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Module code: BMHP 6022

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Date: 16/12/2022

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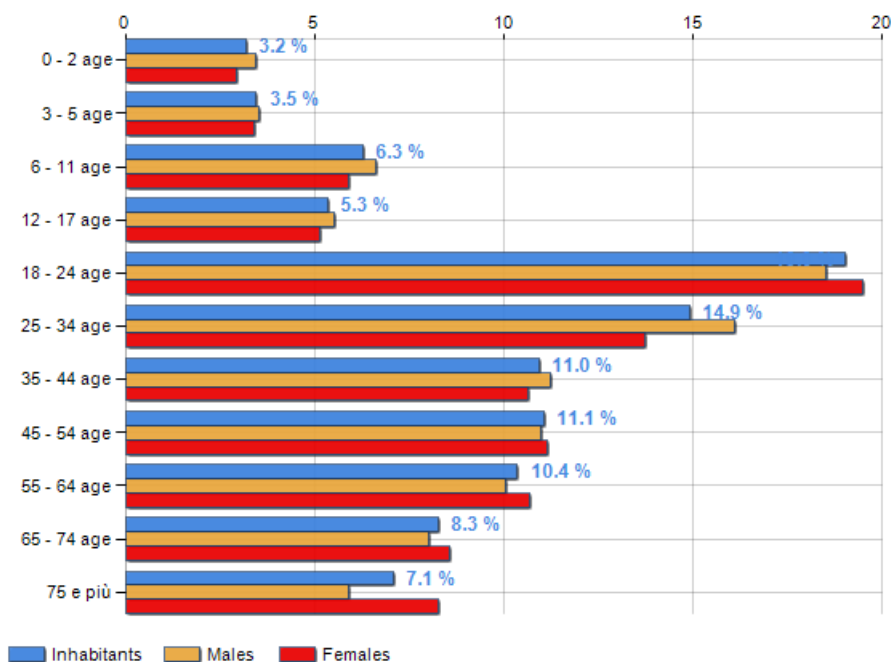
1. Introduction

Every community has its own problems, and to get the right approach, the best way is to assess the strengths of that community. A good collaboration between the community members and the government institution is fundamental for any community development. But what are the community developments? How it works and why communities need community developments. First to understand, let us see what a community is. According to the Cambridge dictionary, any group of people who share the same culture, ethnicity, geographical location, etc. can form a community, any group where people have something in common can be defined as a community. Communities can be physical communities and online communities. Community development are actions in which all communities, government institutions, voluntary and charitable organizations are involved to prevent, stop, and eliminate the various problems faced by the community. These problems can be poverty, crime, depravity, lack of jobs, hunger, health etc. The core belief of any community development is human rights, every member of the community should be treated with equal respect and dignity and have equal access to justice, health, and opportunities (SCDC, 2022). The following report will highlight two fundamental issues facing communities in the Lincoln city. It will also assess the impact of these problems on the community and identify laws and policies made to help the community fight against these problems. Based on our results we will be able to make recommendations to improve community developments in Lincoln.

2. Demographic

Lincoln is part of Lincolnshire County been the bigger city in county. The city of Lincoln expends a total area of 13.78 square miles (35.69 square kilometres). It is estimating the population density comes to about 3,642 people living per square kilometres. According to last Census the Lincoln population rise 11% from 93,500 in 2011 to 103,900 in 2021(Office for National Statistics, 2022). Overall, in Lincoln predooming white population in in proportion of 95% follow by African, Asian, and Irish all this together covering around 5% of Lincoln population. The main language is English, but we can find also other languages like Latvian, Polish, Romanian and some African dialects. On the religions side 58% In Lincoln are Cristian's ,32% atheist and around 10% Muslim, Hindu, Buddhist, Jewish and other. Conform ONS Lincoln is considerate

an young city, the group of age between 20-24 represent 14,3 % from Lincoln population. Also average of age is 38 (Lincoln Population 2022).



Source-ONS 2021

In Lincoln are estimate 50,031 males and 50,018 female (Park, 2021)

POPULATION OF LINCOLN BY GENDER MID 2020 ESTIMATES

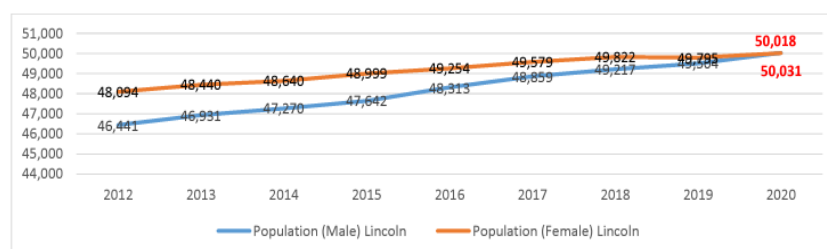


Figure 2

Source – ONS 2021

3. Poverty in Lincoln

Lincoln, like any other city in the UK, faces different problems. Some of the issues affect communities to a greater extent than others. According to the Local Authority Health Profile 2019 Published on 03/03/2020, Lincoln is included in the 20% most deprived area in the UK, more than 21% of children live in poverty in low-income families, and life expectancy lower than the England average.

One of the big problems in Lincoln is poverty. This is due to several factors but the most common one is low income and high living cost. More than 13000 family are facing this problem. According to new governmental data, Marlowe Drive and Shelley Drive, from St Giles neighbourhood face the bigger issues regards of households deprived (Griffin, 2022). More than 70,000 homes in Lincolnshire are classed as below the poverty line and the number of winter deaths has increased by 410 in 2021. According to Public Health England, more than 22% of deaths were avoidable, many of them linked to the cold and the high cost of living (Laver, 2021).

Most of the people who are in poverty live in deprived areas of Lincoln. All the deprived areas in Lincoln are confronting with: Low income (22.5%), lack of Employment (22.5%), low interest in Education, Skills, and Training (13.5%) Health and Disability issues (13.5%) Crime (9.3%) lack of houses (9.3%) (Deprivation statistics comparison for minster, Lincoln 2020). The most affected groups are young people (under 16) 17%, followed by people aged over 65 (14%), (Ionescu, 2011). According to Maslow's theory of human survival, humans have physiological needs: need for food, water, shelter, clothing, comfort, rest or sleep, reproduction, or procreation (Mcleod, 2022).

To fulfil these needs, all physical and mental barriers must be removed. Poverty being one of the attributes that do not allow us to develop as individuals in the good sense. It is scientifically proven that poverty comes with unhealthy habits that can negatively influence our whole life.

Poverty can be the foundation of a life of crime, leading to drug abuse, domestic violence, self-harm or even murder or suicide(Eluwa et al.). In order to face these problems, governmental institutions together with the community and non-governmental institutions (volunteer, charity) must work together to develop a community development strategy.

On 14 February Lincoln Against Poverty is the first major meeting where over 120 delegates from 40 organizations adopt the first Anti-Poverty Action Plan 2014-2020. The motto of the strategy is "Working with partners, to tackle the effects of poverty, and so have a noticeable impact on people's daily lives."

The purpose of the Lincoln Anti-Poverty Strategy commitment is to work together to identify and prevent the effects of poverty as well as to observe the effect that this

strategy has in real life. The main objectives of the Lincoln Anti-Poverty Strategy are Helping people develop their confidence and money management skills.

Provide training to gain new work skills to find a better job. Financial aid for people in difficulty. Financial support for raising children, providing food and clothes when necessary. Helping families find a home that meets essential needs. Supporting children to engage in academic life. Working together to remove communication barriers. Supporting each other for the best results. (Wilkinson, 2014)

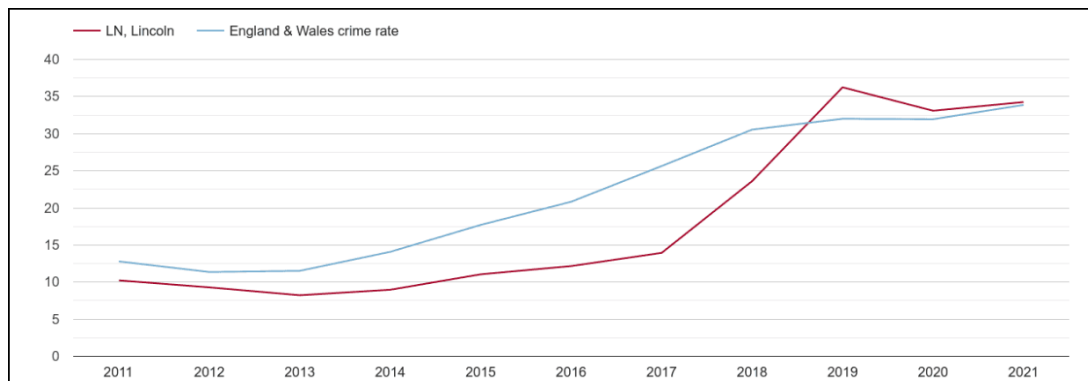


Source: Lincoln Anti-Poverty Strategy 2014 – 2020

4. Crime in Lincoln/Lincolnshire

A second big problem in Lincoln is crime, which in most cases is rooted in poverty. A person who lives in poverty always will dream to become rich fast and the effortless way in his mind is to commit crimes. According to the new governmental data Lincoln are the higher rate of crime in UK reported to 1000 people. Between 2019 and 2020

more than 150 crimes been reported for every 1000 people living in Lincoln. Also, the crime severity is almost double than in rest of England and Wales. (Aru, 2020)



Source: <https://www.plumplot.co.uk/>

Lincoln is the second most dangerous city in Lincolnshire and in the top 20 of the largest cities in the UK. The main offenses are violence and sexual offences. According to Lincoln Police, the regional crime rate in 2022 is 44% higher than the rest of the East Midlands and 56% higher than the rest of the UK

Due to Covid-19 period the number of crime report in Lincoln has a descendent evolution. According to the police the number of crimes in Lincoln decrease with almost 20 % in 2020-2021. Despite the drop-in crime rate, Lincoln still ranks third reported to 1000 people in March 2021 (City of Lincoln Council 2022).

TOTAL RECORDED CRIME PER 1,000 PEOPLE (LINCOLN VS OUR POLICE MOST SIMILAR GROUP) AS OF YEAR ENDING MARCH 2021

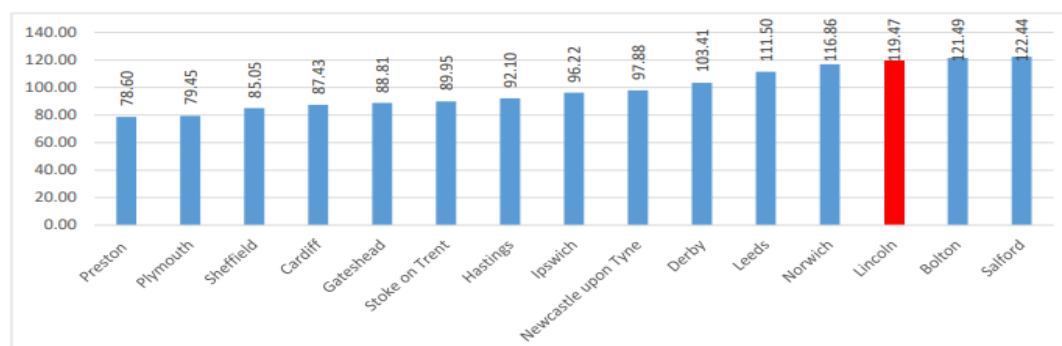


Figure 1

Source – Police UK 2021

Crime	Rate of crime /1000 people	Lincoln	Cardiff	Preston	Derby	Leeds	Bolton	Salford	Norwich
Burglary	%	3.65	5.06	5.82	5.53	6.93	10.38	9.29	4.76
Criminal damage and arson	%	13.70	9.11	8.14	10.63	11.51	13.14	14.40	11.46
Drug offences	%	5.46	5.72	1.90	4.59	4.16	1.60	2.15	4.42
Weapons possession	%	1.41	0.69	1.15	1.24	1.02	1.32	1.82	1.28
Public order offences	%	14.04	11.03	6.80	11.90	14.12	16.54	16.58	14.64
Robbery	%	0.91	0.68	1.18	1.26	1.28	1.59	2.21	0.91
Shoplifting	%	11.69	6.66	5.51	4.71	5.44	7.12	4.97	8.23
Vehicle related crime	%	3.06	7.63	4.74	5.02	6.72	12.49	10.36	3.45
Violent and sexual offences	%	49.24	29.44	32.99	45.58	47.15	41.19	43.62	53.10

Source: Author

Based on the Lincoln City Profile 2021-2022 - Crimes, report, in the figure above you can see the crime rate between Lincoln and seven other large cities in Great Britain (City of Lincoln Council 2022).

Due to the high number of knife incidents in the UK prior to Covid 19, the UK government launched Serious Violence Strategy, in April 2018. Once the strategy was launched increased county implemented Violence Reduction Units. This is a group made from criminal justice, education, NHS, and local authorities. The objective of strategy is to communicate in an effective way, to share the information's between agency in real time in order to identification the people in considerable risk of engaging in serious violence and protecting the rest of populations. (GOV.UK, 2018)

Locally, Lincolnshire Police is launching a serious crackdown on violence after more than 3,203 crimes involving knives were reported in 2019-2020. Think Sharp” is a community development started by Lincolnshire Police in partnership with a group of academics from the University of Lincoln. The aim of this project is to prevent and reduce the number of knife crime among children and young people. The community development been share with the representative of Lincolnshire Police and Crime

commissioner, County council, representatives of NHS, primary care, Children and young people in needs, educational and cultural institutions in Lincolnshire. Funding for this project is provided by UKRI University QR Policy Support (Lincoln Policy Hub, 2022).

It also, "DOES LINCOLNSHIRE SAFE 2021", "WORKING TOGETHER TO MAKE LINCOLNSHIRE THE SAFEST PLACE TO LIVE", WORK AND VISIT" project Lincolnshire Police is stepping up its fight against all types of crime. The objective of the project is to protect the community from harm, to prevent and stop crime and to give real help to all people in need. This is a five-year strategic plan (LINCOLNSHIRE POLICE, 2021).



Source: (LINCOLNSHIRE POLICE, 2021).

In, "Community Safety, Policing and Criminal Justice Plan for Lincolnshire 2021 – 2025" Marc Jones, The POLICE & CRIME COMMISSIONER is committed to working in the right direction to bring together national and local government institutions, the NHS, educational institutions, primary care, and voluntary organizations to reduce and stop where possible the crime rate in Lincolnshire. The plan is based in four key principles show in picture below



5. Recommendation

In Lincoln, many families living on the edge of survival. More than 13,000 families have a low income compared to the cost of living, so it is important to find the right tools in the community to develop new community development programs. People need help to get through the challenging times they are facing. Most of them need financial help or help to find a better job to meet their needs. Housing and energy poverty needs must also be urgently addressed. Education is also collapsing in families living in poverty, with children frequently missing attendance. (City of Lincoln Council 2022)

Community development programs must bring together local and government institutions, community-based educational and cultural institutions, the NHS, health and social care, voluntary and charitable organisations. All these factors must work together to meet people's needs. Community projects need to develop retraining programs for people to acquire new work skills, this can help to find a better job. Increasing confidence in monetary management skills. Supporting children in school integration. Helping the family reduce the cost of the house. Financial support for the elderly and disabled peoples. Etc. As well, to reduce and prevent crime, it is necessary to develop new community development projects. These projects need to produce an innovative approach between the different communities in Lincoln to reduce violence and sexual assaults. Women must be informed how to act to avoid sexual violence and aggression. Better police involvement and a real-time response can make a difference (Eluwa et al.).

6. Conclusion

Lincoln, like most cities in the UK, has its good and bad sides. Due to the economic environment in the UK and the rate of inflation, increased people are facing poverty every day. Lack of money and jobs make life more expensive. Even if most of them survive this crisis, it leaves a devastating psychological impact on them, children, and people over 65 being the most affected. Poverty leads to unhealthy habits, crime, violence, self-harm, murder, or suicide. To avoid all this, we must all work together. We as members of the community must work together with local and government institutions, the NHS, the education system, the criminal justice system, the police, charities, and voluntary organizations to overcome this moment.

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