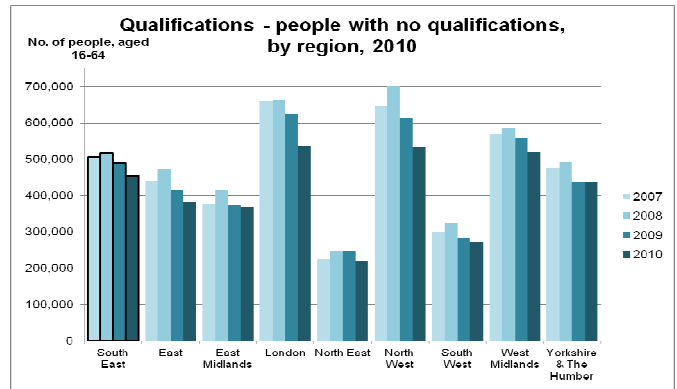
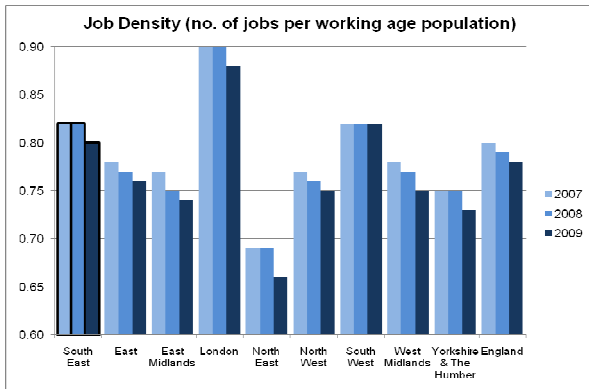
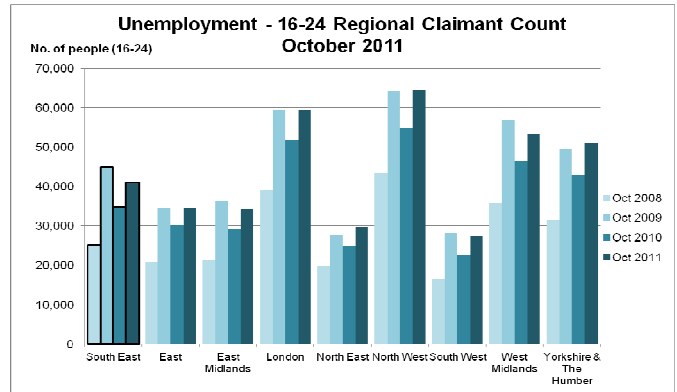
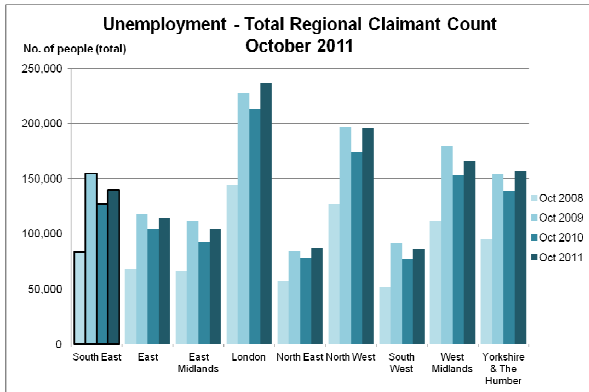


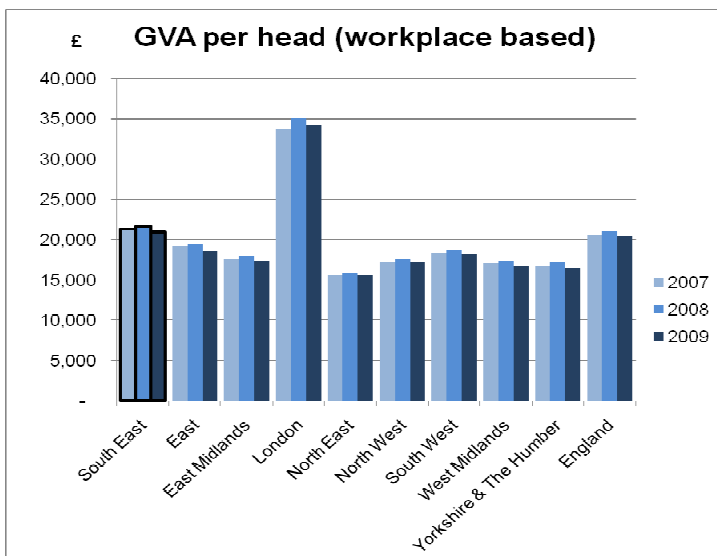
A. ECONOMY & EMPLOYMENT OVERVIEW

More detailed information on sheets A1-A4
(to follow on SEEC website when Overview finalised)



Key Issues/Messages:

- Reflecting the national picture, the number of unemployment claimants in the South East increased over the last year to around 140,000 – many analyses hide this significant number by looking at percentages rather than actual numbers.
- Unemployment levels for under-25s are a concern, being above national average in 11 Districts/Unitaries. This reflects national trends with record levels not in employment, education or training (NEETs).
- The South East saw a large fall in job density (number of jobs per resident in an area) from 2008-09, equating to a loss of 93,000 jobs.
- GVA (economic output) per head in the South East fell between 2008-09, to only just above the national average; looking at total GVA hides this, giving the impression of stronger performance.
- Over 450,000 South East residents still have no qualifications, a problem that is masked by only looking at percentages.
- *There is a strong message that the South East's economic success cannot be taken for granted and appropriate policy and investment is required.*



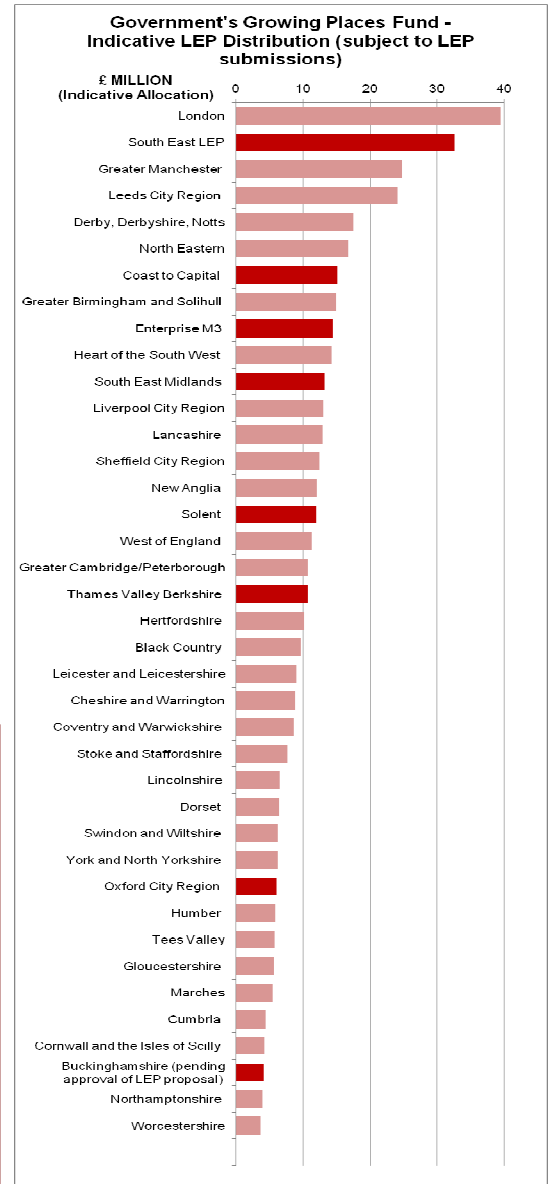
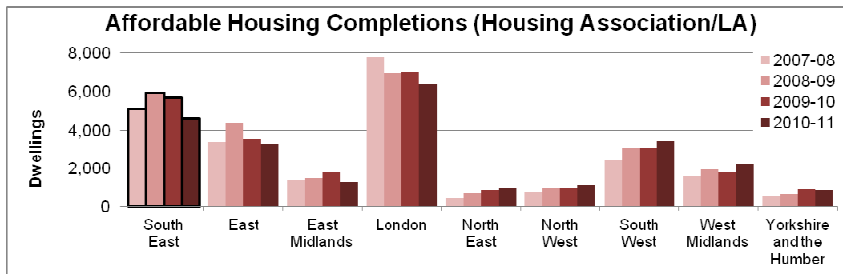
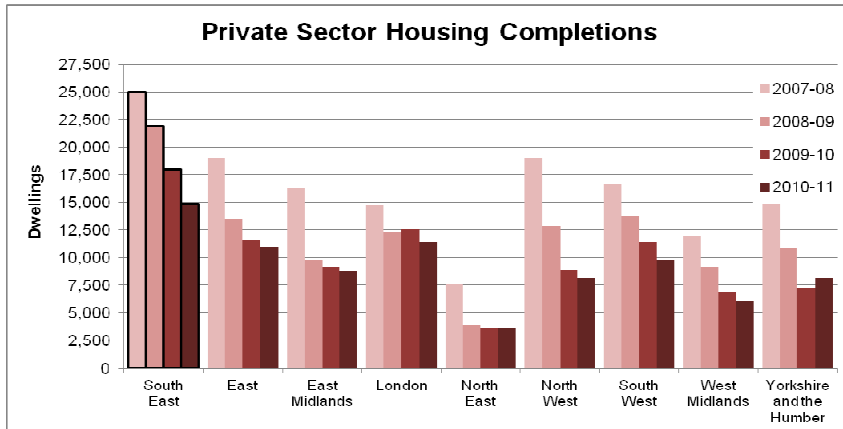
More detailed information, including local authority breakdown where available, is on SEEC Data Dashboard (Dec. 2011) sheets: (to follow when Overview finalised)

- A1. Unemployment
- A2. Job Density
- A3. Economic Output (GVA)
- A4. Qualifications

SEEC's full Data Dashboard includes 6 themes, available at www.secouncils.gov.uk:

- A. Economy & Employment
- B. Housing & Infrastructure
- C. Public Finance & Grants
- D. Demography
- E. Migration
- F. Environment

More detailed information on sheets B1-B4
(to follow on SEEC website when Overview is finalised)



Key Issues/Messages:

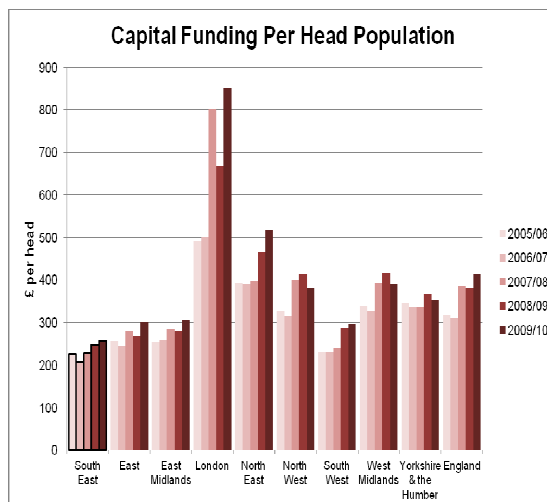
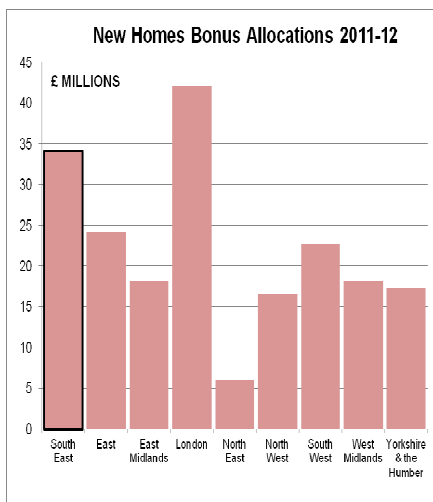
- The South East built the most homes in England at 19,500 (private & affordable combined), but completions continue to drop steeply with nearly 4,000 less built in 2010/11 than 2009/10. The drop in affordable housing is of particular concern.
- Overall the South East has the second highest New Homes Bonus allocation (£34m). This reflects the relatively high levels of development compared to elsewhere in England, although individual local authority allocations vary considerably.
- At £257 per head, the South East has the lowest levels of capital funding per resident, £155 below the national average, despite significant pressure on services and infrastructure.
- More positively, provisional allocations of the Government's new Growing Places Fund for infrastructure better reflect the absolute scale of need in the South East, as emphasised previously by SEEC.
- Overall there remains need for significant funding to address affordable housing and infrastructure needs in the South East to ensure economic success.

More detailed information, including local authority breakdown where available, is on SEEC Data Dashboard (Dec. 2011) sheets: (to follow when Overview finalised)

- B1. Housing Completions
- B2. New Homes Bonus
- B3. Capital Funding
- B4. Growing Places Fund

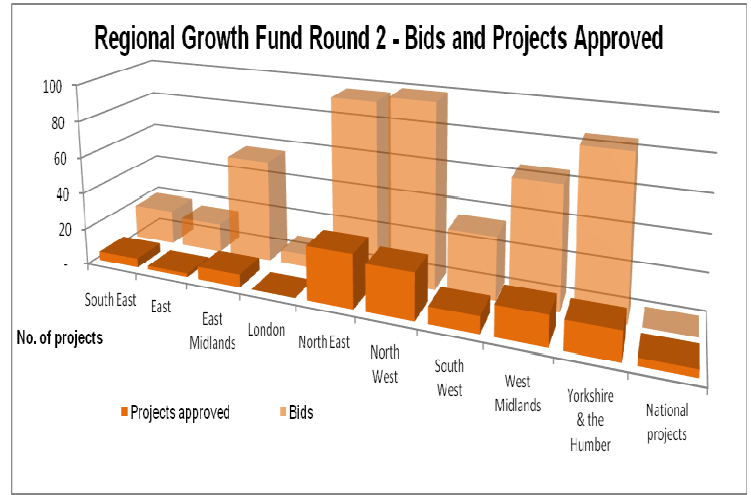
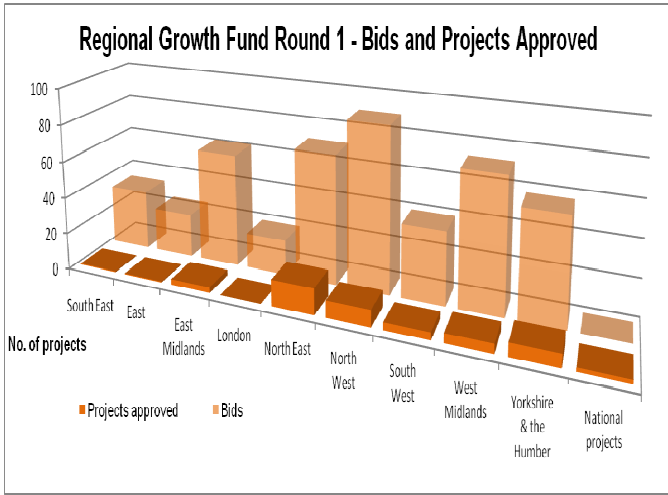
SEEC's full Data Dashboard includes 6 themes, available at www.seecouncils.gov.uk:

- A. Economy & Employment
- B. Housing & Infrastructure
- C. Public Finance & Grants
- D. Demography
- E. Migration
- F. Environment



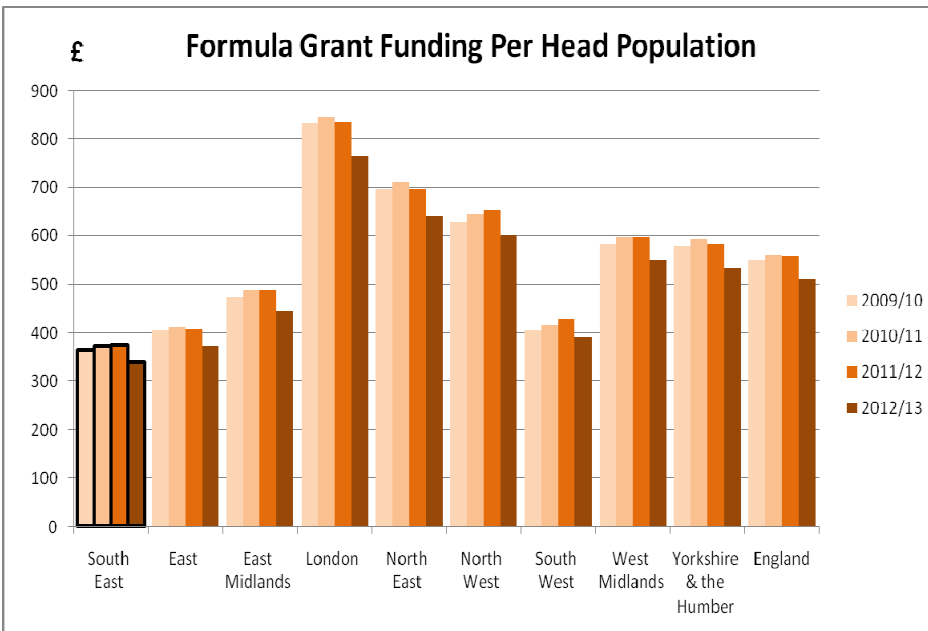
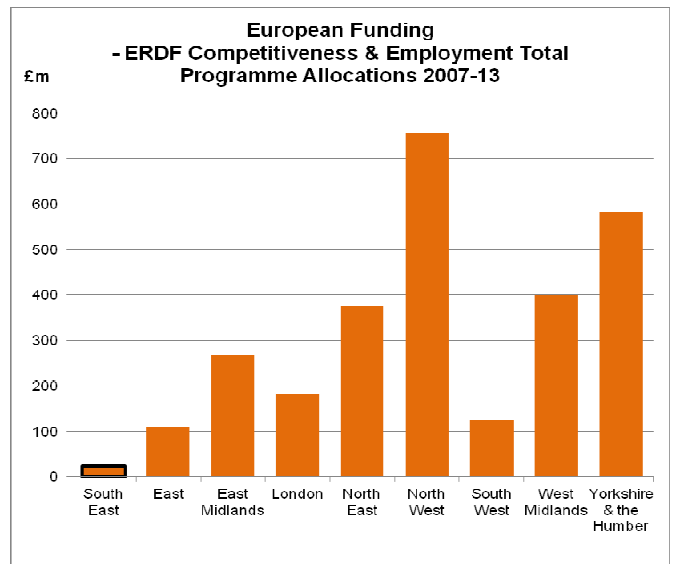
**C. PUBLIC FINANCE & GRANTS
OVERVIEW**

More detailed information on sheets C1-C2
(to follow on SEEC website when Overview finalised)



Key Issues/Messages:

- South East authorities receive the lowest average central government formula grant per head, at just £374 in 2011/12, some £185 below national average.
- 5 of 19 South East bids to Round 2 of the Regional Growth Fund were approved – an improvement from just 1 under Round 1, and a better reflection of South East needs and opportunities as emphasised by SEEC.
- At £23.7m over 6 years, the South East received the lowest amount of European Regional Development Funds in England – less than 1% of the national pot.
- *There is a need for fairer levels of central government and European funding in the South East to drive economic recovery and reflect our large population.*



More detailed information, including local authority breakdown where available, is on SEEC Data Dashboard (Dec. 2011) sheets: (to follow when Overview finalised)

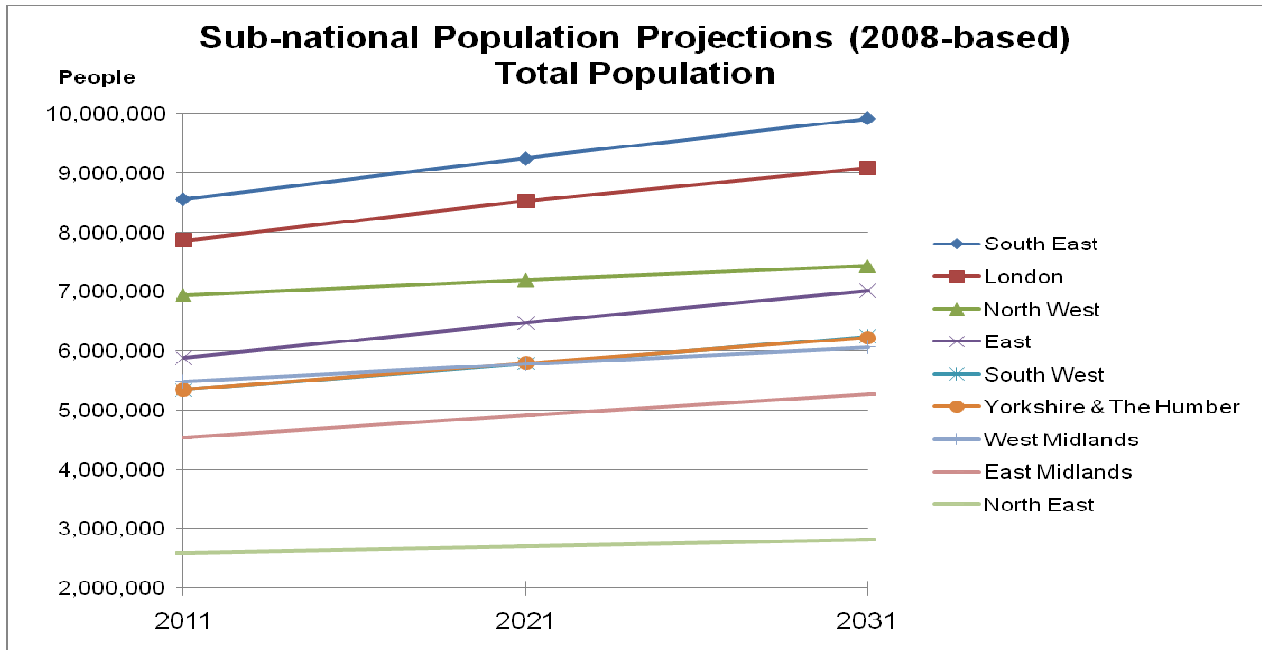
- C1. Local Government Finance
- C2. Regional Growth Fund

SEEC's full Data Dashboard includes 6 themes, available at www.secouncils.gov.uk:

- A. Economy & Employment
- B. Housing & Infrastructure
- C. Public Finance & Grants
- D. Demography
- E. Migration
- F. Environment

D. DEMOGRAPHY
OVERVIEW

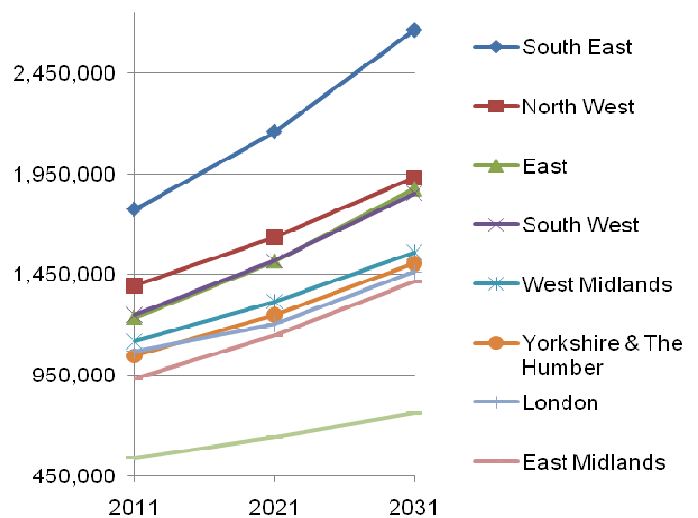
More detailed information on sheet D1-D2
(to follow on SEEC website when Overview finalised)



Key Issues/Messages:

- At over 8.5m people, the South East has the largest population in England, and is projected to grow by 1.3m over the next 20 years.
- At least 50% increase is expected in the number of older people in the South East over the next 20 years, well above national average.
- The South East has also seen a relative increase in the number of people living in deprived areas between 2007-2010 compared to other parts of England. We have 565,000 people in areas classified in the 20% most deprived in the country.
- *Continued investment and action is needed to address both the challenges of population change and long-term areas of deprivation.*

Sub-national Population Projections - Older people
(F 60/ M65+ year olds)



Index of Multiple Deprivation
Change in Average IMD Score 2007-2010
(+ % = getting worse; - % = improving)



More detailed information, including local authority breakdown where available, is on SEEC Data Dashboard (Dec. 2011) sheet: (to follow when Overview finalised)

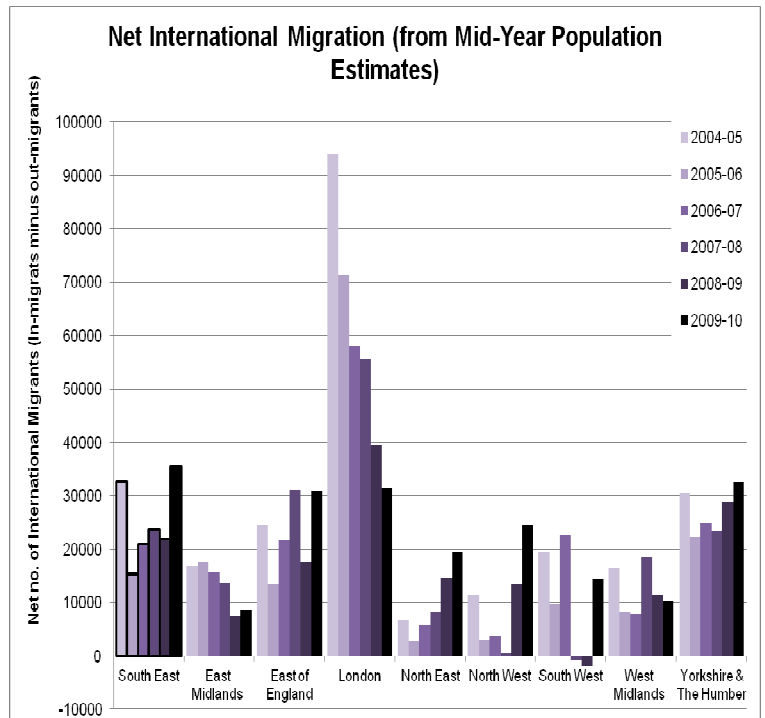
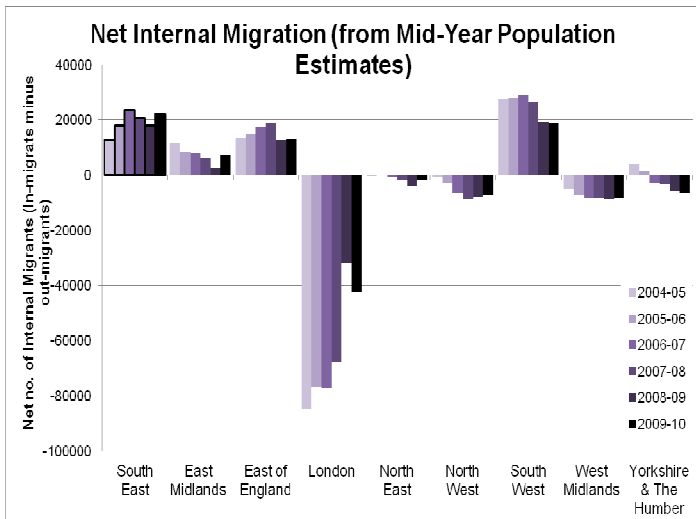
- D1. Population Projections
- D2. Index of Multiple Deprivation.

SEEC's full Data Dashboard includes 6 themes, available at www.secouncils.gov.uk:

- A. Economy & Employment
- B. Housing & Infrastructure
- C. Public Finance & Grants
- D. Demography
- E. Migration
- F. Environment

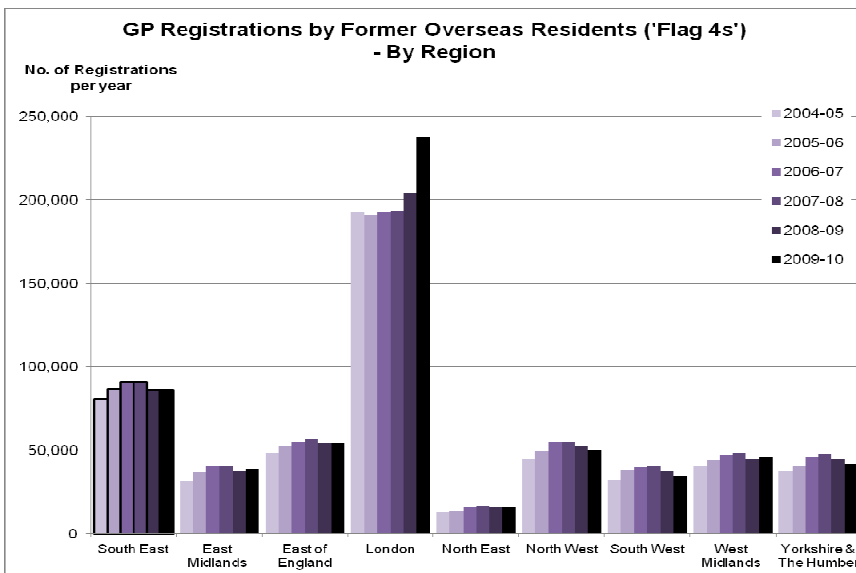
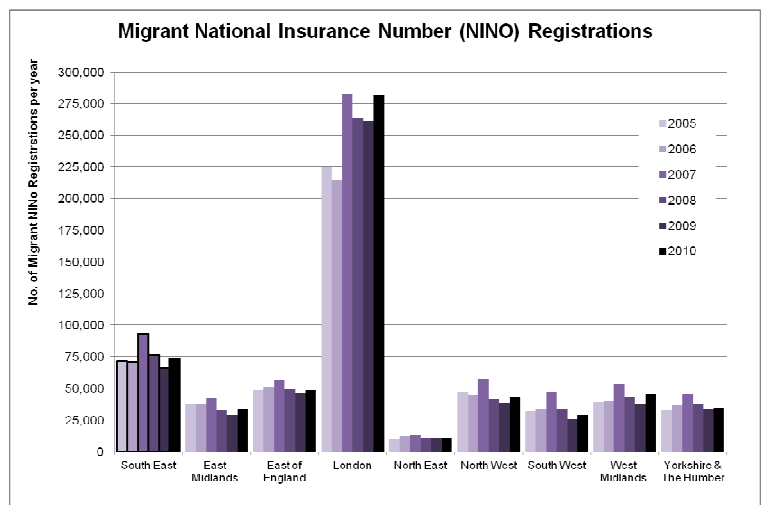
E. MIGRATION
OVERVIEW

More detailed information on sheet E1-E3
(to follow on SEEC website when Overview finalised)



Key Issues/Messages:

- Although hard to estimate exact numbers due to official data limitations, there are indications that net international migration has significantly increased in the South East to England's highest, following a small reduction the previous year.
- The distribution of immigrants and their impact on services and resources needs varied considerably across different parts of the South East.
- Internal migration levels (ie people moving within the UK) are also high in the South East, placing additional demands on services and infrastructure.
- *Time lags and limitations in official data (for example there is no National Insurance de-registering process to remove economically inactive migrants or those who leave the country) must be addressed by government so local needs and central funding requirements can be better addressed.*



More detailed information, including local authority breakdown where available, is on SEEC Data Dashboard (Dec. 2011) sheet: (to follow when Overview finalised)

- E1. Net Migration
- E2. NINO Registrations
- E3. GP Registrations ('Flag 4s')

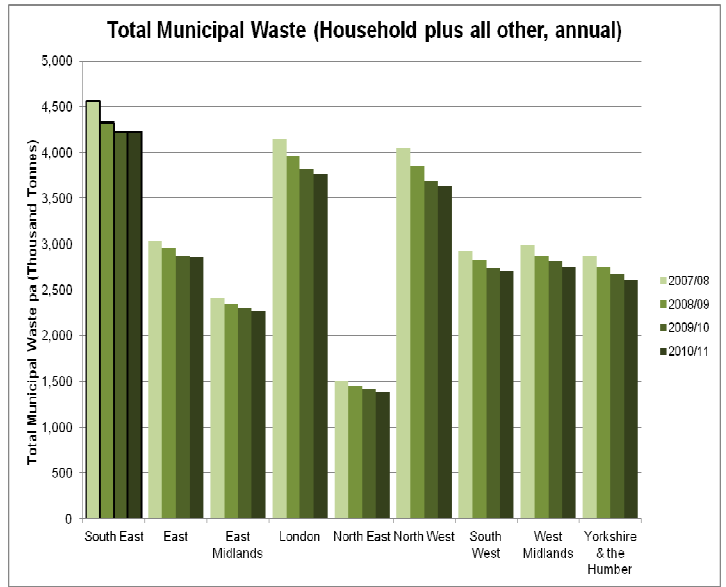
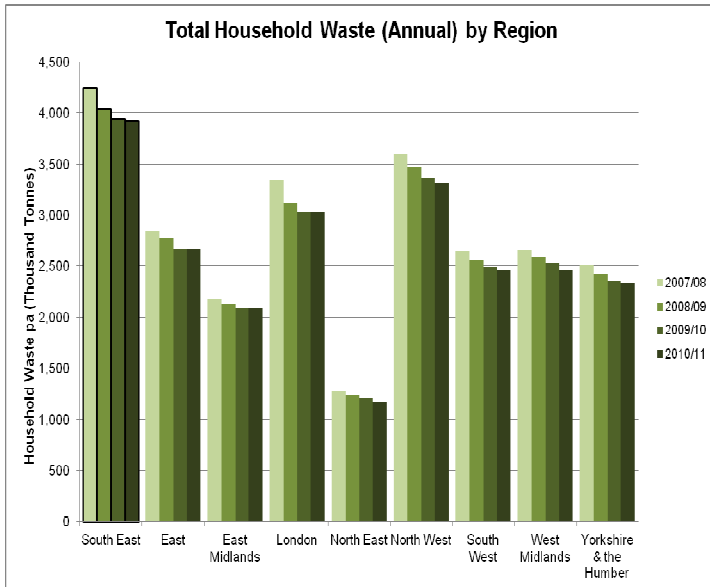
SEEC's full Data Dashboard includes 6 themes, available at www.secouncils.gov.uk:

- A. Economy & Employment
- B. Housing & Infrastructure
- C. Public Finance & Grants
- D. Demography
- E. Migration
- F. Environment

F. ENVIRONMENT

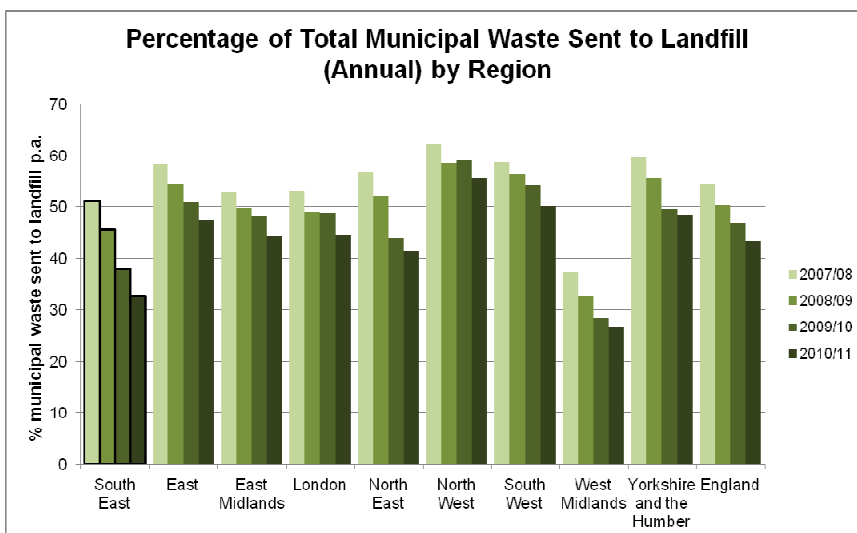
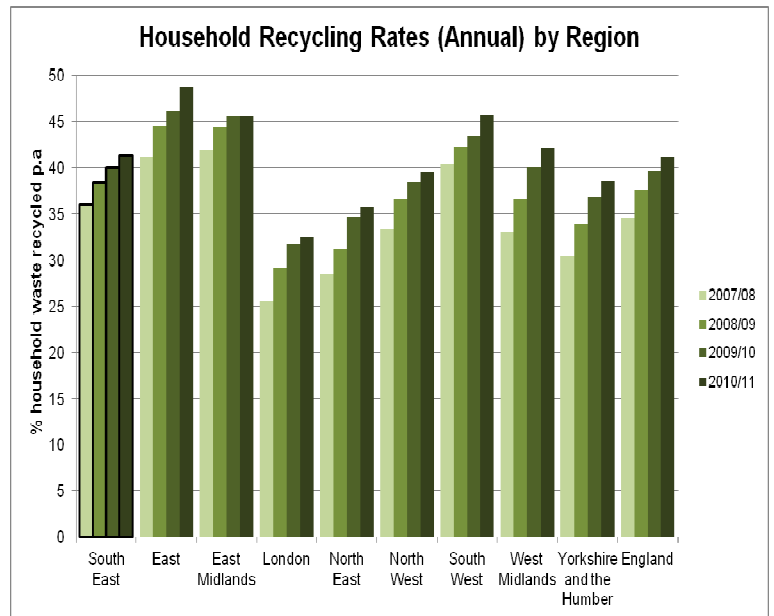
OVERVIEW

More detailed information on sheet F1
(to follow on SEEC website when Overview finalised)



Key Issues/Messages:

- As the most populated area in England, the South East produces the greatest amount of household and municipal waste.
- Levels of household waste reduced over the last year, albeit at a slower rate than recent years; municipal waste levels remained static over the last year, following significant reductions during the preceding two years.
- Household recycling rates have increased positively, from 36% to over 41% over the last 4 years, staying just ahead of national average recycling rates.
- During the same period, municipal waste sent to landfill fell from 51% to 33%, continuing to do better than the national average.
- Overall whilst some of the trends are positive, there is a need for continued effort and investment to address the significant levels of waste arising in the South East.



More detailed information, including local authority breakdown where available, is on SEEC Data Dashboard (Dec. 2011) sheet: (to follow when Overview finalised)

- F1. Waste/Recycling

SEEC's full Data Dashboard includes 6 themes, available at www.secouncils.gov.uk:

- A. Economy & Employment
- B. Housing & Infrastructure
- C. Public Finance & Grants
- D. Demography
- E. Migration
- F. Environment