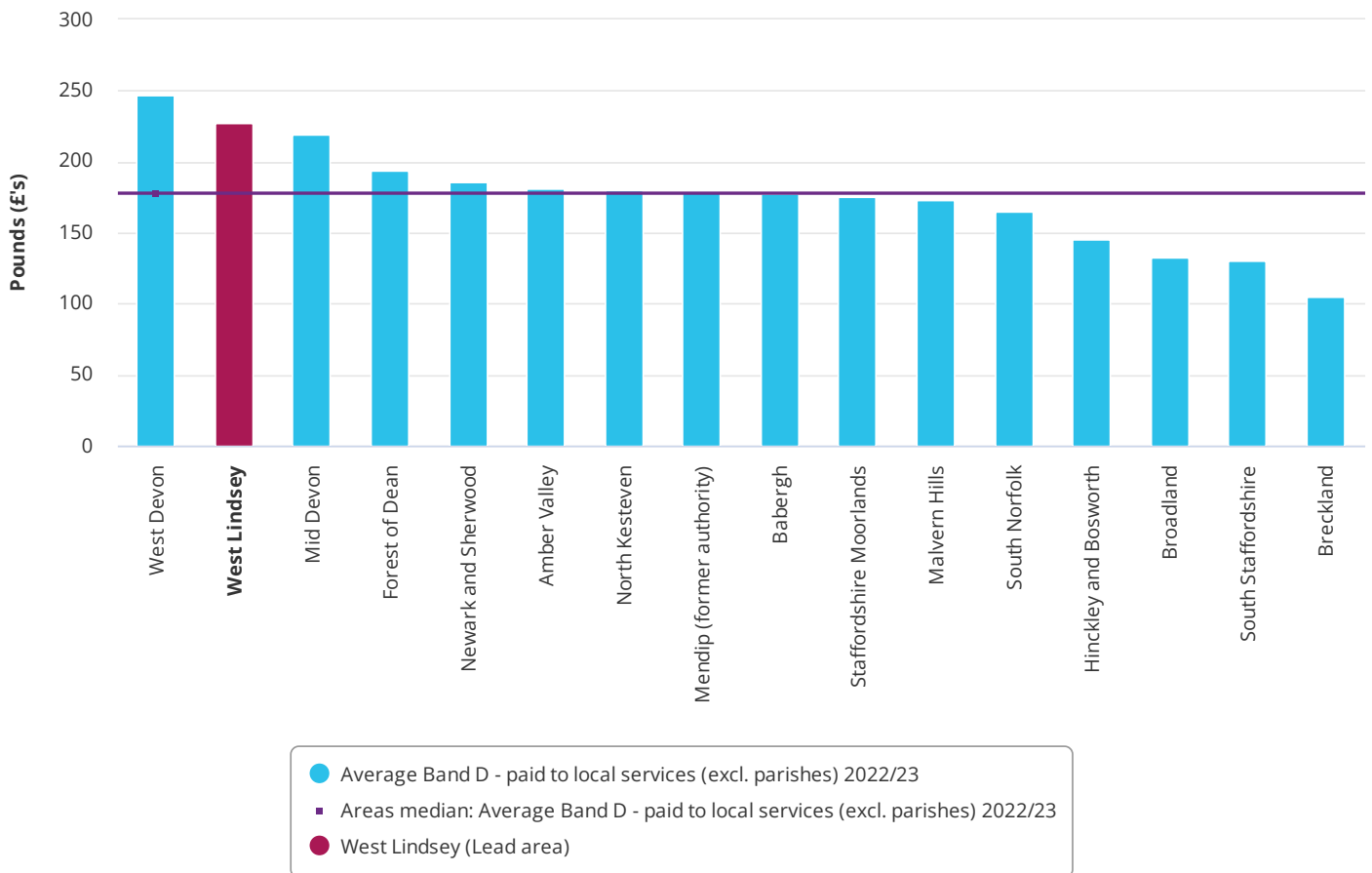
Level of Band D Council Tax rates

Band D Council Tax is set each year by the council. The 'Band D' formula theoretically allows comparison between authorities on how much Council Tax would be paid by a couple living in a medium-sized property. Band D Council Tax is the aggregate of Council Tax decisions by all 'precepting' authorities in the area, although excluding parish and town council in this case. For example, in many rural areas, it is the total of Band D tax set by the district council, the county council, the police and the fire authority.

The original conception of Band D Council Tax was that if all councils provided the same level of service to local residents, Band D council tax should be the same everywhere, with different levels of government grants providing for councils with different needs. It is arguable how much this was ever true, but it certainly isn't the case now. Council Tax bandings have not been reviewed for over thirty years and the distribution formula for grants has not been amended for many years, so it is no longer possible to say with certainty that a council with a lower Council Tax is more efficient than one setting a higher rate.

In 2022/23, the average council tax Band D bill for West Lindsey was £227.74, which was above the West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours median bill of £177.34.

Council tax average Band D tax bill - amount paid to local services (excl. parishes) (2022/23) for West Lindsey & West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours



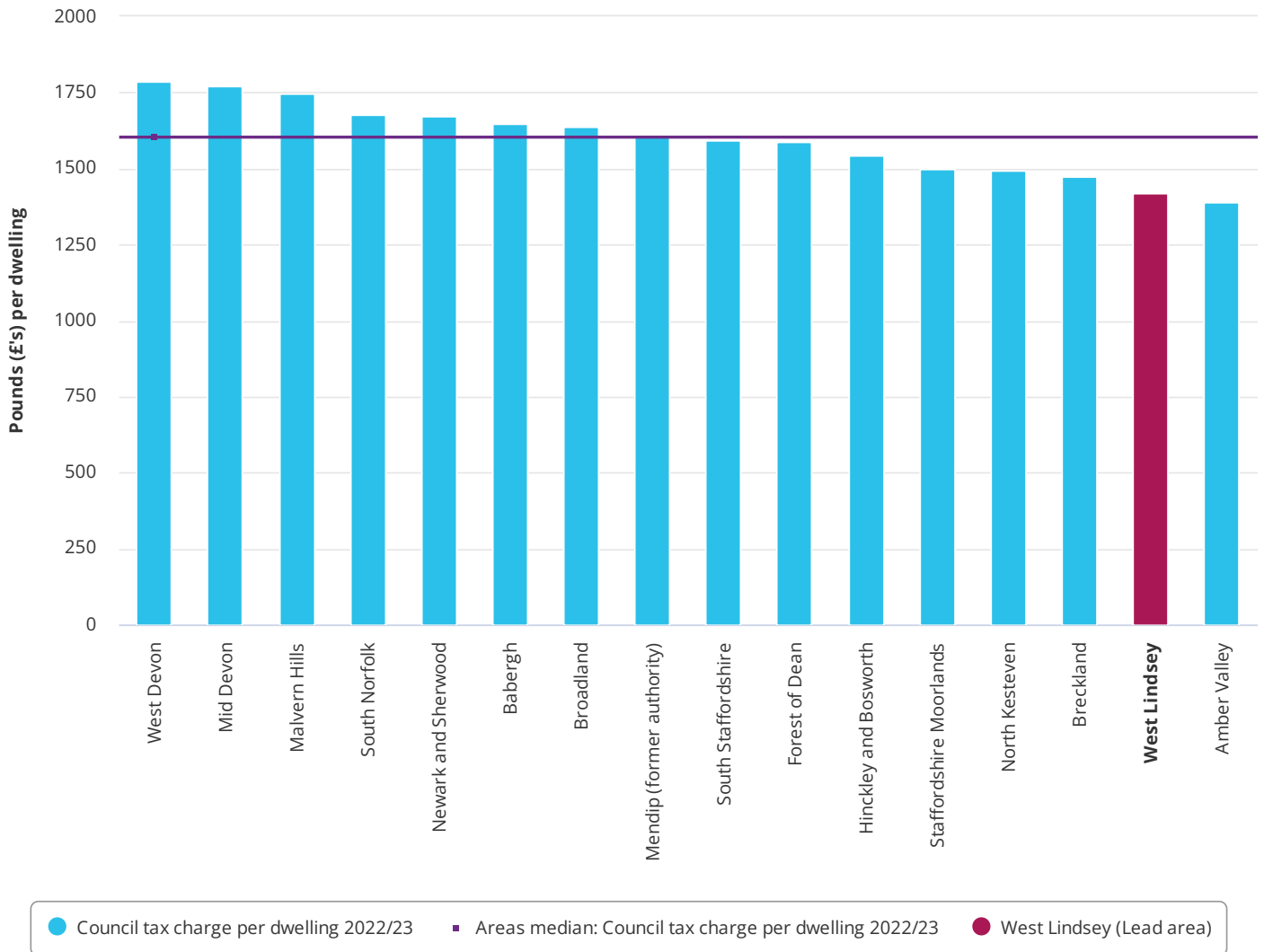
Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Council Tax levels set by local authorities, [Council tax average Band D tax bill - amount paid to local services \(excl. parishes\)](#) , **Data updated:** 01 Jul 2024

Council Tax revenue per dwelling

This is a broad measure of how much Council Tax on average a resident in a particular area pays, before local discounts and council tax support. This measure differs from the Band D Council Tax rate because not all properties belong to the 'Band D' category for a medium sized, medium value dwelling. In practice, some authorities have a majority of lower valued properties while others contain a lot of higher valued residences. Generally speaking this reflects the nature of the area and its property. It is important to note that the majority of bandings were based on valuations in 1991.

In 2022/23, the average council tax a resident pays, before local discounts and council tax support, for West Lindsey was £1,421.34, which was below the West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours median of £1,615.02.

Council tax, average charge per chargeable dwelling (2022/23) for West Lindsey & West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours



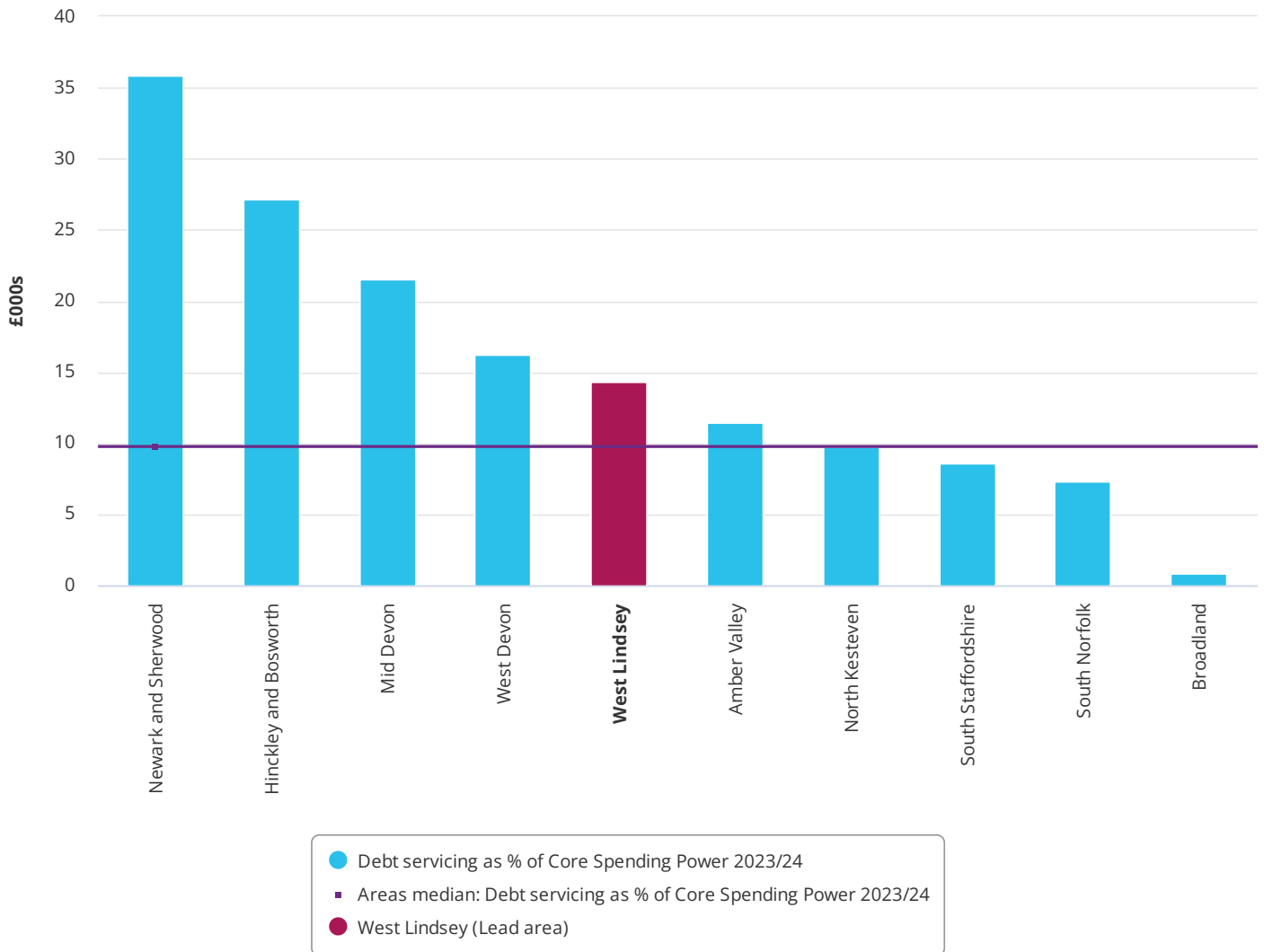
Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Council tax, [Council tax, average charge per chargeable dwelling](#) , **Data updated:** 28 Mar 2024

Debt servicing as percentage of core spending power

Capital expenditure is expenditure which has an impact over more than one year – for example building a road or a community centre which is going to last many years. Where a council finances capital spending by borrowing or credit, it will incur costs on its budget over the period of the loan or credit arrangement. These figures demonstrate how much the council is currently paying in relation to servicing its debt compared with its Core Spending Power, recognising the fact that current residents are getting the benefit of investments in assets made several years ago.

In 2023/24, the level of debt servicing as a percentage of Core Spending Power for West Lindsey was 14.3%, which was above the West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours median of 9.2%.

Debt servicing as % of Core Spending Power (2023/24) for West Lindsey & West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours



Source:

Calculated by LG Inform, N/A, [Debt servicing as % of Core Spending Power](#), Data updated: 03 Sep 2024

Total debt as percentage of core spending power

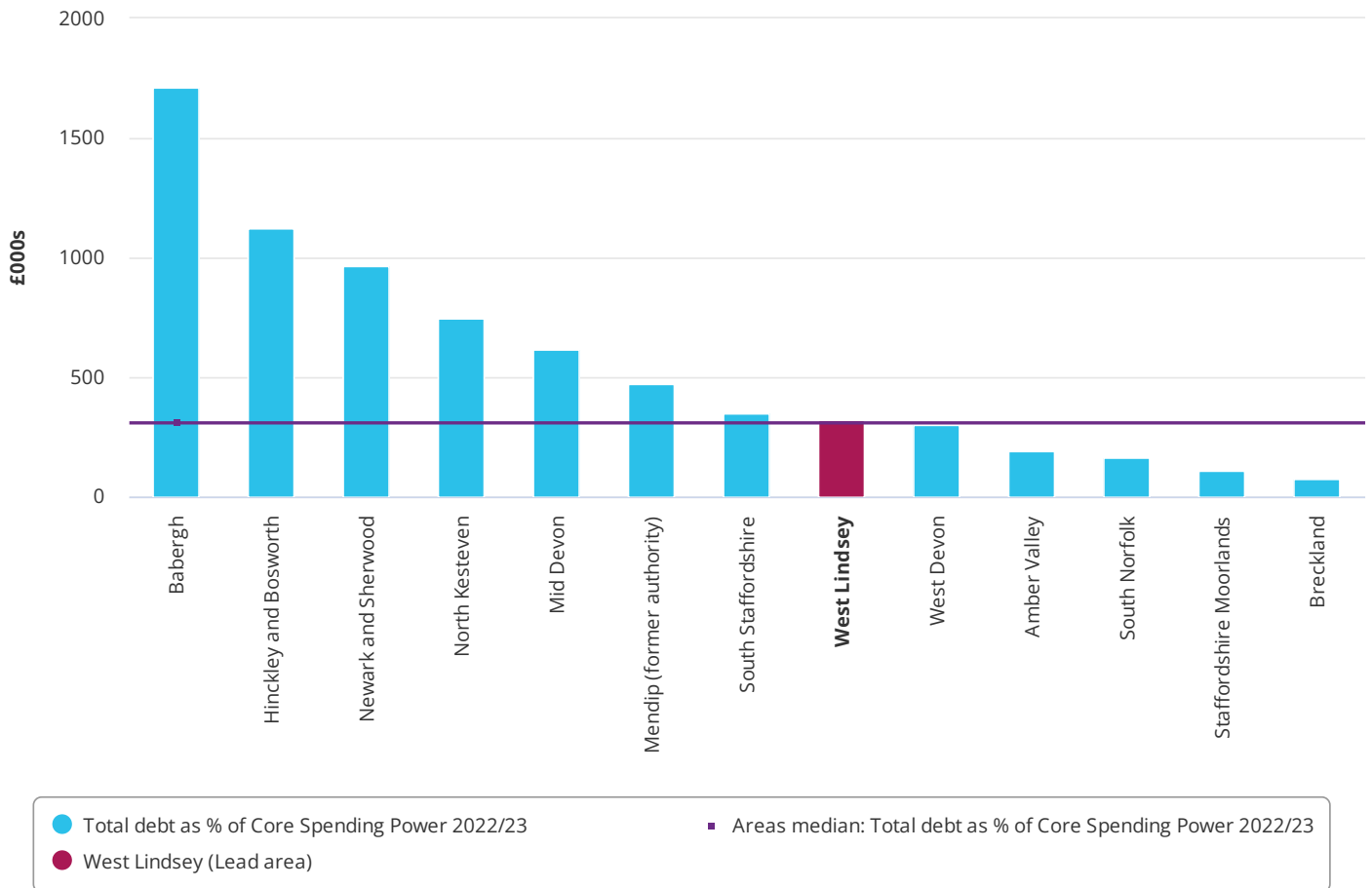
'Total debt' is Capital Financing Requirement, a measure of capital indebtedness that the council has built up over many years of capital financing decisions, but based on a methodology. (It is perhaps more accurate to describe this as the amount of capital expenditure that has not yet been funded by capital receipts, capital grants or revenue contributions and which therefore will need to be funded in future years. As such is some kind of measure of capital indebtedness, but arguably not a perfect one.

Core Spending Power is a measure of the funding the government makes available to councils for service delivery but it excludes several important elements that may be contributing to the servicing of debt including schools grants, investment income, service income and housing rents.

In 2021/22, the total debt as a percentage of Core Spending Power for West Lindsey was 354.9%, which was below the West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours median percentage of 329.4%.

Note the metric on total debt as a percentage of core spending power used by Oflog uses different financial years for the denominator and numerator, whereas LG Inform uses the same financial year so the numbers will differ slightly.

Total debt as % of Core Spending Power (2022/23) for West Lindsey & West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours



Source:

Calculated by LG Inform, N/A, [Total debt as % of Core Spending Power](#) , **Data updated:** 01 Jul 2024

Corporate health

In 2022/23 West Lindsey District Council had a vacancy rate of **Missing** per cent. The chart below shows the vacancy rate compared to West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours. This measure is taken from the Local Government Association Workforce Survey 2022/23.

Not all councils submitted data for this survey. If data is not available for your selected council the value will show "Missing".



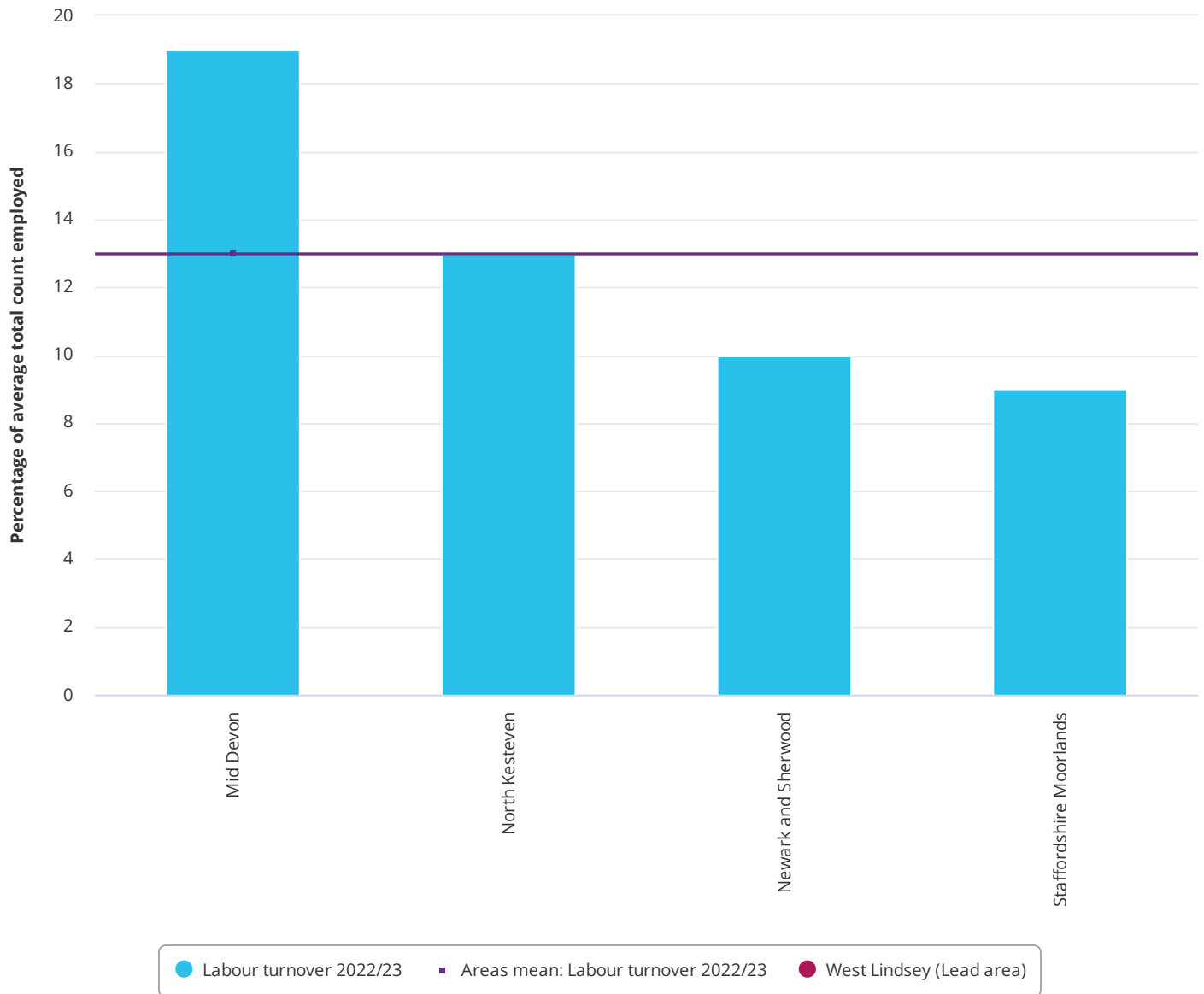
Source:

Local Government Association, Workforce Survey, [Vacancy rate](#), **Data updated:** 21 Sep 2024

In no value West Lindsey District Council had a labour turnover of no value per cent. The chart below shows labour turnover compared to West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours. This measure is taken from the Local Government Association Workforce Survey 2022/23.

Not all councils submitted data for this survey. If data is not available for your selected council the value will show "Missing".

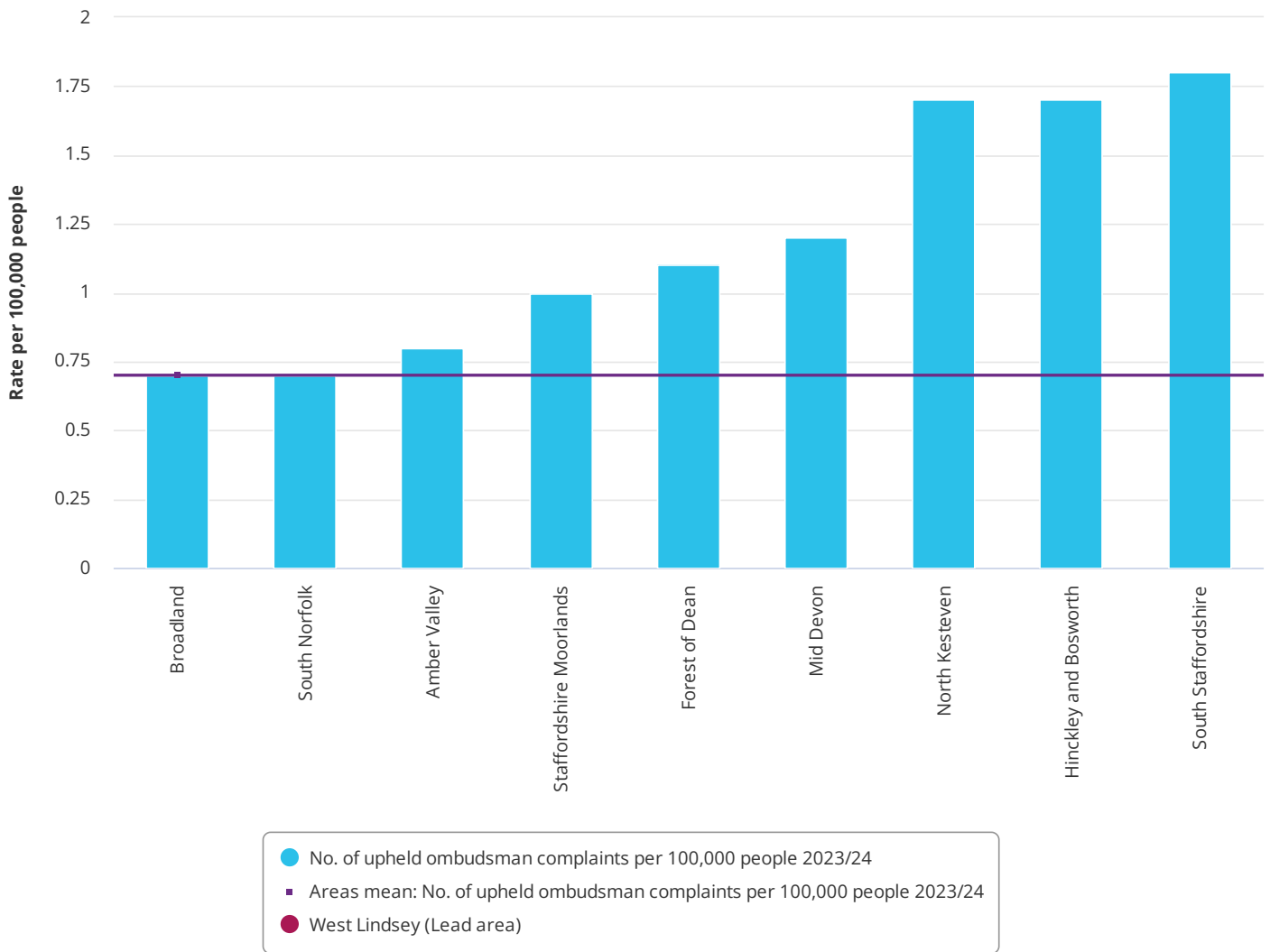
Labour turnover (2022/23) for West Lindsey & West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours



Source:

Local Government Association, Workforce Survey, [Labour turnover](#) , **Data updated:** 02 May 2024

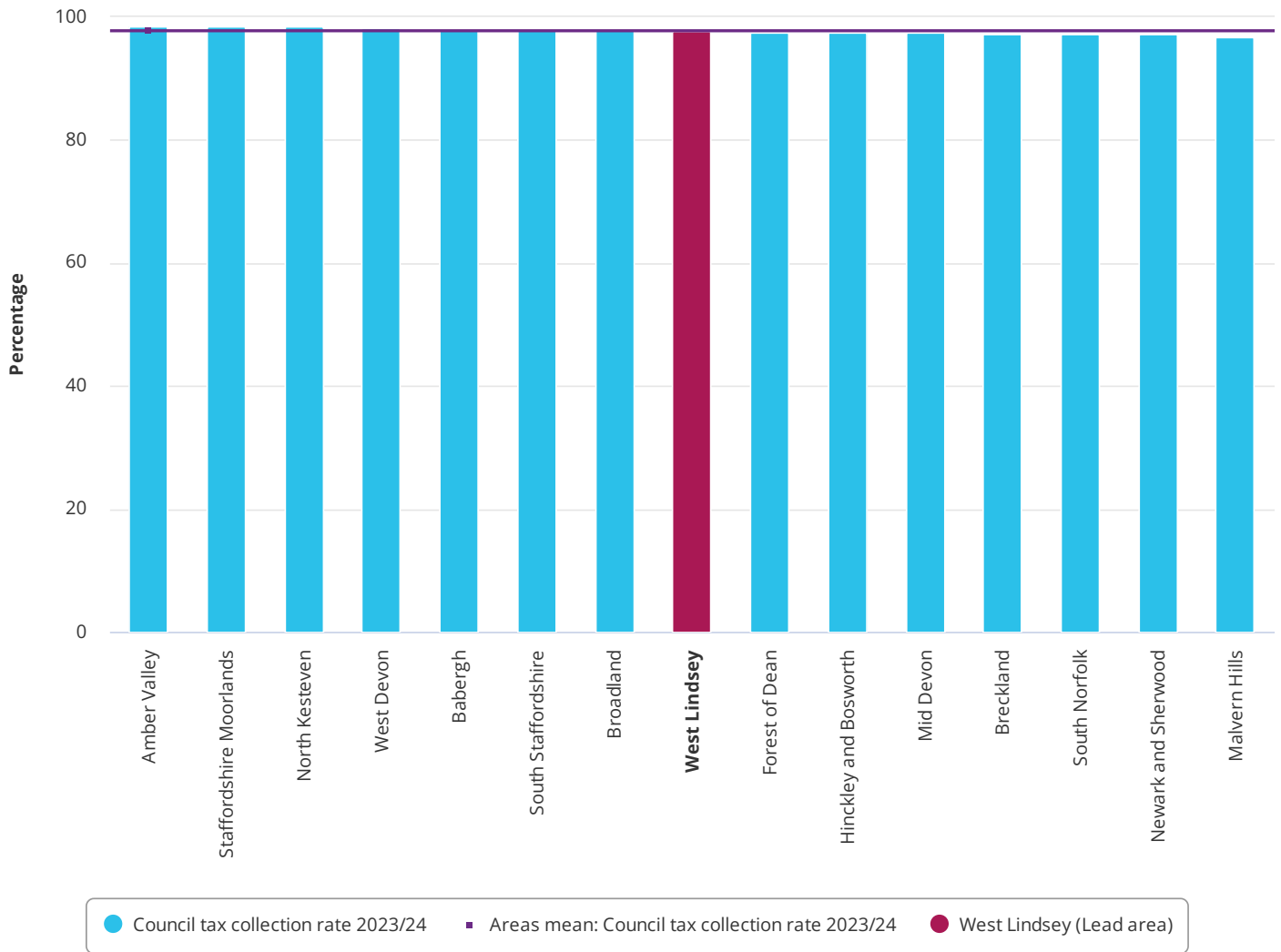
Number of upheld Ombudsman complaints per 10,000 people (2023/24) for West Lindsey & West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours



Source: Local Government & Social Care Ombudsman, Local government complaint reviews, [Number of upheld ombudsman complaints per 10,000 people](#) , **Data updated:** 30 Nov 2024

In 2023/24, 97.73 per cent of council tax was collected that was due in West Lindsey. This compares to 95.94 per cent in England and an average of 97.78 per cent in your comparison group of West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours.

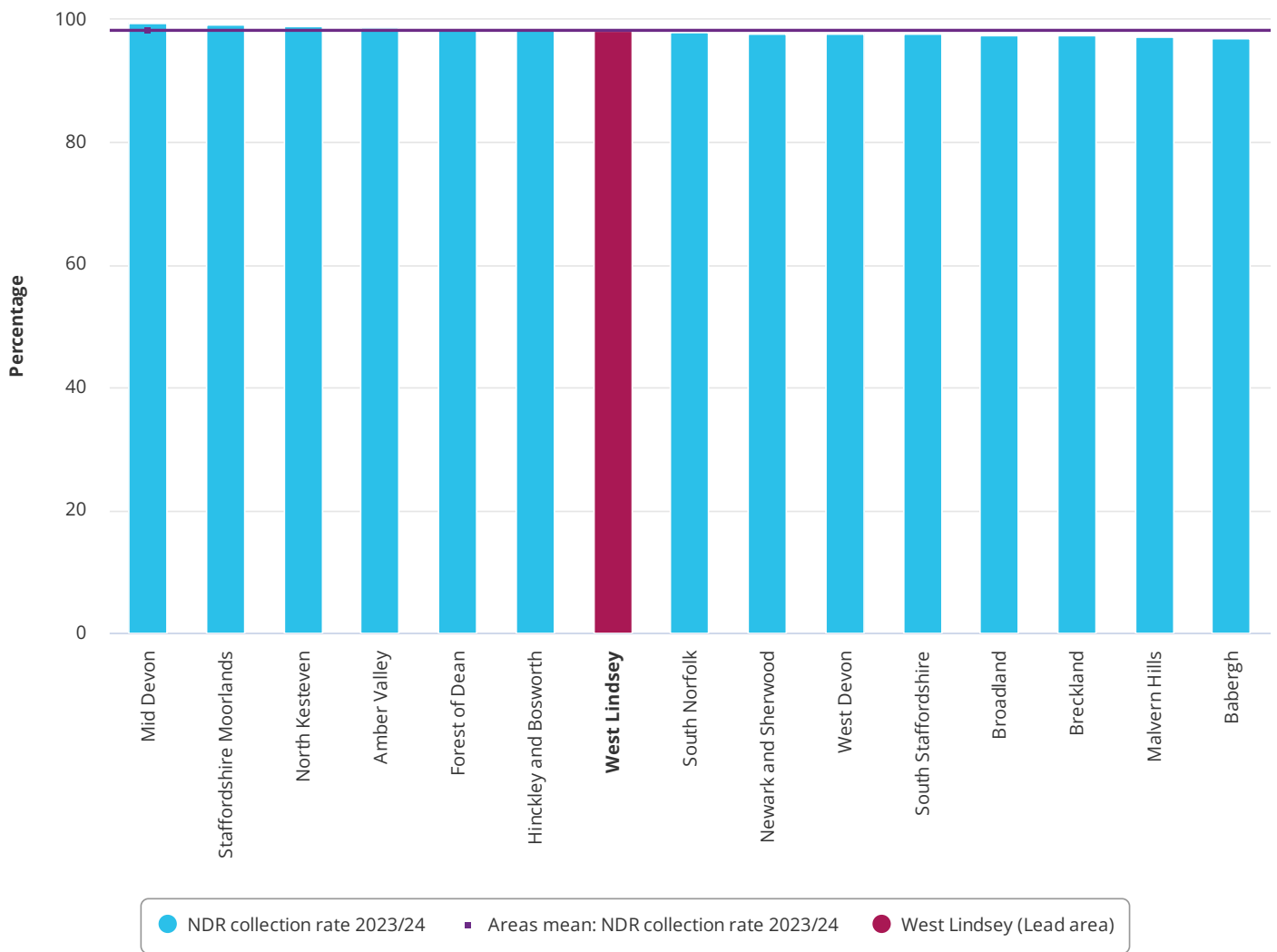
Council tax collected as a percentage of council tax due (2023/24) for West Lindsey & West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours



Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Council tax collection rates, [Council tax collected as a percentage of council tax due](#) , **Data updated:** 13 Sep 2024

In 2023/24, 98.33 per cent of business rates were collected that were due in West Lindsey. This compares to 97.23 per cent in England and an average of 98.13 per cent in your comparison group of West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours.

Non-domestic rates collected as percentage non-domestic rates due (2023/24) for West Lindsey & West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours

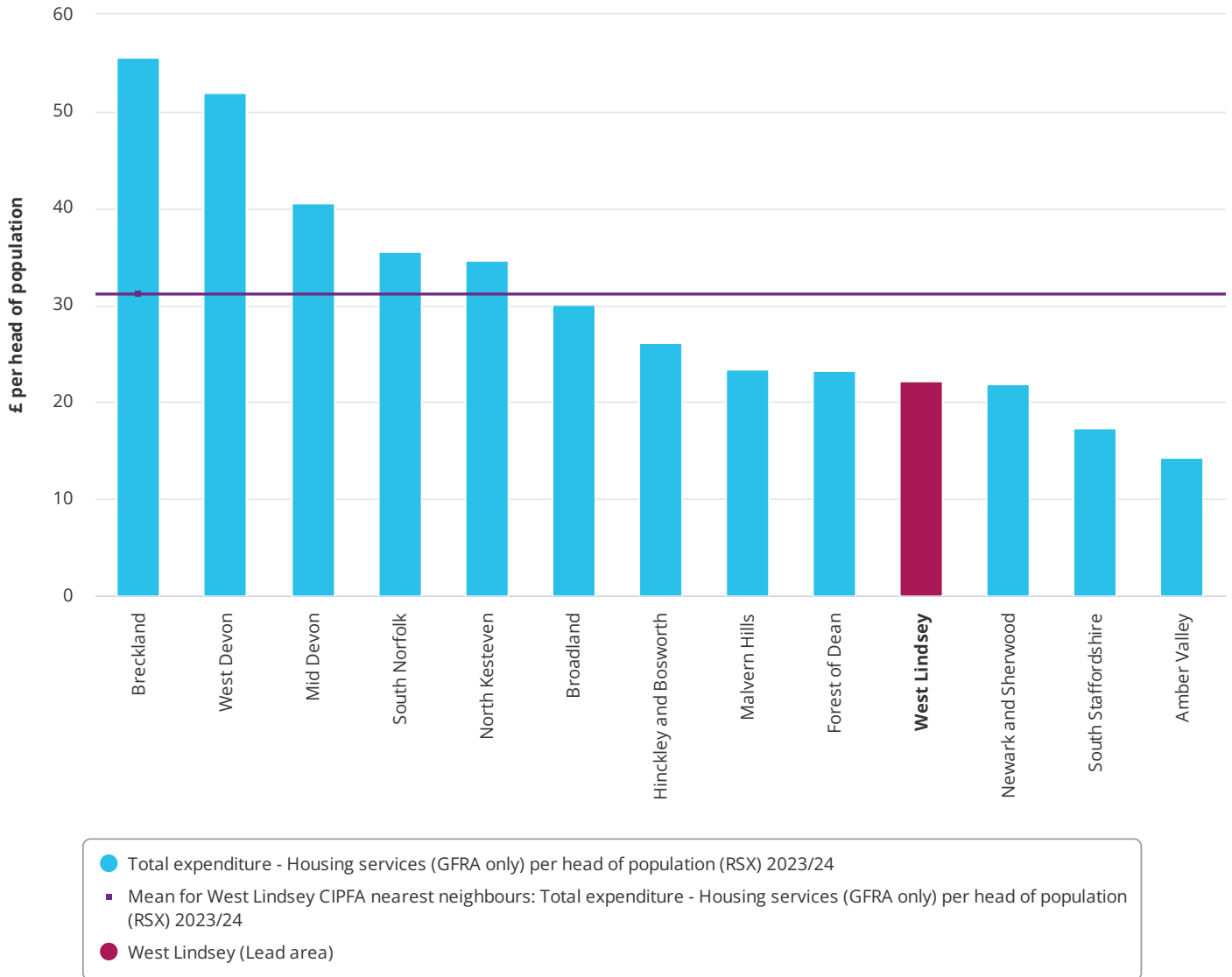


Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Council tax collection rates, [Percentage of Business rates collected](#), **Data updated:** 13 Sep 2024

Housing services

In 2023/24 West Lindsey spent £22.14 on housing services per person. This compares to £82.09 per person in England and an average of £31.21 per person in your comparison group of West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours.

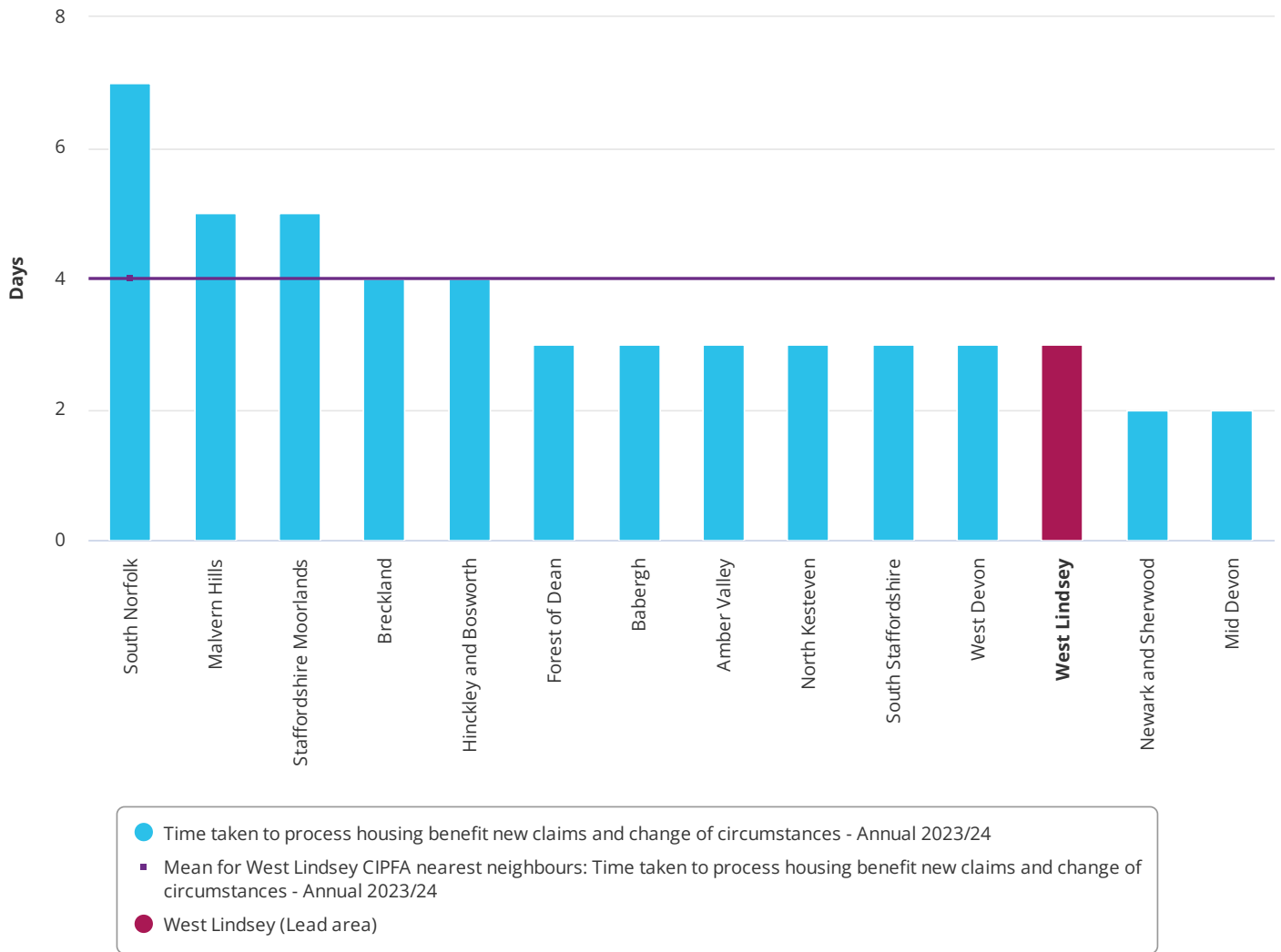
Total expenditure - Housing services (GFRA only) per head of population (RSX) (2023/24) for West Lindsey & West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours



Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Revenue Outturn (RSX), [Total revenue expenditure on Housing services \(GFRA only\) per head of population](#), **Data updated:** 30 Nov 2024

In 2023/24 the Time taken to process housing benefit new claims and change of circumstances - Annual in West Lindsey was 3 . This compares to 5 in England and 4 on average in your comparison group of West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours.

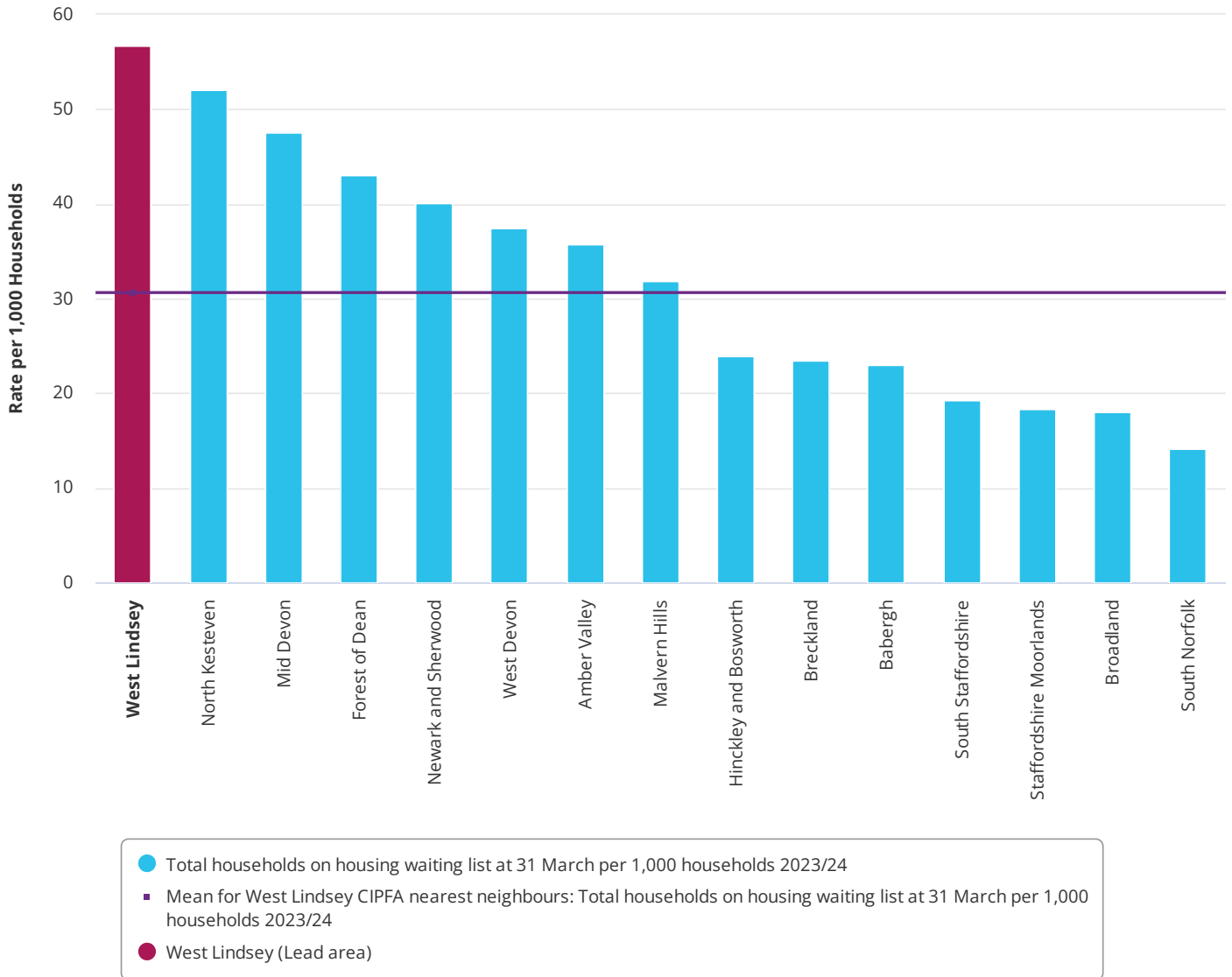
Time taken to process housing benefit new claims and change of circumstances - Annual (2023/24) for West Lindsey & West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours



Source: Department for Work and Pensions, Housing Benefit: statistics on speed of processing (SoP), [Time taken to process housing benefit new claims and change events - Annual](#) , **Data updated:** 27 Nov 2024

At 1 April 2023/24, there were 56.8 households per 1,000 households on the housing waiting list in West Lindsey. This compares to 82.09 households per 1,000 in England and an average of 30.6 households per 1,000 on average in your comparison group of West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours.

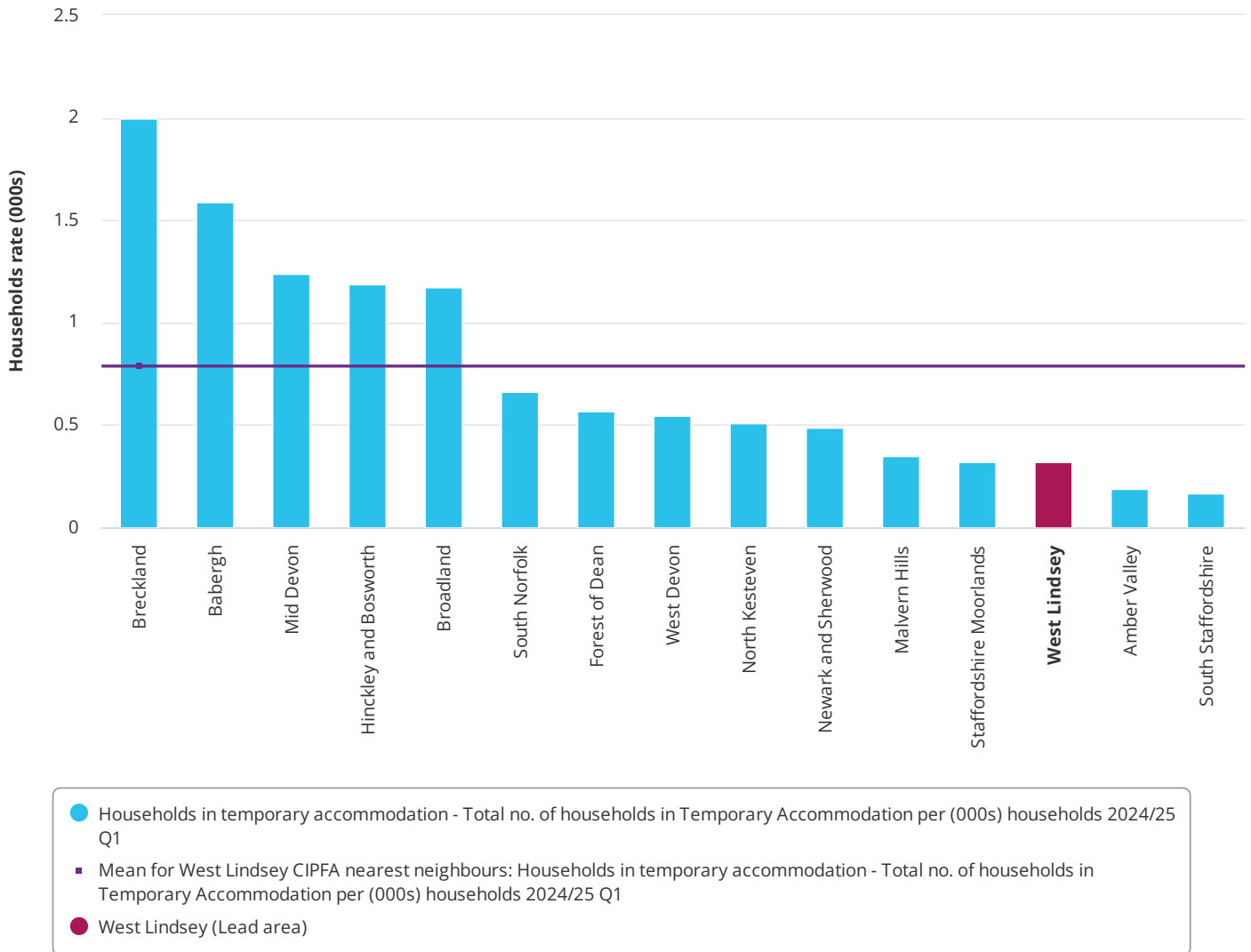
Total households on the housing waiting list at 31st March per 1,000 households (2023/24) for West Lindsey & West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours



Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Local Authority Housing Statistics (LAHS), [Total households on the housing waiting list at 1st April per 1,000 households](#), **Data updated:** 09 Dec 2024

In 2024/25 Q1 there were 0.32 households per 1,000 living in temporary accommodation in West Lindsey. This compares to 5.08 households per 1,000 in England and an average of 0.79 per person in your comparison group of West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours.

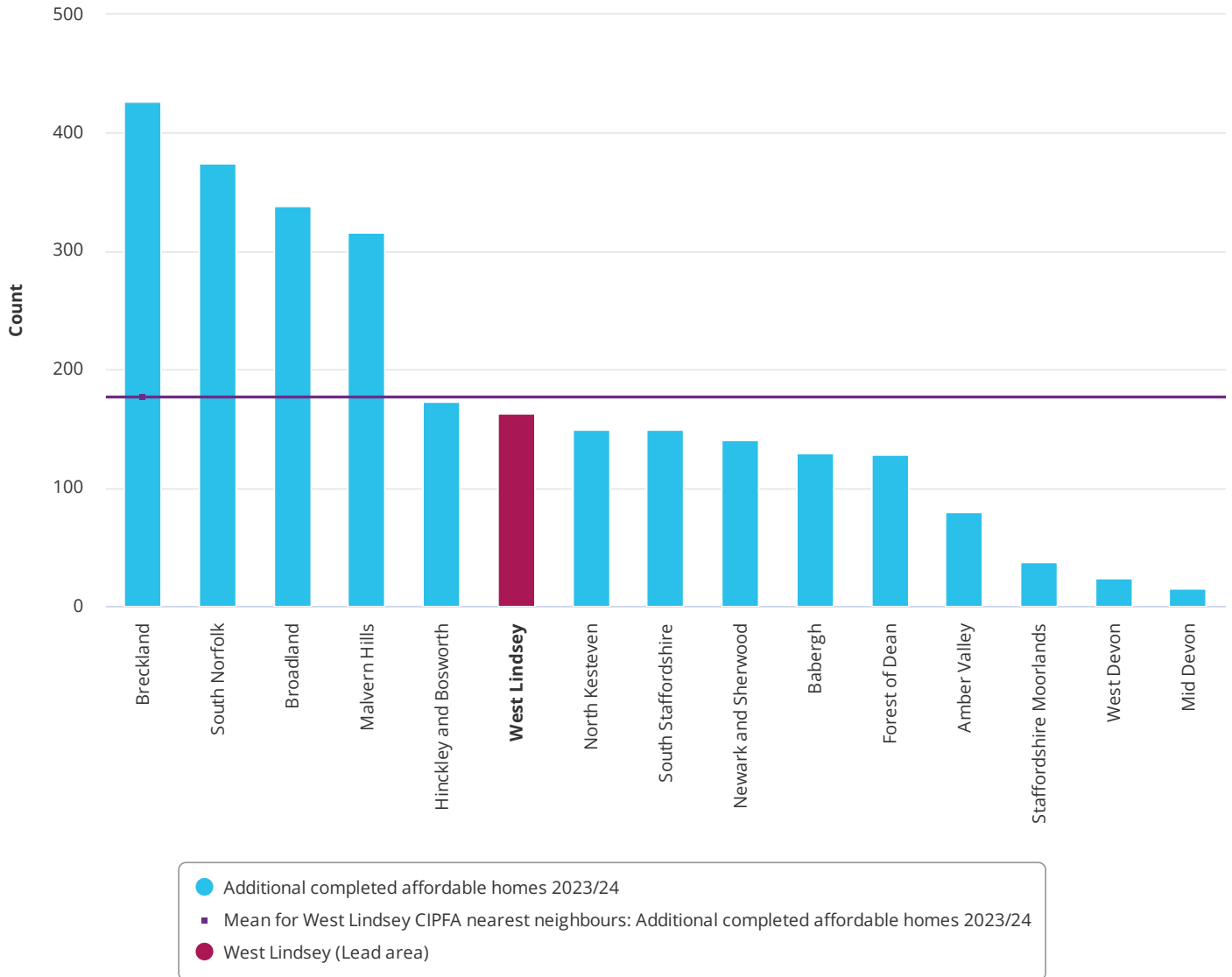
Households in temporary accommodation - Total number of households in Temporary Accommodation per (000s) households (2024/25 Q1) for West Lindsey & West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours



Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Statutory homelessness live tables, [Households in temporary accommodation - Total number of households in Temporary Accommodation per \(000s\) households](#), **Data updated:** 04 Dec 2024

In 2023/24 there were 163 affordable homes built in the West Lindsey area. This compares to 177 built on average in your comparison group of West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours.

Number of completed affordable homes delivered (gross) (2023/24) for West Lindsey & West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours

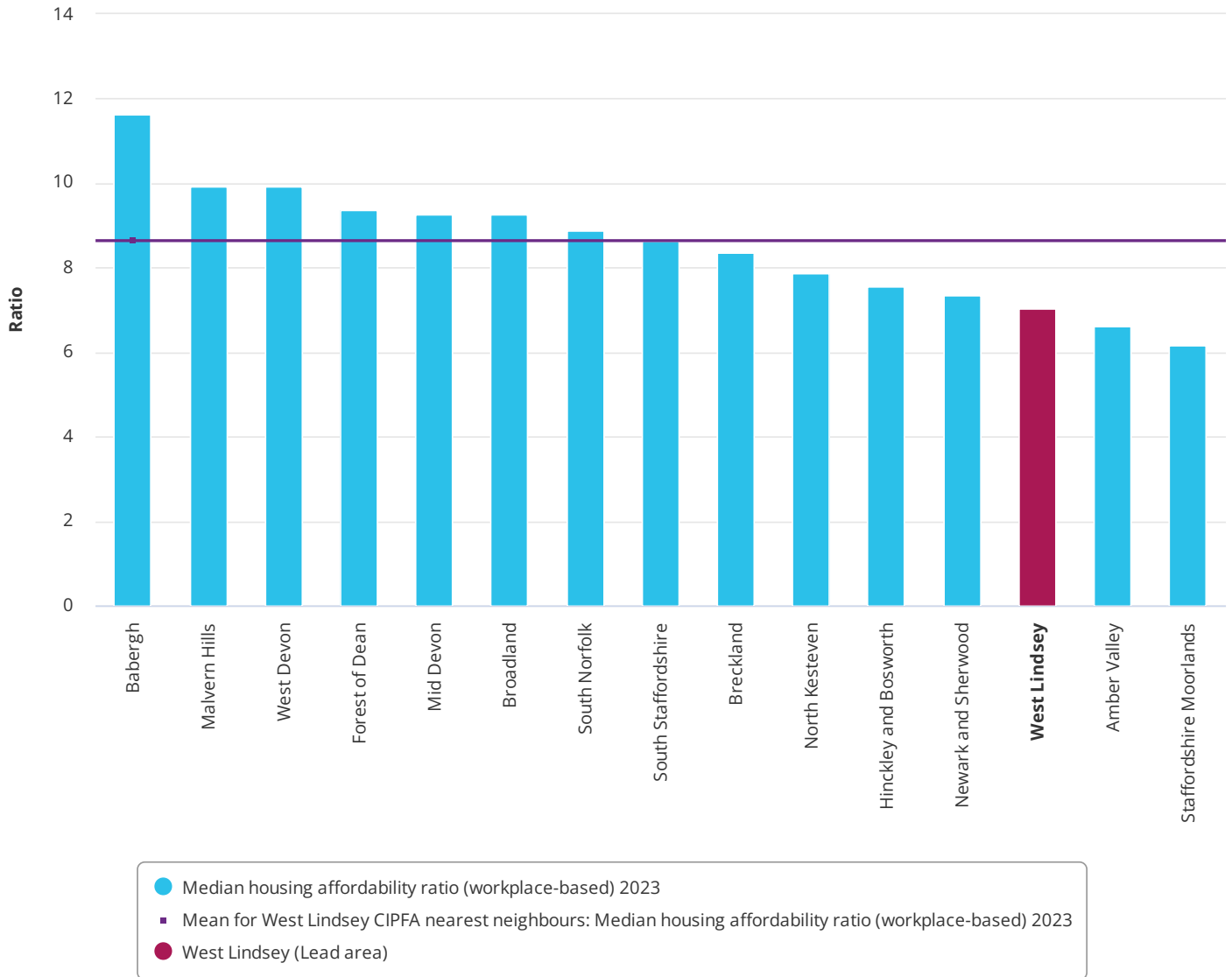


Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Live tables on affordable housing supply, [Number of affordable homes delivered \(gross\)](#), **Data updated:** 02 Dec 2024

In 2023 the housing affordability ratio for West Lindsey was 7.03. This compares to 8.26 in England and an average of 8.63 in your comparison group of West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours.

This measure is the median housing affordability ratio (workplace-based) and is calculated by dividing house prices by gross annual earnings, based on the median of both house prices and earnings. This measure of affordability indicates the extent to which employees can afford to live where they work, not where they necessarily already live, which effectively reflects the house-buying power of employees. The lower the ratio, the more affordable the housing relative to earnings.

Ratio of median house price to median gross annual (workplace-based) earnings (2023) for West Lindsey & West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours



Source: Office for National Statistics, Housing affordability in England and Wales, [Ratio of median house price to median gross annual \(workplace-based\) earnings](#), **Data updated:** 28 Mar 2024

Planning services

In 2024 Q2 (24 months ending), West Lindsey processed 95.8 per cent of planning applications for major developments (district matters) on time (within 13 weeks or agreed time). This compares to 89.0 per cent in England and an average of 92.4 per cent in your comparison group of West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours.

Percentage of all major development planning applications decided within 13 weeks or agreed time - 24 months (2024 Q2 (24 months ending)) for West Lindsey & West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours

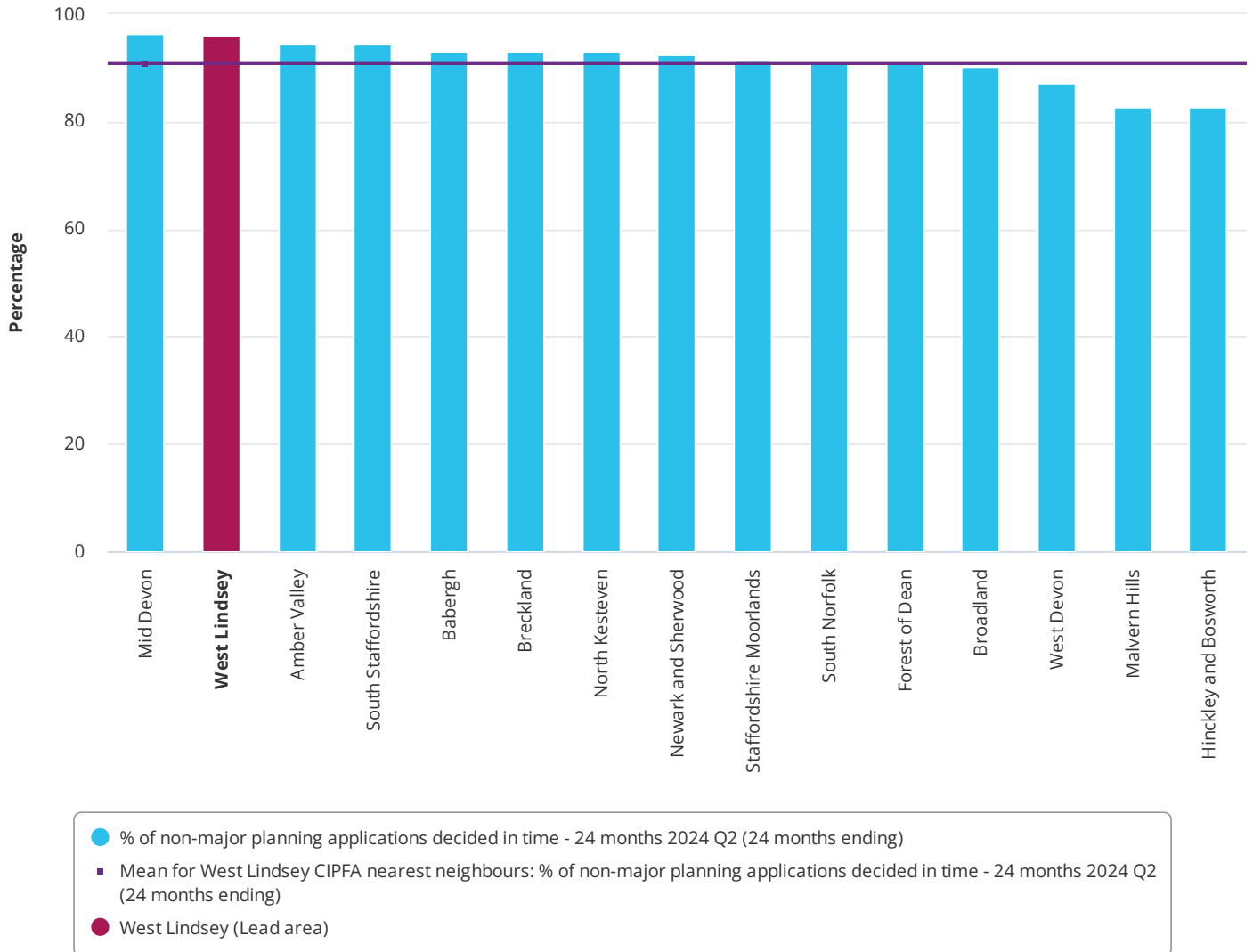


Source:

Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Development Control statistics, [Percentage of all major development planning applications decided within 13 weeks or agreed time - 24 months](#), **Data updated:** 24 Sep 2024

In 2024 Q2 (24 months ending) West Lindsey processed 96.1 per cent of planning applications for non-major developments (district matters) on time (within eight weeks or agreed time). This compares to 88.1 per cent in England and an average of 90.9 per cent in your comparison group of West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours.

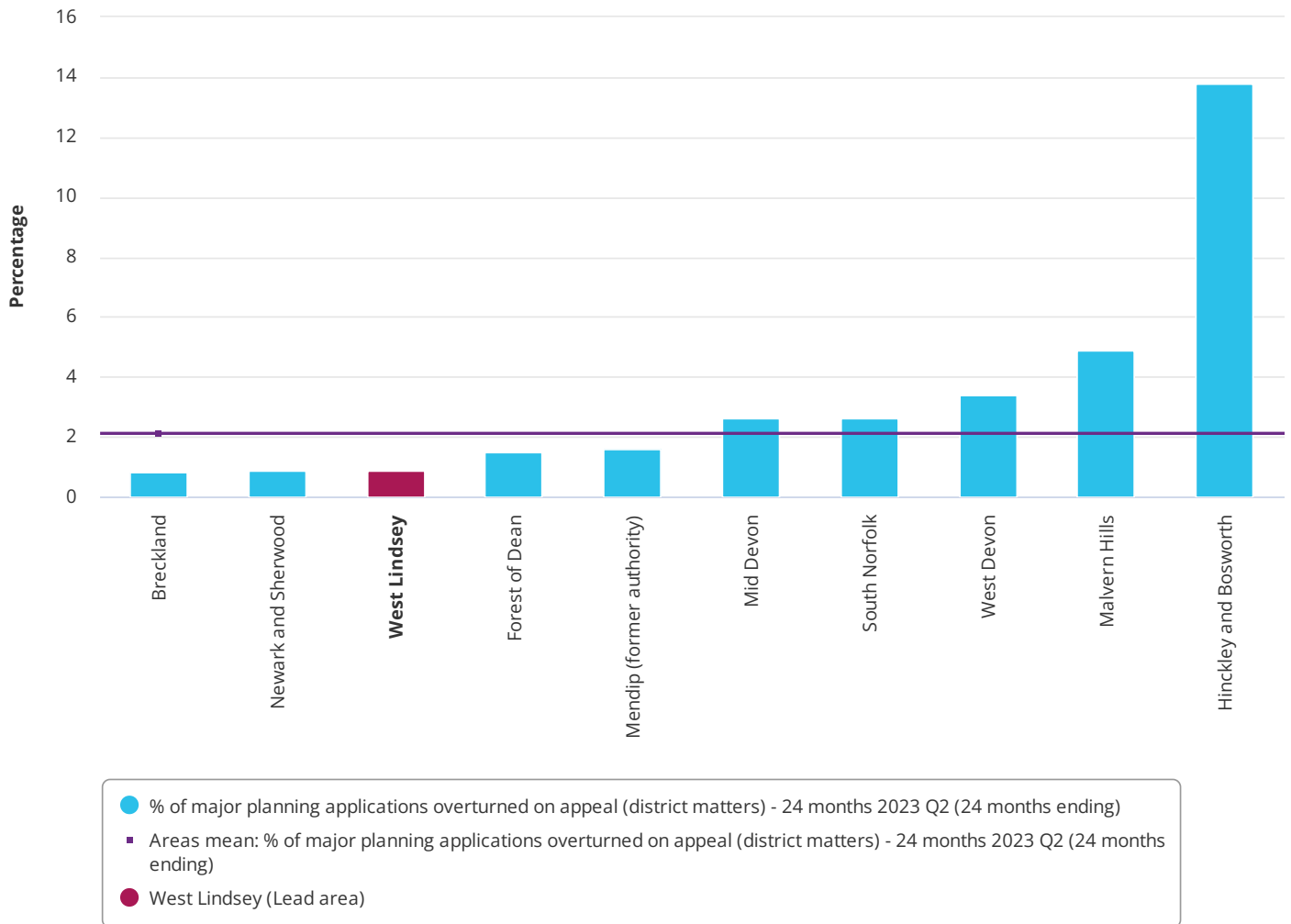
Percentage of all non-major development planning applications decided within 8 weeks or agreed time - 24 months (2024 Q2 (24 months ending)) for West Lindsey & West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours



Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Development Control statistics, [Percentage of all non-major development planning applications decided within 8 weeks or agreed time - 24 months](#), **Data updated:** 24 Sep 2024

Major planning applications overturned on appeal (district matters)

Percentage of major planning applications overturned on appeal (district matters) - 24 months (2023 Q2 (24 months ending)) for West Lindsey & West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours

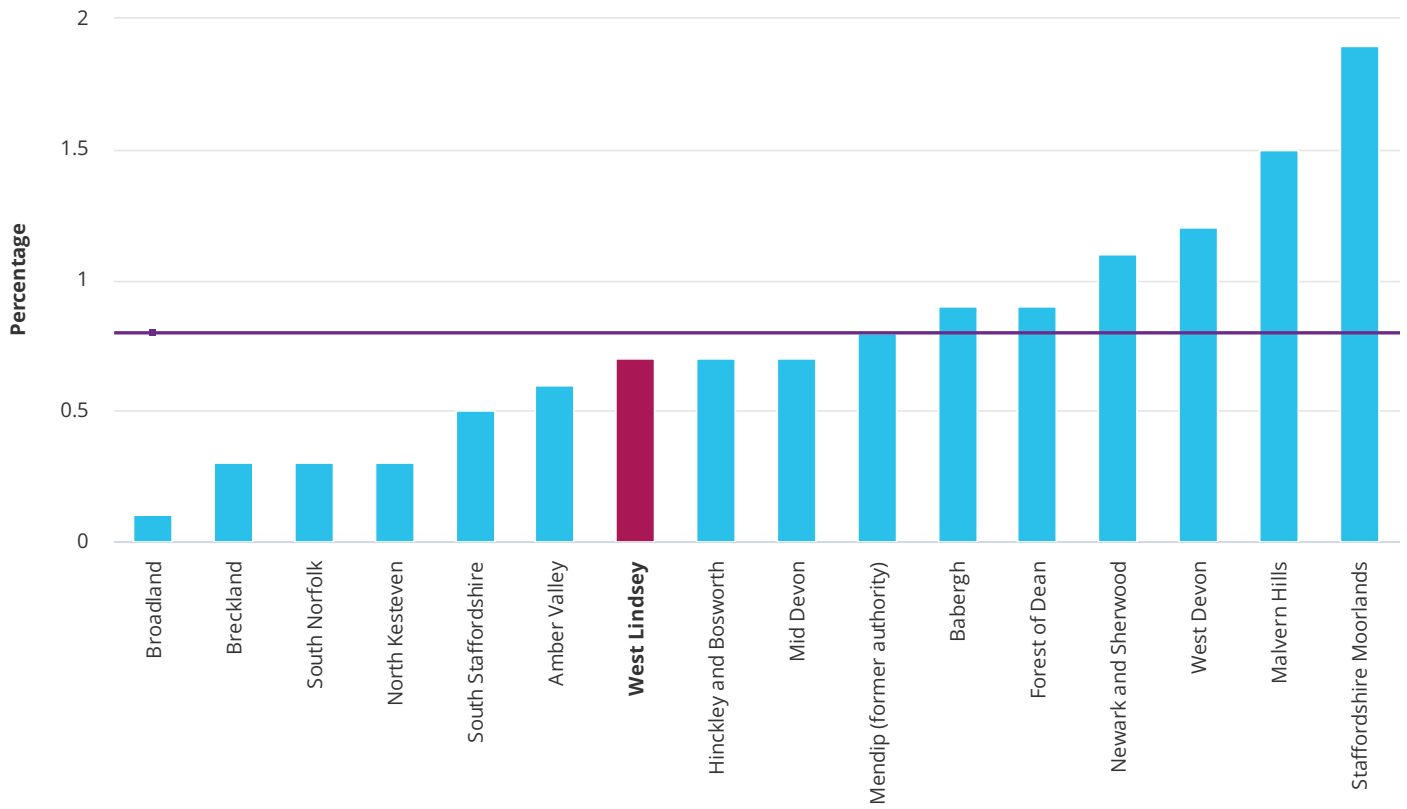


Source:

Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Planning Statistics - Quality of decisions, [Percentage of major planning applications overturned on appeal \(district matters\) - 24 months](#) , **Data updated:** 14 Jun 2024

Non-major planning applications overturned on appeal (district matters)

Percentage of non-major planning applications overturned on appeal (district matters) - 24 months (2023 Q2 (24 months ending)) for West Lindsey & West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours



- % of non-major planning applications overturned on appeal (district matters) - 24 months 2023 Q2 (24 months ending)
- Areas mean: % of non-major planning applications overturned on appeal (district matters) - 24 months 2023 Q2 (24 months ending)
- West Lindsey (Lead area)

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Planning Statistics - Quality of decisions, [Percentage of non-major planning applications overturned on appeal \(district matters\) - 24 months](#) , **Data updated:** 14 Jun 2024

Waste

The charts in this section relate to the generation of household waste and the rates of recycling. Note that, in two-tier areas where there is both a county and a district authority, the district is responsible for waste collection and the county for waste disposal. Therefore, in some charts the value may be zero or missing for these types of authority.

The factors that affect the amount of waste and recycling rates are complex. Performance can be influenced by council decisions, for example, whether they choose to collect food waste, collect all types of plastic, collect general waste on a weekly or fortnightly basis and invest in waste prevention. However, differences between councils may not simply be due to performance, but also to circumstances outside authorities' control. For example, research has shown the following:

- waste infrastructure, such as size of bin, amount of internal or external storage a resident has to keep waste, type of bin and method of collection are also important
- number of different types of materials collected, and proximity to recycling centres affect recycling levels
- housing type has a big impact on recycling rates, with flats and high density housing often having lower rates; and houses producing more garden waste.

And socio-economic factors include:

- level of occupancy of households
- levels of education or income
- how normalised the behaviour is across the community
- levels of satisfaction derived from recycling
- concern for the public good.

As a result, it is **often not appropriate to conclude the performance of a council simply based on a comparison** of its data with others of the same type; it is also important to understand the characteristics of the area and its population as well.

For more information about the factors affecting recycling, see:

Abbott A., Nandeibam S. and O'Shea L. (2011), [Variations in household waste recycling across the UK](#)

Oluwadipe S., Garelick H., McCarthy S. and Purchase D. (2021), [A critical review of household recycling barriers in the UK](#)

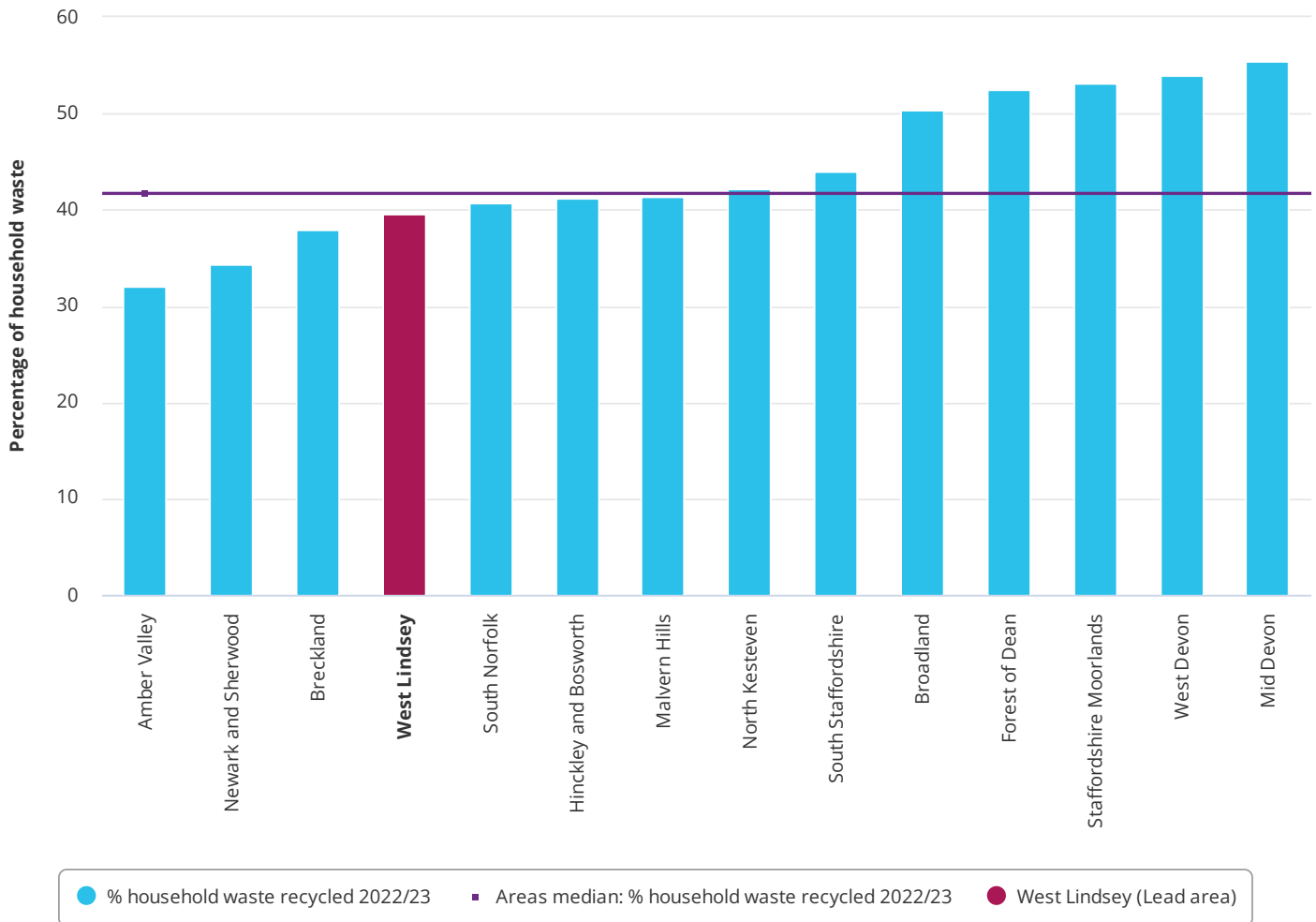
Household waste recycling rate

This is the percentage of household waste arisings which have been sent by the authority for reuse, recycling, composting or anaerobic digestion as a proportion of the total tonnage of household waste collected. 'Household waste' means those types of waste which are to be treated as household waste for the purposes of Part II of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 by reason of the provisions of the Controlled Waste Regulations 1992.

It should be noted that recycling rates are based on weight (tonnages). Garden waste is a heavy material and this can be a factor in higher recycling rates in areas with lots of gardens. In addition, lower recycling rates are often associated with areas with lots of flats, since it can be more difficult to store recycling, or it needs to be taken to communal, external locations.

In 2022/23, the percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting for West Lindsey was 39.60%, which was below the West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours median percentage of 42.10%.

Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting (2022/23) for West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours



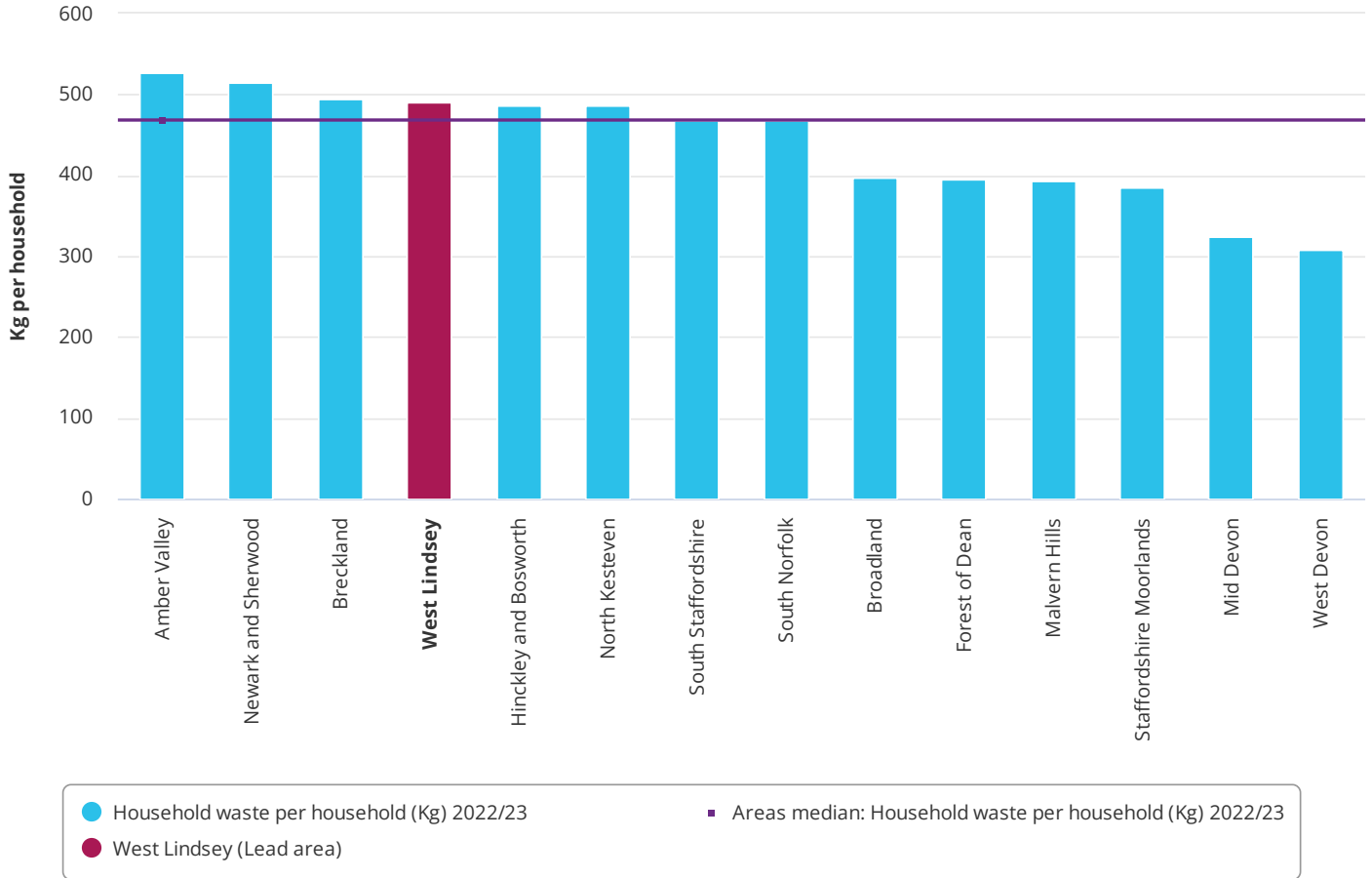
Source: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Local authority collected waste management, [Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting](#), **Data updated:** 20 Mar 2024

Amount of residual household waste

This chart shows the number of kilograms of residual household waste collected per household. Residual waste is any collected household waste that is not sent for reuse, recycling or composting.

In 2022/23, the amount of residual household waste collected per household for West Lindsey was 490.90 kilograms, which was above the West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours median amount of 468.50 kilograms per household.

Residual household waste per household (annual) (2022/23) for West Lindsey & West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours



Source:

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Local authority collected waste management, [Residual household waste per household \(annual\)](#),

Data updated: 20 Mar 2024

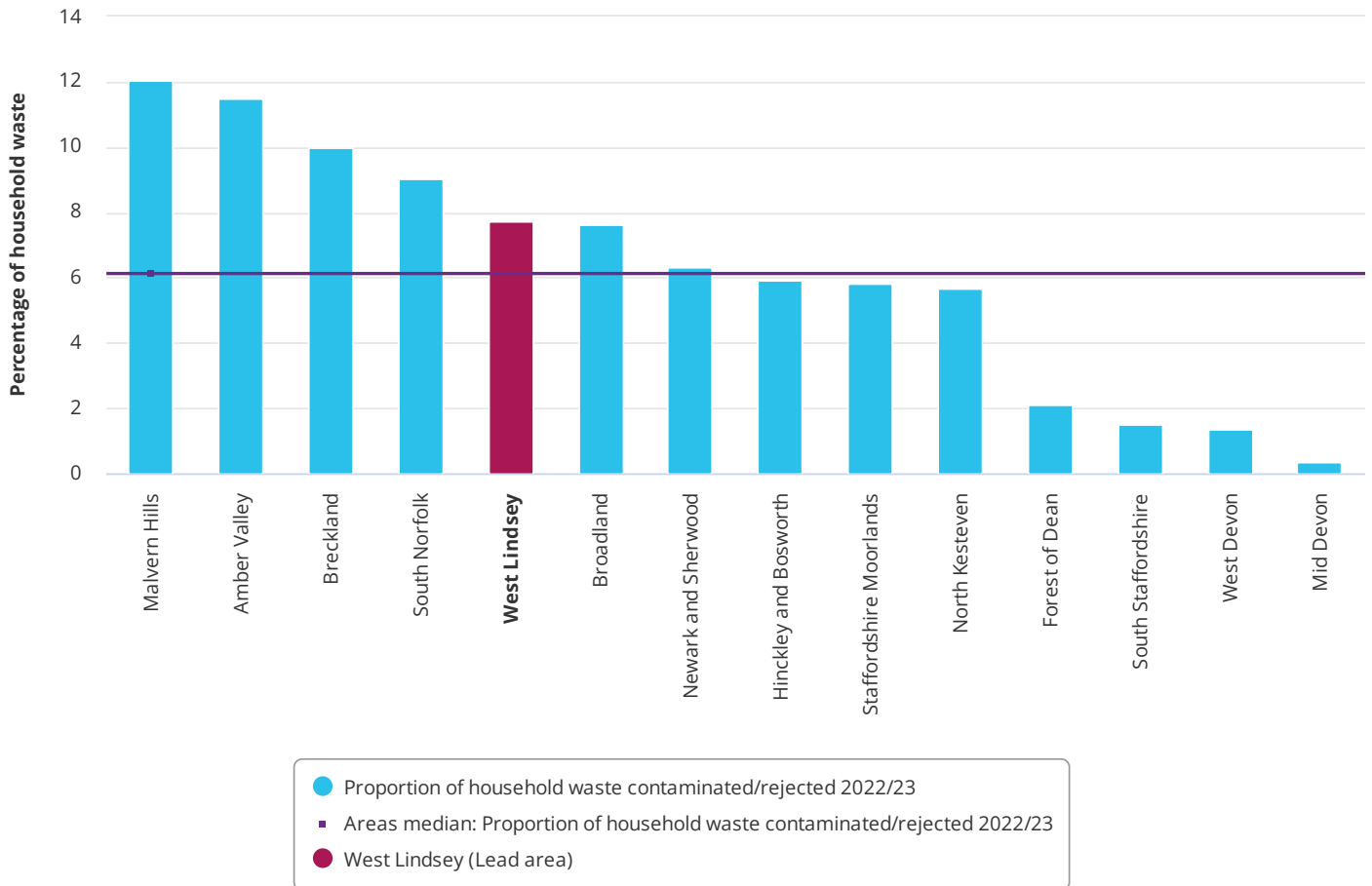
Household recycling contamination rate

Contamination is the action of polluting a waste stream with anything that shouldn't be there. This includes general waste items going into a recycling bin (placing a glass bottle into a mixed paper recycling bin for example), or when materials are not properly cleaned, such as when food residue remains on a plastic yogurt container.

The chart below shows the estimated amount of household recycling that is rejected, as a percentage of all waste intended to be recycled. Waste intended to be recycled is the sum of household waste sent for recycling plus estimated rejects. Household estimated rejects is calculated from total household waste not sent for recycling minus household waste collected not with the intention for recycling (the difference between total unrecycled waste and waste that was not intended to be recycled).

In 2022/23, the proportion of household waste contaminated/rejected for West Lindsey was 7.71%, which was above the West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours median proportion of 5.93%.

Proportion of household waste contaminated/rejected (2022/23) for West Lindsey & West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours



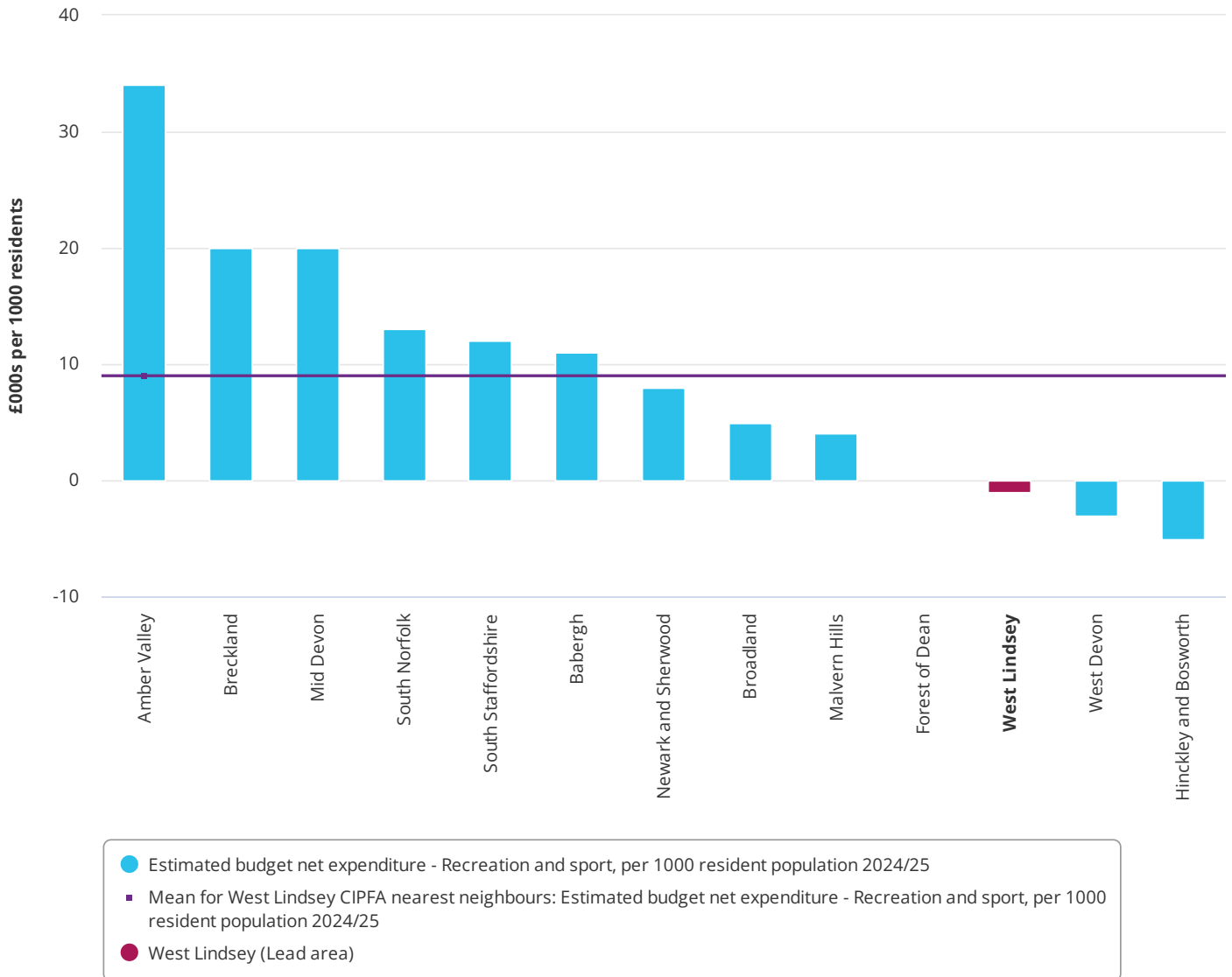
Source:

Calculated by LG Inform, N/A, [Proportion of household waste contaminated/rejected](#), Data updated: 07 Feb 2024

Health and leisure

In 2024/25 West Lindsey's estimated net budget on recreation and sport was £-124,000. The chart below shows this figure per 1000 of the resident population, compared to your comparison group of West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours.

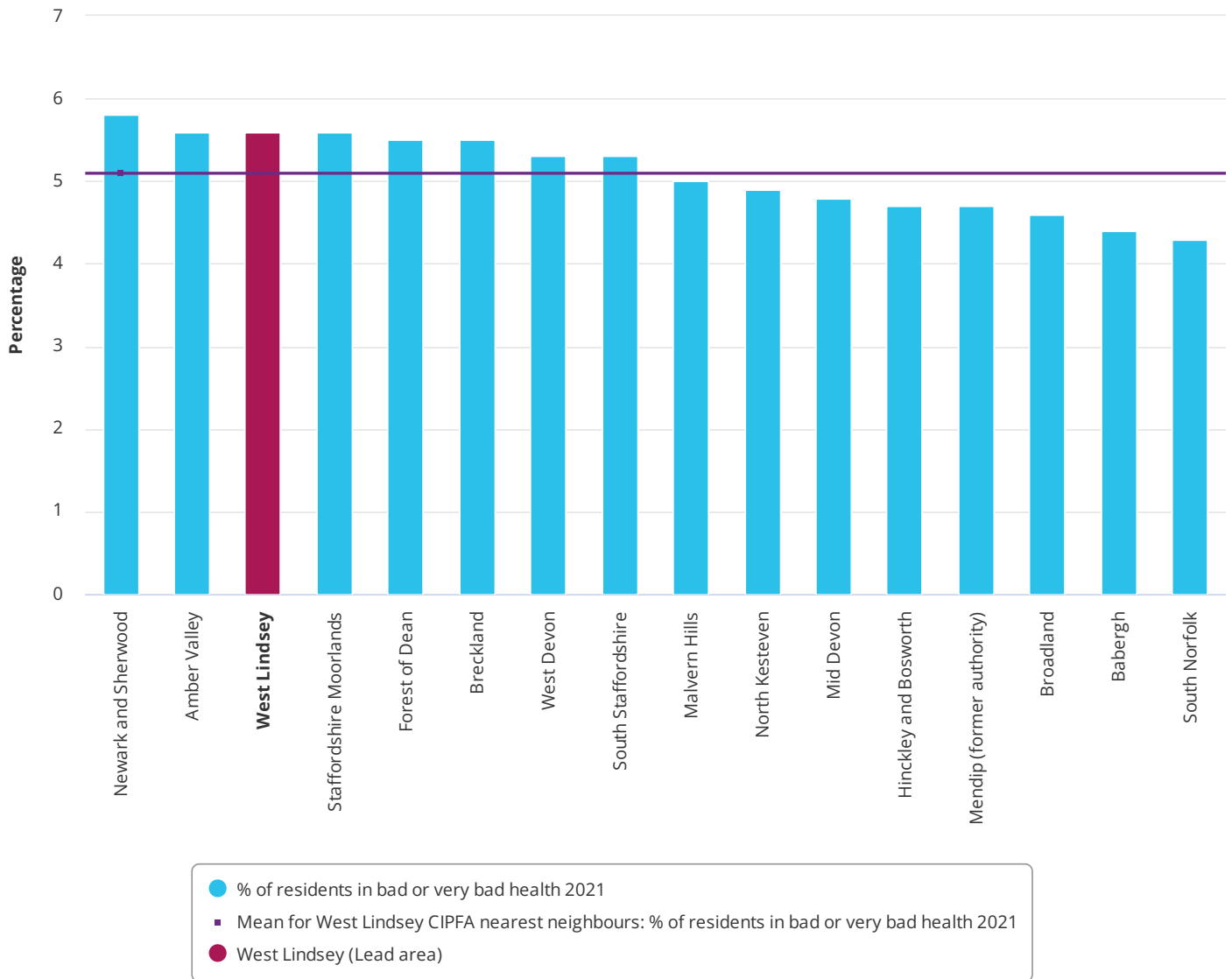
Estimated budget net expenditure - Recreation and sport, per 1000 resident population (2024/25) for West Lindsey & West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours



Source: Calculated by LG Inform, N/A, [Estimated budget net expenditure - Recreation and sport, per 1000 resident population](#), **Data updated:** 04 Oct 2024

According to the 2021 Census 5.6 per cent of people in the West Lindsey area said they were in bad or very bad health. This compares to 5.2 per cent in England and 5.1 per cent on average in your comparison group of West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours.

Proportion of usual residents in bad or very bad health (2021) for West Lindsey & West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours

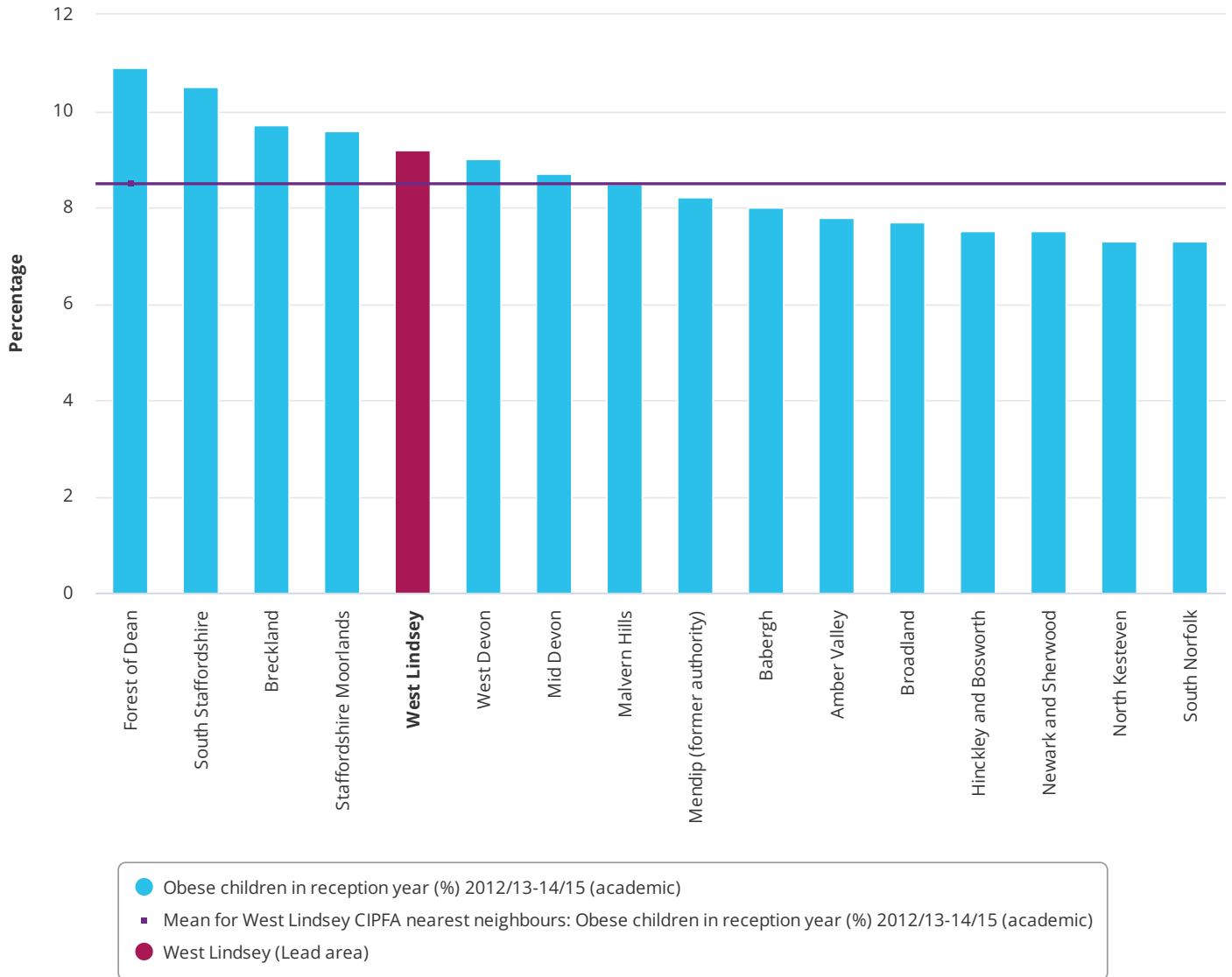


Source:

Office for National Statistics, Census, [% of people in bad or very bad health](#), **Data updated:** 02 Apr 2024

In 2012/13-14/15 (academic), 9.2 per cent of children in year 6 in West Lindsey were classified as obese, including severe obesity. This is based on 3 years of measurement, based on the child's area of residence. This compares to 9.3 per cent in England and an average of 8.5 per cent in your comparison group of West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours.

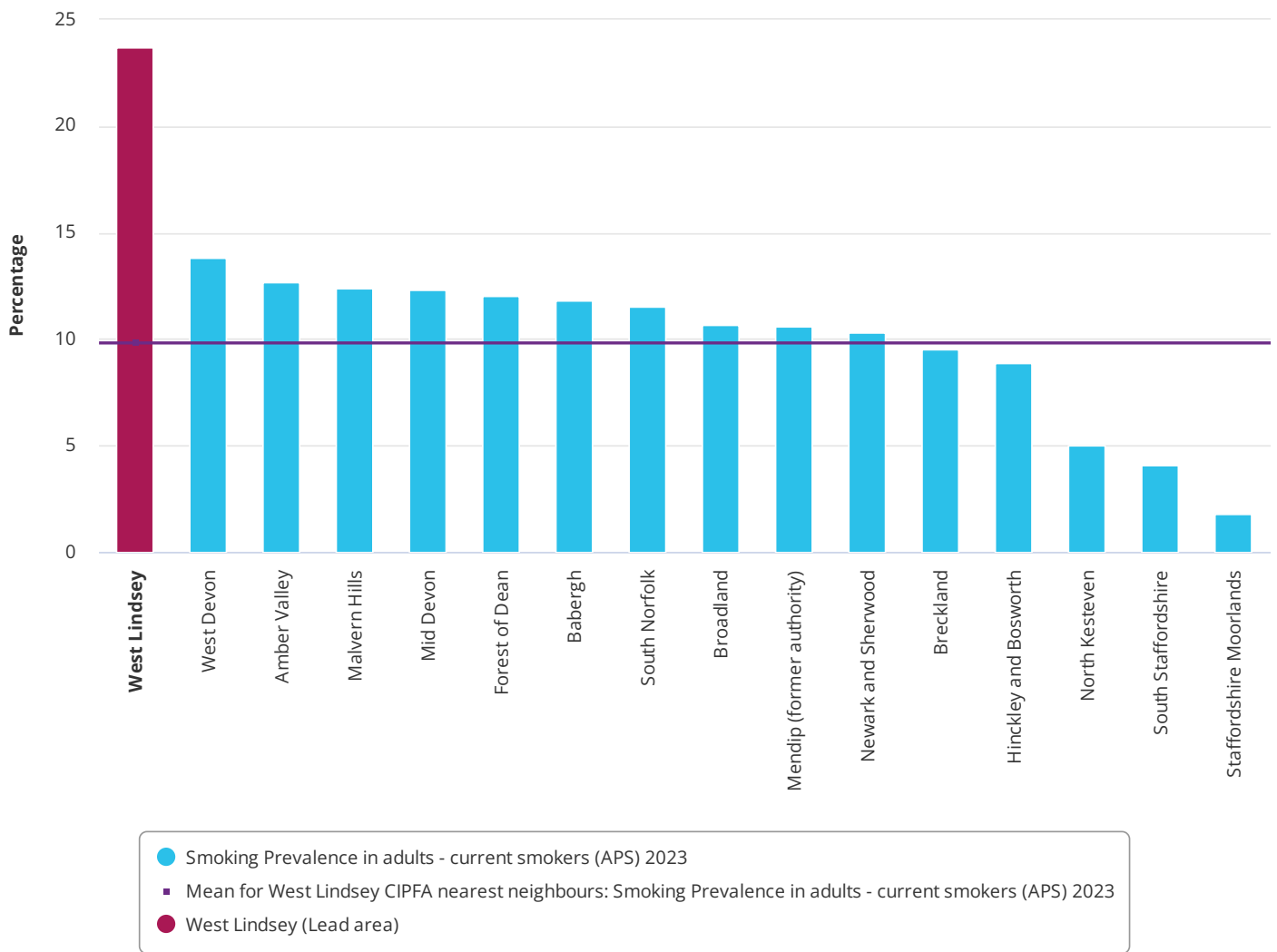
Percentage of children in reception year classified as obese, including severe obesity (2012/13-14/15 (academic)) for West Lindsey & West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours



Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID), Child obesity and excess weight: small area level data, % of measured children in reception year classified as obese, **Data updated:** 12 Nov 2024

In 2023 the Smoking Prevalence in adults - current smokers (APS) in West Lindsey was 23.7 . This compares to 11.6 in England and 9.8 on average in your comparison group of West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours.

Smoking Prevalence in adults - current smokers (APS) (2023) for West Lindsey & West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours

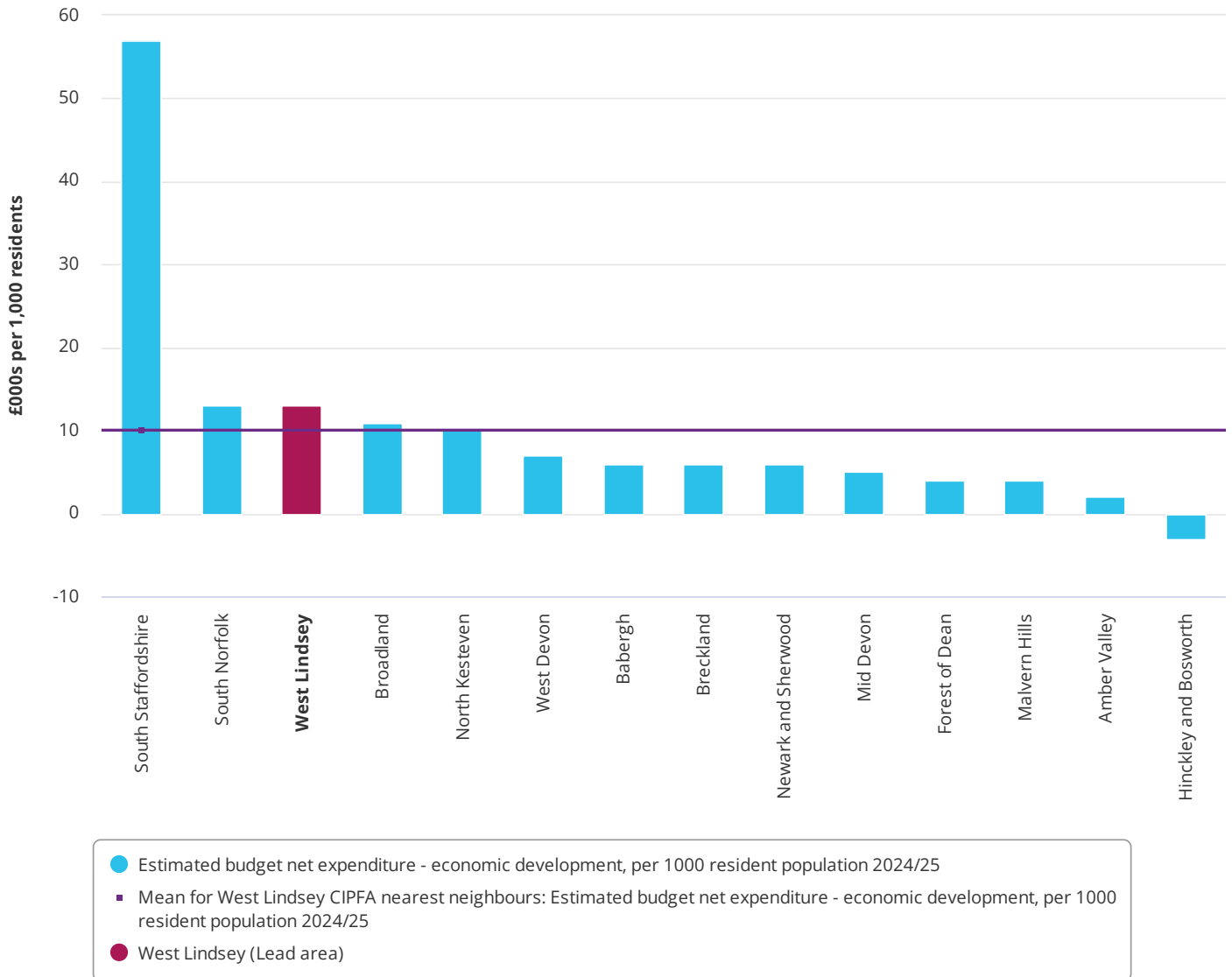


Source: Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID), Smoking Profile, [Smoking Prevalence in adults - current smokers \(APS\)](#) , **Data updated:** 05 Nov 2024

Economic prosperity

In 2024/25 West Lindsey District Council's estimated net budget on economic development was £1,296,000. The chart below shows this figure per 1000 of the resident population, compared to your comparison group of West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours.

Estimated budget net expenditure - economic development, per 1000 resident population (2024/25) for West Lindsey & West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours

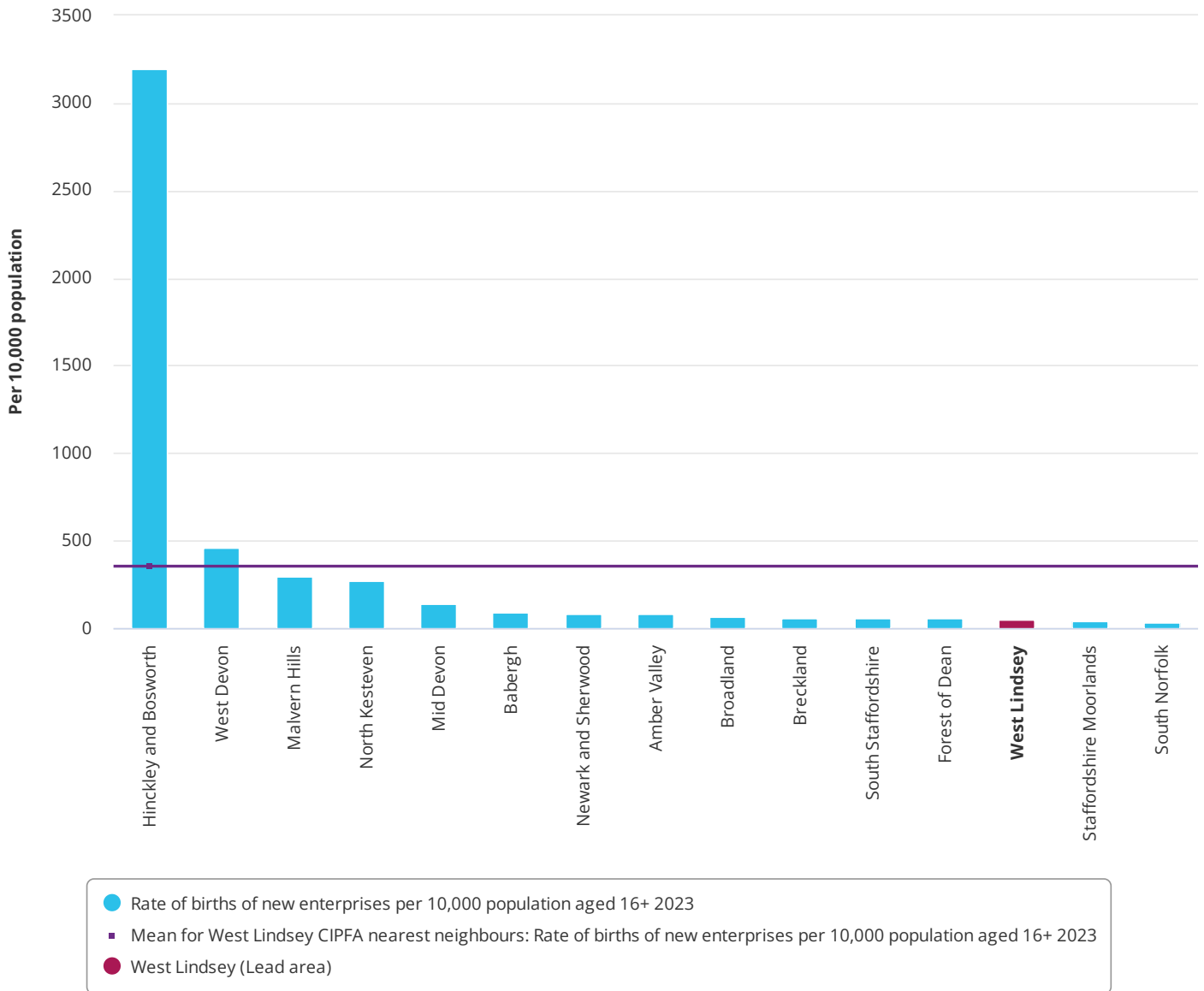


Source:

Calculated by LG Inform, N/A, [Estimated budget net expenditure - economic development, per 1000 resident population](#) , **Data updated:** 04 Oct 2024

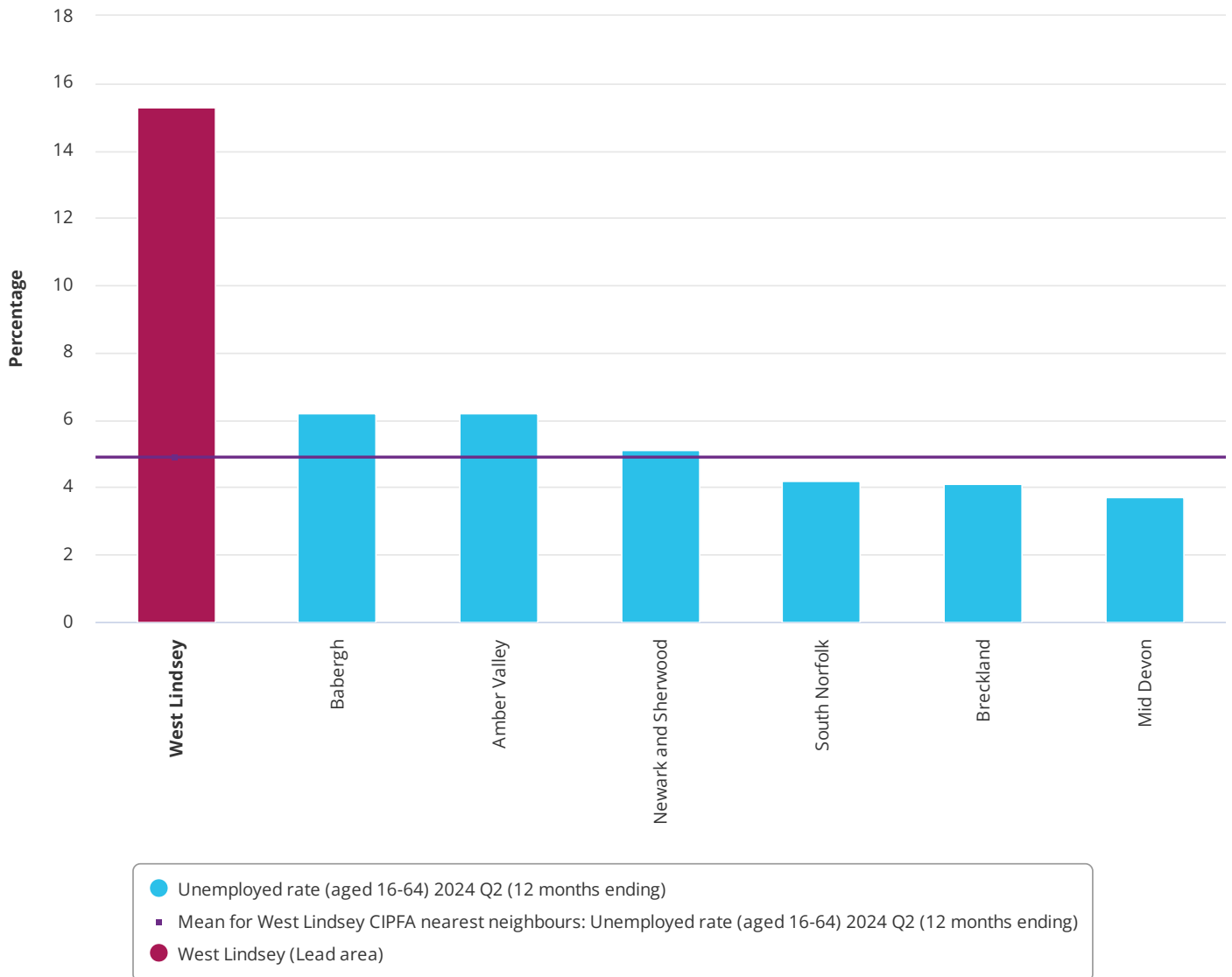
In 2023, there were 46.6 new businesses registered per 10,000 of the resident population age 16 and above in the West Lindsey area. This compares to 0.1 per 10,000 in England and 352.8 per 10,000 on average in your comparison group of West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours.

Rate of births of new enterprises per 10,000 resident population aged 16 and above (2023) for West Lindsey & West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours



In 2024 Q2 (12 months ending) 15.3 per cent of people of working age were unemployed in the West Lindsey area. This compares to 3.8 per cent in England and 4.9 per cent on average in your comparison group of West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours.

Population - Percentage of people of working age who are unemployed (2024 Q2 (12 months ending)) for West Lindsey & West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours



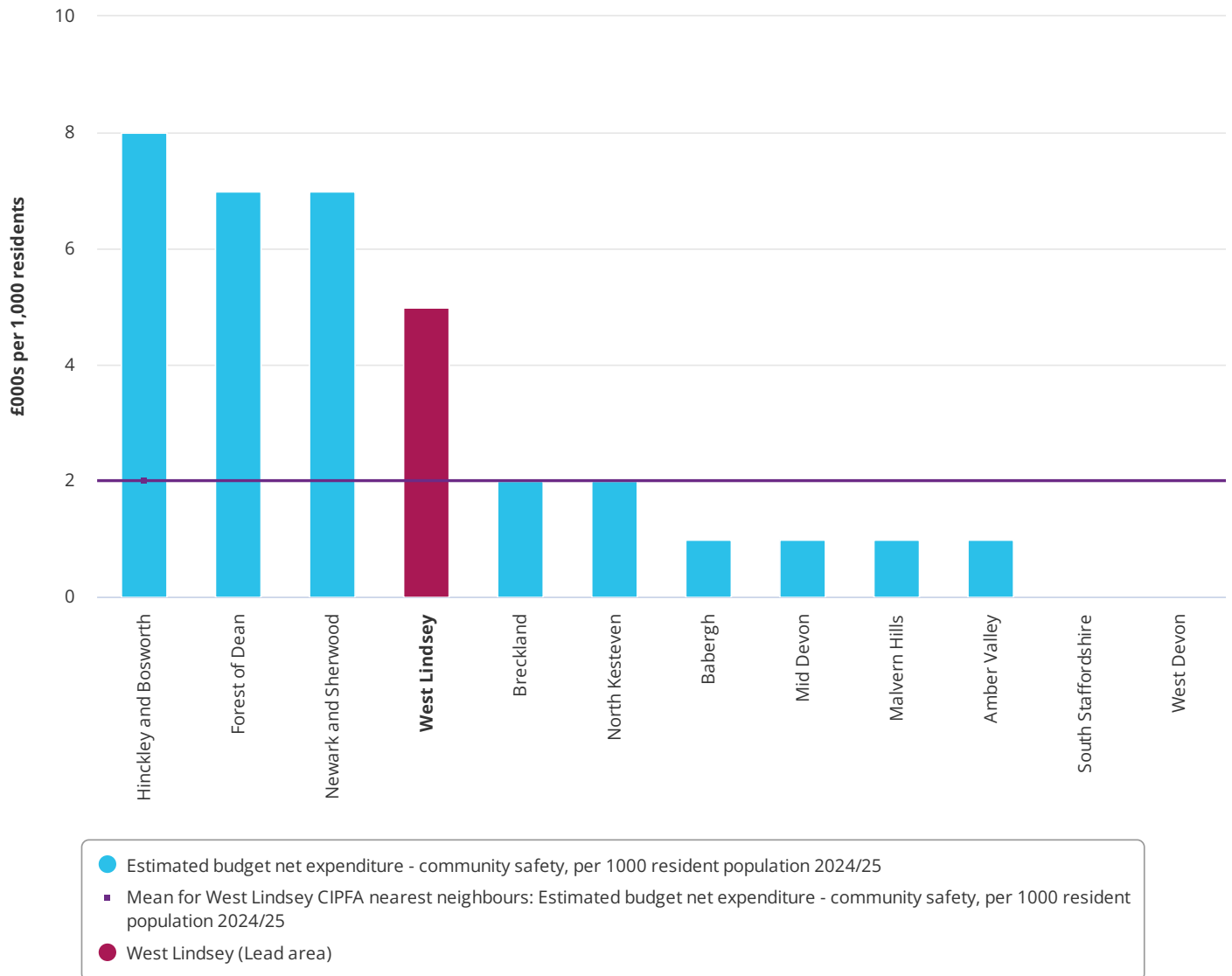
Source:

Nomis, Annual Population Survey, [Population - Percent of people of working age who are unemployed](#), **Data updated:** 15 Oct 2024

Community safety

In 2024/25, West Lindsey District Council had an estimated net budget of £537,000 on community safety. The chart below shows this figure per 1000 of the resident population, compared to your comparison group of West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours.

Estimated budget net expenditure - community safety, per 1000 resident population (2024/25) for West Lindsey & West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours

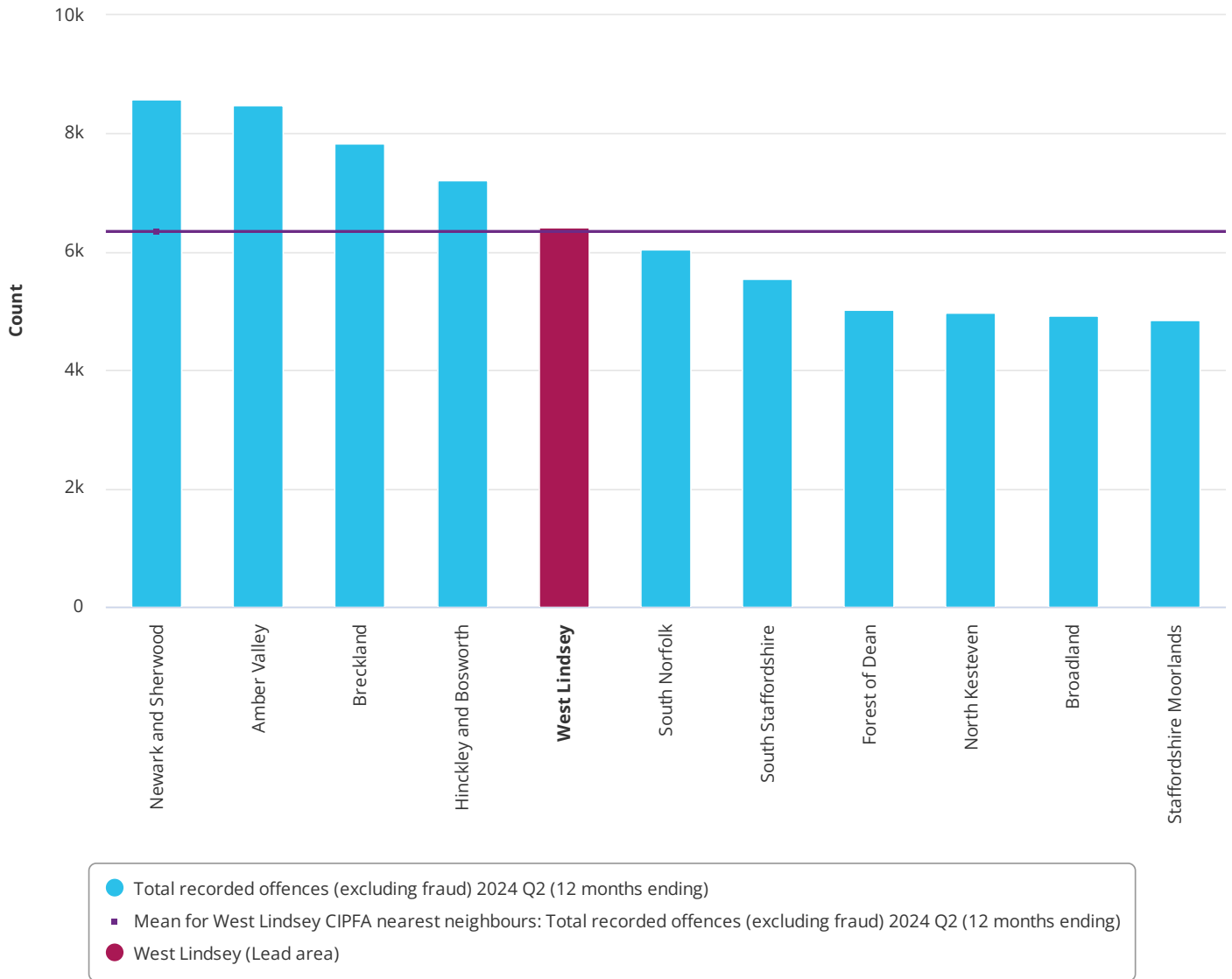


Source:

Calculated by LG Inform, N/A, [Estimated budget net expenditure - community safety, per 1000 resident population](#), **Data updated:** 04 Oct 2024

In 2024 Q2 (12 months ending) there were 6,413 recorded offences (excluding fraud) per 1000 people in the West Lindsey area. This compares to 6,348 on average within your comparison group of West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours. Data is not available for all councils, therefore the value will show "Missing", if it is not available for your selected council.

Total recorded offences (excluding fraud) (2024 Q2 (12 months ending)) for West Lindsey & West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours

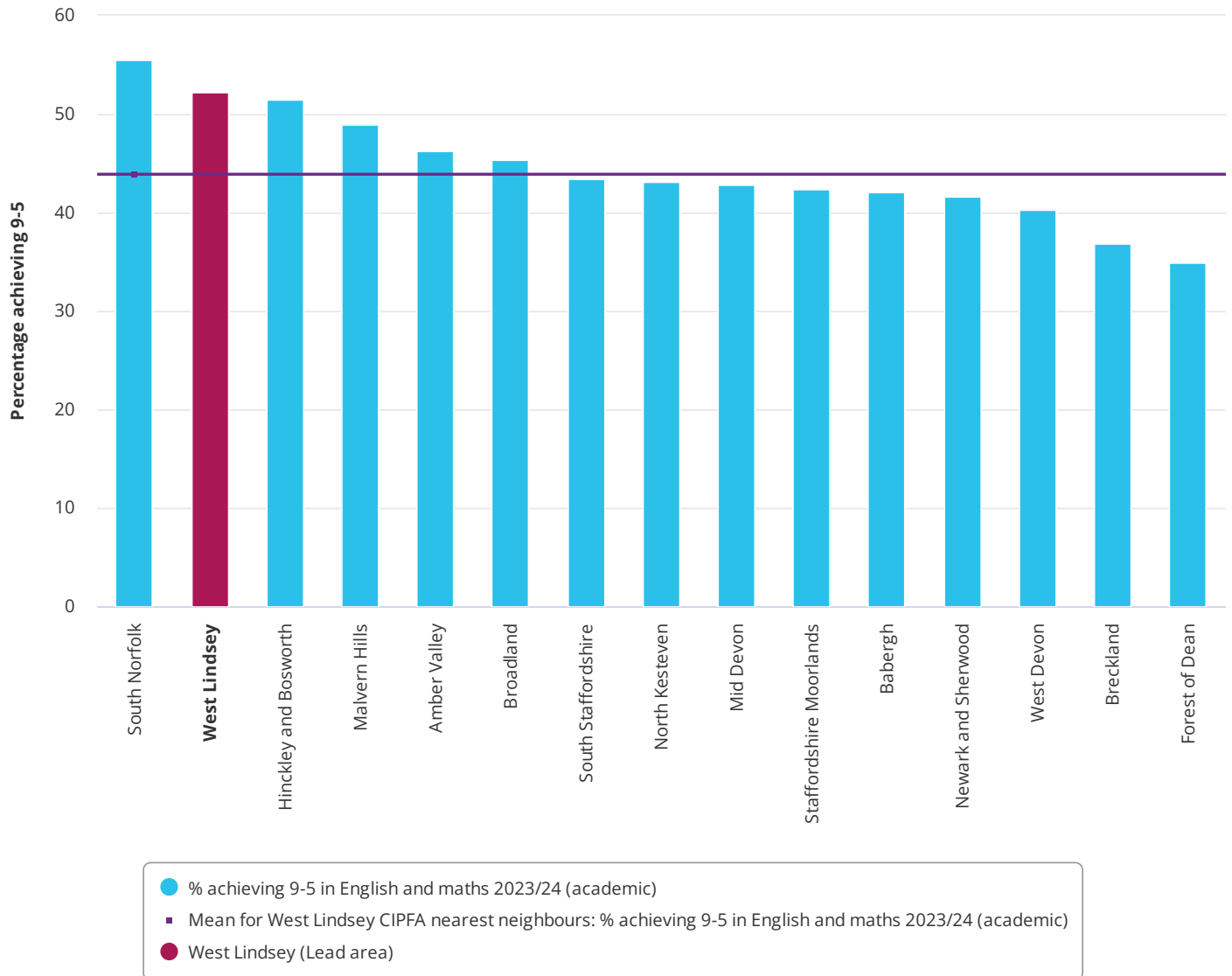


Source: Office for National Statistics, Local police recorded crime data, [Crime - Total recorded offences \(excluding fraud\) - quarterly](#) , **Data updated:** 31 Oct 2024

Education and skills

In 2023/24 (academic) 52.2 per cent of pupils in West Lindsey achieved grades 9 to 5 in GCSEs English and Maths. This compares to 46.2 per cent in England and 43.9 per cent on average in your comparison group of West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours.

Percentage achieving 9-5 in English & mathematics (2023/24 (academic)) for West Lindsey & West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours



Source:

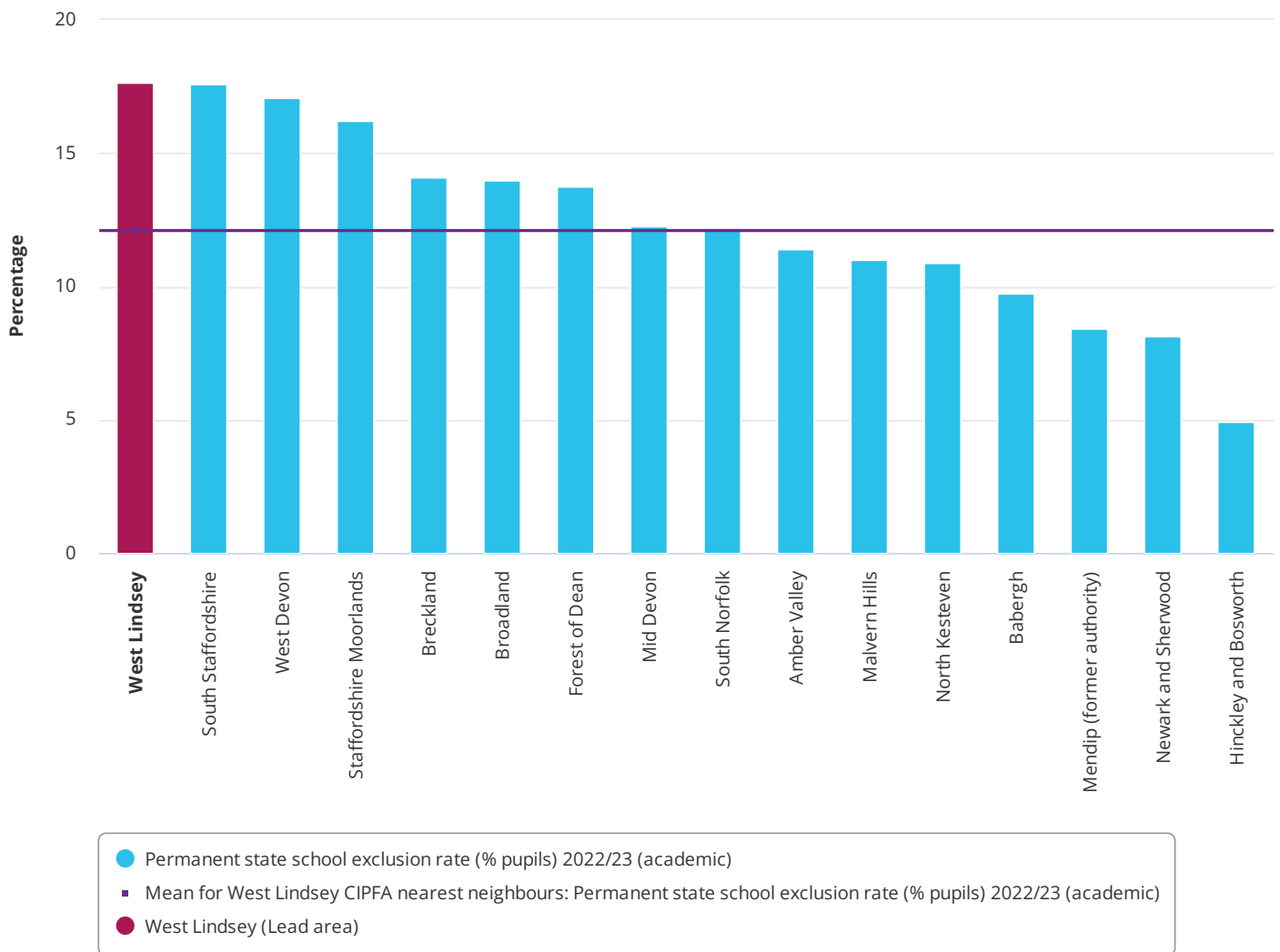
Department for Education, Key stage 4 performance, [Percentage achieving 9-5 in English & mathematics](#) , **Data updated:** 12 Dec 2024

In no value no value per cent of 16 to 17 year olds were not in education, employment or training (NEET) in the West Lindsey area. This compares to 5.2 per cent in England and no value per cent on average in your comparison group of West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours.

This includes young people educated in other authority areas, students living away during term time. Young people who were not educated in the maintained sector will only be included if they are known to the authority.

In 2022/23 (academic) the rate of Permanent exclusions from state schools as a % of pupils in West Lindsey was 17.64% . This compares to 0.11% in England and 12.12% on average in your comparison group of West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours.

Permanent exclusions from state schools as a % of pupils (2022/23 (academic)) for West Lindsey & West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours



Source: Department for Education, Permanent and Fixed Period Exclusions from Schools in England, [Permanent exclusions from state schools as a % of pupils](#) ,
Data updated: 22 Nov 2024

Further education and skills achievements per 100,000 population aged 19 to 64

This chart shows the rate of the population aged 19 to 64 per 100,000 in a council area who are estimated to have achieved a further education qualification or above. The learners are those who participated in a funded further education and skills course (including apprenticeships) at any point during the full academic year (August to July). The learners counted are a total of those doing Basic Skills (English and maths), Level 2, Full Level 2 (equivalent to a National Vocational Qualification at Level 2, or 5 GCSEs), Level 3, Full Level 3 (equivalent to a National Vocational Qualification at Level 3, or 2 A-Levels), Level 4+, apprenticeships and courses with 'No level assigned'. Learners undertaking more than one course will appear only once in the total; and the location is based upon the home postcode of the learner. Figures exclude learners where the location is outside of England or unknown; and privately funded training.

The data in this chart includes apprenticeships, which are paid jobs that incorporate on-the-job and off-the-job training leading to nationally recognised qualifications. Completing an apprenticeship is known to be beneficial to an individual's future employment, earnings and career development when compared with apprentices who do not complete them.

There are some factors which are associated with the likelihood of an apprenticeship being completed, and they may extend to other further education qualifications and skills. Factors which make apprenticeship completion more likely include: the sex of the apprentice (women are more likely to complete an apprenticeship than men), an apprenticeship with a large employer, training from public sector organisations, the focus of the apprenticeship (those studying for selected technical subjects are more likely to complete them) and living in an area with a high local unemployment rate.

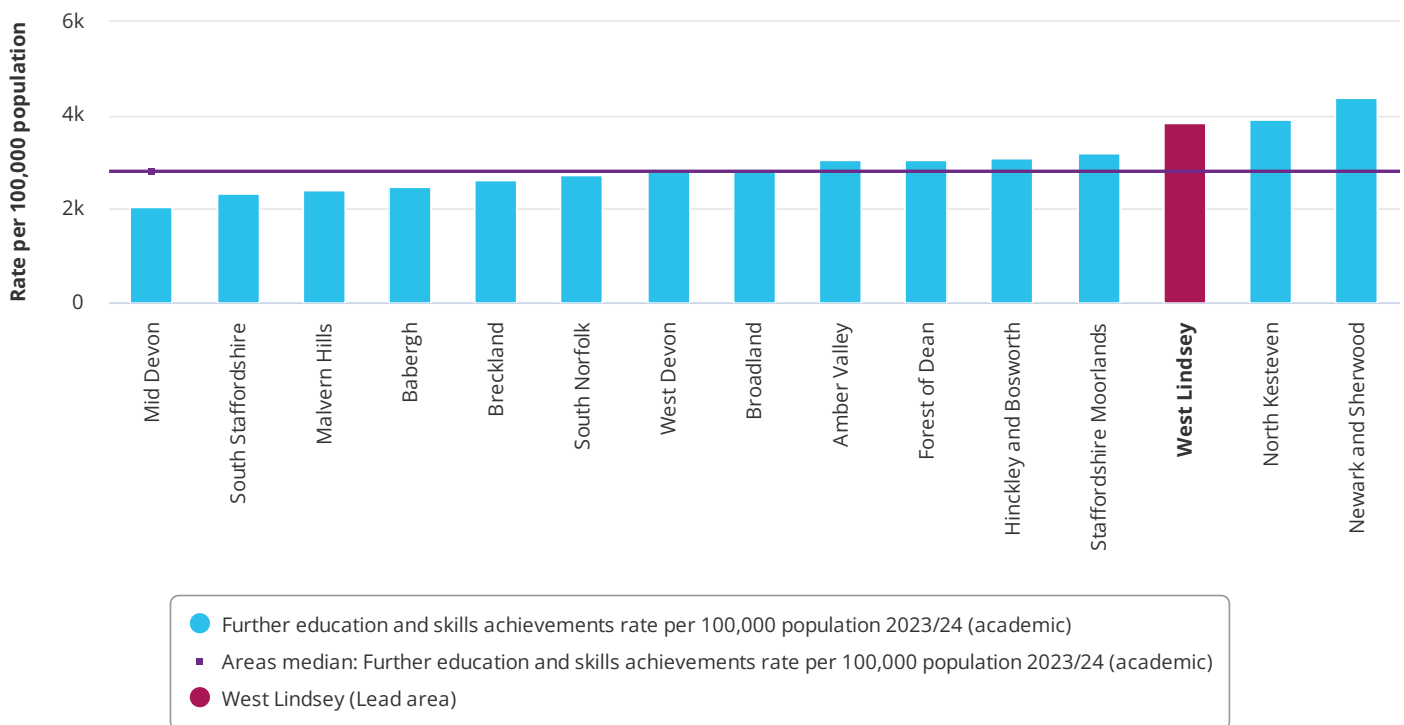
Factors which make completion less likely include living in a deprived area and/or sparsely populated area where transport may be an issue in terms of sufficiency or affordability. Some of these characteristics are outside of a councils' control, and should be considered when comparing one council's results with another.

For more information about the factors affecting the completion of apprenticeships, see:

Grieg, M. (2019), [Factors affecting Modern Apprenticeship completion in Scotland - International Journal of Training and Development](#)

In 2023/24 (academic), the rate of the population aged 15-64 per 100,000 population in a council area who are estimated to have achieved a further education qualification or above for West Lindsey was 3,850, which was above the West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours median rate of 2,800 per 100,000 population.

Further education and skills achievements rate per 100,000 population (2023/24 (academic)) for West Lindsey & West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours



Source:

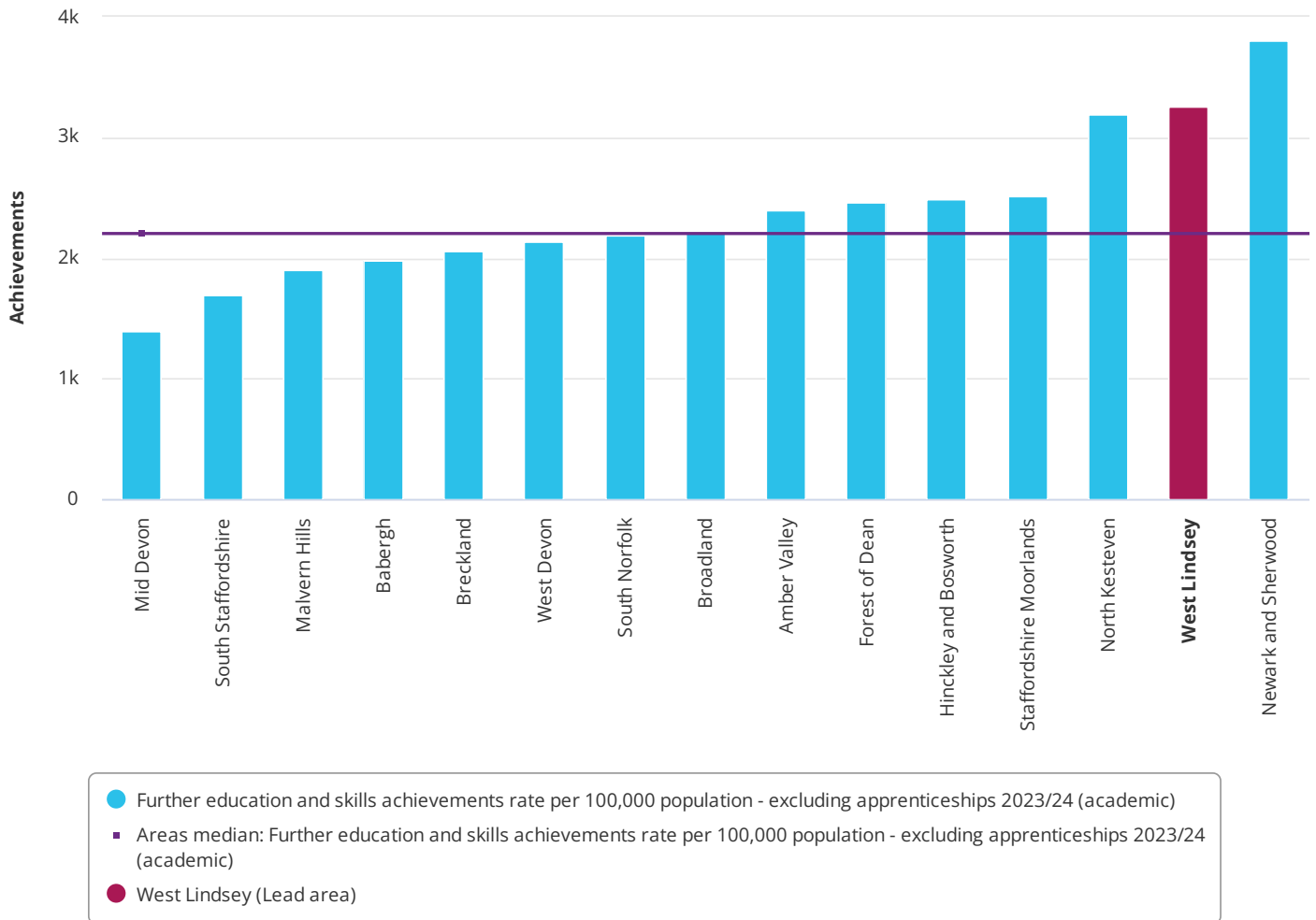
Department for Education, Further education and skills, [Further education and skills achievements rate per 100,000 population](#) , **Data updated:** 13 Dec 2024

Further education and skills achievements per 100,000 population aged 19 to 64 (excluding apprenticeships)

This chart shows the rate of the population aged 19 to 64 per 100,000 in a council area who are estimated to have achieved a further education qualification, but excludes apprenticeships. The apprenticeships data represents a sizeable proportion of the total achievement figure for an area, so excluding apprenticeships gives a better indication of the other further education achievements. For councils in a mayoral combined authority, funding has often been targeted at other further education, so this is of particular interest.

In 2023/24 (academic), the rate of the population aged 19-64 per 100,000 population in a council area who are estimated to have achieved a further education qualification excluding apprenticeships for West Lindsey was 3,255, which was above the West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours median percentage of 2,195 per 100,000 population.

Further education and skills achievements rate per 100,000 population - excluding apprenticeships (2023/24 (academic)) for West Lindsey & West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours



Source: Calculated by LG Inform, N/A, [Further education and skills achievements rate per 100,000 population - excluding apprenticeships](#), **Data updated:** 13 Dec 2024

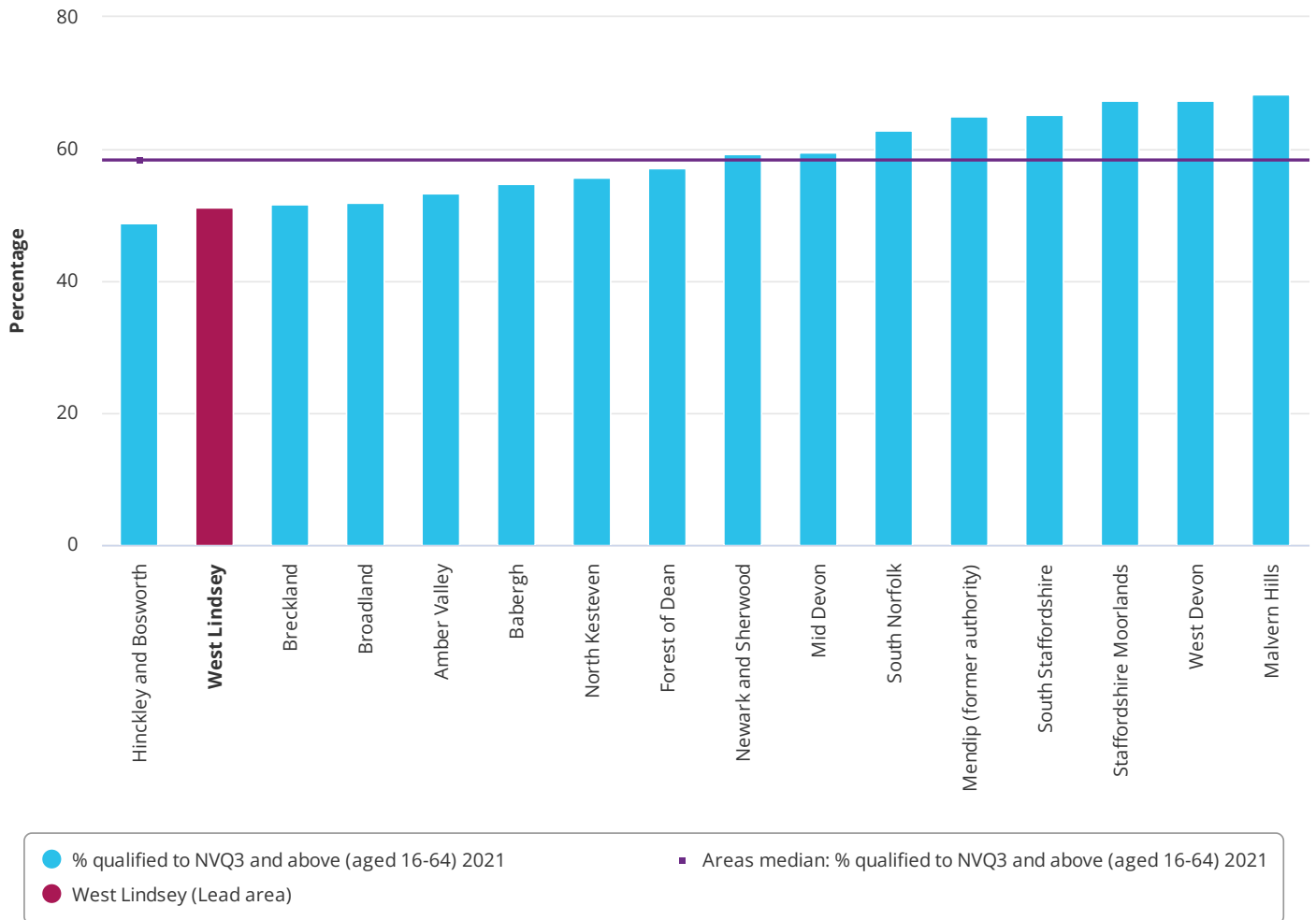
Adults with a Level 3 qualification or higher

This chart shows the percentage of the population in an area aged 16-64 that hold a qualification at Level 3 or above. People are counted as being qualified to level 3 or above if they have achieved either at least 2 A-levels grades A-E, or 4 A/S levels graded A-E, or any equivalent (or higher) qualification in the Qualifications and Credit Framework.

Data is taken from the Annual Population Survey (APS) which is a continuous household survey, covering the UK with a sample size of approximately 320,000 respondents, and estimates are made on the basis of this for each council area. However, in some cases, particularly for district councils, the estimate is based on fairly small numbers of respondents. For this reason, the figure should not be considered as an exact one.

In 2021, the proportion of the population (aged 16-64) that hold a qualification at Level 3 or above for West Lindsey was 51.2%, which was below the West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours median proportion of 59.4%.

Proportion of population qualified to at least Level 3 or higher (aged 16-64) (2021) for West Lindsey & West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours



Source:

Nomis, Annual Population Survey, [Proportion of population aged 16-64 qualified to at least Level 3 or higher](#), Data updated: 26 Jul 2024

Children's services

In no value there were no value looked after children per 10,000 children under 18 in West Lindsey. This compares to 70 per 10,000 in England and no value on average in your comparison group of West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours.

Adult social care

The charts in this section relate to adult social care services for people whose care is partly or wholly supported by the local authority. It therefore excludes care for people which is wholly private and self-funded. Note that, in two-tier areas where there is both a county and a district authority, the county is responsible for adult social care services. Therefore, there will be no charts in this section for a district authority. You may change the report, to show your county council's data, by using the modifier at the top of the report.

Some of the data in the charts is taken from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (ASCOF). In England, ASCOF brings together data to help government (both central and local) drive improvements in social care through the measurement of long-term outcomes for the individuals who use social care and their carers.

Whilst the data is helpful to measure performance, it should be noted that a significant part of the difference between councils can be due to characteristics of the local population that are beyond the control of the council. For example, an area with a well-performing care system could appear to have worse outcomes than another area with a poorer-performing system, because its population is less healthy/has higher needs for care and support.

However, the ASCOF data does provide councils with information so they can monitor the impact of local interventions and decisions: they can compare the 'before' and 'after' in their own authority for outcomes that matter most to people, and to identify their priorities for making improvements.

In no value there was no value per cent overall satisfaction of people who use services with their care and support in the West Lindsey area. This compares to 64.4 per cent in England and no value per cent on average in your comparison group of West Lindsey CIPFA nearest neighbours.

Data not available for this component.

Roads

Data not available for this component.

Data not available for this component.