4 Regional Performance

Objective	Indicator	Target	Key Findings	Summary of Regional Performance
Achieving a strong, healthy and just society supported by a world class sustainable economy	**Index of Sustainable Economic Well-Being**	**To close the gap between the ISEW and GVA whilst ensuring that the economy continues to grow**	Between 1994 and 2004 the index rose steadily in the region, from £6,700 per capita in 1994 to £10,300 per capita in 2004. The growth was driven by strong growth in consumption and net capital investment, greater public expenditure on health and education and significant reductions in air pollution. Higher growth was held back by rising income inequality, a large trade deficit and energy-related costs of resource depletion and long-term environmental damage. Over this period the ISEW per capita increased by over 50%, while GDP per capita increased by just over 30%. When looking at the absolute increase (which is more realistic), the ISEW increased by over £3,500 while GVA per capita increased by around £4,500 per capita over the same period. Furthermore, the gap between the ISEW per capita and GVA per capita increased by around 12% over the period.	In 1994 the ISEW per capita in the region was below the UK average (just 93% of the UK average), notable progress in comparison to the UK has been made since the late 1990s. Over the past decade, the ISEW in the South East has risen considerably faster than the national ISEW (53% in the region against 35% nationally). The main factors behind this are strong growth in consumption in the region, lower per capita emissions of many air pollutants and the participating greenhouse gases (except in transport and non-industrial combustion sectors), and a net gain in natural habitats with only small losses in farmland.
1 **To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home**	**a.** Net additional dwellings for the current year	To fully meet the housing completion targets in the South East Plan	Delivery increased in 2005-06 to 33,000 homes.	Delivery of houses fell short of planned provision in 2001-02 and 2002-03, but by 2003-04 completions had achieved the planned rate, with 28,400 additional homes delivered in the South East. That increase was followed by further progress in 2004-05, when 32,000 homes were delivered.
	b. Affordable housing completions	Regional target for affordable housing: 25% social rented 10% intermediate	In 2005-06 there were 7,000 additional grant-funded affordable homes provided in the South East through new build and conversions.	This represents a 4.4% increase over the number of grant-funded affordable homes provided in 2004-05 (6,700). Provision has increased substantially in recent years: 4,670 grant funded affordable homes were completed in the South East in 2002-03 and 5,430 in 2003-04. It still however remains well below that required to meet need and the affordable housing targets.

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1 **Continued**	**c.** Average house price compared against average earnings		In 2006 the average ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings in the South East was 8.6.	There are no areas where lower quartile earnings alone are sufficient to allow the purchase of a house in the lower quartile price bracket based on standard mortgage income multiples. Affordability problems exist across the whole of the South East, but the problems are most acute in much of Oxfordshire and Surrey and in parts of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Hampshire, Kent, West Sussex and relatively less acute in the north and east of the region and in a number of the region's urban areas.
	d. Households on the Housing Register	To reduce the numbers of homeless households in priority need and the number of households in housing need on the housing register	By April 2006, there were 195,700 households on local authority waiting lists in the South East. It is estimated that households on the housing register account for 5.8% of total households in the region.	This represents an increase of 14,500 households (or 8%) since 2005 and 65,800 households (or 51%) since 2001. The South East had the fourth highest number of households on the housing register of any English regions, comprising 12% of the total for England. London, with 331,200 households on the register, makes up 20% of the England total. However data on housing need are complex with different indicators painting a different picture. Census data for the period 1991-2001, Survey of English Housing data for the period 2001-05 and other official data on trends in sharing, overcrowding, concealed households and homelessness – suggest that the situation is complex with some indicators showing an improvement.
	e. Number of unfit homes per 1,000 dwellings	To reduce the percentage of unfit/non-decent homes, with a specific target to eliminate them in the public sector by 2010	In April 2006, there were 118,000 unfit homes. This was equivalent to 3.3% of the total dwelling stock in the South East.	The number of unfit homes in the South East has been decreasing, year on year, since 2002. There were 12,950 (or 9.9%) fewer unfit homes in 2006 than in 2002. The South East had the third highest number of unfit dwellings of any English region in 2006, comprising 12% of the total for England. London, with 179,500, makes up 18.3% of the England total. The regional comparison is similar to that for households on the housing register.
	f. Percentage of new build and retrofit homes meeting EcoHomes Very Good standard or equivalent Code for Sustainable Homes	Proposed national target that all new homes be carbon neutral by 2016	Data Gap.	

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2 **To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health**	**a.** Early death rates for circulatory disease, cancer, accidents and suicide	To reduce the death rates in persons aged under 75 for circulatory disease and cancer by 40% and 20% respectively by 2010 (PSA targets) Improve other indicators of health and well-being To reduce the death rate for accidents by 20% by 2010 (Our Healthier Nation target) Substantially reduce inequalities in health between groups and areas across the region	The South East has the second lowest circulatory disease mortality rate for persons aged under 75 in England (75.9 per 100,000 persons compared to the national average of 90.5), and is likely to achieve the PSA target of a 40% reduction by 2010; there are an average of 6,720 early deaths under age 75 from circulatory disease in the region each year (ONS, 2003-05). The South East has the third lowest cancer mortality rate for persons aged under 75 in England (111.2 per 100,000 persons compared to the national average of 119.0), and is likely to achieve the PSA target of a 20% reduction by 2010; there are an average of 9,650 early deaths under age 75 from cancer in the region each year (ONS, 2003-05). Between 2000-02 and 2003-05 the suicide mortality rate for the South East fell by 4.6%, which is comparable to the fall in the England rate of 4.7%.	The mortality rate from all listed causes has fallen since 2001. The death rate for accidents in the South East is significantly lower than the national average, but the region is unlikely to achieve the national reduction target.
	b. Infant mortality rates	Reduce health inequalities by 10% by 2010 as measured by infant mortality (PSA target)	The South East has the lowest infant mortality rate in England (4.0 per 1,000 live births compared to the national average of 5.1); there are an average of 380 deaths among children aged under 1 each year in the region (ONS, 2003-05). The infant mortality rate in the South East has fallen by 15.5% between 1997-99 and 2003-05.	The infant mortality rate for the South East is significantly lower than the national average, and is continuing to decline.
	c. Under 18 conception rate	To reduce the under 18 conception rate by 50% by 2010 (PSA target)	The South East has the second lowest under 18 conception rate in England (34.2 per 1,000 females aged 15-17 compared to 41.1 for England), but is currently unlikely to meet the PSA target of a 50% reduction by 2010; there are an average of 5,110 under 18 conceptions in the region each year (ONS, 2005). There are significant differences in the under 18 conception rate within the region – the rate in Hastings (56.1 per 1,000 for 2003-05) is over 4.5 times higher than in Chiltern (12.8 per 1,000). There are also differences in performance against the PSA target – Epsom & Ewell has achieved a 40% reduction in the rate over the period 1997-09 to 2003-05, while nearby Tandridge has experienced a 22% increase.	The teenage pregnancy rate in the South East is significantly lower than the national average, but the region is currently unlikely to achieve the PSA reduction target.

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2 **Continued**	**d.** Life expectancy	To increase life expectancy at birth to 78.6 years for men and 82.5 years for women (PSA target), and reduce health inequalities by 10% by 2010 as measured by life expectancy at birth	The South East has the highest life expectancy at birth for men in England (78.1 years compared to 76.9 for England), and the second highest life expectancy for women (82 years compared to 81.1 for England) (ONS, 2003-05). But there are significant inequalities in life expectancy across the region – for example, there is a 5.2 year gap in life expectancy between Thanet (75 years) and Hart (80.2 years) (ONS, 2003-05).	Life expectancy for men and women in the South East is significantly better than the national averages, but there are significant inequalities across the region.
	e. Alcohol related hospital stays		There were 684 hospital related stays per 100,000 males in 2004-05. There were 406 hospital related stays per 100,000 women in 2004-05.	The figure has remained relatively static since 1999, although the sharp increase since 2003-04 is a cause for concern.
3 **To reduce poverty and social exclusion and close the gap between the most deprived areas in the South East and the rest of the region**	**a.** Proportion of children under 16 who live in low-income households	By 2010, to halve the gap between the most disadvantaged communities and the average position of the region	In 2004 14% of children under 16 live in low-income households (average of SOAs in the South East).	The figure hides considerable regional disparities with the figure ranging from 0.3% in some areas to 76.9% in others.
	b. Percentage of population of working age who are claiming key benefits		The average claimant count for the South East in July 2005 was 1.4%.	This is the same as the proceeding year and significantly lower than the rate for England (2.3%). However again the regional average disguises significant intra regional disparities, with the western and central areas of the South East having the lowest count rates and some of the coastal areas having the highest.
	c. Percentage of households in fuel poverty		In 2003 only 5.1% of households in the South East were living in fuel poverty.	The percentage of households living in fuel poverty in the South East has reduced by 3% between 2001 and 2003 and is significantly lower than the average for England.
	d. Proportion of population who live in areas that rank within the most deprived 20% of areas in the country (Indices of multiple deprivation)		Small parts of the region fall into the UK's top 20% most deprived SOAs.	Not updated since 2004. 2001 data indicates that 5.4% of the region's population live in the most deprived 20% of the county.

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3 **Continued**	**e.** Number of households experiencing financial exclusion • Number of households without a current account • Number of households not able to access affordable personal credit		The latest data shows that 616,500 households are financially excluded. Of those 146,380 did not have access to a current account and 207,159 did not have access to affordable credit.	Although the figures may compare favourably with other regions in the UK, the fact remains that financial exclusion is a problem for a small but significant minority of residents in the South East.
	f. Proportion of population who do not have access to digital resources		Data Gap.	
	g. Average annual percentage income growth – Bottom 20%, 2nd quintile, 3rd quintile, 4th quintile, Top 20%		Data Gap.	
4 **To raise educational achievement levels across the region and develop the opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work**	**a.** Proportion of 19 year olds with Level 2 qualifications (5 GCSEs A*-C or NVQ equivalent)	National Target – the Plan will take into consideration and seek to align itself with higher education and skills strategies (PPS11). Above the England average of 44.7%	In 2005, the proportion of 19 year olds in the South East with level 2 qualifications and above is approximately 5% higher than the national average at 79.3%.	The South East continues to possess high levels of skills overall, comparing well with national trends. However there was a marginal drop in the proportion of 19 year olds with level 2 qualifications between 2004 and 2005.
	b. Proportion of adults with poor literacy and numeracy skills	To reduce the proportion of the population with basic skills needs. National Target – improve the basic skill levels of 1.5 million adults between the launch of Skills for Life in 2001 and 2007, with a milestone of 750,000 by 2004 (DFES 10)	In 2002-03, 51% of adults had literacy level 2 and 32% of adults had numeracy level 2.	Literary skills within the South East compare very favourably with the rest of England. In 2003 the South East had the highest rate in literacy skills at level 2 (51%) compared to the England average of 44%. Conversely, the South East has the lowest rate in literacy skills at Entry Level. A similar pattern is shown by the data on numeracy skills. The South East has the highest proportion of numeracy skills (32%) at Level 2 compared to the England average of 25%. The South East has the lowest rate in numeracy skills at the entry level.

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5 **To reduce crime and fear of crime**	**a.** Level of domestic burglaries, violent offences and vehicle crime	To reduce British Crime Survey comparator crime by16.5% by 2007-08 from the 2004-05 baseline	The number of crimes recorded remains relatively stable with 9,000 offences per 100,000 population recorded in 2005-06.	The South East has one of the lowest rates of total recorded crime of all the English regions. Crime rates have stayed stable since 2004-05, apart from burglary which decreased.
	b. Fear of crime	To reduce fear of crime by at least 3% by 2007-08 from the 2004-05 baseline	Fear of crime is low in the South East and below the national average, although rates do vary between the highest in Kent, where rates are at or above the national average, and the lowest in Surrey.	Fear of crime is low in the South East and below the national average, although rates do vary.
6 **To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals**	**a.** Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously	Data Gap		
	b. Percentage of people who say they are satisfied with their local area as a place to live		Overall nearly nine out of 10 (88%) residents report that they are satisfied with their local area, with just under half (45%) saying that they are very satisfied.	The figures for 2006 remain broadly similar to 2004. There has been a slight decrease in the number of people that are very satisfied with their local area; there is also an improvement in the number that is fairly satisfied.
	c. Percentage of people who have undertaken on average at least 2 hours of formal volunteering per week/ Percentage of people who have undertaken formal or informal volunteering at least once a month	Data Gap		
7 **To improve accessibility to all services and facilities including the countryside and the historic environment**	**a.** Percentage of rural households at set distances from key services		The percentage of residents within four kilometres of a bank or building society has fallen from around 60% to 50% between 2000 and 2005. The proportion of households with access to doctor's surgeries, primary schools and secondary schools within four kilometres in 2005 were 82%, 100% and 60% respectively, having had virtually no change since 2000. Over 90% of residents live within four kilometres of a cashpoint.	Over the period between 2000 and 2005 there has been a slight increase in the proportion of residents within four kilometres of a cashpoint, however there has been relatively no change in the proportion of households that can access doctor's surgeries, primary schools and secondary schools.
	b. % of new development within 30 minutes of key services	Data Gap		

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7 **Continued**	**c.** % of local authority services offered online	Government Programme officially closed in April 2006; however the assumption to provide 100% e-delivery is still maintained	Local authorities are embracing on-line service delivery. On average, 96% of services that can be delivered on-line are operational. All types of Authorities perform strongly, reporting at least 95% (districts). However county councils almost provide 100% e-enablement (99.6%), however this is perhaps reflected of lower service provision.	E-enablement of local authority services have changed dramatically since last year. In 2004-05, 75.66% of services that could be offered on-line were operational; compared with 96% this year. Of particular note is the increased performance of unitary authorities, who offered 70.59% of service on-line in 2004-05; in 2005-06 the level has risen to 97.22%.
	d. Access to and the use of the countryside		20% of all households in the region have access to a site of at least two hectares within 300 metres. 66% of all households in the region have access to a site of at least 20 hectares within two kilometres. 77% of all households in the region have access to a site of at least 100 hectares within five kilometres. 46% of all households in the region have access to a site of at least 500 hectares within 10 kilometres. 10% of all households in the region do not have access to accessible natural green-space within the definitions of the ANGSt model.	No national data for comparison. No previous regional data for trend analysis.
8 **To encourage increased engagement in cultural activity across all sections of the community in the South East**	**a.** Participation in Cultural Activity	To increase participation in cultural and sporting activities and reduce the gap between participation in the population overall and participation among the priority groups identified by DCMS. A joint target with CLG which will look at community cohesion and will build on existing work in relation to PSA 3 will need to be developed	For the South East region the following levels of activity participation are achieved 73% for the arts; 56% for sports, 76% for heritage, 68% for museums libraries and archives, and 59% for cinema.	There is no time series data with which to compare 2006's results. Overall the South East has relatively high levels of participation in cultural activity. Approx 10% more women engage in arts activities than men. 15% more men engage in sports activities than women. Educational level appears to directly affect the take up of cultural activities, with very high participation among people with the highest levels of qualifications. Engagement in cinema activities is very low among people with no qualifications. There is only a slightly lower take up of arts activities among disabled people; however significantly fewer disabled people participate in sports, heritage museums, libraries and archives and cinema activities. People from black and ethnic backgrounds participate in arts activities less often the people of white ethnicity; conversely this group participates in museum, libraries and archive activity significantly more often. Each group participate equally in sport and cinema activity.

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9 **To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the region**	**a.** Proportion of people of working age in employment		In 2006 the employment rate was 79%.	Since 1998 the employment rate has been stable at or around 78%. The South East employment rate for working age people is consistently higher than the rate for Great Britain and is the second highest, joint with the South West and behind the Eastern region. Sub-regional disparities are marked.
	b. Change in the economic activity rate	Improve the productivity of the workforce and increase economic activity from 82% to 85% by bringing 110,000 net additional South East residents of working age into the labour market by 2016 (as a step towards bringing up to 250,000 residents into the labour market by 2026)	One factor underpinning the strong performance of the South East economy over the past decade has been relatively strong growth in economic activity and employment rates (for both males and females). Over the past two years there has been a small decline in both economic activity and employment rates.	In the most recent period for which the data is available, the working age employment rate in the South East stood at 78.8%, compared with 74.9% nationally. Alongside the South West this was the second highest employment rate in the country, marginally below that of East of England's, 78.9%. There is significant sub regional variation. Some of the most deprived parts of the region such as Thanet and Hastings tend to have low economic activity rates and the converse is true in the wealthier areas such as West Oxfordshire and Worthing.
	c. The business stock per 1,000 inhabitants in the area	Increase the business stock by 35% from 35 businesses per 1,000 inhabitants in 2005 to 44 businesses per 1,000 inhabitants by 2016, including 10,000 new businesses run by women by 2010	The number of businesses per 1,000 residents in the South East in 2005 was 35.74.	The figure has increased from 34.41 in 2000 and is second only to London.
	d. Change in the number of businesses run by women		In the South East around 50,000 businesses are owned by women.	Female self-employment accounts for around 30% of total self-employment, alongside London the highest proportion in the country. Business start-up rates amongst women are significantly below the rate for men, the fact which is reflected in the proportion of women-owned businesses/proportion of self-employment. Women are half as likely as men to start a business within the next three years, one-quarter less likely to see good opportunities for starting a business, two-thirds as likely to think they have the skills to start a business, and significantly more likely to fear failure. This represents a vast source of untapped potential. If women started businesses at the same rate as men we would have 150,000 extra start-ups in the UK.

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10 **To sustain economic growth and competitiveness across the region**	**a.** Real GVA per capita growth	Achieve an average annual increase in GVA per capita of at least 3% To narrow the gap between GVA per capita between the best and worst performing parts of the region	Despite strong growth in population over recent years – which can limit growth in GVA per head if the equivalent rise in output is slower – between 1997 and 2003 GVA per head in the South East rose faster than any other UK region/country. Over this period, workplace based GVA per head expanded by 38.4% (Figure 4.4). Over the same period, residence based GVA per head expanded by 35.3% also faster than in any other UK region.	Over the past few years, in spite of the global slowdown, the South East economy has performed well in comparison to other UK regions. Between 1997 and 2003 real workplace based GVA expanded by 3.4% on average per annum, faster than in any other region/country in the UK. The South East ranks 16th in the EU competitiveness index. London ranks 9th.
	b. Real productivity per employee (total) growth rate	Increase productivity per worker by an average 2.4% annually, from £39,000 in 2005 to at least £50,000 by 2016 (in constant prices)	In 2003 the rate of growth over the period was 1.2% p.a.	Whilst South East labour productivity is low in comparison to US regions, it has performed well in comparison to UK regions (2nd only to London) and EU regions (a top 10 region in growth terms over the last decade). In 1996, output per hour worked in the South East was marginally below the national average. By 2003, output per hour worked had increased to 6.5% above the national average Significant sub regional variations exist.
11 **To stimulate economic revival in deprived areas**	**a.** Number of income support claimants in the most deprived areas (271 SOAs falling within the most deprived 20% nationally)		Data is currently not available for this indicator, although it is being collected and will be available during the current review of the RSF. In the absence of this data the existing indicator is used for 2006 In 2006, 0.88% of the population in the 20% of most deprived areas had been claiming benefits for more than 12 months.	The percentage of people from the most deprived areas claiming unemployment benefits is approximately four times higher than the regional average (0.20%) and has increased above last year's figure of 0.57% to 0.88%, which suggests that spatial inequalities in the region are not being addressed.
12 **To develop a dynamic, diverse and knowledge-based economy that excels in innovation with higher value, lower impact activities**	**a.** The percentage of total South East business turnover attributable to new (new to market) and significantly improved products	Increase the percentage of total South East business turnover attributable to new products (new to market) from 12% in 2004 to 20% by 2016, and the percentage attributable to significantly improved products from 18% in 2004 to 25% by 2016	The South East records the percentage of turnover attributable to new products as 12% from products new to market and 18% from significantly improved products in 2004.	The South East is behind London in terms of percentage of turnover attributable to new products and leads London in terms of turnover attributable to significantly improved products. Globally the South East ranks 55th on the World Knowledge Competitiveness Index, London ranks 56th.
	b. Value of manufacturing exports per head		The manufacturing export per head in the South East declined from £195 to £187 (4%) from 2001 to 2005 but did peak at £207 in 2004. The decrease of £20 per head between 2004 and 2005 represents a decline of 10%.	Unlike the UK manufacturing export per head, which has risen overall from 2001 to 2005, the South East manufacturing export per head has declined. Much of this decline has occurred between 2004 and 2005.

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12 **Continued**	**c.** The expenditure on R&D as the proportion of GVA	Increase expenditure on Research & Development R&D) in the South East from 3.2% of Gross Value Added in 2003 to 4% by 2016, and increase the proportion of businesses in the South East reporting R&D links with universities from 11% in 2005 to 15% by 2016	R&D expenditure by the business enterprise sector as a proportion of regional GDP is 2.1% in the South East.	This is the second highest in the country, but remains significantly lower than the best performing region. Between 1997 and 2002, business enterprise R&D expenditure in the South East increased by just 0.3% per annum, significantly below the best performing UK regions.
13 **To develop and maintain a skilled workforce to support long-term competitiveness of the region**	**a.** Percentage of population of working age qualified to NVQ Level 3+ or equivalent	To significantly raise the number of Level 3 qualifications in the region To reduce the proportion of the population with basic skills needs Maximise the number of people ready for employment at all skill levels, and ensure they are continually equipped to progress in the labour market	Nearly one half (48.6%) of the South East region working age population held qualifications at the level of NVQ level 3 or above.	The figure compares to the England average of 44.7%. The figure increased by nearly 7% between 2001-02 and 2004-05 compared to 2% in England. The region also has one of the highest proportions of working age population qualified to NVQ Level 3 or equivalent or above. Sub regional variations are marked.
	b. Percentage of population of working age qualified to NVQ Level 4+ or equivalent		By early 2005, 29.3% of the working age population were qualified to NVQ Level 4+ or equivalent.	The figure has risen from 28.5% in 2003 and is the second highest in the country. The skills distribution is far from uniform across the region. The South East's inner and central districts tend to have significantly higher skills profiles than coastal areas. This is reflected in higher economic activity and employment rates, higher earnings and higher productivity. The coastal areas tend to have relatively substantial skills gaps. This is not just in relation to the South East but also in relation to the national average. Almost a third of all districts in the South East (22 districts) have a lower proportion of working age population with NVQ4 equivalents than the national average.
	c. The proportion of employers reporting skills gaps and shortages		In 2003, 22% employers in the South East and England reported their workforce as having internal skills gaps.	This equates to 10% of the workforce in the South East compared to 11% in England.

Objective	Indicator	Target	Key Findings	Summary of Regional Performance
13 **Continued**	**d.** Proportion of the labour force receiving training		24.2% of the workforce were reported to have received job related training in the last 13 weeks in 2005.	In terms of work-based training the South East is one of the best performing regions in the country (third overall). The figure is a marginal improvement on the previous year.
A South East that lives within Environmental Limits	**Regional Ecological Footprint**	**To stabilise the Ecological Footprint by 2016 and reduce it thereafter**	The Ecological Footprint is 6.3 global hectares per capita in 2006.	In 2001 the ecological footprint in the region was 6.09 hectares per capita. The ecological footprint in the region is the highest in the UK, 17% higher than the national average. Although not directly comparable previous research shows that the ecological footprint is growing at 0.068 ghs/cap/year.
14 **To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing materials from buildings, and encourage urban renaissance**	**a.** Development on previously developed land	By 2008, to develop 60% of all forms of development (not just housing) on previously used land	Across the South East, 68% of commercial and leisure completions, 51% of employment completions (B1b, B1c, B2 and B8) and 79% of homes were on previously developed land.	The percentage of homes completed on previously developed land has increased from 68% to 79% from 2001-02 to 2005-06.
	b. Amount of derelict land and empty properties		In 2005, 3,630 hectares (1.74%) of the South East's developed land were derelict or vacant (based on 2001 estimates of developed land). Empty properties occupied 460 hectares in the South East. This is a drop of nearly 13% on the previous year and a decrease of 140 hectares since 2001. The decrease in vacant land has been seen across England as a whole.	The amount of derelict land is similar to the 2001 level but there has been a decrease of 337 hectares since 2004 (mainly because of a loss in previously developed vacant land). This decrease has been seen across the UK as a whole. Similarly to the indicator on derelict and vacant land, the South East has a high proportion of England's empty properties (in 2005 the region accounted for nearly 10%).
15 **To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment**	**a.** Properties at risk from flooding[3]	To prevent all inappropriate development in the flood plain	There were 310,000 properties[3] and businesses at risk from coastal or river flooding in the South East region in 2006. This has risen from 235,000 properties identified in last year's report.	The number of properties and businesses at risk has increased but 11,300 properties have benefited from new or improved flood defences during the last three years.
	b. Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds		In 2004-05, 24 permissions were granted against the Environment Agency advice.	As a new indicator there is no trend data available.

FOOTNOTES

[3] *Note new definition – data for 2005 was for a combined 1 in 200 year coastal event and 1 in 100 year fluvial event. For 2006 risk is based on a combined 1 in 1,000 probability.*

Objective	Indicator	Target	Key Findings	Summary of Regional Performance
15 **Continued**	**c.** New development with sustainable drainage installed	All new development applications to show that sustainable drainage has been considered and implemented if appropriate	Data Gap.	
	d. Number of additional houses where flood risk has been reduced	By 2010, to increase the numbers of properties adequately protected by 15,000	11,300 properties have benefited from new or improved flood defences in the last three years.	The number of additional properties protected has risen from 2,000 in 2003-04 to11,300 in 2005-06. Forecasts from the Environment Agency indicate this will rise above 12,000 in 2006-07.
16 **To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve**	**a.** Days when air pollution is moderate or high	Local authorities to seek an improvement in air quality in their areas so that there is a significant reduction in the number of days of medium and high air quality pollution by 2026 To establish Air Quality Action Plans in areas which are unlikely to meet national air quality objectives (relevant local authorities in conjunction with partner agencies)	In 2005 all sites recorded 137 days when air pollution was moderate or high. Each site recorded lower levels of pollution than in 2004 except Lullington Heath (near the East Sussex coast), which recorded a slight increase, and Reading New Town which failed the data capture criterion for sulphur dioxide (SO_2), (i.e. for which data was not available).	Air quality at urban sites has improved over time. The average number of moderate or high pollution days for the three rural sites decreased from 93 in 2003 to 44 in 2005. No overall trend is however obvious at the rural sites where ozone is the main cause of moderate or high pollution levels. The decrease in days with moderate or high pollution levels largely reflects the summer weather conditions, with higher levels recorded in periods of hot still, weather as in 2003.
17 **To address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and ensure that the South East is prepared for its impacts**	**a.** Emissions of greenhouse gases from energy consumption, transport and land use and waste management – carbon dioxide emissions in the South East	To reduce the region's carbon dioxide emissions by at least 20% below 1990 levels by 2010 and by at least 25% below 1990 levels by 2015 – South East Plan targets By 2050, reduce greenhouse gas emissions from activities within the region by 60%	In 2004, a total of 69,389 kilotonnes of carbon dioxide emissions were produced in the South East. The principal source of CO_2 emissions are from the usage of fuel in industrial, domestic and road transport sectors each of which contributed more than 20,000 kilotonnes of CO_2 in 2004.	Data is not directly comparable with last year, however the emissions particularly from the domestic and road transport sources are of serious concern. The region has the highest overall level of emissions in the UK although per capita performance is lower than other regions. Other sources of emissions such as from aviation are not included due to difficulties in disaggregating them at the regional level. These figures are for those emissions generated within the South East. When including those emissions from the South East that results from consumption within the South East the figure of 13.4 tonnes per person is 14% higher than the national average. Additional research is required to provide robust indicators of GHG emissions.
	b. Regional carbon trajectories	Data Gap		
	c. Capacity during 'critical periods' to supply water without the need for restrictions	Data Gap		

Objective	Indicator	Target	Key Findings	Summary of Regional Performance
18 **To conserve and enhance the region's biodiversity**	**a.** Population of wild birds	By 2010, achieve a sustained increase in the regional wild bird population index (including to reverse the historical declines in the indices in the farmland and woodland species)	In 2004, the population index for farmland was 87.8 for both farmland and woodland species and 97.2 for all species.	Between 1994 and 2004, the population index of both farmland and woodland birds in the South East showed a decline of 12%. Detailed information on the long term population trends of wild birds is based on the Commons Birds Census, which shows that in the South East between 1970 and 1994, farmland populations fell by 31%, and woodland bird populations by about 20%.
	b. Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)	To ensure that there is no further loss, damage or deterioration of SSSIs By 2010, to ensure that 95% of SSSIs are in favourable or recovering condition (target to directly reflect the national PSA target)	In 2006, of the SSSIs in the South East, 79.6% were in a favourable and unfavourable recovering condition.	This is an increase of 12.2% since October 2004.
	c. Extent and condition of key habitats for which BAPS have been established	To maintain the condition of all key regional habitats which are judged to be at a favourable status To restore and/or recreate key regional habitats so these reach a favourable conservation status (New South East Plan target) Achieving the 2010 and 2026 Regional biodiversity targets set out in the South East Plan	**Currently information is not available for all habitats that have a Biodiversity Action Plan. This represents a data gap, although efforts are being made to provide the information that is available. The following data is for intertidal habitats only.** The South East England region holds about 5,000 ha of saltmarsh, comprising 11% of the UK resource of this habitat. A high proportion of the habitat is designated as an SSSI, and in turn, most of this holds international nature conservation designations. The South East England region holds about 18,000 ha of intertidal mud and sand flats, which is 6% of the UK resource of this habitat. As in the case of saltmarsh, the most extensive areas are in the Solent and south coast harbours, and in north Kent.	Current patterns of loss and accretion in differing locations are set to continue in the short term. However, predictions for sea level rise of up to 8mm per annum suggest that the balance will shift towards net loss in the longer term. While the condition of some saltmarsh sites is favourable, there is a trend towards colonisation of upper and middle saltmarsh by lower saltmarsh plants, linked to sea level rise; further, areas of major accretion especially in the Medway are species-poor (Spartina-dominated). Erosion of saltmarsh has resulted in conversion to mud flats in some locations, while in others accretion of (usually species-poor) saltmarsh has led to loss of unvegetated intertidal flats. Sea level rise and the fact that in some locations mudflats immediately abut hard sea defences suggest that overall extent will be subject to coastal squeeze in the short-medium term. Some factors leading to adverse condition may be soluble in the short term while others are more intractable. Diminution of area may also lead to a decline in the invertebrate holding capacity of that which remains, causing decline in overall condition.
	d. Extent of ancient woodlands		This data has not been updated since 2002 when the South East was recorded as having 131,128 hectares of ancient woodland.	The South East has the largest extent of ancient woodland of any of the English regions.

Objective	Indicator	Target	Key Findings	Summary of Regional Performance
19 **To protect and enhance the region's countryside and historic environment**	**a.** Land covered by environmental schemes	Data Gap		
	b. Buildings of Grade I and II* at risk of decay	To remove 32% of entries in the 1999 'At Risk' list by the 2004 list publication, 36% by the 2005 publication and 40% by the 2006 publication (South East will contribute to these English Heritage national targets)	Regionally 2.1% of Grade I and II* listed entries remain at risk.	Nationally 3.3% of Grade I and II* listed entries remain at risk. The number of buildings at risk entries in the South East has fallen from 138 to 116 (16%) since 1999.
20 **To improve the efficiency of transport networks by reducing congestion; and to enhance the proportion of travel by sustainable modes through facilitating modal shifts**	**a.** Motor vehicle traffic by road class	To reduce regional road traffic in the short to medium term, in line with the Government's national 10 Year Plan (that is, improving the ratio of traffic growth to GDP by 0.8:1 to 0.6:1 by 2010). To reduce 'private vehicle kilometres travelled'	Motor vehicle travel on all roads in the South East reached 86.4 billion vehicle kilometres in 2005 (equating to 5,000 vehicle trips per day on every road).	Motor vehicle flow in the UK remains comparatively high. However whereas the longer term trend shows increasing numbers of trips per day and total numbers of kilometres travelled it is increasing at a lower rate than other regions.
	b. Time taken to travel to work (average time taken per journey)		The average time taken to travel to work in the South East is 25 minutes. The longest is travel by Rail (63 minutes), followed by bus (35 minutes) then by car 25 minutes).	Changes in time taken to travel to work have not changed significantly. In 2004 the average journey was 24 minutes, with mode shift similar to 2005 (rail: 62, bus: 34, car: 24).
	c. Trips per person by mode	(Targets for reducing the proportion of travel by car need to be discussed with stakeholders to reach consensus with ownership, but a downward trend is clearly desirable)	In 2005, 1,072 trips were made per person (per annum) in the South East. Trips by car were the most dominate mode (46.11%), followed by trips as a car passenger (23.61%), then walking (21.57%).	Trips per person have increased slightly since 2004 (1,044). The most significant increase has been trips by car, which have increased by 2.02% (44.09% in 2004), public transport has dropped in share by approximately 0.5%; and walking has reduced in share by 2.23%. In terms of trends, the South East has seen an average decrease of walking of approximately 0.5% of modal share per annum, which is significantly more than the 0.38% average decrease (of all English regions). Car usage has grown at a rate of 0.73% per annum, which is significantly higher than the English regional average of 0.39%. However the rate of growth is not significant when compared to growth rates recently seen in the North East and South West (1.49% and 1.22% respectively). Growth in the use of public transport in the south east since 2000 (0.58% per annum) is the highest outside London (1.58%); and is significantly higher than the English regional average of 0.29 % growth per annum.

Objective	Indicator	Target	Key Findings	Summary of Regional Performance
20 **Continued**	**d.** Satisfaction with public service provision (% of users satisfied with service)		Overall 82% of passengers are satisfied with bus services in the South East. Highest approval is reported to be 'value for money' (71%) with reliability and bus stop information significantly lower (62% and 61 % respectively). The amount of complaints submitted to operators in the South East and London was 41 per 100,000 journeys.	Satisfaction with bus service has remained relatively stable since 2001. Satisfaction with reliability and bus stop information have both risen by 5%, however value for money has remained stagnant. Over the same period, complaints submitted to rail operators in the South East has dropped from 48 (per 100,000) in 2001 however this is despite a much lower 38 recorded in 2004.
	e. Freight transported by mode (tonnes lifted) Rail freight data currently lacking at regional level. It is anticipated that this data will start to be gathered through other processes. In the interim, a national indicator of % per mode could be adopted for contextual analysis		The movement of freight by road still dominates[4], with 202 million tonnes (Mt) lifted in the South East, followed by shipping 88Mt. Freight lifted by air is reported to be 0.23Mt.	The movement of freight by road has continued to increase from 2001, rising from 184Mt. Similarly, shipping has increased from 80Mt, with freight by air reducing significantly from 0.32mt. While it is not possible to monitor regional rail freight trend, the national perspective is that freight by rail is increasing but insignificantly when compared to the increase in road freight.
21 **To increase the level of resource efficiency within the region**	**a.** GVA generated per tonne of material entering waste stream	RES Target – to achieve a 30% increase over the 2003 baseline in GVA generated per tonne of material entering the waste stream by 2016	4,978 units of GVA per tonne of waste in 2003.	There is no data available to create a time series. However the South East ranks 2nd behind London although the figure of GVA in London per tonne of waste is considerable higher at 9,363.
	b. Regional material inputs and consumption		The total regional material input (RMI) is 18.59 t/cap. The Regional Material consumption is fourth lowest at 8.98 t/cap.	These figures are second smallest and fourth lowest respectively of all the regions within the South East. Both these figures are low because of the levels of imports into the Region. The South East is the largest material importer from other UK regions with 68.6m tonnes and the second largest from the rest of the world. Exports are comparatively low.

FOOTNOTES

[4] *It has not been possible to gather information on rail freight movement in the South East. However, due to the prominence of the regions ports, and by observing national trends, it is presumed that rail freight will account for the third largest mode of freight movement.*

Objective	Indicator	Target	Key Findings	Summary of Regional Performance
22 **To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste**	**a.** Total types of all waste arisings and method used for its management	To increase recovery of all waste in the region to 71% by 2010 To increase recycling and composting of waste in the region to 50% by 2010 To reduce growth of all waste in the region 1% per annum by 2010, and 0.5% per annum by 2020	Municipal waste landfilled has fallen by 440,000 tonnes from the 2004-05 figure to the 2005-06 figure. Municipal waste arising has fallen slightly from the 2004-05 figure (4,631) to the 2005-06 figure (4,541). Recycling of municipal waste has increased from 28% to 30% in the year from the 2004-05 figure to 2005-06 figure. The Environment Agency Strategic Waste Management Assessment estimates figures of C&I waste and C&D waste for 1998-99 and 2002-03 This shows a slight decrease in the C&I arisings The figures for C&D waste show an increase in arisings. Both show an increase in recycling.	Since 2001 the total municipal waste has been increasing year on year at an average rate of 58,000 tonnes or 1.5% per annum. Between 2004-05 and 2005-06 municipal waste has decreased by 5%. The amount of municipal waste going to landfill has reduced since 2004-05 coupled with a slight reduction in municipal waste arising. Recycling of municipal waste has also increased since 2004.
	b. Inter-regional movement of waste		In 2005, the total exports of MSW and C&I waste from London to the South East was more than a million tonnes. Similarly, the total exports of C&D waste was nearly 1.1 million tonnes from London.	There is no trend data available. However the situation appears to be improving – a contract to landfill waste from London to West Sussex ended on 30 September 2006 – no waste was due to be transported from London and landfilled in West Sussex after this date. Hampshire, East Sussex and the Isle of Wight confirmed zero waste imports of C&D waste from London to landfill in 2005-06.
23 **To maintain and improve the water quality of the region's rivers and coasts, and to achieve sustainable water resources management**	**a.** Rivers of Good or Fair chemical and biological water quality	By 2005, for 91% of river length to achieve compliance with Environment Agency River Quality Objectives (in line with national Public Sector Agreement target) Need to check this target	River water quality is generally good with chemical water quality improving since 2004 and biological water quality staying at a consistent level.	Since the early 1990s, water quality has shown an underlying trend of improvement.
	b. Compliance with EC Bathing Waters Directive	To ensure that all waters in the region comply with the EC Bathing Waters Directive in all years	All 79 bathing water sites complied with the Directive with 78% of bathing water passing the much stricter guideline standards.	Since 2005, there have been no beaches in the South East consistently failing the imperative standards.
	c. Nitrate status of groundwater/ % of sites not meeting standard		6% of samples exceeded the drinking water standard for nitrate.	The percentage of levels has declined from 20% in 2001 to 6% in 2004.

Objective	Indicator	Target	Key Findings	Summary of Regional Performance
23 **Continued**	**d.** GQA nutrient status of freshwaters for Phosphate and Nitrate		2005 Nitrate Status: Good – 15% Fair – 44% Poor – 26% Bad – 15%. 2005 Phosphate Status: Good – 22% Fair – 24% Poor – 41% Bad – 11%.	The phosphate levels in rivers in the South East have reduced since 1990 when monitoring began. This is a result of water companies installing phosphate stripping equipment at some sewage treatment works. Nitrate concentrations are partly due to naturally occurring conditions and have remained constant up to 2005.
	e. Per capita consumption (PCC) of water	To stabilise and then reduce the per capita consumption of water to 135 litres per day by 2016	The daily water consumption in 2005-06 for unmeasured households was 166 litres per person per day while the measured consumption was 148 litres per person per day. In 2005-06 the weighted average consumption of water (measured and unmeasured consumption divided by the number of occupants in measured and unmeasured households) was 161 litres per person per day.	Of all the English regions, the South East has the highest regional average water consumption for both measured and unmeasured households. Although water consumption has increased over the last 10 years, it has been falling more recently. However, between 1994-95 and 2005-06, per capita consumption increased by 5.4% for unmeasured households and 6.4% for measured households.
	f. Incidents of major and significant water pollution	By 2007, achieve a 12% reduction in Category 1 and 2 pollution incidents from all sectors	In 2005 there were 17 incidents of major water pollution (Category 1) and 64 of significant water pollution (Category 2).	Major incidents have increased slightly since 2004 (from 13 to 17). The long term trend shows that Category 1 incidents have decreased by 22% since 2002 and Category 2 incidents by 17%.
24 **To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the region**	**a.** Energy use per capita		In 2004 the South East consumed 21,251.4 (ktoe).	Although the total figure for energy consumption is high the per capita consumption figures are relatively low.
	b. Installed capacity for energy production from renewable sources	By 2010, install 620MW of renewable energy (5.5% of generation capacity) By 2016, install 895MW of renewable energy (8 % of generation capacity) By 2026, install 1750MW of renewable energy (16% of generation capacity) Proposed European target to provide 20% of energy from renewable sources by 2020	In June 2006, the total renewable capacity installed in the South East region was 334.40 MWe. A large proportion of the total renewable capacity installed capacity was from landfill gas (38.5%), offshore wind (27%), and co-firing (19.5%) while a very small proportion came from onshore wind, hydro, solar and bio/sewage gas.	Renewable energy provision continues to increase albeit slowly.

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