



Government Advisory

SEEDA: Economic Impact Assessment of the Regional Economic Strategy (RES)

Final report
October 2005

ADVISORY

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Executive Summary

The South East of England Development Agency (SEEDA) commissioned KPMG to undertake an economic impact assessment of the Regional Economic Strategy (RES). The RES has two key purposes:

- 1.To improve regional economic performance on productivity; and
- 2.To provide an agreed and shared vision, agenda and priorities for the region to move forward and to effectively utilise resources.

In order to assess both purposes of the RES, this study has been undertaken through 2 stages. Firstly we have conducted an assessment of the data sources used in the first RES to baseline and update the region's macro performance. The second purpose of the RES has been assessed through consultation with a broad range of SEEDA staff and the region's stakeholders.

In terms of the assessment of the RES in improving the regional economic performance, we found that the impact of the RES has been varied across its five policy areas (competitive business, vibrant communities, effective infrastructure, successful people, sustainable use of natural resources). Good progress has been made within the Successful People objective, where all targets set out in the RES have been achieved. A number of Vibrant Community related indicators have shown slower progress towards meeting the targets set out in the RES, whilst under the three other objectives there has been mixed progress depending on the specific indicator. A number of issues emerged during the assessment of the indicators, including the difficulty of collecting information to support indicators developed in 1999 as datasets have changed. We have therefore developed a set of readily available additional indicators which draw on robust and reliable data sources.

To analyse the broader impacts the RES has had on the region we have used the concept of Strategic Added Value (SAV). We define SAV using three broad themes:

- Co-ordination;
- Strategic catalyst; and
- Advocator/innovator.

Within each of these broad themes is a range of sub-themes. It is clear from the evidence collected that the RES has delivered Strategic Added Value in certain areas and that the impact of the RES is increasing over time. The areas in which the RES has delivered the greatest Strategic Added Value are in:

- The alignment of strategies;
- Its ability to influence external agencies and funding and resource allocations within the region;
- Its provision of a shared vision and context document for the region from which partners can reference and use to inform their own policy development;
- Highlighting issues and geographical priorities for the region to address; and
- Developing specific successful projects which have been rolled out across the region.

During the study a number of issues have been raised which are important to be considered for the emerging RES. These issues include:

- Consideration of the number of priorities to be contained in the RES;
- How to overcome the RES being outdated;
- How to ensure the RES is both specific and generic to allow flexibility but also to direct activity; and
- How to ensure the terminology of the RES is clear.

If you would like to discuss the contents of this report, please email Chris Lewis (chris.j.lewis@kpmg.co.uk), Zoe Appleton (zoe.appleton@kpmg.co.uk) or Ivan Perkovic at SEEDA (ivanperkovic@seeda.co.uk).



PART ONE: INTRODUCTION

This section provides the introduction to the study. It covers the study objectives, the approach used, strategic context and the background to the study.

Introduction and terms of reference

Introduction

SEEDA commissioned KPMG to provide an Economic Impact Assessment of the Regional Economic Strategy (RES) for the South East. The RES has 2 key purposes:

- 1.To improve regional economic performance and productivity; and
- 2.To provide an agreed and shared vision, agenda and priorities for the region to move forward and to effectively utilise resources.

The full current RES can be accessed through the following link [South East Regional Economic Strategy, 2002-2012](#).

Study Objectives

There are two key study objectives. First we aimed to understand the progress the region was making towards the targets set out in the RES, to understand how the RES was improving regional economic performance and productivity. Second, we set out to consider the broader impacts the RES is having on the region in terms of whether the RES was providing an agreed and shared vision and effectively targeting the region's resources.

Approach

This project has involved two key stages of work. First we updated the data sources used in the RES dating back to 1999 to baseline the region's performance. The analysis is framed around the 5 key objectives set out in the current RES:

- 1.Competitive Businesses;
- 2.Successful People;
- 3.Vibrant Communities;
- 4.Effective Infrastructure; and
- 5.Sustainable Use of Natural Resources.

This stage of the analysis uses annual data to assess progress made towards achieving these objectives. The lack of robust indicators relating to all themes within these objectives however has meant that this data collection exercise has been supplemented by the collection of further indicators which have been developed through the Sustainable Development Framework. This element of this report focuses on the region's progress against the targets set out in the RES. As such we present the analysis in view of the national and regional context.

Second, we undertook extensive consultation with a broad range of the region's stakeholders to understand how the RES has impacted upon the region. We held ten workshops. Five workshops were held with SEEDA staff focused on the RES objectives. The other five workshops were held with regional partners and agencies across the sub-regions of the South East. We analysed the information collected using a framework based on the concept of Strategic Added Value. We define Strategic Added Value (SAV) as comprising three elements: co-ordination, strategic catalyst, and innovator/advocator.

This dual approach to measuring the impact of the RES does not attempt, as do many economic impact assessments, to generate a specific numerical value for the RES. This is because it is extremely difficult to attribute the extent of quantifiable outputs such as jobs or gross value added directly to the RES. Furthermore much of its impact is generated by its non quantifiable outputs such as bringing together agencies to work in partnership or providing 'a sense of region' making an attempt to provide a specific value inappropriate.

Introduction (2)

Strategic Context

This project has been undertaken within the context of work currently being carried out on behalf of the Department for Trade and Industry (DTI). The Department has commissioned an evaluation framework to enable the Regional Development Agencies (RDA) activities to be evaluated, to determine whether they and the Regional Economic Strategies fulfil their statutory obligations and how effective they have been in acting as a catalyst for regeneration within their region. This study provides insight into how practically the Regional Economic Strategies can be assessed. We understand that the work commissioned by the DTI will examine technical aspects of how effectively the RDAs have defrayed their programme expenditure and if they have sufficient capacity and capability. We have not attempted to address these issues within this study, rather we have focused on the impact of the Regional Economic Strategy, as distinct from the impact of the RDA. However, this work can inform the other RDAs on how to assess the performance of the RES within their regions, and can be used alongside the DTI work to structure the evaluation framework being developed.

Background

The initial RES represented a first attempt to provide a single economic strategy for the South East, which incorporated views from a range of agencies across the region and was cross-cutting in terms of economic, social, environmental and infrastructure related themes. As such the aim was to create a strategy for the region, which achieves buy in from all regional and sub-regional partners. At the regional level the RES is one of a number of inter-linking regional documents. As such a number of other documents look to the RES to provide contextual economic information which they are able to feed into their own regional strategies. Key inter-related regional documents include:

- South East Plan;
- Regional Transport Plan; and
- Regional Housing Strategy.

In 2002, to facilitate the delivery of RES objectives, SEEDA developed a set of Action Plans, which are organised spatially and by priority area.

The second RES is currently being reviewed and will be published for consultation in November 2005.

Report structure

The main body of this report presents the results of our assessment of the RES. It is supported by appendices which detail the methodology behind the data collection, a list of figures, potential additional indicators for future monitoring, a list of workshop attendees and a detailed document review, as well as a list of acronyms.

PART TWO: QUANTITATIVE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This section provides an analysis of the progress that the region has made towards the targets set within the current RES. This section of the report was published at the launch of the RES consultation events on the 15th July 2005.

The National and regional position

Figure 1: Output and Employment Change 1998-2001/ 2003

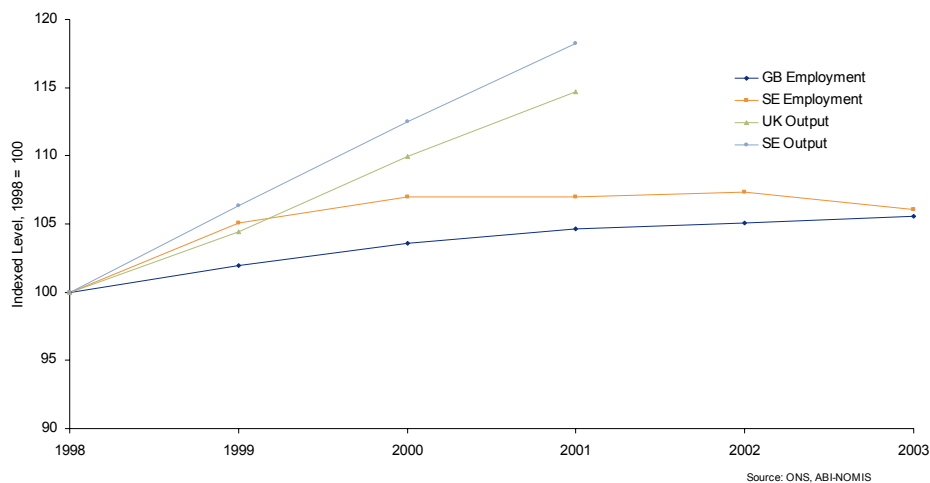
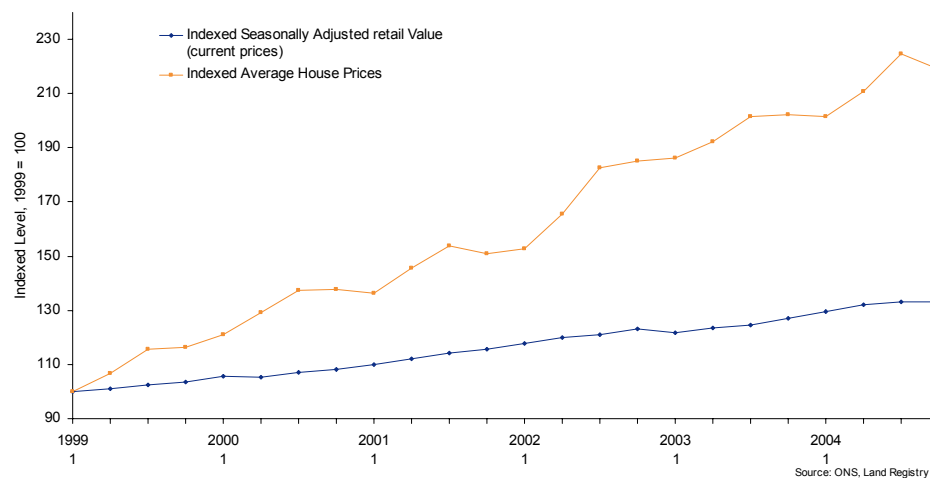


Figure 2: Average House Prices and Retail Sales, 1999-2004



- The South East economy in the mid to late 1990s, was characterised by a period of strong employment and output growth above national trends.
- The UK, and South East economies have been subject to a number of external shocks, particularly since 2001, which will have impacted on economic growth.
- These include rising commodity prices, the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in February 2001, the 9/11 terrorist attack and the outbreak of war in Iraq in March 2003. These specific events fit within a context of many European countries and the United States experiencing slower growth levels post 2000 after generally high growth in the late 1990s. These trends and the performance of the London economy to varying degrees impact on the performance of the South East economy.

- The context of the UK and particularly the South East economy in 2005 is often of problems generated by success. The region has witnessed sustained house price growth (see figure 2) resulting in significant affordability issues, whilst economic success and the proximity of London means traffic congestion is another current and future concern.

Competitive Business. The RES identifies Enterprise, Growth & Innovation, and International Relationships as priority areas.

Figure 3: VAT Registrations and Business Stock Change, 1999-2003

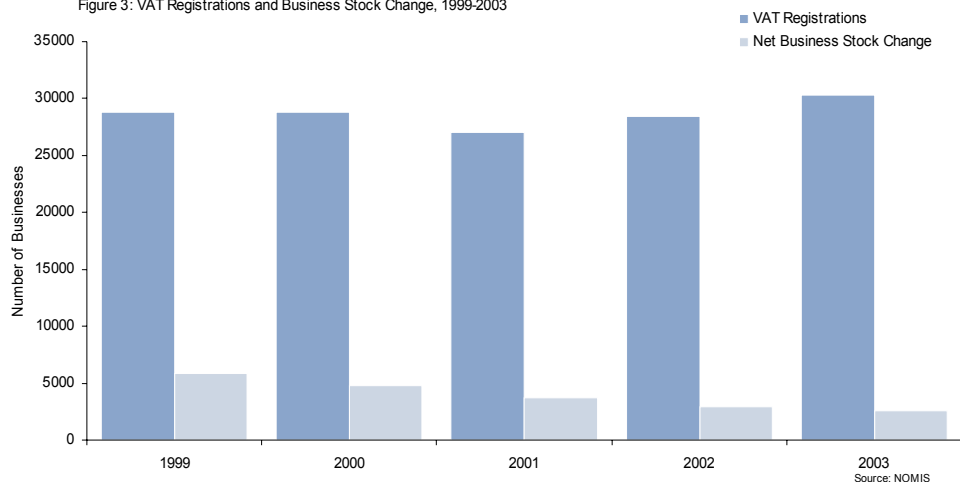


Figure 4: R & D Expenditure and Inward Investment Projects 1999-2001/2003

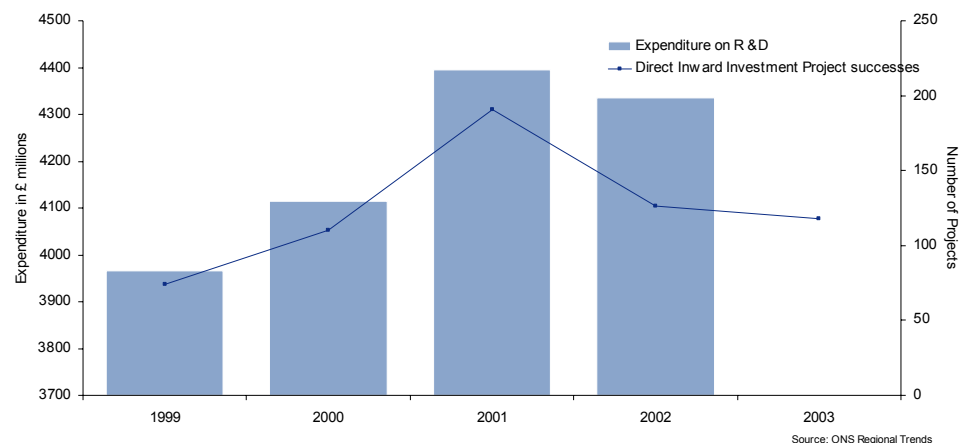
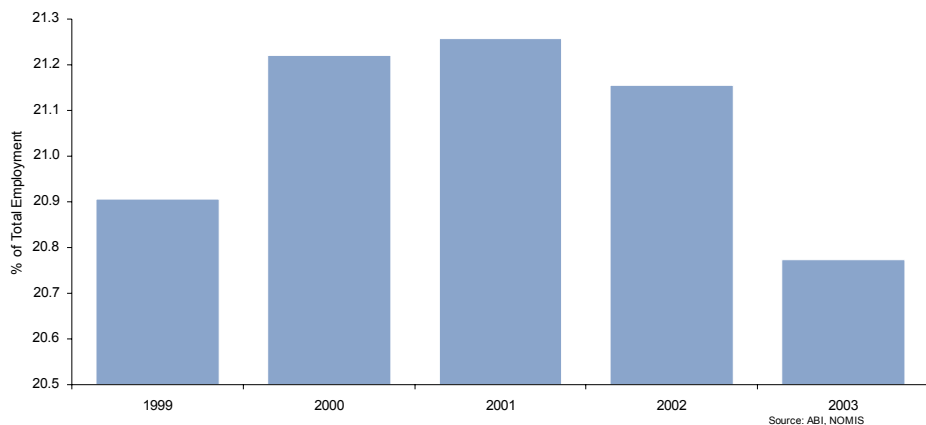


Figure 5: Employment in Knowledge Economy, 1999-2003



- The number of new businesses registering for VAT remained fairly constant over the period and rose after 2001. Net business stock growth has been positive but declining.
- Expenditure on Research & Development (R&D) increased year on year between 1999 and 2001, but fell slightly in 2002. The knowledge economy as a % of total employment in the region rose to 2001 but fell thereafter with the sector making up a smaller proportion of employment in 2003 than in 1999. However, the sector definition is taken from Robert Huggins Associates research and is not necessarily a standard definition of the sector. It includes a number of manufacturing activities whilst some high value activities are not included. This needs to be taken into account when assessing trends.
- Whilst real levels of Gross Value Added (GVA) per head grew over the period, the level of growth on average was significantly below that targeted by the RES. It should be noted that this data is provided by a private company and not an official source. Therefore this result should be assessed using caution.
- Overall the majority of indicators within the Competitive Business objective have shown positive trends with movement towards the targets set out in the original RES.
- Other Competitive Business indicators demonstrating positive trends since 1999 are: the volume of manufactured exports per head, the proportion of adults employed in entrepreneurial activities and increases in levels of inward investment and Gross Fixed Capital Formation (total investment).

Successful People. The RES identifies skills for prosperity, participation in prosperity, learning for all and social dialogue as priority areas.

Figure 6: Employment Rates, 1999-2004

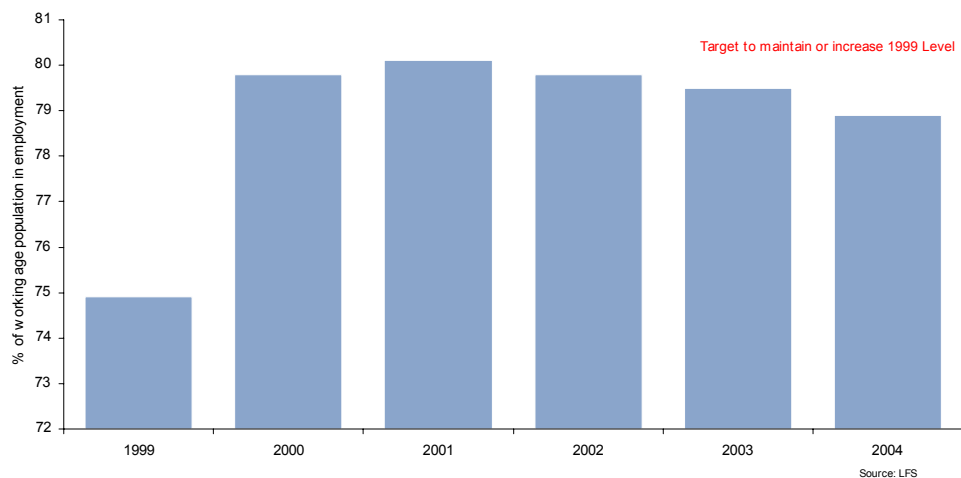


Figure 7: Working Age Population Qualified to NVQ 3+, 2000-2004

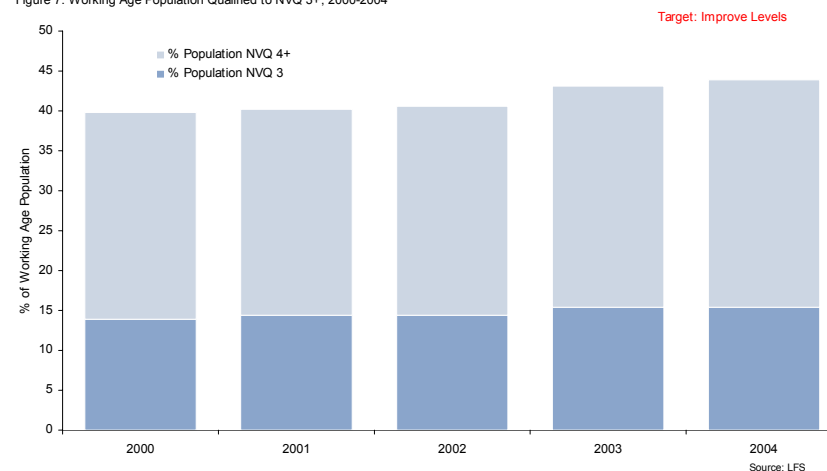
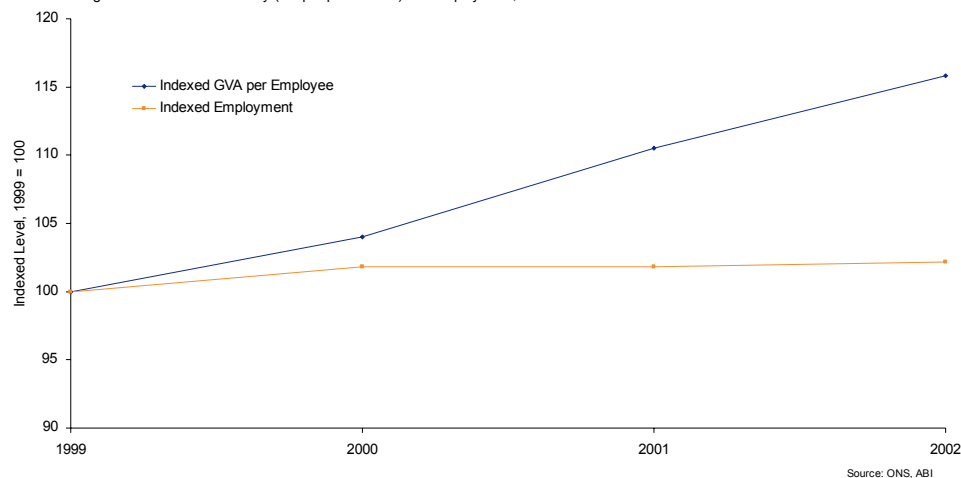


Figure 8: Indexed Productivity (Output per Worker) and Employment, 1999-2002



- The employment rate between 1999 and 2000 grew considerably but has declined slightly since 2000.
- The proportion of the working age population with NVQ level 3 or above has grown, particularly in terms of those with NVQ 4+ (degree or above) level qualifications.
- Productivity levels (output per worker) have followed these positive trends. However the region has not made significant progress in productivity when compared to other high performing regions. Therefore it has made little progress in terms of the RES target of increasing its relative performance compared to other international high performing regions.
- Overall the majority of indicators within the Successful People objective have shown positive trends with movement towards many of the targets set out in the original RES.

Vibrant Communities. The RES identifies community participation & local leadership, urban renaissance, connecting diversity with prosperity and community services as priority areas.

Figure 9: Indexed Unemployment, 1999-2003

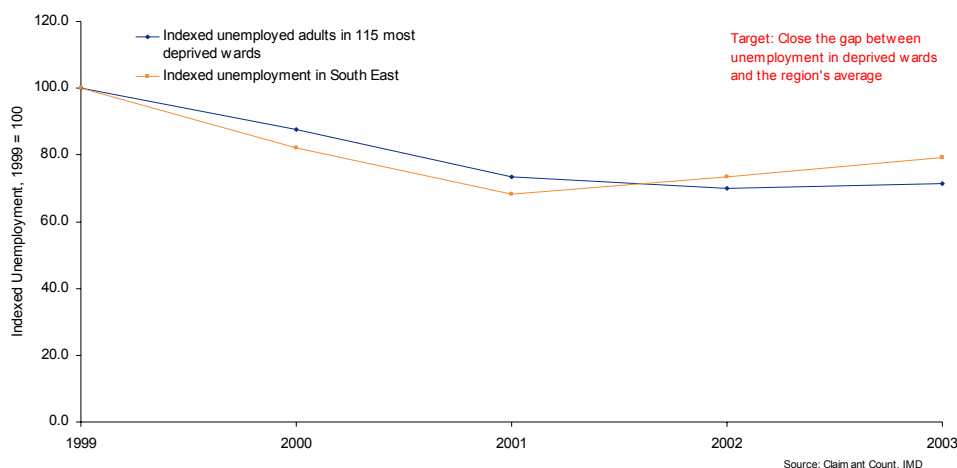


Figure 10: Crime Levels 1999-2004

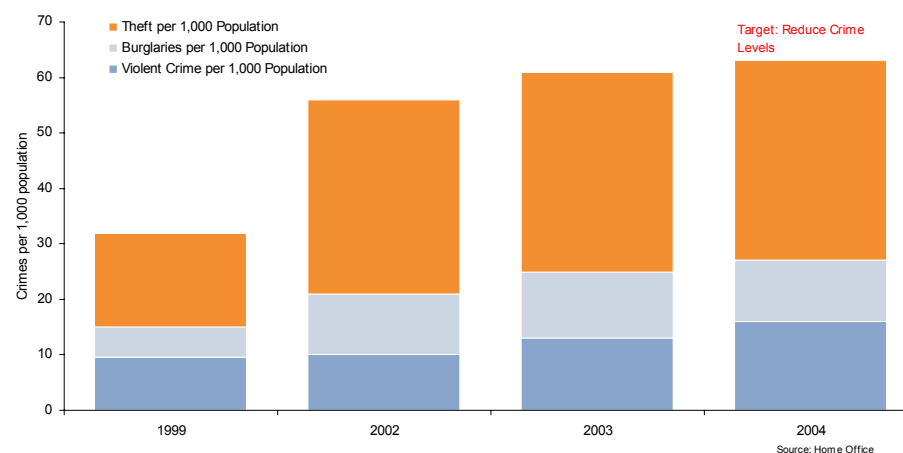
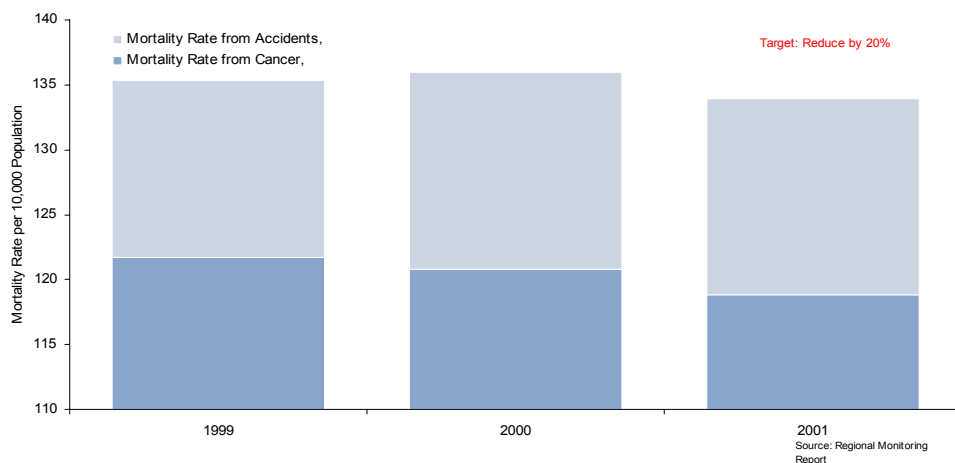


Figure 11: Mortality Rates from Accidents and Cancer, 1999-2001



- The measurement of trends at the community level across the period since 1999 is difficult because of changing boundaries to statistical areas. However, one area where there has been clear progress during the period is unemployment. Levels fell across the region, but unemployment in the most deprived areas fell by more than the average which meets the target set out in the original RES.
- Crime levels have persistently increased in the region across a number of types of crime. However, there was a slight drop in the levels of worry about crime between 2003 and 2004.
- The number of people claiming income support in the most deprived communities fell from 1998 to 2000. More recent data is unavailable.
- Overall there has not been a consistent trend in the performance of indicators under Vibrant Communities. For example, mortality rates from accidents and cancer have improved (although not enough yet to meet RES targets) whilst numbers suffering fuel poverty have doubled.

Effective Infrastructure. The RES identifies housing, transport, broadband connections and development of brownfield land as priority areas.

Figure 12: Homeless Households in Priority need, 1999-2004

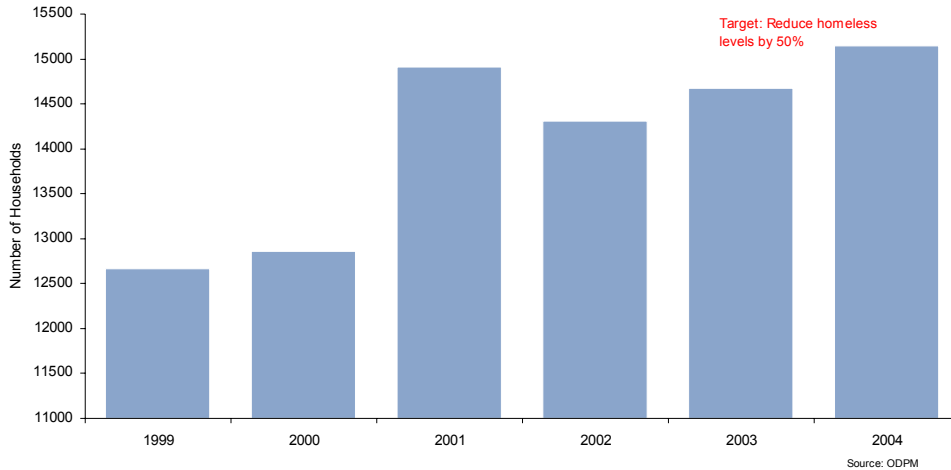


Figure 13: Dwellings completed on previously developed land, 1999-2003

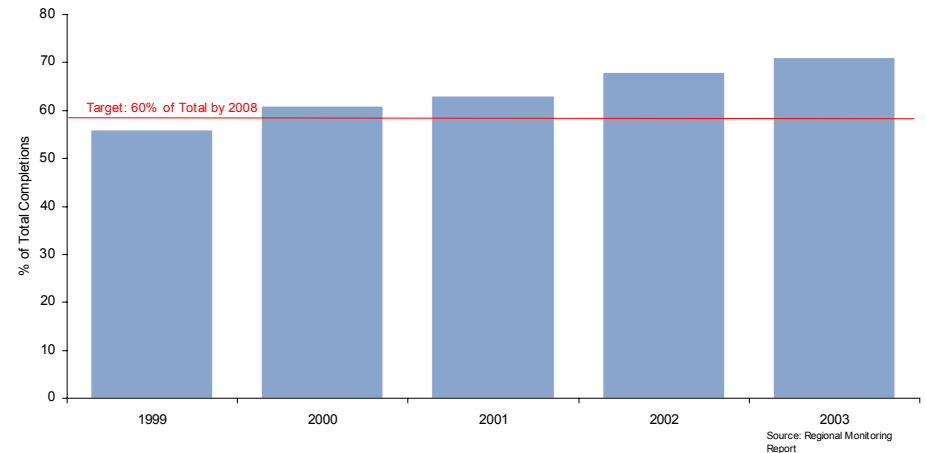
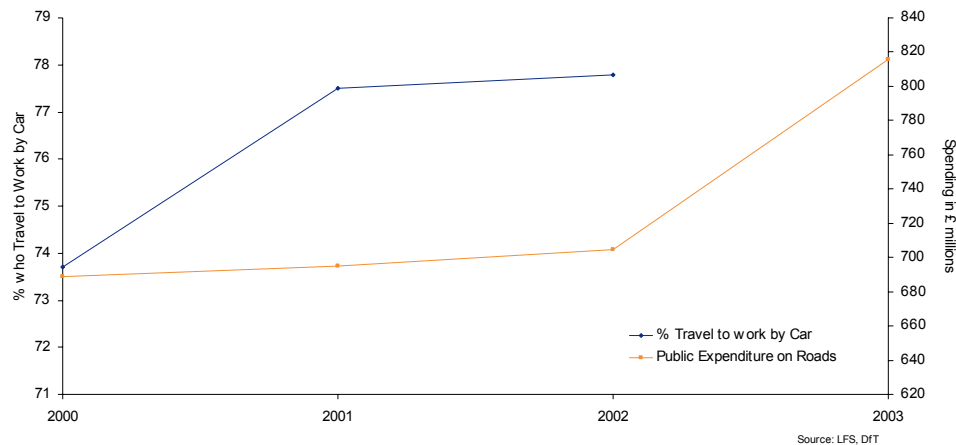


Figure 14: Car Use and Road Expenditure, 2000-2003



- There has been an increase in the proportion of dwellings built on previously developed land (currently significantly higher than the RES target) and an increase in the amount of vacant/ derelict land available for development.
- However, indicators reflecting congestion and transport issues tend to be negative. Travel to work times do not appear to have fallen whilst traffic flows and numbers travelling by car to work have increased. At the same time public expenditure on roads which rose only marginally between 2000 and 2002 rose considerably in 2002/03.
- Whilst the agenda in the region is driven by expanding housing supply and levels of affordable housing (for which little data is available) homelessness levels have risen consistently since 1999.
- It is expected that broadband take-up has been strong in the region and that coverage is widespread. However consistent and robust measurement of this indicator is not currently available.
- Overall there have been mixed trends towards meeting the RES objective for Effective Infrastructure.

Sustainable use of Natural Resources. The RES identifies environmental capital, sustainable land management and water, waste & energy as priorities.

Figure 15: River Water Quality, 2000-2003

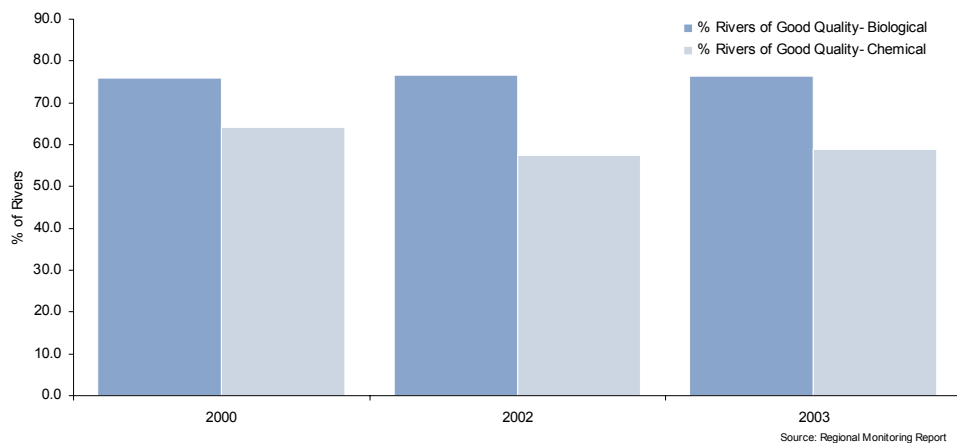


Figure 16: Energy produced from Renewable sources, 1999-2003

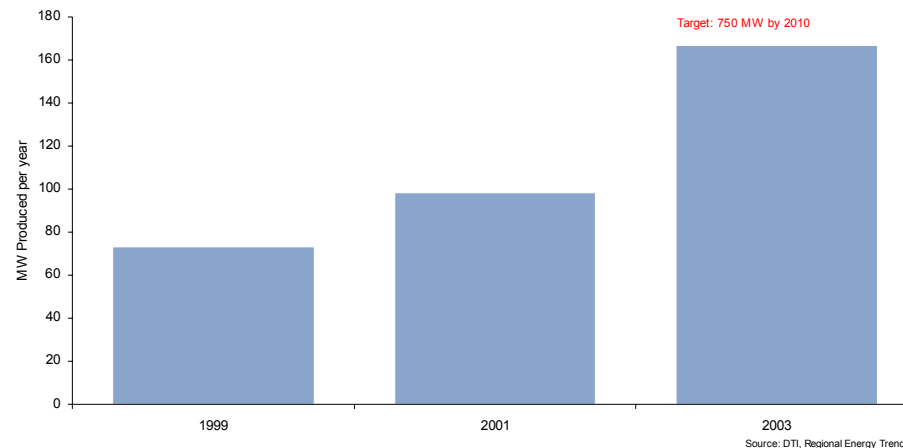
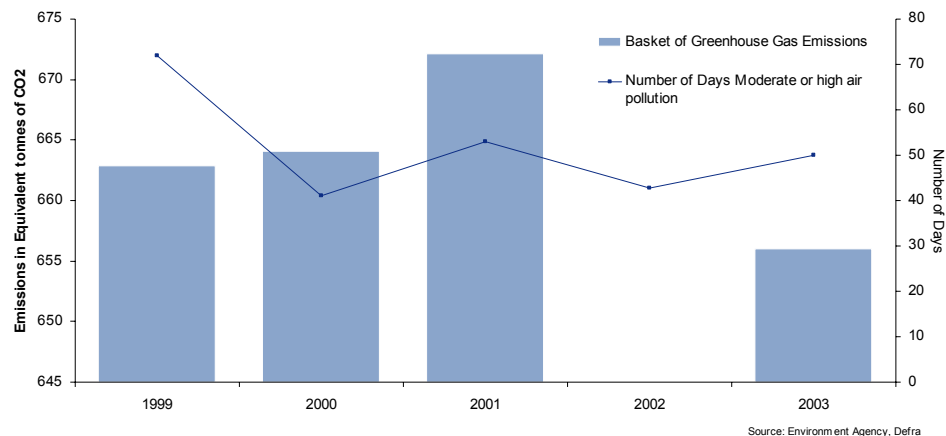


Figure 17: Greenhouse Gas Emission Levels and Days with Higher Levels of Air Pollution, 1999-2003



- Indicators of environmental quality have shown divergent trends since 1999. Biological water quality in rivers has improved slightly whilst chemical quality has declined. Similarly air pollution levels and greenhouse gas emissions have fluctuated from year to year.
- Measures of land management and quality tend not to have been consistent over the period. Indications are that the extent of key habitats increased between 2002-03 but that the average condition worsened.
- Levels of energy consumption per head increased to 2001 but have since decreased again to 1999 levels. However, in this time the amount of energy produced from renewable sources has more than doubled.
- Overall therefore the progress within the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources objective has been mixed. Performance within a number of indicators has fluctuated year on year whilst roughly equal numbers of indicators have moved towards meeting targets as have displayed negative trends.

Summary of key quantitative findings

The following table illustrates the progress the region is making in meeting the targets set out in the RES. Indicators coded green illustrate good progress has been made, and in some cases targets have already been achieved. Indicators shown as amber are where there has been insignificant movement either towards or away from the target; and where indicators are marked red, performance has been negative and there has been movement further away from meeting targets.

Objective	Indicator	Value	Target	Baseline (Year)	Current Position (Year)	Target Deadline	Progress	Comment
CB	Increase in real GVA per head	% Change	Average 3.2%	2.9 (1999)	2.2 (2004)	2012	●	
CB	Manufactured Exports per Head	£	Increase	3,500 (1999)	3,630 (2004)	2012	●	
CB	Adults in Entrepreneurial Activity	% workforce	Increase	5.3 (1999)	7 (2004)	2012	●	
SP	Comparative Labour Productivity	Indexed Score	Amongst Top 20	77.3 (1999)	74.4 (2003)	2012	●	
SP	Real GVA per Worker	£	Increase by 2+% p.a	15,098 (1999)	18,511 (2002)	2012	●	Target Achieved
SP	Working Age Pop. in Employment	% Population	Maintain or Improve	74.9 (1999)	78.9 (2004)	2012	●	
SP	Population NVQ 3	% Population	Increase	13.9 (2000)	15.4 (2004)	2012	●	
SP	Population NVQ 4+	% Population	Increase	25.9 (2000)	28.5 (2004)	2012	●	
VC	Unemployed Adults in 115 most deprived wards	Absolute Number	Reduce by 25%	22,053 (1999)	15,760 (2003)	2012	●	Target Achieved
VC	Adults claiming income support- most deprived wards	Absolute Number	Reduce by 25%	68,555 (1999)	70,495 (2004)	2012	●	Inadequate Data
VC	Mortality Rate from Accidents	per 10,000 Population	20% Reduction	13.6 (1999)	15.2 (2001)	2012	●	
VC	Mortality Rate from Cancer	per 10,000 Population	20% Reduction	121.7(1999)	118.2 (2001)	2012	●	
VC	Violent Crime	per 1,000 Population	Reduce	9.5 (1999)	16 (2004)	2012	●	
VC	Burglaries	per 1,000 Population	Reduce	5.6 (1999)	11 (2004)	2012	●	
VC	Theft	per 1,000 Population	Reduce	16.7 (1999)	36 (2004)	2012	●	
EI	Homeless Households in Priority need	Absolute Number	Reduce 50%	12,670 (1999)	15,150 (2004)	2012	●	
EI	Dwellings completed on previously developed land	% of total	Achieve at least 60%	56 (1999)	71 (2003)	2008	●	Target Achieved
EI	Mean travel time to work	Minutes	Reduce	24 (2001)	24 (2002)	2012	●	
SUNR	Per Capita Carbon Dioxide Emissions	Kgs	Reduce	2,050 (2000)	2,300 (2003)	2012	●	
SUNR	Energy produced from Renewable sources	Mega Watts per year	750MW	73 (1999)	166.8 (2003)	2010	●	
SUNR	Per Capita Water Consumption	Litres per Day	Reduce	164.5 (1999)	156 (2003)	2012	●	
SUNR	Waste going to Landfill (households, commercial)	% of total	Reduce	79,64 (2002)	79,64 (2002)	2012	●	Inadequate Data
SUNR	Final Energy Consumption	Million tonnes oil equivalent	Reduce	156 (1999)	156 (2003)	2012	●	

Notes: The theft and burglary indicators have been rated on their performance between 2002 and 2004 and therefore are scored 'amber'. We have included data for 1999 for comparison with the original baseline although it is believed that the method of collection has slightly changed and so direct comparison is not possible across all years. There are two figures for waste going to Landfill. The first refers to household waste, the second to industrial and commercial. Dwellings on previously developed land are in both the SDF and RES indicator lists and so feature in both tables. We are currently unsure why the risk of flooding numbers are the same. The data comes from the Annual Monitoring Statement for the South East.

Quantitative Assessment of the SDF Indicators

To provide further depth to the analysis of the RES indicators, we have also collected and analysed a bundle of indicators which relate directly to the objectives of the Regional Sustainable Development Framework. Some slight changes can be observed in terms of progress towards RES objectives. It appears that slightly better progress is being made towards the Competitive Business, Vibrant Communities and Effective Infrastructure objectives, than observed by looking at the RES indicators.

Objective	Indicator	Value	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Progress
CB	VAT Registrations	Number of businesses	28,815	28,820	27,045	28,430	30,345		●
CB	Business Survival Rate- 1 Year	% of businesses	91.3	91.6	93.4				●
CB	Net Business Stock Change	Number of businesses	5,820	4,815	3,725	2,895	2,560		●
CB	Expenditure on R &D	£s million	3,966	4,114	4,394	4,335			●
CB	Direct Inward Investment successes	Number of projects	74	110	191	126	118		●
CB	Gross Fixed Capital Formation	£s million	23,108	25,756					●
SP	Employment in Knowledge Economy	% total employment	20.9	21.2	21.3	21.2	20.8		●
SP	GVA per Employee at current basic prices	£s	34,696	36,097	38,353	40,193			●
VC	Households in Fuel Poverty	% of all households				8.3		19.0	●
VC	Worry of Car Crime	% of people surveyed					15	13	●
VC	Worry of Burglary	% of people surveyed					12	11	●
VC	Worry of Violent Crime	% of people surveyed					18	17	●
EI	Average Daily Flow of vehicles	Vehicles in '000s	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9			●
EI	Travel to work by Car	% of workers		73.7	77.5	77.8			●
EI	Public Expenditure on Roads	£s million		688.8	695.1	704.5	815.7		●
EI	Dwellings Built on Previously developed land	% of total	55	61	63	68	71		●
EI	Land Available for Development on derelict/vacant land	Hectares				4,290	4,520		●
SUNR	Days Moderate or high air pollution	Number of days	72	41	53	42.7	50		●
SUNR	Rivers of Good Quality- Biological	% of total		75.9		76.6	76.3		●
SUNR	Rivers of Good Quality- Chemical	% of total		64.1		57.5	58.9		●
SUNR	Basket of Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Kgs	662.9	664.1	672.1		656		●
SUNR	Sites of Special Scientific Interest rated in favourable condition	% of sites				53.9	45.4	54	●
SUNR	Extent of Key habitats	Hectares				93,674	132,042		●
SUNR	Condition of Key habitats- unfavourable	% of key habitats				27	34		●
SUNR	Properties at Risk of Flooding	Number of homes					235,602	235,602	●

Conclusions

It is clear that in overall terms good progress has been made in delivering the RES targets. We found that the impact of the RES has been varied across its five policy areas. Good progress has been made within the Successful People objective, where all targets set out in the RES have been achieved. Vibrant Communities has shown slower progress towards meeting the targets set out in the RES, and the three other objectives have shown a mixed picture. However a number of issues for consideration have arisen from the data collection and analysis process.

Key to any exercise linking performance against targets is that the data to be collected is consistent and robust. In this respect there are a number of significant issues relating to the existing indicators used to assess the performance of the RES. Firstly not all of the baseline indicators developed in 1999 are still available, with a number of other indicators unable to be collected consistently year on year over the period. Therefore we advise that in line with the emerging RES a new set of indicators be drawn up which will more accurately reflect the priorities of the region and which will allow information to be collected in a more sustainable manner. These indicators should be confirmed with key statistical sources such as the Office for National Statistics and Government departments to ensure that indicators will continue to be collected in the foreseeable future and will not become redundant in the manner of a number of the current indicators.

A table of suggested indicators which could be considered for measuring the performance of the RES in coming years is contained in Appendix 3.



PART THREE: QUALITATIVE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This section presents the analysis of the consultation exercise. It includes an overview of how the information was collected and analysed and presents the findings organised thematically using the concept of Strategic Added Value (SAV).

Introduction to the broader impact assessment and detailed methodology

To support the economic impact assessment of the RES, we have undertaken a broader impact assessment to understand more fully the impact the RES is having on the region. To achieve this we undertook three related tasks:

First we designed a consultation framework, which involved the facilitation of ten structured workshops, five with internal SEEDA staff and five within the South East's sub regions involving partners and stakeholders (see appendix 4 for details of workshop attendees). The purpose of the workshops was to elicit the views of a range of SEEDA staff and stakeholders on how the RES has impacted on the region. To ensure the information collected was consistent and comparable, we structured the workshops to follow the same format. For each workshop we followed the process outlined below:

1. Introduction to the study and aims and objectives for the workshop.
2. Facilitated discussion on the impacts of the RES.
3. Prioritisation of impacts and rationale.

Second, we considered the questions raised and limitations posed by the information collected during the workshops. These are listed below:

- Is the RES a document or a process? Many consultees have considered it in both ways but given the changing nature of the region since the introduction of the RES, as a document it is considered by many to be very outdated;
- In considering the impact of the RES, how can this be disentangled from the impact of SEEDA? Many consultees could not distinguish between the impact of SEEDA on the region, and the impact of the RES;
- How does the impact of the RES vary between different stakeholders and places in the region? Whilst the workshops were structured to represent both internal and external views and those of the sub-regions, a number of conflicting views were raised on the impacts the RES has delivered. Where differences are pronounced we have presented both viewpoints in the pages that follow; and
- The length of time staff have been in position. A number of consultees have been unable to comment on what happened before the RES was in place. So in effect we have had no counterfactual to test the impact of the RES against.

Detailed methodology for the broader impact assessment

Third, we designed a template for analysing the information collected. The workshops provided a wealth of information on the impacts the RES has had on the region. In terms of categorising the impacts we have used the concept of Strategic Added Value. SAV helps us to understand impact and effectiveness and to improve processes. We believe that SAV of the RES, as a strategic document, can be thought of in 3 ways:

1. As a co-ordinator

This involves considering how the RES has brought people and organisations together in terms of designing policies, aligning strategies and funding and delivering projects. Key measures of SAV here include whether partnerships have formed and whether activities are aligned more across the region now than they were before the RES was in place.

1. As a strategic catalyst

This involves considering how the RES has influenced and led others within and outside of the region to ensure progress happens within the region. Key measures of SAV for this area include how the RES has influenced both external and internal regional players to commit to the regional agenda.

3. As an innovator and advocator

This involves considering how the RES promotes the region and develops innovative solutions to address issues for the region. Key measures of SAV here include determining how the RES has or has not set the regional agenda and how it is used as a context document, setting out what is needed within the region by highlighting both spatial and thematic priorities for the region.

Our three-fold definition of SAV builds on the work undertaken by the DTI, which has provided a framework for measuring the SAV of the RDAs, and the work that SEEDA has undertaken on developing a framework for measuring the SAV of individual projects.

Within each theme we have developed a number of sub-themes to analyse the information collected. The sub-themes are illustrated in the table below.

Co-ordination	Strategic Catalyst	Innovator/Advocator
Alignment of strategies	External influence	Provides intelligence and innovation
Joint planning and delivery	Internal influence	Context/referral document
Partnership working	Influences funding/resource allocation	Regional identity
Sharing of best practice	Shared vision and leadership	Highlights issues/geographical priorities
		Specific project successes

The following section presents the information collected through the consultation exercise structured by sub-theme. For each of the sub-theme, we present information that both supports and contradicts the finding and set out a conclusion. We have also used the same colour coding as with the analysis of the RES indicators, where red indicates that the RES has not had a very large impact on that sub-theme, amber where progress is being made, and green where a large impact on the sub-theme was observed through the consultation process.

Co-ordination

Alignment of strategies

The RES has provided a framework, cross cutting a range of themes, that regional and sub-regional partners have used as a basis for developing their own strategies. This has resulted in a convergence of priorities amongst some agencies. The evidence of this, alongside examples of where there have been limitations to alignment is provided in the table below.

Rationale and supporting evidence	Limitations and contradictory evidence
<p>The RES has provided the economic basis towards the emerging South East Plan, and the Regional Housing Strategy.</p> <p>The RES objectives also directly feed into Business Link and Learning and Skill Councils delivery plans. Before the current RES the Learning and Skills Councils (LSC) prioritised a whole range of sectors, these are now all in line with RES objectives.</p> <p>Locally the RES contributes to sub-regional economic partnerships strategies and informs the thinking of many Local Authorities and County Councils in the South East. For example Hampshire Economic Development department has aligned its activities to the priorities contained in the RES.</p>	<p>Whilst some sub-regional partners incorporate RES priorities into their strategies this does not always feed into their actual priorities at the delivery stage. Sub-regional disparities mean that there is a feeling that it is possible to ‘tick the box’ in terms of aligning strategy but not actually deliver on objectives.</p> <p>In addition the governance arrangements of partners can make alignment difficult as they have different reporting and accountability arrangements, which means alignment of activity cannot always take place.</p>

The RES has made considerable progress in providing a framework for shared objectives and therefore has created a base from which partners can build their strategies from.



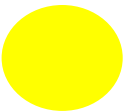
Co-ordination

Joint Planning and delivery

The alignment of strategy amongst some agencies has allowed them to co-ordinate their planning procedures and delivery based on regional priorities. This has enabled agencies to take advantage of economies of scale, reduce duplication and action priorities more efficiently. The evidence for and against this finding is illustrated in the table below.

Rationale and supporting evidence	Limitations and contradictory evidence
<p>The Enterprise Hubs have developed a regional operational plan as opposed to 22 hub specific plans. This has created a shared agenda and generated efficiencies.</p> <p>The LSC local plans all now focus on the same priority sectors as the RES.</p>	<p>Steps have been made to develop joint working but in some areas it is felt that networks could be extended. For instance with other European regions or with/ between businesses and Universities.</p> <p>However, there continues to be barriers in place to effective joint working such as different targeting and accounting mechanisms.</p>

Increased joint working has certainly been inspired by the RES and the success of this work has increased over time as shared objectives have been further embraced and agencies have improved cross working.



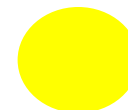
Co-ordination

Partnership working

The successes which the RES has had in terms of creating a shared agenda has facilitated greater partnership working and provided the mechanism for agencies to identify areas for joint working. This has in cases enabled better targeted activities and a number of successful projects. The evidence for and against this finding is illustrated in the table below.

Rationale and supporting evidence	Limitations and contradictory evidence
<p>There are a number of partnerships operating across the South East which were not in place before the RES. The RES has provided the framework for such cross agency working.</p> <p>There are also several examples of where different agencies have worked together to meet regional priorities. For example, SEEDA and the Sector Skills Councils worked together to develop a scorecard to agree regional priorities.</p> <p>The Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action (FRESA) process enabled agencies who worked in skills and employment to be more joined-up.</p> <p>The RES highlighted business access to finance as a priority in 2002 and as a response Finance South East was set up with joint funding from SEEDA and the Business Links.</p> <p>The Brownfield Land Assembly Trust Initiative involved partnership working between a number of agencies, including SEEDA, the Housing Corporation and the Housing Associations.</p>	<p>There is a balance to be struck in terms of the volume of partnership working. In some cases there is scope for much greater co-ordination. Elsewhere there can be a danger of overcomplicating partnership work where agencies go through bureaucratic processes which reduce the value of joint work. Therefore some activities would be better provided by a single agency.</p> <p>There has also not always been a consistent set of views provided by regional partners. For example SEERA and SEEDA did not agree on the Gatwick and Heathrow Expansion Plans.</p>

As with joint working it is clear that progress has been made in this area. However it is key to target action in the areas where joint and partnership working is most effective and maximise value where there is a clear focus on deliverables.



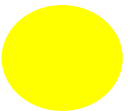
Co-ordination

Sharing best practice

The RES provides examples of successful projects and best practice. The RES also has the potential to provide access to expertise through its contacts with the range of agencies who are involved in it. The evidence for and against this finding is illustrated in the table below.

Rationale and supporting evidence	Limitations and contradictory evidence
<p>There are a number of examples where initiatives have started in one part of the region and then, through their inclusion in the RES, have been transferred to other parts of the region. The most often quoted example is the enterprise hubs concept, which now covers the whole region.</p> <p>Through the RES and the articulation of the issues effecting the South East, the region has become involved in the GROW programme-which comprises 5 high performing European regions sharing experience to generate 'smart growth'.</p>	<p>Examples of best practice could be extended further, with the outcomes of a greater number of successful projects shared, which would build awareness for a larger number of partner organisations in more thematic areas.</p> <p>The RES does not always provide details of which agencies are conducting what work and therefore it is not always clear where there is scope for partnerships.</p>

The RES has provided the opportunity for best practice to be shared across and outside of the region. The RES has also provided a link for agencies to be able to access expertise. However, avenues for accessing expertise or best practice could be made clearer in the RES.



Strategic Catalyst

External Influence

The RES has been able to articulate issues facing the region and influence Central Government, European decision makers and other region's perceptions of the South East. Therefore partners have been able to use the RES to lobby on priority issues for the region. The evidence for and against this finding is illustrated in the table below.

Rationale and supporting evidence	Limitations and contradictory evidence
<p>The current RES describes 3 key issues which are critical for the South East to address: housing, transport and skills. These three issues have increased the impetus for Central Government to respond and address these issues, which has culminated in the Barker Review of Housing and the South East pioneering a Regional Transport and Skills for Productivity Boards. The inclusion of transport issues within the RES highlights the importance of transport for the region and the lobbying role of the RES in drawing attention to the issue for Central government to address. The RES has contributed to the region piloting new initiatives for Central Government, the findings of which will influence activity within and beyond the region.</p> <p>The RES has also been seen to influence the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) and the Office for the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) towards providing Neighbourhood Renewal Fund (NRF) and New Deal in the Community (NDC) funding to areas in the South East by highlighting areas of deprivation in the region.</p> <p>Through the RES, SEEDA lobbied Central Government to include Level 2 learning targets as well as of Level 3 learning targets to reflect LSC monitoring reports.</p> <p>Some of the initiatives developed in the RES are starting to influence other regions. For example Computer Clubs for Girls and Enterprise Hubs.</p>	<p>There is a perception that the region as a whole still attracts relatively little funding from Central Government with funding tending to address inter-regional disparities and not the objectives of improving performance to the same extent across all regions.</p>

The RES has helped to highlight issues which are now very much on the national agenda such as housing, transport and skills, and as such has played an important role in influencing perceptions of external stakeholders of issues.



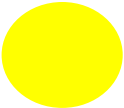
Strategic Catalyst

Internal Influence

The RES has highlighted priorities which affect the region. These priorities have at time influenced and informed the activities of sub-regions and local partners. The evidence for and against this finding is illustrated in the table below.

Rationale and supporting evidence	Limitations and contradictory evidence
<p>Through the inclusion of economic, social and environmental agendas within the RES, ideas such as sustainable development have been taken on board across the region.</p> <p>The RES has also enabled agencies to view local issues within a regional context, in particular the deprived parts of the region have been highlighted.</p>	<p>The diversity of the region provides a limit to the extent which the RES has been able to provide universal guidance which achieves the buy-in of all stakeholders.</p> <p>Agencies have a broad range of priorities and the RES cannot address all of these issues whilst remaining focused.</p>

The RES has to an extent influenced agencies and organisations within the South East to commit to the regional agenda and deliver activities in support of the regional agenda, but this has not happened where these activities do not fit with the local agenda. The RES could be more directive about how the local and sub-regional agencies fit within the regional agenda.



Strategic Catalyst

Influences funding/resource allocation

The RES has been used by agencies to support funding applications. The RES also sets the context for funding allocation within the region, and in particular the direct RES-related funding can act as a catalyst to attract further funding from other sources. This factor is enhanced by the flexible nature of RES-related (SEEDA) funding. The evidence for and against this finding is illustrated in the table below.

Rationale and supporting evidence	Limitations and contradictory evidence
<p>Support and funding from English Partnerships (EP) has become more pronounced during the lifetime of the RES. For instance in Slough where housing land was initially unavailable EP support was made available to ensure 'regional needs' were met.</p> <p>Additional funding has also been attracted into the region through various applications to Sport England, European funds (ESF, ERDF). More ESF funding is perceived to be coming into the region and it has now shifted to a more economic focus and is aligned much more to the RES than when it was when it was distributed by Government Office.</p> <p>Also there are examples of the discretionary budgets of partners such as Job Centre Plus being influenced through the Area Investment Framework (AIF) initiative, which was introduced to the region by the RES. Also LSC funding has been aligned to meeting the RES's priorities through the use of the dual-key investment process.</p>	<p>There remains a feeling that whilst the region has attracted ad-hoc funding support from external sources there is not a complete understanding of the value of investing in the South East. This primarily relates to balancing investment going towards areas of need and where prosperity needs to be supported to create wider benefits.</p>

The RES has certainly provided some further leveraging of funds in to the region but it is felt that Central Government tends to focus on addressing inter-regional disparities rather than increasing the performance of all regions. A further constraint in attracting funding into the South East through the RES is the need for further alignment of financial years and budgets amongst partners. However, the RES has had a number of successes in aligning partner's budgets to meet RES priorities.



Strategic Catalyst

Shared vision and Leadership

The RES has provided clarification of the issues which are needed to create a successful region and therefore has provided a direction of travel and lead for all agencies to play a role in achieving this. The evidence for and against this finding is illustrated in the table below.

Rationale and supporting evidence	Limitations and contradictory evidence
<p>The RES has provided a strategic focus for the region and helped to achieve buy in to shared goals and acknowledgement of the need for balances between economic growth and environmental and social aims. This has been achieved alongside numerous regional and local partners.</p> <p>The RES has provided the confidence that the region is progressing in the same direction. It has also brought forward more complex issues in the region which could be tackled jointly by setting a direction of travel for all agencies across priority areas.</p> <p>Partners and agencies are able to identify quotable policies within the RES, which have shared objectives.</p>	<p>A shared vision is based upon goals taken from both a bottom up and top down approach to prioritisation of objectives. Therefore the diversity of the region means that some geographies or agencies do not feel they have ownership of the RES because it does not fit their priorities and is not inclusive of all partners.</p>

The RES has clearly provided a direction of travel for the region and a widespread buy in to a number of key objectives. The difficulty remains in making this buy in universal and therefore incorporating the objectives of such a diverse set of agencies and geographies.



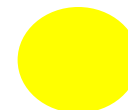
Advocacy and Innovation

Provides intelligence and Innovative ideas

The RES provides a mechanism for relaying new ideas and provides a contact for partners to access information or expertise. The evidence for and against this finding is illustrated in the table below.

Rationale and supporting evidence	Limitations and contradictory evidence
<p>A key example of the development of successful programmes are the Enterprise Hubs. The model was taken on board by the RES from a pilot in Oxfordshire. It took this concept and developed a framework for rolling it out in other areas of the region.</p> <p>The RES also provides flexibility to enable piloting of activities, especially in regeneration.</p>	<p>The RES could do more to disseminate innovative ideas, linked to the sharing of best practice. More could be done to highlight best practice and lessons learned (e.g. Chatham Maritime) as well as develop ideas from other regions or countries.</p>

Where the RES has provided examples of good practice or built upon innovative ideas there has been significant success. However further in-roads are possible and in particular links with the higher education sector are thought to be necessary.



Advocacy and Innovation

Context/referral document

The document has been used by a range of partners to understand how they fit within the region, what issues are important elsewhere and how local priorities align across the region. The evidence for and against this finding is illustrated in the table below.

Rationale and supporting evidence	Limitations and contradictory evidence
<p>The RES can support agencies by identifying and addressing issues. It can also frame their work within a regional and national context.</p> <p>The RES provides an economic context for the region which feeds debate and provides a base for the South East Plan and transport and housing strategies. The RES provides a quotable document which helps to build confidence towards investment and demonstrates that different parts of the region share common problems.</p> <p>The RES also provides a platform for issues to be raised in the South East. For example, SIPSE (Social Inclusion Partnerships in the South East) produced a statement about inclusion in the SE (15 agencies came together) on the basis of the RES priorities</p>	<p>Whilst it is important for partners to reference issues from within the RES when trying to secure support or funding it means that issues which are not prioritised can be viewed as less valid even though they may be a priority locally or be an emerging issue.</p>

Many agencies find the RES a useful document to refer to and it can provide support for external funding requests. However there is the issue of having to refer to the RES to gain credibility to obtain funding. This situation results from the RES providing such a broad range of objectives which can undermine the importance of any theme not prioritised. This means that organisations find it difficult to justify funding in areas not highlighted in the RES.



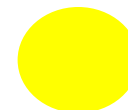
Advocacy and Innovation

Regional identity

The RES helped to introduce and reinforce the notion of a South East region. It promotes the distinctiveness of the region and has helped to create a regional 'feel'. The evidence for and against this finding is illustrated in the table below.

Rationale and supporting evidence	Limitations and contradictory evidence
<p>The RES has helped to explain the region, as an area of success and failure. It has helped change perceptions of the region as one of homogenous strong performance. It has sought to explain its diversity including convincing people that the South East is an area much wider than just the Thames Valley.</p> <p>The RES has helped to promote the distinctiveness of the South East and has highlighted specific strengths and weaknesses in the region.</p>	<p>Not all geographies have embraced the regional notion. Many feel that the South East is so diverse that it cannot be classified as a single region. For example there are key differences in the priorities of areas such as Kent and the Thames Valley which infringes on the idea of an overall regional identity.</p>

The RES has contributed to the maturing regional agenda and plays a key role in generating a regional identity. This process is not complete however with sub-regional disparities needing to be addressed before all areas can fully buy in to a notion of being part of a distinct South East region.



Advocacy and Innovation

Highlights issues/ geographical priorities

The RES has been able to bring attention to priorities and required actions. This means galvanising action towards shared objectives locally and providing a voice for the region to external partners. The evidence for and against this finding is illustrated in the table below.

Rationale and supporting evidence	Limitations and contradictory evidence
<p>The RES has raised awareness in a number of areas. From highlighting sub-regional priorities and the existence of deprivation (e.g. to European funding streams) to promoting environmental awareness, the sustainability agenda and the need to address specific environmental issues.</p> <p>The RES has helped to develop the idea of sustainable development and made it an important part of the regional agenda. It has also demonstrated the value to business of Sustainable Development.</p> <p>The RES has highlighted that SEEDA cannot tackle the economic performance of the region on its own and that it relates to social and environmental issues.</p>	<p>The RES has tried to balance environmental, social and economic issues but some partners believe its remit and focus should be primarily on economic issues.</p>

The RES is an important document for the region and should continue to highlight the range of issues which impact on the region's performance.



Advocacy and Innovation

Specific Project Success

The RES has helped the piloting of initiatives which have contributed specific beneficial outputs and have been rolled out to other parts of the region. The evidence for and against this finding is illustrated in the table below.

Rationale and supporting evidence	Limitations and contradictory evidence
Programmes which have been introduced by the RES and have enjoyed success include the AIF, Brownfield Land Assembly Trust, Enterprise Hubs, the National framework for Manufacturing Advisory Services and Computer clubs for girls.	As with many of the impacts of the RES the benefits of projects have improved over time as the regional agenda has become more established. Therefore there is a feeling that projects such as the AIFs were overly difficult and expensive to set up but are now proving more successful over time.

The RES can have a critical role in promoting individual projects in the region, with several examples of success already witnessed. This role should be continued and built upon in the future.



Summary of Key SAV related findings

The following table highlights the overarching conclusions for each of the sub-themes assessed in the analysis of the Strategic Added Value of the RES, broken down into the 3 key areas where we believe the RES creates SAV for the region; co-ordination, as a strategic catalyst and providing advocacy and innovation.

Co-ordination	Strategic Catalyst	Advocacy and Innovation
<p>Alignment of Strategy. The RES has made progress in providing a framework for shared objectives and therefore has created a base from which partners can build their strategies from in view of broader priorities for the region.</p>	<p>External Influence. The RES has helped to highlight issues which are now very much on the national agenda such as housing, transport and skills and as such has played an important role in influencing perceptions of external stakeholders of the issues within the South East.</p>	<p>Provide Intelligence and Innovative ideas. Where the RES has provided examples of good practice or built upon innovative ideas there has been significant success. However further in roads are possible and in particular improving links with the higher education sector are necessary.</p>
<p>Joint Planning and Delivery. Increased joint working has certainly been inspired by the RES and the success of this work has increased over time as shared objectives have been further embraced and agencies have become more used to cross-working.</p>	<p>Internal Influence. The RES has been able to influence internal partners to a large extent but there remains the issue of whether the RES has too many priorities which reflects the necessary process of gaining buy in of sub-regional partners during the last consultation process.</p>	<p>Context/ Referral Document. Many agencies find the RES a useful document to refer to and it can provide support for external funding requests. However there is the issue of having to refer to the RES to obtain SEEDA funding.</p>
<p>Partnership Working. As with joint working it is clear that progress has been made in this area. However it is key to target action in the areas where joint and partnership working is most effective and maximises value where there is a clear focus on deliverables.</p>	<p>Influence Funding/ Resource allocation. The RES has certainly provided some further leveraging of funds in to the region but it is felt that Central Government tends to focus on addressing inter-regional disparities. Therefore it is more difficult to access funding in the South East as investing in the prosperity of all regions is not a key priority. Also there needs to be further alignment of financial years and budgets amongst partners.</p>	<p>Regional Identify. The RES has contributed to the maturing regional agenda and plays a key role in generating a regional identity. This process is not complete however with sub-regional disparities needing to be addressed before all areas can fully buy in to a notion of being part of a distinct South East region.</p>
<p>Sharing Best Practice. The RES has the opportunity to provide a forum for best practice and a link for agencies to be able to access expertise. Perhaps avenues for accessing expertise or best practice can be made clearer in the RES.</p>	<p>Shared Vision. The RES has clearly provided a direction of travel for the region and a widespread buy in to a number of key objectives. The difficulty remains in making this buy in universal and therefore incorporating the objectives of such a diverse set of agencies and geographies.</p>	<p>Highlight Issues/ Geographical Priorities. The RES is an important document for the region and should continue to highlight the range of issues which impact on the region's performance. However it needs to be clearer on where the RES itself can make a difference so that it does not water down all regional agendas.</p>
		<p>Specific Project Successes. The RES can have a critical role in promoting individual projects in the region, with several examples of success already witnessed. This role should be continued and built upon in the future.</p>

Conclusions

This section has analysed the Strategic Added Value of the RES. It is clear from the evidence collected that the RES has delivered Strategic Added Value in certain areas. The areas in which the RES has delivered the most Strategic Added Value are in:

- Aligning strategies;
- Influencing external agencies;
- Influencing funding and resource allocations within the region;
- Providing a shared vision for the region;
- Providing a context and referral documents for partners within the region;
- Highlighting issues and geographical priorities for the region to address; and
- Developing specific successful projects.

Areas where the RES has had less of an impact, and which need to be considered in the future include:

- Encouraging agencies to plan and deliver projects jointly, where there is a specific need;
- Encouraging more effective partnership working by reviewing the number of partnerships in existence and their role within the regional agenda;
- Sharing best practice more across the region. There have been some successes, but there is potential for this to happen more;
- Providing intelligence and innovative ideas, and making better links with the Higher Education sector in the region; and
- Galvanising a regional identity for the region by trying to reconcile the differences between different parts of the region.

The RES has had less of an impact on influencing agencies internally in the region to commit to the regional agenda, where it does not fit with their local priorities.



PART FOUR: CONCLUSIONS AND LESSONS

This section brings together the conclusions from the study and provides some considerations for the emerging RES.

Conclusions on the analysis of progress

The table overleaf summarises the progress the region is making in meeting the targets set out in the RES. It is clear that in overall terms good progress has been made in delivering the RES targets. We found that the impact of the RES has been varied across its five policy areas. Good progress has been made within the Successful People objective, where all targets set out in the RES have been achieved. Vibrant Communities has shown less good progress towards meeting the targets set out in the RES, and the three other objectives have shown a mixed picture of progress. However a number of issues for consideration have arisen from the data collection and analysis process.

Key to any exercise linking performance against targets is that the data to be collected is consistent and robust. In this respect there are a number of significant issues relating to the existing indicators used to assess the performance of the RES. Firstly not all of the baseline indicators developed in 1999 can still be collected now, with a number of other indicators unable to be collected consistently year on year over the period. Therefore we advise that in line with the emerging RES a new set of indicators be drawn up which will more accurately reflect the priorities of the region and which will allow information to be collected in a more robust manner. These indicators should be confirmed with key statistical sources such as the Office for National Statistics and Government departments to ensure that indicators will continue to be collected in the foreseeable future and will not become redundant in the manner of a number of the current indicators.

A table of suggested indicators which could be considered for measuring the performance of the RES in coming years is contained in Appendix 3.

Conclusions on the analysis of progress

Indicators coded green illustrate good progress has been made, and in some cases targets have already been achieved. Indicators shown as amber are where there has been insignificant movement either towards or away from the target; and where indicators are marked red, performance has been negative and there has been movement further away from meeting targets.

Objective	Indicator	Value	Target	Baseline (Year)	Current Position (Year)	Target Deadline	Progress	Comment
CB	Increase in real GVA per head	% Change	Average 3.2%	2.9 (1999)	2.2 (2004)	2012	●	
CB	Manufactured Exports per Head	£	Increase	3,500 (1999)	3,630 (2004)	2012	●	
CB	Adults in Entrepreneurial Activity	% workforce	Increase	5.3 (1999)	7 (2004)	2012	●	
SP	Comparative Labour Productivity	Indexed Score	Amongst Top 20	77.3 (1999)	74.4 (2003)	2012	●	
SP	Real GVA per Worker	£	Increase by 2+% p.a	15,098 (1999)	18,511 (2002)	2012	●	Target Achieved
SP	Working Age Pop. in Employment	% Population	Maintain or Improve	74.9 (1999)	78.9 (2004)	2012	●	
SP	Population NVQ 3	% Population	Increase	13.9 (2000)	15.4 (2004)	2012	●	
SP	Population NVQ 4+	% Population	Increase	25.9 (2000)	28.5 (2004)	2012	●	
VC	Unemployed Adults in 115 most deprived wards	Absolute Number	Reduce by 25%	22,053 (1999)	15,760 (2003)	2012	●	Target Achieved
VC	Adults claiming income support- most deprived wards	Absolute Number	Reduce by 25%	68,555 (1999)	70,495 (2004)	2012	●	Inadequate Data
VC	Mortality Rate from Accidents	per 10,000 Population	20% Reduction	13.6 (1999)	15.2 (2001)	2012	●	
VC	Mortality Rate from Cancer	per 10,000 Population	20% Reduction	121.7(1999)	118.2 (2001)	2012	●	
VC	Violent Crime	per 1,000 Population	Reduce	9.5 (1999)	16 (2004)	2012	●	
VC	Burglaries	per 1,000 Population	Reduce	5.6 (1999)	11 (2004)	2012	●	
VC	Theft	per 1,000 Population	Reduce	16.7 (1999)	36 (2004)	2012	●	
EI	Homeless Households in Priority need	Absolute Number	Reduce 50%	12,670 (1999)	15,150 (2004)	2012	●	
EI	Dwellings completed on previously developed land	% of total	Achieve at least 60%	56 (1999)	71 (2003)	2008	●	Target Achieved
EI	Mean travel time to work	Minutes	Reduce	24 (2001)	24 (2002)	2012	●	
SUNR	Per Capita Carbon Dioxide Emissions	Kgs	Reduce	2,050 (2000)	2,300 (2003)	2012	●	
SUNR	Energy produced from Renewable sources	Mega Watts per year	750MW	73 (1999)	166.8 (2003)	2010	●	
SUNR	Per Capita Water Consumption	Litres per Day	Reduce	164.5 (1999)	156 (2003)	2012	●	
SUNR	Waste going to Landfill (households, commercial)	% of total	Reduce	79.64 (2002)	79.64 (2002)	2012	●	Inadequate Data
SUNR	Final Energy Consumption	Million tonnes oil equivalent	Reduce	156 (1999)	156 (2003)	2012	●	

Notes: The theft and burglary indicators have been rated on their performance between 2002 and 2004 and therefore are scored 'amber'. We have included data for 1999 for comparison with the original baseline although it is believed that the method of collection has slightly changed and so direct comparison is not possible across all years. There are two figures for waste going to Landfill. The first refers to household waste, the second to industrial and commercial. Dwellings on previously developed land are in both the SDF and RES indicator lists and so feature in both tables. We are currently unsure why the risk of flooding numbers are the same. The data comes from the Annual Monitoring Statement for the South East.

Conclusions on the broader impacts of the RES

The following table highlights the overarching conclusions for each of the sub-themes assessed in the analysis of the Strategic Added Value of the RES, broken down into the 3 key areas where we believe the RES creates SAV for the region; co-ordination, as a strategic catalyst and providing advocacy and innovation.

Co-ordination	Strategic Catalyst	Advocacy and Innovation
<p>The RES has acted as a co-ordinator in the region. There are concrete examples of where the RES has aligned strategies and increased joint working across the region, in particular at a Local Authority level.</p> <p>The RES has increased the number of partnerships operating in the region but the effectiveness of all the partnerships has not been assessed.</p> <p>In addition, the RES has provided the forum for sharing of best practice to enable projects and policies to be transferred across the region, which has potentially increased efficiencies at the regional level.</p>	<p>The RES has acted as a strategic catalyst for the region in terms of bringing forward activity and influencing the activities of others.</p> <p>There are numerous examples quoted by consultees of where the RES has appeared to influence Central Government, European funders, sub-regional and local players. The RES has been able to provide such influence by articulating a clear direction of travel for the region.</p> <p>However, the RES could have more influence and be more directive over local and sub-regional partners to ensure that they commit to delivering activities to support the regional agenda.</p>	<p>The RES clearly set the regional agenda for the South East and has begun to provide the region with a sense of regional identity by providing a shared vision and a direction of travel. It has been instrumental in highlighting issues and spatial priorities for the region.</p> <p>It is evident that the RES is an important document and is used as a reference document by SEEDA and its partners to support the development of their activities and their applications for funding.</p> <p>There are also many examples of innovation within the RES, where concepts and initiatives have been developed and then rolled out to other areas of the region in to successful projects.</p>

The areas in which the RES has delivered the most Strategic Added Value are in:

- Aligning strategies;
- Influencing external agencies;
- Influencing funding and resource allocations within the region;
- Providing a shared vision for the region;
- Providing a context and referral documents for partners within the region;
- Highlighting issues and geographical priorities for the region to address; and
- Developing specific successful projects.

Therefore there have been some successes, but there is a much bigger potential for this to happen more; providing intelligence and innovative ideas, and making better links with the Higher Education sector in the region; and galvanising a regional identity for the region by trying to reconcile the differences between different parts of the region. The RES has had less of an impact on influencing agencies internally in the region to commit to the regional agenda, where it does not fit with their local priorities.

Areas where the RES has had less of an impact, and which need to be considered in the future include:

- Encouraging agencies to plan and deliver projects jointly,
- Encouraging more effective partnership working by reviewing the number of
- Partnerships in existence and their role within the regional agenda;
- Sharing best practice more across the region.

Overall Issues for the emerging RES

During the research, a number of issues have emerged which are important for the next RES to consider. Listed below are the key issues raised, along with suggestions of how they may be addressed within the emerging RES:

Issue	Recommendation for the next RES
It is considered that there are too many priorities within the RES. There is confusion as to whether the RES should be a strategic or operational document and therefore what the scope of activities should be which are developed through the RES.	The RES needs to be more focussed on what it actually aims to change and the areas in which it can actually deliver change. The RES should highlight issues which are impacting on the region and its performance but be very clear on what it actually can influence and deliver.
How can the RES be prevented from becoming outdated so quickly. In other words to what extent is it possible to future proof the emerging RES?	The next RES needs to be more visionary and strategic with ongoing updates of the evidence base to ensure it stays relevant.
The RES is not specific enough to direct local players, but some say that it has been too specific – there needs to be more specific targets, but set this against the number of people who said that there were too many targets within the RES. Similarly certain geographical areas believe that their priorities do not match those of the region as a whole and so again there is a difficult trade off between providing enough relevant sub-regional detail to achieve universal buy-in and producing a concise report with focussed priorities addressing key issues.	The RES needs to provide a balance in that it articulates a broad range of issues effecting the region and that there are many areas where activity is necessary but at the same time providing very clear objectives on a much smaller number of key priorities.
The terminology used within the RES needs to be carefully considered – the use of language has not always been easily recognised by partners which has reduced its ease of use.	The RES needs to be written in plain English and avoid the use of jargon and acronyms to ensure that it is understood by all partners in the region.
A number of specific issues have been raised during the consultation process that the RES needs to consider. These include resource efficiency, climate change and the sustainable consumption agenda.	We expect that the specific issues which need to be addressed towards the emerging RES will be clarified during the extensive consultation process.

Finally, it is apparent from our work that measuring the impact and added value of the RES is not straight forward. Whilst there are implications for the emerging RES as a document there are further implications for the process by which the RES is monitored and assessed.

Whilst our analysis has not focussed on process it is apparent that a number of processes need to be reviewed, refined or implemented to enable the impact and the added value of the new RES to be assessed. These include:

- Project and programme development;
- Partnership development, project appraisal;
- Implementation and delivery; and
- Resource allocation through the corporate planning process.



PART FIVE: APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Technical Methodology

This appendix details how the data in this report was collected, where there were challenges and how these can be overcome in the future.

Data Collection: The initial focus for this data collection exercise has been the 25 indicators which were set out in the original RES. These indicators were derived to measure performance in relation to the 5 key objectives of the RES and relate to a diverse range of areas including economic performance, health, crime, transport, housing and the environment. In order to provide a greater level of depth and robustness to the study we have attempted to collate a further 40 indicators highlighted within the SDF.

Key Challenges: Updating indicators from the original RES and SDF has in some cases proved difficult due to changes in the way data has been collected since 1999. We have been able to collect robust data for 19 of the 25 RES indicators and 21 SDF indicators. Further data has been collected particularly for SDF indicators but many of these do not provide time series data or consistent/robust measures across the period. Key problems encountered include:

- Changing geographical boundaries. The original RES uses the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2000 to derive the most deprived areas in the region for which unemployment, business and income support levels are then measured. However the updated IMD 2004 now uses different statistical areas to measure deprivation as well as a new balance of indicators which means the two measures are not comparable. Therefore the indicators which were used in the RES cannot be updated in a directly comparable way.
- Some indicators were taken from reports or studies which have not been updated from the same source and so direct comparison is not possible.
- Some indicators are not measured in the same way now as they have been in the past. For instance the indicator 'fear of crime' has become 'worry about crime' whilst the population of wild birds indicator now uses a different indexing system to at the beginning of the period.
- Some measures cannot be accurately captured over a time series. For instance there is no robust source which provides a figure for broadband take-up over a period of time and presently there is no consistent data used over a number of years relating to affordable housing levels.
- Many indicators are not being updated annually which generates gaps in the time series. This means that in some cases, such as fuel poverty and comparable labour productivity the robustness of the data may be questionable or it is difficult to account for trends in the intervening years.

Solutions for the Future: We have suggested a set of additional indicators to measure future progress alongside the current indicators. The key issue in agreeing additional indicators is their availability to be updated in the future so that they can continue to provide robust and relevant information. As such, we suggest discussions with key providers of information such as ONS and a number of government agencies should take place to assess their expectations of future data collection and for which indicators information will continue to be collected and in what form.

The continued compilation and success of the Regional Monitoring Report is key to ensuring that standard datasets are collected year on year, with many of the indicators in this report also being relevant to the monitoring of the success of the RES.

Appendix 2: List of figures

1. Output and Employment Change, 1998-2001/ 2003
2. Average House Prices and Retail Sales, 1999-2004
3. VAT Registrations and Business Stock Change, 1999-2003
4. R & D Expenditure and Inward Investment Projects, 1999-2001/ 2003
5. Employment in Knowledge Economy, 1999-2003
6. Employment Rates, 1999-2004
7. Population Qualified to NVQ 3+, 2000-2004
8. Indexed Productivity (Output per Worker) and Employment, 1999-2002
9. Indexed Unemployment, 1999-2003
10. Crime Levels, 1999-2004
11. Mortality Rates from Accidents and Cancer, 1999-2001
12. Homeless Households in Priority need, 1999-2004
13. Dwellings Completed on Previously Developed Land, 1999-2003
14. Car Use and Road Expenditure, 2000-2003
15. River Water Quality, 2000-2003
16. Energy Produced from Renewable sources, 1999-2003
17. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Days with Higher Levels of Air Pollution, 1999-2003

Appendix 3: List of workshop attendees- SEEDA

Successful People:

John Parsonage - Executive Director, Learning and Skills
Jay Hunt - Senior Learning and Skills Manager (on behalf of Barbara Bicknell)
Bruce Cavalier - Head of Access to Learning
Ruth Lyon - Programme Operations Manager
Peter Waller - Technology Manager
Peter Sinclair - Programme Monitoring Manager & SEOnline Content Manager

Competitive Business

Jeff Alexander, Executive Director, Business and International
Cathy Johnson, Head of International Business, Europe
Julie Kapsalis, Head Of Operations
Annie Norgrove, Manufacturing Manager

Sustainable Use of Natural Resources

Paul Lovejoy - Executive Director, Strategy and Sustainability
Graham Tubb - Head of Sustainable Development
Steve Heaton – PR Manager on behalf of Lisa Hayward - Head of Communications
Melvin Caton - Head of Waste Market Development
Steve Pearce - Head of Finance
Philip Eadie - Regional Intelligence Coordinator
Martin Bolton - Sustainable Development Manager
Steve Day - Devolved Delivery Policy Manager

Effective Infrastructure Workshop

Paul Hudson - Executive Director, Infrastructure and Regeneration
Pat Tempny - Head of Urban Renaissance & Housing
Miranda Pearce - Policy and Program Planner
Detlef Golletz - Head of Planning & Infrastructure
Jonathan Sadler - Development Executive
Susan Priest - Area Director, Kent
Chris Moore - Head of Land & Property (East)
Stephen Sadler - Land & Property Area Director
Peter Cusdin - Area Director
Emma Wood - Business Planning Coordinator
Anne Knight - Senior Area Manager

Vibrant Communities Workshop

Paul Lovejoy - Executive Director
Debbie Catt - Director of Corporate Relations
Stella Bellem - Head of European & Cultural Policy
Karen H-Cannon - Inclusion Policy Manager
Duncan Straughan - Executive Director, Resources
Maria Pizarro - Performance Development Manager
Kate Annison - Economic Inclusion Policy Manager

Appendix 3: Workshop Attendees- Sub-regions

Sussex Sub-region

Rob Crank- Economic Strategy West Sussex
Alistair Smith- West Sussex Economic Partnership
Sophie Goodall- Environment Agency
Hamish Monroe- East Sussex Economic Partnership
Mark Pearson- East Sussex Economic Partnership
John Blake- Further Education College
Sheila Powell- Economic Development, East Sussex CC
Nigel Parchester- East Sussex Economic Partnership

Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxon & Milton Keynes

Nigel Fletcher- MKOB LSC
John Pounder- SEERA
David Munkley- Slough Borough Council
Susan Elliot- Reading Enterprise Hub
Rafal Cholan- Slough Borough Council
Ronnie Epstein- Business Link Berkshire and Wiltshire
Richard Byard- Reading Borough Council
Elaine Whitaker- Business Link Solutions, MKOB
Jean Mitchell- Oxfordshire Economic Partnership

Hampshire & Isle of Wight

Phillip Craig- SEERA
Alan Cole- Hampshire County Council

Kent

David Camberly- Economic Development, Medway Council
Ian Brown, Head of Regeneration, Canterbury Council
Paul Kirkhill- East Kent Partnership
Barry Neaves- Environment Agency
Emily Gibbon- Kent County Council
Brian Raine- Head of Economic Development, Kent County Council

Surrey

Peter Bunyon- University of Surrey
Kate Oliver- Chair South East Bio-diversity Forum
Roger Kidd- RICS
Rosemary French- Chief Executive Business Link Surrey
Nigel Horton- Baker- Director, Surrey Economic Partnership
Nikki Nicholson- SEERA
Catherine Rose- SEERA
Chris Bean- Surrey Economic Partnership

Appendix 4: Additional indicators

The table below contains a lists of potential indicators which can be added to the robust sources already used in this report to monitor the performance of the RES in the future. The list is not definitive or exhaustive but can be used as a basis for discussion as to which indicators should be used. Therefore these and other indicators can be collected to align with the new objectives which are being developed as part of the emerging RES. We recommend that any indicator to be used in the future to monitor the performance of the RES be researched more fully, with source agencies engaged to ensure that they intend to collect the indicator for the foreseeable future and that collection will be undertaken on a consistent basis to allow the time series analysis of data.

Indicator	Source	Alignment with PSA target	Availability	Geography
Skills Shortages- Hard to fill vacancies	Employer Skills Survey- DfES	DfES 6,7,9,10,11	Annual	Region
Occupational Structure- High Value Occupations	LFS	Towards DTI 1,2,7,9 (gender), HMT 1, ODPM 1	Annual	District
Total Investment by UK and Foreign owned companies	ABI, ONS- DTI statistics	Towards DTI 1,2,7, HMT 1,5 ODPM 1.	Annual	Region
% Working Age No Qualifications	LFS	DfES 10,11	Annual	District
Average Weekly Wages	New Earnings Survey		Annual	District
% Population claiming Income Support	DWP/ ONS	Towards DWP 1, HMT 9	Annual	District
Incapacity Benefits and Severe Disablement Allowance	ONS, Neighbourhood Stats		Annual	District
% Working Age Population in Workless Households	ONS	DTI 10, DWP 3,4,5, 7,	Tbc	Region
Long Term Unemployment	Claimant Count- NOMIS	DTI 10, DWP 3,4,5, 7,	Annual	Ward
Social Housing Supply and Demand	ONS, Neighbourhood Stats	ODPM 5	Annual	District
Households on the Housing Register	ODPM	ODPM 5	Annual	District
Dwellings Completions by Tenure	ONS, Neighbourhood Stats	ODPM 5	Annual	Region
Average Trunk Road Traffic Speed	Regional Transport Trends, DfT	DfT 1	98,01,03	Region
Average Distance travelled by Mode	Regional Transport Trends, DfT	DfT 1	Annual	Region
Index of Affordability	Various Sources- tbc	ODPM 5	Annual	District
Poor Quality Housing Stock	English Housing Condition Survey	ODPM 7	Annual	Region
% Land designated AONB	Defra	Defra 3	Annual	Region
GVA per Hour Worked	ONS	ODPM 2, DTI 1,7, HMT 1,5,6	Annual	Region
GVA per Filled Job- UK Index	ONS- DTI statistics	ODPM 2, DTI 1,7, HMT 1,5,6	Annual	Region
% employees receiving job related training in previous 4 weeks	LFS- DTI statistics		Bi-annual	Region
Travel to Work- Public Transport	LFS	DfT 1,2,3	Annual	Region
Value of Exports- absolute & per employee job	ONS- DTI statistics	DTI 11	Annual	Region
Number of Exporting Companies	statistics	DTI 11	Annual	Region
Number of Patents	Creativity Index	DTI 2	Annual	Check
Levels of Venture Capital	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor	DTI 2	Tbc	Region
Expenditure on R&D as % GVA	Business Enterprise Survey, ONS/DTI	Towards ODPM 2, DTI 1,7, HMT 1,5,6	Annual	Region
% Turnover Attributable to new/ improved/ novel products	CIS 3 Survey	DTI 2	Bi-annual	Region
Employment in Key Science sub-sectors	ABI	DTI 2	Annual	District

Appendix 4: Additional Indicators- PSA Targets

The table below shows further indicators which could support the monitoring of the performance of the RES through data which is already being collected towards PSA targets. As such these indicators can be expected to be consistently collected in future years.

PSA Target	Objective	Indicator
Health 9	Improve life chances for children	Under 18 Conception Rate
Health 10	Reduce effects of drug use on community	Use of drug treatment programmes
Health 11	Reduce health inequalities	Infant Mortality
Health 12	Reduce health inequalities	Life Expectancy at birth
DfES	Improve skills/ shortages	% under 22s participated in FT programme towards HE or employment
HO 8	Community Involvement	Community participation levels
HO 9	Community Cohesion	Race equality and cohesion Indicators
DTI 8	Best place for e-business	International business uptake of broadband and ICT
DTI 9	Gender Equality	Range of Indicators- employment
DCMS 2	Cultural Experience	Take up of cultural and sporting opportunities

Appendix 5: Document Review

The tables in the following pages provide summary findings taken from a number of documents, recommended by SEEDA which provide contextual information on issues affecting the South East during the lifespan of the RES. The tables provide information relating to the regional and national economies and provides a perspective towards understanding general economic trends affecting the region. This is intended to aid the understanding of the climate within which the RES is operating and therefore understand the extent to which the RES can influence and impact on overall regional performance.

Title	Source	Key Findings	Implications for the South East RES
<p>Going for Growth: Comparing the SE's economic performance</p>	<p>Commission on Sustainable Development for the South East</p>	<p>The report focuses on the question of whether the South East as a high performing region in terms of output per head and economic growth should continue as its main objective further increasing the rate of growth. Or whether instead it should have broader objectives linked more closely to quality of life indicators.</p> <p>The implication of this question is that officially and in relation to central government, economic (output) growth is or has been the primary objective of the region and therefore shapes the prioritisation of objectives. However the report states that in affect this is not the case amongst a number of government bodies and economic growth is not the primary driver of the policy agenda. What is deemed high on the agenda is addressing the disparities between sub-regions and groups in the South East.</p> <p>This prioritisation will and should have implications for policy and resource allocation. Furthermore if the focus is to be on output then it should not be on improving overall growth but more specifically productivity. However, it is argued that productivity is not currently being accurately measured let alone understood in terms of specific drivers. A concentration on output growth also brings into play other important factors such as dealing with the trappings of economic success such as congestion, lack of affordable housing, strain on natural resources and the quality of environment.</p> <p>The report concludes that current levels of economic growth are acceptable in maintaining the region's relatively high performing position. Therefore there is no requirement for policy to seek to further improve these in a manner which would put greater strain on other objectives.</p>	<p>The report highlights the need for agreement between regional partners of overall objectives for the region- something which the RES seeks to provide and to a significant extent has achieved.</p> <p>The challenge for the RES in the terms of this report is to clarify the main objectives and economic direction of the region and achieve the buy in of regional groups and stakeholders. There also needs to be an understanding between South East and national stakeholders of which targets and objectives set by central government correspond with regional targets.</p> <p>Whether regional partners can affect the level of output growth or not it is important for the region to understand the implications of growth and how targeted growth will effect the sustainable development of the region.</p> <p>The prioritisation of resources is also important and requires clear objectives. If the RES determines that output growth levels are more important that this report then the implied challenge is to provide a balance of policy objectives which achieve growth but not at the detriment of other sustainability or quality of life factors.</p>

Appendix 5: Document Review

Title	Source	Key Findings	Implications for the South East RES
Disparities in Regional Performance	Phillip McCann, University of Reading	<p>There are 5 key drivers of productivity in regions; skills, innovation, enterprise and competition levels.</p> <p>Skills levels differ significantly across regions with retention of graduates and those with high skills particularly important. Venture capital, FDI and air transport are all concentrated and biased towards the South East and London.</p> <p>Overall in terms of the drivers of productivity, skills are crucial but all the drivers are inter related and complementary to each other. There are 5 primary potential sources of regional under-performance; macro-economic instability, market failures in productivity drivers, barriers to labour mobility, barriers to clustering and policy failures (as have been witnessed in the past).</p>	<p>The South East is one of the high performing regions in the UK and is highlighted as an example of benefiting from FDI, venture capital and transport links. The implication of this is that the region needs to maintain this relative success compared to other regions and build on it further in the future. Similarly the region needs to work on its performance in terms of the individual drivers of growth and whilst relative performance to other UK regions is good, performance in the context of international high performing regions requires further development and improvement. Specific to the RES, lessons can be learnt with regards 'past policy failures'. "Attempts to freeze existing patterns of economic activity through protectionist measures and support for failing industries have been costly, as have isolated policy interventions and the flawed design of Regional policy".</p>
Regional Growth , September 2004	HM Treasury, DTI, ODPM	<p>The study bases analysis of regional growth and disparities on 5 areas; education and skills, enterprise, innovation, investment and employment. It does not attempt to prioritise any of these areas but analyses them individually. The key driver of inter-regional (and likely sub-regional) disparities is seen to be 'place based factors'. These factors are particularly critical with regards education and skills, enterprise and employment. Such place based factors are the effects of peer groups, neighbourhood and intergenerational effects.</p> <p>As such it appears that in low performing areas such factors contribute to lower aspirations and therefore activity and means that skills, entrepreneurship (indirectly innovation) and employment levels are restricted. Such factors help feed into a theory that investment in the quality of place is important and that creating attractive places to live and work will drive growth. With regards innovation, conclusions focus on improving knowledge transfer mechanisms, including accessing knowledge in other regions.</p> <p>The report also analyses RDA performance. The key factor for effective RDA performance appears to be in their ability to identify and prioritise the performance gaps within each individual region. At present the gap identified in the South East is of pockets of deprivation in areas which do not benefit from the strong labour markets experienced more widely.</p>	<p>The idea of place based factors effecting regional and sub-regional performance can be linked to the regional objective of improving performance in the most deprived areas of the region and bringing them in line with other better performing sub-regions.</p> <p>The implications of this study are that a joined up strategy of identifying performance gaps, analysing place based effects and introducing policy to address these added to public investment in quality of place should contribute to overall growth.</p> <p>Given regional disparities and the under performance of northern regions the South East is used as an example of a stronger performing area. Again the implication of this is that the South East needs to continue to identify the drivers of its success and continue to push these and not rest on its laurels in terms of current higher levels of skills, enterprise, innovation, employment and investment.</p>

Appendix 5: Document Review

Title	Source	Key Findings	Implications for the South East RES
Understanding the Knowledge Economy	Regional Planning Service	<p>Nationally employment in the knowledge sector tends to be concentrated in urban areas, with growth in recent years generally driven by growth in business services.</p> <p>The concentration of knowledge economy employment appears to coincide with areas of relatively strong economic performance. Previous studies have shown a correlation between levels of knowledge employment and earnings, output and productivity.</p> <p>The correlation between knowledge employment and the locality of higher education institutions is not always direct. However there appear to be links between knowledge employment and the quality of research at institutions and number of academic staff.</p> <p>This relationship infers that areas benefit from high quality research institutions which coincide with a spillover of knowledge employment.</p>	<p>Further research is required to fully understand the knowledge economy and its impact on the wider performance of the South East economy. However the conclusions of this report can be used as a starting point in understanding the links between knowledge employment and higher performing area in order to inform the relevant aspects of the RES.</p>
The Impact of Offshoring on the South East	SEEDA/SEERA	<p>The South East region is thought to have endured 3-4,000 direct job losses per annum as a result of offshoring. Principle drivers of the attractiveness of offshoring are relative competitiveness, public acceptability, operational risk, labour supply, technology, global stability and IPR/DP.</p> <p>The report envisages 3 future scenarios:</p> <p>Reality and focus, where offshoring trends slow or are even reversed due to concerns over quality of services,</p> <p>Gathering momentum, where offshoring proves successful and companies expand the depth and breadth of their offshored activities, and</p> <p>Global Specialisation, where companies tend towards a global view of operation and locate functions in a specific international location which represents a 'centre of excellence'.</p> <p>It is stated that somewhere between scenarios 2 and 3 is the most likely outcome. If scenario 3 proves correct the report states that South East employment levels by 2026 may be some 220,000 lower than under a baseline scenario based on current growth expectations.</p>	<p>The report concludes that to deal with the effects of offshoring the South East must be flexible and adaptable, rather than seeking to prevent the trend through government intervention.</p> <p>Offshoring, places relative competitiveness in a global context. The South East economy cannot compete on cost in this new environment, instead it will have to focus on maintaining and growing high added value activities. An understanding of these objectives will need to feed into the RES. The loss of 3-4,000 jobs per year as a result of offshoring should be noted in terms of previous RES targets and inform future policy decisions.</p> <p>In the future if the effects of offshoring are high then this will impact on the expected levels of employment in the region. It therefore may be that labour markets in the future will not be as tight as is anticipated which will result in more limited pressures on housing, transport and natural resources.</p> <p>However key to this position is the extent to which the South East economy can adapt to the impacts of offshoring and whether the workforce who are impacted can re-skill and find work in other activities. As such policies may be required to "encourage SMEs to employ workers who lose jobs through offshoring or to provide assistance to workers in setting up their own entrepreneurial activities".</p>

Appendix 6: Summary of Sub-regional Action Plans

In 2002, to facilitate the delivery of RES objectives, SEEDA working alongside key regional partners developed action plans which marked the adoption of a refreshed framework of objectives, priorities and key actions for the region. The report contained 4 elements:

- Regional Economic Strategy actions plans
- Sub-regional priorities
- Sector and cluster priorities, and
- Priorities for work across regional boundaries

The action plans provide more detailed plans for delivery of the objectives and priorities of the RES. The table below shows the sub-regional priorities taken from the action plans and relates these to the overall RES priorities (see priority key in 2nd table). Where a square is shaded violet a sub-region has one priority relating to a RES objective, where it is maroon there are 2 priorities relating to that objective and where it is shaded red there are 3 separate priorities.

Sub-Region	RES Priority																		No. of Priorities
	CB			SP				VC				EI			SUNR				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Brighton & Hove EP																			7
Buckinghamshire EP																			7
East Sussex EP																			13
Hampshire EP																			9
Isle of Wight EP																			9
Kent & Medway Ec. Board																			9
Milton Keynes EP																			8
Oxfordshire EP																			11
Surrey EP																			9
Thames Valley EP																			8
West Sussex EP																			7
Oxford- Cambridge Arc																			9
East Surrey, Gatwick, Sussex																			11
North Hampshire, West Surrey																			4
Frequency of Prioritisation	11	8	5	12	4	2	4	4	2	7	2	7	3	7	2				

RES Priority	
1	Enterprise
2	Growth and Innovation
3	International Relationships
4	Skills for Prosperity
5	Participation in Prosperity
6	Learning for All
7	Social Dialogue
8	Community Participation & Leadership
9	Urban Renaissance
10	Connecting Prosperity with Diversity
11	Community Infrastructure & Services
12	Housing
13	Transport
14	Broadband
15	Brownfield Land
16	Environmental Capital
17	Sustainable Land Management
18	Water, Waste and Energy

Appendix 7: List of acronyms

AIF	Area Investment Framework
BLAT	Brownfield Land Assembly Trust
CB	Competitive Business
DTI	Department for Trade and Industry
DWP	Department for Work and Pensions
ESF	European Social Fund
ERDF	European Regional Development Fund
EI	Effective Infrastructure
FRESA	Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action
GVA	Gross Value Added
GROW	European Programme, five regions and one goal of balanced and sustainable economic growth
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation
LSC	Learning and Skills Council
NDC	New Deal for Communities
NRF	Neighbourhood Renewal Fund
NVQ	National Vocational Qualification
ODPM	Office for the Deputy Prime Minister
ONS	Office for National Statistics
RES	Regional Economic Strategy
RDA	Regional Development Agency
SAV	Strategic Added Value
SDF	Sustainable Development Framework
SEEDA	South East England Development Agency
SEERA	South East England Regional Assembly
SP	Successful People
SUNR	Sustainable use of natural resources
VC	Vibrant Communities