

Access to services in rural areas of the South East

Briefing note for Rural Access to Services Programme (RASP)

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Access to Rural Services in the South East

Background

Improving the quality of life for people living in the South East is of key importance, alongside fostering sustainable economic development throughout the region. A major element is provision of quality jobs and services and the ability of residents to access these. In more rural areas, access to services can pose additional barriers for residents to overcome.

As part of the Regional Implementation Plan for the South East, small rural towns have been identified as a focus for delivering some of these objectives. Historically, these towns have been the lifeblood for rural areas and still today provide a key focus for their surrounding hinterland of villages and hamlets, offering jobs and major services. The towns are already hubs for public transport routes and many have developed leisure facilities.

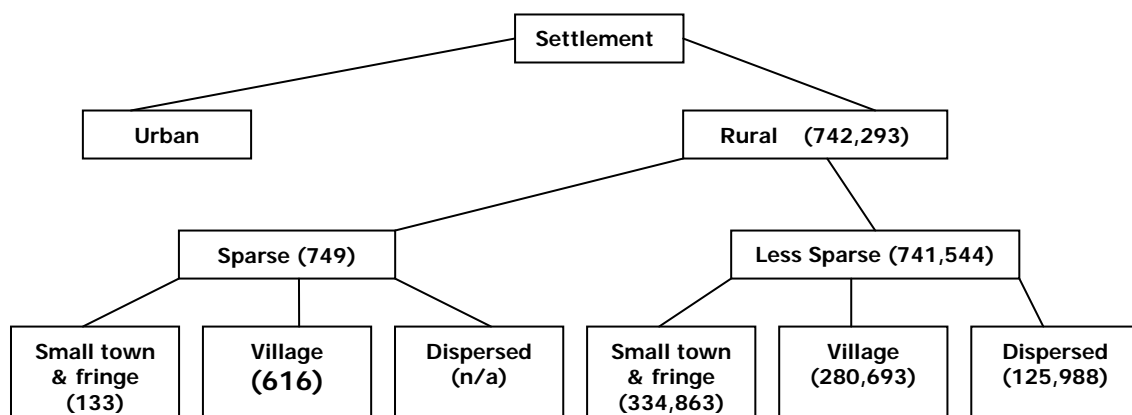
However many have seen a downturn in their retail position. New patterns of shopping and the influence of out-of-town shopping centres have all taken their toll. Rural towns may have considerable assets that can lead renaissance. There are significant opportunities for new business development, and an opportunity to become an outlet for local produce for their area. They could offer affordable and key-worker housing. Many are historic towns with additional assets with considerable potential for tourism.

This report has been produced to support the Rural Access to Service Project (RASP) in which SEEDA and its partners are developing projects focussing on rural service needs and how access to these can be improved. It draws on information from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), Commission for Rural Communities (CRC) and accessibility indicators developed by the Department for Transport.

Rural areas

According to the Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs there are nearly three-quarters of a million (742,293) households within rural communities in the South East. Rural households account for 22% of the total 3.37 million households within the region.

The classification of areas as urban or rural is based on small areas - [Output Areas](#) (OAs) as defined for the 2001 Census. Output areas have a minimum of 40 households and 100 resident people, but the recommended size was 125 households. Each OA is described as urban or rural depending on whether the majority of the population falls inside or outside a settlement of population 10,000 or more.



(Number of households in each type of settlement in the South East)

As can be seen from the above diagram the vast majority of rural households in the South East reside in less sparsely populated areas with only 749 households in what is defined as Sparse.

Further details of the Urban/Rural classification can be found:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/geography/nrudp.asp>

Distance to services

Table 1 shows the proportion of **rural households** within given distances of selected services – primary and secondary schools, post offices, doctors etc. The ten services listed correspond to the key ones used by CRC in its State of the Countryside Report. The table shows for example, 35% of rural households are within two kilometres (kms) of a bank and 85% of households are within two kms of a primary school. People from rural households have to travel further on average to secondary schools, up to six kms for 84% of households. However, the figures give no indication of the type of secondary school or availability for a given student group. Rural areas are less well-served with Job Centres; approximately 28% of rural households live more than ten kms away from their nearest centre.

Table 1: Percentage of rural households within a given distance of specified service, 2004

	Percentage of rural households										
	Within 2 km	Between 2 to 4 km	Between 4 to 6 km	Between 6 to 8 km	Between 8 to 10 km	Between 10 to 12 km	Between 12 to 14 km	Between 14 to 16 km	Between 16 to 18km	Between 18 to 20km	Over 10km
Secondary School	26	33	25	12	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary School	85	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post office	85	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petrol Stations	60	30	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libraries	41	30	20	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Job Centre	1	12	22	20	18	11	8	4	3	2	28
GP	50	31	14	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank	35	31	22	8	3	1	-	-	-	-	1
Supermarket	32	32	23	10	3	1	-	-	-	-	1
ATM	58	28	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Rural Evidence Hub, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

As can be seen from **Table 2**, there are wide discrepancies in access to services between the different types of rural settlement within the South East. In areas classified as **Sparse rural** only 13% of households are within four kms of a petrol station, whereas this increases to 94% of rural households in **Less sparse towns**. This is as expected and access to most services follow a similar pattern, where households in more sparsely populated areas have to travel further to access services. However, there appears to be two types of services – access to GPs and job centres where households in more sparsely populated areas of the South East are closer than in less sparse locations. In the South East what sparsely populated areas there are, are few and often not extensive, values could therefore be based on very limited observations and be affected by adjacent settlements.

Table 2: Percentage of rural households within a set distance of various services

Distance from:	Percentage of rural households									
	Secondary School (4km)	Primary School (2km)	Post office (2km)	Petrol Stations (4km)	Libraries (4km)	Job Centre (8km)	GP (4km)	Bank (4km)	Super-market (4km)	ATM (4km)
Rural	59	85	85	91	71	54	82	66	64	86
Sparse rural	19	54	33	13	25	92	90	18	-	89
Sparse town	-	100	74	-	42	100	72	-	-	100
Sparse village	24	44	24	16	21	90	94	22	-	87
Sparse dispersed	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Less sparse rural	59	85	85	91	71	54	82	66	64	86
Less sparse town	69	96	98	94	84	52	90	78	76	94
Less sparse village	48	78	76	87	56	57	72	52	52	80
Less sparse dispersed	56	73	70	90	66	54	81	63	60	81

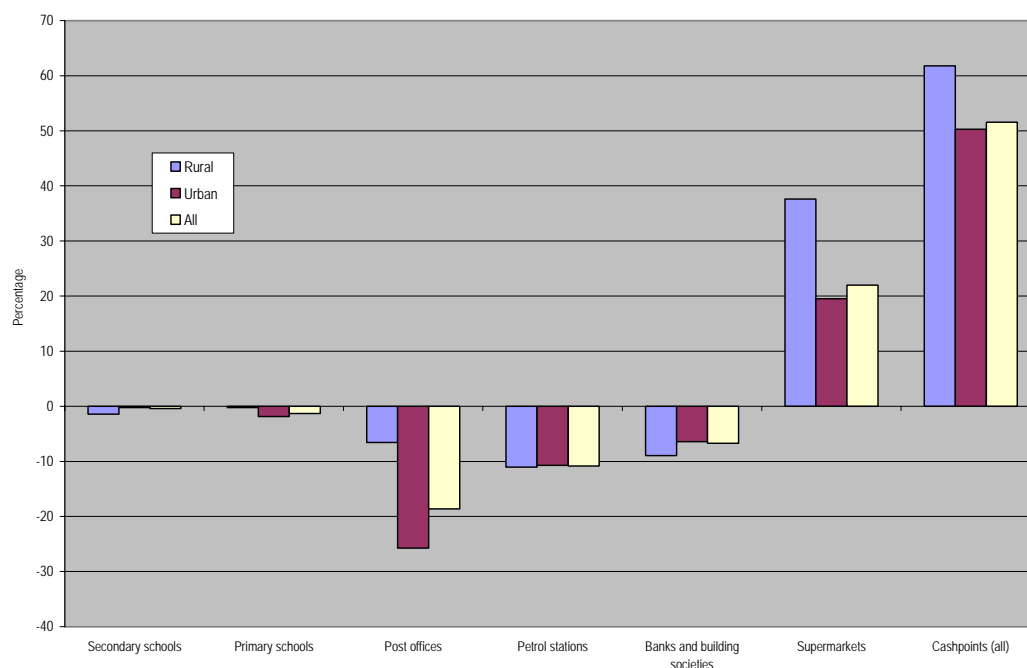
Source: Rural Evidence Hub, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Changes over time

Chart 3 looks at change in provision of services between 2000 and 2007 in the South East. It should be borne in mind that the chart shows changes in the **number** of services in an area and not whether the ease of access has changed. The bars represent averages over each type of area and within each, changes will benefit some households and disadvantage others.

There have been small declines in the number of schools in both rural and urban areas. The number of banks has also reduced, although there have been increases in cashpoint (ATM) machines particularly in rural areas. There has also been a decline in the number of Post Offices, but this is more marked in urban rather than rural areas.

Chart 3: Percentage change in number of services in the South East, 2000 to 2007



Source: Commission for Rural Communities

Access to different rural services

In order to compare accessibility to the ten services between local authorities, we have ranked the local authorities within the South East according to the proportion of their rural households which are within the distance specified for each key service. The ranks have been aggregated over the services to give an overall total for each authority.

Some local authorities have no rural households and these have been excluded from the summary in **Table 4**. These authorities are Crawley, Eastbourne, Gosport, Hastings, Portsmouth, Rushmoor, Southampton and Worthing. Authorities where all rural households have a given service within the specified distance have scored 1 for that service. Spelthorne, and other authorities with an overall total of 10 (the lowest possible), indicate that the rural households in these areas have relatively good access to key services, being within the specified distances for all.

Table 4 shows the local authorities with the ten best (lowest) and ten worst (highest) overall scores for accessibility. A table (4a) giving scores for all authority districts with rural households can be found in the annex, together with maps showing the location of services for the region. Although this is a simplistic view of accessibility to key services, it does give an impression of the situation in each authority.

Overall, Dartford is one of the top ten authorities for accessibility, however it ranks 29th in access to secondary schools. Conversely, access to services is relatively poorer in West Oxfordshire, but in access to Post Offices the area is ranked 26th.

Choosing the distances with which to assess overall proximity to services is rather arbitrary and could be done with any combination of distances required. Those presented in **Table 4** follow distance to services quoted by CRC in the State of the Countryside Report 2007.

By considering the percentage of rural households within two kms of a GP surgery there are significant changes in ranking for some districts. For example, in Havant the rank fell from equal 1st with 100% of households within four kms of a surgery to 59th with only 3.8% within two kms. Also, Woking dropped from equal 1st to 44th with 43.5% within two kms and Reigate and Banstead from 18th with 98.9% within four kms to 51st with 39.8% of rural households within two kms of a GP surgery. Further details are shown in Table 4a(ii) in Annex 2.

Table 4: Local authority districts with the best and worst overall proximity to services in the South East (rural districts only)

Best accessibility

<i>Distance from:</i>	Secondary Schools (4 km)	Primary Schools (2 Km)	Post office (2 km)	Petrol Stations (4 km)	Libraries (4 km)	Job Centre (8 Km)	GP surgeries (4 km)	Banks (4 km)	Super-markets (4 km)	ATMs (4 km)	Overall
Eastleigh	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Oxford	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Spelthorne	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Reading	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Slough	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Brighton and Hove	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Epsom and Ewell	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19
Woking	1	32	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	49
Dartford	29	8	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	57
South Bucks	18	12	15	1	1	17	1	1	24	1	91

Worst accessibility

<i>Distance from:</i>	Secondary Schools (4 km)	Primary Schools (2 Km)	Post office (2 km)	Petrol Stations (4 km)	Libraries (4 km)	Job Centre (8 Km)	GP surgeries (4 km)	Banks (4 km)	Super-markets (4 km)	ATMs (4 km)	Overall
West Oxfordshire	50	53	26	58	33	49	49	47	35	52	452
Swale	37	44	58	51	48	24	50	58	36	47	453
Mole Valley	48	56	47	34	55	55	32	50	50	37	464
Basingstoke and Deane	55	51	50	45	49	40	53	55	45	38	481
Aylesbury Vale	52	38	44	57	39	44	56	53	54	49	486
Rother	35	48	51	54	57	50	44	40	55	58	492
Wealden	47	52	53	49	45	58	40	42	58	56	500
Test Valley	53	49	42	50	58	34	59	56	53	55	509
Cherwell	57	57	57	59	54	48	58	59	52	57	558
Ashford	58	55	56	53	56	53	57	57	57	59	561

Source: Rural Evidence Hub, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Travel times to services

Although proximity to a given service is a good indicator of accessibility, it is only one aspect. The time taken to travel to use a service is also of prime importance.

The Department for Transport's National Core Accessibility Indicators consider the average time taken to get to a service using public transport, walking, or in some cases cycling in respect of accessing secondary schools and shopping. These indicators also consider the proportion of population that is most likely to use a particular service and also accessibility to an 'at risk' group. For example, in the case of Primary Schools the service is for children between the ages of 5 and 10 years, with an 'at risk' population of children receiving free school meals.

Table 5 shows the proportion of the 5-10 years old population of a local authority who are within 15 or 30 minutes of a primary school by public transport or walking, with separate values for the 'at risk' group.

Table 5: Access to Primary Schools, 2005

Type of authority ¹	Percentage of '5-10 years old' population within 15 minutes travel time	Percentage of '5-10 years old' population within 30 minutes travel time	Percentage of '5-10 years old' receiving free school meals within 15 minutes travel time	Percentage of '5-10 years old' receiving free school meals within 30 minutes travel time
Rural 80	92	98	95	99
Rural 50	92	98	96	99
Significant rural	94	99	97	99
Other urban	99	100	100	100
Large urban	99	100	100	100
Major urban	98	100	99	100

Source: National Core Accessibility Indicators, Department for Transport

1 Description of the above categories:

Type of authority	Description
Rural 80	Districts with at least 80% of their population in rural settlements and larger market towns
Rural 50	Districts with at least 50% but less than 80% of their population in rural settlements and larger market towns
Significant rural	Districts with more that 37,000 people or more than 26% of their population in rural settlements and larger market towns
Other urban	Districts with fewer than 37,000 people or less than 26% of their population in rural settlements and larger market towns
Large urban	Districts with either 50,000 people or 50% of their population in one of the urban areas with a population between 250,000 and 750,000
Major urban	Districts with either 100,000 people or 50% of their population in an urban area with a population of more than 750,000

In local authorities classified as **Significant rural**, 94% of the children in the South East have access to a primary school within 15 minutes. The proportion is slightly lower in those classified as **Rural 80** and **Rural 50**, 92% in each. Accessibility increases in each type of settlement for the 'at risk' children who receive free school meals.

However, there are differences between individual local authorities within the South East, Rother had the lowest proportion (78%) of children within 15 minutes of a primary school. By extending the travel time to 30 minutes the lowest proportions rose to 95% of children in both Rother and Cherwell.

Table 6: Access to Secondary schools, 2005

For secondary schools similar indicators for 11-15 years old have been calculated using slightly longer travel times, the 'at risk' group are those receiving free school meals.

	<i>Percentage of '11-15 years old' population within 20 minutes travel time</i>	<i>Percentage of '11-15 years old' population within 40 minutes travel time</i>	<i>Percentage of '11-15 years old' receiving free school meals within 20 minutes travel time</i>	<i>Percentage of '11-15 years old' receiving free school meals within 40 minutes travel time</i>
Rural 80	78	96	86	99
Rural 50	76	96	84	98
Significant rural	85	97	91	99
Other urban	95	100	98	100
Large urban	94	100	96	100
Major urban	95	100	96	100

Source: National Core Accessibility Indicators, Department for Transport

Table 6 indicates that secondary schools are not quite as accessible as primary schools for their relevant population on average. For **Rural 50** communities, over three-quarters (76%) of the residents are within 20 minutes travel time of a secondary school when cycling is included as a mode of transport as well as walking or public transport. Almost all of the 'at risk' children in rural areas (98% to 99%) are within 40 minutes travel time of a school. These figures take no account of the type of school or the suitability for a given child.

South Buckinghamshire and Rother are the two local authority districts which are least well served by secondary schools in the South East, with only 55% of the 11-15 years old population in South Buckinghamshire and 57% in Rother being within 20 minutes travel time. For children receiving free school meals, the percentage increases to 66% in South Buckinghamshire; but only increases by three percentage points for Rother from 57% for all pupils to 60% for those receiving free school meals.

Table 7: Access to Doctors (GPs), 2005

	<i>Percentage of households within 15 minutes travel time</i>	<i>Percentage of households within 30 minutes travel time</i>	<i>Percentage of households 'without a car' within 15 minutes travel time</i>	<i>Percentage of households 'without a car' within 30 minutes travel time</i>
Rural 80	76	94	87	98
Rural 50	76	94	86	97
Significant rural	83	96	91	98
Other urban	95	100	98	100
Large urban	96	100	99	100
Major urban	94	99	97	100

Source: National Core Accessibility Indicators, Department for Transport

Similar accessibility indicators have also been prepared for proximity to a General Practitioner's (GP) surgery. **Table 7** shows that 83% of households living in **Significant rural** areas are within 15 minutes of a surgery, the lowest proportions were in Rother where 66% and Chichester 67% of rural households are within 15 minutes of a surgery.

For those households without access to a car, the proportions within 15 minutes of a surgery were lowest in South Oxfordshire (78%) and South Buckinghamshire (79%). In Rother and the Test Valley greater than 5% of the 'at risk' group without access to a car were more than 30 minutes travel time to a doctor's surgery.

Table 8: Access to Shops, 2005

	<i>Percentage of households within 15 minutes travel time</i>	<i>Percentage of households within 30 minutes travel time</i>	<i>Percentage of households 'without a car' within 15 minutes travel time</i>	<i>Percentage of households 'without a car' within 30 minutes travel time</i>
Rural 80	73	93	84	97
Rural 50	72	93	83	97
Significant rural	79	94	87	98
Other urban	92	100	96	100
Large urban	93	99	97	100
Major urban	92	99	96	100

Source: National Core Accessibility Indicators, Department for Transport

Shops and supermarkets are other services which are important to rural communities. Almost four-fifths (79%) of households living in **Significant rural** areas are within 15 minutes travel time of a shop or supermarket; for **Rural 50** communities this reduces to 72%. For households without a car these percentages increase to 87% and 83% respectively.

Accessibility to shops by walking, cycling or public transport is lowest in South Buckinghamshire where nearly half (45%) of households live more than 15 minutes from a store. The situation is only slightly better in South Buckinghamshire for the 'at risk' group, i.e. those without access to a car, 59% live within 15 minutes travel time which means that 41% are further away.

Indices of Deprivation 2007

The Indices of Deprivation (ID) provide a relative ranking of areas across England according to their level of deprivation. The 2007 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD2007) is based on small geographic areas known as Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) of between 1,000 to 3,000 people. There are over 32,482 of these areas in England. The LSOA ranked 1 is the most deprived, with the area ranked 32,482 the least deprived in England.

Further details of the overall index are contained in the annex. Data are available from the Neighbourhood Statistics (NeSS) website for each LSOA for a selection of indicators. One of these indicators relate to 'Barriers to housing and services' and therefore may be of interest to the RASP teams. There are wide differences even within a single local authority district. For example, within Shepway the lowest ranked LSOA is 597 and the highest is 30,502 on the barriers to housing and services indicator.

It is important to note that not all deprived people live in deprived areas and conversely, not everyone living in a deprived area is deprived.

There is a vast amount of data on the NeSS site and subsets could be provided on request if users are unable to access information on the website:

[http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/viewFullDataset.do?instanceSelection=022562&productId=1893&\\$ph=60_61&datasetInstanceId=22562&startColumn=1&numberOfColumns=8&containerAreaId=276707](http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/viewFullDataset.do?instanceSelection=022562&productId=1893&$ph=60_61&datasetInstanceId=22562&startColumn=1&numberOfColumns=8&containerAreaId=276707)

Neighbourhood Statistics can also provide thematic maps relating to these indicators.

References

DEFRA Rural Evidence Base: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/rural/research/default.htm>

Core Accessibility indicators methodology
<http://www.dft.gov.uk/162259/162469/221412/221692/223677/accessibilityreport2005.pdf>

Commission for Rural Communities State of the Countryside Report:
<http://www.ruralcommunities.gov.uk/projects/stateofthecountryside2007/overview>

RES Implementation Plan for the South East:
http://www.seeda.co.uk/RES/docs/RES_implementation_plan.pdf

SE Implementation Plan:
http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/southeastplan/plan/march_2006/implementation_plan/implementation_plan.pdf

List of small rural town in the South East meeting certain criteria:
http://www.seeda.co.uk/Work_in_the_Region/Rural_Issues/Small_Rural_Towns/docs/Rural_Towns_List.pdf

Rural Evidence Base for the South East: to be published in February 2008.

Regional and subregional data are obtainable from: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/regionalsnapshot/>

For description of various geographic areas used in this report, please see
http://www.statistics.gov.uk/geography/downloads/Introductory_Guide.pdf

Annexes

1. Demographic overview - summary data for UA/LADs
2. Overall scores for accessibility indicators for each rural UA/LAD (Tables 4a & 4a(ii))
3. Summary information from the Indices of Deprivation
4. Maps of location of services (separate file)
5. Workbook of selected background data for the South East (separate file)
6. Examples of thematic maps (separate file)

LA¹ key statistics: population and vital statistics, 2006

	2006							2005	2006	2005	2006	2005
	Area (sq km)	People per sq km	Population (thous) Total	Total population percentage change 1981- 2006	Percentage of population:			Total fertility rate (TFR) ³	Standardised mortality ratio (ENG = 100) (SMR) ⁴	Live birth rate per 1,000 population	Death rate per 1,000 population	Infant mortality rate
					aged under 5	age ² over	of pension over					
United Kingdom ⁵	242,495	250	60,587	7.5	5.8	18.7	1.79		12.0	9.7	5.1	
England	130,279	390	50,763	8.4	5.8	18.6	1.80	100	12.2	9.3	5.0	
South East	19,069	432	8,238	13.7	5.7	19.3	1.78	93	11.5	9.2	3.9	
Bracknell Forest UA	109	1,026	112	32.5	6.1	13.8	1.73	90	12.9	8.6	4.2	
Brighton and Hove UA	83	3,041	251	6.0	5.4	17.1	1.40	98	11.9	9.6	6.2	
Isle of Wight UA	380	364	139	17.3	4.5	26.2	1.69	91	8.5	12.0	-	
Medway UA	192	1,311	252	4.8	6.2	15.8	1.85	113	12.5	8.4	3.2	
Milton Keynes UA	309	728	225	78.4	7.0	12.7	2.07	98	14.6	6.9	5.3	
Portsmouth UA	40	4,879	196	2.6	5.5	16.1	1.58	102	12.3	9.0	4.3	
Reading UA	40	3,534	143	3.9	6.4	14.4	1.74	94	14.8	7.6	7.9	
Slough UA	33	3,673	120	18.6	7.7	13.2	2.25	94	17.9	6.6	5.7	
Southampton UA	50	4,587	229	9.0	5.3	15.4	1.52	98	12.5	8.8	5.0	
West Berkshire UA	704	211	149	21.3	6.0	16.6	1.98	90	12.3	7.5	3.9	
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	197	706	139	2.5	6.0	17.9	1.77	95	12.3	8.4	2.4	
Wokingham UA	179	860	154	31.5	5.9	15.7	1.61	87	11.0	6.4	2.4	
Buckinghamshire County	1,565	311	487	10.0	6.0	18.1	1.82	89	11.4	7.9	4.0	
Aylesbury Vale	903	191	172	28.2	6.0	16.2	1.78	95	11.6	7.6	3.6	
Chiltern	196	460	90	-0.4	5.7	20.8	1.71	90	9.3	9.2	4.8	
South Bucks	141	451	64	4.7	5.6	20.9	1.62	88	9.7	9.2	3.3	
Wycombe	325	497	161	2.6	6.4	17.6	2.00	82	13.2	7.1	4.3	
East Sussex County	1,709	296	506	18.4	5.0	25.9	1.95	92	9.6	12.7	2.7	
Eastbourne	44	2,150	95	22.5	5.1	26.2	1.79	91	10.4	13.5	4.1	
Hastings	30	2,897	86	13.8	5.5	20.2	2.04	117	12.0	12.7	3.0	
Lewes	292	322	94	19.0	5.0	26.2	1.93	79	9.3	11.1	1.1	
Rother	509	172	88	14.4	4.1	31.9	1.99	93	7.5	15.7	6.2	
Wealden	833	172	144	20.7	5.0	25.1	2.03	88	9.1	11.2	0.8	
Hampshire County	3,679	344	1,266	16.5	5.5	20.1	1.79	89	10.7	8.9	3.0	
Basingstoke and Deane	634	250	159	20.2	6.1	15.8	1.81	92	12.2	6.9	4.7	
East Hampshire	514	214	110	20.0	5.6	20.2	1.89	97	10.3	9.9	1.8	
Eastleigh	80	1,491	119	28.0	5.4	18.2	1.78	92	11.1	8.3	1.5	
Fareham	74	1,460	108	21.8	5.0	22.3	1.66	86	8.9	9.2	3.1	
Gosport	25	3,093	78	0.4	5.8	19.5	1.86	102	12.2	9.8	4.2	
Hart	215	413	89	27.0	6.3	16.7	1.79	74	11.7	5.8	1.0	
Havant	55	2,109	117	0.9	5.2	23.4	1.91	92	10.0	10.3	0.9	
New Forest	753	231	174	19.6	4.7	26.9	1.83	81	8.8	11.2	7.2	
Rushmoor	39	2,273	89	2.0	6.4	14.7	1.81	96	13.9	7.2	0.8	
Test Valley	628	181	114	23.5	5.6	19.1	1.82	91	10.6	8.5	4.2	
Winchester	661	166	110	18.3	5.4	20.4	1.66	85	10.2	9.2	0.9	

Kent County	3,544	390	1,383	11.1	5.7	20.3	1.88	97	11.4	9.8	4.7
Ashford	581	191	111	27.9	6.4	19.0	2.00	90	12.0	8.4	7.6
Canterbury	309	473	146	19.6	4.8	21.0	1.55	98	9.8	10.7	3.5
Dartford	73	1,236	90	10.7	6.2	16.7	2.06	100	14.2	8.1	3.2
Dover	315	338	106	2.8	5.3	22.6	2.01	98	10.8	11.0	2.6
Gravesham	99	984	97	2.0	5.8	18.7	2.04	97	12.6	8.6	1.7
Maidstone	393	363	143	9.2	5.8	19.1	1.83	98	11.6	9.2	6.0
Sevenoaks	369	308	114	3.5	5.8	20.6	1.90	83	11.1	8.5	4.9
Shepway	357	279	100	15.6	5.2	23.6	1.96	99	10.7	11.8	9.4
Swale	373	344	129	16.7	5.8	18.5	1.99	109	11.8	9.5	5.3
Thanet	103	1,245	129	5.6	5.3	24.3	2.00	108	11.1	13.6	4.9
Tonbridge and Malling	240	474	114	16.5	6.2	18.6	1.87	90	11.4	7.8	4.7
Tunbridge Wells	331	316	105	6.0	5.9	19.4	1.80	90	10.6	9.1	2.7
Oxfordshire	2,605	243	632	16.6	5.9	17.2	1.70	91	12.1	8.1	4.2
Cherwell	589	233	137	25.9	6.4	16.6	2.04	91	13.5	7.5	7.7
Oxford	46	3,270	149	14.4	5.2	12.9	1.36	94	11.9	6.9	3.4
South Oxfordshire	679	189	128	9.4	6.2	19.4	1.92	89	12.0	8.7	2.6
Vale of White Horse	578	203	117	13.2	5.8	19.0	1.93	90	11.6	8.7	4.4
West Oxfordshire	714	140	100	22.7	5.8	19.8	1.94	91	11.1	9.2	1.8
Surrey	1,663	653	1,085	7.4	5.9	19.1	1.73	87	11.4	8.7	3.3
Elmbridge	95	1,362	130	15.2	6.5	18.2	1.75	80	12.5	8.0	3.7
Epsom and Ewell	34	2,042	70	0.3	5.9	19.2	1.77	89	11.4	9.1	2.6
Guildford	271	491	133	6.6	5.4	17.6	1.52	83	10.9	7.6	2.8
Mole Valley	258	312	81	3.9	5.3	22.8	1.78	83	9.7	9.7	2.5
Reigate and Banstead	129	1,005	130	10.9	6.1	18.6	1.80	98	11.7	9.8	1.3
Runnymede	78	1,040	81	11.6	5.1	18.4	1.45	90	10.6	8.8	3.6
Spelthorne	45	2,015	91	-0.6	5.7	20.0	1.90	90	12.2	8.8	5.6
Surrey Heath	95	867	82	8.4	6.2	17.5	1.78	87	11.3	7.2	4.3
Tandridge	248	328	81	7.1	5.6	20.3	1.98	84	10.9	8.9	2.3
Waverley	345	338	117	4.2	5.9	21.1	1.77	87	10.5	9.8	2.5
Woking	64	1,425	91	10.6	6.4	17.2	1.92	93	13.8	8.3	4.8
West Sussex	1,991	387	771	15.3	5.4	23.4	1.85	93	10.5	11.4	3.2
Adur	42	1,442	60	2.8	5.2	24.7	1.86	95	9.9	12.1	1.7
Arun	221	660	146	22.9	4.7	29.5	1.96	94	9.3	14.7	2.2
Chichester	786	139	109	10.2	4.8	27.0	1.72	91	9.0	12.4	5.1
Crawley	45	2,220	100	21.6	6.2	16.4	1.82	90	13.2	7.8	3.8
Horsham	530	242	128	27.8	5.3	20.4	1.80	88	10.3	8.9	3.9
Mid Sussex	334	386	129	10.0	5.9	20.1	1.84	91	11.0	9.3	2.8
Worthing	32	3,037	99	6.7	5.5	24.6	1.96	100	11.4	14.5	2.7

1 Local government structure as at 1 April 1998. See Notes and Definitions.

2 Pension age is 65 for men and 60 for women.

3 The total fertility rate (TFR) is the average number of children which would be born to a woman if the current pattern of fertility persisted throughout her child-bearing years. Previously called total period fertility rate (TPFR).

4 The standardised mortality ratio (SMR) takes account of the age structure of the population. Data are based on occurrences.

5 The death rate for the United Kingdom relates to 2005.

Source: Office for National Statistics

Based on table released on Regional Snapshot 06 December 2007

Annex 2

Table 4a: Local authority districts overall proximity to services in the South East (rural districts only)

<i>Distance from:</i>	Secondary Schools (4 km)	Primary Schools (2 Km)	Post office (2 km)	Petrol Stations (4 km)	Libraries (4 km)	Job Centre (8 Km)	GP surgeries (4 km)	Banks (4 km)	Super-markets (4 km)	ATMs (4 km)	Overall
Eastleigh	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Oxford	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Spelthorne	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Reading	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Slough	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Brighton and Hove	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Epsom and Ewell	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19
Woking	1	32	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	49
Dartford	29	8	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	57
South Bucks	18	12	15	1	1	17	1	1	24	1	91
Havant	1	59	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	95
Elmbridge	23	54	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	105
Surrey Heath	11	9	11	1	23	15	1	19	16	1	107
Adur	1	50	52	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	110
Runnymede	28	16	16	1	19	1	1	15	15	1	113
Fareham	12	30	55	1	1	20	1	1	1	1	123
Reigate and Banstead	13	58	18	1	22	1	18	17	19	1	168
Bracknell Forest	19	20	43	1	18	16	1	20	14	20	172
Windsor and Maidenhead	15	13	19	1	21	18	24	22	20	29	182
Wokingham	16	14	14	23	17	26	19	21	21	25	196
Chiltern	14	15	35	29	20	33	21	16	17	26	226
Gravesham	17	11	7	22	1	30	30	52	40	21	231
Tonbridge and Malling	22	10	49	25	16	39	47	27	18	19	272
Isle of Wight	21	24	12	27	31	29	45	35	33	28	285
Medway	25	25	8	43	35	19	48	39	26	22	290
Tunbridge Wells	30	21	17	24	25	51	26	31	38	40	303
Tandridge	46	29	34	20	34	45	22	28	47	1	306
Arun	39	36	46	21	37	21	23	18	34	36	311
Sevenoaks	59	18	24	32	29	37	33	36	23	33	324
Hart	24	19	32	30	50	59	29	24	31	27	325
Milton Keynes	54	17	31	47	30	47	39	23	22	23	333
Wycombe	40	26	45	38	26	43	28	26	42	24	338
Guildford	38	45	25	33	46	32	20	25	37	39	340
South Oxfordshire	32	22	37	37	27	41	42	45	27	34	344
Winchester	27	34	20	46	44	38	41	32	25	42	349
Horsham	36	41	36	28	38	56	31	30	29	30	355
New Forest	42	37	29	35	43	31	43	38	32	31	361
Thanet	56	27	22	31	24	25	35	51	56	44	371
Maidstone	49	33	30	26	28	42	25	29	59	54	375
Vale of White Horse	33	39	23	55	47	46	51	33	28	41	396
Waverley	26	47	27	39	41	57	27	44	43	48	399
West Berkshire	34	28	39	44	40	54	37	43	39	51	409
Lewes	20	35	59	41	51	35	55	34	51	32	413
Mid Sussex	41	42	38	36	59	28	46	41	49	35	415
Shepway	43	46	41	56	32	27	38	46	48	43	420
Chichester	45	40	33	42	42	52	54	37	30	46	421
East Hampshire	44	43	48	40	53	22	34	48	46	45	423
Canterbury	31	31	54	52	52	23	36	54	44	50	427
Dover	51	23	40	48	36	36	52	49	41	53	429

West Oxfordshire	50	53	26	58	33	49	49	47	35	52	452
Swale	37	44	58	51	48	24	50	58	36	47	453
Mole Valley	48	56	47	34	55	55	32	50	50	37	464
Basingstoke and Deane	55	51	50	45	49	40	53	55	45	38	481
Aylesbury Vale	52	38	44	57	39	44	56	53	54	49	486
Rother	35	48	51	54	57	50	44	40	55	58	492
Wealden	47	52	53	49	45	58	40	42	58	56	500
Test Valley	53	49	42	50	58	34	59	56	53	55	509
Cherwell	57	57	57	59	54	48	58	59	52	57	558
Ashford	58	55	56	53	56	53	57	57	57	59	561
Eastbourne	No rural population										
Hastings	No rural population										
Gosport	No rural population										
Rushmoor	No rural population										
Crawley	No rural population										
Worthing	No rural population										
Portsmouth	No rural population										
Southampton	No rural population										

Source: Rural Evidence Hub, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Table 4a(ii): Local authority districts overall proximity to services in the South East (rural districts only)

<i>Distance from:</i>	Secondary Schools (4 km)	Primary Schools (2 Km)	Post office (2 km)	Petrol Stations (4 km)	Libraries (4 km)	Job Centre (8 Km)	GP surgeries (4 km)	GP surgeries (2 km)	Banks (4 km)	Super-markets (4 km)	ATMs (4 km)	Overall	Overall GPs (2 Km)
Eastleigh	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	1	1	1	10	26
Oxford	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	1	1	1	10	29
Spelthorne	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10
Reading	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10
Slough	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10
Brighton and Hove	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10
Epsom and Ewell	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	19	25
Woking	1	32	9	1	1	1	1	44	1	1	1	49	92
Dartford	29	8	13	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	57	62
South Bucks	18	12	15	1	1	17	1	14	1	24	1	91	104
Havant	1	59	28	1	1	1	1	59	1	1	1	95	153
Elmbridge	23	54	21	1	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	105	115
Surrey Heath	11	9	11	1	23	15	1	5	19	16	1	107	111
Adur	1	50	52	1	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	110	118
Runnymede	28	16	16	1	19	1	1	20	15	15	1	113	132
Fareham	12	30	55	1	1	20	1	10	1	1	1	123	132
Reigate and Banstead	13	58	18	1	22	1	18	51	17	19	1	168	201
Bracknell Forest	19	20	43	1	18	16	1	15	20	14	20	172	186
Windsor and Maidenhead	15	13	19	1	21	18	24	19	22	20	29	182	177
Wokingham	16	14	14	23	17	26	19	8	21	21	25	196	185
Chiltern	14	15	35	29	20	33	21	23	16	17	26	226	228
Gravesham	17	11	7	22	1	30	30	18	52	40	21	231	219
Tonbridge and Malling	22	10	49	25	16	39	47	31	27	18	19	272	256
Isle of Wight	21	24	12	27	31	29	45	37	35	33	28	285	277
Medway	25	25	8	43	35	19	48	34	39	26	22	290	276
Tunbridge Wells	30	21	17	24	25	51	26	12	31	38	40	303	289
Tandridge	46	29	34	20	34	45	22	32	28	47	1	306	316
Arun	39	36	46	21	37	21	23	29	18	34	36	311	317
Sevenoaks	59	18	24	32	29	37	33	26	36	23	33	324	317
Hart	24	19	32	30	50	59	29	33	24	31	27	325	329
Milton Keynes	54	17	31	47	30	47	39	35	23	22	23	333	329
Wycombe	40	26	45	38	26	43	28	27	26	42	24	338	337
Guildford	38	45	25	33	46	32	20	25	25	37	39	340	345
South Oxfordshire	32	22	37	37	27	41	42	36	45	27	34	344	338
Winchester	27	34	20	46	44	38	41	47	32	25	42	349	355
Horsham	36	41	36	28	38	56	31	24	30	29	30	355	348
New Forest	42	37	29	35	43	31	43	41	38	32	31	361	359
Thanet	56	27	22	31	24	25	35	45	51	56	44	371	381
Maidstone	49	33	30	26	28	42	25	13	29	59	54	375	363

Vale of White Horse	33	39	23	55	47	46	51	55	33	28	41	396	400
Waverley	26	47	27	39	41	57	27	16	44	43	48	399	388
West Berkshire	34	28	39	44	40	54	37	38	43	39	51	409	410
Lewes	20	35	59	41	51	35	55	57	34	51	32	413	415
Mid Sussex	41	42	38	36	59	28	46	43	41	49	35	415	412
Shepway	43	46	41	56	32	27	38	42	46	48	43	420	424
Chichester	45	40	33	42	42	52	54	40	37	30	46	421	407
East Hampshire	44	43	48	40	53	22	34	22	48	46	45	423	411
Canterbury	31	31	54	52	52	23	36	30	54	44	50	427	421
Dover	51	23	40	48	36	36	52	52	49	41	53	429	429
West Oxfordshire	50	53	26	58	33	49	49	39	47	35	52	452	442
Swale	37	44	58	51	48	24	50	53	58	36	47	453	456
Mole Valley	48	56	47	34	55	55	32	54	50	50	37	464	486
Basingstoke and Deane	55	51	50	45	49	40	53	48	55	45	38	481	476
Aylesbury Vale	52	38	44	57	39	44	56	50	53	54	49	486	480
Rother	35	48	51	54	57	50	44	46	40	55	58	492	494
Wealden	47	52	53	49	45	58	40	28	42	58	56	500	488
Test Valley	53	49	42	50	58	34	59	58	56	53	55	509	508
Cherwell	57	57	57	59	54	48	58	56	59	52	57	558	556
Ashford	58	55	56	53	56	53	57	49	57	57	59	561	553
Eastbourne	No rural population												
Hastings	No rural population												
Gosport	No rural population												
Rushmoor	No rural population												
Crawley	No rural population												
Worthing	No rural population												
Portsmouth	No rural population												
Southampton	No rural population												

Source: Rural Evidence Hub, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Annex 3

Indices of Deprivation 2007

The Indices of Deprivation (ID) provide a relative ranking of areas across England according to their level of deprivation. The 2007 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD2007) is based on small geographic areas known as Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) of between 1,000 to 3,000 people. There are over 32,482 of these areas in England. The LSOA ranked 1 is the most deprived, with the area ranked 32,482 the least deprived in England. Thirty-seven different indicators covering aspects such as income, employment, education, disability, services and crime are used in the Index of Multiple Deprivation.

Indicators for each LSOA can be found on the Neighbourhood Statistics website:

[http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/viewFullDataset.do?instanceSelection=022562&productId=1893&\\$ph=60_61&datasetInstanceId=22562&startColumn=1&numberOfColumns=8&containerAreaId=276707](http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/viewFullDataset.do?instanceSelection=022562&productId=1893&$ph=60_61&datasetInstanceId=22562&startColumn=1&numberOfColumns=8&containerAreaId=276707)

Or on the Communities site:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/communities/neighbourhoodrenewal/deprivation/deprivation07/>

Summary report of England IMD2007

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/576659>

The index can be used to compare the extent of and concentrations of deprivation within and across local authorities. Users can identify either the proportion of LSOAs within a local authority which fall within the 10% (or 20%) most deprived nationally (concentration) or the proportion of England's most deprived LSOAs that fall within each district (extent).

In addition to the indices for LSOAs, there are also six summary scores for each Local Authority district of which there are 354 in England and for each County Council and higher tier authority. Full details are available from: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/xls/576504>

A relative ranking of areas, according to their level of deprivation is provided. **Tables 9** and **10** show the ten most, and ten least, deprived district within the region when ranked by overall average scores. As can be seen from **Table 10** the South East has the three least deprived districts in the whole country – Hart, Wokingham and Surrey Heath. Of the ten overall least deprived districts, all but three are in the South East. This does not mean to say that there are no pockets of deprivation within these authorities.

Table 9: Ten most deprived local authority districts in the South East, IMD 2007

LA District	Average Score	Rank of Average Score	Average Rank	Rank of Average Rank	Extent	Rank of Extent	Local Concentration	Rank of Local Concentration	Income Scale	Rank of Income Scale	Employment Scale	Rank of Employment Scale
Hastings	32.21	31	22917.71	29	0.39	38	31702.21	31	18610	121	7367.25	127
Thanet	27.61	65	20520.94	62	0.28	71	31582.30	37	25905	88	9726.25	93
Brighton and Hove	25.56	79	19933.03	77	0.22	95	30761.45	70	41180	51	17761.50	46
Southampton	24.31	91	19336.65	87	0.22	92	29622.83	114	35415	64	13024.00	66
Portsmouth	24.21	93	18953.15	92	0.20	105	30911.43	66	29616	77	10457.25	82
Eastbourne	23.36	104	19248.40	88	0.16	121	28620.93	139	14736	158	5486.25	176
Slough	22.31	115	19094.64	90	0.10	161	26499.29	181	21863	103	6552.25	140
Swale	22.10	116	17549.83	120	0.18	108	30172.37	87	19948	112	7164.50	131
Shepway	21.35	123	17375.19	126	0.13	140	29280.32	128	15677	147	6308.00	145
Havant	21.28	126	16515.27	142	0.22	93	29132.39	131	17170	132	5765.75	167

Table 10: Ten least deprived local authority districts in the South East, IMD 2007

LA District	Average Score	Rank of Average Score	Average Rank	Rank of Average Rank	Extent	Rank of Extent	Local Concentration	Rank of Local Concentration	Income Scale	Rank of Income Scale	Employment Scale	Rank of Employment Scale
Vale of White Horse	7.23	341	5299.09	339	0.00	294	14920.27	344	7789	289	2871.50	301
Winchester	7.16	342	5292.87	340	0.00	309	16786.62	335	7564	293	2936.00	296
Elmbridge	7.12	343	5107.63	345	0.00	309	18072.04	325	8971	270	2934.50	297
Chiltern	7.02	345	5207.86	342	0.00	309	18116.48	324	6286	317	2370.50	316
Mid Sussex	6.94	346	5035.93	346	0.00	307	17037.17	331	8616	276	3357.50	278
Waverley	6.86	348	4981.59	348	0.00	309	15886.12	340	7697	291	2911.50	298
West Oxfordshire	6.67	349	4711.77	349	0.00	309	14045.85	349	6520	311	2250.00	318
Surrey Heath	5.75	352	3862.34	352	0.00	309	16738.21	337	4825	335	1720.25	339
Wokingham	5.36	353	3385.03	353	0.00	309	15139.78	343	7676	292	3241.75	286
Hart	4.13	354	2153.76	354	0.00	309	9590.48	354	4068	344	1631.50	344

There are also supplementary Indices measuring income deprivation amongst children and older people.