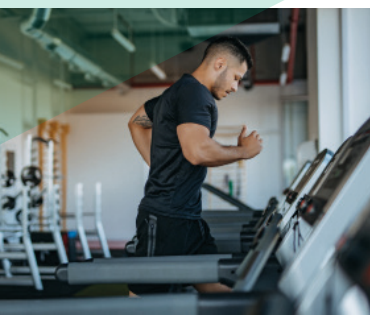


State of the District

2023



**SOUTH
KESTEVEN
DISTRICT
COUNCIL**

South Kesteven District Council State of the District Report 2023

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Introduction

State of the District 2023 is the first annual review of South Kesteven against key socio-economic indicators. Using the latest available statistics, the report provides an up to date, balanced, objective and comprehensive description of the society and economic performance of the district of South Kesteven. It highlights the unique characteristics of the area, its strengths, and positive trends, but also flags the key issues and challenges that the district will face over the course of the 2020s. All is contextualised against local, regional and national peers.

The report is designed to be a useful resource for all stakeholders: partner, businesses, civil society organisations and members of the public, whether resident to the district or beyond who wish to learn more about South Kesteven.

The descriptive nature of the report means that policy recommendations to the issues highlighted are not presented here. Instead, the State of the District will inform the Council's Corporate Plan 2023 - 2027 and the other policies, strategies and initiatives actioned by the Council.

It should be noted that a report of this type can only go so far in unpacking and explaining the complex challenges facing the area. Readers will be aware that due to the lagging nature of annual reporting and the complexity of compiling statistics on a subnational basis that many of the impacts of the national and global events of 2022 will not be captured in this report. The reader should bear this in mind particularly when regarding the discussion of economic performance. Whilst the current conditions of flux and uncertainty should be recognised, the report seeks to understand the underlying structural trends and the opportunities and challenges for the medium to longer term. In line with the research undertaken by the Resolution Foundation and the London School of Economics on the long term national economic underperformance, it is apparent that many of the challenges facing the district, especially economic, predate the recent turbulence.¹

It is hoped that the report's analysis will prompt debate and assist in the work of all partners who seek to address the challenges presented and improve the lives of all those who live in, work or visit our district of South Kesteven.

Executive Summary

South Kesteven is a district of potential and promise. Located within the beautiful Lincolnshire countryside, the majority of the 143,400 strong population resides in the four historic market towns of Grantham, Stamford, the Deepings and Bourne. The district boasts enviable connectivity: strategically located alongside the A1 and the East Coast mainline, one can arrive in London Kings Cross within 70 minutes. On the majority of conceivable socio-economic indicators, the district will routinely outperform local, regional and national comparators. Nevertheless, the district faces a number of strategic challenges. The four key long term strategic challenges can be summarised as:

- Economic underperformance relative to neighboring areas over the past decade.
- Persistent pockets of severe deprivation
- An increasingly aged population
- Leading the district in tackling the Climate Emergency

The task of those charged with governance is to ensure that the district's many advantages are fulfilled and that South Kesteven rises to the challenges of the future, so enabling the district to meet its full potential.

The Corporate Plan 2020 – 2023 provides the context for the Council's decision making. It sets out our vision for the district and our priorities for achieving this. The Council's vision of South Kesteven is to 'be the best district in which to live, work and visit'. Working to fulfil this vision is the golden thread that runs throughout all the activities the Council undertakes. All actions take place within the scope of a number of overarching priorities:

- Growth of our Economy
- Housing that Meets the Needs of all Residents
- Healthy and Strong Communities
- A Clean and Sustainable Environment
- High Performing Council

Each priority has actions assigned to it with attendant Key Performance Indicators.

There is the need to take the overall pulse of the district, to monitor progress towards the Council's vision and to assess those efforts in the context of medium to long term trends at the regional and national level. To this end, the multitude of statistics and metrics in this report have been sifted to develop a suite of Strategic Socio-Economic Indicators (SSEI).

The indicators are designed to provide high level reflections of the key dimensions of the society and economy of South Kesteven. These correspond to the areas where the Council wishes to see change and improvement to enhance the material prosperity and mental and physical wellbeing of the residents of the district.

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Population

The 2021 census estimated the population of the district to stand at 143,400 as of 21st March 2021, consisting of 62,850 separate households.² Over the decade since the 2011 census, the population increased by 7.2% and is projected to reach 152,458 by 2036.³ This rate of growth was slightly lower than the trend for the East Midlands (one of nation's fastest growing regions over the 2010s), but higher than the overall increase for England. Based upon current demographic trends, the ongoing and projected growth is being driven by migration from other parts of the UK⁴. The majority of the population reside in the four historic market towns of Grantham, Stamford, the Deepings and Bourne. Combined these towns are home to 65% of the district's population.⁵

Residents of South Kesteven have the highest life expectancy of any Lincolnshire local authority and have a slightly higher life expectancy than the regional and national averages at 80.6 years for men and 84.2 for women.⁶

The age profile of the district shows an aging population with a median age of forty-six. This is above the median age for England of forty and is in line with the district's neighbours. 23% of the population is aged 65+, higher than the national proportion of 18.4%. In South Kesteven there are now more residents aged 65+ than residents aged under twenty.⁷ Figure I displays how the population has changed over the past forty years.

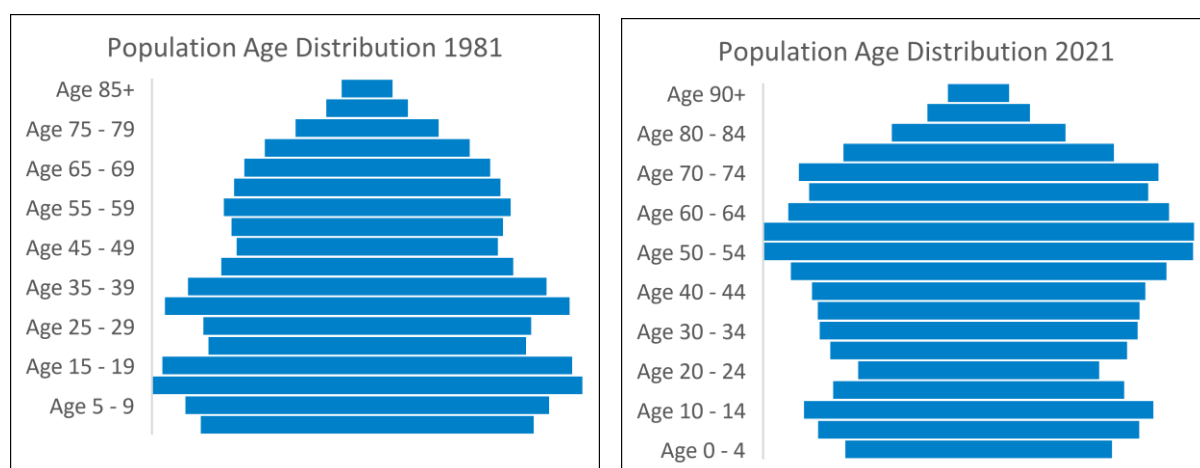


FIGURE I - SOUTH KESTEVEN'S POPULATION PYRAMID 1981 VS 2021, SOURCE: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

95.8% of residents identify with the high level 'White' category. This is a higher proportion than the 81.7% of population who identify with this category nationwide. The next most common high-level grouping is 'Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh' comprising as a whole 1.77% of the districts population. 0.61% of the population identifies with 'Black, Black British, Black Welsh of African /or Caribbean background'. 1.35% of the population are 'Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups'. After 'White English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish or British', the largest single ethnic group is the Polish community (1.23% of residents).⁸ Polish is most common language spoken after English in the district (1817 speakers). 2.5% of households do not use English as their main language.⁹ 8.9% of the district's residents were born outside the UK, a significantly lower proportion than the UK wide figure of 16.8% and 5.5% of residents hold a foreign passport.¹⁰

7.4% of the district's population aged 16+ have previously served in the UK armed forces. Bolstered by the long-established local military presence of the Army and adjacent Royal Air

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Force sites across Lincolnshire, the district hosts a substantially higher population of veterans than the national average.¹¹

Community Health, Wellbeing & Safety

The Office for National Statistics annually surveys the adult population to gauge feelings of personal wellbeing. Broadly levels of life satisfaction and anxiety in South Kesteven are more positive than the county, regional and national averages. On a national level, personal wellbeing deteriorated across all indicators during 2020/21, before recovering slightly in 2021/22. Feelings of personal wellbeing have yet to return to pre-pandemic levels. South Kesteven followed this trend. The next release will show the impacts of the subsequent economic challenges of 2022 and Cost of Living Crisis.¹²

The Health Index for England 2020 ranks the district as the second healthiest in Lincolnshire and amongst the top 40% healthiest districts in the England.¹³ 10% of all adults aged over 18 smoke, below regional and national rates.¹⁴ 68.9% of adults aged 18+ are classified as overweight or obese, above the national rate of 66.6%.¹⁵ The percentage of South Kesteven's adults aged 16+ engaging in physical activity has remained largely consistent over the last six years. The percentage of adults who describe themselves as 'active' has hovered around 59.70%, 'fairly active' 13% and 'inactive' 27.31%. Within Lincolnshire, in 2018-19 (the last 'normal' period pre-COVID), South Kesteven was the third most active district in the county. However, the district has trended below national and regional levels in terms of an active adult population.¹⁶

Historically levels of physical activity in South Kesteven for children have been substantially above national, regional, and local levels. In the academic year 2021-22, South Kesteven was the second most active district in Lincolnshire. However, the district has yet to return to previous levels of activity post COVID and now ranks below national and regional rates.¹⁷ In 2019/20, 22.6% of children in Year 6 were classified as obese (including severe obesity). This is a prevalence above national and regional proportions.¹⁸

For the year ending September 2022, South Kesteven was the third safest district in the county with total recorded crime rate (excluding fraud) of 61.16 recorded offences per 1000 residents (Figure II) The recorded crime level in South Kesteven is below the Lincolnshire average in all categories of offence except burglaries and vehicle offences.



FIGURE II - RECORDED CRIME SOUTH KESTEVEN VS COMPARATORS 2022, SOURCE: LINCOLNSHIRE POLICE

In 2021/22 (year ending September 2022) the total number of offences recorded in South Kesteven rose 14% on the year 2020/21. A similar increase was observed in neighbouring local authorities. This essentially marked a return to the situation pre-pandemic.¹⁹

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The Prevalence and Severity of Deprivation

The Government's standard measure of deprivation and inequality in England is the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). Last undertaken in 2019, the IMD assesses deprivation across a wide range of domains including income & employment, health, skills, crime, and access to housing & services. The scores for each domain are combined to produce an overall score for the prevalence and the severity of deprivation within an area. These scores are subsequently used to rank local authorities by level of deprivation. There are 317 local authorities in England, the exercise measures deprivation not affluence, therefore 1st in the ranking is the most deprived. The authority ranked 317th is considered to be the least deprived.

IMD 2019, ranked South Kesteven 234th. This was an improvement of eleven places on its 2015 ranking (223rd of 317) and means South Kesteven is the second least deprived district in Lincolnshire. The ranking of 234th places South Kesteven amongst the 40% least deprived districts in England and near the top of this bracket. South Kesteven is nineteen ranks off a placing in the top 20% least deprived districts in England.

The most deprived areas of South Kesteven are found in the Grantham Earlesfield and Harrowby wards. Parts of Grantham Earlesfield are amongst the 10% most deprived areas of England. The least deprived areas in Lincolnshire are located in Stamford St John's ward. The findings of the IMD 2019 mapped are displayed in Figure III.²⁰

11.6%% of households live in fuel poverty. This proportion is below the county and regional rates of 14% and the national rate of 13%. Rates of fuel poverty can reach as high as 28% in the most deprived areas of the district.²¹

12.3% of children aged under 16 live in relative low-income families, lower than the UK rate of 18.7%. South Kesteven has the second lowest rate of relative child poverty in Lincolnshire.²²

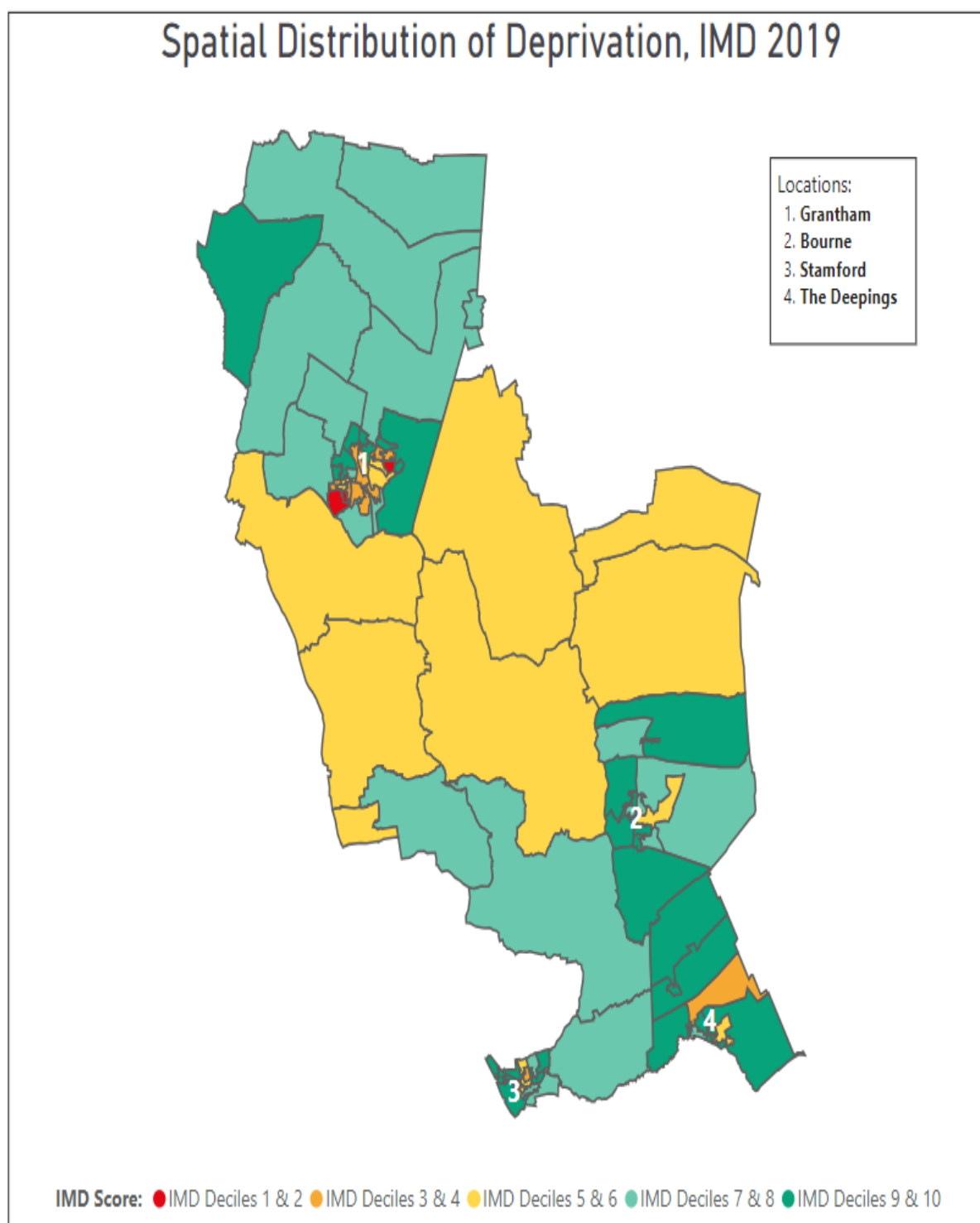


FIGURE III - SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEPRIVATION, SOURCE: DEPARTMENT FOR LEVELLING UP, HOUSING & COMMUNITIES

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The Local Economy

The latest release of the Annual Population Survey estimated that 73.1% of the population aged 16-64 (70,100) are in employment, a proportion slightly lower than regional and national averages. The unemployment rate stands at 2.3%, below regional and national rates.²³ 39,031 residents are commuters. 84% of commuters travel less than 30km to work, 40% less than 5km.²⁴ 75% of commuters drive to work. 13% walk.²⁵

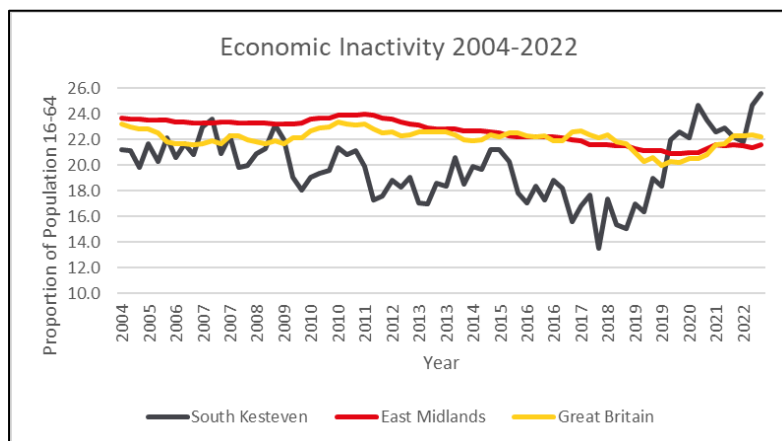


FIGURE IV - ECONOMIC INACTIVITY RATES SOUTH KESTEVEN VS COMPARATORS, SOURCE: NOMIS LABOUR MARKET PROFILE, SOUTH KESTEVEN

There are an estimated 22,400 economically inactive people in the district aged 16-64, 25.6% of that age group, higher than the national rate of 21.6%. Economic inactivity encompasses students, the long-term and short-term sick and disabled, people looking after family and home, discouraged workers and early retirees. 70.5% had not worked in the last twelve months and 18.3% had never worked. 87.8% do not want a job, 36.2% of the economically

inactive population are retirees. With exception of retirees (36.2%), due to issues with sample size, size estimates of the groups that comprise the economically inactive population are not available at the local authority level. Rates of economic inactivity in South Kesteven ran significantly below national trends for the majority of the 2010s, before increasing from 2019 to the current elevated level.²⁶ (Figure IV)

The skills profile of the district is superior to local, regional and national trends. 81.8% of the district's population aged 16-64 possess at least a NVQ2 qualification (equivalent to five good GCSEs). 41.1% possess NVQ4+ qualifications (equivalent to a degree or higher), higher than the county and regional rates, if slightly below national proportions.²⁷

South Kesteven is home to a substantially larger number of businesses than other Lincolnshire authorities. There are 6,265 VAT and/or PAYE registered enterprises in the district (March 2022). The vast majority (87%) of the district's businesses qualify as micro (under ten employees). The largest single business sector, in terms of the number of businesses is Professional, Scientific & Technical services, followed by Construction.²⁸

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The economy of the district is dominated by services, providing two thirds of total employment and a Gross Value Added (GVA, a measure of the output of a local economy) contribution of £1.75 billion. These proportions are line with trends nationwide. Manufacturing provides 11.1% of total employment and £414 million to GVA (16% total GVA 2019).²⁹ Nearly thirteen percent of total employment and 8% of GVA is provided by knowledge intensive services (KIS, includes IT, financial, scientific, technical and professional services). This proportion is slightly higher than the Lincolnshire average, but substantially below national levels (KIS 24% of UK GVA).³⁰ (Table I)

Industry Sector Size by GVA and Employment, South Kesteven 2019-2021 (current prices 2022)						
Sector	GVA contribution, £ million 2019	GVA contribution, £ million 2020	Percentage of Total Employment by Sector 2021			
			South Kesteven	Lincolnshire	East Midlands	Great Britain
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	139	134	1.5 (800)	3.1	0.8	0.7
Mining and quarrying			0.2 (125)	0.1	0.2	0.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply			0.4 (200)	0.2	0.8	0.4
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities			1.3 (700)	1.2	0.7	0.7
Manufacturing	414	378	10.9 (6000)	12.2	11.9	7.6
Construction	212	177	4.5 (2500)	4.7	4.7	4.9
Wholesale and retail trade;	471	439	18.2 (10,000)	17.6	16.2	14.4
Transportation and storage	66	58	3.2 (1750)	4.1	6.4	5
Accommodation and food service activities	92	46	7.3 (4000)	7.8	6.5	7.5
Information and communication	71	64	3.2 (1750)	2.0	3.0	4.4
Financial and insurance activities	57	55	1.6 (900)	1.0	1.9	3.6
Real estate activities	125	125	1.8 (1000)	1.4	1.4	1.8
Professional, scientific and technical activities	82	76	7.3 (4000)	4.7	7.0	8.9
Administrative and support service activities	79	49	5.5 (3000)	8.8	8.1	8.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	91	94	1.8 (1000)	3.7	4.0	4.6
Education	190	202	9.1 (5000)	8.1	8.9	8.7
Human health and social work activities	315	401	16.4 (9000)	14.9	13.7	13.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	23	16	2.3 (1250)	2.0	2.3	2.3
Other service activities	86	46	1.8 (1000)	1.7	1.7	1.9

TABLE I - INDUSTRY SECTOR SIZE BY GVA AND EMPLOYMENT, SOUTH KESTEVEN 2019-2021 (CURRENT PRICES), SOURCE: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

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South Kesteven's GVA in 2020 was £2.722 billion, the second highest in Lincolnshire (the production of these statistics has a two year lag). In the period 2010-19 South Kesteven's GVA grew by an average of 2.43% per annum, this is below the Lincolnshire average of 3.33% per annum over the same period, before contracting 4.69% in 2020.³¹ (Figure V)

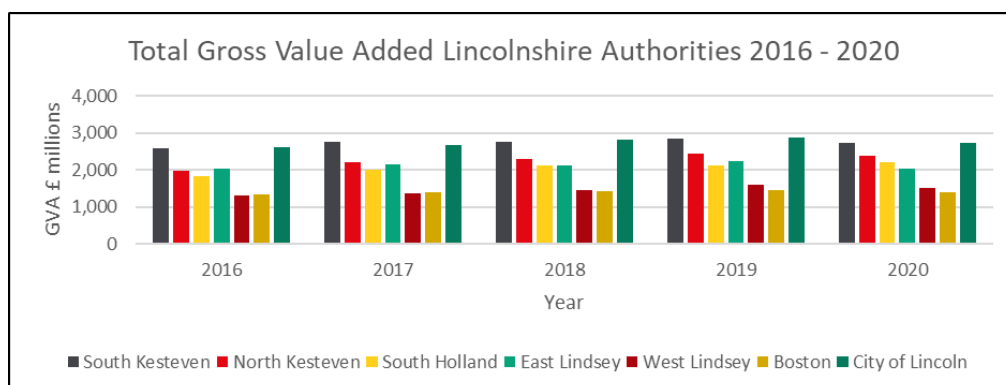


FIGURE V - GVA OF SOUTH KESTEVEN VS COMPARATORS 2016 - 2020, SOURCE: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

South Kesteven's productivity was 22.9% lower than the UK average in 2020 and has lagged since 2014. Considered as GVA per job, South Kesteven generated £14,228 less output per role than the national figures.³² It should be noted that in 2019 the UK itself was calculated to be 17% less productive than France, Germany and the United States.

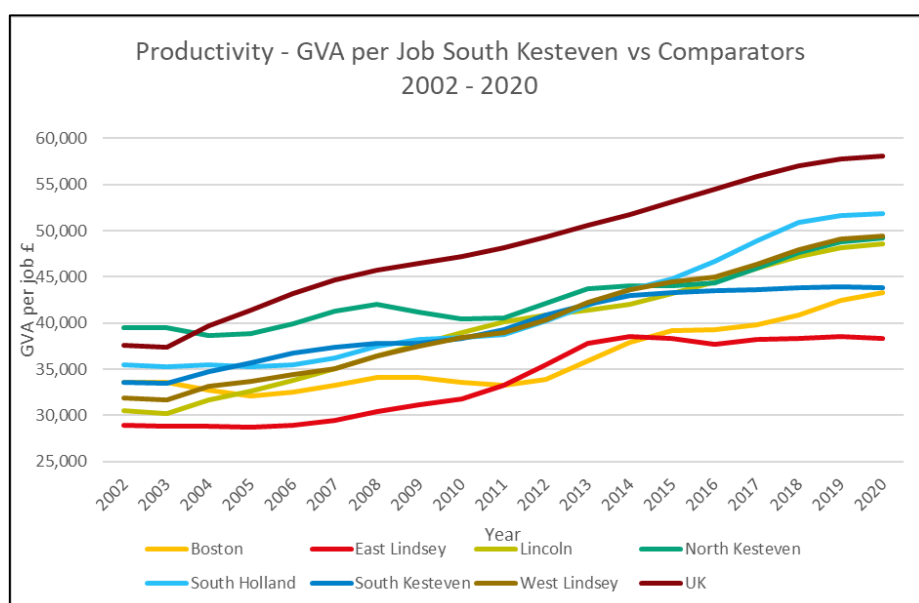


FIGURE VI- GVA PER JOB SOUTH KESTEVEN VS COMPARATORS, SOURCE: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

Comparatively low productivity to other advanced economies and wide disparities in productivity between regions is a significant national issue and is argued to be a consequence of the UK's services-oriented economy.³³ All seven Lincolnshire authorities have below average productivity, with South Kesteven ranking as the fifth most productive. (Figure VI) A potential explanation is the district's more advanced transition to a service-oriented economy than other areas within Greater Lincolnshire, marking a decline in high productivity manufacturing & primary industry roles, the growth of relatively low productivity sectors (retail, education and healthcare) as an increasing share of GVA and the small knowledge intensive service sector as a share of GVA.³⁴

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In 2022, the median weekly gross earnings of full-time workers resident to the district were £632.3, this is above the East Midlands and Lincolnshire equivalents of £603.7 and £599.3 respectively, but below the national median of £642.20. Median weekly gross earnings for full-time workers resident to the district in the lower quartile were £467, again above the median wages for Lincolnshire (£451.10) and East Midlands (£459.30), although lower than the national median of £482.40.

The median annual gross earnings of full-time workers resident to the district was £31,914, above the median across Lincolnshire (£30,514), although lower than the national median of £33,111. Within Lincolnshire, the district has the second highest median annual gross earnings.³⁵

There is a gap between median annual gross earnings between individuals who reside in the district (so including those who work elsewhere) and individuals who work in the district (including non-residents). Individuals residing in the district, but potentially working elsewhere command higher earnings than individuals working in the district. This pattern is replicated at every Lincolnshire district authority with the exception of City of Lincoln.

Split by gender, in 2022 median annual gross earnings for full-time work were £35,038 for men and £24,281 for women, a difference of 36%. The gap had been gradually narrowing since 2015, when median earnings for full-time male workers were 36% higher than female full-time workers, in 2021 the wage gap was 27%. In 2022, the wage gap once again widened, returning to a 36% difference.³⁶

Overall wage growth prior to 2022 had been sluggish, highlighting poor medium term wage growth in the district. Median gross earnings rose by 13% (£3,299) over period 2008 to 2021. Median annual earnings rose in 2022, increasing by £3,503. Despite recent growth in nominal earnings, wages are not keeping pace with inflation and in real terms the median full-time worker had less purchasing power in 2022 than in 2019.³⁷

Gross disposable household income (GDHI) is the amount of money that all of the individuals in a household have available for spending or saving after they have paid all direct and indirect taxes and received any direct benefits. The level of GDHI per head in South Kesteven is £21,467 (current prices). This is very slightly above the UK average. South Kesteven has the highest GDHI per head in Lincolnshire.³⁸ (Figure VII)

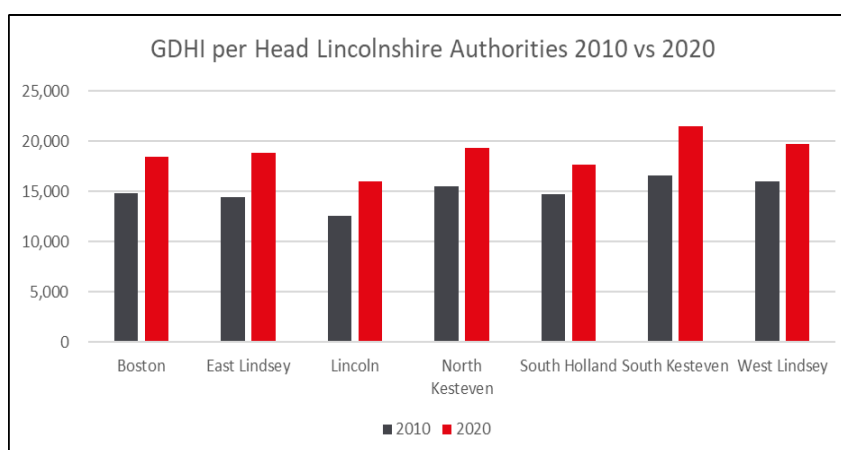


FIGURE VII - GDHI PER HEAD LINCOLNSHIRE AUTHORITIES 2010 VS 2020, SOURCE: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

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Housing

As of September 2022, there are 66,170 domestic properties in the district registered for Council Tax.³⁹ 43,574 households own or partly own their own home (owns outright 23,765, mortgage or loan 19,155, shared ownership 654). This is 69.33% of all households in the district, substantially above the national proportion of 62.3% and slightly above the Lincolnshire rate of 67.15%. 11,422 households (18.17%) live in private rented accommodation. 7,851 households (12.49%) live in social rented accommodation.⁴⁰

Rates of home ownership vary across the district and correlates to the rural/urban split and the level of deprivation. There are very low levels of overcrowding. 876 households (1.39%) occupy accommodation with fewer bedrooms than required for their needs. The obverse is a pattern of underoccupancy, 82% of households have more bedrooms than required. This is a level substantially above the national implied underoccupancy rate of 69%.⁴¹

22% of domestic properties (14,000) are estimated to be not connected to the gas network. This is in line with estimates for the other authorities in Lincolnshire, but higher than the estimates for England (15%) and the East Midlands (11%).⁴² 44.14% of domestic properties have an energy efficiency rating of EPC C or higher.⁴³

In 2020/21, 446 net additional dwellings were delivered through planning including 56 affordable homes. 83% of all completions were within the four market towns with 33.2% in Grantham.⁴⁴ In 2021/22, 485 net additional dwellings were delivered with 116 affordable. South Kesteven had the third highest rate of completions in Lincolnshire over the period 2017-18 to 2021/22.⁴⁵

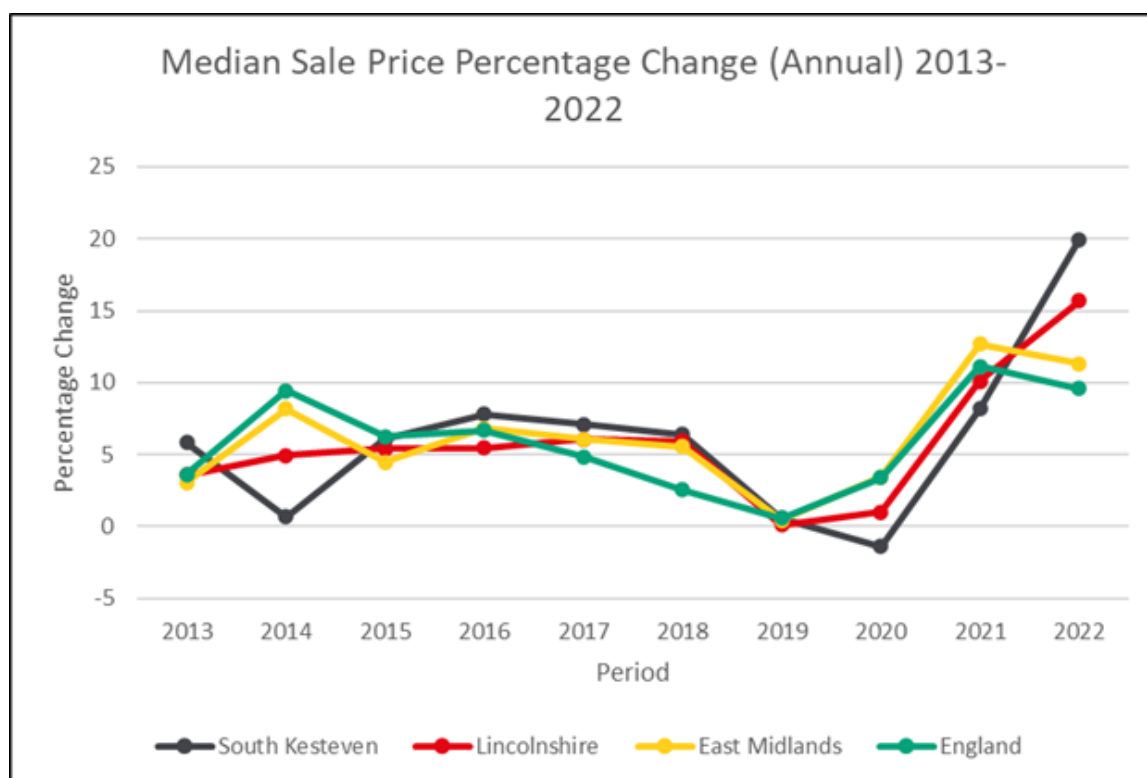


FIGURE VIII - ANNUAL HOUSE PRICE GROWTH, SOUTH KESTEVEN VS COMPARATORS 2013-2022, SOURCE: UK HOUSE PRICE INDEX

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In recent years house prices have risen rapidly in the district. As of September 2022, the median house sale price was £283,613, a year ago the median sale price was £236,249. Whilst remaining below the England median price of £314,278, house prices have risen faster year on year in South Kesteven at 19.96%, than the national average of 9.57%. The wider region of the East Midlands and Lincolnshire have also experienced property booms, however in South Kesteven in median price and price growth have outstripped regional trends.⁴⁶ (Figure VIII)

The rise in house prices has impacted affordability. Over the past decade wage growth has not kept pace with asset price growth. In 2022, the median house price was 8.36 times the median annual gross full-time salary. A worse affordability ratio than the rest of Lincolnshire, the East Midlands and the national average. Despite house prices remaining lower than the national average, rapid asset growth, coupled with sluggish medium term earnings growth has left the district with a growing issue of housing affordability.⁴⁷

The Environment

The district's total territorial CO₂e emissions in 2020 were 948kt CO₂e. This equates to 6.6 tonnes per capita. South Kesteven's emissions per capita are above the East Midlands and England average. South Kesteven's emissions are lower than its Lincolnshire peers.⁴⁸

The relationship between economic output and emissions can be explored through the metric of emissions intensity. A reduction of emissions intensity may indicate a transition towards a greener and more sustainable economy. In 2020, the district's emissions intensity was 0.35 thousand tonnes of carbon per £ million of GVA. The intensity was the fourth highest in Lincolnshire and substantially higher than the national average of 0.15 thousand tonnes of carbon per £ million of GVA.⁴⁹ (Figure IX)

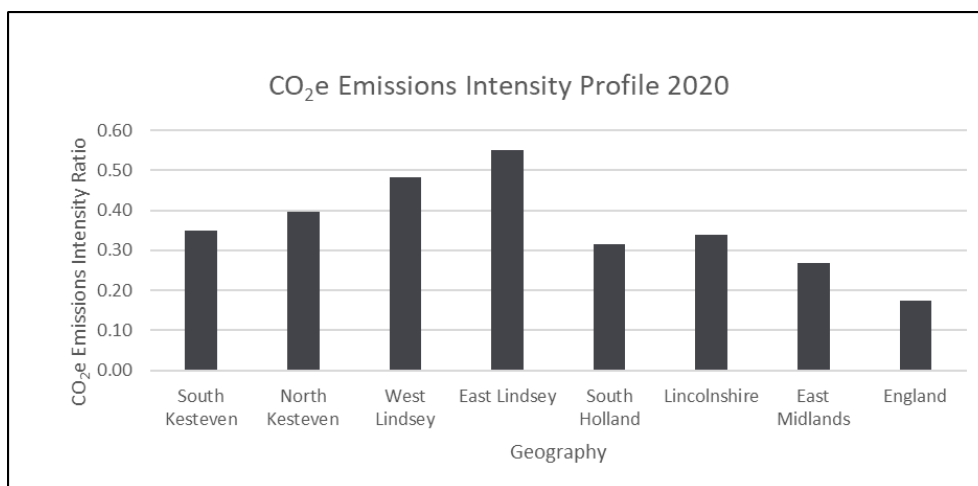


FIGURE IX - CO₂E EMISSIONS INTENSITY 2020, SOUTH KESTEVEN VS COMPARATORS,
SOURCE: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS AND DEPARTMENT FOR BUSINESS,
ENERGY & INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY

Population

The 2021 census estimated the population of the district to stand at 143,400 as of 21st March 2021. The district ranks 153rd for total population out of 309 local authority areas in England. There is a slightly higher ratio of women to men in the district (69,508 to 73,896). The population consists of 62,850 separate households.⁵⁰

A household is defined by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) as 'one person living alone, or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address who share cooking facilities and share a living room, sitting room or dining area.'⁵¹

The population density, measured as the number of usual residents per square kilometre is 152.1. This is substantially below the density of the East Midlands at 312.4 and the national density of 433.5 and reflects the rural character of large parts of the district.⁵²

A usual resident is defined by the ONS as 'anyone who, on 21 March 2021, is in the UK and has stayed, or intends to stay, in the UK for 12 months or more or has a permanent UK address and is outside the UK and intends to be outside the UK for less than 12 months.'⁵³

The population has increased by 7.2% since 2011 (133,800 to 143,400). This is higher than the overall increase for England (6.6%) and slightly lower than the trend for the East Midlands as a whole (7.7%).⁵⁴ The population is projected to reach 152,458 by 2036.⁵⁵

Population Characteristics

The median age of the district is 46, above the median age for England of 40 and in line with the district's neighbours: North Kesteven, Rutland and South Holland (all also 46), Melton (47) and Newark & Sherwood (45). The age profile of the district shows an aging population. (Figure 1). 23% of the population is aged 65+, higher than the national proportion of 18.4%. In South Kesteven there are now more residents aged 65+ than residents aged under 20.⁵⁶ This striking statistic highlights the change in the district's demographic profile over the last forty years. In the 1981 Census, the proportion of the population aged under 20 (30%) was double the population aged 65+ (14%).⁵⁷

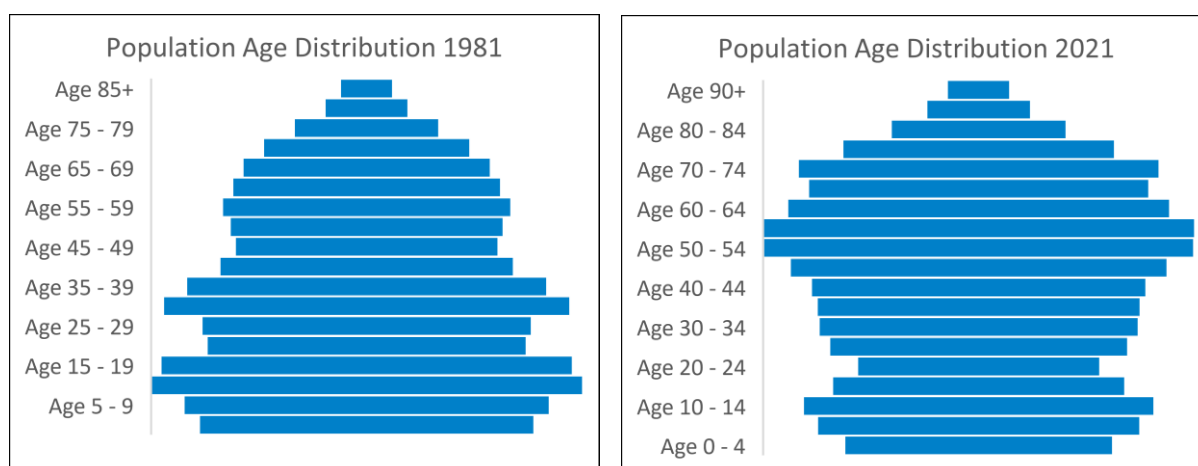


FIGURE 1 - SOUTH KESTEVEN'S POPULATION PYRAMID 1981 VS 2021, SOURCE: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

8.9% of the district's residents were born outside the UK and 5.5% hold a foreign passport.

This is a slight increase on the 6.8% non-UK-born population of 2011. This proportion is significantly lower than the UK wide figure of 16.8%.⁵⁸

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In the 2021 Census, 95.8% of the usual residents of the district identified with the high level 'White' category. This is a higher proportion than the 81.7% of population who identify with this category nationwide. Of this group 94% identify themselves as White English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish or British (90% of the districts total population). The next most common high level grouping is 'Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh' comprising as a whole 1.77% of the districts population. 0.61% of the population identifies with 'Black, Black British, Black Welsh of African /or Caribbean background'. 1.35% of the population are 'Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups'. After White English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish or British, the largest single ethnic group is the Polish community (1.23% of residents).⁵⁹ Polish is most common language spoken after English in the district (1817 speakers). 2.5% of households do not use English as their main language.⁶⁰

The largest faith in the district is Christianity (54.8% of residents. Note the Census does not split by denomination), there are small communities of Buddhists (0.26%), Hindus (0.59%), Jews (0.087%), Muslims (0.50%) and Sikhs (0.08). 37.4% of residents do not identify with any religion.⁶¹

As of the Census 2021, 7.4% (8693 residents) of the district's population aged 16+ have previously served in the UK armed forces. Bolstered by the long-established local military presence of the Army and adjacent Royal Air Force sites across Lincolnshire, the district hosts a substantially higher population of veterans than the national average of 3.8%.⁶² Detailed analysis of the characteristics of the veteran population at the local level have not yet been released by the ONS. In the East Midlands, 88% of veterans are male, 12% female. 54.69% are sixty-five or older, 31.97% are aged eighty and above. It is unlikely that the veteran population of South Kesteven will differ significantly in profile.⁶³

Population Change

The population is projected to continue to grow reaching 149,777 by 2030 and 155,821 by 2043.⁶⁴ Using the birth and death rates from 2019, in that year there were 154 more deaths than live births in the district.⁶⁵ The total fertility rate (TFR) was 1.71, this was above the national average of 1.66 and the county average of 1.61.⁶⁶

Total fertility rate is defined by the ONS as 'the average number of live children that a group of women would have if they experienced the age-specific fertility rates for the calendar year in question throughout their childbearing lifespan'. Replacement fertility is the level of fertility required for the population to replace itself in size in the long term. In the UK, women would need to have, on average, 2.08 children to ensure the 'natural' replacement of population in the long term. Nationwide, TFR has been below replacement level since 1973.⁶⁷

The below replacement TFR means that the projected population growth is being driven by internal migration from other parts of the UK. If this migration ceased and TFR remained at the current level then the population of the district would slowly decline over time. In 2020, Peterborough was the previous residence for the largest group of new residents (1012), the next largest contingent was from North Kesteven at 340.⁶⁸ International migration was negligible with 100 National Insurance registrations from overseas nationals entering the district in 2021.⁶⁹

The number of people between state pension age and 90+ years is projected to rise continuously every year from 33,793 in 2020 up to 48,994 in 2043. Likewise, the number of very elderly people in the district, classified as 84+ is also projected to double from 4378 in 2020 up to 9428 in 2043. The current old age dependency ratio (the ratio of people aged 64 years and over expressed per 100 persons of working age) currently stands at 42 and, based on current projections, this is set to rise to 58.5 by 2043.⁷⁰ Note this calculation does

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not account for future increases in the age for eligibility for the state pension. The ONS population projections treat the age group 65-69 as single group, complicating more precise calculations on the future dependency ratio, if the planned rises of the state pension age are considered. The pension age is legislated to gradually rise to 67 for those born on or after April 1960, individuals aged 65-67 would thus be considered a part of the working age population.⁷¹

Geographic Population Distribution

The majority of the population reside in the four historic market towns of Grantham, Stamford, the Deepings and Bourne. Combined these towns are home to 65% of the district's population.⁷²(Table 1)

TABLE 1 - POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY ELECTORAL WARD, SOURCE: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

Population by Electoral Ward Census 2021 estimates			
Ward	Total Population	Female Population	Male Population
Aveland	2532	1264	1268
Belmont	4764	2430	2334
Belvoir	4839	2495	2344
Bourne Austerby	8038	4145	3893
Bourne East	4767	2479	2288
Bourne West	5184	2698	2486
Casewick	5720	2939	2781
Castle	2231	1142	1089
Deeping St James	7256	3824	3432
Dole Wood	2443	1221	1222
Glen	2366	1216	1150
Grantham Arnoldfield	5667	2896	2771
Grantham Barrowby Gate	4804	2486	2318
Grantham Earlesfield	6725	3493	3232
Grantham Harrowby	4790	2489	2301
Grantham St Vincent's	7552	3778	3774
Grantham St Wulfram's	5384	2745	2639
Grantham Springfield	5571	2876	2695
Isaac Newton	4847	2433	2414
Lincrest	2542	1296	1246
Loveden Heath	2570	1322	1248
Market & West Deeping	7104	3686	3418
Morton	2515	1284	1231
Peascliffe & Ridgeway	4848	2507	2341
Stamford All Saints	4886	2573	2313
Stamford St George's	5237	2744	2493
Stamford St John's	5770	2970	2800
Stamford St Mary's	4858	2579	2279
Toller	2643	1366	1277
Viking	4956	2521	2435

Communities

Health & Wellbeing

Life expectancy

Residents of South Kesteven have the highest life expectancy of any Lincolnshire local authority and have a slightly higher life expectancy than the regional and national averages.

Based on the latest calculations on a three year range (2018-2020), male children born today are expected to live to the age of 80.6 (Table 2).⁷³

Life Expectancy at Birth (three year range 2018-2020)			
	Male		Female
England		79.4	83.1
East Midlands		79.2	82.3
Lincolnshire		79	82.8
South Kesteven		80.6	84.2
West Lindsey		80.2	83.4
South Holland		80	83.4
North Kesteven		79.5	83.2
Boston		78.2	82.4
East Lindsey		77.4	81.6
Lincoln		76.1	80.9

TABLE 2 - LIFE EXPECTANCY, SOURCE: OFFICE FOR HEALTH IMPROVEMENT & DISPARITIES

This compares to 79.2 years for the East Midlands and 79.4 for England as a whole. In line with national trends, females born in the district are expected to live longer than males with a life expectancy of 84.2 years. Female life expectancy is 82.7 years for the East Midlands and 83.1 for England.⁷⁴

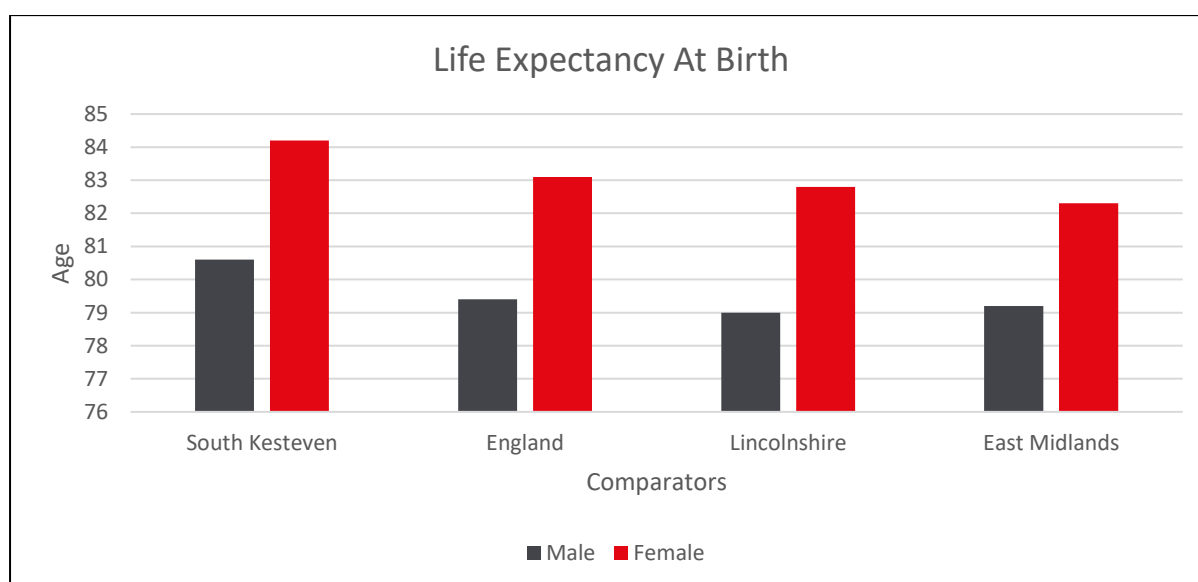


FIGURE 2 - LIFE EXPECTANCY IN SOUTH KESTEVEN VS COMPARATORS, SOURCE: OFFICE FOR HEALTH IMPROVEMENT & DISPARITIES

Estimates of healthy life expectancy are not available at the district authority level.

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Personal Wellbeing

Since 2011, the ONS has asked personal well being questions to adults in the UK, to better understand how satisfied the population are with their lives, whether they consider things to be worthwhile and levels of happiness and anxiety. Respondents are asked to rank their feelings on a scale of 0-10, where 0 is 'not at all' and 10 is 'completely' (Table 3 & Figure 3).⁷⁵

Feelings of Personal Wellbeing 2019-22						
Wellbeing Indicator	South Kesteven			Lincolnshire 2021/22	East Midlands 2021/22	England 2021/22
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22			
How satisfied are you with your life nowadays?	7.89	7.50	7.71	7.65	7.57	7.55
To what extent do you feel the things you do in your life are worthwhile?	7.96	7.57	7.68	7.78	7.83	7.78
How happy did you feel yesterday?	7.68	7.75	7.51	7.62	7.48	7.45
How anxious did you feel yesterday?	3.00	2.88	2.79	3.06	3.08	3.13

TABLE 3 - SURVEY RESPONSES TO WELLBEING QUESTIONS 2019-2022, SOURCE: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

Broadly levels of life satisfaction and anxiety in South Kesteven are slightly more positive than the county, regional and national averages. However, feelings of the worthwhileness of life's activities and general happiness are slightly below the averages.

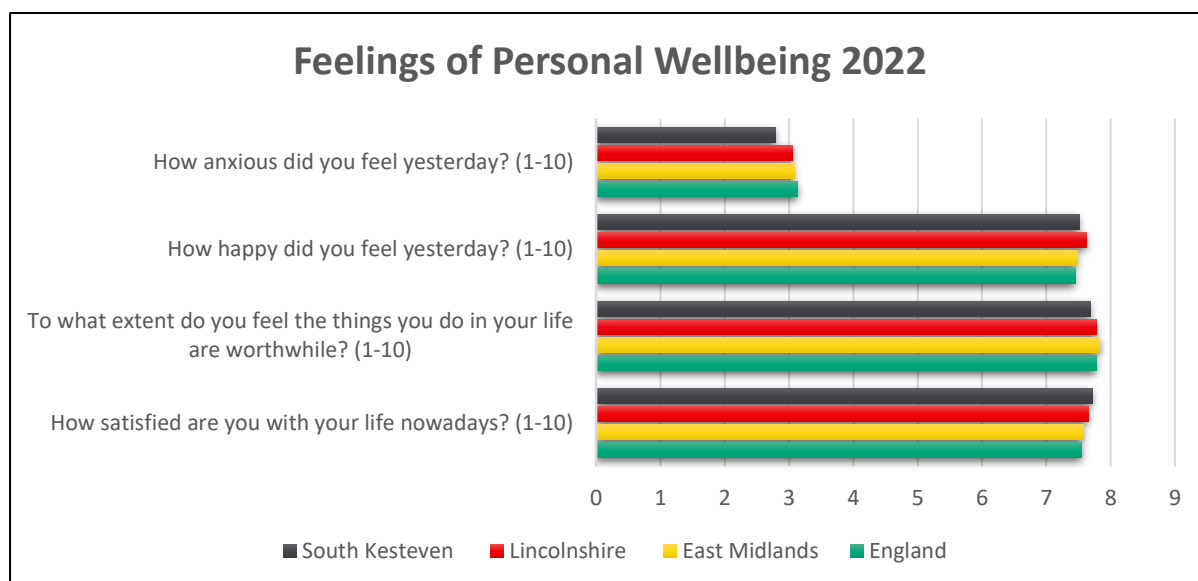


FIGURE 3 - PERSONAL WELLBEING IN SOUTH KESTEVEN VS COMPARATORS, SOURCE: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

On a national level, personal wellbeing deteriorated across all indicators during 2020/21, before recovering slightly in 2021/22. Feelings of personal wellbeing have yet to return to pre-pandemic levels. South Kesteven follows this trend. The next release will show the impacts of the subsequent economic challenges of 2022 and Cost of Living Crisis.⁷⁶

The ONS cautions that due to small sample sizes and large confidence intervals, estimates for local authorities should not be ranked against each other.⁷⁷

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Physical Activity & Weight

68.9% of adults aged 18+ are classified as overweight or obese. This is above the national rate of 66.6% and regional proportion of 63.5%.⁷⁸

Biannually, Sport England releases the findings of the Active Lives survey. The survey tracks participation in sports, volunteering, levels of activity and wellbeing, with the most recent release covering the period November 2020-21. The COVID response of that period must be recalled when interpreting the latest release. Levels of physical activity are sorted into three categories: Inactive – less than 30 minutes per week, Fairly active – 30-149 minutes per week, Active – at least 150 minutes per week

The percentage of South Kesteven's adults aged 16+ engaging in physical activity has remained largely consistent over the period November 2015-16 to November 2020-21. The percentage of adults who describe themselves as 'active' has hovered around 59.70%, 'fairly active' 13% and 'inactive' 27.31%. The 'active' rate peaked in November 2017-18, at 65.80%, above national levels, before falling back in subsequent years.⁷⁹ (Figure 4)

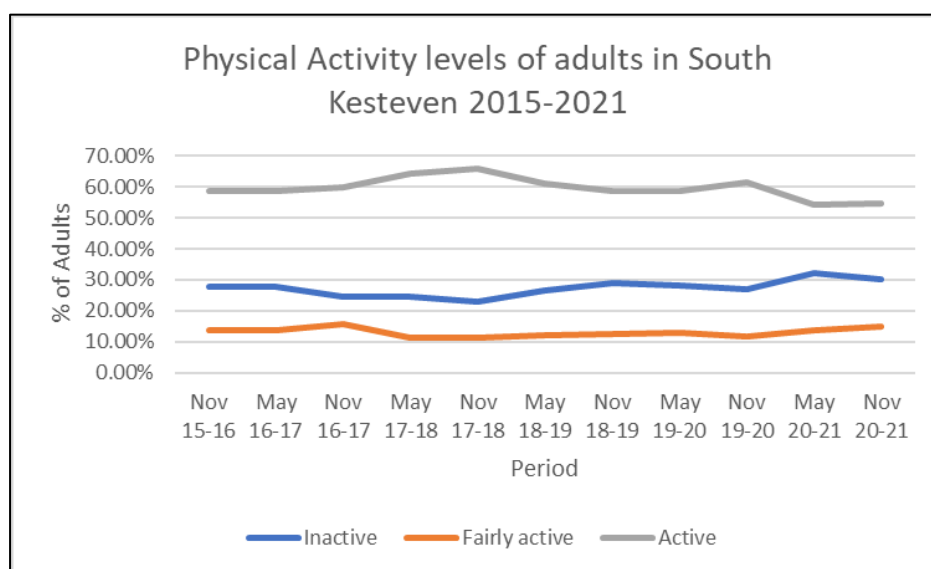


FIGURE 4 - PHYSICAL ACTIVITY LEVELS OF ADULTS 2015-2021, SOURCE: SPORT ENGLAND

Compared to national and regional figures and the rates of districts neighbouring South Kesteven, the district has trended below national and regional levels in terms of an active adult population. However, the district has consistently performed above the county rate. Within Lincolnshire, in 2018-19 (the last 'normal' period pre-COVID), South Kesteven was the third most active district in the county. Activity levels dropped in 2020, which is likely the impact of the COVID lockdowns, however rates of physical activity fell more sharply in South Kesteven compared to elsewhere. At the national level rates remained constant, whilst in some areas local to South Kesteven, physical activity actually rose, notably in Rutland and Melton.⁸⁰ (Table 4)

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Percentage of Active Adults (16+): at least 150 minutes of activity						
Area	Nov 15-16	Nov 16-17	Nov 17-18	Nov 18-19	Nov 19-20	Nov 20-21
South Kesteven	58.70%	59.90%	65.80%	58.60%	61.50%	54.70%
England	62.10%	61.80%	62.60%	63.30%	61.40%	61.40%
East Midlands Region	61.30%	60.20%	61.20%	61.40%	60.20%	59.30%
Lincolnshire	60.30%	57.50%	57.60%	57.80%	58.00%	56.40%
Peterborough	58.00%	57.90%	60.10%	62.40%	54.70%	52.10%
Rutland	61.50%	60.70%	60.80%	66.70%	62.90%	68.90%
South Holland	50.50%	49.40%	51.70%	51.00%	52.10%	48.10%
West Lindsey	56.40%	61.90%	58.60%	51.80%	60.60%	60.20%
Boston	53.10%	52.50%	48.80%	52.70%	52.50%	48.60%
East Lindsey	65.40%	53.50%	49.10%	55.10%	54.90%	54.60%
Lincoln	68.00%	61.30%	67.20%	65.60%	62.50%	68.40%
Melton	60.00%	62.40%	64.60%	65.50%	62.30%	63.50%
North Kesteven	60.00%	62.40%	64.60%	65.50%	62.30%	63.50%

TABLE 4 - PERCENTAGE OF ACTIVE ADULTS (16+): AT LEAST 150 MINUTES OF ACTIVITY, SOURCE: SPORT ENGLAND

Smoking & Alcohol

10% of all adults aged over 18 smoke. This is below the prevalence of the habit at the regional level (11.5%) and the national (12.1%).⁸¹ However, the number of mothers smoking at time of delivery is above national and regional proportions (9.6% & 12.6%) at 15.8%.⁸²

In 2020/21 there were 365 admissions for alcohol related conditions per 100,000. This is below the national rate of 456 and regional rate of 502 admissions. Admissions involving under 18s stood at 28.4 per 100,000. This is slightly below the national rate of 29.3 admissions per 100,000, but substantially above the East Midlands rate of 23.9.⁸³

Young People's Health

The Active Lives survey is also run for children aged 5-16 each academic year. Data is available for the period 2017-18 (academic year) to 2021-22. Levels of physical activity for children are sorted into three categories: Less active: less than an average of 30 minutes a day, Fairly active: an average of 30-59 minutes a day, Active: an average of 60+ minutes a day

Historically levels of physical activity in South Kesteven amongst children have been substantially above national, regional and local rates. The district has yet to return to previous levels of activity post COVID and now ranks below national and regional rates. South Kesteven is the second most active district in Lincolnshire, however data is missing for two authorities.⁸⁴ (Table 5)

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Percentage of Active Children (5-16): an average of 60+ minutes of activity per day					
Area	Academic Year 17-18	Academic Year 18-19	Academic Year 19-20	Academic Year 20-21	Academic Year 21-22
South Kesteven	51.10%	53.30%	55.40%	45.50%	46.40%
England	43.30%	46.80%	44.90%	44.60%	47.20%
East Midlands Region	43.80%	47.90%	43.90%	44.90%	49.60%
Lincolnshire	44.90%	50.60%	48.90%	45.20%	46.30%
Peterborough	41.40%	50.10%	37.00%	#	45.70%
South Holland	#	#	52.40%	-	41.80%
West Lindsey	37.10%	38.50%	47.90%	49.90%	42.00%
Boston	36.50%	47.00%	43.70%	35.50%	#
East Lindsey	39.20%	#	56.50%	33.90%	40.30%
Lincoln	50.50%	53.00%	44.10%	58.50%	51.00%
Melton	38.30%	52.40%	43.80%	37.80%	52.50%
North Kesteven	#	55.10%	43.30%	42.50%	#

TABLE 5 - PERCENTAGE OF ACTIVE CHILDREN (5-16): AN AVERAGE OF 60+ MINUTES OF ACTIVITY PER DAY, SOURCE: SPORT ENGLAND

Children's swimming capabilities are strong in the district. In the academic year 2021/22 90.90% of children aged 5-16 could swim. This is substantially above the national (79.10%), regional (79.50%) and county (84.50%) rates. There is a significant drop between the ability to swim and the ability to swim 25m unaided, falling to 68.70%. This pattern is replicated at the national level and across the other authorities in the area, with the exception of Lincoln. (Table 6) Again this is likely an impact of COVID and disrupted lessons, in the academic year 2019/20, 94.3% of children could swim with 89.7% able to swim 25m unaided (Table 6)⁸⁵

Swimming capabilities amongst children (5-16) academic year 2021/22			
Area	Can swim	Can swim 25m unaided	Can tread water
South Kesteven	90.90%	68.70%	80.40%
England	79.10%	57.60%	74.50%
East Midlands	79.50%	60.20%	75.60%
Lincolnshire	84.50%	70.00%	80.40%
Boston	#	#	#
East Lindsey	77.60%	64.20%	83.40%
Lincoln	92.80%	90.20%	88.60%
Melton	72.70%	50.40%	68.30%
North Kesteven	#	#	#
Peterborough	76.60%	50.00%	72.90%
South Holland	68.30%	42.10%	64.30%
South Kesteven	90.90%	68.70%	80.40%
West Lindsey	88.80%	76.10%	85.90%

TABLE 6 - SWIMMING CAPABILITIES AMONGST CHILDREN (5-16) ACADEMIC YEAR 2021/22, SOURCE: SPORT ENGLAND

In 2019/20, 22.6% of children in Year 6 were classified as obese (including severe obesity). This is a prevalence above national (21%) and regional (20.8) proportions. Collection of more up-to-date statistics were complicated by school closures during the COVID 19 pandemic.⁸⁶

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The under 18s pregnancy rate per 1000 individuals in South Kesteven is 9. This is below the national rate of 13 and the East Midlands rate of 12.5.⁸⁷

Volunteering

Volunteering brings many benefits to the individual and the wider community. Sport England collects data on rates of adult (16+) who volunteered twice in the last year for sport related activities. The data is fragmented with rates available for May 2016-17 through to November 2018-19, a year gap and then rates for November 2020-21. Note the November 2020-21 rates are for any volunteering in the last year, rather than at least twice.

As of the latest data covering the period November 2020-21, volunteering rates in South Kesteven are below national, regional and county levels. Historically this was also the case, before a significant rise in 2017-18.⁸⁸ (Table 7)

Incidence of volunteering amongst adults (16+) in sports related activities							
Area	At least twice in past year						Any in past year
	May 16-17	Nov 16-17	May 17-18	Nov 17-18	May 18-19	Nov 18-19	Nov 20-21
South Kesteven	9.20%	13.60%	17.50%	19.10%	17.20%	14.60%	11.90%
England	14.90%	14.80%	13.90%	13.90%	13.70%	13.30%	14.40%
East Midlands	14.30%	15.50%	14.50%	13.50%	13.70%	13.60%	13.70%
Lincolnshire	13.30%	13.80%	14.10%	13.50%	12.20%	11.50%	13.10%

TABLE 7 - INCIDENCE OF VOLUNTEERING AMONGST ADULTS (16+) IN SPORTS RELATED ACTIVITIES, SOURCE: SPORT ENGLAND

Health Index

The Health Index for England is an experimental measure produced by the ONS that can be used to understand the health of the nation. It uses a broad definition of health across three domains:

- Healthy People domain – focusing on health outcomes.
- Healthy Lives domain – focusing on health-related behaviours and personal circumstances.
- Healthy Places domain – focusing on the wider determinants of health and environmental factors.

A score is assigned for each domain using a range of indicators. These scores are then summarised into a single value to represent the health of a given area. This single value is then indexed. The Health Index has been scaled to a base of 100 for England, with base year of 2015. Values higher than 100 indicate better health than England 2015, and values below 100 indicate worse health. The latest available release is for 2020.⁸⁹

South Kesteven received a total score of 106.6 for 2020. This places the district amongst the top 40% healthiest districts in the England and as the second healthiest in Lincolnshire. Whilst overall South Kesteven is healthier than the national average, the score for the Healthy People domain, focusing on the health outcomes of residents is worse than the national baseline ranking in the third quintile. South Kesteven's overall score is elevated by strong scores in the Healthy Lives and Healthy Places domains, both of which are placed in the fourth quintile nationally.⁹⁰ (Table 8)

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Health Index Scores – Lincolnshire Authorities 2020				
Authority	Domains of Health			Overall Score
	Healthy People	Healthy Lives	Healthy Places	
Lincolnshire	93.8	99.6	105.9	99.7
Boston	90.3	85.7	96.9	89.2
East Lindsey	84.3	94.4	98	90.7
Lincoln	81.2	90.4	90.3	84.8
North Kesteven	106.2	110.5	123.3	116
South Holland	102.3	96.1	106	101.7
South Kesteven	96.6	107.9	112	106.6
West Lindsey	95.6	105	110	104.2

TABLE 8 - HEALTH INDEX SOUTH KESTEVEN VS COMPARATORS 2020, SOURCE: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

Overall South Kesteven's performance has not fluctuated like some its neighbours, but remained mostly static, before improving from 2019. (Figure 5)

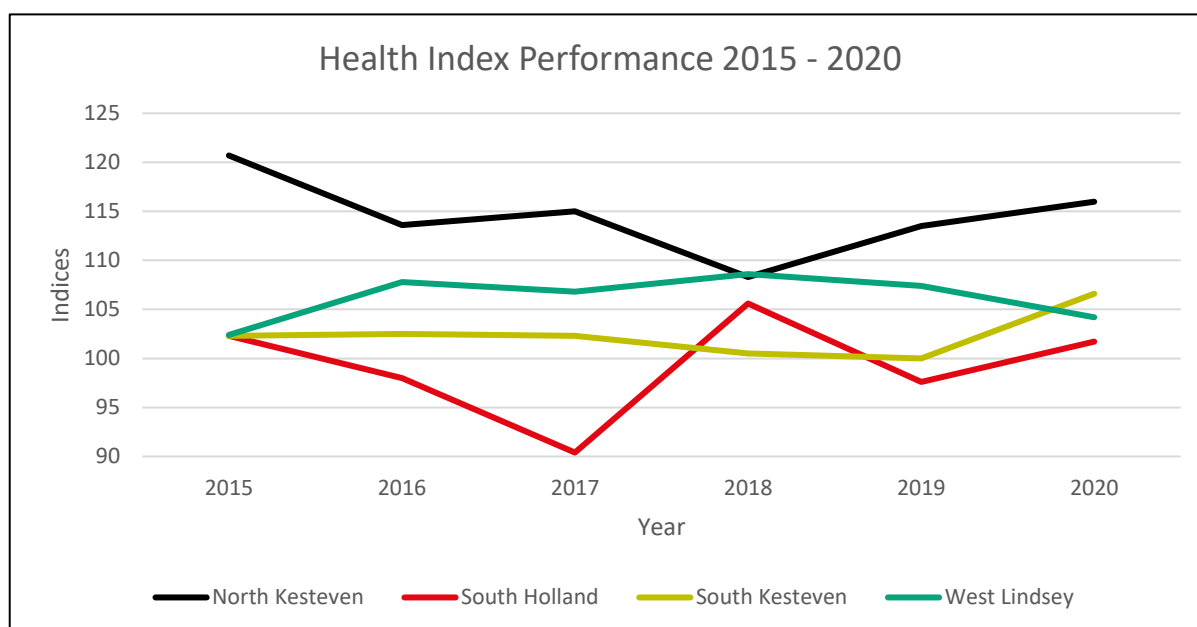


FIGURE 5 - HEALTH INDEX PERFORMANCE SOUTH KESTEVEN VS COMPARATORS 2015 - 2020, SOURCE: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

Community Safety

There is some difficulty in accurately assessing the crime rate at a local level. In the UK, there are two key crime datasets: recorded crimes by police force and the Telephone Crime Survey for England and Wales (TCSEW) by Kantar Public commissioned by the Office for National Statistics.

The accuracy of police recorded crime statistics is disputed, due to variations in victims' willingness to report crime and the internal cultures and recording practices of different police forces. The Home Office considers that the Telephone Crime Survey for England and Wales provides a better reflection of the true level of crime than police statistics since it includes crimes that have not been reported to or been recorded by the police. In 2014, it was estimated that the national average rate of under-recording of crime is almost one in five.⁹¹ The UK Statistics Authority does not designate police recorded crime as National Statistics.⁹²

Unfortunately, it is difficult to apply the national Telephone Crime Survey for England and Wales to a local level. The ONS does not provide data from the Telephone Crime Survey for England and Wales on a local level.⁹³ Therefore the police recorded statistics will be used here, however the reader needs to be aware that the real level of crime may be higher than indicated.

Recorded Crime

The recorded crime level in South Kesteven is below the Lincolnshire average in all categories of offence except burglaries and vehicle offences. For the year ending September 2022, South Kesteven was the third safest district in the county with total recorded crime rate (excluding fraud) of 61.16 recorded offences per 1000 residents.⁹⁴ (Figure 6)



FIGURE 6 - CRIME RATE SOUTH KESTEVEN VS COMPARATORS, SOURCE: LINCOLNSHIRE POLICE, ACCESSED FROM THE OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

The rate of residential burglary is the third highest in the county at 2.93 offences per 1000 residents. The rate of vehicle offences is the second highest in the county at 3.65 offences per 1000 residents.⁹⁵ Vehicle offences include theft from or of a vehicle or interference with a vehicle. The category is separate to Driving offences (speeding, dangerous driving etc).

In 2021/22 (year ending September 2022) the total number of offences recorded in South Kesteven rose 14% on the year 2020/21. A similar increase was observed in neighbouring local authorities. This essentially marks a return to the situation pre-pandemic.⁹⁶ (Table 9)

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TABLE 9 - RECORDED CRIMES BY OFFENCE SOUTH KESTEVEN, SOURCE: LINCOLNSHIRE POLICE, ACCESSED FROM THE OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

Offence	South Kesteven				Lincolnshire
	September 2019/20 offences	September 2020/21 offences	September 2021/22 offences	September 2021/22 rate per 1000 residents	September 2021/22 rate per 1000 residents
Total recorded crime (excluding fraud)	8334	7694.00	8759.00	61.16	74.72
Violence against the person	3149	2838	3378	23.59	30.65
Homicide	1	2	0	0	0.01
Death or serious injury caused by illegal driving	0	0	1	0.01	0.02
Violence with injury	862	757	947	6.61	8.72
Violence without injury	1270	964	1284	8.97	11.90
Stalking and harassment	1016	1115	1146	8.00	9.99
Sexual offences	326	307	386	2.70	3.31
Robbery	45	27	48	0.34	0.47
Theft offences	2497	2415	2662	18.59	20.84
Burglary	526	582	630	4.40	4.21
Residential burglary	327	461	421	2.94	2.78
Non-residential burglary	199	121	209	1.46	1.43
Vehicle offences	649	524	524	3.66	3.27
Theft from the person	24	20	21	0.15	0.22
Bicycle theft	120	93	117	0.82	1.18
Shoplifting	540	641	647	4.52	6.13
All other theft offences	638	555	723	5.05	5.83
Criminal damage and arson	1031	915	1026	7.16	8.56
Drug offences	281	243	194	1.36	1.77
Possession of weapons offences	86	68	88	0.61	0.70
Public order offences	736	707	760	5.31	6.66
Miscellaneous crimes against society	183	174	217	1.52	1.75

Deprivation

Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019

The Government's standard measure of deprivation and inequality in England is the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD).⁹⁷ Deprivation is broadly defined to encompass a wide range of an individual's living conditions. People may be considered to be living in poverty if they lack the financial resources to meet their needs, whereas people can be regarded as deprived if they lack any kind of resources, not just income. Thus, deprivation is considered across seven primary domains containing a total of thirty six metrics. The domains are:

- Income
- Employment
- Health Deprivation & Disability
- Education, Skills & Training
- Crime
- Barriers to Housing & Services
- Living Environment

To each domain a score is assigned, enabling relative deprivation to be measured and areas of severe deprivation to be identified. The domain scores are weighted and combined to produce an overall score of the prevalence and the severity of deprivation in an authority. These scores are subsequently used to rank local authorities by level of deprivation. There are 317 local authorities in England, the exercise assesses deprivation not affluence, therefore 1st in this ranking is the most deprived. The authority ranked 317th is considered to be the least deprived. This exercise was last undertaken in 2019.⁹⁸

In 2019, South Kesteven was ranked 234th out of the 317 local authorities in England. This was an improvement of eleven places on its 2015 ranking (223rd of 317) and identifies South Kesteven as the second least deprived district in Lincolnshire. The ranking of 234th places South Kesteven amongst the 40% least deprived districts in England and near the top of this bracket. South Kesteven is nineteen ranks off a placing in the top 20% least deprived districts in England.⁹⁹

Levels of deprivation vary within districts. To enable a more granular analysis, the nation has been divided into smaller areas called Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA). Each LSOA contains an average of 1500 people. These are smaller than the electoral wards, and do not precisely align with ward boundaries. A single ward will include multiple LSOA. A single LSOA may have components in multiple wards. Using the 2011 LSOA boundaries as the IMD 2019 does there are total of 32,844 LSOA in England. South Kesteven contains eighty-one LSOA. The process of producing a single IMD score for a district is repeated at the LSOA level. The LSOA can then be ranked from the most to least deprived. In this case the LSOA ranked 32,844th is considered to be the least deprived. Details of the IMD rank for each LSOA in South Kesteven are available in the Appendix.

Assessed on the LSOA level, significant variation in the prevalence and severity of deprivation is present in the district. Thirty-one of the district's eighty-one LSOA (38%) are ranked amongst the top 20% least deprived LSOA in the England.¹⁰⁰ Two LSOA that are part of Stamford St John's ward are the least deprived areas in Lincolnshire. Conversely three LSOA rank amongst the most deprived 20% in the country and eleven rank among the 40% most deprived. The most deprived areas of South Kesteven are concentrated in the Grantham Earlesfield and Harrowby wards. Parts of Grantham Earlesfield are amongst the

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10% most deprived areas of England. The spatial distribution of deprivation has been mapped by LSOA (Figure 7).¹⁰¹

The overall direction of travel from IMD 2015 to 2019 was positive. Sixty-two LSOA (76%) improved on their 2015 ranking. The average improvement was 778 places on the 2015 ranking. Nineteen LSOA placed worse in 2019 than in 2015. The average decline was 671 places. The LSOA which are considered to have become more deprived in period 2015-2019 are mainly areas which are (and remain) the least deprived in the district and country. The primary reason for a decline is access to housing. For example an LSOA which is part of Grantham St Wulfram's and is ranked amongst the top 10% least deprived areas in England, is also ranked amongst the 20% most deprived in the domain of Barriers to Housing and Services, specifically access to affordable housing.¹⁰²

There is a notable disjunction between South Kesteven's IMD ranking and the district's score in the DLUHC Levelling Up (LU) Priority Category Index (used to determine priority for levelling up funding). South Kesteven has been placed in category three (the lowest priority areas) by the DLUHC prioritisation of places model and is the only local authority in Lincolnshire in this category. Neighbouring North Kesteven has a better IMD ranking than South Kesteven yet has been placed in category two. The explanation is that there is near zero overlap in the metrics used by each model to produce the respective rankings. The prioritisation of places model uses a narrow range of metrics (six total) focusing on unemployment, skills, journey times and property vacancy rates, and is not designed to assess the severity or prevalence of deprivation. Across these select metrics South Kesteven performs very well compared to its neighbours, therefore the category three placement.¹⁰³

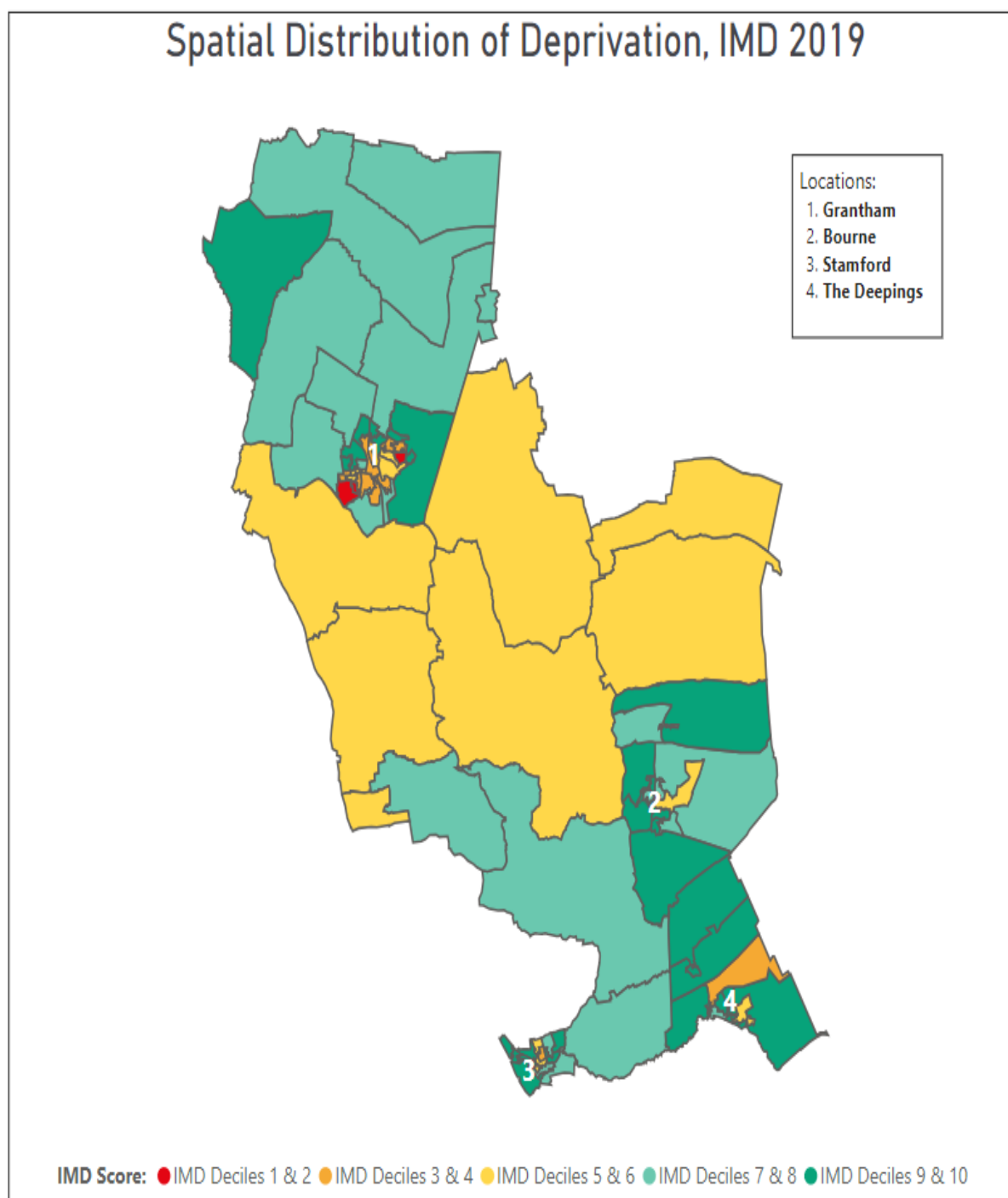


FIGURE 7 - SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEPRIVATION BY LSOA, SOURCE: DEPARTMENT FOR LEVELLING UP, HOUSING & COMMUNITIES

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Household Deprivation

An alternative measure of deprivation is considered on the household level.¹⁰⁴ Here a household is assessed across four dimensions of deprivation:

- Education - A household is classified as deprived in the education dimension if no member has at least a level 2 education and no member aged 16 to 18 years is a full-time student.
- Employment - A household is classified as deprived in the employment dimension if any member, not a full-time student, is either unemployed or disabled.
- Health - A household is classified as deprived in the health dimension if any member is disabled.
- Housing - A household is classified as deprived in the housing dimension if the household's accommodation is either overcrowded, in a shared dwelling, or has no central heating.

32,490 of the district's total 62,850 households (51.69%) are not considered to be deprived in any dimension. 21,181 households are deprived in at least one dimension, 7,674 households are deprived in at least two dimensions, 1,445 households are deprived in three dimensions and 60 households are deprived in all four dimensions. The spatial distribution of household deprivation on a LSOA level mirrors the IMD.¹⁰⁵

Fuel Poverty

A household is considered to be fuel poor if it is living in a property with an energy efficiency rating of band D, E, F or G, and its disposable income (after housing costs and energy needs) would be below the poverty line (less than 60% of the national median).¹⁰⁶ In the latest available statistics (2020), 7569 households (12%) in South Kesteven were in this position. This proportion is below the county and regional rates of 14% and the national rate of 13%. The highest modelled estimates for fuel poverty range from 20-28% of households in parts of Grantham Earlesfield, Springfield and Harrowby wards. The median proportion of households in fuel poverty was 11.6%.¹⁰⁷

Details of households considered fuel poor by LSOA (2011 boundaries) cross-referenced with IMD ranking are available in the Appendix.

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Relative Child Poverty

Across the district in 2021 there were 3217 children living in relative low income families (Table 10).¹⁰⁸ Relative low income is defined as a family in low income Before Housing Costs (BHC) in the reference year (2021). A family must have claimed Child Benefit and at least one other household benefit (Universal Credit, tax credits, or Housing Benefit) at any point in the year to be classed as low income.

Proportion of Children (0-16) living in relative child poverty 2015-2021							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
UK	15.5%	16.2%	17.0%	18.0%	18.2%	19.3%	18.7%
Boston	19.0%	22.5%	23.9%	22.1%	18.5%	21.2%	17.0%
East Lindsey	19.0%	22.0%	23.4%	22.3%	20.3%	21.6%	18.8%
Lincoln	19.9%	23.4%	24.7%	23.5%	20.6%	21.9%	19.2%
North Kesteven	11.1%	12.2%	13.2%	11.9%	11.1%	12.4%	11.5%
South Holland	16.0%	19.2%	19.0%	18.8%	15.3%	17.7%	15.9%
South Kesteven	12.8%	14.9%	14.9%	14.1%	12.4%	13.5%	12.3%
	(3215)	(3767)	(3821)	(3650)	(3211)	(3525)	(3217)
West Lindsey	14.5%	17.6%	18.4%	18.4%	15.9%	16.4%	15.0%

TABLE 10 - RELATIVE CHILD POVERTY, SOURCE: DEPARTMENT FOR WORK & PENSIONS

12.3% of children aged under 16 living in the district are considered to live in relative low income families, lower than the UK rate of 18.7%. South Kesteven has the second lowest rate of relative child poverty in Lincolnshire, the rate has remained broadly static since 2015.¹⁰⁹ (Figure 8)

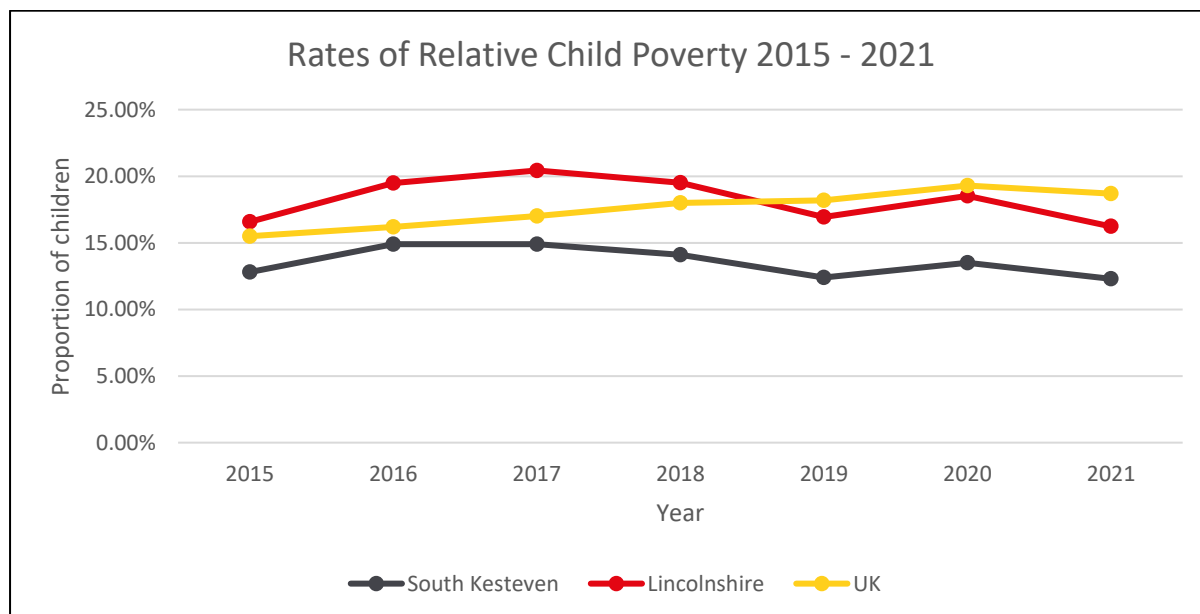


FIGURE 8 - RELATIVE CHILD POVERTY SOUTH KESTIVEN VS COMPARATORS, SOURCE: DEPARTMENT FOR WORK & PENSIONS

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Absolute Child Poverty

Absolute low income is defined as a family in low income Before Housing Costs (BHC) in the reference year (2021) in comparison with incomes in financial year ending 2011. A family must have claimed Child Benefit and at least one other household benefit (Universal Credit, tax credits, or Housing Benefit) at any point in the year to be classed as low income.

Proportion of Children (0-16) living in absolute child poverty 2015-2021							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
UK	15.6%	15.2%	14.7%	14.9%	15.1%	15.7%	15.1%
Boston	19.1%	20.6%	20.4%	18.6%	15.2%	17.3%	13.3%
East Lindsey	19.0%	20.4%	19.7%	18.6%	16.6%	17.5%	13.8%
Lincoln	20.0%	21.8%	21.5%	19.1%	16.2%	17.8%	13.9%
North Kesteven	11.0%	11.1%	11.4%	9.9%	9.3%	10.4%	9.0%
South Holland	15.9%	17.8%	16.7%	16.1%	13.0%	15.0%	12.6%
South Kesteven	12.9%	13.9%	12.9%	11.9%	10.3%	11.3%	9.4%
	(3237)	(3515)	(3315)	(3073)	(2682)	(2953)	(2472)
West Lindsey	14.6%	16.3%	15.8%	14.9%	13.0%	13.5%	10.9%

TABLE 11 - ABSOLUTE CHILD POVERTY, SOURCE: DEPARTMENT FOR WORK & PENSIONS

There are 2472 children living in absolute low income families in South Kesteven, below the national and Lincolnshire rates (Table 11). The rate of absolute child poverty has fallen from 12.9% in 2015 to 9.4% in 2021 (Figure 9).¹¹⁰

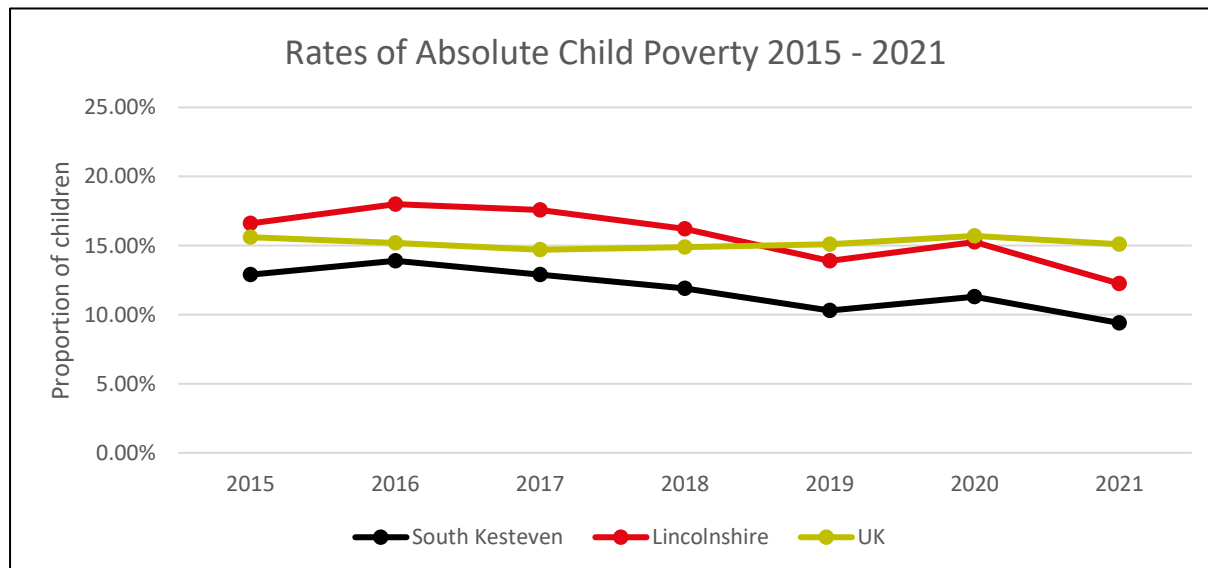


FIGURE 9 - ABSOLUTE CHILD POVERTY SOUTH KESTEVEN VS COMPARATORS, SOURCE: DEPARTMENT FOR WORK & PENSIONS

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Universal Credit

Universal Credit (UC) is gradually replacing and combining six benefits for working-age people who have a low household income: income-based Employment and Support Allowance, income-based Jobseeker's Allowance, and Income Support; Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit; and Housing Benefit. In August 2022, 8439 of the district's 62,850 households (13%) were claiming Universal Credit. Claims rose sharply during the pandemic, peaking at 9048 households during February 2021. The main benefit claimed in the district is Housing Entitlement, claimed by 5,485 households as of July 2022. By comparison 45 households claim Limited Capability for Work entitlement. The difference in number of claimants between the various types of entitlement has been displayed below.¹¹¹ (Figures 10 & 11

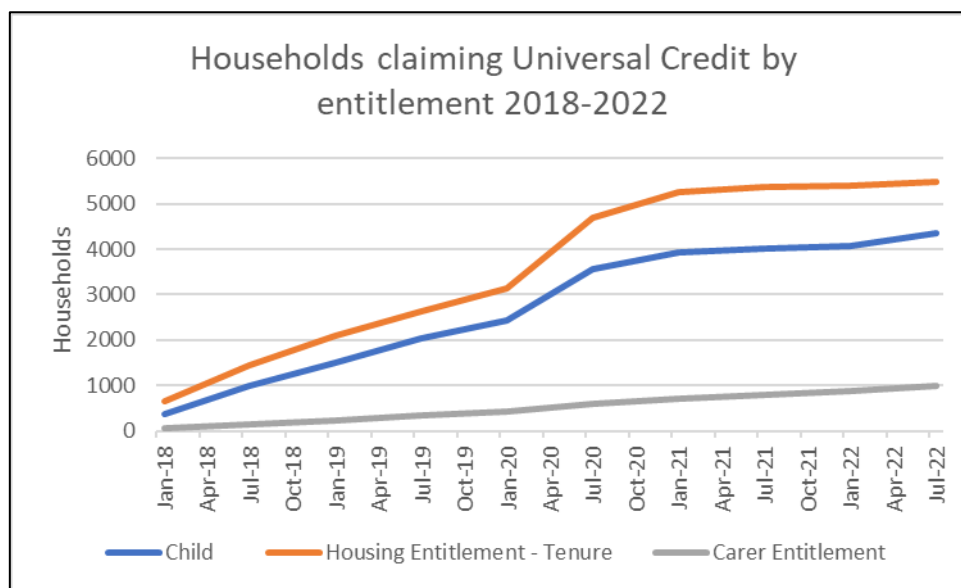


FIGURE 10 - HOUSEHOLDS CLAIMING UNIVERSAL CREDIT, SOURCE: DEPARTMENT FOR WORK & PENSIONS

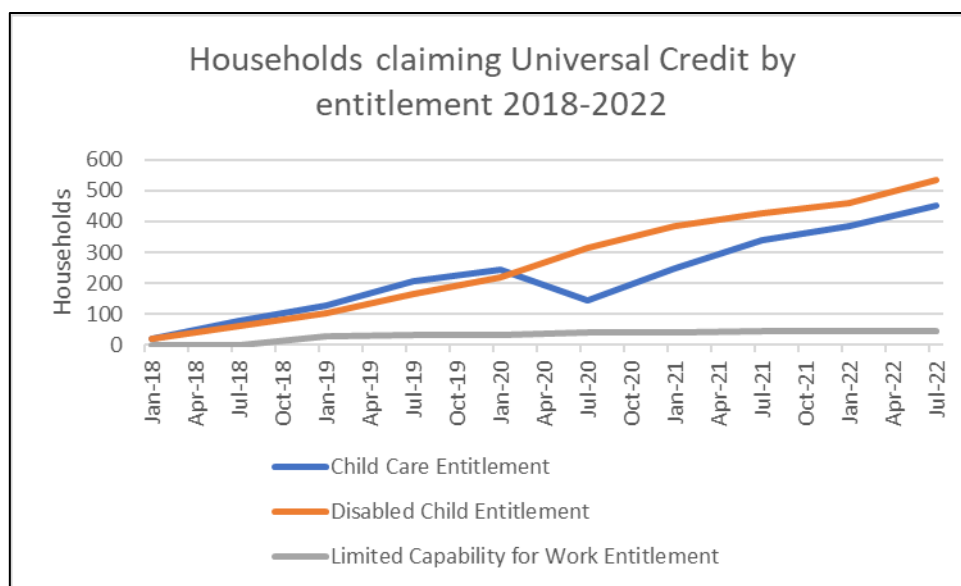


FIGURE 11 – HOUSEHOLDS CLAIMING UNIVERSAL CREDIT, SOURCE: DEPARTMENT FOR WORK & PENSIONS

The Economy

Labour Market Profile

Labour supply

The Annual Population Survey estimates that 70,100 South Kesteven residents are in employment in year to September 2022. This is 73.1% of the population aged 16-64 and is slightly below regional and national averages. Of those 60,600 are employees (66.7%) and 8,300 self-employed. Due to issues with sample size, the ONS cannot produce an estimate of the self-employed as a proportion of the economically active population. The unemployment rate (model based) stands at 2.3%, lower than the regional unemployment rate of 3% and national rate of 3.7%.¹¹² (Table 12) Nationally 31.2% of the workforce work mainly at, or from their homes. In South Kesteven that proportion is 28.5%.¹¹³

Proportion of Population in Employment & Unemployment (%) – October 2021-September 2022			
	South Kesteven	East Midlands	Great Britain
Economically Active	74.4 (71,300)	77.8	78.4
In Employment	73.1 (70,100)	75.5	75.5
Employees	66.7 (60,600)	67.0	66.0
Self Employed	N/A (8,300)	8.3	9.2
Unemployed (modelled)	2.3 (1,700)	3.0	3.7

TABLE 12 - LABOUR SUPPLY, SOURCE: NOMIS – LABOUR MARKET PROFILE, SOUTH KESTEVEN

Economic inactivity is defined as people aged sixteen and over without a job who have not sought work in the last four weeks and/or are not available to start work in the next two weeks.¹¹⁴ Economic inactivity encompasses students, the long-term and short term sick and disabled, people looking after family and home, discouraged workers and early retirees. There are an estimated 22,400 economically inactive people in the district aged 16-64. This is 25.6% of the 16-64 population, higher than the regional economic inactivity rate of 22.2% and the national rate of 21.6%. Of the economically inactive population: 70.5% had not worked in the last twelve months and 18.3% had never worked. 87.8% do not want a job, 36.2% of the economically inactive population are retirees.¹¹⁵

The rate of economic inactivity in the district over the last decade trended significantly below regional and national trends, bottoming at 13.6% in March 2018. Thereafter the rate rapidly increased to 18.4% by December 2019, peaking at 24.7% in December 2020. During the same period the regional and national rates were 20.5% and 21%. The economic inactivity rate fell to the regional and national level in the period to March 2022, before spiking again to the current rate of 25.6% for September 2022.¹¹⁶ (Figure 12)

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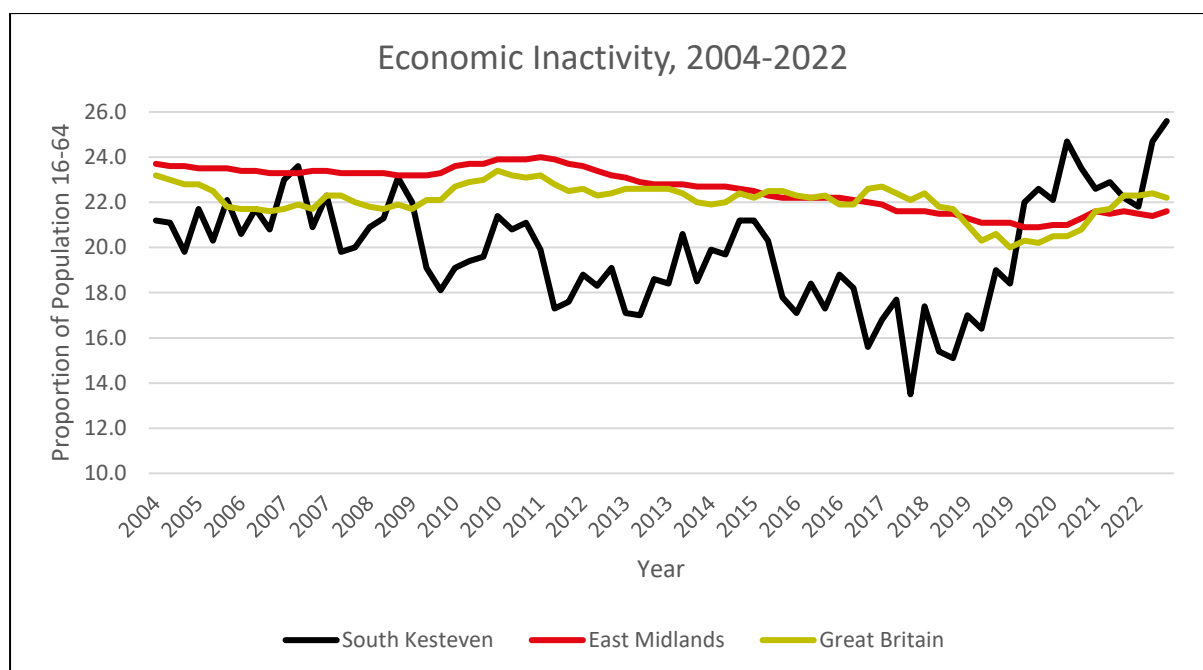


FIGURE 12 - ECONOMIC INACTIVITY RATES SOUTH KESTEVEN VS COMPARATORS, SOURCE: NOMIS – LABOUR MARKET PROFILE, SOUTH KESTEVEN

The exact reasons for this pattern are unclear. Further it is important to note that the rise in economic inactivity was pre-pandemic, so cannot be solely ascribed to the impacts of COVID. At the national level the Centre for Cities has drawn attention to rates of economic inactivity. The Cities Outlook 2023 argues that if the number of economically inactive people are added to the unemployment figures (excluding people for whom inactivity is a choice: students, early retirees etc) then the unemployment rate triples from 3.7% to 12.7%. Long term ill health, weaker economies in the North of England¹¹⁷ and rocketing house prices (making early retirement possible and attractive for some home owners)¹¹⁸ have been offered as explanations for the trend. Unfortunately, due to issues with sample size, with the exception of retirees, the ONS cannot produce estimates of the size of groups that comprise the economically inactive population at the local authority level making further analysis of the issue in South Kesteven difficult.

Education and Skills Profile

The skills profile of the district is superior to local, regional and national trends. In 2021, 81.8% of the districts population aged 16-64 (70,600 people) possessed at least a level 2 qualification (equivalent to five good GCSEs). This higher than the Lincolnshire proportion (70.9%), East Midlands (74.7%) and national attainment figures (78.1%). The district is again strong in post-16 education, with attainment of level 3 qualifications outstripping regional and national proportions.¹¹⁹ (Table 13)

Educational Attainment as a percentage of population aged 16-64 (2021)				
Qualification Level	South Kesteven	Lincolnshire	East Midlands	Great Britain
NVQ4+	41.1 (35,500)	32.6	35.7	43.6
NVQ3+	63.0 (54,300)	50.8	55.9	61.5
NVQ2+	81.8 (70,600)	70.9	74.7	78.1
NVQ1+	92.6 (80,000)	84.4	86.5	87.5

TABLE 13 - LEVELS OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, SOURCE: NOMIS – LABOUR MARKET PROFILE, SOUTH KESTEVEN

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Considered over the period 2004 to 2021, levels of educational attainment have slowly risen across all categories. The proportion of the population possessing NVQ4+ qualifications began to increase from 2014. Level 1 and 2 qualifications increased substantially in 2018.¹²⁰ (Figure 13).

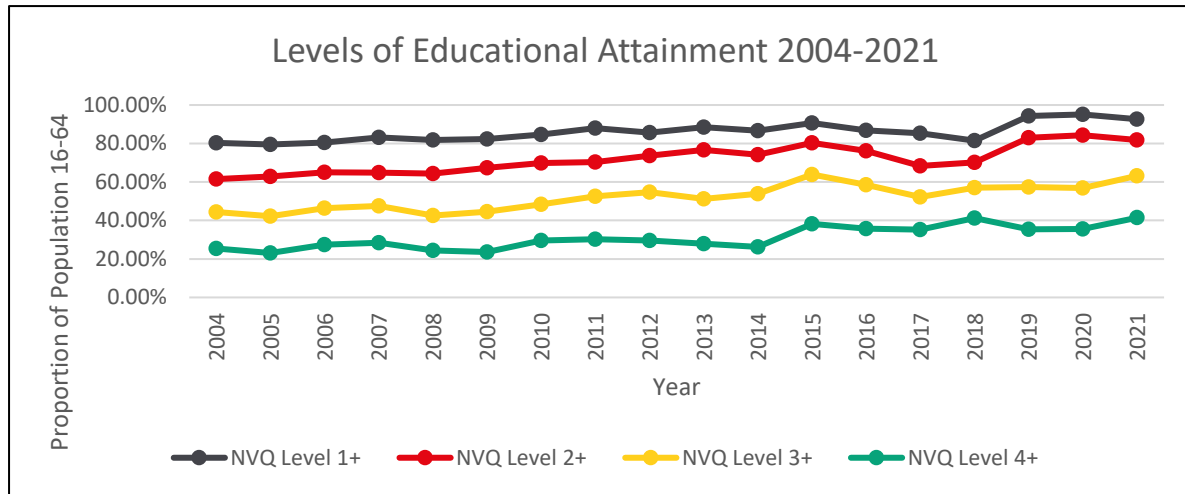


FIGURE 13 - LEVELS OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT IN 16-64 POPULATION, SOURCE: NOMIS – LABOUR MARKET PROFILE, SOUTH KESTEVEN

The proportion of the population with a level 4+ qualifications (equivalent to HND, degree level or higher) is consistently above the rest of Lincolnshire, if slightly below national proportions.¹²¹ (Table 14)

Proportion of the population (%) aged 16-64 holding NVQ4+ qualifications (2014-2021)				
Year	South Kesteven	Lincolnshire	East Midlands	Great Britain
2014	26.3	26.9	30.9	36.0
2015	38.2	28.8	31.8	37.1
2016	35.7	27.5	31.3	38.2
2017	35.2	28.3	32.0	38.5
2018	41.3	30.3	33.2	39.3
2019	35.4	30.6	34.1	40.3
2020	35.6	30.9	37.3	43.2
2021	41.1	32.6	35.7	43.6

TABLE 14 - LEVELS OF NVQ4+ ATTAINMENT, SOURCE: NOMIS – LABOUR MARKET PROFILE, SOUTH KESTEVEN

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However, there are noticeable fluctuations in the NVQ4+ population rather than a pattern of steady growth found in Lincolnshire and nationwide (Figure 14). This may suggest that the NVQ4+ population is more transient with the district struggling to retain these individuals.¹²²

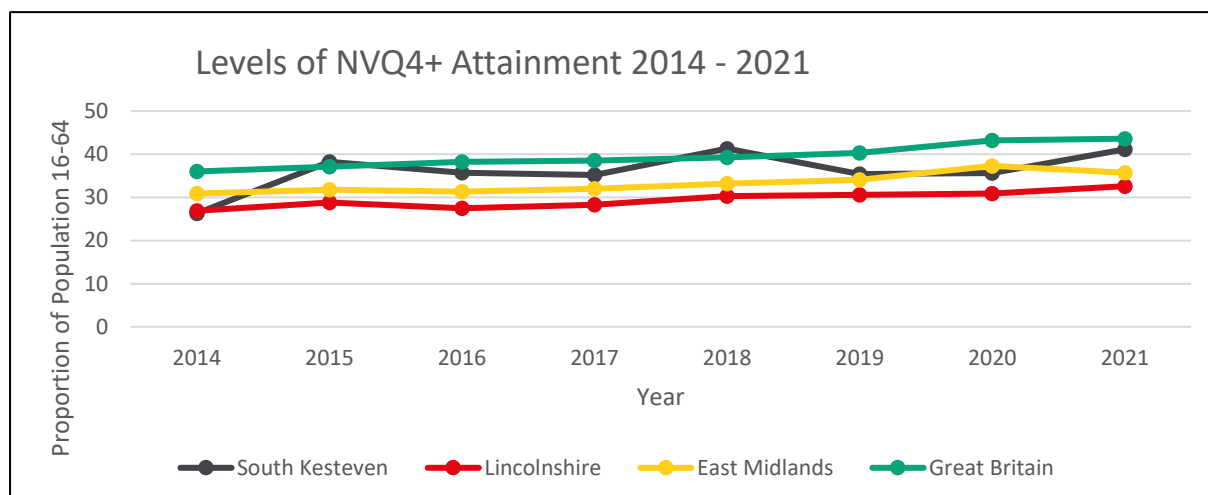


FIGURE 14 - NVQ4+ ATTAINMENT SOUTH KESTEVEN VS COMPARATORS 2014 – 2021, SOURCE: NOMIS – LABOUR MARKET PROFILE, SOUTH KESTEVEN

Travel to Work

Travel to Work Areas (TTWAs) are a statistical geography created to approximate labour market areas: self-contained areas in which most residents both live and work.¹²³ A TTWA requires an area with a working population of at least 3500, where at least 75% of the people who work in the area also live in the area (66.7% for areas with a working population of 25,000+). TTWAs are not constrained by political geography or have an upper limit on size. Larger or particularly economically vital settlements will have larger TTWA catchment areas. For example, London plus the surrounding areas is a single TTWA.¹²⁴

There are two Travel to Work Areas in South Kesteven, broadly split across north/south lines. In the south: Stamford, the Deepings and Bourne, plus the villages of Billingborough, Langtoft, Morton and Thurlby are all part of the larger Peterborough TTWA. Peterborough TTWA also includes parts of North Northamptonshire, Huntingdonshire, Fenland and Rutland. The rest of the district is part of the Grantham TTWA, which also contains Bottesford from Melton BC.¹²⁵ (Figure 15)

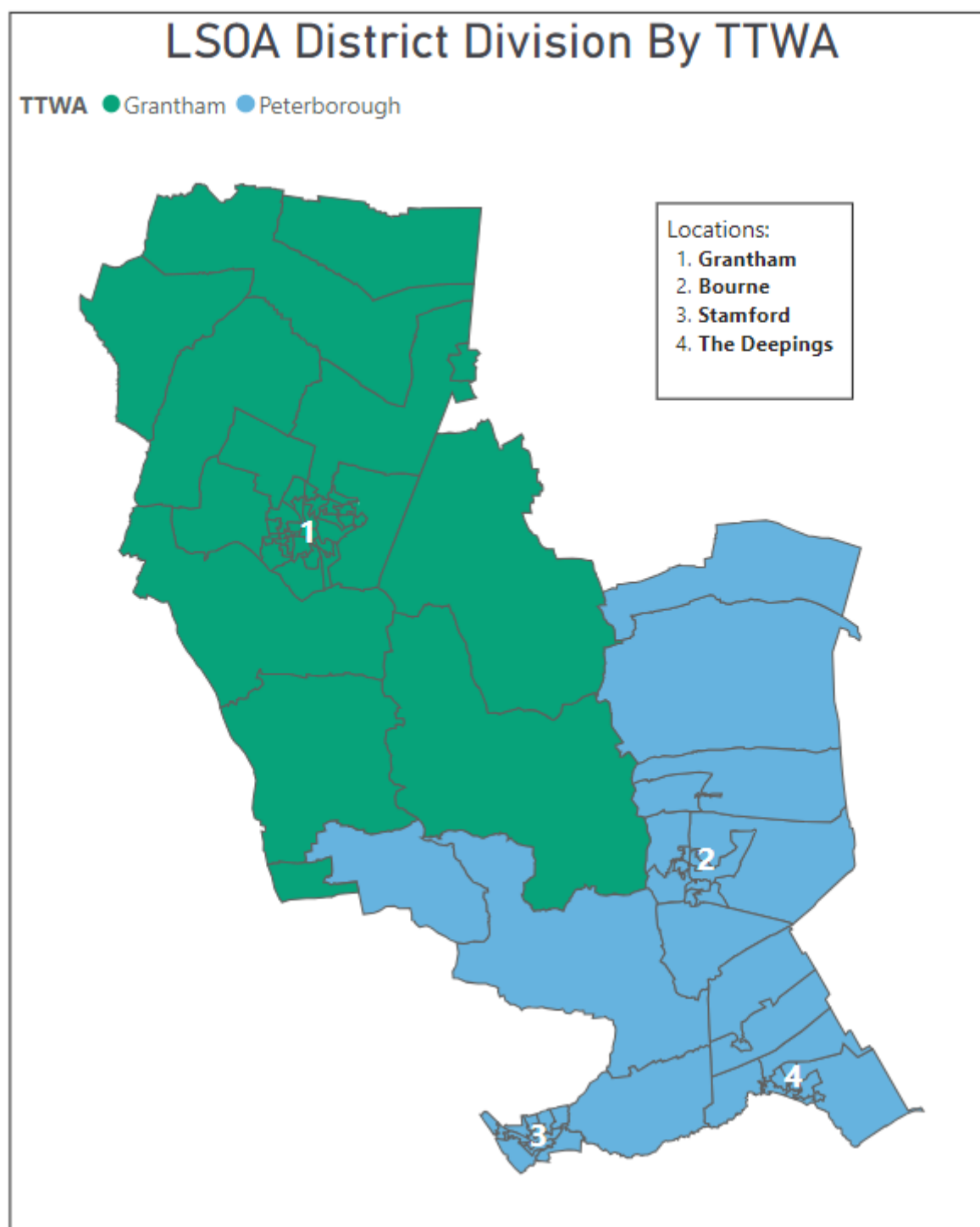


FIGURE 15 - TRAVEL TO WORK AREA BOUNDARIES SOUTH KESTEVEN, SOURCE: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

Census 2021 found that there are 68,192 residents aged 16 and in employment. Of those 39,031 (57.23%) are commuters, 19,428 (28.5%) work mainly from home and 9,733 (14.27%) work mainly from an offshore installation, in no fixed place or outside the UK. A detailed breakdown of the final category has not yet been released by the ONS.¹²⁶ 84% of commuters travel less than 30km to work, 40% less than 5km.¹²⁷ 75% of residents travel to work using a private car or van. 13% walk.¹²⁸ The data is not yet available to enable an

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analysis of mode of transport by distance commuted. The rate of homeworking in South Kesteven is the highest in Lincolnshire (county rate is 22%), although below the national rate of 31.5%. Within Lincolnshire, rates of homeworking increase the further inland one heads (the rate in Boston is 10%). South Kesteven has a similar profile to North Kesteven, Melton, Newark & Sherwood and Rutland.¹²⁹

Up-to-date data on the origin and destination of commuters is currently unavailable. The 2011 census found that there was net outflow of 9,313 commuters (inflow 14,205, outflow 23,518). The major inflows and outflows in the district were to Peterborough (7,791 outflow 2,682 inflow), Rutland (2,301 outflow), North Kesteven (2,247 inflow 1,501 outflow) and South Holland (1,303 inflow). Although this data is not current, it is the only reliable source of commuting patterns.¹³⁰ The Travel to Work Areas suggest that this will be replicated for 2021. The ONS will be releasing detailed analysis of working patterns over the course of 2023.¹³¹

Structure of the Economy

Job density

Jobs density is defined as the number of jobs in an area divided by the working age resident population (Figure 16). For example, a density of 1.0 would mean there is one job for every resident aged 16-64.

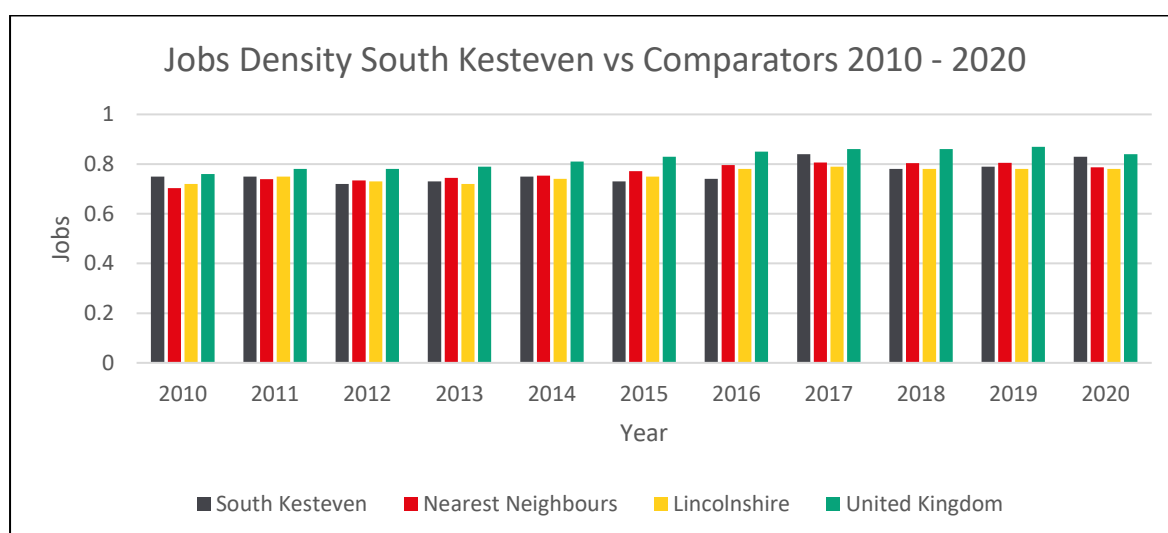


FIGURE 16 - JOBS DENSITY SOUTH KESTEVEN VS COMPARATORS, SOURCE: NOMIS – LABOUR MARKET PROFILE, SOUTH KESTEVEN

In South Kesteven, the latest figures from 2020 presented a density of 0.83. This is higher than the regional density (0.79), but slightly lower than the national (0.84).¹³²

Aggregated Industry Groupings

The economy of the district is dominated by services. In 2021, nearly two thirds of total employment (65.2%, 35,745 jobs) is provided by less knowledge intensive services (wholesale & retail trading, education, health, administration, accommodation, food & beverages etc). This proportion is in line with employment trends in Lincolnshire (65.5%), East Midlands (64.2%) and nationwide (63.4%).¹³³ (Table 15)

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Industry Group	Percentage of Total Employment by Aggregated Industry Groups 2021			
	SKDC	Lincolnshire	East Midlands	Great Britain
Knowledge Intensive Services (KIS)	12.9	11.8	15.5	20.4
Less KIS	65.2	65.5	64.2	63.4
Low-Medium Tech Manufacturing	8.8	9.2	8.6	5.2
Medium-High Tech Manufacturing	2.3	2.8	3.1	2.4
Other Production	8.2	9.6	7.1	6.8
Real Estate	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.8

TABLE 15 - EMPLOYMENT BY AGGREGATED INDUSTRY GROUPS, SOURCE: NOMIS – LABOUR MARKET PROFILE, SOUTH KESTEVEN

Manufacturing provides 11.1% of total employment (6260 jobs), this proportion trends below the rest of Lincolnshire (12%) and the East Midlands (11.7%) but is 3.5% higher than the national average (7.6%). 78% of manufacturing is in low-medium tech industries. High tech manufacturing in the district (2.3% total employment) is in line with national average proportions (2.4%), but below regional trends. East Midlands (3.1%) and Lincolnshire (2.8%).¹³⁴ (Figure 17).

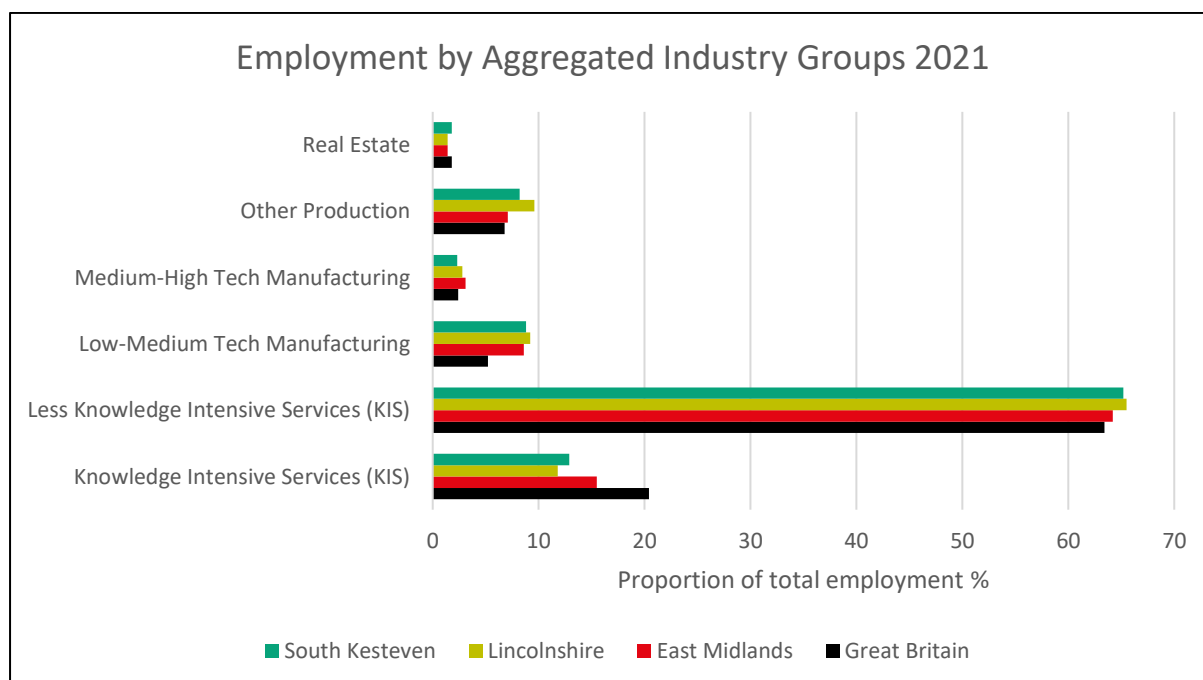


FIGURE 17 - EMPLOYMENT BY AGGREGATED INDUSTRY SOUTH KESTEVEN VS COMPARATORS, SOURCE: NOMIS – LABOUR MARKET PROFILE, SOUTH KESTEVEN

Nearly thirteen percent of total employment (7225 jobs) is provided by knowledge intensive services (scientific, technical and professional services). This proportion is slightly higher than the Lincolnshire average (11.8%), but below the East Midlands (15.5%) and substantially below national trends (20.4%).¹³⁵ (Table 16)

Real estate activities provide 1000 jobs (1.8% of total employment), which is line with Lincolnshire (1.4%), East Midlands (1.4%) and National (1.8%) proportions.¹³⁶

The remainder of the district's employment is provided by Other Production (resource extraction, energy, infrastructure and construction). This industry group provides an

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estimated 4505 jobs (8.2% of total employment). This is above regional (7.1%) and national (6.8%) proportions, but below the Lincolnshire average (9.6%).¹³⁷

Industry Group	Industry Sub Groupings	Percentage of Total Employment by Industry sub-Groupings 2021			
		SKDC	Lincolnshire	East Midlands	Great Britain
Knowledge Intensive Services (KIS)	High-tech KIS	2.4	2	2.9	4.4
	Knowledge Intensive Financial Services	1.5	1	1.8	3.6
	Knowledge Intensive Market Services	9	8.8	10.8	12.4
Less KIS	Other KIS	30	29.8	29.5	29.8
	Less Knowledge Intensive Market Services	35.2	35.7	34.7	33.6
Low-Medium Tech Manufacturing	Low Technology Manufacturing	6.1	6.6	5.2	2.9
	Medium-Low Technology Manufacturing	2.7	2.6	3.4	2.3
Medium-High Tech Manufacturing	Medium-High Technology Manufacturing	2	2.5	2.8	1.9
	High Technology Manufacturing	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5
Other Production	Other Production	8.2	9.6	7.1	6.8
Real Estate	Real Estate	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.8

TABLE 16 - EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, SOURCE: NOMIS – LABOUR MARKET PROFILE, SOUTH KESTEVEN

Descending from aggregated industry groupings, the key employment sectors in the district are Wholesale & Retail Trade (10,000 jobs, 18.2% of total employment), Health (9000 jobs, 16.4%), Manufacturing (6000 jobs 10.9%) and Education (5000 jobs 9.1%). Within Manufacturing, food products are the largest single activity (2500 jobs). The proportion of employment in public administration and defence at 1.8% (excluding Armed Forces) is markedly lower than Lincolnshire (3.7%), East Midlands (4%) and National (4.6%) trends.¹³⁸ Statistics from the Ministry of Defence (MOD) show that as of April 2022, there are 160 regular service and MOD civilian personnel stationed in the district.¹³⁹ This last figure may appear small given above average size of the veteran population. The ONS will be releasing further analysis of the veteran population over the course of 2023-2024, including demography, accommodation, health & wellbeing and employment trends.¹⁴⁰

Industry sectors can be considered by Gross Value Added (GVA) to achieve an indication of the total value of the sector to the local economy. The production of subnational statistics of this type has a two-year lag, thus the most recent GVA estimates are for 2020. The values for 2019 have also been included for additional context of sector contribution pre-pandemic shocks. GVA estimates are presented in current basic prices. They do not account for different regional price levels or inflation. The ONS cautions that due to the small areas and detailed industry breakdown presented, a degree of volatility in the figures is to be expected. However, the data provides a useful overview of industrial activity within a district.¹⁴¹

Manufacturing makes the single largest productive contribution to the local economy at £414 million in 2019. Breaking this figure down, the major activities are the manufacture of metals,

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electrical products and machinery (contributing £152 million) and food, beverages, textiles and clothing (£158 million). The GVA estimates do not differentiate by technological level. Primary industries (resource extraction, agriculture, energy, infrastructure) is presented as a single activity contributing £139 million. Nearly three quarters of total GVA (excluding imputed rental of property¹⁴²) in 2019 was contributed by services (£1.75 billion, 70%). Wholesale and Retail Trade contributed £471 million, wholesale trade £172 million, retail £214 million. Education, and Human Health & residential care were further key activities contributing £190 million and £246 million respectively.¹⁴³ (Table 17)

Industry Sector Size by GVA and Employment, South Kesteven 2019-2021						
Sector	GVA contribution, £ million 2019	GVA contribution, £ million 2020	Percentage of Total Employment by Sector 2021			
			South Kesteven	Lincolnshire	East Midlands	Great Britain
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	139	134	1.5 (800)	3.1	0.8	0.7
Mining and quarrying			0.2 (125)	0.1	0.2	0.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply			0.4 (200)	0.2	0.8	0.4
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities			1.3 (700)	1.2	0.7	0.7
Manufacturing	414	378	10.9 (6000)	12.2	11.9	7.6
Construction	212	177	4.5 (2500)	4.7	4.7	4.9
Wholesale and retail trade;	471	439	18.2 (10,000)	17.6	16.2	14.4
Transportation and storage	66	58	3.2 (1750)	4.1	6.4	5
Accommodation and food service activities	92	46	7.3 (4000)	7.8	6.5	7.5
Information and communication	71	64	3.2 (1750)	2.0	3.0	4.4
Financial and insurance activities	57	55	1.6 (900)	1.0	1.9	3.6
Real estate activities	125	125	1.8 (1000)	1.4	1.4	1.8
Professional, scientific and technical activities	82	76	7.3 (4000)	4.7	7.0	8.9
Administrative and support service activities	79	49	5.5 (3000)	8.8	8.1	8.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	91	94	1.8 (1000)	3.7	4.0	4.6
Education	190	202	9.1 (5000)	8.1	8.9	8.7
Human health and social work activities	315	401	16.4 (9000)	14.9	13.7	13.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	23	16	2.3 (1250)	2.0	2.3	2.3
Other service activities	86	46	1.8 (1000)	1.7	1.7	1.9

TABLE 17 - EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR, SOURCE: NOMIS – LABOUR MARKET PROFILE, SOUTH KESTEVEN

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Sector Growth Trends

GVA contribution by sector can be used to understand how the economy of South Kesteven has changed overtime.¹⁴⁴ (Table 18 & Figure 18) Over the period 1999 to 2019, the local economy experienced three key trends compared to the UK and the Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership (GLLEP):

- Manufacturing shrank by 36.33% from a 26% share of total GVA in 1999 to 16% in 2019. A marginally smaller decline than the UK experienced (37.58%). In Greater Lincolnshire the sector also fell from 25% of GVA to stabilise at 20% by 2007, from 2015 onwards the sector would recover to slightly below 1999 GVA proportions in 2019.
- Sectors that grew as a proportion of GVA are Retail (18% growth from 16% share to 19%), Information & Communications (46% growth from 2% share to 3%), Education (25% growth from 6% share to 8%), Real Estate (128% growth from 2% to 5%) and Human Health & Social Work (30% growth from 10% to 13%). With the exception of Information & Communications each of the above sectors make up a larger proportion of GVA in South Kesteven than in Greater Lincolnshire or nationally.
- The proportion of GVA contributed by Knowledge Intensive Services (Information & Communications, Professional, Scientific & Technical Services and Financial & Insurance) is marginally larger than across Greater Lincolnshire (8% to 7%) but is a third of the sector's GVA proportion UK wide (24%). Between 1999 and 2019 the sector grew by 4.7% in South Kesteven, driven by Information & Communications. The proportion of GVA contributed by Financial Services and Professional, Scientific & Technical Services declined over the examined period by 14.73% and 3.62% respectively. As of March 2022, there are 970 businesses providing Professional, Scientific & Technical services in the district, the largest single sector by number of businesses.

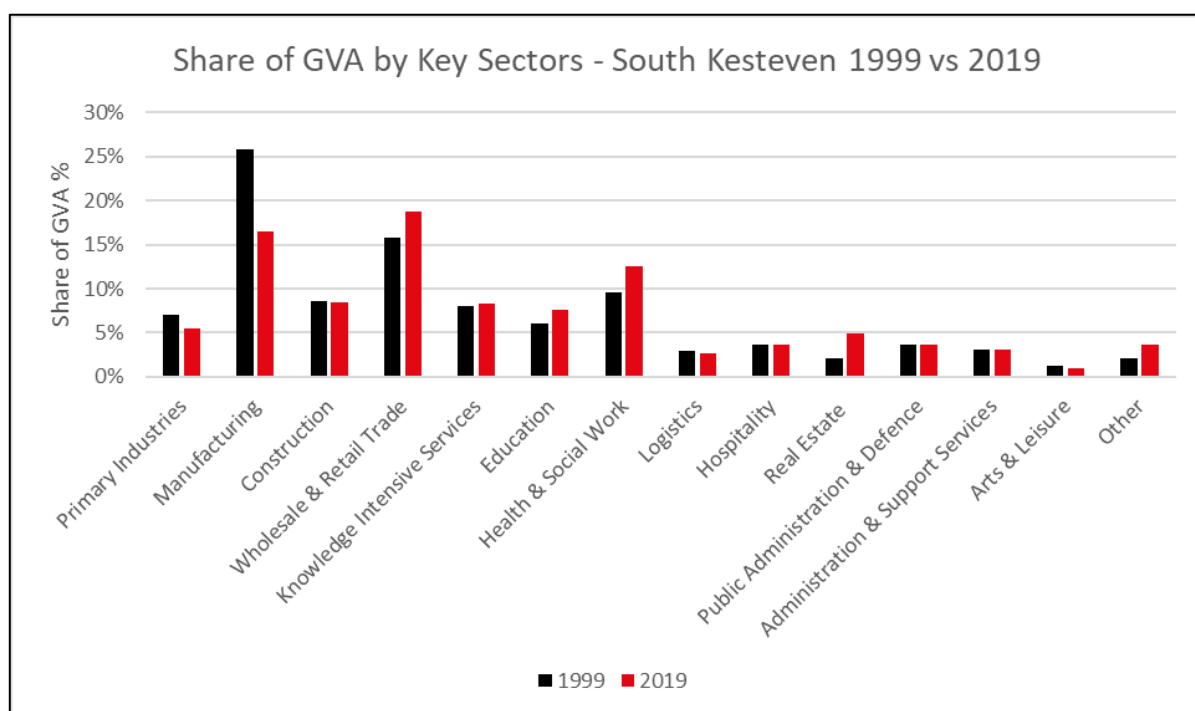


FIGURE 18 – GVA CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR 1999 VS 2019, SOURCE: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

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Proportion of Sector to total GVA 1999-2019 %									
Sector	1999			2009			2019		
	SKD C	GLLEP	UK	SKDC	GLLEP	UK	SKDC	GLLEP	UK
Primary Industries	7.08	12.99	5.89	4.44	9.20	6.23	5.52	9.68	4.91
Manufacturing	25.83	25.35	17.51	20.26	19.71	11.01	16.44	24.52	10.93
Construction	8.61	7.45	6.43	7.78	7.03	6.32	8.42	8.03	7.05
Wholesale and retail trade;	15.85	13.98	13.75	15.97	14.86	12.18	18.71	14.79	11.51
Transportation and storage	2.89	5.08	5.05	3.64	4.75	4.24	2.62	4.77	4.39
Accommodation and food service activities	3.70	3.11	2.95	2.59	2.50	2.65	3.65	3.65	3.24
Information and communication	1.93	1.55	6.59	2.65	1.68	6.86	2.82	1.97	6.83
Financial and insurance activities	2.66	2.25	6.83	3.39	2.50	10.00	2.26	1.46	8.99
Real estate activities	2.17	2.11	3.19	3.29	3.38	3.46	4.96	3.34	4.30
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3.37	3.39	6.67	3.49	3.74	7.63	3.26	3.48	8.19
Administrative and support service activities	3.14	3.15	4.34	3.14	4.18	4.44	3.14	4.27	5.61
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	3.70	5.31	5.76	4.54	7.15	6.26	3.61	5.69	5.33
Education	6.03	5.25	5.70	7.39	6.90	7.12	7.55	6.57	6.52
Human health and social work activities	9.57	6.48	6.24	13.32	9.29	8.09	12.51	9.73	8.33
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.29	0.84	1.29	1.29	1.18	1.54	0.91	1.08	1.78
Other service activities	1.53	1.20	1.62	2.59	1.78	1.85	3.42	2.15	1.89
Activities of households	0.64	0.52	0.19	0.19	0.15	0.13	0.28	0.22	0.21

TABLE 18 - PROPORTION OF SECTOR TO TOTAL GVA, SOURCE: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

Overall, the district saw the continued transition to a service-oriented economy present across the UK. There are two major differences to the regional and national picture. Greater Lincolnshire has retained a larger industrial base. Across the enterprise partnership the proportion of GVA from manufacturing and primary industries declined in the 2000s, stabilised in the early 2010s, then grew from mid 2010s to reach a similar share of GVA as the late 1990s by the end of the decade. In neighbouring South Holland 16% of GVA (2019) is contributed by Primary Industries (a major component being the UK Food Valley) and 20% by manufacturing compared to 6% and 16% in South Kesteven. Outside Greater Lincolnshire, but adjacent to South Kesteven, 47% of Melton's GVA is produced by manufacturing. Thus, South Kesteven has experienced a greater shift to services than the immediate region.

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The new service economy however does not have the significant share of GVA in Knowledge Intensive Services (KIS) as found at the national level. Instead, growth has come primarily in wholesale and retail trading, and public services (education and health). Roles in these sectors are typically lower skilled, less productive and with lower wages than either Knowledge Intensive Services or Production (manufacturing & primary industries).¹⁴⁵ The share of GVA from KIS in South Kesteven tracks above Greater Lincolnshire but is significantly below the national rate. There are authorities in the region that have seen success in growing this sector. Information & Communications produces 14% of Newark & Sherwood's GVA (2019). In nearby Rushcliffe, 28% of GVA (2019) is produced by KIS (21% in Professional, Scientific & Technical Services). The combined sector has grown as proportion of GVA since 1999. Rushcliffe also has the highest rate of home working in the East Midlands (43.3%). A likely explanation for Rushcliffe's model is proximity to Nottingham and Derby.¹⁴⁶

Occupational Structure

Compared to the rest of the region, South Kesteven has a higher proportion of its working population employed in professional occupations.¹⁴⁷ (Table 19)

Employment by Occupation (Soc 2020 groups) – July 2021-June 2022				
	SKDC	Lincolnshire	East Midlands	Britain
Group 1: managers, directors and senior officials	9.8	9.5	9.7	10.3
Group 2: professional occupations	27.2	18.2	22.4	25.8
Group 3: associate professional occupations	11.6	15.7	13.9	15
Group 4: administrative and secretarial occupations	10.6	8.6	9.6	10.1
Group 5: skilled trades occupations	9.8	10.7	9.8	8.6
Group 6: caring, leisure and other service occupations	7.1	8.4	8.6	7.9
Group 7: sales and customer service occupations	9.0	7.5	6.8	6.6
Group 8: process, plant and machine operatives	5.2	8.1	7.5	5.7
Group 9: elementary occupations	9.7	13.4	11.5	9.6

TABLE 19 - EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION GROUPS, SOURCE: NOMIS – LABOUR MARKET PROFILE, SOUTH KESTEVEN

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Business Profile

As of the latest release of the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR 11/03/2022), there were 6,265 VAT and/or PAYE registered enterprises in the district. South Kesteven is home to a substantially larger number of businesses than other Lincolnshire authorities.¹⁴⁸ (Table 20)

Authority	Number of Businesses (March 2022)
South Kesteven	6,265
East Lindsey	5,490
North Kesteven	4,160
South Holland	4,040
West Lindsey	3,790
Lincoln	2,700
Boston	2,355

TABLE 20 - PRIVATE BUSINESS BASE SOUTH KESTEVEN VS NEIGHBOURS, SOURCE: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

The vast majority (87%) of the district's businesses qualify as micro (under ten employees). 91% of businesses turned over less than £1 million and 72% less than £250,000. There is a rate of 43 private businesses per 1000 residents, this is slightly below the England average of 48.¹⁴⁹ (Table 21) In 2021, 865 new businesses were formed in South Kesteven, 27.77% of total new business formations in Lincolnshire. 535 businesses ceased trading.¹⁵⁰

Businesses by Sector – South Kesteven – March 2022	
Sector	Number of Businesses
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	455
Production	385
Construction	910
Motor Trades	200
Wholesale	285
Retail	445
Transportation and storage	360
Accommodation and food service activities	410
Information and communication	330
Financial and insurance activities	140
Real estate activities	235
Professional, scientific and technical activities	970
Administrative and support service activities	445
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	45
Education	110
Human health and social work activities	205
Arts, entertainment and recreation	335

TABLE 21 - BUSINESSES BY SECTOR, SOURCE: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

The largest single business sector by number of firms is Professional, Scientific & Technical services, followed by Construction.¹⁵¹

Since 2004, Innovate UK has awarded a total of £12,805,453 across one hundred projects to businesses and organisations based in South Kesteven. Five projects (combined award £5,281,082) are currently live, three are focusing on innovations in agriculture and two on electric vehicles.¹⁵²

Economic Performance

Economic Output and Growth

The output of the local economy can be measured by its Gross Value Added (GVA). GVA is calculated as the value of economic output minus the value of intermediate consumption. Note all GVA statistics are drawn from the ONS May 2022 release. GVA will have been calculated using the current prices of that period.

Authority	GVA per Lincolnshire authority 2016-2020 (current prices (30/05/2022), pounds million)				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
City of Lincoln	2,621	2,682	2,818	2,885	2,749
South Kesteven	2,583	2,764	2,763	2,856	2,722
North Kesteven	1,976	2,202	2,314	2,451	2,384
South Holland	1,849	2,023	2,136	2,130	2,214
East Lindsey	2,033	2,142	2,127	2,254	2,042
West Lindsey	1,316	1,382	1,464	1,594	1,524
Boston	1,330	1,402	1,429	1,462	1,409

TABLE 22 - GVA OF LINCOLNSHIRE DISTRICTS, SOURCE: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

South Kesteven's GVA in 2020 was £2.722 billion. This is the second highest in Lincolnshire.¹⁵³ (Table 22 & Figure 19) In the twenty years from 1999 to 2019 grew by 92.97% from £1.459 billion to £2.856 billion. During the period 1999-2009 GVA grew by an average of 5.24% per annum, greater than the Lincolnshire average of 3.71%.

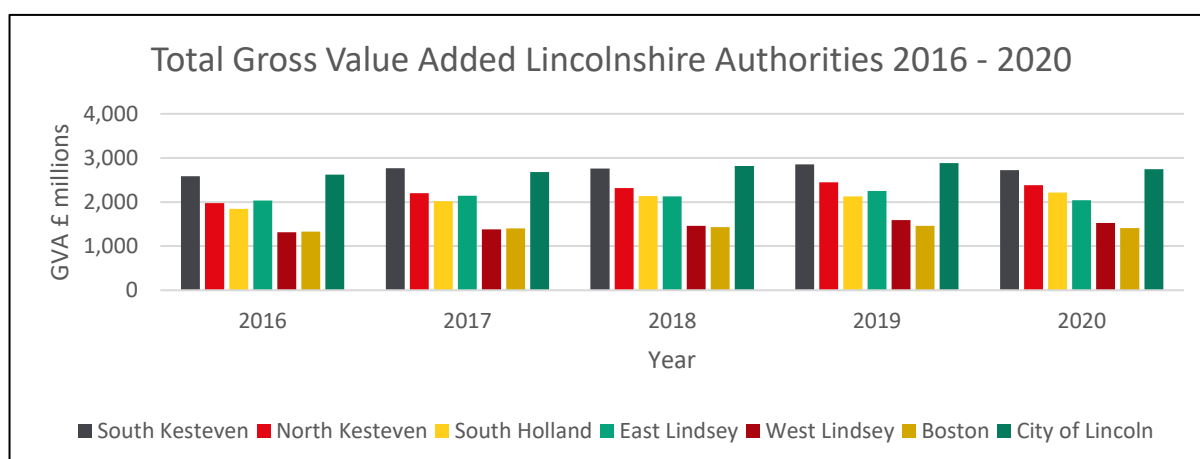


FIGURE 19 - GVA OF SOUTH KESTEVEN VS COMPARATORS 2016 - 2020, SOURCE: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

Growth slowed in 2010s. In the period 2010-19 South Kesteven's GVA grew by an average of 2.43% per annum, this is below the Lincolnshire average of 3.33% per annum over the same period, before contracting 4.69% in 2020. Overall growth broadly followed the regional trend, falling markedly during periods of economic downturn and recovering at a similar rate.¹⁵⁴ (Figure 20)

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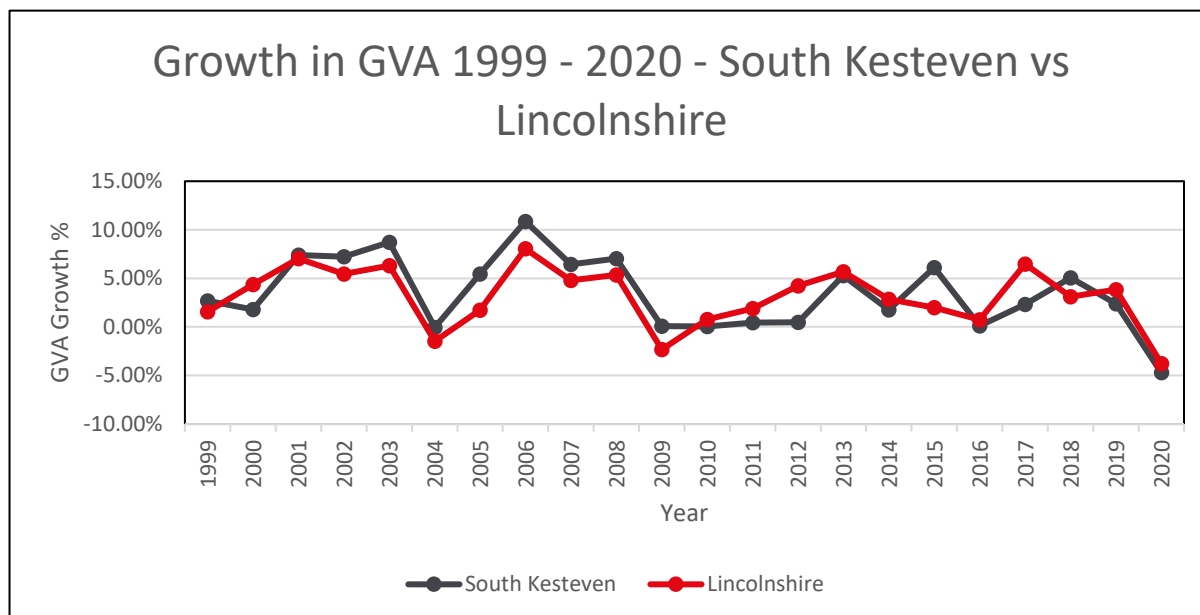


FIGURE 20 - GVA GROWTH 1999-2020 SOUTH KESTEVEN VS REGION, SOURCE: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

GVA estimates are available at the Middle Layer Super Output Area (MSOA). MSOA is the statistical geography above LSOA, typically encompassing 7000 to 10,000 people. There are a total of 7264 MSOA in England and Wales. South Kesteven contains sixteen MSOA. As statistical geographies, MSOA do not align neatly with electoral wards. For example MSOA Ancaster, Caythorpe & Claypole encompasses Loveden Heath and parts of Peasecliffe & Ridgeway wards. The remainder of Peasecliffe & Ridgeway along with Viking ward is part of MSOA Long Bennington, Allington & Barrowby. Nevertheless, the MSOA offer a high level view of economic output at a sub local authority level. (Figure 21)

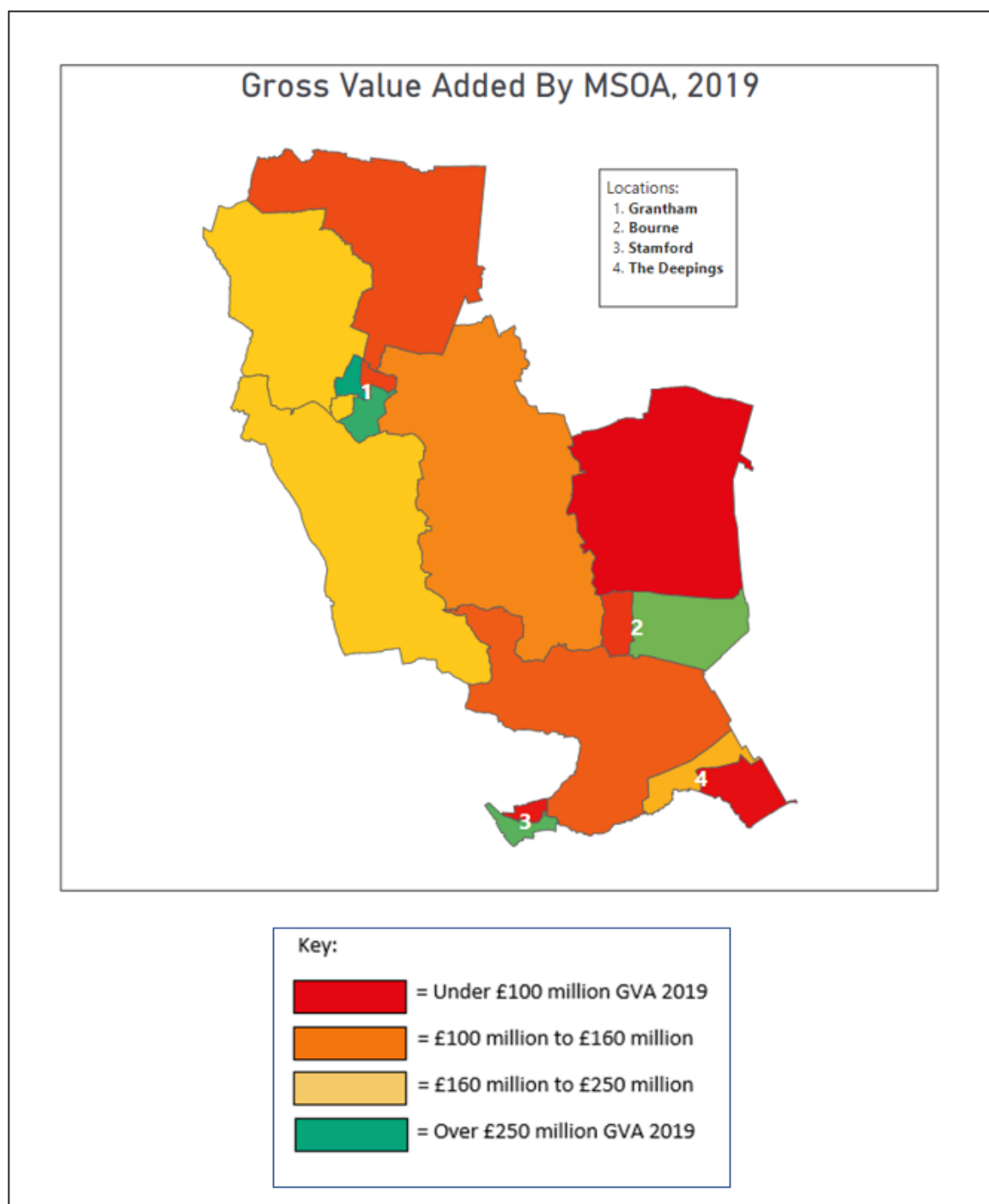


FIGURE 21 - SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF ECONOMIC OUTPUT 2019, SOURCE: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

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Unsurprisingly economic production is concentrated in the four primary settlements. GVA share (64% 2019) is nearly identical to population share (65%). Outside the primary settlements, the most productive areas are MSOA Harlaxton, Colsterworth & South Witham corresponding to Belvoir, Isaac Newton and Glen wards, and MSOA Long Bennington, Allington & Barrowby containing Viking and Peasecliffe & Ridgeway wards.¹⁵⁵ GVA contribution by sector is unavailable on the MSOA level. (Table 23)

GVA per South Kesteven MSOA 2017-2019 (pounds million)					
MSOA Code	MSOA Name	Ward/s	GVA £ million		
			2017	2018	2019
E02005476	Ancaster, Caythorpe & Claypole	Loveden Heath and Peasecliffe & Ridgeway	115.304	123.159	112.781
E02005477	Long Bennington, Allington & Barrowby	Viking and Peasecliffe & Ridgeway	211.048	196.927	199.617
E02005478	Grantham North East	Grantham St Wulframs, Grantham Harrowby	89.530	101.395	107.596
E02005479	Grantham North West	Grantham Barrowby Gate, Grantham Arnoldfield	365.392	306.564	338.108
E02005480	Grantham South West	Grantham Earlesfield	189.200	200.095	203.153
E02005481	Grantham South East	Grantham Springfield, Grantham St Vincents	271.967	308.698	312.989
E02005482	Corby Glen, Ropsley & Grantham Outskirts	Belmont, Lincrest, Castle	150.605	149.711	153.052
E02005483	Morton & Billingborough	Toller, Aveland and Morton	60.246	62.626	64.676
E02005484	Harlaxton, Colsterworth & South Witham	Belvoir, Isaac Newton and Glen	169.224	185.320	198.215
E02005485	Bourne West	Bourne West	90.195	92.051	97.954
E02005486	Bourne East	Bourne East and Bourne Austerby	313.186	287.545	279.360
E02005487	Langtoft, Thurlby & Uffington	Glen, Dole Wood, Casewick	114.424	119.773	123.539
E02005488	Market Deeping	Market & West Deeping	210.139	201.950	182.414
E02005489	Deeping St James & Frognall	Deeping St James	60.502	66.372	70.002
E02005490	Stamford North	Stamford All Saints and Stamford St Georges	68.179	71.630	77.498
E02005491	Stamford Central, West and South	Stamford St Johns and Stamford St Marys	294.664	289.720	292.737

TABLE 23 - GVA BY MSOA 2017 – 2019, SOURCE: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

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Productivity

GVA can be a measure for productivity by using current price indexed data to show how levels of current price productivity differ from the UK average for any region in a given year. For example, if an area's current price productivity index is 115, its labour productivity is estimated to be 15% higher than the UK average, while an area with a current price productivity index of 85 is estimated to be 15% lower than the UK average. However, a decrease in productivity year by year does not necessarily mean that the area's productivity has decreased in actual terms, it rather means that the area has seen lower growth than the rest of the UK over the period.

Labour productivity is lagging. South Kesteven's productivity was 22.9% lower than the UK average in 2020. All seven Lincolnshire authorities have below average productivity with SKDC ranking fifth.¹⁵⁶ (Table 24)

Authority	GVA Current Price Productivity Index – Lincolnshire authorities 2016-2020				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
North Kesteven	88.6	89.8	91.6	92.6	92.7
West Lindsey	82.0	82.9	85.3	86.2	86.3
South Holland	80.3	82.9	85.5	85.7	85.6
City of Lincoln	83.2	83.2	83.7	84.6	85.3
South Kesteven	79.9	78.4	77.9	77.4	77.1
Boston	69.6	69.5	70.9	73.3	74.5
East Lindsey	73.1	72.7	72.3	72.1	71.7

TABLE 24 - GVA PRODUCTIVITY INDEX, SOURCE: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

On this measurement productivity is in decline against regional levels. The district had previously been more productive than the Lincolnshire average.¹⁵⁷ (Figure 22).

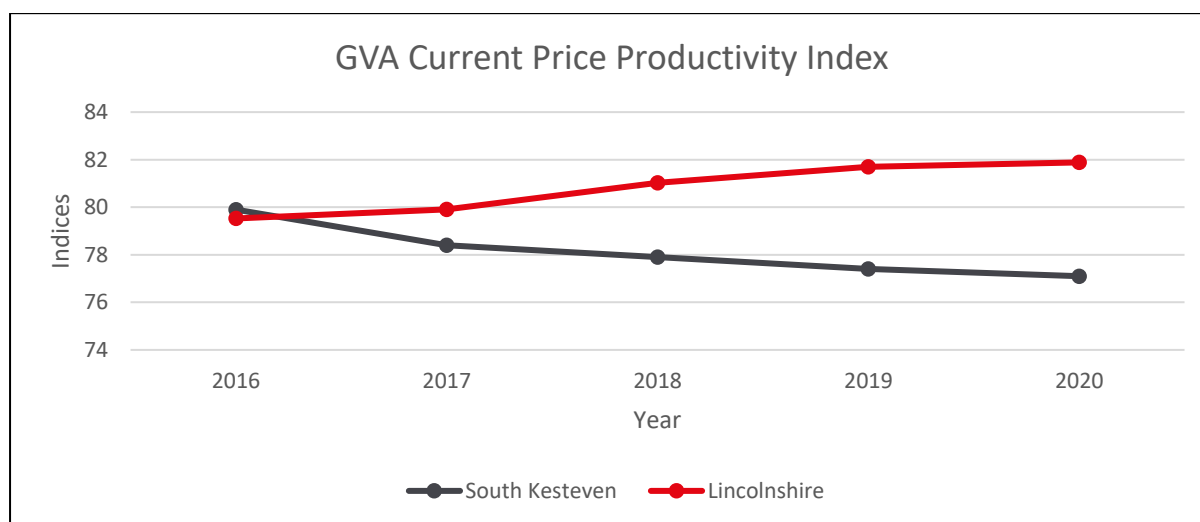


FIGURE 22 - PRODUCTIVITY SOUTH KESTEVEN VS LINCOLNSHIRE 2016 – 2020, SOURCE: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

If GVA generated per hour worked is used as a measure of productivity, then South Kesteven again trends below the national average and the majority of Lincolnshire authorities.¹⁵⁸ (Table 25)

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Authority	GVA per hour worked (£ current prices 30/05/2022) – Lincolnshire authorities 2016-2020				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
UK	33.8	34.7	35.9	37.0	37.7
North Kesteven	30.0	31.2	32.8	34.2	35.0
West Lindsey	27.8	28.8	30.6	31.8	32.6
South Holland	27.2	28.8	30.6	31.7	32.3
City of Lincoln	28.1	28.9	30.0	31.3	32.2
South Kesteven	27.0	27.2	27.9	28.6	29.1
Boston	23.5	24.1	25.4	27.1	28.1
East Lindsey	24.7	25.2	25.9	26.7	27.1

TABLE 25 - GVA PER HOUR WORKED, SOURCE: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

GVA generated per hour worked has slowly improved since 2016. (Figure 23)

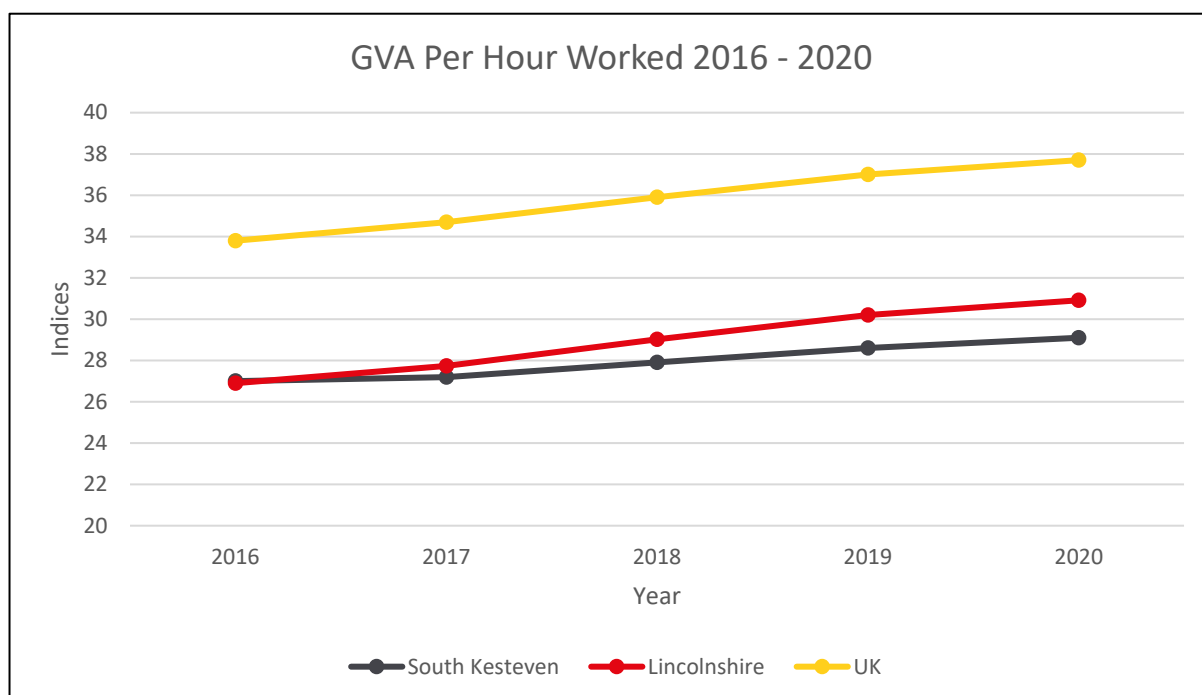


FIGURE 23 - GVA PER HOUR WORKED SOUTH KESTEVEN VS COMPARATORS, SOURCE: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

Considered as GVA per job, the degree of the district's productivity problem is placed into stark relief. In 2020, South Kesteven generated £14,228 less output per role than the national figures.¹⁵⁹ It should be noted that in 2019 the UK itself was calculated to be 17% less productive than France, Germany and the United States.¹⁶⁰ Comparatively low productivity to other advanced economies and wide disparities in productivity between regions is a significant national issue and is argued to be a consequence of the UK's services-oriented economy. Tradable services benefit strongly from agglomeration economies. As a result of these agglomeration economies, highly productive economic activity is more spatially concentrated in areas that specialise in high-skilled tradable services.¹⁶¹ For example the City of London.

This analysis underpins the Levelling Up White Paper as a key explanation for longstanding geographic disparities. Rather than economic convergence overtime, successful places have continued to 'steam ahead', whilst the 'left behind' have stagnated.¹⁶² Further research by

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the Centre for Cities with EC Bid has demonstrated an additional dimension to the problem, showing that London's productivity has flatlined since the 2008 financial crisis, particularly compared to its global competitors. Between 2007 and 2019, London grew by just 0.2 per cent per year, accounting for 42 per cent of the overall slowdown nationally. For explanation, underinvestment in physical capital (machines, housing & infrastructure) is highlighted as a key driver for the trend.¹⁶³ The 'productivity puzzle' is a national and multifaceted issue, without a mono-casual explanation or solution. It is important to recognise the national dimensions, when considering how the issue manifests in South Kesteven.

GVA per Job £ - Lincolnshire 2002-2020								
Year	Boston	East Lindsey	Lincoln	North Kesteven	South Holland	South Kesteven	West Lindsey	UK
2002	33,543	28,887	30,492	39,447	35,478	33,597	31,864	37,577
2003	33,594	28,865	30,237	39,471	35,314	33,452	31,715	37,353
2004	32,686	28,882	31,696	38,676	35,473	34,768	33,155	39,663
2005	32,156	28,771	32,666	38,866	35,274	35,721	33,683	41,440
2006	32,500	28,920	33,790	39,962	35,508	36,797	34,380	43,172
2007	33,217	29,479	35,032	41,325	36,240	37,428	35,022	44,648
2008	34,089	30,448	36,425	42,001	37,504	37,786	36,455	45,723
2009	34,123	31,122	37,687	41,232	38,182	37,777	37,471	46,470
2010	33,569	31,836	38,997	40,422	38,484	38,296	38,423	47,223
2011	33,254	33,252	40,144	40,581	38,735	39,297	38,957	48,154
2012	33,936	35,528	40,877	42,164	40,208	40,825	40,317	49,308
2013	35,856	37,785	41,398	43,706	41,970	42,033	42,196	50,546
2014	37,927	38,499	41,987	44,090	43,663	42,991	43,666	51,802
2015	39,180	38,297	43,150	43,993	44,809	43,321	44,454	53,091
2016	39,306	37,742	44,477	44,319	46,685	43,533	44,944	54,451
2017	39,788	38,180	45,980	45,923	48,864	43,659	46,389	55,891
2018	40,892	38,329	47,163	47,623	50,905	43,873	47,994	57,056
2019	42,484	38,594	48,168	48,820	51,695	43,939	49,121	57,808
2020	43,265	38,338	48,578	49,164	51,891	43,826	49,386	58,054

TABLE 26 - GVA PRODUCED PER JOB 2002 - 2020, SOURCE: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

South Kesteven's output per role increased by 14% over the decade 2010-2020, North Kesteven's increased by 22% and South Holland's by 35%. In the case of South Holland, at the start of the decade the productivity of South Kesteven and South Holland were tied, in 2013 South Kesteven's productivity was higher. Yet from 2014 onwards, productivity in South Kesteven has remained essentially static, whilst South Holland climbed to become the most productive district in Lincolnshire. A similar development also occurred in West Lindsey.¹⁶⁴ (Table 26 & Figure 24) It is difficult to determine the causes with the data available. The Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership (GLLEP) has highlighted low productivity is a key challenge to address through the Local Industrial Strategy. GLLEP note that over the 2010s large increases in employment have occurred in low-skilled, low productivity areas, including accommodation and food services, transport and agriculture. The growth of these sectors has negatively impacted overall productivity, only partially offset by an increase in higher productivity jobs in sectors such as Manufacturing and IT. This process was compounded by the economic restructuring that occurred post the 2008 financial crisis.¹⁶⁵

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This offers a potential explanation for lagging productivity in South Kesteven. An increasing share of the district's economy, compared to neighbouring authorities, is composed of relatively lower productivity service areas, principally retail, education and healthcare. Higher productivity sectors such as manufacturing and primary industry have declined as a proportion of GVA in South Kesteven, a process that has not occurred to the same extent in South Holland or West Lindsey. Indeed since 2014, when productivity began to diverge, manufacturing saw a recovery from a 2000s decline in those districts. Meanwhile the growth of highly productivity knowledge intensive service jobs has been slow in South Kesteven, tracking significantly below national levels as a proportion of total employment and GVA.¹⁶⁶ The reason for this is likely the agglomeration effects referenced above. Locally, Rushcliffe benefits from its proximity to Nottingham to generate a larger proportion of its GVA from high productivity, knowledge intensive services.

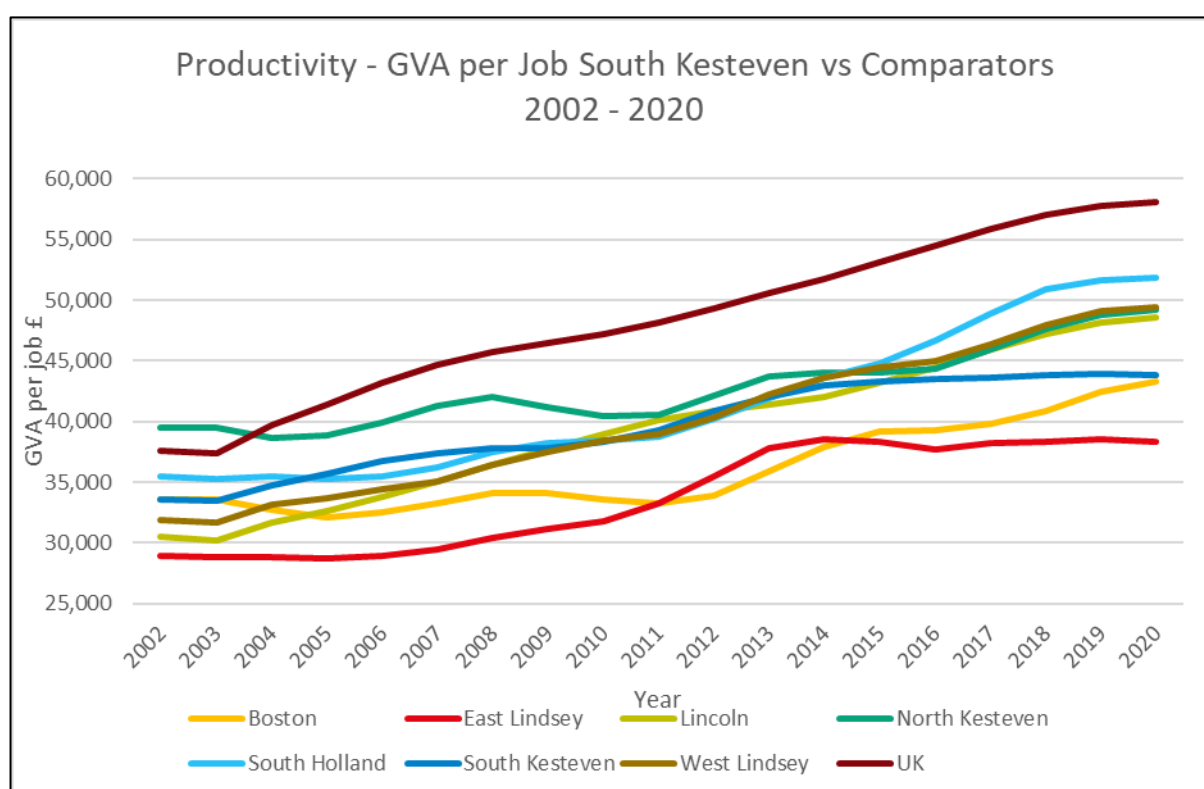


FIGURE 24- GVA PER JOB SOUTH KESTEVEN VS COMPARATORS, SOURCE: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

It is difficult to assess productivity on sub local authority basis. Estimates for productivity are not available on the MSOA or LSOA level. The greatest available granularity produced by the ONS are productivity estimates for towns and cities. A settlement requires a population of 25,000+ in 2019 for inclusion in the ONS dataset. Of the district's four historic market towns, only Grantham qualifies under this criteria. In 2019 Grantham contributed 37% of South Kesteven's total GVA. Grantham's productivity can be compared to its regional neighbours of Spalding and Newark-on-Trent.¹⁶⁷ (Table 27)

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GVA per Job £ - Spalding, Grantham & Newark-on-Trent 2009-2019			
Year	Spalding	Grantham	Newark-on-Trent
2009	36,133.97	34,889.46	40,946.55
2010	35,691.16	35,496.41	41,931.98
2011	35,430.28	36,551.11	43,202.08
2012	36,399.31	37,958.69	44,015.36
2013	37,773.83	39,141.93	43,514.73
2014	39,222.61	40,158.16	42,684.43
2015	40,104.63	40,607.11	42,789.83
2016	42,087.88	40,631.82	43,846.35
2017	44,476.09	40,505.52	45,807.88
2018	46,782.84	40,784.02	47,331.49
2019	46,991.38	43,005.79	51,481.77

TABLE 27 - GVA PER JOB GRANTHAM VS COMPARATORS, SOURCE: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

Considered by GVA per job filled, workers in Grantham are actually slightly less productive than the South Kesteven average. Compared to Spalding and Newark-on-Trent, productivity again lags. Mirroring the district's underperforming trajectory, in 2014 Grantham was more productive than Spalding, but has since been outperformed.¹⁶⁸ Given the town's size, location, connectivity and contribution to the district's economy it is clear that the underperformance presents a challenge to be addressed. (Figure 25)

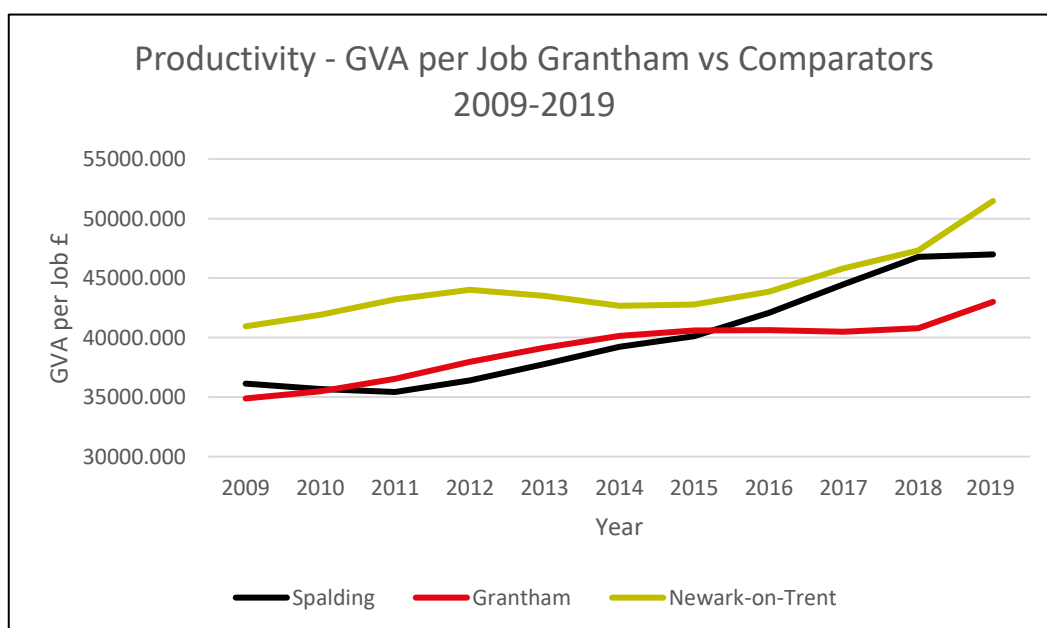


FIGURE 25 - GVA PER JOB GRANTHAM VS COMPARATORS, SOURCE: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

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Earnings

Median Weekly Gross Earnings

In 2022, the median weekly gross earnings of full-time workers resident to the district were £632.3, this is above the East Midlands and Lincolnshire equivalents of £603.7 and £599.3 respectively, but below the national median of £642.20. Median weekly gross earnings for full-time workers resident to the district in the lower quartile were £467, again above the median wages for Lincolnshire (£451.10) and East Midlands (£459.30), but lower than the national median of £482.40.¹⁶⁹

Median Annual Gross Earnings

In 2022, the median annual gross earnings of full-time workers resident to the district was £31,914. The median across Lincolnshire is £30,514 and the national median is £33,111. Within Lincolnshire, the district has the second highest median annual gross earnings.¹⁷⁰ (Table 28)

There is a notable gap between median annual gross earnings between individuals who reside in the district (so including those who work elsewhere) and individuals who work in the district (including non-residents). Individuals residing in the district, but potentially working elsewhere command higher earnings than individuals working in the district. This pattern is replicated at every Lincolnshire district authority with the exception of City of Lincoln.

Median Annual Gross Earnings (£) – Lincolnshire Authorities 2008-2022							
Year	SKDC	NKDC	WLDC	ELDC	COLC	BOSTON	SHDC
2008	25,112	21,649	21,954	20,662	20,735	20,151	21,708
2009	24,740	23,165	23,802	21,960	22,778	20,364	23,139
2010	25,482	22,882	26,155	21,344	24,393	20,373	23,994
2011	26,251	21,862	24,385	22,227	22,919	20,444	23,384
2012	26,607	23,846	#	23,186	23,000	20,494	24,410
2013	27,225	24,890	26,333	24,336	24,152	20,915	24,102
2014	25,896	25,840	23,416	24,102	24,149	20,719	24,407
2015	24,893	26,510	25,040	#	22,977	20,376	23,848
2016	#	#	25,486	25,017	24,465	21,837	25,292
2017	26,470	27,441	27,959	24,468	23,272	21,089	24,936
2018	26,482	30,667	29,330	25,676	24,908	21,491	25,781
2019	28,700	28,434	29,789	25,659	26,326	22,459	26,830
2020	27,416	31,089	30,286	26,304	28,777	24,275	30,182
2021	28,411	31,291	31,829	25,737	25,632	24,655	30,880
2022	31,914	29,197	34,052	28,906	31,011	25,819	29,962

TABLE 28 - MEDIAN ANNUAL GROSS EARNINGS, SOURCE: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

Split by gender, in 2022 median annual gross earnings for full-time work were £35,038 for men and £24,281 for women, a difference of 36%. The gap had been gradually narrowing since 2015, when median earnings for full-time male workers were 36% higher than female full-time workers, in 2021 the wage gap was 27%. In 2022, the wage gap once again widened, returning to a 36% difference.¹⁷¹

Overall wage growth prior to 2022 had been sluggish, highlighting poor medium term wage growth in the district. In 2008, the median annual gross earnings for a full-time worker resident to the district were £25,112. Median gross earnings rose by 13% (£3,299) over period 2008 to 2021.¹⁷² (Table 23).

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In the same period, median annual gross earnings rose rapidly in neighbouring North Kesteven and West Lindsey, overtaking South Kesteven in 2015. South Kesteven's median annual earnings rose in 2022, increasing by £3,503, resulting in greater wage growth in one year than in the last thirteen.¹⁷³ (Figure 26)

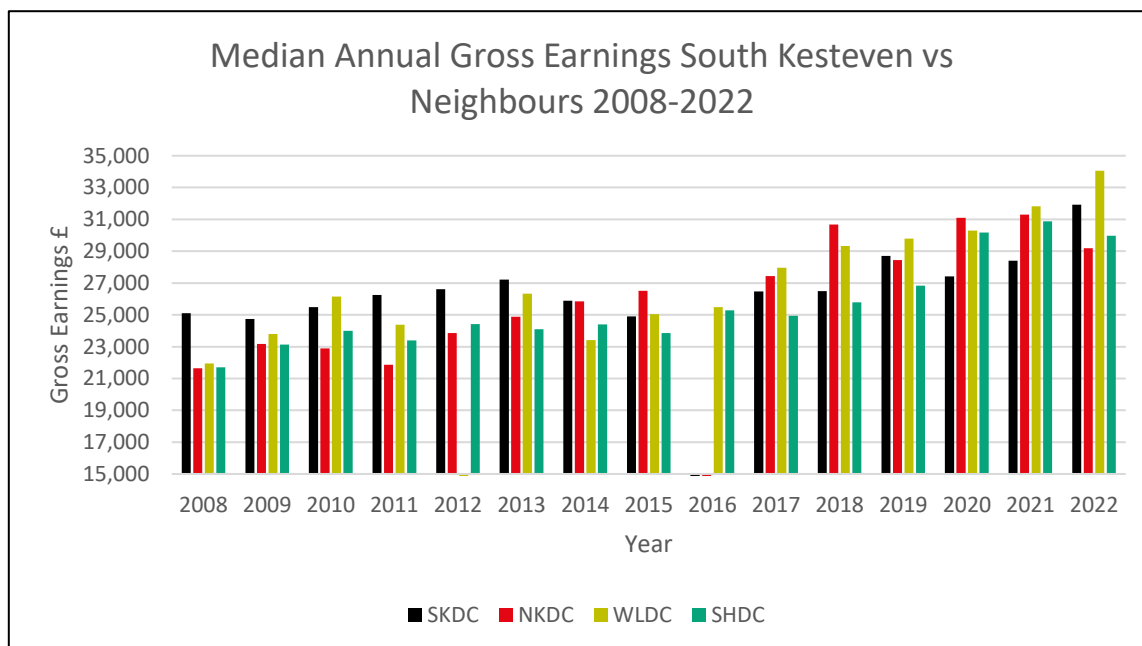


FIGURE 26 - MEDIAN ANNUAL GROSS EARNINGS SOUTH KESTEVEN VS COMPARATORS, SOURCE: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

The situation worsens once adjusted for inflation. Despite recent growth in nominal earnings, wages are not keeping pace with inflation and in real terms the median full-time worker had less purchasing power in 2022 than in 2019.¹⁷⁴ (Figure 27 & Table 29)

Inflation Adjusted Median Annual Gross Earnings (£) – SKDC – 2014-2021			
Year	CPI (annual average overall index 2015=100)	Non inflation adjusted median annual gross earnings per full-time resident (£)	Inflation adjusted Median annual gross earnings per full-time resident (£)
2014	100.0	25,896	25,896
2015	100.0	24,893	24,893
2016	100.7	#	#
2017	103.4	26,470	25,599.61
2018	105.9	26,482	25,006.61
2019	107.8	28,700	26,623.38
2020	108.7	27,416	25,221.71
2021	111.6	28,411	25,457.89
2022	120.5	31,914	26,484.60

TABLE 29 - MEDIAN ANNUAL GROSS EARNINGS ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION, SOURCE: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

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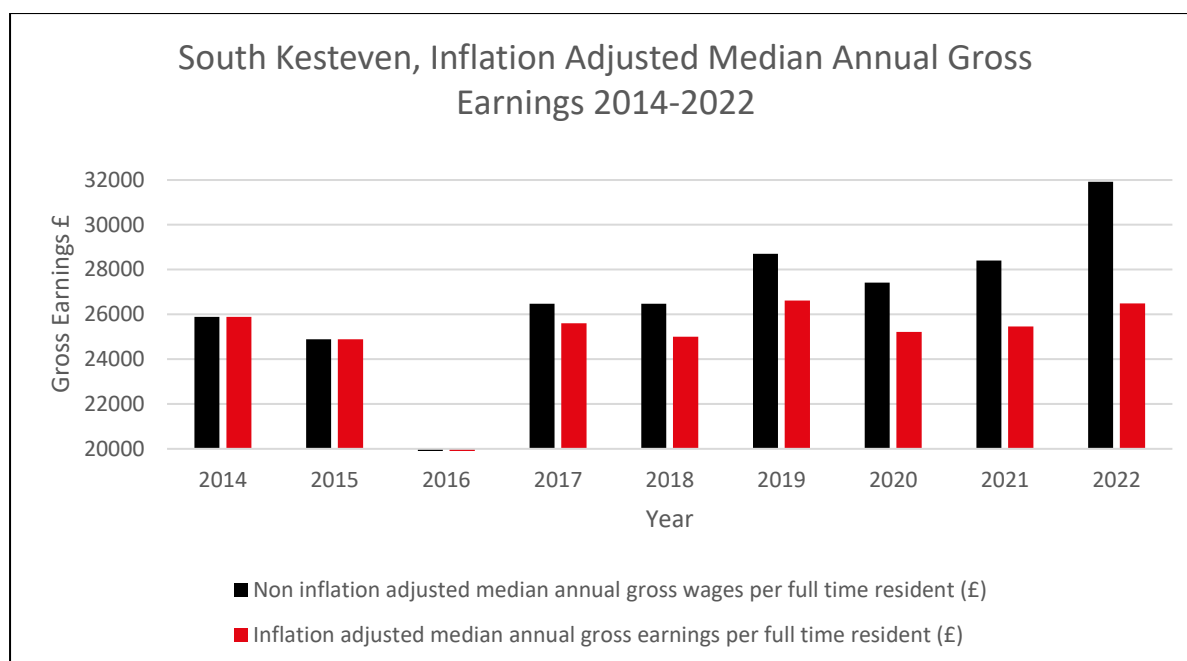


FIGURE 27 - MEDIAN ANNUAL GROSS EARNINGS ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION, SOURCE: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

Gross Disposable Household Income

Gross disposable household income (GDHI) is the amount of money that all of the individuals in a household have available for spending or saving after they have paid direct and indirect taxes and received any direct benefits. It is a key measure of living standards and material welfare. Note that GDHI relates to individuals within the household sector rather than to average households or family units as a whole. The latest available statistics are for 2020.

The level of GDHI per head in South Kesteven is £21,467 (current prices 2022). This is very slightly above the UK average. South Kesteven has the highest GDHI per head in Lincolnshire and has seen growth of 29% over the past decade.¹⁷⁵(Figure 28)

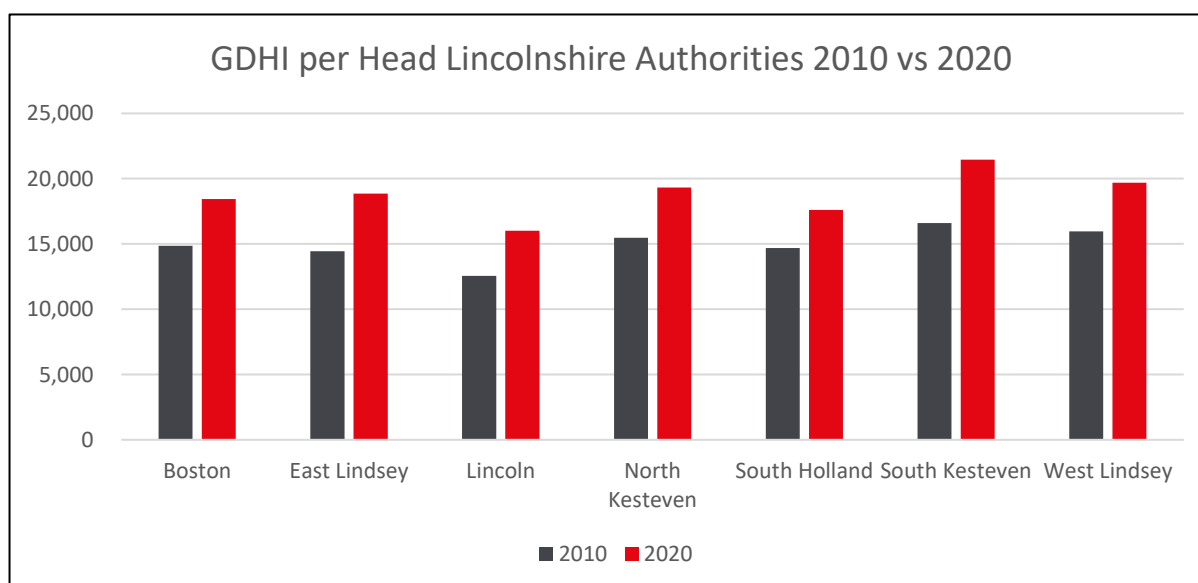


FIGURE 28- GDHI PER HEAD LINCOLNSHIRE AUTHORITIES 2010 VS 2020, SOURCE: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

Housing

Housing Tenure

As of March 2021, 43,574 households own or partly own their home (owns outright 23,765, mortgage or loan 19,155, shared ownership 654). This is 69.33% of all households in the district, substantially above the national proportion of 62.3% and slightly above the Lincolnshire rate of 67.15%. 11,422 households (18.17%) live in private rented accommodation. 7,851 households (12.49%) live in social rented accommodation.¹⁷⁶

Rates of home ownership vary across the district and correlates to rural/urban split and the level of deprivation. For example 10.2% of Langtoft, Thurlby & Uffington MSOA live in private rental accommodation compared to 36.1% for Grantham South East MSOA. Within Grantham itself 36.5% of households in the affluent Grantham North East MSOA (Grantham St Wulframs, Grantham Harrowby) own their home outright, that figure drops to 22.9% in Grantham South East MSOA (Grantham Earlesfield). At time of publication, the ONS has yet to release statistics on the relationship of tenure and demography for the Census 2021.¹⁷⁷

Nationally rates of home ownership fell slightly over the decade since Census 2011, 64.10% to 62.3%. South Kesteven has seen a slight fall in home ownership from 70.29% to 69.33% over the same period. The rate of households privately renting has risen 3% in the district from 16.27% to 18.17%. The proportion in social rented accommodation has fallen slightly from 13.42% to 12.49%. The most striking change from 2011 is the decline in households living rent free falling from 943 households to 97 in 2021.¹⁷⁸

Housing Stock

As of September 2022, there are 66,170 domestic properties in the district registered for Council Tax.

There is a range of house types and house sizes across the district. Council Tax records show 52% of domestic properties are in the lower-value bands A and B, compared to 60% for Lincolnshire, 58% regionally and 43% across England as a whole.¹⁷⁹

The Census 2021 suggests that there are very low levels of overcrowding. 876 households (1.39%) occupy accommodation with fewer bedrooms than required for their needs (need calculated by the Bedroom Standard).¹⁸⁰ The obverse is a pattern of underoccupancy, 82% of households have more bedrooms than required, 47% of households have two or more spare bedrooms. This is a level substantially above the national implied underoccupancy rate of 69%.¹⁸¹

22% of domestic properties (14,000) are estimated to be not connected to the gas network. This is in line with estimates for the other authorities in Lincolnshire, but higher than the estimates for England (15%) and the East Midlands (11%).¹⁸² 44.14% of domestic properties have an energy efficiency rating of EPC C or higher. That figure rises to 97.53% for new dwellings. For the existing stock the rate is 35.81%.¹⁸³ 99.01% of households possess central heating. This is above the national rate of 98.5%. However, it means that there are 621 households in the district lacking central heating.¹⁸⁴

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Housing Sales

The volume of housing sales remained largely static for the four years after 2008, before rising steadily until 2017. Sales then gradually fell, although the volume for 2019 remained above 2013 sales. A dip was occasioned during 2020, due to the pandemic and likely accentuated by delays in registration. In 2021 sales spiked, surpassing the 2017 peak.¹⁸⁵ The rapid increase was likely due to a combination of factors including pent up pandemic demand, city dwellers seeking country living, the 2020/2021 Stamp Duty Holiday and a national property shortage.¹⁸⁶ The market has since cooled post the end of the Stamp Duty Holiday in September 2021. Sales in November 2021 were slightly lower than the equivalent period pre-pandemic.¹⁸⁷ (Figure 29)

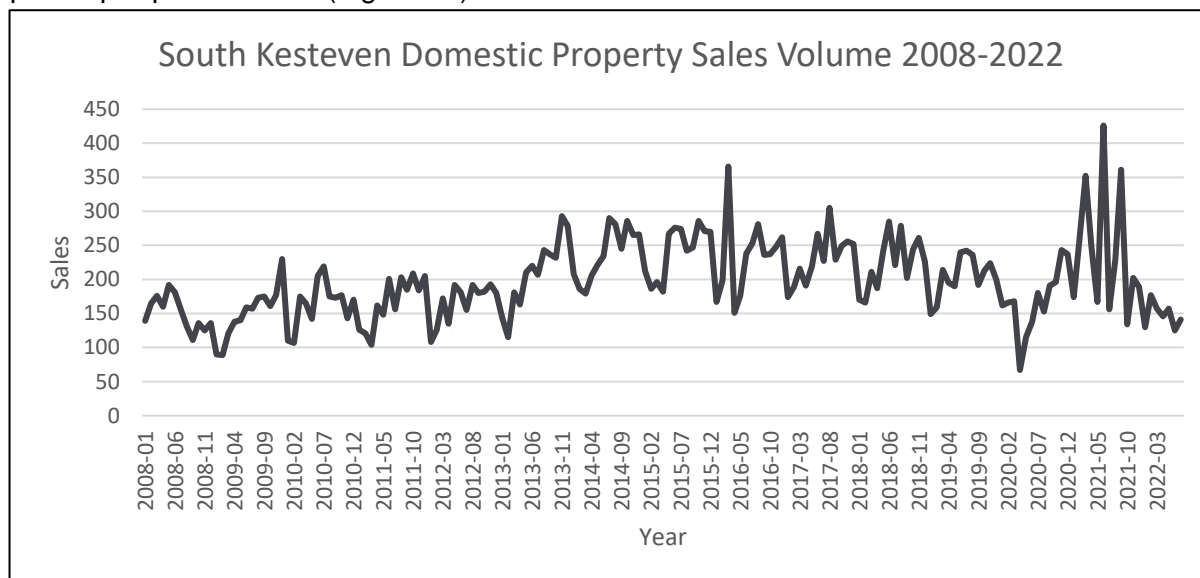


FIGURE 29 - DOMESTIC PROPERTY SALES VOLUME 2008 - 2022, SOURCE: HM LAND REGISTRY

The proportion of new builds in total sales volume remained broadly consistent at an average of 13% in the period 2008-2019. The property boom of 2021 was fuelled by existing properties, new builds fell to 4%.¹⁸⁸ (Figure 30) Note all discussed figures exclude buy-to-let and Section 106 sales to social landlords.

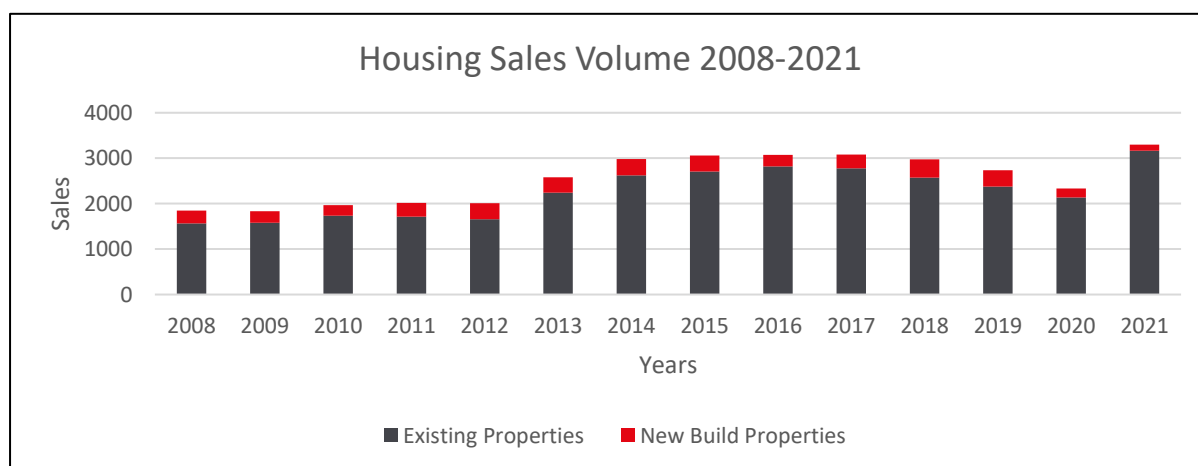


FIGURE 30 - HOUSING SALES 2008 - 2021 - RATIO OF NEW BUILDS TO EXISTING PROPERTIES, SOURCE: HM LAND REGISTRY

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New Homes

In 2020/21, 446 net additional dwellings were delivered through planning including 56 affordable homes. 83% of all completions were within the four main market towns with 33.2% in Grantham.¹⁸⁹ In 2021/22, 485 net additional dwellings were delivered with 116 affordable.¹⁹⁰ (Table 30)

Net Additional Dwellings Completed in South Kesteven 2011/12-2020/21		
Year	Total Completions	Affordable
2011/12	494	117
2012/13	497	56
2013/14	541	91
2014/15	652	89
2015/16	495	160
2016/17	454	28
2017/18	428	139
2018/19	676	78
2019/20	729	158
2020/21	446	56
2021/22	485	116

TABLE 30 - NET ADDITIONAL DWELLINGS 2011/12 - 2020/21, SOURCE: DEPARTMENT FOR LEVELLING UP, HOUSING & COMMUNITIES

Using the DLUHC statistics, South Kesteven had the third highest rate of completions in Lincolnshire over the period 2017/18 to 2021/22.¹⁹¹ (Table 31)

Net Additional Dwellings Completed in Lincolnshire 2017/18 – 2021/22					
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Boston	394	429	324	294	318
East Lindsey	471	481	532	437	570
Lincoln	265	366	220	171	150
North Kesteven	578	693	760	487	469
South Holland	296	828	517	571	667
South Kesteven	428	676	729	446	485
West Lindsey	259	408	572	482	589

TABLE 31 - NET ADDITIONAL DWELLINGS - LINCOLNSHIRE 2017/18 - 2021/22, SOURCE: DEPARTMENT FOR LEVELLING UP, HOUSING & COMMUNITIES

Affordability

In recent years house prices have risen rapidly in the district. As of September 2022, the median house sale price was £283,613, a year ago the median sale price was £236,249. Whilst the value remains below the England median price of £314,278, house prices have risen faster year on year in South Kesteven at 19.96%, than the national average of 9.57%. The wider region of the East Midlands and Lincolnshire have also experienced property booms, however in South Kesteven in median price and price growth have outstripped regional trends. The median sale price in the East Midlands is £252,982, a 11.34% increase on September 2021, whilst Lincolnshire median house sale prices have risen 16% to £240,657.¹⁹² (Figure 31)

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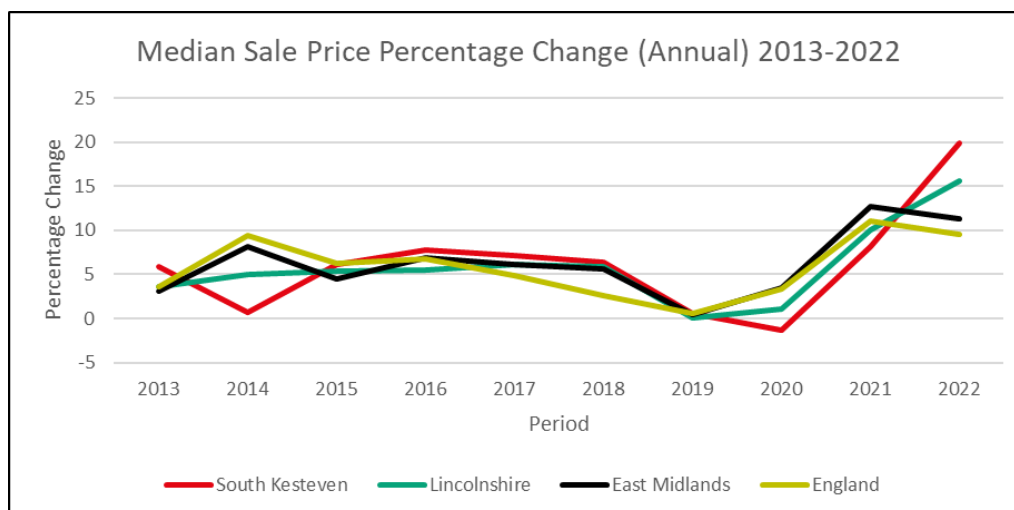


FIGURE 31 - ANNUAL HOUSE PRICE GROWTH SOUTH KESTEVEN VS COMPARATORS, SOURCE: UK HOUSE PRICE INDEX

The rise in house prices has impacted affordability. In 2022 the median house sale price was 8.36 times the median annual gross full-time salary. A worse ratio than local and regional comparators, but below the ratio for England. Despite house prices remaining lower than the national average, rapid asset growth, coupled with sluggish medium-term earnings growth has left the district with a growing issue of housing affordability for residents.¹⁹³(Figure 32)

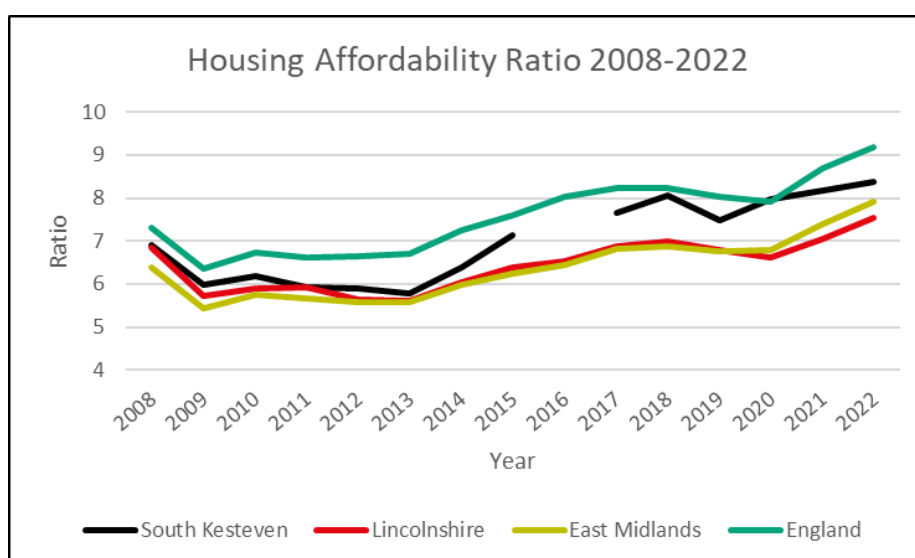


FIGURE 32 - HOUSING AFFORDABILITY RATIO SOUTH KESTEVEN VS COMPARATORS, SOURCE: UK HOUSE PRICE INDEX & OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

Note that housing affordability is more complex than a simple house price to income / earnings ratio. The affordability ratio does not factor in housing quality or condition and presumes a single income. Nevertheless, the measure can provide a high-level view of the district's housing market.

Private Rental Costs

In 2021-2022, the median private monthly value for two-bedroom properties in South Kesteven was £575, approximately 75% of the national figure of £769. The lower quartile rate was £550 and the upper quartile rate £660. The district's median rate is below the regional median of £640 and the Lincolnshire median of £595. The rate is the third lowest in Lincolnshire below East and West Lindsey. Over the period 2019-2020 to 2021-2022,

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median rents in South Kesteven decreased by 3%. The national increase was 11%, whilst rents in every other Lincolnshire district increased by an average of 6%.¹⁹⁴ (Table 32)

Median Monthly Private Rental Cost – Two-bedroom properties – 2019-2022				
	Median Monthly Rent (£)			% Change
	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	
ENGLAND	695	700	769	11%
EAST MIDLANDS	585	620	640	9%
Lincolnshire	550	575	595	8%
Boston	595	595	610	3%
East Lindsey	495	498	520	5%
Lincoln	595	610	625	5%
North Kesteven	550	575	595	8%
South Holland	600	625	650	8%
South Kesteven	595	600	575	-3%
West Lindsey	495	495	525	6%

TABLE 32 - MEDIAN PRIVATE RENTAL COSTS TWO BEDROOM PROPERTIES, SOURCE: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

Considered across categories of private domestic rental property, the above market is largely replicated. South Kesteven rents remain below national and regional rates. The general median rate is increased vis-à-vis the other Lincolnshire districts. This due to the district's rents for properties of four or more properties, which are the highest in the county, although below national rates. Again, overall median monthly rents have decreased over the past three years in South Kesteven by 4%, whilst rents have increased in every comparator.¹⁹⁵ (Table 33)

Median Monthly Private Rental Cost – General – 2019-2022				
	Median Monthly Rent (£)			% Change
	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	
ENGLAND	700	730	795	14%
EAST MIDLANDS	600	625	650	8%
Lincolnshire	580	595	600	3%
Boston	595	600	625	5%
East Lindsey	500	498	525	5%
Lincoln	595	600	625	5%
North Kesteven	625	625	650	4%
South Holland	600	613	650	8%
South Kesteven	650	665	625	-4%
West Lindsey	525	525	595	13%

TABLE 33 - MEDIAN PRIVATE RENTS SOUTH KESTEVEN VS COMPARATORS, SOURCE: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

The Environment

In September 2019 South Kesteven District Council declared a climate emergency. The Council confirmed a political ambition to reduce the organisation's (including wholly owned companies) carbon footprint by 2030 and to become net-zero carbon by 2050. Further, the declaration recognises that the Council will take a leadership role in supporting the decarbonisation of the district.¹⁹⁶

The key indicator of progress for the wider district of South Kesteven is the amount of green house gas (GHGs) emissions. BEIS produces annual data showing each local authority area's territorial greenhouse gas (GHGs) emissions, expressed in kilotons (kt) of carbon. Historically this dataset would only detail carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions. From the 2022 release onwards, the dataset now presents the combined emissions of all the GHGs under the Kyoto Protocol: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydro-fluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, nitrogen trifluoride and sulphur hexafluoride.¹⁹⁷

The integration of these GHGs is welcome and does give a more informed picture of emissions at a local level, including aspects such as agriculture and land use. Nevertheless, the change in methodology makes direct comparison with previous years more problematic. Data for total GHGs emissions is only available from 2018 onwards, whilst CO₂ only emissions date back to 2005. Thus, the district's historic progress in reducing CO₂ emissions will be considered separately to the district's current total GHGs emissions as of 2020 to avoid confusion.

Total CO₂ Emissions

As of 2020, CO₂ emitted in South Kesteven was 739.4.1 kt CO₂. This equates to 5.30 tonnes per capita, above the average for Lincolnshire (all districts) at 5.2t, equal to the East Midlands at 5.3t and above the average for England, which produced 4.3 tonnes per capita.¹⁹⁸ (Table 34)

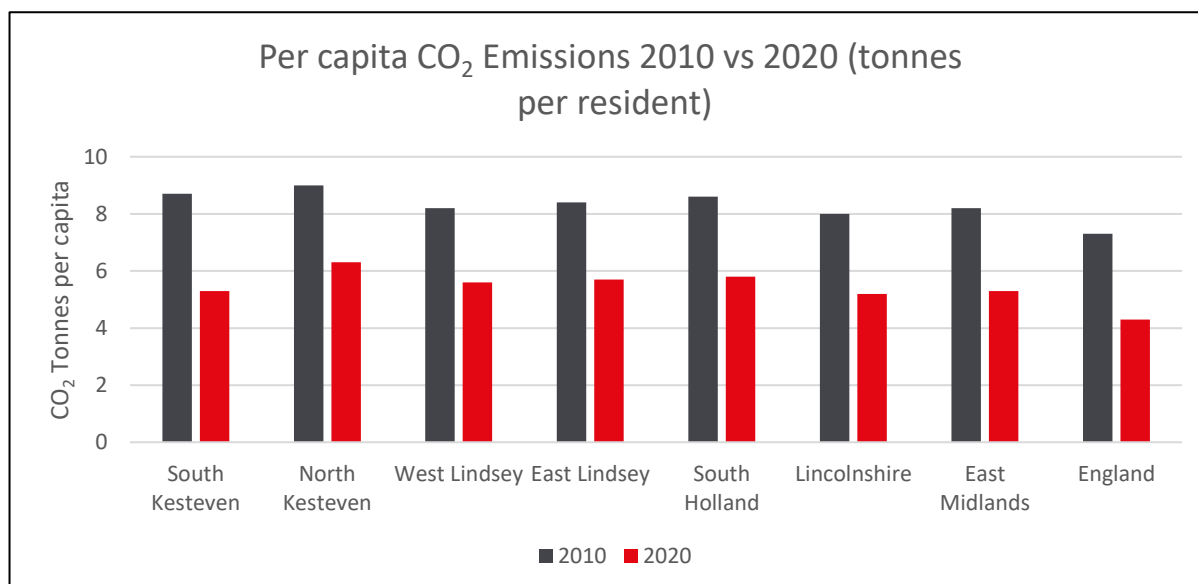


FIGURE 33 - PER CAPITA CO₂ EMISSIONS SOUTH KESTEVEN VS COMPARATORS, SOURCE: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS & DEPARTMENT FOR BUSINESS, ENERGY & INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY

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Total Territorial CO ₂ Emissions (KT) per capita 2020					
Year	SKDC	Lincolnshire	East Midlands	England	
2005	9.70 (1030.20kt)	9.00	9.50	8.60	
2006	9.90 (1015.40kt)	9.00	9.40	8.50	
2007	9.40 (1008.00kt)	8.70	9.10	8.30	
2008	9.10 (992.90kt)	8.40	8.70	8.00	
2009	8.30 (933.40kt)	7.80	7.90	7.20	
2010	8.70 (964.50kt)	8.00	8.20	7.30	
2011	8.10 (909.90kt)	7.50	7.50	6.70	
2012	8.30 (930.10kt)	7.70	7.70	7.00	
2013	8.10 (927.40kt)	7.50	7.60	6.80	
2014	7.40 (880.40kt)	7.00	7.00	6.10	
2015	7.10 (851.60kt)	6.60	6.80	5.90	
2016	7.80 (833.80kt)	6.40	6.50	5.50	
2017	6.60 (823.90kt)	6.20	6.30	5.20	
2018	6.40 (834.40kt)	6.10	6.20	5.10	
2019	6.10 (799.80kt)	5.80	5.90	4.90	
2020	5.30 (739.40kt)	5.20	5.30	4.30	

TABLE 34 - PER CAPITA CO₂ EMISSIONS SOUTH KESTEVEN VS COMPARATORS, SOURCE: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS & DEPARTMENT FOR BUSINESS, ENERGY & INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY

There was a reduction in CO₂ emissions in South Kesteven over the period 2005-2020. (Figure 33) The overall reduction in the district's emissions was 38.48%. This was higher than the Lincolnshire figure of 35.10%, and the East Midlands reduction of 37.74%. The reduction for England as a whole was 43.66%.¹⁹⁹

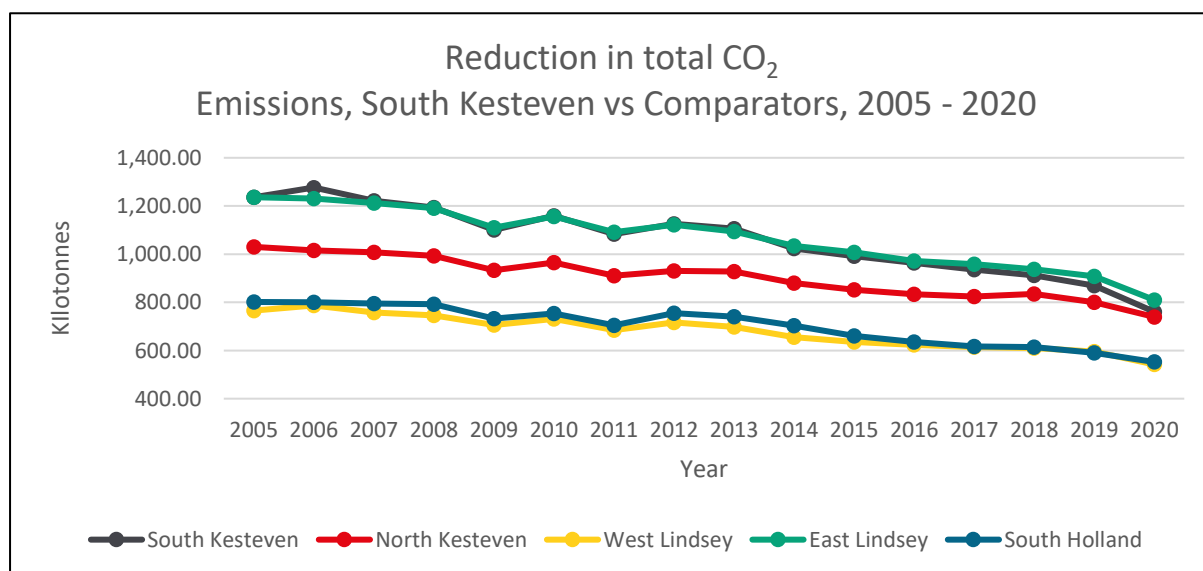


FIGURE 34- REDUCTION IN CO₂ EMISSIONS 2005 - 2020, SOURCE: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS & DEPARTMENT FOR BUSINESS, ENERGY & INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY

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Comparing South Kesteven against its Lincolnshire peers (excluding the smaller sized districts of Lincoln and Boston), the district had the lowest CO₂ emissions per capita in 2020. (Figure 34) Over the period 2005-20120, South Kesteven also saw the greatest percentage reduction in total CO₂ emissions of its neighbours, on a similar trajectory. CO₂ emissions in South Kesteven were reduced by 38.48% over this period, compared to 34.49% in East Lindsey, 31.08% in South Holland, 29.25% in West Lindsey and 28.23% in North Kesteven.²⁰⁰ (Table 35)

Total Territorial CO ₂ Emissions (KT) per capita 2005-2020 - Lincolnshire						
Year	SKDC	NKDC	WLDC	ELDC	SHDC	
2005	9.70	10.20	9.10	9.10	9.80	
2006	9.90	9.90	9.20	9.10	9.60	
2007	9.40	9.70	8.70	8.80	9.40	
2008	9.10	9.40	8.50	8.70	9.20	
2009	8.30	8.80	8.00	8.10	8.40	
2010	8.70	9.00	8.20	8.40	8.60	
2011	8.10	8.40	7.70	8.00	8.00	
2012	8.30	8.50	8.00	8.20	8.50	
2013	8.10	8.40	7.70	8.00	8.30	
2014	7.40	7.90	7.10	7.50	7.80	
2015	7.10	7.60	6.80	7.30	7.20	
2016	6.80	7.30	6.60	7.00	6.90	
2017	6.60	7.20	6.50	6.90	6.60	
2018	6.40	7.20	6.40	6.70	6.50	
2019	6.10	6.80	6.20	6.40	6.20	
2020	5.3	6.3	5.6	5.7	5.8	

TABLE 35 – CO₂ EMISSIONS PER CAPITA 2005 - 2020, SOURCE: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS & DEPARTMENT FOR BUSINESS, ENERGY & INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY

Total CO₂e Emissions 2020

Following the change in methodology the latest figures from 2020 saw territorial emissions in South Kesteven total 948kt CO₂e. This equates to 6.6 tonnes per capita. A similar pattern to the CO₂ only emissions emerges with South Kesteven's emissions per capita, above the East Midlands and England average, with the exception that the district's emissions per capita was slightly less than the Lincolnshire average. Again, South Kesteven's emissions are lower than its Lincolnshire peers.²⁰¹ (Figure 35)

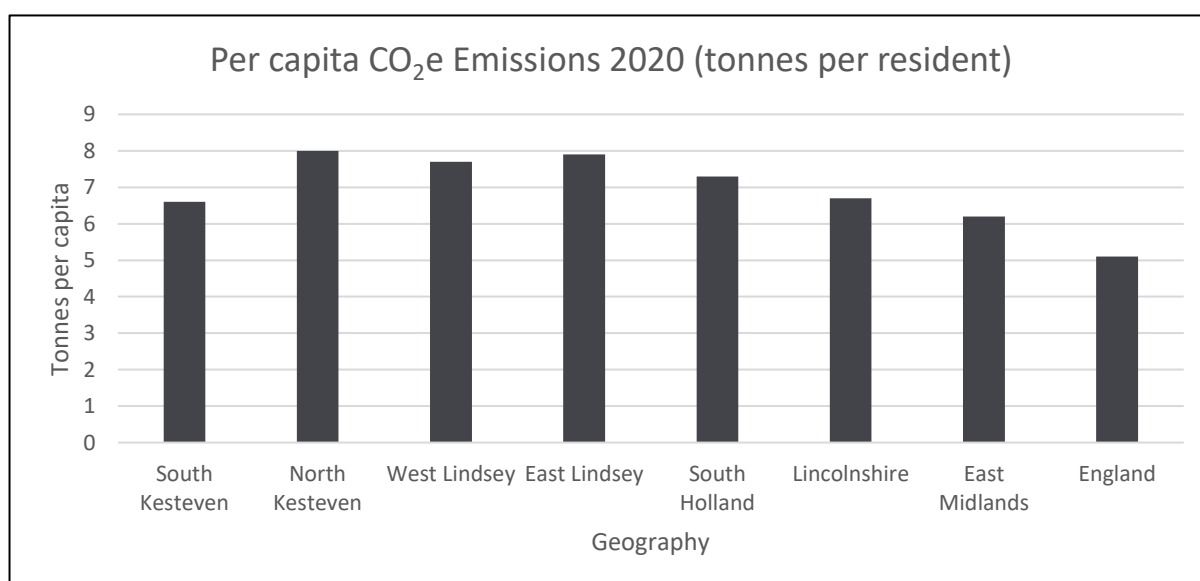


FIGURE 35 – CO₂E PER CAPITA EMISSIONS 2020, SOURCE: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS & DEPARTMENT FOR BUSINESS, ENERGY & INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY

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CO₂e Emissions by Sector 2020

In 2020, 16.83% of total territorial CO₂e emissions were attributed to industrial and commercial sources, 1.64% to the public sector, 22.11% to domestic use, 30.41% to transport, 8.92% to land use, land-use change & forestry, 15.97% to agricultural use and 4.11% to waste management.²⁰²(Figure 36)

Compared to the national proportions, emissions in South Kesteven are broadly in line when it comes to the two largest sources of emissions: Transport and Domestic use. Road use is the main contributor to overall transport emissions. Although vehicle efficiency improved, this has been offset by increased vehicle trips and road mileage in a largely rural district. When it comes to the smallest sources of emissions: Public sector use and waste management, South Kesteven's figures are below the national average, but in line with the general pattern.

A difference is found in industrial & commercial uses, the third largest source of emissions for the district, but substantially below the national proportions of 24% at 17% of total emissions. This can be explained by the absence of heavy industry in the district. Large industrial installations contribute 26% of national Industrial & Commercial emissions, but only 2.3% for South Kesteven. Taken as a percentage of total emissions, heavy industry accounts for 0.39% of the districts emissions in 2020.²⁰³

Conversely 16% of the district's total emissions can be accounted to agricultural production, higher than the national average of 10%. 45% of agricultural emissions can be attributed to arable farming reflecting the heritage and geographic advantages of Lincolnshire. However, the consequence is that the district has a significantly higher proportion of its total emissions produced by land use, land-use change & forestry (LULUCF), 9% compared to the national average of 0.5%. LULUCF is has the potential to be a source of carbon offsetting, for the national average 76% of total LULUCF emissions are offset through forests. In South Kesteven, the figure is only 23%, pointing to lack of forest cover and instead intensive agricultural production, and to practices of mechanical cultivation of soil which releases GHG emissions.²⁰⁴

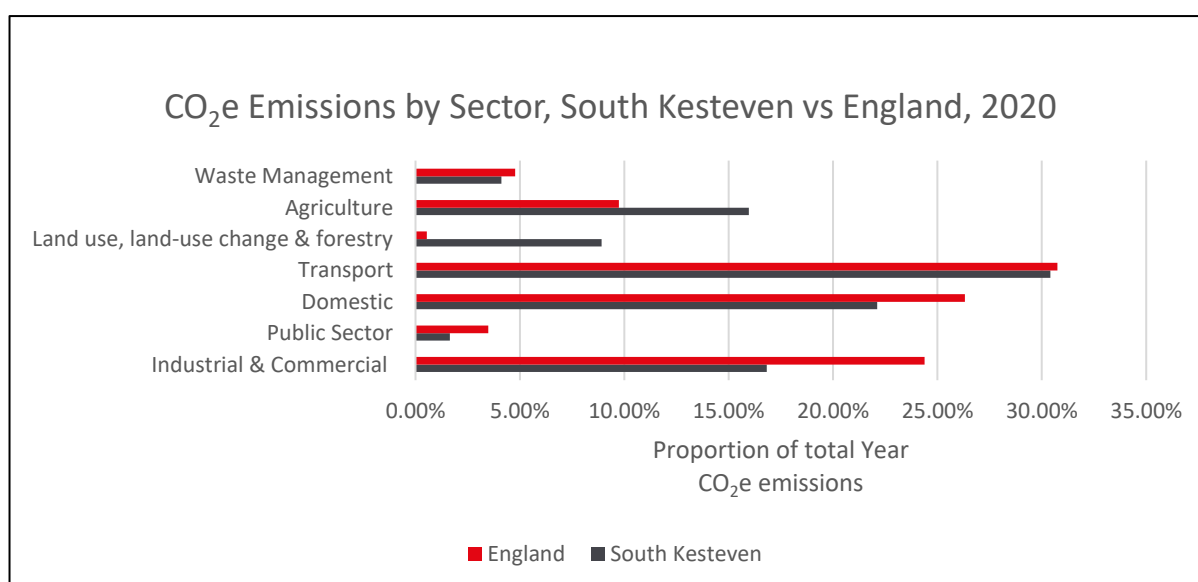


FIGURE 36 - CO₂E EMISSIONS BY SECTOR 2020, SOURCE: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS & DEPARTMENT FOR BUSINESS, ENERGY & INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY

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Historic CO₂ Emissions by sector 2005-2020

Over the period 2005 to 2019 emissions in all sectors except transport declined notably. From 2005 to 2019, transport remained broadly static, a sharp reduction in 2020 was the impact of pandemic mobility control measures. In 2005, Industrial & Commercial use was the largest source of emissions. By 2019, the sector's emissions had declined by 51.42% and now ranks as the second largest source of emissions. The largest proportional reduction in emissions was achieved by the public sector, a 59.47% percent difference between 2005 and 2019. Domestic use saw a 39.55% reduction in emissions, whilst LULUCF achieved a 20.42% reduction. The success of the other sectors was not replicated in transport. The emissions produced by the sector remained essentially static, declining by only 2.61% over the fourteen years from 2005 to 2019, excluding the extraordinary year of 2020.²⁰⁵ (Figure 37)

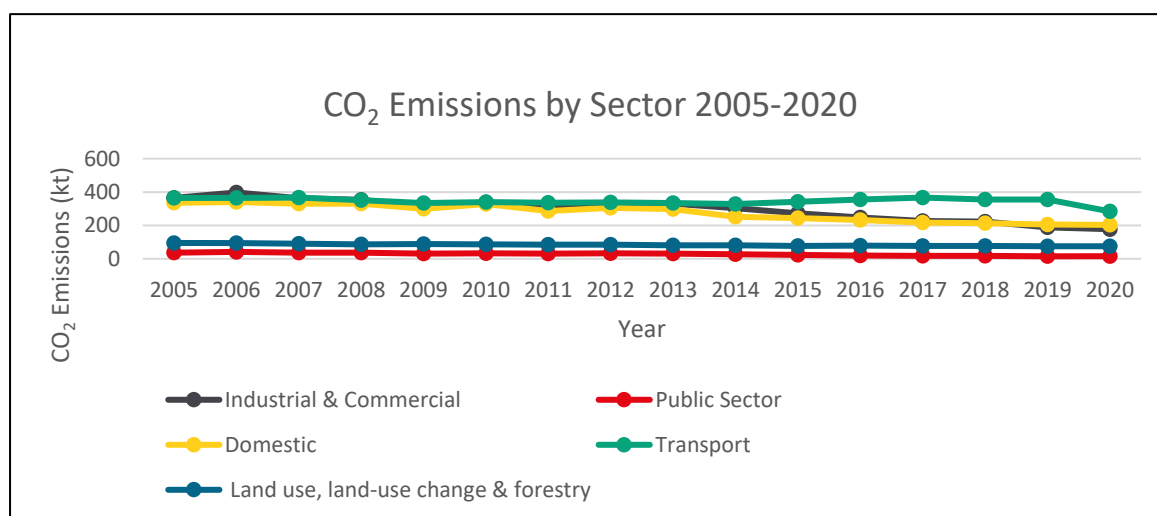


FIGURE 37 - TRENDS IN CO₂ EMISSIONS BY SECTOR 2005 - 2020, SOURCE: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS & DEPARTMENT FOR BUSINESS, ENERGY & INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY

As proportions of total CO₂ emissions, the public sector, LULUCF and domestic use remained consistent between 2005 & 2020. The reductions achieved by the industrial and commercial sector saw it overtaken by transport as the single largest source of emissions in 2007. Transport accounted for 37.33% of the district's carbon dioxide emissions in 2020.²⁰⁶ (Figure 38)

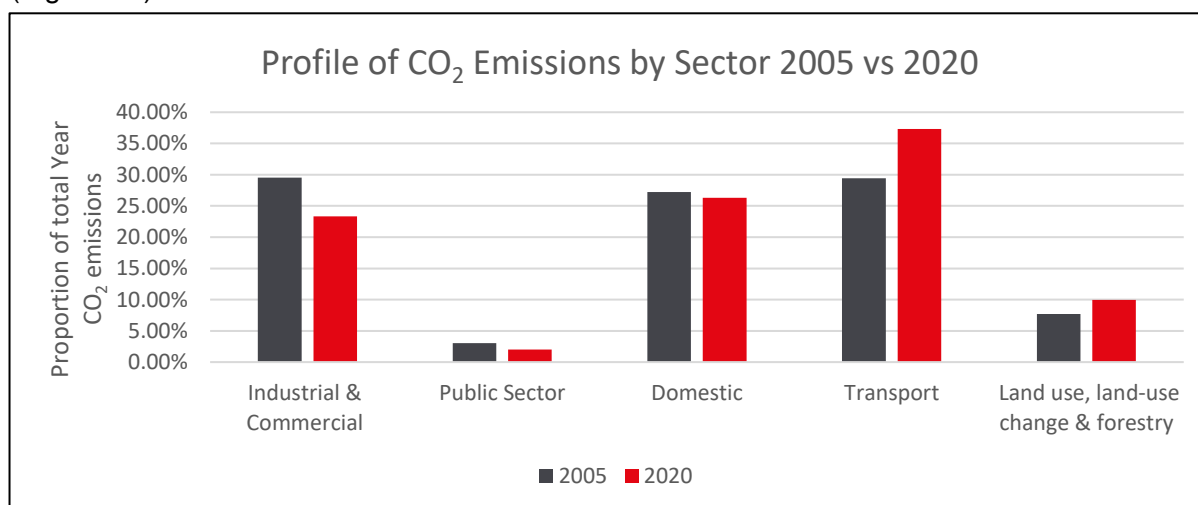


FIGURE 38 - PROFILE OF CO₂ EMISSIONS BY SECTOR 2020, SOURCE: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS & DEPARTMENT FOR BUSINESS, ENERGY & INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY

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Emissions Intensity Ratio

Emissions intensity measures the level of emissions per unit of gross value added (GVA) and can be used to explore the relationship between economic output, growth and emissions. A reduction of emissions intensity may indicate a transition towards a greener and more sustainable economy. This could be through industries becoming more efficient in their processes and emitting less per unit of GVA. At the same time, a low emissions intensity may reflect changes to the structure of the economy, for example, a change from manufacturing to services, which produce fewer greenhouse gas emissions.

Emissions intensity is calculated by dividing the level of territorial emissions by gross value added (GVA). GVA is the difference between output and intermediate consumption, that is, the difference between the value of goods and services produced (output) and the cost of raw materials and other inputs which are used up in production (intermediate consumption).²⁰⁷

Historic CO₂ Emissions Intensity 2005-2020

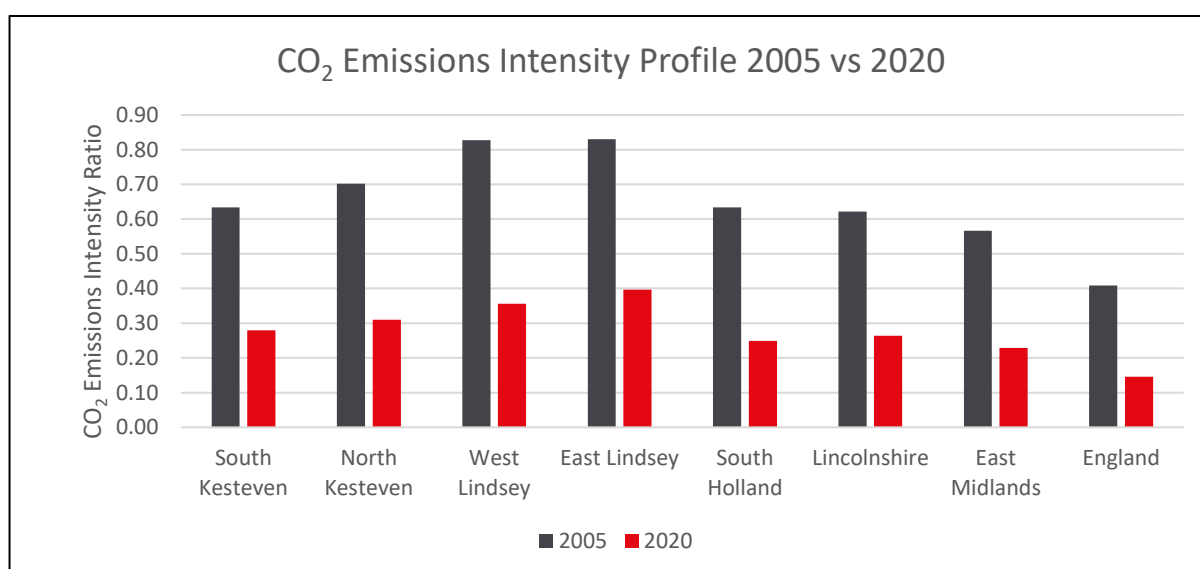


FIGURE 39 - CO₂ EMISSIONS INTENSITY SOUTH KESTEVEN VS COMPARATORS, SOURCE: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS & DEPARTMENT FOR BUSINESS, ENERGY & INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY

In 2020, CO₂ emissions intensity for South Kesteven was 0.28 thousand tonnes of carbon per £ million of GVA. The district's emissions intensity is substantially higher than the national average of 0.15, and slightly higher than the county (including Lincoln and Boston) and regional averages of 0.26 and 0.23 respectively. South Kesteven's emissions intensity is lower than three of the neighbouring Lincolnshire authorities, with only South Holland lower.²⁰⁸ (Figure 39)

CO₂ emissions intensity has been reduced over time. Between 2005 and 2020, emissions intensity was reduced by 55% in South Kesteven (from 0.63 to 0.28 thousand tonnes of CO₂ per £ million of GVA). This reduction is lower than the national average of 64%, but broadly in line with Lincolnshire peer districts.²⁰⁹

It is difficult to analyse the reasons for the reduced emissions intensity in South Kesteven, given that detailed statistics for emissions by industry sector are problematic on the local level. Estimates of GVA by industry on the local level do not separate agriculture, energy, water and mining as the atmospheric emissions datasets do, but instead combine the

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activities as a single category.²¹⁰ Nationally, the reduction appears to be driven by changes in the energy sector. In 2005, the sector used 8.61kt CO₂e per £million of GVA. By 2019, the figure was 2.95kt CO₂e. Energy was now the second most intensive sector, behind agriculture. Strikingly in 2005, the energy sector's emissions intensity was only slightly lower than the combined sum of all nineteen other industry sectors. Note the ONS Air Emission Accounts only include direct, or scope 1 emissions.²¹¹

CO₂e Emissions Intensity 2020

Post the change in methodology, the emissions intensity has increased via the inclusion of additional greenhouse gases. Broadly speaking, emissions intensity has returned to the level of carbon dioxide only emissions in 2017. The overall trend from the prior methodology persists, South Kesteven's emissions intensity is higher than the national and regional average, but below other Lincolnshire districts with the exception of South Holland.²¹² (Figure 40)

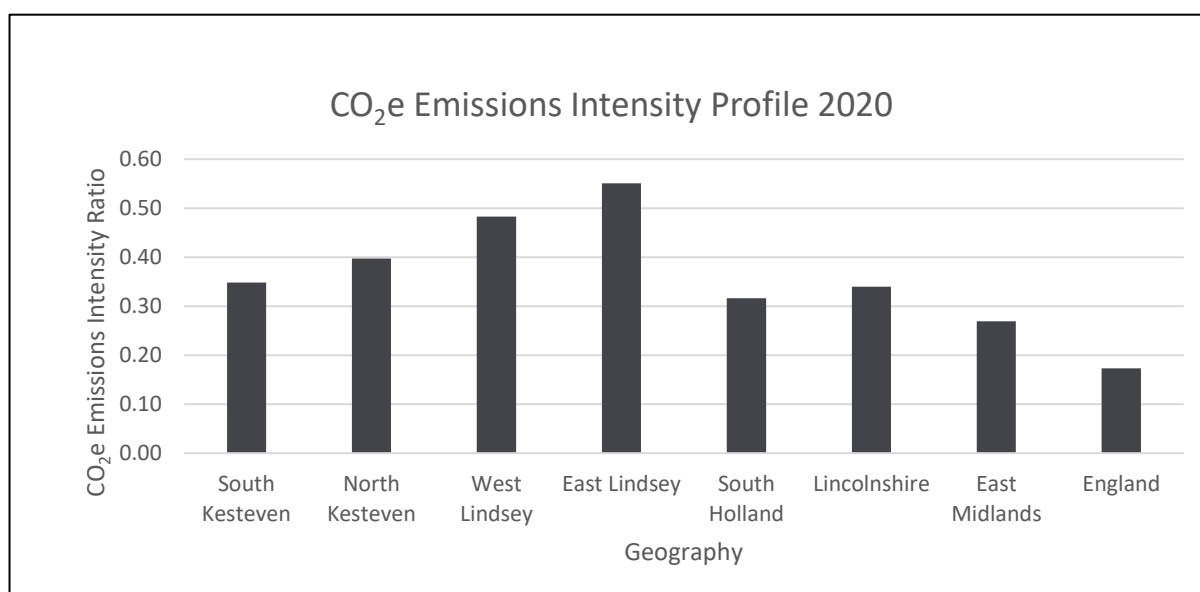


FIGURE 40 - CO₂E EMISSIONS INTENSITY SOUTH KESTEVEN VS COMPARATORS, SOURCE: OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS & DEPARTMENT FOR BUSINESS, ENERGY & INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY

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Electric Vehicles

Public Charging Infrastructure

As of 1st October 2022, there were 34,637 public electric vehicle charging devices installed in the UK. Of those 6395 were rapid chargers, defined as a device where the fastest connector is rated at 25kW or above.

South Kesteven possesses forty-seven public charging devices. Of those thirty-one are rapid chargers. This equates to 32 chargers per 100,000 residents and places South Kesteven in the top quintile of districts UK wide for public charging devices installed.²¹³ (Table 36)

Public Electric Vehicle Charging Devices Installed – 1 st October 2022				
	Total Charging Devices	Rapid Charging Devices	Total Charging Devices per 100,000 population	Rapid Charging Devices per 100,000 population
England	29774	52.65062306	5325	9.416423
East Midlands	1842	37.8577449	490	10.1
Lincolnshire	282	36.7986241	76	9.91736
South Kesteven	47	32.81550009	31	21.64427
Boston	49	69.17288987	9	12.70522
East Lindsey	62	43.65274942	7	4.928536
Lincoln	68	67.96669632	13	12.99363
North Kesteven	14	11.84944435	1	0.846389
South Holland	17	17.73475072	4	4.172883
West Lindsey	25	25.99130851	11	11.43618

TABLE 36 - PUBLIC CHARGING INFRASTRUCTURE INSTALLATIONS, SOURCE: DEPARTMENT FOR TRANSPORT

Plug-in Vehicle Usage

As of the end of 2022 Q2 there were a total of 1,177 plug-in vehicles licensed in the district. 940 are private vehicles with the remainder owned by companies. The split is 651 battery electric, 492 hybrids and 18 range extended electrics. Adoption of plug-in vehicles has rapidly increased over the last decade, particularly since 2020 Q2.²¹⁴ Despite this growth, plug-in vehicles remain a tiny proportion of the total 99,100 vehicles licensed in the district as

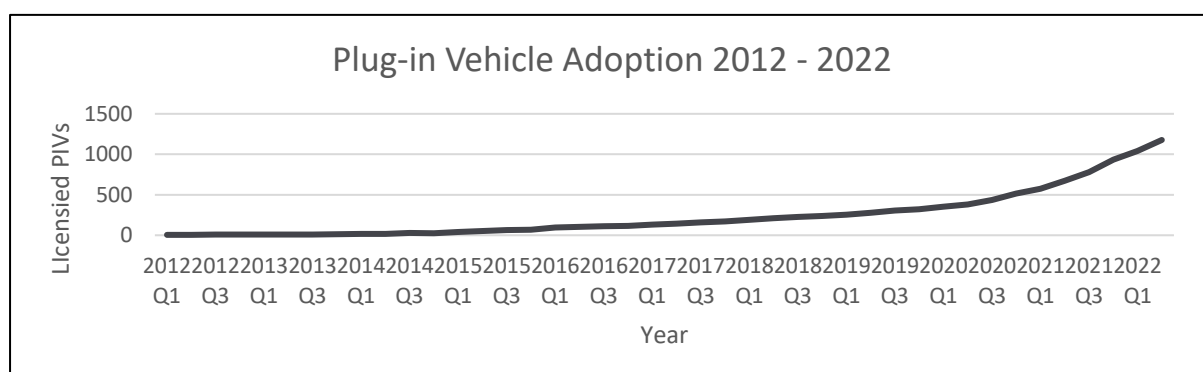


FIGURE 41 - PIV ADOPTION 2012 – 2022, SOURCE: DEPARTMENT FOR TRANSPORT & DRIVER & VEHICLE of the 2022 Q2.²¹⁵ (Figure 41)

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Appendix

South Kesteven LSOA: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019 Score

Lower Super Output Areas (2011 boundaries) by their Multiple Index of Deprivation 2019 rank in South Kesteven, Lincolnshire and England, plus movement in rank since 2015:

LSOA Code	Predominately part of (ward)	South Kesteven Rank	Lincolnshire Rank	England Rank	IMD Decile England 2019 (where 1 is most deprived 10% of LSOA)	Change in rank since 2015	Direction of movement
LSOA that rank in the 1st quintile (20% most deprived in England)							
E01026308	Grantham Earlesfield	1	29	3189	1	345	UP
E01026312	Grantham Earlesfield	2	31	3417	2	1247	UP
E01026328	Grantham Harrowby	3	38	4093	2	345	UP
LSOA that rank in the 2nd quintile (20-40% most deprived in England)							
E01026310	Grantham Earlesfield	4	86	8450	3	-1097	DOWN
E01026353	Grantham St Wulfram's	5	103	9669	3	984	UP
E01026311	Grantham Earlesfield	6	104	9702	3	235	UP
E01026325	Grantham Harrowby	7	105	9705	3	599	UP
E01026323	Grantham St Wulfram's	8	123	10757	4	1727	UP
E01026317	Grantham Springfield	9	126	10882	4	1923	UP
E01026343	Grantham St Vincent's	10	134	11258	4	2688	UP
E01026288	Stamford St George's	11	136	11360	4	924	UP
E01026327	Grantham Harrowby	12	141	11657	4	-1854	DOWN
E01026318	Grantham Springfield	13	144	11749	4	2288	UP
E01026336	Market & West Deeping	14	146	11793	4	-226	DOWN
LSOA that rank in the 3rd quintile (40-60% most deprived in England)							
E01026290	Aveland	15	169	13599	5	-901	DOWN
E01026345	Grantham St Vincent's	16	176	14448	5	3736	UP
E01026298	Bourne East	17	184	15010	5	1555	UP
E01026287	Stamford All Saints	18	192	15751	5	189	UP
E01026309	Grantham Barrowby Gate	19	199	16575	6	1303	UP
E01026315	Belvoir	20	200	16585	6	252	UP
E01026361	Toller	21	206	16864	6	691	UP
E01026331	Isaac Newton	22	215	17383	6	-575	DOWN
E01026306	Deeping St James	23	216	17490	6	1425	UP
E01026316	Castle	24	220	17703	6	-1987	DOWN
E01026349	Stamford St Mary's	25	224	18035	6	-61	DOWN
E01026339	Isaac Newton	26	227	18268	6	1171	UP
E01026326	Grantham St Vincent's	27	242	19517	6	-566	DOWN
E01026332	Lincrest	28	243	19557	6	952	UP
LSOA that rank in the 4th quintile (20-40% least deprived in England)							

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E01026340	Peascliffe & Ridgeway	29	248	19809	7	-847	DOWN
E01026330	Glen	30	251	20341	7	852	UP
E01026348	Stamford St George's	31	253	20380	7	1102	UP
E01026329	Loveden Heath	32	255	20434	7	1378	UP
E01026341	Morton	33	266	20870	7	2689	UP
E01026297	Bourne East	34	269	20925	7	2402	UP
E01026344	Grantham St Vincent's	35	270	20955	7	2277	UP
E01026338	Glen	36	279	21609	7	-1294	DOWN
E01026299	Bourne West	37	280	21701	7	1404	UP
E01026351	Stamford St Mary's	38	287	22289	7	2101	UP
E01026333	Viking	39	292	22606	7	2345	UP
E01026350	Stamford St Mary's	40	293	22622	7	-1832	DOWN
E01026319	Grantham Springfield	41	297	23011	8	2395	UP
E01026363	Casewick	42	300	23177	8	-2316	DOWN
E01026365	Belvoir	43	310	23823	8	538	UP
E01026296	Bourne East	44	319	24528	8	1525	UP
E01026314	Peascliffe & Ridgeway	45	320	24748	8	2220	UP
E01032997	Bourne Austerby	46	325	25184	8	2067	UP
E01026313	Peascliffe & Ridgeway	47	328	25428	8	159	UP
E01026322	Grantham Barrowby Gate	48	331	25642	8	1294	UP
E01026291	Belvoir	49	333	25763	8	-506	DOWN
E01026335	Market & West Deeping	50	338	26022	8	-318	DOWN
LSOA that rank in the 5th quintile (20% least deprived in England)							
E01026289	Stamford All Saints	51	342	26402	9	2063	UP
E01026346	Stamford St George's	52	347	26914	9	754	UP
E01026342	Morton	53	348	26916	9	1682	UP
E01026347	Stamford St George's	54	353	27069	9	3164	UP
E01026292	Belmont	55	354	27105	9	168	UP
E01026337	Market & West Deeping	56	358	27236	9	1742	UP
E01026321	Grantham Barrowby Gate	57	367	27606	9	1503	UP
E01026304	Deeping St James	58	368	27611	9	-873	DOWN
E01026293	Belmont	59	370	27679	9	593	UP
E01026355	Viking	60	373	27748	9	101	UP
E01032998	Bourne Austerby	61	375	28151	9	4630	UP
E01026354	Grantham St Wulfram's	62	379	28585	9	-2190	DOWN
E01032999	Bourne Austerby	63	381	28852	9	2529	UP
E01026334	Market & West Deeping	64	383	28913	9	806	UP
E01026360	Dole Wood	65	386	29029	9	-158	DOWN
E01026320 ²¹⁶	Grantham Barrowby Gate	66	392	29677	10	389	UP
E01026324	Grantham Arnoldfield	67	393	29867	10	-305	DOWN
E01026301 ²¹⁷	Bourne West	68	395	30402	10	2913	UP

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E01026352	Grantham St Wulfram's	69	396	30474	10	655	UP
E01026357	Stamford St John's	70	397	30516	10	3390	UP
E01026356	Stamford St John's	71	398	30546	10	-262	DOWN
E01026294	Belmont	72	399	30552	10	-551	DOWN
E01026302	Bourne West	73	403	30961	10	446	UP
E01026307	Deeping St James	74	408	31129	10	-126	DOWN
E01026305	Deeping St James	75	409	31196	10	301	UP
E01026300	Bourne West	76	411	31473	10	861	UP
E01026303	Deeping St James	77	413	31952	10	-35	DOWN
E01026362	Casewick	78	415	32109	10	186	UP
E01026364	Casewick	79	417	32297	10	1113	UP
E01026358	Stamford St John's	80	418	32434	10	237	UP
E01026359	Stamford St John's	81	420	32778	10	372	UP

Rates of Fuel Poverty by LSOA 2020

LSOA Code (2011 boundaries)	Part of (ward)	IMD 2019 Score	Number of households	Number of households in fuel poverty	Proportion of households fuel poor (%)
E01026308	Grantham Earlesfield	1	626	135	21.6
E01026312	Grantham Earlesfield	2	491	139	28.3
E01026328	Grantham Harrowby	2	647	133	20.6
E01026310	Grantham Earlesfield	3	491	103	21.0
E01026311	Grantham Earlesfield	3	713	130	18.2
E01026325	Grantham Harrowby	3	660	117	17.7
E01026353	Grantham St Wulfram's	3	925	182	19.7
E01026288	Stamford St George's	4	802	146	18.2
E01026317	Grantham Springfield	4	1,046	206	19.7
E01026318	Grantham Springfield	4	905	213	23.5
E01026323	Grantham St Wulfram's	4	1,006	170	16.9
E01026327	Grantham Harrowby	4	659	111	16.8
E01026336	Market & West Deeping	4	742	98	13.2
E01026343	Grantham St Vincent's	4	964	162	16.8
E01026287	Stamford All Saints	5	671	89	13.3
E01026290	Aveland	5	983	143	14.5
E01026298	Bourne East	5	925	142	15.4
E01026345	Grantham St Vincent's	5	675	125	18.5
E01026306	Deeping St James	6	755	115	15.2
E01026309	Grantham Barrowby Gate	6	742	104	14.0
E01026315	Belvoir	6	990	150	15.2

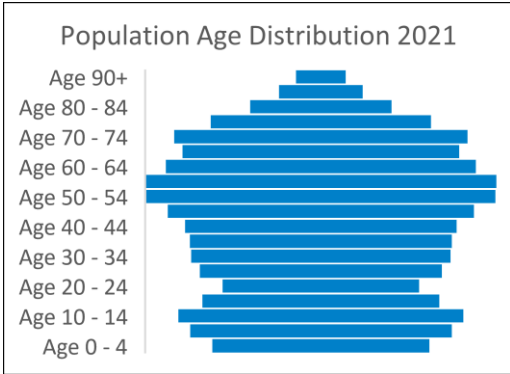
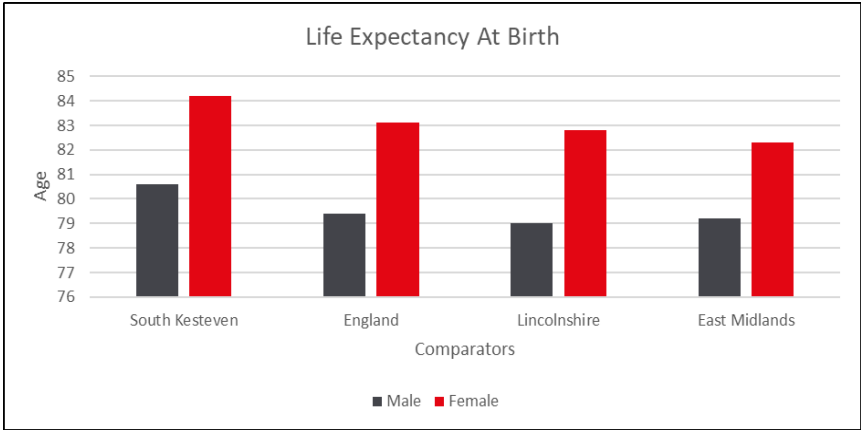
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E01026316	Castle	6	1,105	137	12.4
E01026326	Grantham St Vincent's	6	657	93	14.2
E01026331	Isaac Newton	6	1,118	172	15.4
E01026332	Lincrest	6	1,032	133	12.9
E01026339	Isaac Newton	6	579	85	14.7
E01026349	Stamford St Mary's	6	850	147	17.3
E01026361	Toller	6	1,198	198	16.5
E01026297	Bourne East	7	635	83	13.1
E01026299	Bourne West	7	767	90	11.7
E01026329	Loveden Heath	7	853	110	12.9
E01026330	Glen	7	934	108	11.6
E01026333	Viking	7	1,085	118	10.9
E01026338	Glen	7	565	69	12.2
E01026340	Peascliffe & Ridgeway	7	1,033	126	12.2
E01026341	Morton	7	669	96	14.3
E01026344	Grantham St Vincent's	7	730	95	13.0
E01026348	Stamford St George's	7	505	57	11.3
E01026350	Stamford St Mary's	7	904	89	9.8
E01026351	Stamford St Mary's	7	908	117	12.9
E01026291	Belvoir	8	899	109	12.1
E01026296	Bourne East	8	699	60	8.6
E01026313	Peascliffe & Ridgeway	8	708	95	13.4
E01026314	Peascliffe & Ridgeway	8	601	75	12.5
E01026319	Grantham Springfield	8	1,018	98	9.6
E01026322	Grantham Barrowby Gate	8	572	46	8.0
E01026335	Market & West Deeping	8	770	70	9.1
E01026363	Casewick	8	578	59	10.2
E01026365	Belvoir	8	1,060	120	11.3
E01032997	Bourne Austerby	8	511	31	6.1
E01026289	Stamford All Saints	9	916	99	10.8
E01026292	Belmont	9	666	61	9.2
E01026293	Belmont	9	913	75	8.2
E01026304	Deeping St James	9	648	59	9.1
E01026321	Grantham Barrowby Gate	9	574	28	4.9
E01026334	Market & West Deeping	9	669	51	7.6
E01026337	Market & West Deeping	9	701	74	10.6

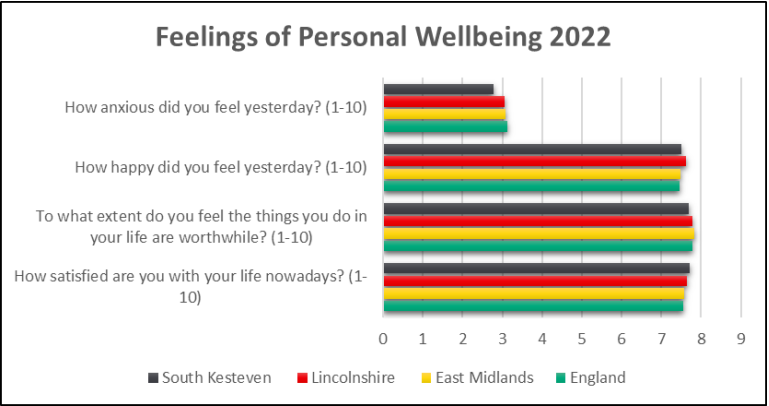
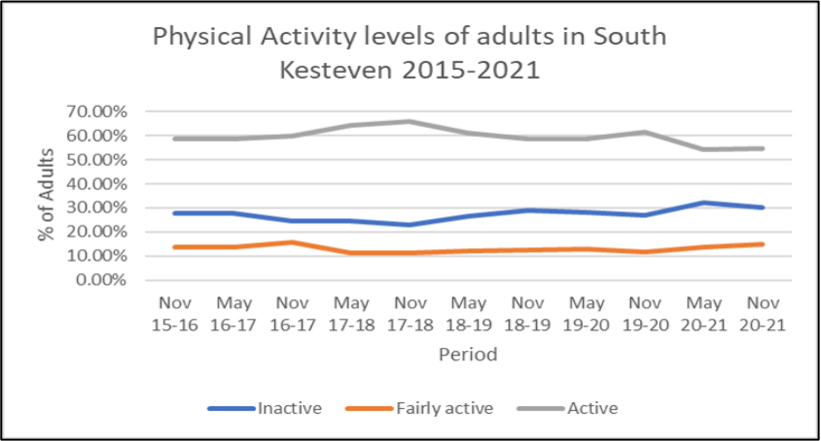
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E01026342	Morton	9	609	49	8.0
E01026346	Stamford St George's	9	551	56	10.2
E01026347	Stamford St George's	9	900	122	13.6
E01026354	Grantham St Wulfram's	9	528	38	7.2
E01026355	Viking	9	1,066	115	10.8
E01026360	Dole Wood	9	953	92	9.7
E01032998	Bourne Austerby	9	518	25	4.8
E01032999	Bourne Austerby	9	559	46	8.2
E01026294	Belmont	10	706	32	4.5
E01026300	Bourne West	10	676	37	5.5
E01026301	Bourne West	10	743	80	10.8
E01026302	Bourne West	10	530	41	7.7
E01026303	Deeping St James	10	558	36	6.5
E01026305	Deeping St James	10	644	28	4.3
E01026307	Deeping St James	10	590	50	8.5
E01026320	Grantham Barrowby Gate	10	702	37	5.3
E01026324	Grantham Arnoldfield	10	950	71	7.5
E01026352	Grantham St Wulfram's	10	598	54	9.0
E01026356	Stamford St John's	10	627	23	3.7
E01026357	Stamford St John's	10	635	50	7.9
E01026358	Stamford St John's	10	674	59	8.8
E01026359	Stamford St John's	10	714	52	7.3
E01026362	Casewick	10	718	56	7.8
E01026364	Casewick	10	756	74	9.8

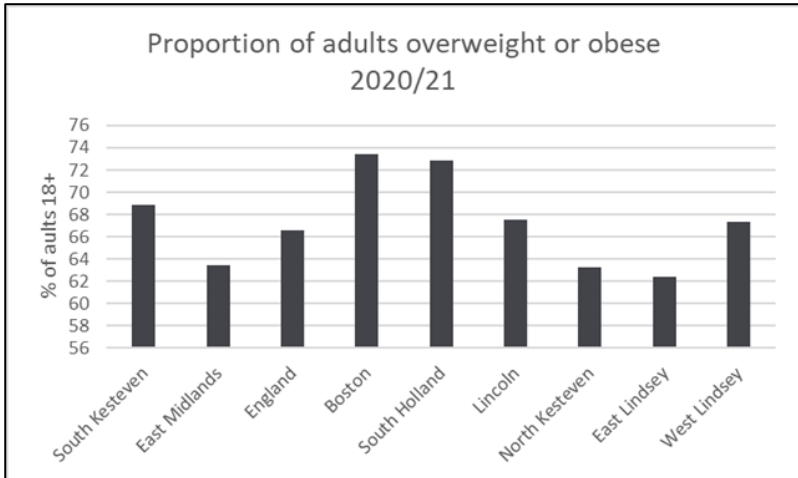
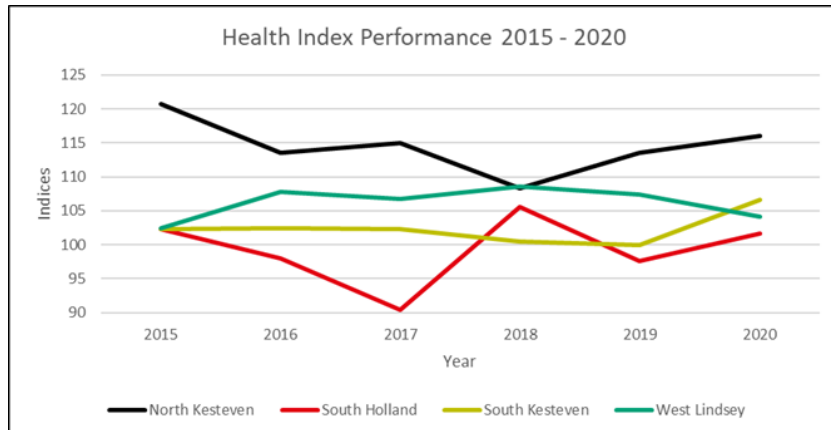
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Strategic Socio-Economic Indicators Summary			
SSEI Code	Indicator	Headline Chart	Commentary
SSEI1	Population Characteristics	<p>Population Age Distribution 2021</p>  <p>Source: Office for National Statistics – Demography and migration data, England & Wales: Census 2021</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Census 2021 estimated the population to stand at 143,400, consisting of 62,850 households. 65% reside in the four market towns. The median age of the district is 46. There are more residents aged 65+ than there are under twenty. The population is projected to reach 161,000 by 2036. Growth is driven by internal migration from other parts of the UK. 7.4% of residents have previously served in the UK armed forces.
SSEI2	Life Expectancy	<p>Life Expectancy At Birth</p>  <p>Source: Office for Health Improvement & Disparities – Public Health Profiles: Area Profile – South Kesteven</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of South Kesteven have the highest life expectancy of any Lincolnshire local authority and have a slightly higher life expectancy than the regional and national averages. Based on the latest calculations on a three year range (2018-2020), male children born today are expected to live to the age of 80.6. In line with national trends, females born in the district are expected to live longer than males with a life expectancy of 84.2 years.

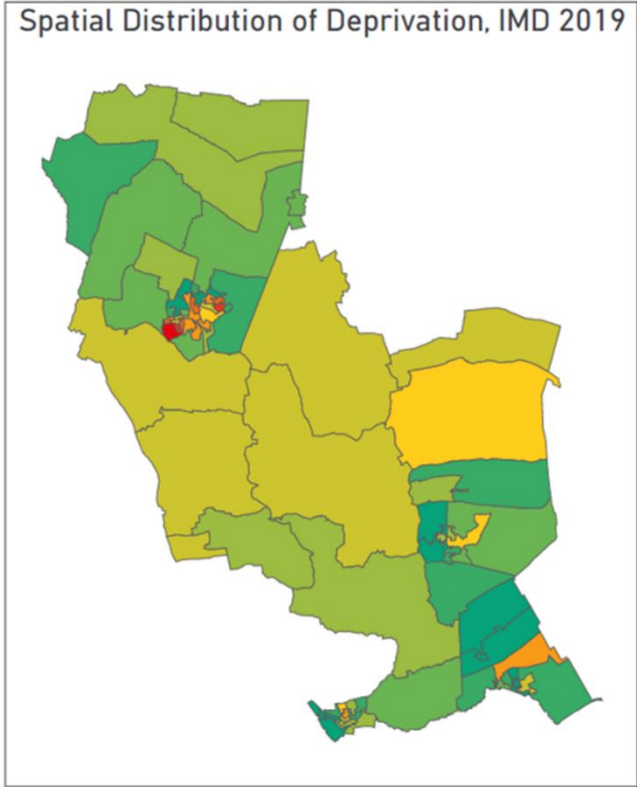
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SSEI Code	Indicator	Headline Chart	Commentary
SSEI3	Personal Wellbeing	<p>Feelings of Personal Wellbeing 2022</p>  <p>Source: Office for National Statistics – Personal Wellbeing in the UK: April 2021 to March 2022</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broadly levels of life satisfaction and anxiety in South Kesteven are slightly more positive than the county, regional and national averages. However, feelings of worthwhileness and happiness are slightly below the averages. On a national level, personal wellbeing deteriorated across all indicators during 2020/21, before recovering slightly in 2021/22. Feelings of personal wellbeing have yet to return to pre-pandemic levels. South Kesteven follows this trend. The next year's release will show the impact of the subsequent economic challenges of 2022 and Cost of Living Crisis.
SSEI4	Physical Activity	<p>Physical Activity levels of adults in South Kesteven 2015-2021</p>  <p>Source: Sport England – Active Lives Survey</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The percentage of South Kesteven's adults aged 16+ engaging in physical activity has remained largely consistent over the last six years. The percentage of adults who describe themselves as 'active' has hovered around 59.70%, 'fairly active' 13% and 'inactive' 27.31%. Pre-pandemic South Kesteven was the third most active district in the county. However, the district has since trended below national and regional rates.

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SSEI Code	Indicator	Headline Chart	Commentary
SSEI5	Weight, smoking & alcohol use	<p>Proportion of adults overweight or obese 2020/21</p>  <p>Source: Office for Health Improvement & Disparities – Public Health Profiles: Area Profile – South Kesteven</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 68.9% of adults aged 18+ are classified as overweight or obese. This is above the national and regional rates. In 2019/20, 22.6% of children in Year 6 were classified as obese (including severe obesity), again above national and regional rates. 10% of adults aged 18+ smoke, a lower prevalence of the habit than national and regional levels. In 2020/21 there were 365 admissions for alcohol related conditions per 100,000. This is below the national rate of 456 and regional rate of 502 admissions.
SSEI6	Health Index	<p>Health Index Performance 2015 - 2020</p>  <p>Source: Office for National Statistics – Health Index Scores England</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Health Index for England is an experimental measure produced by the ONS that can be used to understand the health of the nation. South Kesteven ranks amongst the top 40% healthiest districts in England and is the second healthiest in Lincolnshire.

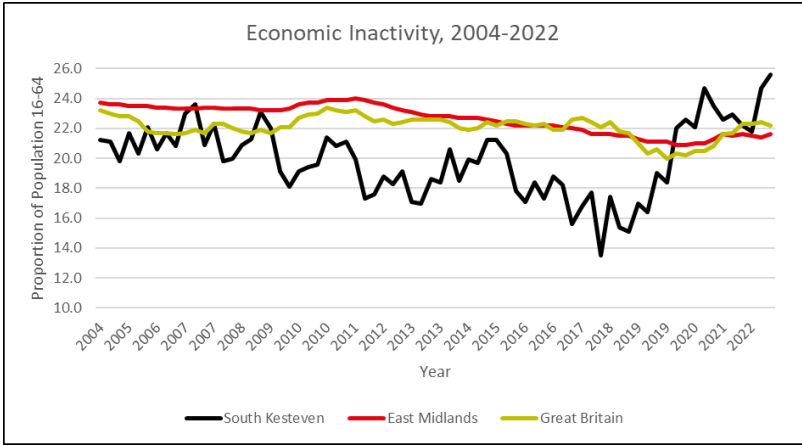
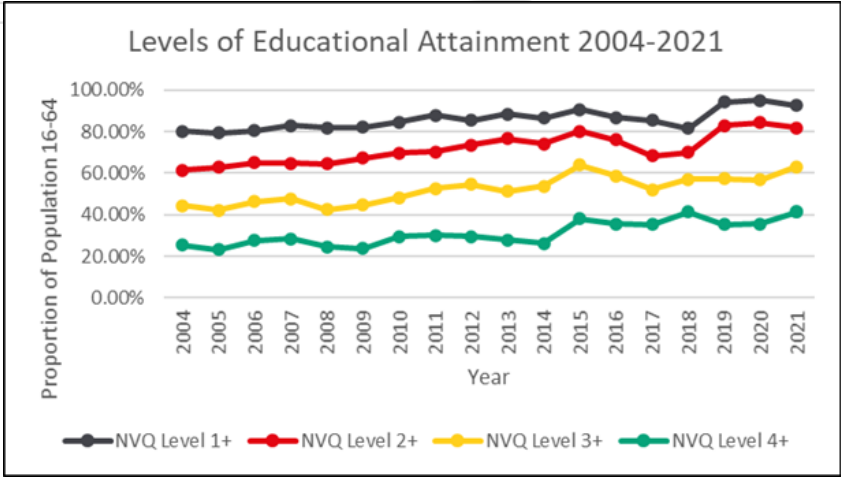
South Kesteven District Council State of the District Report 2023

SSEI Code	Indicator	Headline Chart	Commentary
SSEI7	Level of Relative Deprivation	<p>Spatial Distribution of Deprivation, IMD 2019</p>  <p>Key:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> = Least Deprived = Most Deprived <p>Source: Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities – English indices of deprivation 2019</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government's standard measure of deprivation and inequality in England is the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). The authority ranked 1st is the most deprived, 317th the least deprived. IMD 2019, ranked South Kesteven 234th. This places the district amongst the 40% least deprived districts in England and the second least deprived district in Lincolnshire.
SSEI8	Progress in Combating Deprivation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2019 ranking was an improvement of 11 places on IMD 2015. South Kesteven is 19 places off a placing in the top 20% least deprived districts in England. The next exercise will take place in 2023.
SSEI9	Prevalence of Severe Deprivation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The most deprived areas of South Kesteven are found in the Grantham Earlesfield and Harrowby wards. Parts of Grantham Earlesfield are amongst the 10% most deprived areas of England. The least deprived areas in Lincolnshire are located in Stamford St John's ward. 11.6% of households live in fuel poverty below regional and national rates. Rates of fuel poverty reach 28% in the most deprived areas of the district.

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SSEI Code	Indicator	Headline Chart	Commentary																																
SSEI10	Prevalence of Child Poverty	<div><p>Rates of Absolute Child Poverty 2015 - 2021</p><table border="1"><caption>Rates of Absolute Child Poverty 2015 - 2021</caption><thead><tr><th>Year</th><th>South Kesteven</th><th>Lincolnshire</th><th>UK</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>2015</td><td>12.9%</td><td>16.5%</td><td>15.5%</td></tr><tr><td>2016</td><td>14.0%</td><td>18.0%</td><td>15.0%</td></tr><tr><td>2017</td><td>13.0%</td><td>17.5%</td><td>14.5%</td></tr><tr><td>2018</td><td>12.0%</td><td>16.0%</td><td>15.0%</td></tr><tr><td>2019</td><td>10.5%</td><td>14.0%</td><td>15.0%</td></tr><tr><td>2020</td><td>11.5%</td><td>15.5%</td><td>15.5%</td></tr><tr><td>2021</td><td>9.4%</td><td>12.5%</td><td>15.0%</td></tr></tbody></table><p>Source: DWP – Children in low income families: local area statistics 2014 to 2021</p></div>	Year	South Kesteven	Lincolnshire	UK	2015	12.9%	16.5%	15.5%	2016	14.0%	18.0%	15.0%	2017	13.0%	17.5%	14.5%	2018	12.0%	16.0%	15.0%	2019	10.5%	14.0%	15.0%	2020	11.5%	15.5%	15.5%	2021	9.4%	12.5%	15.0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">12.3% of children aged under 16 living in the district are considered to live in relative low income families, lower than the UK rate of 18.7%. South Kesteven has the second lowest rate of relative child poverty in Lincolnshire, the rate has remained broadly static since 2015.There are 2472 children living in absolute low income families in South Kesteven, below the national and Lincolnshire rates. The rate of absolute child poverty has fallen from 12.9% in 2015 to 9.4% in 2021.
Year	South Kesteven	Lincolnshire	UK																																
2015	12.9%	16.5%	15.5%																																
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SSEI11	Community Safety	<div><p>Total recorded crime rate (excluding fraud) per 1000 population, year ending September 2022</p><table border="1"><caption>Total recorded crime rate (excluding fraud) per 1000 population, year ending September 2022</caption><thead><tr><th>Area</th><th>Crime Rate (per 1000)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>North Kesteven</td><td>~40</td></tr><tr><td>South Holland</td><td>~60</td></tr><tr><td>South Kesteven</td><td>~60</td></tr><tr><td>West Lindsey</td><td>~65</td></tr><tr><td>East Lindsey</td><td>~75</td></tr><tr><td>Boston</td><td>~85</td></tr><tr><td>Lincoln</td><td>~140</td></tr></tbody></table><p>Source: Office for National Statistics – Recorded crime data by Community Safety Partnership area</p></div>	Area	Crime Rate (per 1000)	North Kesteven	~40	South Holland	~60	South Kesteven	~60	West Lindsey	~65	East Lindsey	~75	Boston	~85	Lincoln	~140	<ul style="list-style-type: none">For the year ending September 2022, South Kesteven was the third safest district in the county with total recorded crime rate (excluding fraud) of 61.16 recorded offences per 1000 residents.The recorded crime level in South Kesteven is below the Lincolnshire average in all categories of offence except burglaries and vehicle offences.Recorded crime rose 14% on 2020/21, this is a return to pre-pandemic levels.																
Area	Crime Rate (per 1000)																																		
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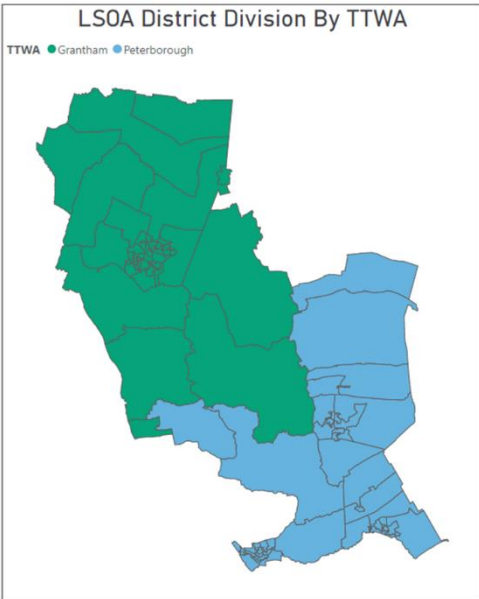
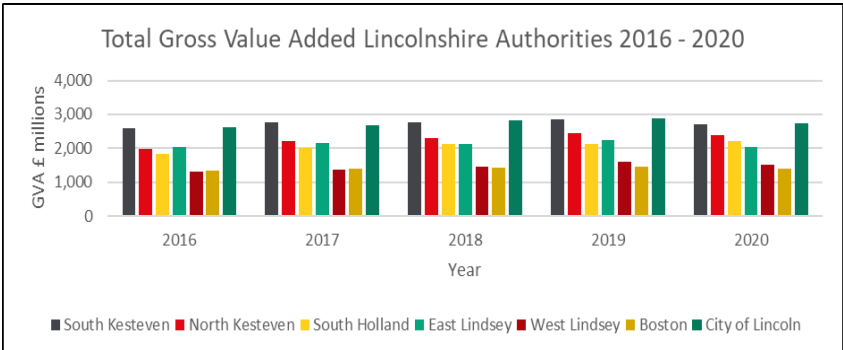
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SSEI Code	Indicator	Headline Chart	Commentary
SSEI12	Labour Supply	<p>Economic Inactivity, 2004-2022</p>  <p>Source: Office for National Statistics – Nomis Labour Market Profile – South Kesteven</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unemployment rate is 2.3% (September 2022). The latest release of the Annual Population Survey estimated that 73.1% of the population aged 16-64 (70,100) are in employment, a proportion slightly lower than regional and national averages. There are an estimated 22,400 economically inactive people in the district aged 16-64, 25.6% of that age group, higher than the national rate of 21.6%. 36.2% of the economically inactive population are retirees.
SSEI13	Skills Profile	<p>Levels of Educational Attainment 2004-2021</p>  <p>Source: Office for National Statistics – Nomis Labour Market Profile – South Kesteven</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 81.8% of the districts' population aged 16-64 (70,600 people) possess at least a level 2 qualification (equivalent to five good GCSEs). 41.1% possess NVQ4+ qualifications (degree equivalent or above). Nearly thirteen percent of total employment is provided by knowledge intensive services (scientific, technical and professional services). This proportion is slightly higher than the Lincolnshire average, but below the East Midlands and substantially below national levels.

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SSEI Code	Indicator	Headline Chart	Commentary
SSEI14	Employment by Sector	<p>Employment by Aggregated Industry Groups 2021</p> <p>Source: Office for National Statistics – Nomis Labour Market Profile – South Kesteven</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The economy of the district is dominated by services. In 2021, nearly two thirds of total employment (65.2%, 35,745 jobs) is provided by less knowledge intensive services (wholesale & retail trading, education, health, administration, accommodation, food & beverages etc). This proportion is in line with national trends. Manufacturing provides 11.1% of total employment (6260 jobs), 3.5% than national trends. 78% of manufacturing is in low-medium tech industries. 2.3% is in high tech manufacturing.
SSEI15	Business Base	<p>Businesses by Sector March 2022</p> <p>Source: Office for National Statistics – UK business; activity, size and location 2022</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The district has the largest private business base of any Lincolnshire authority (6,265 VAT and/or PAYE registered enterprises). The vast majority (87%) of the district's businesses qualify as micro. The jobs density is 0.83 (number of jobs/working age population). Higher than the regional density (0.79), but slightly lower than the national. There are 43 private businesses per 1000 residents, this is slightly below the England average of 48.

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SSEI Code	Indicator	Headline Chart	Commentary
SSEI16	Travel to Work	<p>LSOA District Division By TTWA</p>  <p>TTWA ● Grantham ● Peterborough</p> <p>Source: Office for National Statistics – Travel to Work Area Boundaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travel to Work Areas (TTWAs) are a statistical geography created to approximate labour market area: self-contained areas in which most residents both live and work. The north is part of the Grantham TTWA. The south: Peterborough TTWA. 57.23% of employed residents are commuters (39,031). 84% of commuters travel less than 30km to work, 40% less than 5km. 75% of commuters drive to work, 13% walk.
SSEI17	Economic Output	<p>Total Gross Value Added Lincolnshire Authorities 2016 - 2020</p>  <p>Source: Office for National Statistics - Regional gross value added (balanced) by industry: local authorities by ITL1 region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The output of the local economy can be measured by its Gross Value Added (GVA). South Kesteven's GVA in 2020 was £2.722 billion. This is the second highest in Lincolnshire. Between 1999-2009, GVA grew by 5.24% per annum. Growth slowed during the 2010s. The district grew by an average of 2.43% per annum, below the Lincolnshire average of 3.33% per annum over the same period, before contracting 4.69% in 2020.

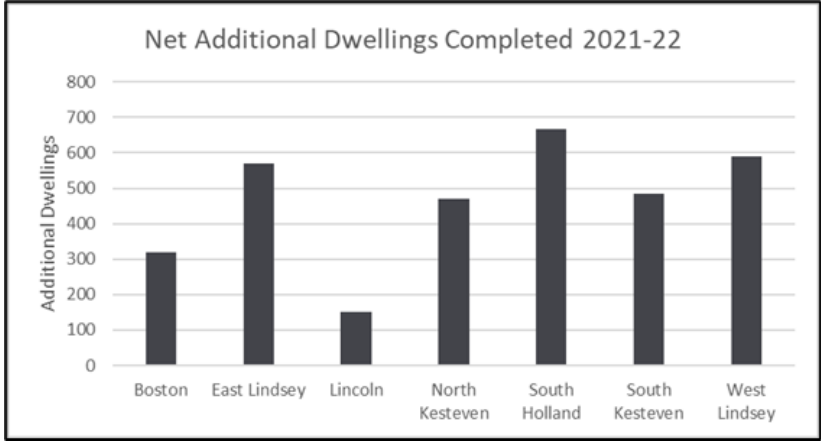
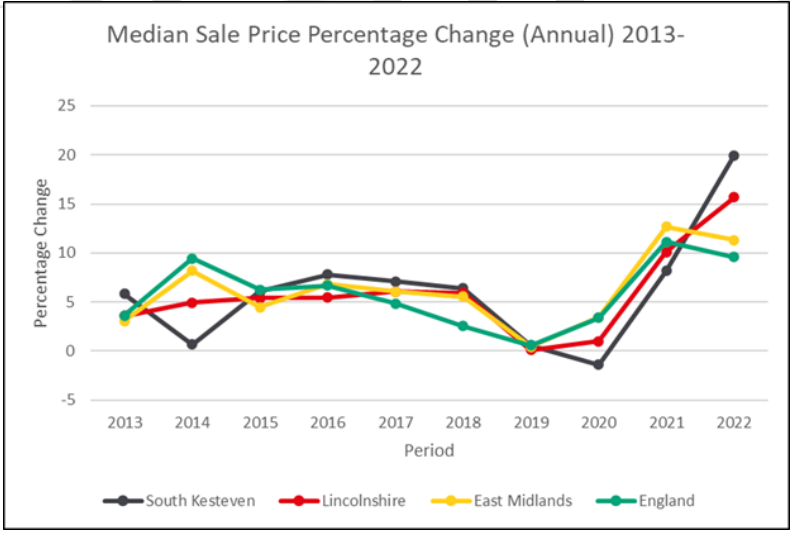
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SSEI Code	Indicator	Headline Chart	Commentary
SSEI18	GVA Contribution by Sector	<p>Share of GVA by Key Sectors - South Kesteven 1999 vs 2019</p> <p>Source: Office for National Statistics - Regional gross value added (balanced) by industry: local authorities by ITL1 region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The district has transitioned to a service oriented economy faster than Greater Lincolnshire. Manufacturing shrank by 36.33% as a share of GVA between 1999-2019. Greater Lincolnshire has retained a larger industrial base. Sectors that grew as a share of GVA are Retail, Information & Communications, Education, Real Estate and Health & Social Work. Growth of Knowledge Intensive Services has lagged. The sector contributes 8% of GVA compared to 24% UK wide.
SSEI19	Productivity	<p>Productivity - GVA per Job South Kesteven vs Comparators 2002 - 2020</p> <p>Source: Office for National Statistics - Subregional productivity: labour productivity indices by local authority district</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Kesteven's productivity was 22.9% lower than the UK average in 2020. Productivity has largely flatlined since 2014. The district was the fifth most productive in Lincolnshire (2020). A potential explanation for the low productivity growth is the structure of the district's economy. An increasing share of GVA is being produced by less productive service sectors (Retail, Education, Healthcare) compared to neighbours.

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SSEI Code	Indicator	Headline Chart	Commentary
SSEI20	Earnings and Wage Growth	<p>Median Annual Gross Earnings South Kesteven vs Neighbours 2008-2022</p> <p>Source: Office for National Statistics - Earnings and hours worked, place of work and residence by local authority: ASHE 2021</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wages are the higher than the Lincolnshire average, but below the national average. In 2022, the median annual gross earnings of full-time workers resident to the district were £31,914, the second highest in Lincolnshire. Median weekly gross earnings for full-time workers were £632.30, higher than the East Midlands & Lincolnshire average. Overall medium term wage growth has been sluggish. Earnings rose by more in 2022 than in the past thirteen years.
SSEI21	Level of Affluence	<p>GDHI per Head Lincolnshire Authorities 2010 vs 2020</p> <p>Source: Office for National Statistics – Regional gross disposable household income: local authorities by ITL1 region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gross disposable household income (GDHI) is the amount of money available for spending or saving after tax. It is a key measure of living standards and material welfare. Note GDHI relates to individuals within a households, rather average households or family units. The level of GDHI per head in South Kesteven is £21,467, the highest in Lincolnshire, and marginally above the UK average. GDHI increased by 29% over the 2010s.

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SSEI Code	Indicator	Headline Chart	Commentary
SSEI22	Housing Stock	<p>Net Additional Dwellings Completed 2021-22</p>  <p>Source: DLUHC - Live Tables on housing supply: net additional dwellings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 66,170 domestic properties in the district registered for Council Tax. 69.33% of households own their home. 22% of domestic properties (14,000) are estimated to be not connected to the gas network. 44.14% of domestic properties have an energy efficiency rating of EPC C or higher. In 2021/22, 485 net additional dwellings were delivered. The district had the third highest rate of new houses delivered in Lincolnshire (2017-18 – 2021/22)
SSEI23	Housing Affordability	<p>Median Sale Price Percentage Change (Annual) 2013-2022</p>  <p>Source: UK House Price Index</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In recent years house prices have risen rapidly in the district. As of September 2022, the median house sale price was £283,613, a year ago the median sale price was £236,249. Whilst the value remains below the England median price of £314,278, house prices have risen faster year on year in South Kesteven at 19.96%, than the national average of 9.57%. The median house price is now 8.36 times the median annual gross full time salary. A worse affordability ratio than local and regional comparators, but below the average for England

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SSEI Code	Indicator	Headline Chart	Commentary																		
SSEI24	Territorial Emissions	<div><p>Per capita CO₂e Emissions 2020 (tonnes per resident)</p><table><tr><th>Geography</th><th>Tonnes per capita</th></tr><tr><td>South Kesteven</td><td>6.6</td></tr><tr><td>North Kesteven</td><td>8.0</td></tr><tr><td>West Lindsey</td><td>7.8</td></tr><tr><td>East Lindsey</td><td>7.9</td></tr><tr><td>South Holland</td><td>7.5</td></tr><tr><td>Lincolnshire</td><td>6.8</td></tr><tr><td>East Midlands</td><td>6.2</td></tr><tr><td>England</td><td>5.1</td></tr></table><p>Source: BEIS – UK local authority and regional greenhouse gas emissions national statistics 2005 to 2020</p></div>	Geography	Tonnes per capita	South Kesteven	6.6	North Kesteven	8.0	West Lindsey	7.8	East Lindsey	7.9	South Holland	7.5	Lincolnshire	6.8	East Midlands	6.2	England	5.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The district's total territorial CO₂e emissions in 2020 were 948kt CO₂e. This equates to 6.6 tonnes per capita. South Kesteven's emissions per capita are above the East Midlands and England average.South Kesteven's emissions are lower than its Lincolnshire peers
Geography	Tonnes per capita																				
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SSEI25	Emissions Intensity vs Economic Output	<div><p>CO₂e Emissions Intensity Profile 2020</p><table><tr><th>Geography</th><th>CO₂e Emissions Intensity Ratio</th></tr><tr><td>South Kesteven</td><td>0.35</td></tr><tr><td>North Kesteven</td><td>0.40</td></tr><tr><td>West Lindsey</td><td>0.48</td></tr><tr><td>East Lindsey</td><td>0.55</td></tr><tr><td>South Holland</td><td>0.32</td></tr><tr><td>Lincolnshire</td><td>0.34</td></tr><tr><td>East Midlands</td><td>0.27</td></tr><tr><td>England</td><td>0.18</td></tr></table><p>Sources: BEIS – UK local authority and regional greenhouse gas emissions national statistics 2005 to 2020 and Office of National Statistics – Regional gross value added (balanced) by industry: local authorities by ITL1 region</p></div>	Geography	CO ₂ e Emissions Intensity Ratio	South Kesteven	0.35	North Kesteven	0.40	West Lindsey	0.48	East Lindsey	0.55	South Holland	0.32	Lincolnshire	0.34	East Midlands	0.27	England	0.18	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The relationship between economic output and emissions can be explored through the metric of emissions intensity. A reduction of emissions intensity may indicate a transition towards a greener and more sustainable economy. In 2020, the district's emissions intensity was 0.35 thousand tonnes of carbon per £ million of GVA.The intensity was the fourth highest in Lincolnshire and substantially higher than the national average of 0.15 thousand tonnes of carbon per £ million of GVA.
Geography	CO ₂ e Emissions Intensity Ratio																				
South Kesteven	0.35																				
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²¹⁶ This LSOA has been split into two by the updated 2021 LSOA boundaries. An IMD score is not available for the two new LSOA.

²¹⁷ This LSOA has been split into three by the updated 2021 LSOA boundaries. An IMD score is not available for the three new LSOA.

D r a f t v 3

Contact Details

Alternative formats are available on request:
audio, large print and Braille

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