# Corporate Plan Refresh – PESTLE Analysis – South Kesteven Strategic Socio-Economic Indicators (SSEIs) – Demography (Census 2021)

Decile Key: Decile 9 – in the top 20% of English local authorities, Decile 2 – in the bottom 20% of English local authorities, Deciles 6+ in the top half of English local authorities for given indicator

| SSEI Code | Indicator | Decile | Period | SK Data | Explanatory Notes | Data Polarity | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DEM1 | Total Resident Population - Census 2021 | 5th | 2021 | As of Census 2021, the population of South Kesteven is estimated to stand at 143,400, consisting of 62,850 separate households. | N/A | Most populated authority to least | ONS - Census 2021 (accessed through LG Inform) |
| DEM2 | Proportion of the population aged 16-64 - Census 2021 | 3rd | 2021 | As of Census 2021, 59.20% of the population of South Kesteven is estimated to be aged 16-64. 84,892 residents. | N/A | Highest proportion 16-64 to least | ONS - Census 2021 (accessed through LG Inform) |
| DEM3 | Proportion of the population aged 0-15 - Census 2021 | 5th | 2021 | As of Census 2021, 17.70% of the population of South Kesteven is estimated to be aged under 16. 25,381 residents. | N/A | Highest proportion under 16 to least | ONS - Census 2021 (accessed through LG Inform) |
| DEM4 | Proportion of the population aged 65+ - Census 2021 | 3rd | 2021 | As of Census 2021, 23.09% of the population of South Kesteven is estimated to be aged over 65. 33,111 residents. | N/A | Lowest proportion over 65+ to most | ONS - Census 2021 (accessed through LG Inform) |
| DEM5 | Proportion of the population aged 85+ - Census 2021 | 4th | 2021 | As of Census 2021, 2.9% of the population of South Kesteven is estimated to be aged over 85. 4158 residents. | N/A | Lowest proportion over 85+ to most | ONS - Census 2021 (accessed through LG Inform) |
| DEM6 | Median Age of Population - Census 2021 | 3rd | 2021 | As of Census 2021, the median age of the population is 46. | N/A | Youngest population to least | ONS - Census 2021 (accessed through LG Inform) |
| DEM7 | Population Density - Census 2021 | 9th | 2021 | As of Census 2021, the population density (number of residents per hectare) is 1.52. Density, measured as number of residents per square kilometre is 152.1. | N/A | Lowest to highest density | ONS - Census 2021 (accessed through LG Inform) |
| DEM8 | Veteran population - Census 2021 | Top | 2021 | As of Census 2021, 7.4% of the district's population aged 16+ have served in the UK armed forces. 8693 residents. | A veteran is considered to be anyone who has served for at least one day in the armed forces, either regular or reserves, or Merchant Mariners who have seen duty on legally defined military operations. 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. | Highest proportion to least | ONS - Census 2021 (accessed through LG Inform) |
| DEM9 | 25 Year Population Projection (2018-2043) - Growth | 6th | 2018-2043 | The population of South Kesteven is expected to grow by 9.84% on 2018 to reach 155,821 in 2043. | The population projection is based on 2018 data and was released in March 2020. Since the projection was developed the UK has experienced the COVID 19 pandemic and the significant liberalisation of immigration policy pursued since 2019. | Top Decile - the fastest growing authorities | ONS - Population projections for local authorities |
| DEM10 | English Proficiency | 5th | 2021 | As of Census 2021, 0.7% of applicable residents (3+) cannot speak English well (886 residents) or at all (148 residents). | Census 2021 tested the number of people aged 3+), whose main language is not English and who cannot speak English well or cannot speak English at all. | Lowest to Highest | ONS - Census 2021, Proficiency in English (accessed through LG Inform) |

## Corporate Plan Refresh – PESTLE Analysis – South Kesteven Strategic Socio-Economic Indicators (SSEIs) – Community Safety

Decile Key: Decile 9 – in the top 20% of English local authorities, Decile 2 – in the bottom 20% of English local authorities, Deciles 6+ in the top half of English local authorities for given indicator

| SSEI Code | Indicator | Decile | Period | SK Data | Explanatory Notes | Data Polarity | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CS1 | **Total Recorded Crime Rate per 1000 residents** | 8th | Year ending December 2022 | In the year to December 2022, the total recorded crime rate in SK was 62.7 per 1000 residents. This is second lowest rate in Lincolnshire. | 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. In 2014, the HMIC (HM Inspectorate of Constabulary) estimated that the national average rate of under-recording of crime is almost one in five. Thus the real level of crime may be higher than indicated. The presented figures do not include fraud. | Lowest to Highest | *ONS - Recorded crime data by Community Safety Partnership area* |
| CS2 | **Crime Severity Score** | 7th | April 2021 - March 2022 | In the period April 2021-March 2022, the Crime Severity Score for South Kesteven was 11.74. This is the second lowest score in Lincolnshire. | This is an experimental statistic intended to measure the severity of crime in a given area through five years of sentencing data (December 2015-2019). Each offence is given a weighting based on sentencing guidelines, the more severe the offence the higher the weighting. A single Crime Severity Score is calculated through the formula: Sum [across all offences] (Weight * Number of offences) / (Area) mid-year population estimate. A low score would indicate that few offences were recorded in a given area and those offences were relatively minor. | Lowest to Highest | *ONS - Crime Severity Score (Experimental Statistics)* |
| CS3 | **Deaths from Drug Misuse per 100,000 residents** | 7th | 2018-2020 | Over the period 2018-20 there was a rate of four deaths from drug misuse per 100,000 residents in South Kesteven. | N/A | Lowest to Highest | *Office for Health Improvement & Disparities: Public Health Outcomes Framework (accessed through LG Inform)* |
| CS4 | **Rate of complaints about noise per 1,000 population** | 7th | 2020/21 | In 2021 there was a rate of 4.5 complaints about noise per 1000 residents in South Kesteven. | N/A | Lowest to Highest | *Office for Health Improvement & Disparities: Public Health Outcomes Framework (accessed through LG Inform)* |
| CS5 | **Proportion of Offenders who re-offend** | 7th | 2019/20 | In 2019/20, 20.9% of offenders would re-offend in South Kesteven. | The percentage of offenders who re-offend from a weighted average of the four preceding three-month offender cohorts. | Lowest to Highest | *Office for Health Improvement & Disparities: Public Health Outcomes Framework (accessed through LG Inform)* |

# Corporate Plan Refresh – PESTLE Analysis – South Kesteven Strategic Socio-Economic Indicators (SSEIs) – Health & Wellbeing

Decile Key: Decile 9 – in the top 20% of English local authorities, Decile 2 – in the bottom 20% of English local authorities, Deciles 6+ in the top half of English local authorities for given indicator

| SSEI Code | Indicator | Decile | Period | SK Data | Explanatory Notes | Data Polarity | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H&W1 | General Health of Residents (self-described) - Census 2021 | 6th | 2021 | In the 2021 Census, 82.9% of South Kesteven residents described their general health as very good (47.5%) or good (35.4%. 12.6% described their health as fair and 4.8% as bad (3.5%)or very bad (0.9%). | Census 2021 asked respondents to describe their general health. Options were 'Very good', 'good', 'fair', 'bad', 'very bad'. This indicator combines respondents who considered their health to be 'good' or 'very good'. | Lowest to Highest | *ONS - Census 2021: General health, England and Wales* |
| H&W2 | Life Expectancy at Birth - Male | 8th | 2018-2020 | Based on a three year age range (2018-2020), male children born today in South Kesteven have a life expectancy at 84.2. | N/A | Highest to Lowest | *Office for Health Improvement & Disparities, Fingertips Public Health Data, Public Health Profiles: South Kesteven, Life expectancy at birth (male & female, 3 year range 2018-2020)* |
| H&W3 | Life Expectancy at Birth - Female | 8th | 2018-2020 | Based on a three year age range (2018-2020), female children born today in South Kesteven have a life expectancy at 80.6. | N/A | Highest to Lowest | |
| H&W4 | Health Index - Overall | 7th | 2020 | In 2020, South Kesteven received an overall score of 106.6 for the Health Index. This places the district amongst the top 40% healthiest districts in the England and as the second healthiest in Lincolnshire. | The Health Index for England is an experimental measure produced by the ONS that can be used to understand the health of the nation. A range of indicators are assessed across three domains: Healthy People, Healthy Lives and Healthy Places. 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. | Highest to Lowest | *ONS - Health Index scores, England* |
| H&W5 | Health Index - Healthy People | 5th | 2020 | In 2020, South Kesteven received a score of 96.6 for Healthy People, below the national average. | This domain focuses on health outcomes. | Highest to Lowest | *ONS - Health Index scores, England* |
| H&W6 | Health Index - Healthy Lives | 6th | 2020 | In 2020, South Kesteven received a score of 107.9 for Healthy Lives. | This domain focuses on health-related behaviours and personal circumstances. | Highest to Lowest | *ONS - Health Index scores, England* |
| H&W7 | Health Index - Healthy Places | 7th | 2020 | In 2020, South Kesteven received a score of 112 for Healthy Places. | This domain focuses on the wider determinants of health and environmental factors. | Highest to Lowest | *ONS - Health Index scores, England* |
| H&W8 | Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) - All ages & causes | 6th | 2016-2020 | Over the period 2016-2020, the SMR for South Kesteven across all cause mortality (all ages) was 94.7, indicating that there were 5.3% fewer deaths than may have been expected. | Health authorities treat their data through a process known as standardisation, so that the mortality in different areas can be meaningfully compared. The result is the Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR), a measure to compare the actual mortality rate with the expected rate of a given area. In this case England is used as the standard population baseline. The SMR of the standard population is set to 100. Thus, if an areas SMR is 85, it has 15% fewer deaths than expected. An SMR of 120 would indicate 20% more deaths than expected. | Lowest to Highest | *Office for Health Improvement & Disparities, Fingertips Public Health Data, Local Health – Small Area Public Heath Data, South Kesteven, Life Expectancy and causes of death (accessed through LG Inform)* |
| H&W9 | Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) - Under 75 all causes | 8th | 2016-2020 | Over the period 2016-2020, the SMR for South Kesteven across all cause mortality (under 75s) was 83.9, indicating that there were 16.1% fewer deaths than may have been expected. | | Lowest to Highest | |
| H&W10 | Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) - Under 75 cancer | 7th | 2016-2020 | Over the period 2016-2020, the SMR for South Kesteven from cancer (under 75s) was 91, indicating that there were 9% fewer deaths than may have been expected. | | Lowest to Highest | |
| H&W11 | Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) - Under 75 circulatory disease | 7th | 2016-2020 | Over the period 2016-2020, the SMR for South Kesteven from circulatory diseases (under 75s) was 81.4, indicating that there were 18.6% fewer deaths than may have been expected. | | Lowest to Highest | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SSEI Code** | **Indicator** | **Decile** | **Period** | **SK Data** | **Explanatory Notes** | **Data Polarity** | **Source** |
| **H&W12** | **Proportion of Adults classified as overweight or obese (18+)** | 2nd | 2020/21 | In 2020/21, 68.9% of adults in South Kesteven were considered overweight or obese. | N/A | Lowest to Highest | Office for Health Improvement & Disparities, Fingertips Public Health Data, Local Health – Small Area Public Heath Data, South Kesteven, Behavioural Risk Factors & Child Health (accessed through LG Inform) |
| **H&W13** | **Proportion of Children classified as overweight or obese (Year 6)** | 7th | 2021/22 (Academic Year) | In the academic year 2021/22, 34.9% of children (Year 6) in South Kesteven were considered overweight or obese. | N/A | Lowest to Highest | |
| **H&W14** | **Proportion of Children classified as overweight or obese (Reception)** | 5th | 2021/22 (Academic Year) | In the academic year 2021/22, 22.3% of children (Reception) in South Kesteven were considered overweight or obese. | N/A | Lowest to Highest | |
| **H&W15** | **Physically Active Adults (19+)** | 2nd | 2020/21 | In 2020/21, 60.9% of adults in South Kesteven were classified as physically active. | From the Sport England's Active Lives survey, physically active requires at least 150 moderate intensity equivalent (MIE) minutes physical activity per week in bouts of 10 minutes. | Highest to Lowest | Office for Health Improvement & Disparities, Public Health Outcomes Framework (accessed through LG Inform) |
| **H&W16** | **Admission Episodes for Alcohol-Related Conditions** | 7th | 2020/21 | In 2020/21, 601 residents were admitted to hospital in episodes where alcohol was the primary reason for admission. | The narrow definition is used: the primary diagnosis is an alcohol related condition. | Lowest to Highest | Office for Health Improvement & Disparities, Public Health Outcomes Framework (accessed through LG Inform) |
| **H&W17** | **Smoking Prevalence in Adults** | Top | 2021 | As of 2021, 6.6% of adults in South Kesteven smoke. | N/A | Lowest to Highest | Office for Health Improvement & Disparities, Local Tobacco Control Profiles, South Kesteven (accessed through LG Inform) |
| **H&W18** | **Suicide Rate - per 100,000 residents** | 8th | 2019-2021 | For the period 2019-2021, the suicide rate for South Kesteven was 8.6 per 100,000 residents (aged 10+). | This indicator considers the rate of suicide for residents aged 10+ per 100,000 over the period 2019-2021. | Lowest to Highest | Office for Health Improvement & Disparities, Public Health Outcomes Framework (accessed through LG Inform) |
| **H&W19** | **Personal Wellbeing - Life Satisfaction** | 8th | 2021-2022 | In 2021-2022, SK residents rated their feelings on life satisfaction as 7.71 out of 10. | The ONS tracks personal wellbeing. Survey respondents are asked to rank their feelings on a scale of 0-10, where 0 is 'not at all' and 10 is 'completely'. The survey covers the period April 2021 to March 2022. The next release (expected October 2023) will show the impacts of the subsequent economic challenges of 2022 and Cost of Living Crisis. The ONS warns that that due to small sample sizes and large confidence intervals, extreme caution should be used comparing estimates for local authorities. This is apparent in the stats here where SK performs very well in life satisfaction, yet poorly in worthwhileness, a factor one would expect to contribute towards overall life satisfaction. The ranking here then is to contextualise South Kesteven's performance. | Highest to Lowest | ONS - Annual personal well-being estimates, April 2021 to March 2022 |
| **H&W20** | **Personal Wellbeing - Happiness** | 6th | 2021-2022 | In 2021-2022, SK residents rated their happiness as 7.51 out of 10. | | Highest to Lowest | ONS - Annual personal well-being estimates, April 2021 to March 2022 |
| **H&W21** | **Personal Wellbeing - Anxiety** | 9th | 2021-2022 | In 2021-2022, SK residents rated their level of anxiety as 2.79 out of 10. | | Lowest to Highest | ONS - Annual personal well-being estimates, April 2021 to March 2022 |
| **H&W22** | **Personal Wellbeing - Worthwhile** | 3rd | 2021-2022 | In 2021-2022, SK residents rated their feelings on the worthwhileness of life's activities as 7.68 out of 10. | This indicator covers the survey question: 'To what extent do you feel the things you do in your life are worthwhile?' | Highest to Lowest | ONS - Annual personal well-being estimates, April 2021 to March 2022 |

# Corporate Plan Refresh – PESTLE Analysis – South Kesteven Strategic Socio-Economic Indicators (SSEIs) – Inequality & Deprivation

Decile Key: Decile 9 – in the top 20% of English local authorities, Decile 2 – in the bottom 20% of English local authorities, Deciles 6+ in the top half of English local authorities for given indicator

| SSEI Code | Indicator | Decile | Period | SK Data | Explanatory Notes | Data Polarity | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I&D1 | Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 Ranking | 8th | 2019 | In the 2019 exercise, South Kesteven was ranked as the 234th least deprived district in England. South Kesteven was nineteen ranks off a placing in the top 20% least deprived districts in England. | The Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is the Government's standard measure of deprivation and inequality in England. Deprivation is considered across 7 domains: income, employment, health, skills, crime, barriers to housing & services, and living environment. 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. IMD 2023 is expected to be released in August/September 2023. | Lowest to Highest | *Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities: English indices of deprivation 2019* |
| I&D2 | CPP Cost of Living Vulnerability Index | 7th | September 2022 | The Index ranks South Kesteven 207th. The poverty based ranking places SK 264th and the work based ranking places SK 124th. | The Cost of Living Vulnerability Index is produced by the Centre of Progressive Policy (CPP). The impacts of the crisis are assessed across 7 domains: Fuel poverty, child poverty, food insecurity, claimant count, economic inactivity, pay and GHG emissions to rank local authorities by vulnerability, where 1 is the most vulnerable. | Highest to Lowest | *Centre for Progressive Policy, Cost of Living Vulnerability Index, September 2022* |
| I&D3 | Good Credit Index Score | 5th | 2022 | South Kesteven received a score of 106.11 in the Good Credit Index 2022. This is the second highest score in Lincolnshire. | The Good Credit Index is produced by Demos and tracks the need for, availability and access to good credit for residents in a given area. A high performing area would have high quality sources of credit (high streets banks rather than payday loans) (high score is better), residents would have the credit scores to be approved to access said sources (high score is better) and the need for credit, particularly for short term, would be low (low score in this domain is better). For the national context the best performing area was Kensington & Chelsea with a score of 118.62 and the lowest Kingston upon Hull with a score of 97.88. | Highest to Lowest | *Demos - The Good Credit Index 2022* |
| I&D4 | Prevalence of Fuel Poverty | 6th | 2021 | In 2021 (latest available data), 12.1% of households (7724) in South Kesteven were living in 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). | Lowest to Highest | *Department for Energy Security & Net Zero: Sub-regional fuel poverty data 2023 (2021 data)* |
| I&D5 | Prevalence of Child Poverty - Relative | 4th | 2022 | In 2022, 20.2% (5124) of children (0-16) were living in relative low-income families. This is a significant increase (59.27%) on 2021 (12.3% 3217). The prevalence is now higher than the UK rate of 20.1%. SK has fallen from the eighth decile to the fourth. | Relative low income is defined as a family in low income Before Housing Costs (BHC) in the reference year (2022). 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. | Lowest to Highest | *Department for Work & Pensions: Children in low income families: local area statistics 2014 to 2022* |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SSEI Code | Indicator | Decile | Period | SK Data | Explanatory Notes | Data Polarity | Source |
| I&D6 | **Prevalence of Child Poverty - Absolute** | 3rd | 2022 | In 2022, 16.50% (4184) of children were living in absolute low-income families. This is a significant increase on 2021 (69.25%), previous rate 9.40% 2472 children. SK has fallen from the eighth decile to the 3rd. The prevalence is now higher than the UK rate of 15.3% | Absolute low income is defined as a family in low income Before Housing Costs (BHC) in the reference year (2022) 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. | Lowest to Highest | *Department for Work & Pensions: Children in low income families: local area statistics 2014 to 2022* |
| I&D7 | **Inequality in life expectancy at birth - male** | 9th | 2018-2020 | The difference in life expectancy between a male born in the district's most deprived and least is 5 years. The average life expectancy for male children born 2018-2020 in South Kesteven is 80.6. | Life expectancy at birth is calculated for each deprivation decile of lower super output areas within each area and then the slope index of inequality (SII) is calculated based on these figures. The SII is a measure of the social gradient in life expectancy, i.e. how much life expectancy varies with deprivation. It takes account of health inequalities across the whole range of deprivation within each area and summarises this in a single number. | Lowest to Highest | *Office for Health Improvement & Disparities: Public Health Outcomes Framework (accessed through LG Inform)* |
| I&D8 | **Inequality in life expectancy at birth - female** | 7th | 2018-2020 | The difference in life expectancy between a life born in the district's most deprived and least is 4.7 years. The average life expectancy for female children born 2018-2020 in South Kesteven is 84.2 years. | | Lowest to Highest | *Office for Health Improvement & Disparities: Public Health Outcomes Framework (accessed through LG Inform)* |
| I&D9 | **Proportion of Residents providing unpaid care - Census 2021** | 5th | 2021 | As of Census 2021, 8.6% of SK residents perform at least 1 hour of unpaid care per week. In detail: 1-19 hours 4.4%, 20-49 hours 1.6%, 50+ hours 2.6%. | The 2021 Census asked respondents whether they provided unpaid care. As hours per week, the options were 0, 1-19 hours, 20-49 hours and 50+ hours. For this indicator, the latter responses have been combined. | Lowest to Highest | *ONS- Unpaid care, England and Wales: Census 2021 (accessed through LG Inform)* |
| I&D10 | **Residents claiming Job Seekers Allowance long term - 16-64** | 5th | April 2023 | As of April 2023, there were 185 residents claiming Job Seekers Allowance for more than six months. This is 0.2% of the population aged 16-64. | Long term claimants of JSA is classified as over six months. | Lowest to Highest | *ONS - Jobseeker's Allowance by age and duration April 2023* |
| I&D11 | **Residents claiming Universal Credit** | 6th | April 2023 | As of April 2023, there were 10,694 residents claiming universal credit. This is 9.3% of residents aged over 18. | Number of residents claiming Universal Credit. This total includes both claimants who are not in employment and those eligible who are in employment. | Lowest to Highest | *Department for Work and Pensions - Stat-Xplore (accessed through LG Inform)* |
| I&D12 | **Number of Council Tax Support Claimants - Households** | 6th | Q3 2022/23 | Over Q3 2022/23, there were 7353 claimants for Council Tax Support. | N/A | Lowest to Highest | *DLUHC: Local Council Tax Support (accessed through LG Inform)* |

# Corporate Plan Refresh – PESTLE Analysis – South Kesteven Strategic Socio-Economic Indicators (SSEIs) – Housing

Decile Key: Decile 9 – in the top 20% of English local authorities, Decile 2 – in the bottom 20% of English local authorities, Deciles 6+ in the top half of English local authorities for given indicator

| SSEI Code | Indicator | Decile | Period | SK Data | Explanatory Notes | Data Polarity | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HOUS1 | Housing Tenure- Home Ownership (Census 2021) | 7th | 2021 | As of Census 2021, 68.3% (42,926) of households in South Kesteven own their home, either outright (37.8% of total households) or with a mortgage (30.5%). | N/A | Highest to Lowest | ONS - Census 2021 Housing Tenure (accessed through LG Inform) |
| HOUS2 | Underoccupancy - 1 more extra room (Census 2021) | 5th | 2021 | As of Census 2021, 26.3% (16,529) of households were considered underoccupied, with one more room than required to meet their needs under the Bedroom Standard. | Occupancy rating provides a measure of whether a household's accommodation is overcrowded or under occupied. The ages of the household members and their relationships to each other are used to derive the number of rooms/bedrooms they require, based on a standard formula. The number of rooms/bedrooms required is subtracted from the number of rooms/bedrooms in the household's accommodation to obtain the occupancy rating. An occupancy rating of -1 implies that a household has one fewer room/bedroom than required, denoting overcrowding, whereas +1 implies that they have one more room/bedroom than the required, denoting underoccupancy. | Highest to lowest | ONS - Census 2021 (accessed through LG Inform) |
| HOUS3 | Underoccupancy - 2 more extra rooms (Census 2021) | Top | 2021 | As of Census 2021, 58.6% (36,830) of households were considered underoccupied, with two or more rooms than required to meet their needs under the Bedroom Standard. | | Highest to lowest | ONS - Census 2021 (accessed through LG Inform) |
| HOUS4 | Overcrowding - 1 more room needed (Census 2021) | Top | 2021 | As of Census 2021, 2% (1257) of households were considered overcrowded, requiring one more room to meet their needs under the Bedroom Standard. As of Census 2021, 0.2% (125) of households were considered overcrowded, requiring two or more rooms to meet their needs under the Bedroom Standard. | | Lowest to Highest | ONS - Census 2021 (accessed through LG Inform) |
| HOUS5 | Overcrowding - 2 more rooms needed (Census 2021) | Top | 2021 | | | Lowest to Highest | ONS - Census 2021 (accessed through LG Inform) |
| HOUS6 | One Person Household - aged 66+ | 4th | 2021 | As of Census 2021, 14.1% (8861) of households consist of a single individual aged 66+. | N/A | Lowest to Highest | ONS - Census 2021 (accessed through LG Inform) |
| HOUS7 | Lone Parent Household with Dependent Children | 6th | 2021 | As of Census 2021, 6.2% (3896) of households comprise a lone parent with dependent children. | N/A | Lowest to Highest | ONS - Census 2021 (accessed through LG Inform) |
| HOUS8 | Affordability Ratio - Median Earnings/House Prices (Resident) | 7th | Year ending September 2022 | In the year ending September 2022, the affordability ratio of the median sale price to median earnings (residents) was 7.71. | The Affordability Ratio is calculated by dividing the sale price by incomes/earnings. 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.\n\nHere the ratio has been presented for median and lower quartile earnings. Resident - an individual who lives in the district, but may work elsewhere. Workplace - an individual who works in the district, but who may live elsewhere. | Lowest to Highest | ONS - House price (existing dwellings) to residence-based earnings ratio 2023 |
| HOUS9 | Affordability Ratio - Lower Quartile (Resident) | 7th | Year ending September 2022 | In the year ending September 2022, the affordability ratio of the lower quartile sale price to lower quartile earnings (residents) was 7.57. | | Lowest to Highest | ONS - House price (existing dwellings) to residence-based earnings ratio 2023 |
| HOUS10 | Affordability Ratio - Median Earnings/House Prices (Workplace) | 6th | Year ending September 2022 | In the year ending September 2022, the affordability ratio of the median sale price to median earnings (workplace) was 8.49. | | Lowest to Highest | ONS - House price (existing dwellings) to workplace-based earnings ratio 2023 |
| HOUS11 | Affordability Ratio - Lower Quartile (Workplace) | 6th | Year ending September 2022 | In the year ending September 2022, the affordability ratio of the lower quartile sale price to lower quartile earnings (workplace) was 8.44. | | Lowest to Highest | ONS - House price (existing dwellings) to workplace-based earnings ratio 2023 |
| HOUS12 | Median House Sale Price (existing stock) | 6th | Year ending September 2022 | In the year ending September 2022, the median sale price for the existing housing stock was £246,100. | N/A | Lowest to Highest | ONS - House price (existing dwellings) to residence-based earnings ratio 2023 |
| HOUS13 | Lower Quartile House Sale Price (existing stock) | 7th | Year ending September 2022 | In the year ending September 2022, the lower quartile sale price for the existing housing stock was £178,000. | N/A | Lowest to Highest | ONS - House price (existing dwellings) to residence-based earnings ratio 2023 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SSEI Code** | **Indicator** | **Decile** | **Period** | **SK Data** | **Explanatory Notes** | **Data Polarity** | **Source** |
| **HOUS14** | Proportion of dwellings rated EPC C+ | 6th | 2022 | In the 2022, 44.14% of the housing stock in South Kesteven was rated EPC C+. The median SAP score is 67, granting a median EPC rating of D. | The energy efficiency of a property is assessed through the Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) to produce a SAP score. An Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) rating A-G is then assigned. Under the 2018 Domestic Minimum Energy Efficiency Standard Regulations (MEES) all properties in England and Wales must achieve to minimum of EPC E to be privately let. Improving the energy performance of the housing stock is a key plank of the Government's Net Zero ambitions. The 2017 Clean Growth Strategy & the 2021 Net Zero Strategy set an aspiration of upgrading all fuel poor homes to EPC C by 2030 and achieving EPC C for all residential properties, where practical, affordable and cost-effective by 2035. | Highest to Lowest | *ONS - Energy efficiency of Housing, England and Wales, local authority districts 2022* |
| **HOUS15** | Net Additional Homes Delivered | 5th | 2021/22 | Over the period 2021/22, 485 net additional homes were delivered in South Kesteven. 116 were classified as affordable homes. | N/A | Highest to Lowest | *DLUHC: Live tables on housing supply Table 122* |
| **HOUS16** | Total Dwellings owned by Local Authority | For Information Only | 2021-2022 (Financial Year) | As of 31st March 2022, South Kesteven District Council owned 5892 dwellings. | N/A | N/A | *DLUHC: Local authority housing statistics data returns for 2021 to 2022* |
| **HOUS17** | Percentage of Local Authority Owned Stock vacant | 7th | 2021-2022 (Financial Year) | For the period 2021/22, 1.34% of South Kesteven District Council's owned housing stock was vacant (79) properties. 72 of these properties were vacant for period lasting 6 weeks to 6 months. | N/A | Lowest to Highest | *DLUHC: Local authority housing statistics data returns for 2021 to 2022 Section E* |
| **HOUS18** | Percentage of Local Authority Housing Stock Vacant Long Term | 9th | 2021-2022 (Financial Year) | For the period 2021/22, 6.329% of SKDC vacant owned stock was long term vacant (5 properties). | A property is considered to be vacant long term if it is vacant at least six months. | Lowest to Highest | *DLUHC: Local authority housing statistics data returns for 2021 to 2022 Section E* |
| **HOUS19** | Average Relet Time for LA Owned Dwellings | 3rd | 2021/22 | Over the period 2021/22 the average relet time for SKDC owned stock was 83.5 days. The average time for England is 59.5 days. | Relet period is defined as the time in calendar days from when the tenancy is terminated up to and including the date when the new tenancy agreement starts (that is, the period for which the property is considered to be 'void'). | Lowest to Highest | *DLUHC: Local authority housing statistics data returns for 2021 to 2022 Section G* |
| **HOUS20** | Households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act | 5th | Q3 2022/23 | In Quarter 3 of 2022/23, 144 households in South Kesteven were assessed as owed a prevention or relief duty. | N/A | Lowest to Highest | *DLUHC: Statutory homelessness in England: October to December 2022 Table A1* |
| **HOUS21** | Households in Temporary Accommodation | 8th | Q3 2022/23 | As of December 2022, there were 35 households in South Kesteven in temporary accommodation. There were an additional 17 households who were owed a Duty but were not in temporary accommodation. | The latter category refers to Households owed a main duty but either (a) remain in accommodation from which accepted as homeless or (b) making own arrangements for temporary accommodation ("homeless at home") | Lowest to Highest | *DLUHC - Statutory homelessness in England: October to December 2022 Table TA1* |
| **HOUS22** | Proportion of households in receipt of housing benefits | 8th | February 2023 | As of February 2023, 5.55% (3554) of households in South Kesteven are receiving housing benefits. | N/A | Lowest to Highest | *Department for Work & Pensions - Stat-Xplore: Housing Benefit (accessed through LG Inform)* |

| | Decile Key: Decile 9 – in the top 20% of English local authorities, Decile 2 – in the bottom 20% of English local authorities, Deciles 6+ in the top half of English local authorities for given indicator | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SSEI Code** | **Indicator** | **Decile** | **Period** | **SK Data** | **Explanatory Notes** | **Data Polarity** | **Source** |
| **HOUS23** | **Households on Local Authorities Housing Waiting List** | 8th | 2021-2022 (Financial Year) | Over the period 2021/22 there were 1179 households on South Kesteven District Council's housing waiting list. This is 1.875% of all households in the district (estimated using Census 2021 data for number of households). | N/A | Lowest to Highest | *DLUHC: Local authority housing statistics data returns for 2021 to 2022 Section C* |
| **HOUS24** | **Average Private Registered Provider (PRP) Weekly Rents** | 7th | 2021-2022 (Financial Year) | In the period 2021/22 the average weekly rent of Private Registered Providers (PRP) in South Kesteven was £90.96. | Figures are based on general needs stock available for social rent only and are only taken from the larger Private Registered Providers (PRPs) completing the long form. | Lowest to Highest | *DLUHC: Live tables on rents, lettings & tenancies - Table 704* |
| **HOUS25** | **Average Local Authority Weekly Rents** | 7th | 2021-2022 (Financial Year) | In the period 2021/22 the average weekly rent for South Kesteven District Council's tenants was £80.94. | N/A | Lowest to Highest | *DLUHC: Live tables on rents, lettings & tenancies - Table 702* |
| **HOUS26** | **Proportion of Housing Stock not meeting the Decent Homes Standard - Overall** | 3rd | 2019 | Modelling of the 2019 housing stock finds that 18.6% (11,480) of dwellings in South Kesteven do not meet the Decent Homes Standard. The figure for England is 16.7%. Considered by dwelling type: Detached 21.2%, Semi-detached 17.3%, Bungalow 9.3%, Terraced 22.3%, Flats 19.3%. | These are experimental statistics providing estimates of the housing stock condition from modelling of the 2019 stock. Vacant properties were not included in the analysis. To achieve the Decent Homes Standard, a property must meet all the following criteria: 1. It meets the current statutory minimum standard for housing, 2. It is in a reasonable state of repair, 3. It has reasonably modern facilities and services, 4. It provides a reasonable degree of thermal comfort. | Lowest to Highest | *DLUHC: English Housing Survey: local authority housing stock condition modelling, 2019* |
| **HOUS27** | **Proportion of Housing Stock not meeting the Decent Homes Standard - Owner Occupied** | 3rd | 2019 | Modelling of the 2019 housing stock by tenure found 18.2% (8627) of owner-occupied properties do not meet the Decent Homes Standard. | | Lowest to Highest | *DLUHC: English Housing Survey: local authority housing stock condition modelling, 2019* |
| **HOUS28** | **Proportion of Housing Stock not meeting the Decent Homes Standard - Rental** | 3rd | 2019 | Modelling of the 2019 housing stock by tenure found 20.1% (2853) of rented properties do not meet the Decent Homes Standard. Private Rented 26% (1559), Social Rented 15.8% (1294). | A limitation with this broad measure is that it struggles to differentiate between housing age and quality. Areas with a higher proportion of older properties will do worse according to the standard. Hence, whilst there are some deprived areas in the lower deciles, some of the very affluent areas: Cotswold, Kensington & Chelsea, Rutland all score poorly. | Lowest to Highest | *DLUHC: English Housing Survey: local authority housing stock condition modelling, 2019* |

**Corporate Plan Refresh – PESTLE Analysis – South Kesteven Strategic Socio-Economic Indicators (SSEIs) – Infrastructure**

Decile Key: Decile 9 – in the top 20% of English local authorities, Decile 2 – in the bottom 20% of English local authorities, Deciles 6+ in the top half of English local authorities for given indicator

| SSEI Code | Indicator | Decile | Period | SK Data | Explanatory Notes | Data Polarity | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INFRA1 | Percentage of Residential & Business Premises with 4G signal from all operators | 4th | December 2022 | As of December 2022, 98.93% of premises in South Kesteven have a reliable 4G signal from all four mobile network operators. | This indicator measures residential and small business premises with a reliable 4G signal from all four mobile network operators (EE, Vodafone, O2 or Three). | Highest to Lowest | *OFCOM - Connected Nations 2022, Mobile local and unitary authority (accessed through LG Inform)* |
| INFRA2 | Percentage with addresses with superfast broadband availability | 2nd | 2022 | As of December 2022, Superfast broadband is available for 94.50% of addresses in South Kesteven. | Superfast broadband is defined by Ofcom as having a download speed of at least 30Mbit/s (megabits per second). | Highest to Lowest | *OFCOM - Connected Nations 2022, Fixed performance local and unitary authority (accessed through LG Inform)* |
| INFRA3 | Percentage with addresses with ultrafast broadband availability | 4th | 2022 | As of December 2022, Ultrafast broadband is available for 64.70% of addresses in South Kesteven. As of December 2022, Full Fibre services are available for 39.30% of addresses in South Kesteven. | Ultrafast broadband is defined by Ofcom as having a download speed of more than 300Mbit/s. Full Fibre is the current gold standard of delivering ultrafast home broadband and offers download speeds of up to 1000Mbit/s. | Highest to Lowest | *OFCOM - Connected Nations 2022, Fixed performance local and unitary authority (accessed through LG Inform)* |
| INFRA4 | Percentage with addresses with full fibre service availability | 6th | 2022 | | | Highest to Lowest | *OFCOM - Connected Nations 2022, Fixed performance local and unitary authority (accessed through LG Inform)* |
| INFRA5 | Average Download speed (Mbit/s) | 3rd | 2022 | As of December 2022, the average download speed in South Kesteven is 85.1 Mbit/s. | N/A | Highest to Lowest | *OFCOM - Connected Nations 2022, Fixed performance local and unitary authority (accessed through LG Inform)* |
| INFRA6 | Percentage of domestic properties not connected to the gas grid | 3rd | 2021 | As of 2021, 22% of domestic properties in South Kesteven were not connected to the gas grid. | N/A | Lowest to Highest | *BEIS - Sub-national estimates of properties not connected to the gas network 2022* |

# Corporate Plan Refresh – PESTLE Analysis – South Kesteven Strategic Socio-Economic Indicators (SSEIs) – Environment

Decile Key: Decile 9 – in the top 20% of English local authorities, Decile 2 – in the bottom 20% of English local authorities, Deciles 6+ in the top half of English local authorities for given indicator

| SSEI Code | Indicator | Decile | Period | SK Data | Explanatory Notes | Data Polarity | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ENVIRO1 | Total Territorial $CO_2$ Emissions (kilotonnes kt 2020) within Local Authority Scope of Influence | 4th | 2020 | Total CO2 territorial emissions within LA scope of influence for SK in 2020 were 656.2kt. | This indicator uses territorial $CO_2$ emissions for 2020 within local authority scope of influence. Excludes Motorways; EU Emissions Trading System sites; Diesel railways; Land use, Land Use Change, and Forestry | Lowest to Highest | *BEIS - 2005 to 2020 UK local and regional greenhouse gas emissions - Table 2.1* |
| ENVIRO2 | Total Territorial $CO_2$ Emissions - Domestic Electricity (kilotonnes kt 2020) | 5th | 2020 | Total CO2 territorial emissions for domestic electricity within LA scope of influence for SK in 2020 were 203.4kt. | | Lowest to Highest | *BEIS - 2005 to 2020 UK local and regional greenhouse gas emissions - Table 2.1* |
| ENVIRO3 | Mortality attributable to particulate air pollution | 7th | 2021 | In 2021 5.20% of annual deaths (all causes) in residents aged 30+ can be attributed to particulate air pollution. This translates to 79.924 deaths (1537 deaths amongst residents aged 30+ in 2021 all causes). | Fraction of annual all-cause adult mortality attributable to anthropogenic (human-made) particulate air pollution (measured as fine particulate matter, PM2.5). Mortality burden associated with long-term exposure to anthropogenic particulate air pollution at current levels, expressed as the percentage of annual deaths from all causes in those aged 30+. | Lowest to Highest | *OHID from Public Heath Outcomes Framework (accessed through LG Inform). ONS, Mortality statistics - underlying cause, sex and age (2021) Accessed through NOMIS.* |
| ENVIRO4 | Access to Green Space | 8th | May 2020 | A residence is on average 319.23 metres away from public access green space | Measured through average distance (m) to nearest Park, Public Garden or Playing Field. | Lowest to Highest | *ONS - Access to gardens and public green space in Great Britain* |
| ENVIRO5 | Total waste collected annually per 1000 households | 7th | 2021/22 | In the financial year 2021/22, 893 tonnes of waste was collected per 1000 households. | N/A | Lowest to Highest | *DEFRA - Local authority collected waste for England: quarterly estimates* |
| ENVIRO6 | Percentage of Household Waste Recycled | 5th | 2021/22 | In the financial year 2021/22, 39.7% of collected household waste was recycled. | N/A | Highest to Lowest | *DEFRA - Local authority collected waste for England: quarterly estimates* |
| ENVIRO7 | Domestic Energy Consumption - Electricity | 7th | 2021 | In 2021 a household in SK would consume on average 3952 kWh of electricity. | N/A | Top decile = highest consumption | *BEIS - Regional and local authority electricity consumption statistics* |
| ENVIRO8 | Domestic Energy Consumption - Gas | 4th | 2021 | In 2021 a household in SK would consume on average 12478 GWh of gas. | N/A | Top decile = highest consumption | *BEIS - Regional and local authority gas consumption statistics* |
| ENVIRO9 | Renewables - Installed Capacity | 8th | 2021 | As of the end of 2021, 3368 installations with a total capacity of 86.528 MW has been delivered in South Kesteven. | The 3368 installations: 3346 Photovoltaic (76.2MW capacity), 12 Onshore Wind (1.1MW), 6 Anaerobic Digestion (3.8MW) 1 Landfill Gas (2MW) & 3 Plant Biomass (3.3MW) | Highest to Lowest | *BEIS - Renewable Electricity by Local Authority 2014-2021* |
| ENVIRO10 | Renewables - Generation | 9th | 2021 | During 2021, 118097.726MWh of renewable electricity was generated in South Kesteven. | Generation by technology: Photovoltaics 75,601MWh, Onshore Wind 2,299MWh, Anaerobic 21,917MWh, Plant Biomass 18,280MWh. The output of the Landfill Gas installation at Colsterworth is suppressed to prevent the disclosure of the generation of individual sites. The Government's Renewable Energy Planning Database notes that the site has an installed capacity of 2.60 MWe, although the entry has not been updated for 20 twenty years. | Highest to Lowest | *Department for Energy Security & Net Zero - Renewable Energy Planning Database April 2023, and BEIS - Renewable Electricity by Local Authority 2014-2021* |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Decile Key: Decile 9 – in the top 20% of English local authorities, Decile 2 – in the bottom 20% of English local authorities, Deciles 6+ in the top half of English local authorities for given indicator** | | | | | | | |
| **SSEI Code** | **Indicator** | **Decile** | **Period** | **SK Data** | **Explanatory Notes** | **Data Polarity** | **Source** |
| **ENVIRO11** | **Licensed Plug-in Vehicle (Cars)** | 5th | Q3 2022/23 | At the end of Quarter 3 2022/23, 1.58% of cars registered in the district were classed as Plug-in Vehicles (PiVs). 1,282 registrations. | Plug-in vehicles (PiVs) include Battery Electrics (710 registrations), Plug-in hybrids (diesel: 16, petrol: 537) and Range Extended Electric (19). The figures here are for cars, rather than all types of vehicle. | Highest to Lowest | *Department for Transport & DVLA - Vehicle licensing statistics data tables (Tables 0141 & 0105)* |
| **ENVIRO12** | **Licensed Ultra Low Emission Vehicles (all vehicles)** | 4th | Q3 2022/23 | At the end of Quarter 3 2022/23, 1.29% of vehicles registered in the district were classed as ULEVs. 1,285 registrations. | Ultra Low Emission Vehicles (ULEVs) include Battery Electrics (737 registrations, Plug-in hybrids (diesel: 16, petrol: 508) and Other Fuels (24). Figures for vehicle type are not available for ULEVs. | Highest to Lowest | *Department for Transport & DVLA - Vehicle licensing statistics data tables (Tables 0132 & 0105)* |
| **ENVIRO13** | **Number of publicly available electric vehicle charging devices (all speeds per 100,00 residents)** | 4th | April 2023 | As of April 2023, there are 50 publicly available electric vehicle charging devices installed in the district. 33 were rapid charging devices. There are 34.77 public chargers per 100,000 residents. | N/A | Highest to Lowest | *DfT: Electric vehicle charging device statistics: April 2023* |

# Corporate Plan Refresh – PESTLE Analysis – South Kesteven Strategic Socio-Economic Indicators (SSEIs) – Economy

Decile Key: Decile 9 – in the top 20% of English local authorities, Decile 2 – in the bottom 20% of English local authorities, Deciles 6+ in the top half of English local authorities for given indicator

| SSEI Code | Indicator | Decile | Period | SK Data | Explanatory Notes | Data Polarity | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ECON1 | Employment Rate - aged 16-64 | 3rd | January - December 2022 | In the period January to December 2022, the employment rate for SK residents aged 16-64 was 72.4% (67,600). Unemployment was estimated (model based) to stand at 2.2% (1,500 residents). | The number of people in employment expressed as a percentage of all people aged 16-64. | Highest to Lowest | *ONS - Annual Population Survey: Jan-Dec 2022 (accessed through NOMIS)* |
| ECON2 | Economic Activity Rate - aged 16-64 | 2nd | January - December 2022 | In the period January to December 2022, the proportion of economically active SK residents aged 16-64 was 73.7% (68,800). | Economic activity counts residents aged 16-64 who are either in employment or unemployed. | Highest to Lowest | *ONS - Annual Population Survey: Jan-Dec 2022 (accessed through NOMIS)* |
| ECON3 | Economic Inactivity Rate - aged 16-64 | 4th | January - December 2022 | In the period January to December 2022, the proportion of economically inactive SK residents aged 16-64 was 26.3% (22,800). Of those 7,900 are retirees. Of the inactive population, 87.6% (20,000) do not want a job. | Economic inactivity is defined as people aged 16-64 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 (this group are included in the unemployment figures). This encompasses students, the long-term and short term sick and disabled, people looking after family and home, discouraged workers and early retirees. Reliable estimates for the size of each component group from the most recent data are not available.<br><br>Using the Census 2021, a measure of the involuntary inactive population can be advanced by removing groups who have taken a positive choice to be inactive: retirees, students and homemakers. This places the inactivity rate in 2021 at 7.43% (6309). Since the Census, unemployment has fallen, whilst economic inactivity has continued to rise. This point is discussed further in the OD&C Briefing: Earlesfield Ward (p8-12). | Lowest to Highest | *ONS - Annual Population Survey: Jan-Dec 2022 (accessed through NOMIS)* |
| ECON4 | Economic Inactivity Rate - do not want a job | 3rd | January - December 2022 | | | Lowest to Highest | *ONS - Annual Population Survey: Jan-Dec 2022 (accessed through NOMIS)* |
| ECON5 | Gross Value Added (GVA) - all industries | 4th | 2021 | South Kesteven's GVA in 2021 was £2.835 billion. This is the highest in Lincolnshire. | 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. The most | Highest to Lowest | *ONS - Regional gross value added (balanced) by industry: local authorities by ITL1 region* |
| ECON6 | Gross Disposable Household Income | 6th | 2020 | In 2020, the level of GDHI per head in South Kesteven is £21,467. South Kesteven has the highest GDHI per head in Lincolnshire | 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. | Highest to Lowest | *ONS - Regional gross disposable household income: local authorities by ITL1 region* |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Decile Key: Decile 9 – in the top 20% of English local authorities, Decile 2 – in the bottom 20% of English local authorities, Deciles 6+ in the top half of English local authorities for given indicator | | | | | | | |
| SSEI Code | Indicator | Decile | Period | SK Data | Explanatory Notes | Data Polarity | Source |
| ECON7 | **Productivity** | 2nd | 2020 | In 2020, South Kesteven's productivity was £43,825.77 per job. This is £14,228 less output per role than the national figures. 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. | Productivity here is measured as GVA output per job. A possible explanation for the disappointing productivity figures in South Kesteven, is that 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 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. Meanwhile the growth of highly productivity knowledge intensive service jobs has been slow in South Kesteven. This is discussed in greater detail in the State of the District 2023 (p42-43 & 50-54). | Highest to Lowest | *ONS - Subregional productivity: labour productivity indices by local authority district* |
| ECON8 | **Median Earnings - Place of Residence - Annual** | 5th | 2022 | In 2022, the median gross annual earnings for a full-time worker resident to the district was £31,914. | Place of Residence Earnings are for individuals who reside in the district, but potentially work elsewhere | Highest to Lowest | *ONS - Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2022 (accessed through NOMIS)* |
| ECON9 | **Median Earnings - Place of Residence - Weekly** | 6th | 2022 | In 2022, the median gross weekly earnings for a full-time worker resident to the district was £632.30. | | Highest to Lowest | *ONS - Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2022 (accessed through NOMIS)* |
| ECON10 | **Lower Quartile Earnings - Place of Residence - Annual** | 4th | 2022 | In 2022, lower quartile gross annual earnings for a full-time worker resident to the district was £23,509. | | Highest to Lowest | *ONS - Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2022 (accessed through NOMIS)* |
| ECON11 | **Lower Quartile Earnings - Place of Residence - Weekly** | 4th | 2022 | In 2022, lower quartile gross weekly earnings for a full-time worker resident to the district was £470.60. | | Highest to Lowest | *ONS - Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2022 (accessed through NOMIS)* |
| ECON12 | **Median Earnings - Workplace - Annual** | 3rd | 2022 | In 2022, the median gross annual earnings for a full-time worker working in the district was £28,991. | Workplace Earnings are for individuals who work in the district, but may potentially reside elsewhere | Highest to Lowest | *ONS - Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2022 (accessed through NOMIS)* |
| ECON13 | **Median Earnings - Workplace - Weekly** | 5th | 2022 | In 2022, the median gross weekly earnings for a full-time worker working in the district was £596.60. | | Highest to Lowest | *ONS - Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2022 (accessed through NOMIS)* |
| ECON14 | **Lower Quartile Earnings - Workplace - Annual** | Bottom | 2022 | In 2022, lower quartile gross annual earnings for a full-time worker working in the district was £21,084. | | Highest to Lowest | *ONS - Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2022 (accessed through NOMIS)* |
| ECON15 | **Lower Quartile Earnings - Workplace - Weekly** | 5th | 2022 | In 2022, lower quartile gross weekly earnings for a full-time worker working in the district was £467. | | Highest to Lowest | *ONS - Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2022 (accessed through NOMIS)* |
| ECON16 | **Proportion of Residents with NVQ4+ Qualifications - 16-64** | 6th | 2021 | In 2021, 41.1% of residents aged 16-64 possess NVQ4+ qualifications. | NVQ4+ is equivalent to Higher National Diploma (HND), degree level or higher | Highest to Lowest | *ONS - Annual Population Survey: Jan-Dec 2022 (accessed through NOMIS)* |
| ECON17 | **Proportion of Residents with NVQ2+ Qualifications - 16-64** | 8th | 2021 | In 2021, 81.8% of residents aged 16-64 possess NVQ2+ qualifications. | NVQ2+ is equivalent to five GCSE grades A* - C (9 to 4) | Highest to Lowest | *ONS - Annual Population Survey: Jan-Dec 2022 (accessed through NOMIS)* |

| Decile Key: Decile 9 – in the top 20% of English local authorities, Decile 2 – in the bottom 20% of English local authorities, Deciles 6+ in the top half of English local authorities for given indicator | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SSEI Code | Indicator | Decile | Period | SK Data | Explanatory Notes | Data Polarity | Source |
| ECON18 | **Proportion of Residents with No Qualifications - 16-64** | 6th | 2021 | In 2021, 5.8% of residents aged 16-64 possess no qualifications. | N/A | Lowest to Highest | *ONS - Annual Population Survey: Jan-Dec 2022 (accessed through NOMIS)* |
| ECON19 | **Jobs Density** | 5th | 2021 | In 2021, the jobs density in South Kesteven was 0.79. | Jobs density is defined as the number of jobs in an area divided by the working age resident population. For example, a density of 1.0 would mean there is one job for every resident aged 16-64. | Highest to Lowest | *ONS - Jobs Density 2021 (accessed through NOMIS)* |
| ECON20 | **Proportion of Residents Working from Home** | 5th | 2021 | As of Census 2021, 28.5% (19,428) of residents (16-74) worked mainly at or from home. | Note Census 2021 was conducted during the extraordinary conditions of COVID-19. On Census Day, pandemic restrictions were in force, including the closure of non-essential retail, leisure and hospitality. | Highest to Lowest | *ONS - Travel to work, England and Wales: Census 2021 (accessed through LG Inform)* |