South Downs National Park
Local Economy

Current economic indicators for the local economy of the South Downs National Park

September 2011

Hampshire County Council

South Downs National Park Authority

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 The following is an analysis of the available statistics that estimate the value of the local economy of the South Downs National Park. The report has been prepared by Hampshire County Council and commissioned by the South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA). According to the Environment Act 1995 a National Park Authority *'shall seek to foster the economic and social well-being of local communities within the National Park'* and to fulfil that duty the National Park Authority requires baseline information about the current state of its economy and the socio-economic characteristics of its population.

1.2 This report is divided into five main chapters, each dealing with a separate part of the economic analysis. In addition chapter 2 explains the difficulties with defining the National Park area using the available administrative and statistical boundaries. Chapter 3 looks at the overall economic prosperity of the area and the socio-economic characteristics of the local population. This is followed by an analysis of the labour market and later on the analysis of business activity in the National Park. Chapter 6 describes the commuting patterns of the local residents and workers. The final chapter presents a short analysis of the three primary market towns which are located within the boundary of the Park, i.e. Lewes, Midhurst and Petersfield town. Further information on each of the analysed areas is also available in the individual theme appendices.

1.3 The National Parks are not recognised as statistical geographies. This has its implications on various statistics that can be only reported at certain geographies, for example districts. For the purpose of this analysis two approaches have been applied on defining the area of analysis. One is the wider South Downs buffer that covers 16 districts which intersect with the 5 km buffer as identified by the National Park Authority. Where the district definition has been used all statistics are reported for all 16 districts with the commentary focusing on only 12 districts that cross the actual Park boundary. The second varies and depends on the lowest geography at which given statistics are available. In general, a threshold of 33% of population living within a certain geography has been applied. A detailed definition is available in the Definitions chapter.

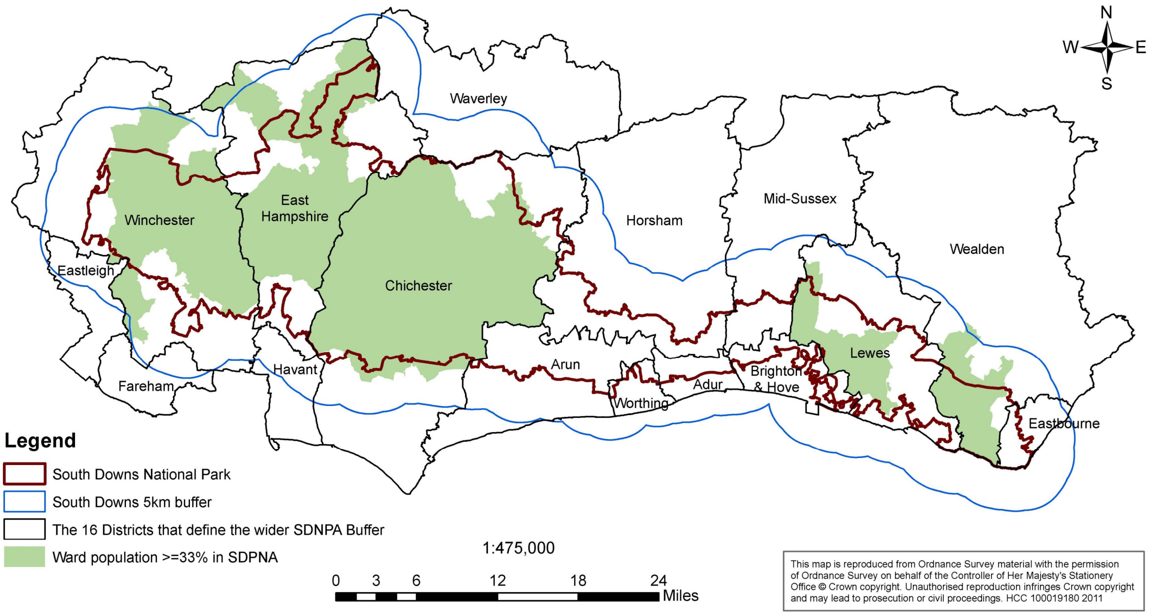
1.4 In addition it is important to remember that many statistics are estimates only, and their level of confidence may vary. It is therefore essential that all statistics are considered with caution and only as general indicators of the economic activity and economic trends in the National Park.

2. South Downs National Park boundary definitions

2.1 The South Downs National Park stretches from Winchester, Hampshire, in the west through West Sussex to Eastbourne, East Sussex, in the east and covers an area of around 1,600 square kilometres. It does not follow any administrative or statistical boundaries, nor does the economic activity recognise any boundaries. People travel across districts for work, shopping, leisure, while businesses procure and sell from and to different locations. Realising the importance of the national economic flows the National Park Authority has created a 5 km buffer area around the Park's boundary, but for the purpose of this economic analysis the buffer area has been extended to cover 16 local authority district that intersect the 5 km buffer. The wider buffer area is referred to as **South Downs buffer**.

2.2 To measure the economic size and scale of the local economy of the South Downs National Park a set of different approximations have been applied. Map 2.1 presents the administrative boundaries, i.e. districts and wards that have been used to analyse the economic statistics available at these geographical levels. In terms of districts there are 12 of these which cover the park (including Brighton & Hove) and a further four that cover the 5 km buffer area. For data available at ward level, a 33% population threshold has been applied to provide an estimate value for the National Park, i.e. wards with more than 33% of population living within the Park have been included.

Map 2.1 Administrative boundary definition for South Downs National Park

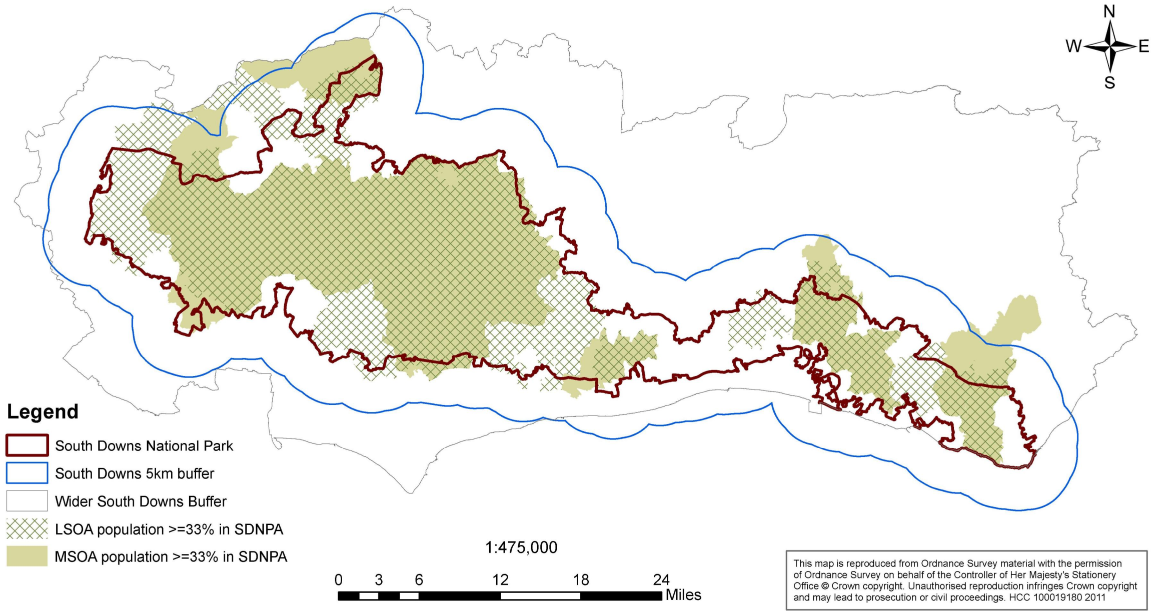


Source: Hampshire County Council

2.3 The same threshold has been applied for statistics available at Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA), Middle Layer Super Output Area (MSOA) and at Output Area (OA). The first two approximations have been presented on Map 2.2. Output Area geography has been used to analyse the Output Area Classification (OAC), which breaks down the society into various socio-economic categories. The area covered by this dataset can be seen on OAC maps (e.g. map 3.1). Throughout the report the approximated area of the National Park using geographies lower than district level has been referred to as **SDNP**.

2.4 Most of the economic statistics are available at district level, although many are available at lower geographies. This has its implications for the accuracy of the economic characteristics of the National Park. In many cases the analysed economic indicators will provide only an approximation or a suggestion on how the economic activity in the Park may differ from the regional or national averages. It is envisaged that some of the economic statistics collected through the 2011 Census will be available at ‘best fit’ National Park geography, which will improve the precision of the different economic activity measures.

Map 2.2 Statistical boundary definition for South Downs National Park



Source: Hampshire County Council

3. Economic prosperity and social characteristics

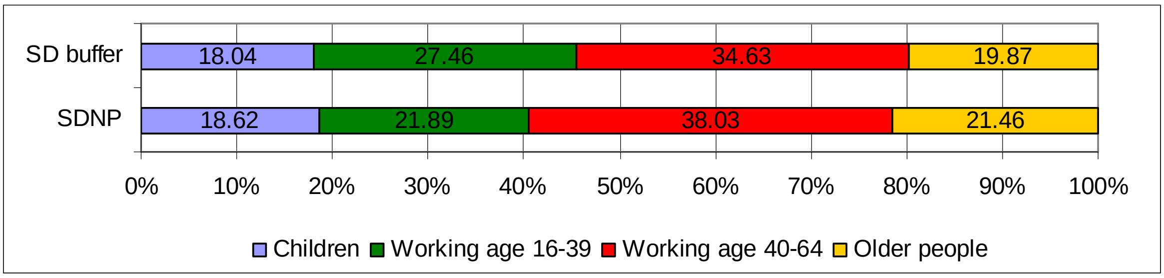
Key facts

- The South Downs National Park has a population of around 110,400 of which 60% are of working age.
- The population is mainly characterised by prosperous people living in rural and semi rural locations with only a few areas characterised by groups associated with low incomes and unemployment, and concentrated in the main urban centres.
- The income distribution in the South Downs reflects the population structure. The National Park comprises mostly households within the higher income bands, but with some lower average income households concentrated in the urban centres.
- On average, houses are more expensive in the South Downs buffer than in the region and across the country. Despite the relatively affluent population, for those on median earnings the affordability of residential property is an issue in most of the districts in the buffer area.
- The South Downs is amongst the least deprived areas in England, with no areas falling within the 20% most deprived in England. Where deprivation does exists it is generally concentrated in urban areas with large social housing estates outside of, or on the edge of the Park boundary.

Population structure

3.1 There are around 110,400 people living in the South Downs National Park area which covers approximately 1,600 square kilometres. That gives a population density of around 70 people per square kilometre, compared to the average population density across the South East region of around 440 people per square kilometre. In the three urban areas, the towns of Petersfield, Midhurst and Lewes the population is much more densely distributed with a density above the regional average reaching in places over 5,000. The wider buffer area has a population of 1,970,000 with a density of 400 people per square kilometre.

Figure 3.1 Population structure



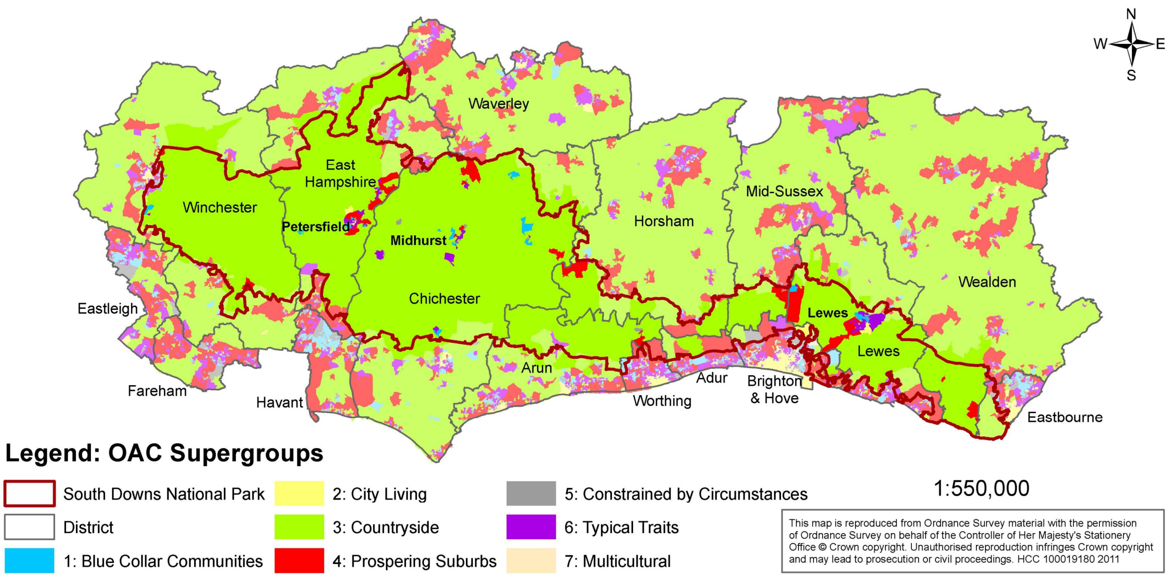
Source: 2009 Mid Year Population Estimates, National Park level

3.2 Around 18% of the total population of the South Downs are children aged up to the age of 16. The elderly population, i.e. those aged 65 and over, account for around 21%. The remaining 60% is the working age population, those aged between 16 and 64. The dependency ratio of the population living within the National Park is slightly higher than in the wider buffer area mainly due to the bigger population over 65 years of age (Figure 3.1).

Socio-economic classification

3.3 The South Downs inhabitant population can be analysed in terms of the socio-economic characteristics of the household by using the Output Area Classification (OAC). The OAC divides households living in each postcode into seven general Supergroups, 21 more specific groups and 30 detailed subgroups. Each of these breakdowns provides a picture of the society based on various demographic and socio-economic characteristics, such as age and ethnicity, household composition and type, qualifications, employment status and employment by industry. One of the main differences between the 'rural' Groups are proportions employed in agricultural activities.

Map 3.1 Output Area Classification Supergroup spatial distribution

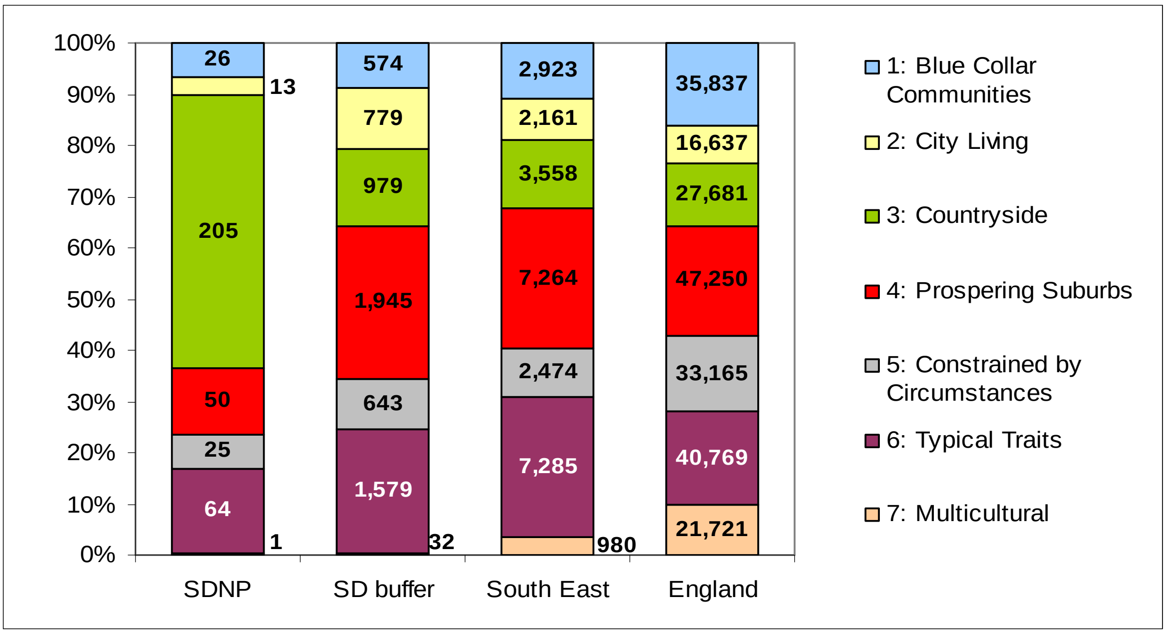


Source: Office for National Statistics, Output Area Classification, OA level
Note: The enhanced area represents the Core SDNP area

3.4 The National Park's population is mainly characterised by Supergroup 3: Countryside, who are people that live in rural and semi rural locations, many working from home. Employment in agricultural and fishing (in coastal areas) is higher than the national average. People in this Supergroup are generally amongst the most well off of the seven Supergroups. Another Supergroup reasonably well represented is Prospering Suburbs, with residents often living in detached houses, and in households with more than one car. They are generally prosperous people who have established themselves in the workplace. Typical Traits are average people, who are likely to own a home and come from a mix of households. They are more likely to be younger families and aspiring households, and perhaps seen as younger less established versions of Prospering Semis.

3.5 While the Park is represented by mostly affluent people in desirable locations, there are a few areas characterised by groups associated with lower incomes and unemployment. Where these pockets exist, they are to be found in or around the main market towns. Lastly, the Park does not appear to be a particularly multicultural area, however, this is generally the case in most rural areas in the South East. The spatial distribution of the South Downs population classification has been presented on Map 3.1 whilst the following Figure 3.2 shows a comparison of social structures with the sub-regional, regional and national picture.

Figure 3.2 Output Area Classification Supergroup number and proportions of Output Areas



Source: Office for National Statistics, Output Area Classification, OA level

3.6 The OAC Group is a further division of the Supergroup classification into 21 categories that allows a finer granularity of lifestyle distribution across the South Downs. At this level, the countryside groups remain predominant and it becomes clearer where there is perhaps more agricultural concentrations and more open countryside. Compared to the wider South Downs buffer the SDNP has well above average representation in the three rural groups, and a slightly above average in Older blue collar workers. This last Group are likely to be working in more traditional industries found in or close to the market towns. The more detailed Group and Subgroup analysis can be seen on map 1.1 and figure 1.2 in Appendix 1.

3.7 Since 2001, the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) has been used to provide an occupationally based classification of the whole adult population. A more commonly and well established classification system is that of social grading, derived from the British National Readership Survey (NRS) in the 1960’s, which uses six groups A, B, C1, C2, D and E to define the population. Although the two are not exact matches, the equivalent NRS classification is added in brackets after the NS-SEC in Table 3.1.

3.8 According to the 2001 Census, the SDNP has above the national and regional averages for Higher (A) and Lower managerial and professional occupations (B). It also has far higher numbers of small employers and own account workers (C1). As such, employment and unemployment in the SDNP for these groups tends to be higher than for England or the South East, although these groups have less unemployment than lower or unskilled occupations.

Table 3.1 Census 2001 Socio-economic classification

NS-SEC All People	SDNP	SDNP %	England %	South East %	South Downs (Districts) %
Higher managerial & professional occupations (A)	9,225	12.6	8.6	10.8	10.2
Lower managerial & professional occupations (B)	15,968	21.8	18.7	21.2	21.5
Intermediate occupations (B)	5,515	7.5	9.5	10.3	9.9
Small employers & own account workers (C1)	8,190	11.2	7.0	7.8	8.5
Lower supervisory and technical occupations (C2)	4,149	5.7	7.1	6.8	6.5
Semi-routine occupations (D)	6,533	8.9	11.7	10.6	10.4
Routine occupations (D)	4,319	5.9	9.0	7.3	6.6
Never worked and long term unemployed (E)	1,262	1.7	3.7	2.2	1.9
Not classified (Mostly Economically Inactive)	18,140	24.7	24.7	23.0	24.5

Source: Census 2001, Ward level

Income and house prices

Table 3.2 Estimated Workplace and Resident Earnings and Earning Gaps (£ per week), 2010

District	Estimated Workplace Earnings	C.I.[1] (95%)	Upper Limit	Lower Limit	Estimated Resident Earnings	C.I. (95%)	Upper Limit	Lower Limit	Gap (Est)
Adur	420	13.0	475	365	409	7.2	438	379	11
Arun	399	6.6	425	373	448	6.3	476	420	49
Brighton and Hove	479	5.3	505	454	523	4.2	545	501	43
Chichester	458	5.5	484	433	478	9.1	522	435	20
East Hampshire	461	8.6	500	421	565	9.3	617	512	104
Eastbourne	495	7.9	534	456	492	8.1	532	452	3
Eastleigh	478	4.9	502	455	547	6.7	584	510	69
Fareham	460	6.4	490	431	513	7.1	550	477	53
Havant	465	6.1	493	437	501	5.1	527	476	36
Horsham	475	8.2	514	436	582	7.1	624	541	107
Lewes	459	7.9	496	423	514	8.2	556	472	55
Mid Sussex	513	7.8	553	473	575	7.4	617	532	62
Waverley	467	6.6	498	436	658	9.2	718	597	191
Wealden	453	7.0	484	421	575	7.6	619	531	123
Winchester	536	5.7	566	505	639	6.7	682	596	103
Worthing	450	6.2	477	422	449	6.1	476	421	1
South East	524	0.7	527	520	548	0.7	552	544	24
United Kingdom	499	0.2	500	498	499	0.2	500	498	0

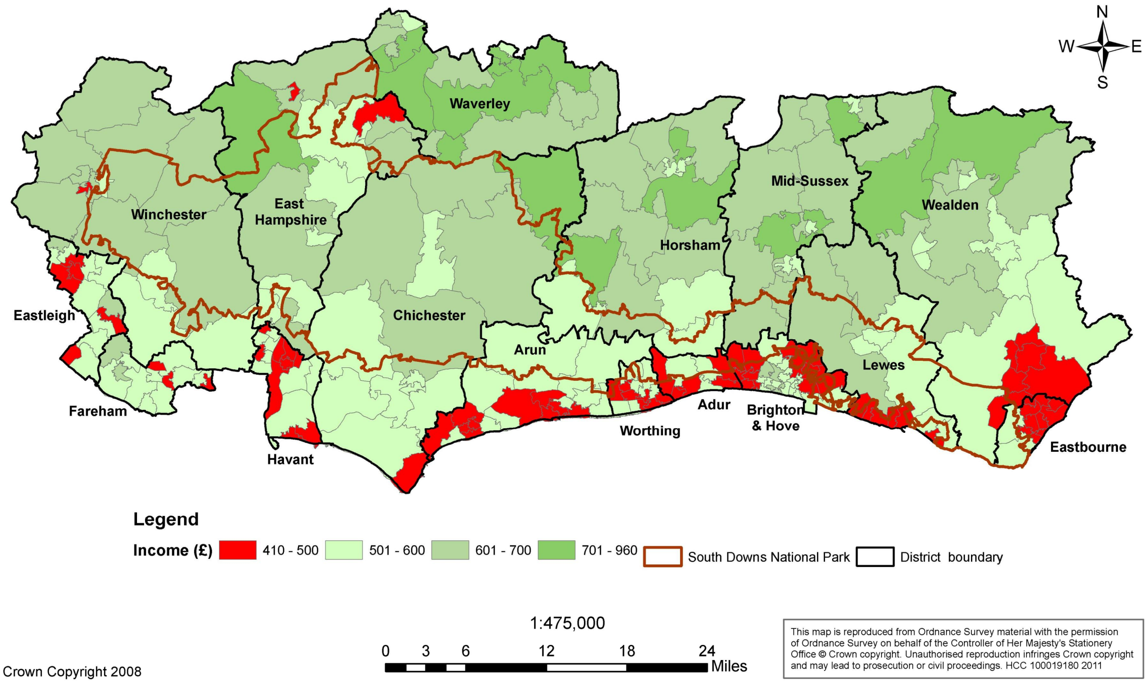
Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, District level
Note: A Confidence value above 10% should be used with caution as the estimates are less reliable.

[1] A confidence interval indicates a range of values between which the actual value is likely to fall. Example: the Adur estimated workplace earnings are most likely to be between +/- 13% of £420, i.e. between £365 - £475.

3.9 The district level data for 2010 for gross weekly earnings in the South Downs buffer (see Table 3.2) area implies that the resident earnings are generally higher than the equivalent workplace earnings, although reliability measures around earning estimates mean that only five districts have statistically higher resident to workplace earnings, i.e. considering the confidence interval the lowest possible resident earnings are still higher than the highest possible workplace earnings (see footnote 1). Out of the 12 districts, that cross the National Park boundary, Wealden has the largest potential gap at around £120. Other districts with large gaps are East Hampshire, Horsham and Winchester but still not as large as Waverley at £191 which is located well within the pull of the London/M25 commuter belt. Even Brighton, a major employment centre, where workplace earnings might be expected to be higher is affected by out-commuter patterns to the Gatwick area and London. Earning gaps are broadly at their narrowest along the South Coast, with parity of earnings in the 'resort' districts of Eastbourne and Worthing. The less reliable Workplace Earning data for Adur district means the potentially lower resident earnings should be viewed with caution.

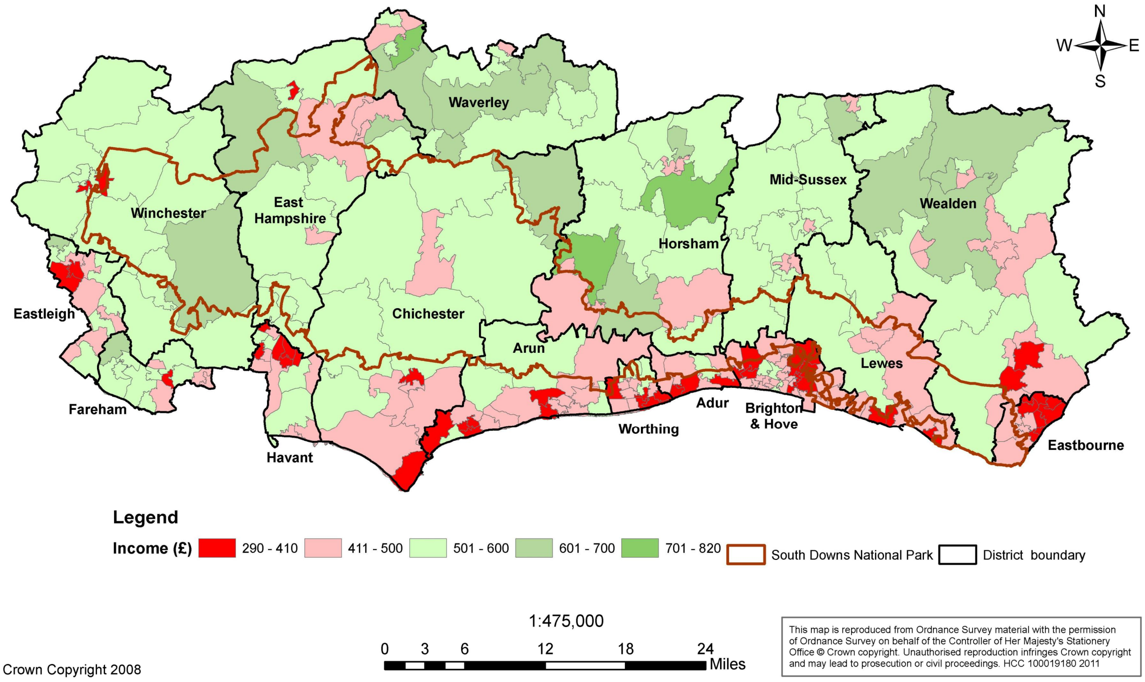
3.10 The modelled income data at MSOA level is available for net household income i.e. income after deductions for income tax and National Insurance contributions. Equivalised income is household income that has been adjusted to take into account the size and composition of the household. Maps 3.2 and 3.3 show income before and after housing costs, the latter taking account of rent/mortgage interest payments, structural insurance premiums, water charges, ground rent and service charges. After and before costs are used to take into account the fact that some people choose to spend more of their income on housing costs, whilst income measures that don't remove housing costs could inflate living standards where housing costs are high relative to the quality of accommodation.

Map 3.2 Modelled Average Net Household Income (equivalised before housing costs)



Source: Neighbourhood Statistics, Income data period 2007-08 Financial Year, MSOA level

Map 3.3 Modelled Average Net Household Income (equivalised after housing costs)



Source: Neighbourhood Statistics, Income data period 2007-08 Financial Year, MSOA level

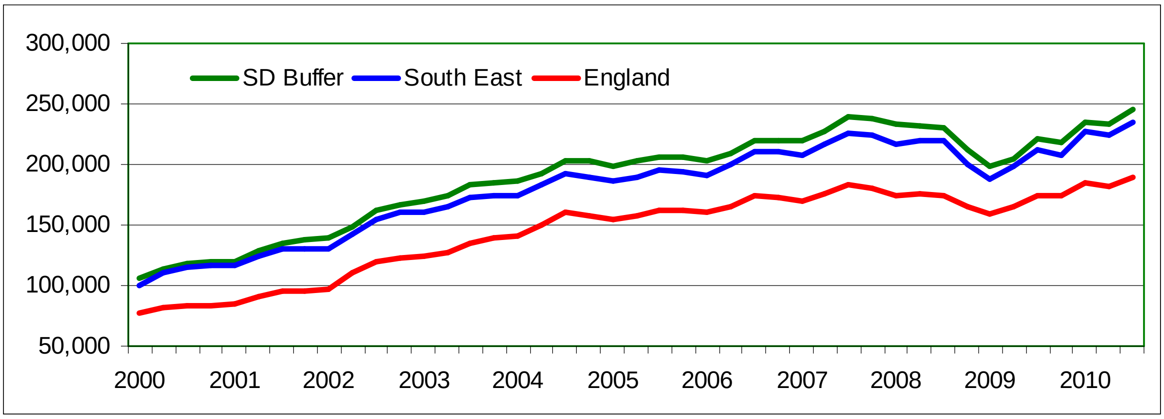
3.11 The spatial distributions in both maps are broadly similar, with lower average household income concentrated in the main urban centres, especially along the coastal districts, and higher incomes located in the rural hinterland. The South Downs Park area comprises mostly MSOAs in the higher income bands. Once housing costs have been factored in, some lower income areas become more apparent. The pink areas in the South Downs National Park, on Map 3.3, are MSOAs with urban centres such as, Petersfield in East Hampshire, Midhurst in Chichester and Lewes. Other pink areas are MSOAs that extend beyond the National Park Boundary. These include the area around Pulborough and Bury, Toddington, Clapham, Findon, and MSOAs along the south coast around Worthing, Adur and Brighton that extend into the national park boundary, but where the majority of the population live outside the National Park.

3.12 Reliable Income and financial data at sub-district geographies are not easily available, and the Output Area Classification modelled to national ONS Wealth and Asset Survey data can only be indicative of where higher earning, wealthy residents are concentrated in the South Downs. A wealth map for the National Park has been presented in Appendix 1 (Map 1.2). Using deciles derived from mean total wealth the red areas imply areas with lower incomes, lower property values and fewer other assets, while the darkest green areas represent the 10% wealthiest locations relative to the wider South Downs area. The core South Downs area are mostly above the median (5th decile), with very wealthy areas to the north of Brighton. This is being driven by the OAC Supergroup 3 (Countryside) and Supergroup 4 (Prospering semis), which are the wealthiest of the seven Supergroups. There are localised pockets in the 10% Lowest total wealth in the three principal market towns of Lewes, Midhurst and Petersfield (see Chapter 6).

3.13 One of the underlying measure of Total Wealth is Pension Wealth, based on the value of private pensions. A pension wealth map has been presented in Appendix 1 (Map 1.3). The distribution in the wider South Downs area shows high pension wealth in the rural areas, which is to be expected as the national survey found that the mean Pension wealth was highest for OAC Supergroup 3 (Countryside) and Supergroup 4 (Prospering semis), two Supergroups heavily represented in the South Downs. The lowest mean pension wealth was in Supergroup 1 (Blue collar workers), Supergroup 5 (Constrained by circumstances) and Supergroup 7 (Multicultural). The Core South Downs have a slightly above average concentration of Older

Blue Collar workers compared to the wider South Downs area, and as such, areas with this Supergroup are more likely to have residents with less pension wealth.

Figure 3.3 Quarterly median house prices (£), 2000 Q1-2010 Q3

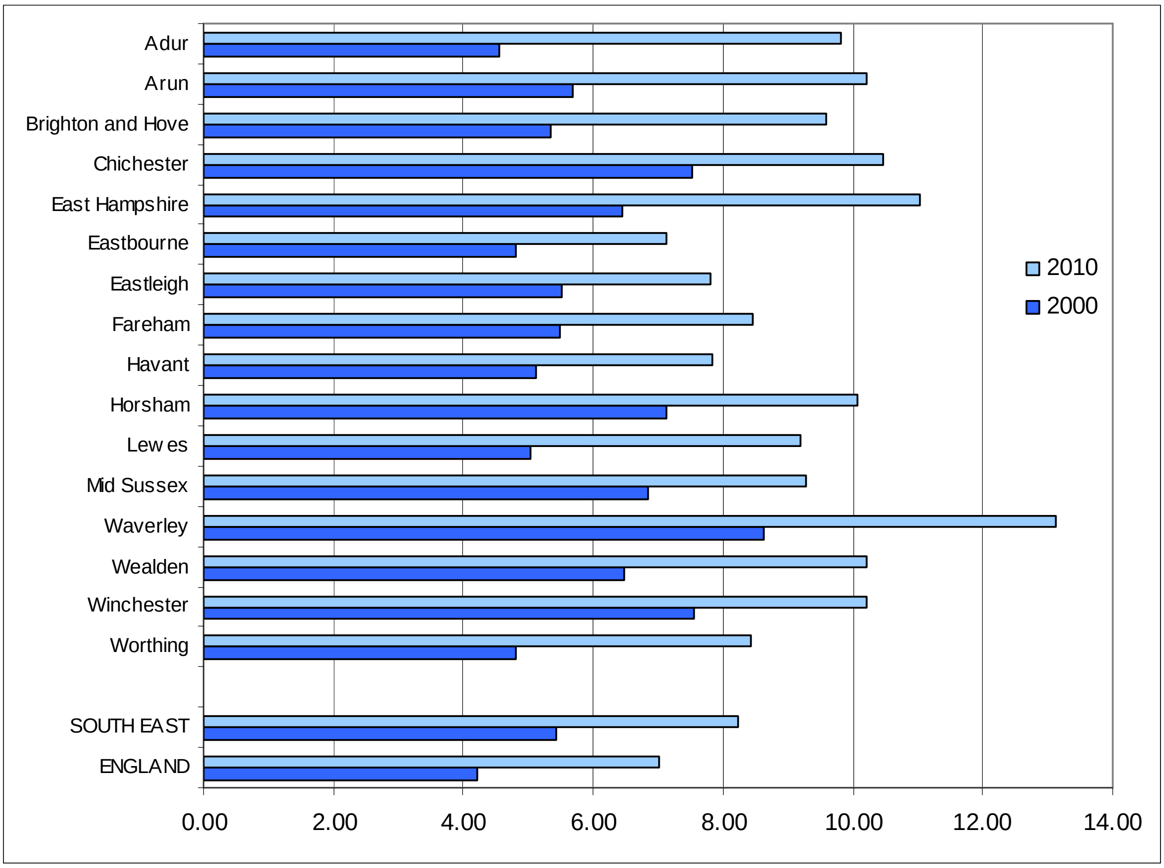


Source: Communities and Local Government Live Tables, Table 582, District level

3.14 House prices in seven out of the 12 districts in the South Downs buffer are higher than the regional average of £235,000. Houses are most expensive in Winchester and East Hampshire and cheapest in Eastbourne. The full comparison of house prices in the 16 districts can be seen in appendix 1. A comparison of a simple average of the district house prices against the regional and national averages has been also presented in Figure 3.3. The trend between 2000 and 2010 for South Downs house prices has been above the national average and slightly above the regional trend line.

3.15 The affordability ratio, set out for the South Downs districts in figure 3.4, indicates how many median annual resident salaries are needed to purchase a median priced house in a given district. In 2010 the average English ratio was 7.0, whilst the regional was 8.2. Across the 12 buffer districts houses are more affordable, compared to the regional average, only in Eastbourne at 7.1. The other 11 districts have a much lower housing affordability with an average resident of East Hampshire spending 11.0 of their annual salaries in order to purchase an average priced house. In Chichester it is 10.5 and in Winchester 10.2. In general housing is more affordable outside the Park to the south in places such as Worthing, Eastleigh and Havant, whereas to the north in Waverley it is far higher reflecting proximity to London and M25 corridor. The level of income and housing affordability have direct implications on local commuting and migration.

Figure 3.4 Ratio of median house price to median earnings



Source: Communities and Local Government Live Tables, Table 577, District level

Index of Multiple Deprivation

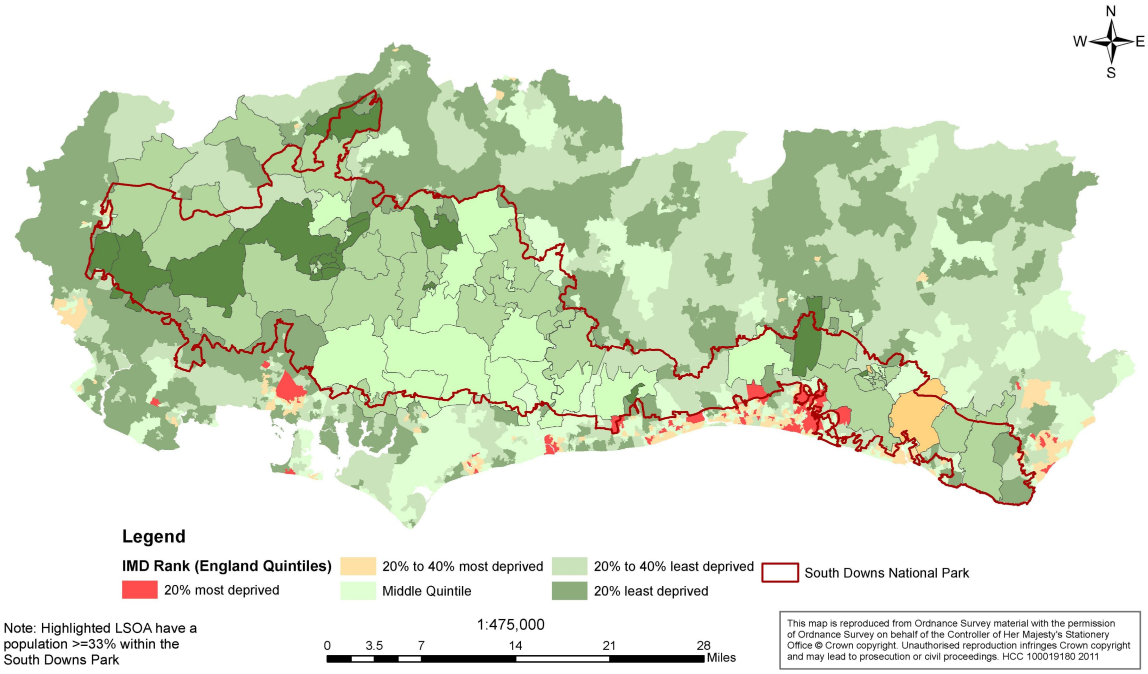
3.16 According to the 2007 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), an aggregated measure of different types of deprivation at the LSOA level, the South Downs has amongst the least deprived areas in England. Using the 33% population definition, which will exclude some LSOAs, there were 70 LSOAs, of which none fell within the 20% most multiple deprived areas relative to England, and only two LSOAs were in the 20% to 40% most multiple deprived, one in Lewes the other covering a large, mostly rural area, running north-south from Beddingham to South Heighton. The more recent 2010 IMD also returned zero areas in the most deprived areas. The same two LSOAs in the 20%-40% most deprived remain in this category in 2010. However, two further LSOA just slipped into this category from the median quintile. The two additional areas were in the southern part of Midhurst and also in Petworth covering Hampers Green and areas to the south of the town.

3.17 However, comparisons between different IMDs should be used with care as even small changes in the modelled data can result in large movements up and down the ranks, often with no clear explanation beyond the sheer number of LSOAs in England. The 2010 IMD was mostly collected in 2008, during the recession and rising unemployment, and a fall in rank position is most likely down to rising benefit claimants over that period, rather than other underlying causes due to the weighting applied to the IMD.

3.18 Returning to the 2007 IMD, just under half the areas fall in the 20% to 40% least deprived category. Concentrated deprivation primarily exists in urban areas associated with large social housing estates, often on the fringes of major cities or towns and this remains true for the latter 2010 IMD. Most deprivation is therefore found to the south of the National Park in Brighton, Worthing and Littlehampton, with pockets in other coastal towns such as Hayling, Bognor Regis and Eastbourne. The red areas on Map 3.4 highlight the most deprived areas, and although some of those areas extend into the National Park, closer examination suggests that most deprivation is actually located in the urban areas just outside of the National Park boundary. These concern the Highdown Towers area of Worthing, North Lancing and the following areas of Brighton: Hangleton, Moulsecoomb (North & East), Bevenden, Woodingdean and Whitehawk. Deprivation in the 20% to 40% most deprived can also be found in these same areas, and in addition in Eastbourne (Downside, Lower Willingdon); and Hailsham.

3.19 There is little to suggest from the IMD that significant deprivation exists to the north of the national park. However, because of the size of populations represented in each LSOA (1,500 persons on average), localised deprivation, especially in rural areas, is likely to be subsumed and averaged out by a greater number of wealthier neighbourhoods. The Output Area Classification and related national surveys linked to this geodemographic segmentation suggest there could be pockets in the main market towns of Petersfield, Midhurst and Lewes.

Map 3.4 Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007



Source: Communities and Local Government, LSOA level
Note: The enhanced area represents the Core SDNP area

3.20 There are seven underlying weighted deprivation measures (domains) that feed into the IMD, with income and employment deprivation exerting the most influence on the overall IMD score due to higher weighting. As such, low deprivation scores in these domains generally result in a lower IMD scores. In the 33% defined South Downs Area the majority of LSOAs fall in the least deprived quintiles under these two measures. The same is true for most of the other domains. The exception is the Barriers to Services and Housing deprivation, where just over half of all LSOAs fall in the 20% most deprived areas relative to England. However, this measure, particularly the indicators on distance to services (e.g. to the doctor's surgery, shops, schools etc) is naturally biased against rural areas, which by their very nature require longer journeys by car or bus. A better measure of deprivation would be resident access to cars and/or public transport in rural areas. The Living environment domain also has a higher representation in the more deprived quintiles, but this domain is based on crude air quality measures and pedestrian road deaths. For maps presenting each of the domains see Appendix 1.

Table 3.3 Different Types of Deprivation – number of LSOAs, 2007

Deprivation Type	20% most deprived	20% to 40% most deprived	Middle Quintile	20% to 40% least deprived	20% least deprived	Total LSOAs in SDNP
Index of Multiple Depr	0	2	19	32	17	70
Income Deprivation	1	4	14	34	17	70
Employment Deprivation	0	2	8	22	38	70
Health & Disability Depr	0	0	4	15	51	70
Education & Skills Depr	2	4	4	28	32	70
Barriers to Services & Housing Deprivation	38	10	11	8	3	70
Crime Deprivation	0	6	9	18	37	70
Living Environment Depr	15	15	15	13	12	70
Income Deprivation Affecting Children	0	7	16	29	18	70
Income Deprivation Affecting Older People	0	2	11	24	33	70

Source: Communities and Local Government, LSOA level

4. South Downs labour market

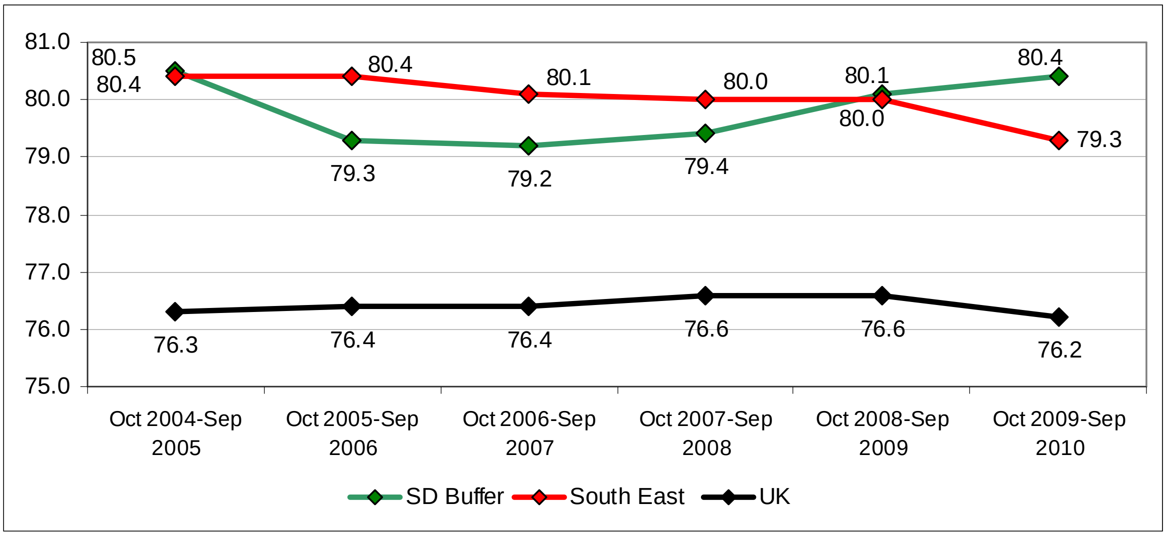
Key facts

- Historically the economic activity rates in the South Downs buffer have been below the regional average, although increasing gradually.
- Employment rates in the buffer area have started falling since the beginning of the recent recession. However, the fall has not been as pronounced as in the region or nationally, indicating a more resilient local economy in terms of employment.
- It appears that more people work full-time in the South Downs buffer compared to the national average
- The South Downs buffer is better placed than the national average with skilled occupations associated with the high productivity knowledge economy, but lags behind the South East.
- The South Downs buffer also has public sector employment ratios above the national average.
- Unemployment benefit claimant rates in the National Park have consistently been below the regional or national levels. They are lower than in the South Downs buffer. There is also little evidence of unemployment or other main out-of-work benefits claimant hotspots within the Park area.
- Residents in the South Downs buffer are more likely to be educated to a degree level or equivalent, and less likely to have no qualifications than the UK or South East average, although notable variations exist across districts.

Economic activity of the working age population

4.1 Allowing for statistical error the South Downs buffer has followed a similar trend line to the South East average over the six year period, presented in Figure 4.1, and more or less returning to 2004-05 rates. The suggestion from the data is the South Downs buffer as a whole is bucking the national and regional trend in 2009-10, which from the employment data suggests those in work rose in the South Downs buffer as a whole, while it fell both regionally and nationally, although employment rates in the South East were higher.

Figure 4.1 Annual Working Age Economic Activity Rate Trends (%), Oct 2004-Sept 2010



Source: Annual Population Survey, District level

4.2 Allowing for the reliability of district data the suggestion is that most districts in the wider South Downs have above national economic activity rates (employed and unemployed) and therefore lower inactivity rates. The majority of districts are also likely to be above the regional rate, with districts in Hampshire and West Sussex tending to have higher rates, with Worthing's estimate of 85.6% the highest. Inactivity rates are the remainder of the working age population, with Brighton and Hove district having potentially the highest economic inactivity rate (23.4%), and Worthing the lowest (14.4%).

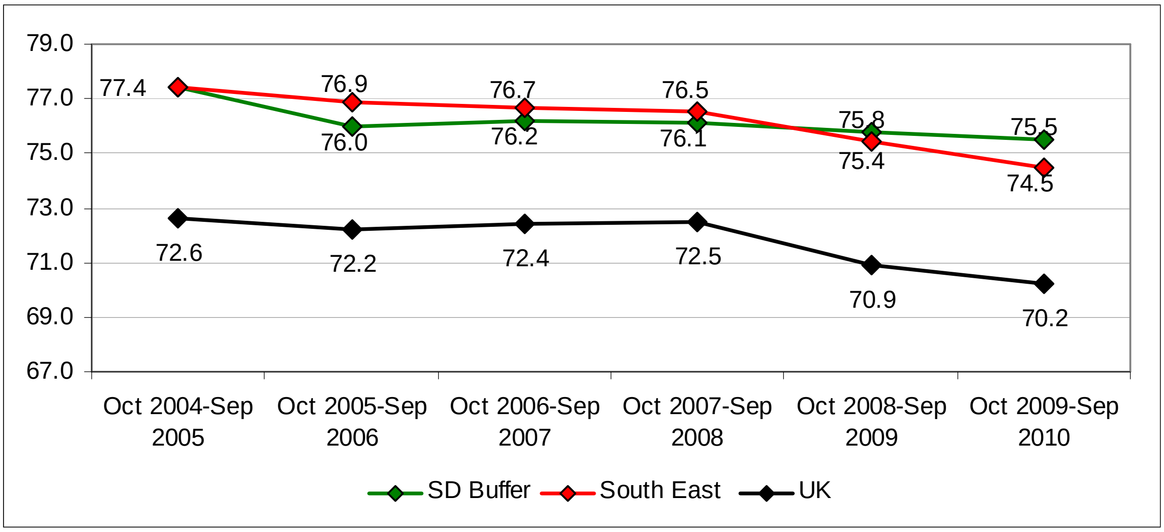
4.3 On average for the 16 districts in the South Downs buffer around one in four (26%) residents who are economically inactive would like to work. The data is too unreliable to provide individual district values. Long term illness is often the main cause, with looking after the family/home or being a student given as other reasons for not working.

Employment rates and breakdowns

4.4 Employment rates were rising in the South Downs buffer in line with national trends, and fell with the start of the recession in 2008, and have steadily fallen since. However, the steeper decline in employment rates nationally and regionally are less pronounced for the South Downs 16 districts, suggesting more resilience in certain areas.

4.5 On average one in four working age residents work full-time in the UK, with the figure marginally lower for the South East. Allowing for reliability of the data there is the suggestion for slightly higher part-time working in the South Down buffer, although the range is quite large from around 33.9% in Brighton to 23.2% in Adur. Around nine out of ten males work full-time, whereas the ratio for women is closer to 60:40 in the UK (see table 4.1), but with variance across districts so that 53.9% of females in East Hampshire possibly work full-time compared to 45.8% in Arun, an 8.1 percentage point difference. A table of full and part-time employment by district is available in Appendix 2 (table 2.1).

Figure 4.2 Annual Working Age Employment Rate Trends (%), Oct 2004 to Sept 2010



Source: Annual Population Survey, District level

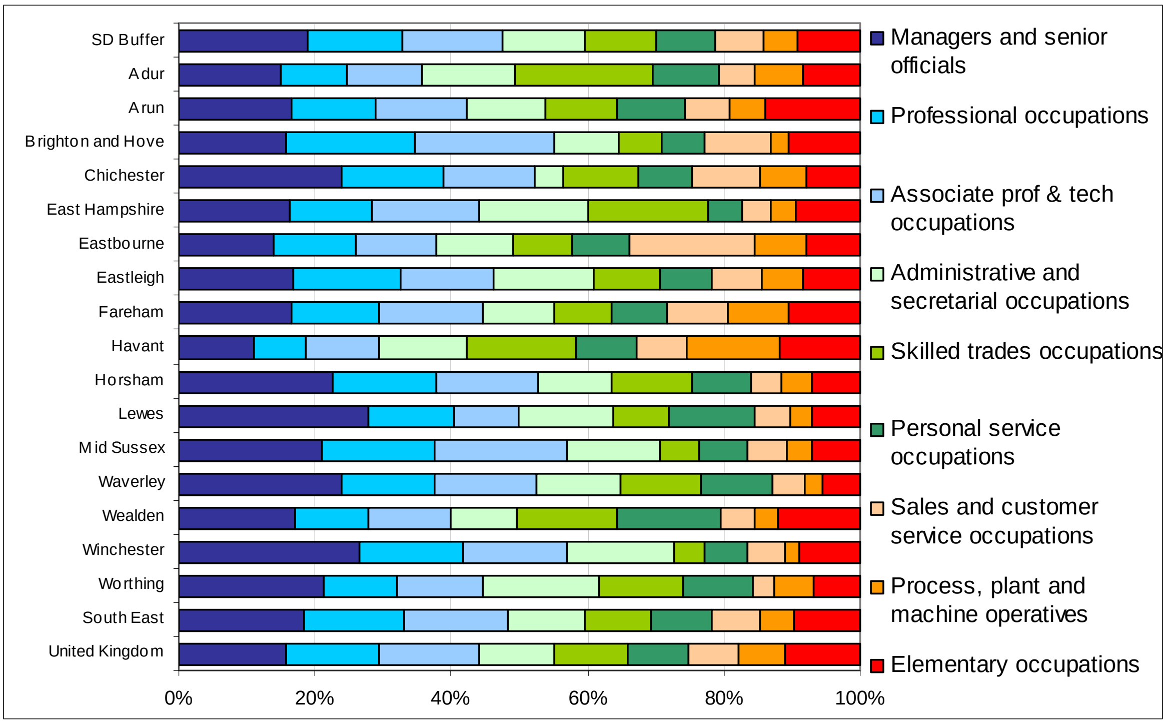
Table 4.1 Full and Part-time Employment rate by Gender and District, Oct 2009 to Sept 2010

	Full time	Part-time	Male Full-time	Male Part-time	Female Full-time	Female Part-time
South Downs Buffer	70.7	29.2	87.9	12.1	51.5	48.5
South East	72.9	27.0	88.9	11.1	54.8	45.2
United Kingdom	74.1	25.7	88.6	11.4	57.7	42.3

Source: Annual Population Survey, District level

Employment by occupation

Figure 4.3 Working Age Residents in Employment by Major Occupation Group, Oct 2009-Sept 2010



Source: Annual Population Survey

4.6 One of the measures of knowledge economy engagement is the proportion of workers in the highest three occupational categories (Managers to Associate professionals). However, knowledge workers are more likely to commute than lower skilled workers, so where districts have high out-commuting, such as Brighton, many of these highly skilled and qualified residents will work elsewhere. Conversely, lower skilled occupations provide an important employment route for many less formally qualified workers, and school leavers with few or no qualifications.

Employment by industry

Table 4.2 Location Quotients for SDNP relative to SD Buffer, South East and Great Britain, 2009

	SDNP Employee jobs	SDNP Industry share (%)	LQ SD Buffer	LQ South East*	LQ Great Britain*
A/B : Agriculture, forestry and fishing & Mining*	300	0.7	2.21	0.43	0.34
C : Manufacturing	3,700	7.0	1.01	1.00	0.80
D/E : Electricity, Gas & Water supply	300	0.5	0.52	0.52	0.54
F : Construction	3,400	6.4	1.05	1.12	1.22
G : Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7,600	14.4	0.82	0.85	0.89
H : Transportation and storage	1,000	1.9	0.64	0.44	0.41
I : Accommodation and food service activities	5,600	10.8	1.49	1.68	1.60
J : Information and communication	1,900	3.6	0.93	0.66	0.97
K : Financial and insurance activities	900	1.6	0.45	0.52	0.43
L : Real estate activities	1,800	3.5	1.87	2.14	2.02
M : Professional, scientific and technical activities	4,200	8.0	1.04	0.95	1.08
N : Administrative and support service activities	2,900	5.6	0.79	0.74	0.74
O : Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	3,300	6.4	1.43	1.57	1.20
P : Education	5,000	9.5	0.97	0.99	1.06
Q : Human health and social work activities	5,900	11.2	0.78	0.92	0.90
R : Arts, entertainment and recreation	3,000	5.6	2.12	2.20	2.32
S : Other service activities	1,700	3.2	1.28	1.34	1.50
Total	52,500	100.00	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey, LSOA level
* *Excludes Agricultural Farm workers (SIC 0100)*

4.7 Like most of the UK economy, employment in the SDNP is driven by service industries, such as retail/wholesale, accommodation and the public sector, although less so for financial services and high tech information and communications. Employment in the agricultural sector excludes farm workers, which is not collected by ONS, and will in reality be higher than the 300 quoted in Table 4.2, and most likely seasonally affected. Using a location quotient[2] to measure sector

[2] The location quotient (LQ) measures here the concentration of employee jobs in particular sectors in the SDNP area compared to three reference areas: the wider SD buffer, the region and the country. Location quotient higher than 1 indicates a higher concentration of jobs in a give sector while lower than 1 indicates a lower concentration. For example for arts, entertainment and recreation the LQ for SDNP relative to all

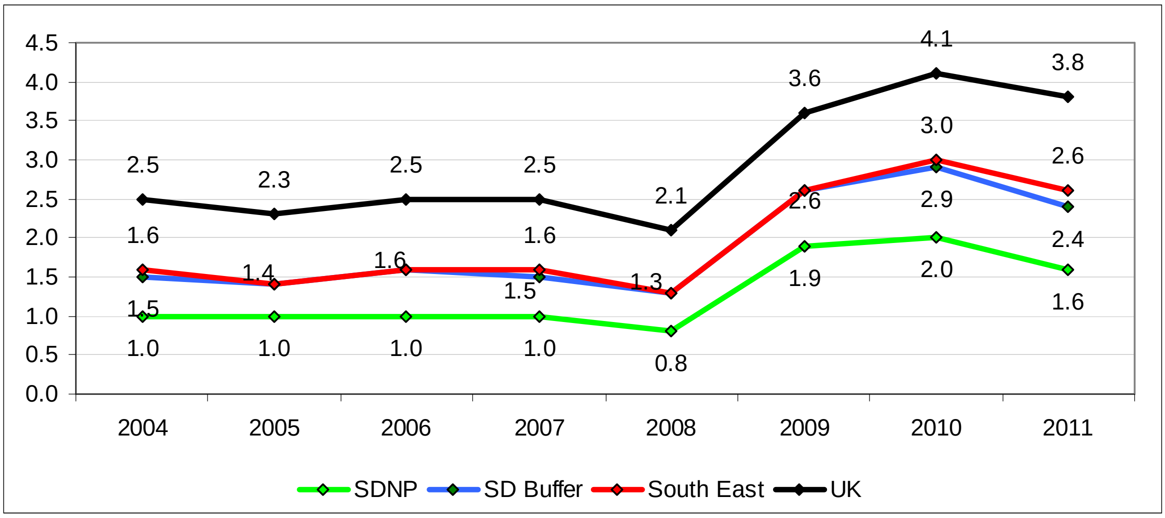
employment concentrations in the SDNP, the Park has a higher presence compared to the buffer area, South East and Great Britain in sectors associated with tourism and property i.e. accommodation & food services, arts and entertainment and real estate. Poorer transport infrastructure and distance to markets is the likely explanation for low concentrations in transport and storage. Additional information about the tourism industry is available in appendix 2 (table 2.5 – map 2.2).

4.8 The Great Britain Public Sector employment as a ratio (%) of total employees was around 28.4%. Almost half of the sixteen districts in the South Downs buffer have public sector employment ratios above this. And although East Hampshire has one of the lowest ratios (23.1%), the local authority head office site is in Petersfield, and within the Park boundary. Likewise Lewes District Council have their head offices in Lewes within the Park boundary. These areas are perhaps more vulnerable to public sector retrenchment, although people working there may live outside the SDNP given the levels of commuter flows. Unemployment is also a lag indicator and it will take some time for public sector voluntary and compulsory redundancies to filter through to the claimant counts, so late 2011 into 2012 may see rising public sector unemployment in the National Park, especially if private sector growth fails to absorb the losses. Further district level public sector data is available in appendix 2 (table 2.4).

Unemployment, vacancies and benefits

4.9 ONS Model-based estimates of unemployment, which is Government's preferred measure of unemployment, for local authorities between Oct-2004-Sept 2005 and Oct 2008-Sept 2009 showed unemployment rising, while the latest quarterly release (Jul-2009-Jun 2010) showed even higher unemployment. The UK rate for Oct 2008 – Sept 2009 taken from the Annual Population Survey was 7.4%, which means the two districts of Eastbourne and Brighton with 7.6% had above national rates of unemployment over the same period. Although Adur and Worthing districts saw the largest percentage point rise between the beginning of the recession in 2007 and 2009. A table with estimates for all SD buffer districts is presented in appendix 2.

Figure 4.4 Job Seekers Allowance claimant rate trends (%), Feb 2004-Feb 2011



Source: DWP Claimant Counts, Ward level

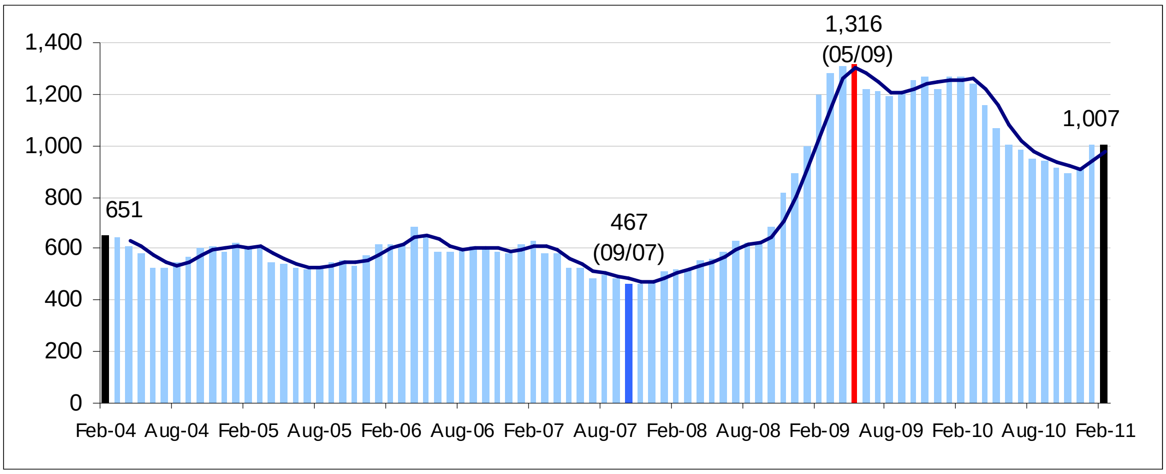
4.10 Total claimants rose by 1.0 percentage point between August 2007 and August 2010, with increases mostly down to rising Jobseekers Allowance (JSA). There has been a marginal increase in Employment Support Allowance (ESA)/Incapacity benefit, while Lone parent claimants fell over the same period – although some lone parents were moved onto JSA due to

reference areas is above 2 which means that the Park has twice as many employees in that sector than would be expected if it has the same proportion of employees in that sector as in the SD Buffer, in the region or nationally.

changes in benefit rules. The main out-of-work benefit measure is seen as a more realistic count of people excluded from the labour market, and in the SDNP that figure is around 6% of the working age population. That is a fairly low number when compared to the national (GB) and South East regional rates of 12.3% and 8.7% respectively. However, across the 12 Districts in the South Downs buffer there is considerable variation, from 13.3% in Eastbourne to 5.5% in Winchester.

4.11 There is little evidence of unemployed benefit claimant or main out-of-work benefit claimant hotspots within the SDNPA, although there are a number on the fringes in Littlehampton, Worthing, Brighton and Hailsham. These have been presented in Appendix 2 (table 2.9).

Figure 4.5 Unemployment benefit (JSA) claimant rate trends (%) for SDNP, Feb 2004-Feb 2011



Source: NOMIS DWP Claimant Counts, Ward level
Note: Dark blue line is a three month moving average to smooth out the trend line

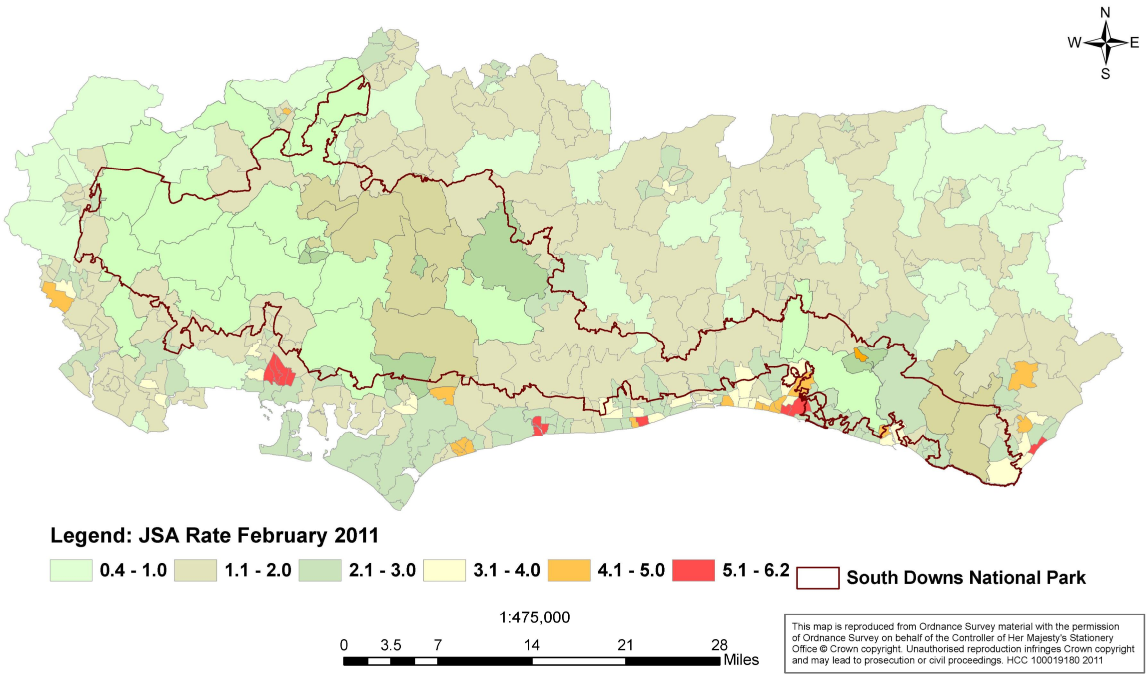
4.12 Unemployment benefit (JSA) working age rates in the SDNP remained static, and even fell in the lead up to the recession. From pre-recessionary February 2007 rates to the beginning of the post-recessionary period (February 2010), the SDNP experienced a 100% rise in working age unemployed claimants. At its peak, in May 2009, there were 1,316 unemployed benefit claimants. As a lag indicator, economic growth in 2010 took time to translate into job growth. However, since December 2010 unemployment began to rise amidst public sector retrenchment and lower than expected economic growth. Public sector unemployment is likely to rise towards the end of 2011 as efficiency savings made in local government translate into redundancies.

4.13 As a predominantly rural area the SDNP has well below regional and national levels of unemployment benefit claimants. In February 2011 unemployment rates were about half the national rate, and a full percentage point below the South East. While unemployment rates are generally lower in rural areas compared to urban centres, employment opportunities in rural areas can be more limited for local residents.

4.14 Vacancy data is subject to seasonal cycles and shocks in the economy, making accurate judgements on labour demand hard to quantify. Jobcentre Plus vacancy data equally tends to capture less skilled vacancies, with agencies and other media routes the preferred recruiting mechanism for higher skilled occupations.

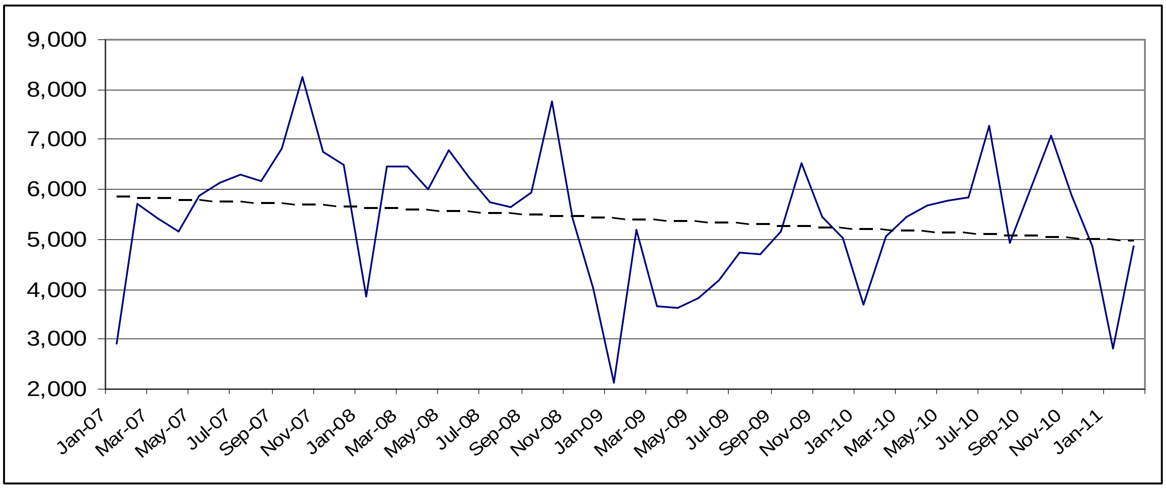
4.15 Figure 4.6 shows notable peaks in the numbers of vacancies in October and troughs in January, with smaller peaks and troughs in demand in the summer months, which is probably a reflection of stronger associations with industries dependent on seasonal workers e.g. a strong tourist industry in the SDNP. The higher summer peak in July 2010 is probably picking up on emerging growth figures in the economy during the first half of 2010. Overall though, the dashed regression line shows a downward trajectory in vacancy numbers from 2007 as the economy shrank and demand for labour fell.

Map 4.1 Unemployment Benefit hotspots, Feb 2011



Source: Department for Work and Pensions, Jobseeker's Allowance working age rates, Ward level
Note: The enhanced area represents the Core SDNP area.

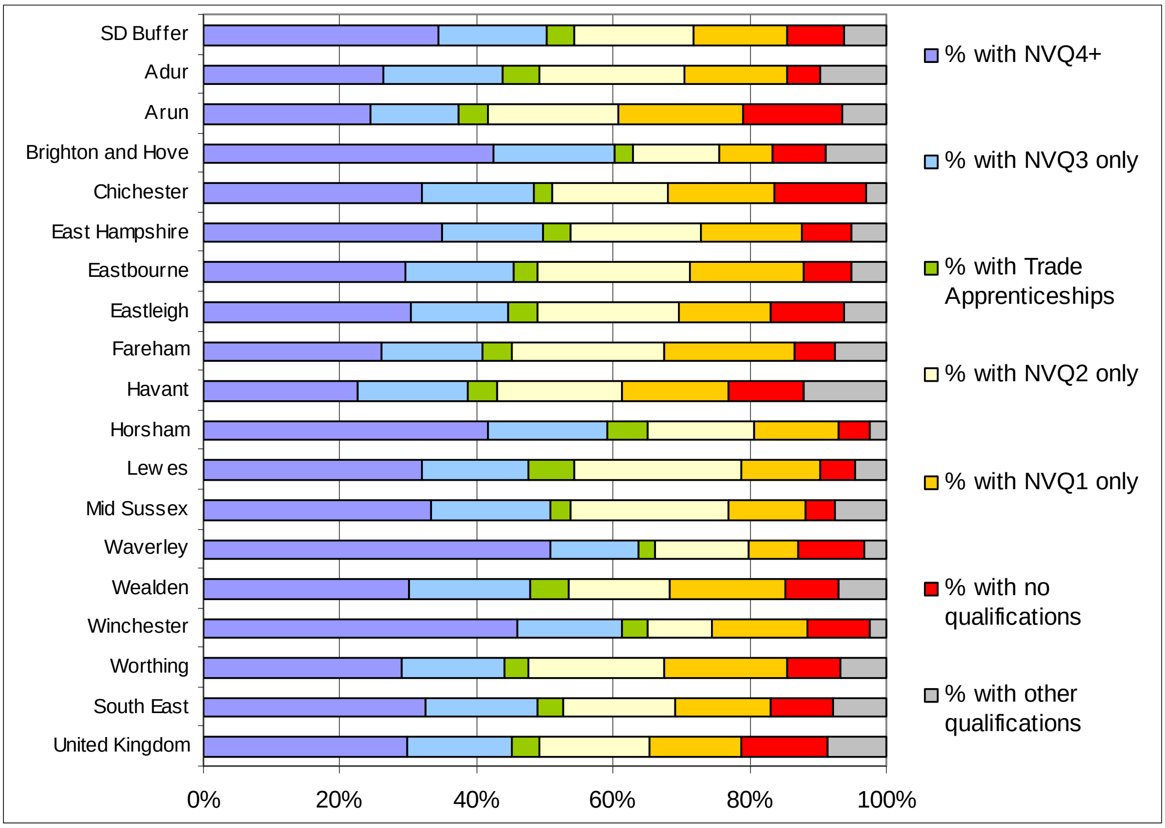
Figure 4.6 Notified Vacancy trends for SDNP, Jan 2007-Feb 2011



Source: NOMIS Jobcentre Plus Notified Vacancies (standardised to 4 1/3 week flows), Ward level

4.16 The South Downs Buffer (34.3%) has above regional (32.6%) and national (29.8%) proportions of residents with a NVQ4+ qualification (degree or equivalent, and higher), and below average for residents with no qualifications (8.3%) - compared to 9.1% and 12.6% respectively. Although there are notable variations across the 16 districts (Figure 4.7), for example, 14.7% of residents in Arun have no qualifications compared to just 4.3% in Mid-Sussex. Qualification levels will influence commuting patterns and vulnerability to economic shocks. The highly qualified tend to earn more and commute further, while those with no qualifications are more likely to be unemployed during downturns and find it harder to compete in the labour market.

Figure 4.7 Percentage Working Age Qualification, 2009



Source: Annual Population Survey

5. Business activity in the National Park

Key facts

- In 2008 the SDNP economy was estimated to be worth around £2.23bn, which was around £19,450 per head of population. This compares to the UK average of £21,103 and more locally to £20,659 in Brighton and Hove, £20,929 in Hampshire, £19,931 in West Sussex and £14,018 in East Sussex
- It is estimated that over 8,500 business units operate within the National Park and over 97,000 within the South Downs buffer. Relatively, there are more businesses in industries such as agriculture, forestry & fishing and professional, scientific & technical services. Retail, health sector and construction are slightly less represented in the National Park compared to its buffer area.
- Business births in the South Downs buffer are in line with the regional levels, although business deaths are above. This resulted in a net decrease of business stock in the buffer in 2009. For the same year business survival rates were, however, higher than the regional or national.

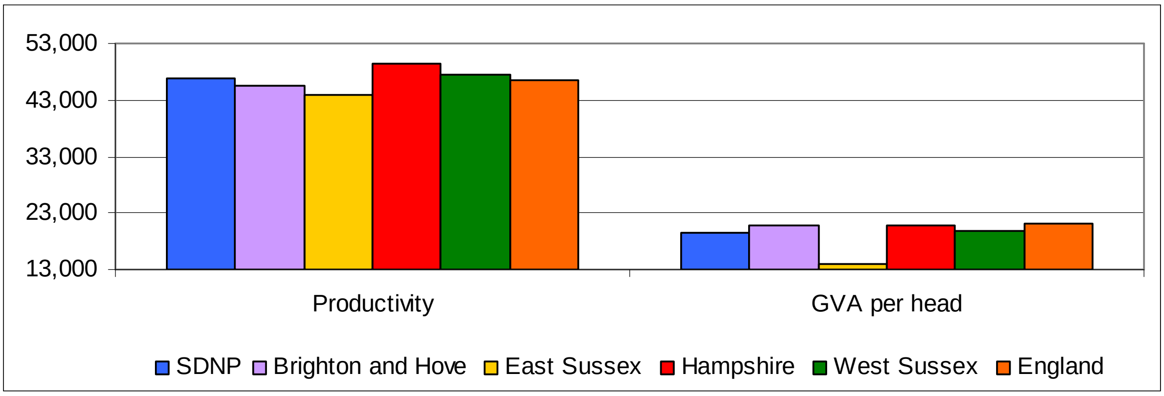
Economic growth

5.1 The local economy of the South Downs was worth around £2.23 billion[3] in 2008 which accounted for 1.3% of the regional economy's Gross Value Added (GVA). Over the previous decade it has grown at a rate similar to the regional, i.e. at around 1.03% annually. The South Downs buffer comprising 16 districts contributed around 21.8% to the regional economy, i.e. £37.60 billion. The GVA per head of population was around £19,450 in the same year. This

[3] A district level estimate for the LSOA definition of the SDNP based on Regional Gross Value Added, Business Register and Employment Survey and Experian UK Local Market Forecasts South East Region

compares to the England average of £21,050 and more locally to £20,660 in Brighton and Hove, £20,930 in Hampshire, £19,930 in West Sussex and £14,020 in East Sussex.

Figure 5.1 GVA per employee job and GVA per head of resident population, 2008



Source: Regional Gross Value Added, Business Register and Employment Survey, Experian UK Local Market Forecasts South East Region, District level

5.2 The productivity in the National Park's economy is £46,850 per employee and is around the same as the English average. This compares to Brighton and Hove productivity of £45,670, East Sussex £43,900, West Sussex £47,370 and Hampshire productivity of £49,550.

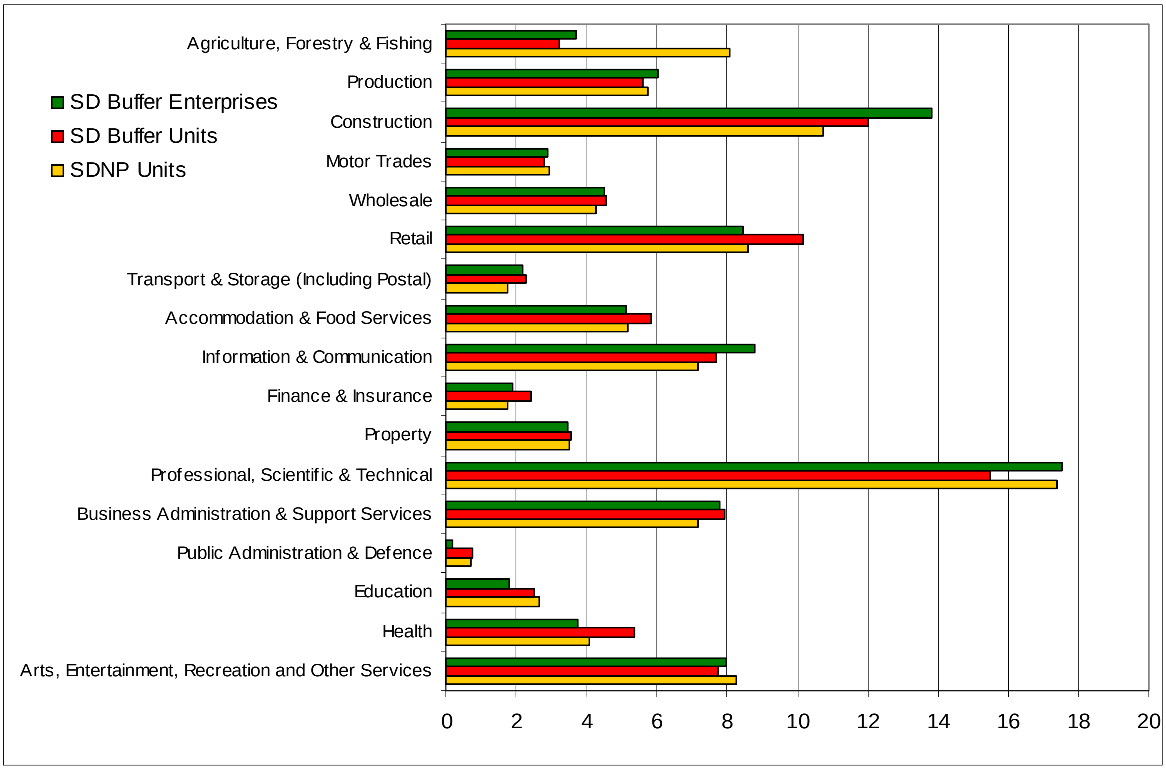
Business units and enterprises by industry

5.3 The National Park covers around 33% of the wider buffer area, i.e. the 16 districts. However, it has only 5.8% of the population, 6.5% of the working age population and 6.1% of the employee jobs. For businesses the percentage is slightly higher at around 8.8% of business units. In total it is estimated that over 8,500 business units[4] operate within the National Park and over 97,000 within the buffer area. The number of enterprises, which is another indicator of business activity, within the buffer area is 82,700.

5.4 Figure 5.2 presents the industrial breakdown of businesses in the South Downs. For many industries the relative business representation is very similar to the wider buffer picture. There are only a few where the concentration of businesses in particular industries is significantly higher. These are Agriculture, forestry & fishing with 8.1% of businesses within the National Park boundary compared to only 3.3% in the buffer area and Professional, scientific & technical with respective shares of 17.4% and 15.5%. On the other hand Retail is relatively less represented with only 8.6% businesses in this sector within the Park compared to 10.2% in the buffer, Health sector with 4.1% in the Park and 5.4% in the buffer and Construction with 10.7% within the Park and 12.0% in the buffer.

[4] This includes all VAT and PAYE registered business units, including self-employed and home-based businesses (provided they are VAT or PAYE registered). Data comes from Neighbourhood Statistics, Local Units by Broad Industry Group Urban-Rural 2010.

Figure 5.2 Comparison of percentage of total business enterprises and units by industry, 2010



Source: Neighbourhood Statistics, Local Units by Broad Industry Group Urban-Rural 2010 for Units data, UK Business: Activity, Size and Location 2010 for Enterprise data, District and MSOA level

Business by size of employment and turnover

5.5 The South Downs buffer area has a slightly higher proportion of micro and small businesses, those employing 0-9 and 10-49 employees, than the national levels but in line with the regional figures. Medium size businesses employ between 50-249 employees and large business employ more than 250 employees. The employment by size structure of the South Downs economy, as presented in Table 5.1 is similar to the average across the South East region which is the second strongest economic region in the country. This, together with the relatively high business birth rates (see Figure 5.5) may be a sign of a healthy economy which supports entrepreneurship and business creation. This is, however, only a South Downs buffer picture and businesses within the National Park may have a slightly different structure. District level data on business turnover is available in appendix 3 (table 3.1).

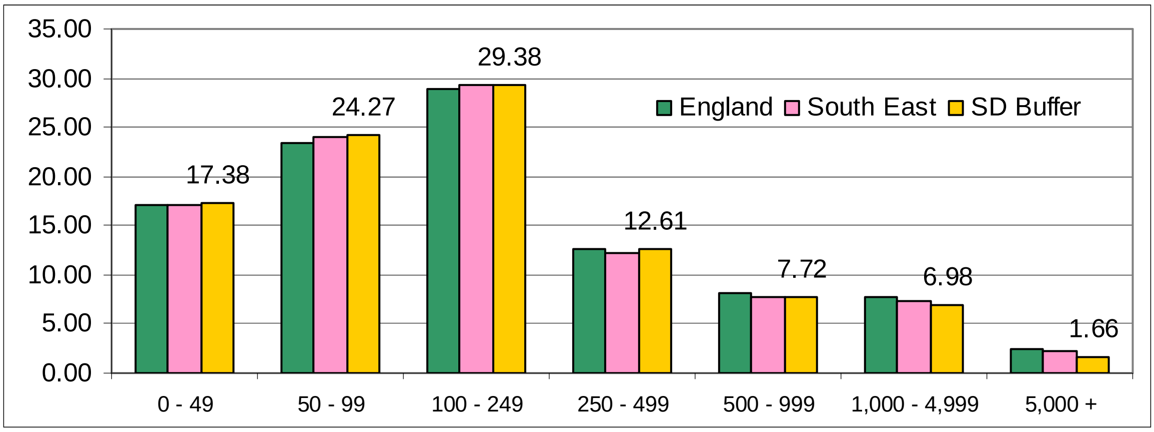
Table 5.1 Local Units by employment size, 2010

	micro	small	medium	large
Great Britain	82.74	13.85	2.94	0.46
England	83.01	13.62	2.92	0.46
South East	84.21	12.76	2.65	0.38
SD Buffer	84.91	12.56	2.22	0.31

Source: UK Business: Activity, Size and Location 2010, District level

5.6 Another way of analysing the business is by the size of its turnover, which has been presented in Figure 5.3. Again this analysis is only possible at district level and the South Downs buffer has been compared here with the regional and national averages. The buffer structure of business by turnover does not vary significantly from the comparator areas. Only business in the higher turnover bands of more than £1 million are more represented nationally and regionally than in the South Downs buffer. This may partially be explained by the fact that few businesses in South Downs buffer are within the large business by size but it may also be down to the type of business sectors in the area which may be classed as lower productivity sectors, such as agriculture.

Figure 5.3 Enterprises by turnover size (£ thousand), 2010

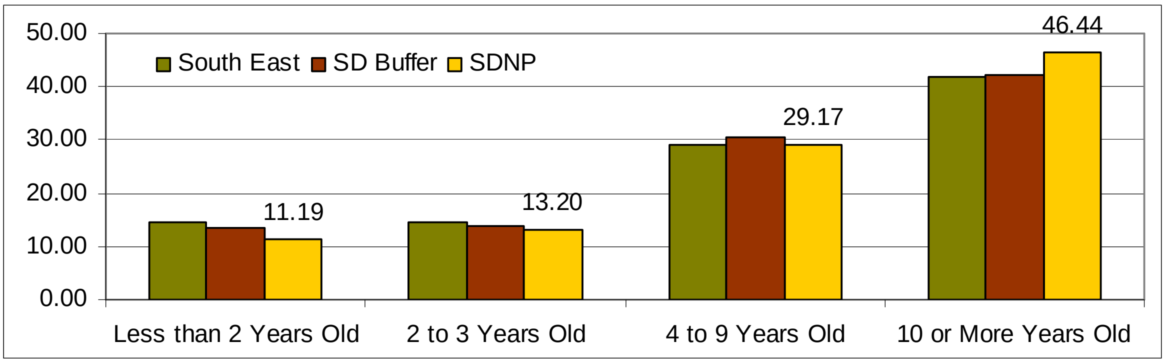


Source: UK Business: Activity, Size and Location, District level

Age of business

5.7 The health and growth potential of the economy can be also measured by the age of its business stock. Research shows[5] that young small and medium businesses have the highest potential in terms of job creation. Businesses with certain characteristics, once provided with relevant support, can drive the economic recovery and growth in the local economies. Figure 5.4 looks at the age of the business stock in the South Downs National Park, compared to the buffer area and the South East average. Majority of businesses (46%) fall within the older business category of more than 10 years. SDNP has relatively fewer younger businesses of up to 3 year old. This may have its implications for job creation and in turn for limited job opportunities, income levels and in turn for commuting and migration of local residents.

Figure 5.4 Enterprises by age, 2010



Source: Neighbourhood Statistics, Enterprises by Age of Business, MSOA level

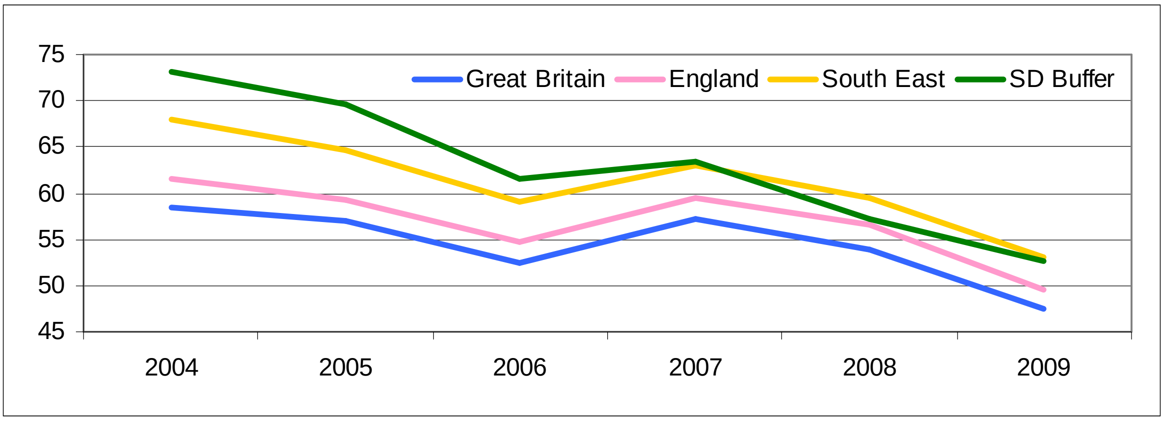
Business births, deaths and survival rates

5.8 The entrepreneurial spirit of the local adult population is normally measured by the number of business start-ups. In the South Downs buffer area the population seems to be fairly entrepreneurial, although in recent years the number of business births per 10,000 population aged 16 and more has fallen below the regional levels (see figure 5.5). Between 2004 and 2009

[5] Tomorrow's champions: finding the small business engines for economic growth by Experian

the numbers have dropped from 73 to 53, compared to a fall from 68 to 53 in the South East region. The deaths levels in the South Downs buffer have also changed recently, in line with the comparator areas, as presented in Figure 5.5. The decreasing business births and increasing business deaths resulted in a net decrease of business stock in the buffer area in 2009. Further analysis of births, deaths and survival rates by district is available in appendix 3 (tables 3.2-3.5).

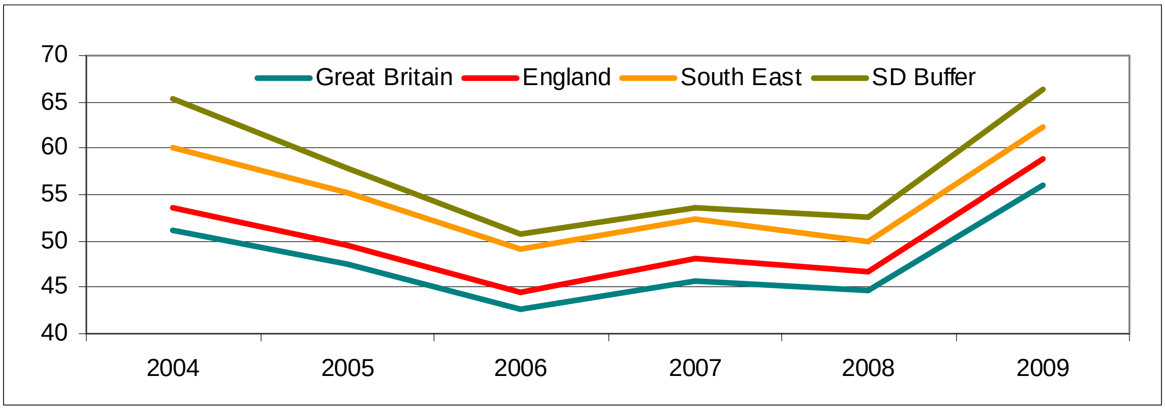
Figure 5.5 Business births per 10,000 16+ population



Source: Business Demography 2009, District level

5.9 Contrary to the recent trends in business births and deaths in the South Downs buffer with more businesses closing than opening, the levels of businesses surviving in the longer term seem to be higher in the buffer than in the comparator areas. The historical data of businesses started in 2004 shows that South Downs businesses stay in operation for longer than business in the region or in the country. In 2009 around 50.6% of businesses started in the South Downs in 2004 were still in operation, whilst the average for England was only 46.6%. This may suggest that business start-ups, and therefore the entrepreneurial activity, within the buffer area have been more severely affected by the recent economic downturn.

Figure 5.6 Business deaths per 10,000 16+ population



Source: Business Demography 2009, District level

Table 5.2 Survival rates

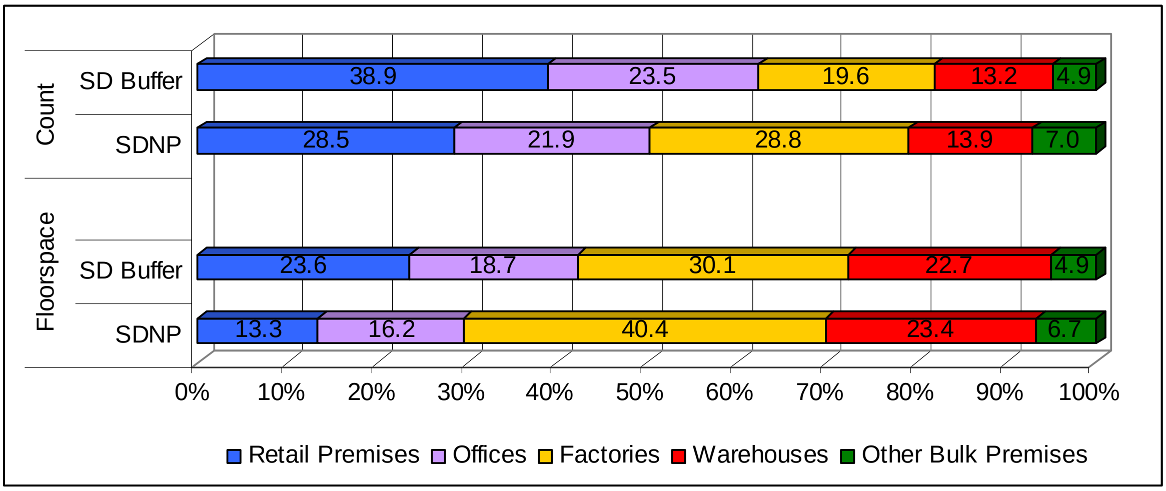
	Births	1 Year	2 Years	3 Year	4 Years	5 Years
Great Britain	274,350	94.2	78.7	65.2	54.6	46.7
England	248,450	94.2	78.7	65.2	54.5	46.6
South East	44,345	94.5	80.2	66.9	56.4	48.7
SD Buffer	11,420	94.6	80.7	68.3	58.4	50.6

Source: Business Demography 2009, District level

Business floorspace

5.10 The analysis of the industrial structure (see Figure 5.2) highlighted sectors with higher or lower business representation in the National Park compared to its wider buffer area. The following chart (Figure 5.7) compares the commercial activity in terms of premises. SDNP has relatively fewer premises in retail and relative more in factories, both in terms of the count of premises as well as their floorspace. The average floorspace taken by a unit within the Park is also smaller than in the buffer across the use classes.

Figure 5.7 Commercial Premises – Count and Floorspace, 2008



Source: Neighbourhood Statistics, Commercial and Industrial Floorspace and Rateable Value Statistics (2005 Revaluation), MSOA level

6. Commuting patterns

Key facts

- There are eight Travel-To-Work-Areas that intersect with the South Downs National Park boundary, with no one entirely within it.
- The National Park is a net importer of labour with around 24,900 commuters coming into the Park and around 22,500 residents commuting out of the Park to various locations mainly within the South East regional and London.

6.1 Travel-To-Work-Areas (TTWA) are important economic geographies as they reflect the functional labour markets, wherein at least 75% of the resident economically active population works, and at least 75% of all workers live.

6.2 Map 6.1 presents the TTWA, eight of which intersect with the South Downs National Park boundary, from Southampton in the west to Eastbourne in the east, with a small part of Guildford and Aldershot and a larger portion of Crawley to the north. Portsmouth and Chichester cover most of SDNP in the west, while Brighton and Worthing cover much of the east. In most cases the SDNP boundary slices across the TTWA's, with no one TTWA entirely within the SDNP. Further to the north is the London TTWA that is integral to the South Downs labour market, with many residents commuting to London and M25 satellite towns.

6.3 The wider South Downs area, as defined by the 16 local authority districts, encompasses four additional TTWAs in Andover, Basingstoke, Tunbridge Wells and Hastings, although 2001 commuting data suggests these areas generally see less out-commuting from the SDNP as a whole, although local variations driven by proximity will naturally occur.

6.4 In most cases commuting patterns are characterised by proximity to neighbouring districts, so that Brighton and Hove, Worthing and Horsham are the primary destinations of Adur commuters. In Brighton and Hove, most commuters move north, and beyond the South Downs to London and Crawley with less lateral movement.

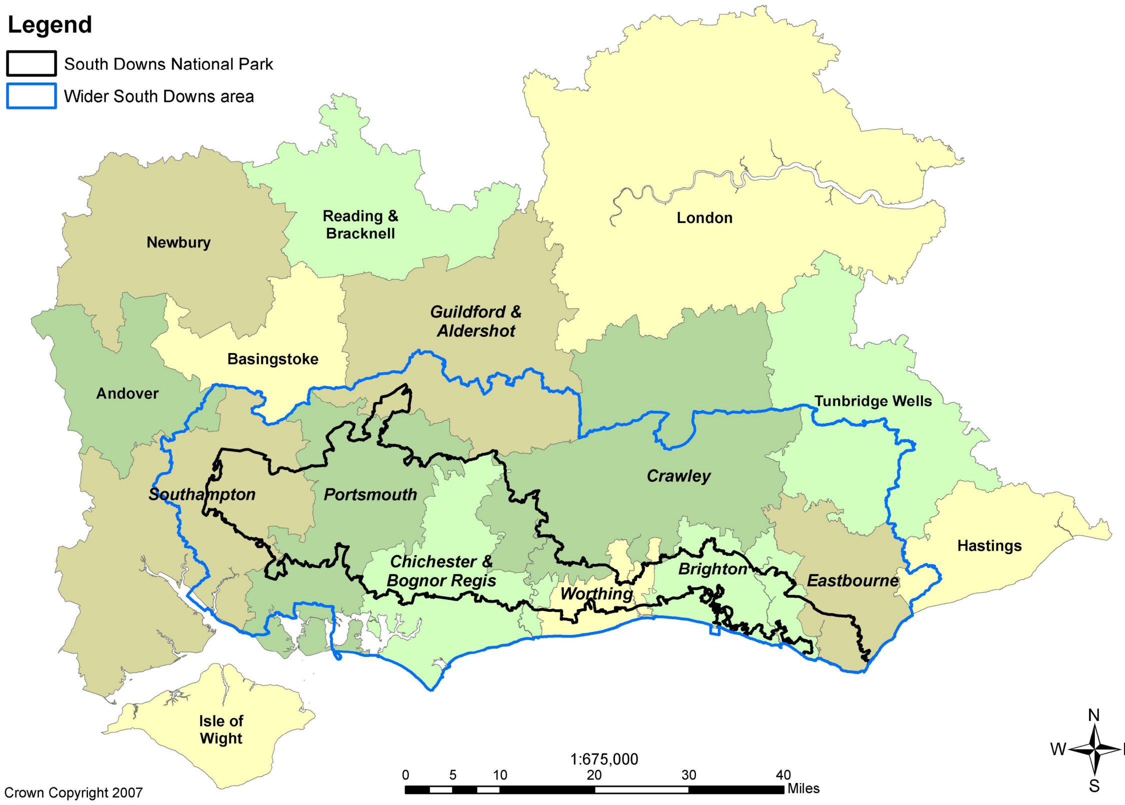
Table 6.1 Commuting and self-containment

Live and work in SDNP	24,700	Live and work in SDNP	24,700
Out-commute from SDNP	22,700	In-commute to SDNP	24,700
SDNP Resident Workers	47,400	SDNP Workplace Workers	49,400
SDNP Resident Self-containment ratio (%)	52.1	SDNP Workplace Self-containment ratio (%)	50.0

Source: Census 2001, Ward level

Note: Numbers rounded to nearest 100, may not sum to the total. Ward aggregates may differ to district totals.

Map 6.1 2007 Travel-To-Work-Areas



Source: Office for National Statistics

6.5 According to the 2001 Census data there are significant flows of labour in the South Downs with almost equal in and out commuting, hence moderate resident and workplace self-containment ratios, see Table 6.1. There are in effect as many in-commuter as there are resident workers, which has implications for transport and sustainable development. In 2001 the South Downs National Park was a net importer of around 2,000 workers in 2001. However, wards with smaller populations and excluded from the 33% definition could move this figure up or down. Nonetheless, the data suggests the South Downs attracts more workers than it loses. This can be partly explained by urban areas to the south offering potentially cheaper housing than the SDNP in the same vein as Winchester attracts workers from South Hampshire, but also the presence of Petersfield and Lewes. These are the two main employment hubs in the South Downs, and both were significant net importers of labour in 2001. Unless the two towns have since seen significant job losses there is no reason to doubt that the South Downs and these two towns remain net importers of labour. Further information on commuting can be found in appendix 4.

Table 6.2 Commuting Destinations and Origins

Live and work in SDNP	24,700	Live and work in SDNP	24,700
Out-commuting to top 20 South East destinations	11,100	In-commuting from top 20 South East origins	12,700
Out-commuting to rest of South East	8,400	In-commuting from rest of South East	11,700
Out-commuting to London	2,800	In-commuting from London	300
Out-commuting to rest of UK	200	In-commuting from rest of UK	200

Source: Census 2001, Ward level
Note: Numbers rounded to nearest 100, may not sum to the total. Ward aggregates may differ to district totals.

6.6 Of the 22,400 out-commuters, just over half commute to the rest of the South East region, while close to three thousand commute to London. Very few commute beyond the greater South East that includes London. This is probably down to most rail and road arteries running south to north from the coast to London. Horizontal movement is restricted by the lack of suitable highways, with the main coastal east-west route (A27) outside the South Downs beyond Lewes and A272 to the north servicing Midhurst to Petersfield. Cross country movement is therefore restricted.

6.7 At the district level most of the wider South Down's local authorities experienced a net loss in workers, many to each other, and in the case of Brighton and Hove a significant number to London. Winchester is the notable exception, but this can be explained by local factors, such as a concentration of public sector employment in Winchester city and high in-commuting from urban South Hampshire where housing is much more affordable.

6.8 Generally, those areas with high workplace self-containment and high residence self-containment will be remote or rural in character. While areas with low or moderate workplace self-containment and high residence self-containment are likely to be major cities and towns, or employment hubs. Further district level commuting and self-containment data is available in appendix 4 (tables 4.2-4.3).

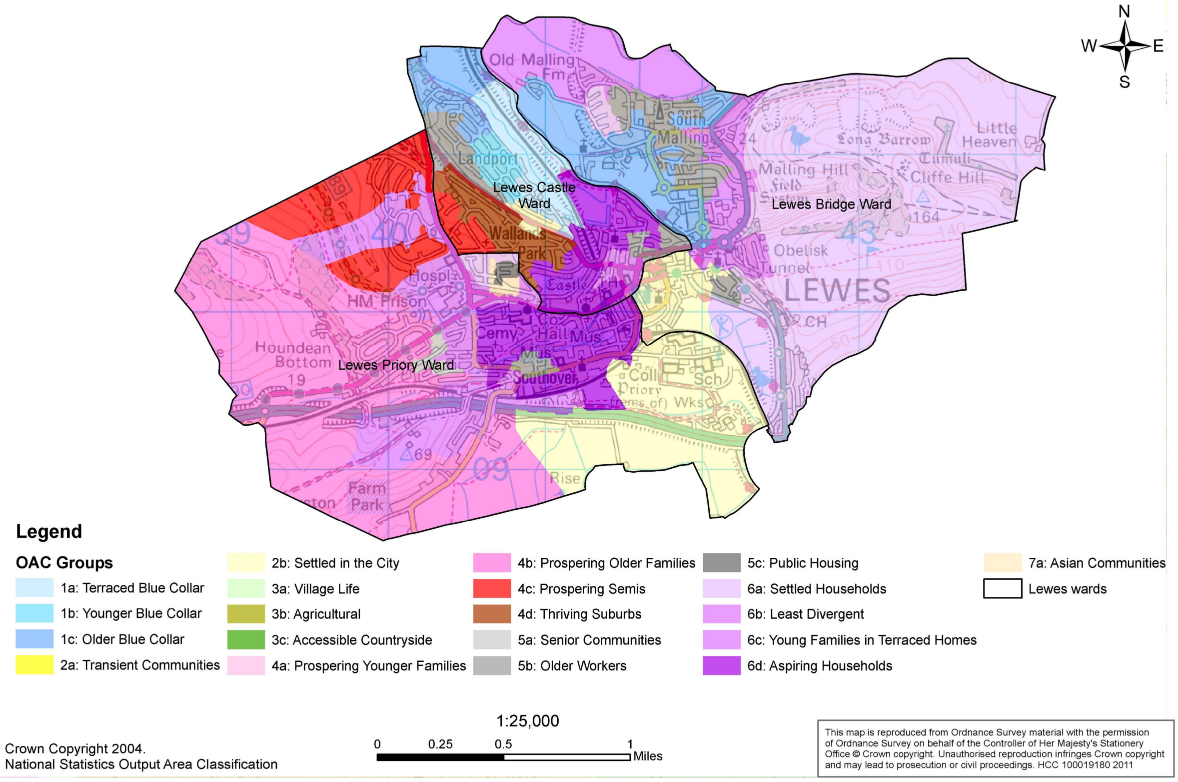
6.9 Of the 24,700 in-commuters (table 6.1), just over half originate from the top 20 cities/towns in Table 6.2, whilst the remainder commute from the rest of the South East region. Unsurprisingly, inward flows from London are tiny in comparison to out-commuting, while in-commuters from beyond the wider South East is comparable to out-commuting. The coastal urban centres provide the main source of in-commuters to the South Downs, with Petersfield and Lewes the main recipients. Additional data on commuter destinations and origins are available in appendix 4 (tables 4.4-4.7).

7. Primary market towns

Lewes

7.1 Lewes town is the biggest of the three South Downs towns in term of its population. According to the 2009 mid year estimates the population of Lewes approximates to just below 17,000. The area that has been considered for the town of Lewes includes the three wards: Lewes Bridge, Lewes Castle and Lewes Priory. Map 7.1 presents the socio-economic composition of the families living in this area. Contrary to the average across the National Park the town is characterised by more urban living with blue collar families, settled in the city and both prospering younger and older families. Lewes has a pocket of relative deprivation in the Landport area according to the 2007 IMD (map 5.2 in appendix 5), whereas most of Lewes would rank amongst the least deprived areas in England. The Total Wealth data (map 5.1 in appendix 5) suggests there are other low income pockets in Lewes associated with public housing OAC Groups.

Map 7.1 Lewes Output Area Classification



Source: Office for National Statistics, Output Area Classification

Table 7.1 Lewes employment*

	Employees	Full-time employees	Part-time employees	Employment
Lewes (town)	11,600	7,800	3,800	12,200
Lewes Bridge	6,200	4,200	2,000	6,500
Lewes Castle	2,000	1,400	600	2,200
Lewes Priory	3,400	2,200	1,200	3,600

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey, Ward level

** These figures exclude farm agriculture (SIC subclass 01000). Figures are rounded to the nearest 100.*

7.2 More than 12,000 people find employment in Lewes, with the majority of jobs found in the Lewes Bridge Ward. Around 67% of employees work full-time and 33% work part-time. The ward level breakdown has been presented in Table 7.1. Close to 60% of all jobs in the town are in four sectors: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, Public administration and defence; compulsory social security, Education and Human health and social work activities. The unemployment rate measured by the JSA Claimant measure is relatively low in Lewes at 3.1% compared to the national 3.8%, although it is still higher than the average for the National Park (1.6%). Table 7.2 presents the gender difference in claimant rates by the three Lewes wards.

Table 7.2 Lewes JSA Claimant Counts

2003 CAS ward	Male Feb 2011		Female Feb 2011		Total Feb 2011		Change		
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	Month	Year	2007
Lewes (town)	203	4.0	113	2.1	316	3.1	10	-12	158
Lewes Bridge	49	3.6	27	1.9	76	2.7	5	-17	49
Lewes Castle	89	6.3	45	2.9	134	4.5	6	27	73
Lewes Priory	65	2.9	41	1.8	106	2.3	-1	-22	36

Source: DWP Claimant Counts

7.3 Tables 7.3 and 7.4 outline the commuting patterns for Lewes. There are considerable commuter flows between Lewes and Brighton, although almost 60% more workers commuted to Lewes from Brighton than the other way around in 2001. Commuter flows move north and south, although the primary origin of in-commuters to Lewes are from coastal towns, while workers were also attracted to Lewes from Uckfield, Burgess Hill and Hayward's Heath to the north. Eastbourne has undergone significant redevelopment since 2001, especially around the Sovereign Harbour development, so the forthcoming 2011 census data may show fewer in-commuters to Lewes as a result.

Table 7.3 Lewes commuting

Live and work in town	4,100	Live and work in town	4,100
Out-commuting	3,500	In-commuting	8,500
Total Resident Workers	7,600	Workplace Workers	12,600
Resident Self-containment ratio (%)	53.6	Workplace Self-containment ratio (%)	32.3
		Net commuting	5,000

Source: Census 2001

Note: Numbers rounded to nearest 100.

Table 7.4 Top Five Destinations and Origins

Top five destinations	Count	Top five origins	Count
Brighton	1,180	Brighton	1,870
London	480	Eastbourne	720
Rest of Lewes	270	Seaford	630
Newhaven	160	Peacehaven	390
Crawley	140	Uckfield	340
Total	2,230	Total	3,950

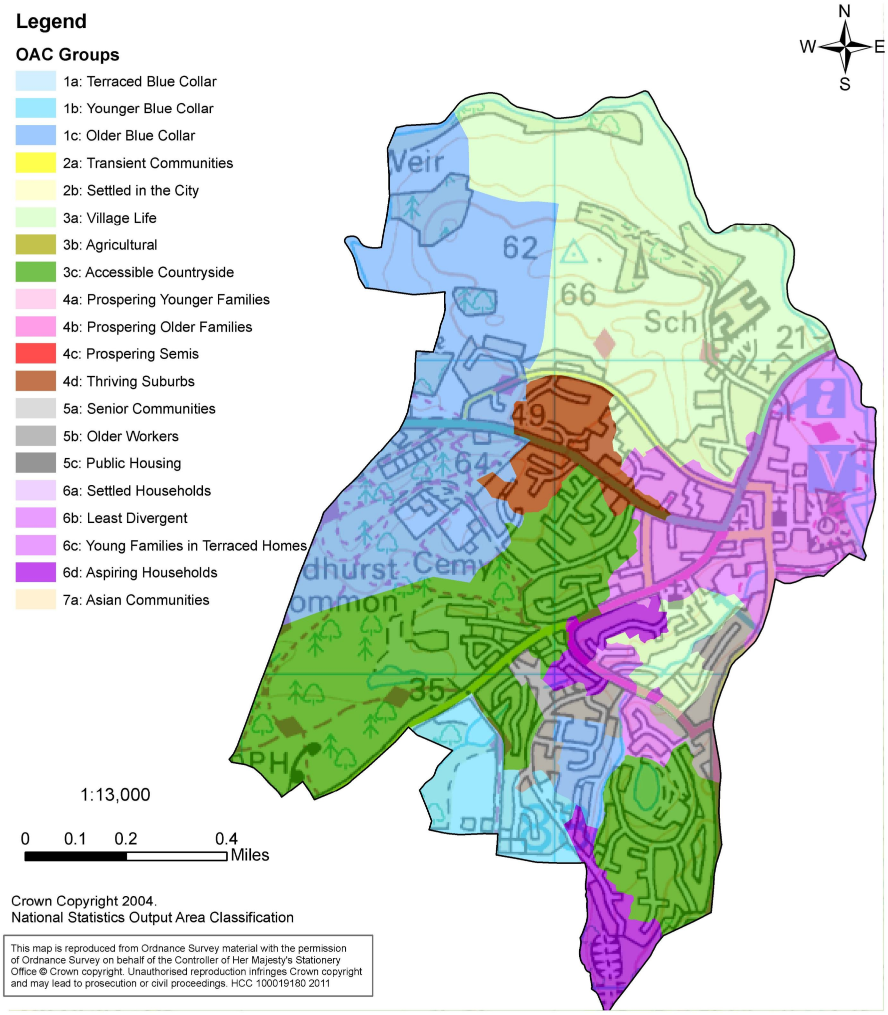
Source: Census 2001

Note: Numbers rounded to nearest 10.

Midhurst

7.4 Midhurst, defined by the single Midhurst Ward, is a small town with a population of around 4,800. The population is characterised by a combination of blue collar workers, thriving suburbs but also village life and accessible countryside OAC groups. According to the 2007 IMD there is no noticeable deprivation in Midhurst, with all areas in the Middle Quintile or higher (map 5.4 in appendix 5). However, the Total Wealth data suggests there are low income areas in the southern part of Midhurst in areas associated younger blue collar workers and public housing (map 5.3 in appendix 5).

Map 7.2 Midhurst Output Area Classification



Source: Office for National Statistics, Output Area Classification

Table 7.5 Midhurst Employment*

	Employees	Full-time employees	Part-time employees	Employment
Midhurst	2,100	1,200	900	2,300

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey, Ward level
** These figures exclude farm agriculture (SIC subclass 01000). Figures are rounded to the nearest 100.*

7.5 Around 2,300 people find employment in Midhurst. The full-time employment ratio is lower here at around 57%, with 43% attributable to part-time jobs. The main sectors of employment in Midhurst are: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, Administrative and support service activities, Human health and social work activities, Education and Accommodation and food service activities. On the other hand unemployment in the town is low, with 76 residents registered for JSA in February 2011, which is down compared to the previous month and on the year. Although the number of claimants has doubled compared to the pre-recession levels of 2007.

Table 7.6 Midhurst Claimant Counts

2003 CAS ward	Male Feb 2011		Female Feb 2011		Total Feb 2011		Change		
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	Month	Year	2007
Midhurst	54	4.3	22	1.5	76	2.8	-2	-11	38

Source: DWP Claimant Counts

7.6 Midhurst has a very different commuter pattern to Lewes and Petersfield, with much more localised movement. This reflects the town's smaller size and employment opportunities and its more rural location. With no rail link, Midhurst sits at the crossroads of the A272 and A286, neither of which are major transport arteries. As such, most commuting is to neighbouring villages along the A272 from Petworth in the east to Stedham in the west, and south down the A286 to Chichester. There is some commuting northwards to London, presumably by road up the A286 and A3. Midhurst is a net exporter of labour. However, this may change with the National Park Authority deciding to base its HQ in the town. Commuting patterns for Midhurst have been presented in Tables 7.7 and 7.8 below.

Table 7.7 Midhurst commuting

Live and work in town	1,000	Live and work in town	1,000
Out-commuting	1,300	In-commuting	1,100
Total Resident Workers	2,200	Workplace Workers	2,100
Resident Self-containment ratio (%)	43.8	Workplace Self-containment ratio (%)	46.9
		Net commuting	-100

Source: Census 2001

Note: Numbers rounded to nearest 100.

Table 7.8 Top Five Destinations and Origins

Top five destinations	Count	Top five origins	Count
Rest of Chichester district	240	Rest of Chichester district	280
Eastbourne	190	Stedham	160
Chichester	120	Easebourne	130
Stedham	90	Chichester	70
London	90	Petworth	70

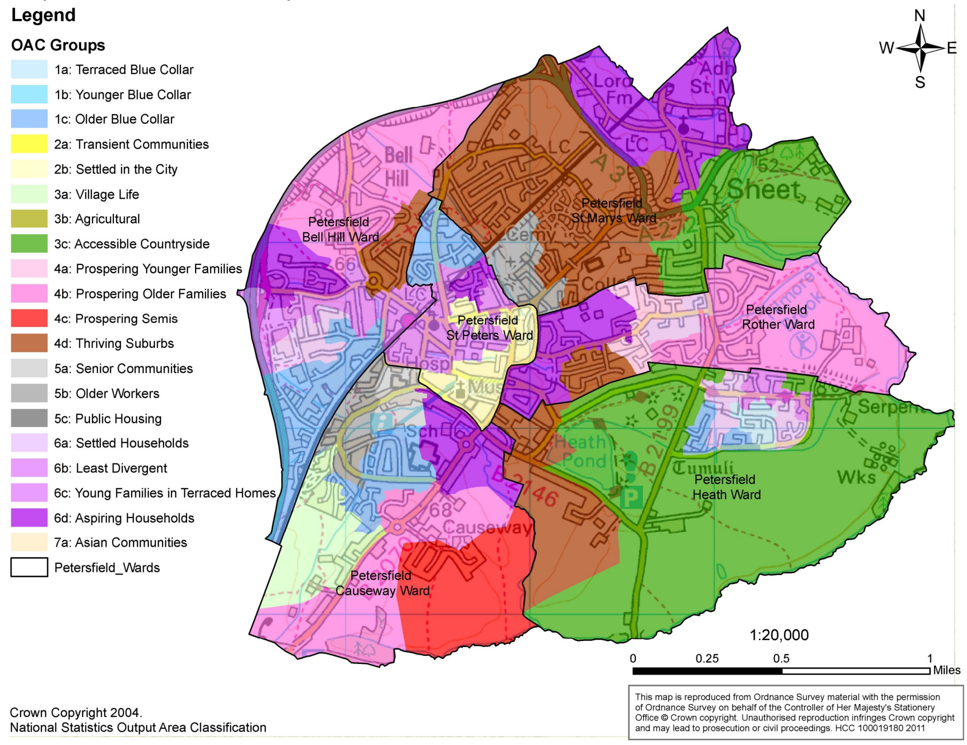
Source: Census 2001

Note: Numbers rounded to nearest 10.

Petersfield

7.7 Petersfield is slightly smaller than Lewes with a population of around 14,300, according to the 2009 mid year estimates. The town comprises six wards: Petersfield Bell Hill, Petersfield Causeway, Petersfield Heath, Petersfield Rother, Petersfield St Marys and Petersfield St Peters. The socio-economic composition of the Petersfield population is presented in Map 7.3. It is probably the most prosperous town of the three South Downs urban settlements with a combination of prospering semis and families (old and young), thriving suburbs and aspiring households mixed with blue collar households, village life and the accessible countryside. According to the 2007 IMD there is no discernable deprivation in Petersfield with all areas greater or equal to the middle quintile (map 5.6 in appendix 5). However, the Total Wealth data (map 5.5 in appendix 5) suggests there may a pocket of low wealth in Petersfield Health Ward, associated with blue collar workers.

Map 7.3 Petersfield Output Area Classification



Source: Office for National Statistics, Output Area Classification

Table 7.9 Petersfield Employment*

	Employees	Full-time employees	Part-time employees	Employment
Petersfield (town)	7,200	4,600	2,600	7,800
Petersfield Bell Hill	2,200	1,800	400	2,300
Petersfield Causeway	1,100	600	500	1,100
Petersfield Heath	100	100	~	200
Petersfield Rother	700	400	300	800
Petersfield St Marys	600	300	300	700
Petersfield St Peters	2,500	1,400	1,100	2,800

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey, Ward level

** These figures exclude farm agriculture (SIC subclass 01000). Figures are rounded to the nearest 100. ~ less than 100 employees.*

7.8 The town gives employment to around 7,800 people with most of the jobs located in St Peters and Bell Hill wards. Almost 64% of employee jobs are full time and 36% part-time. The ward level breakdown has been presented in Table 7.9. Two industrial sectors that provide a high proportion of Petersfield jobs are the same as in Lewes and Midhurst, i.e. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles and Human health and social work activities. The other important sectors are Manufacturing, Professional, scientific and technical activities and Administrative and support service activities. The unemployment rate is lowest among the three towns at 1.8% but still slightly higher than the 1.6% average for the National Park. The gender difference by Petersfield wards is presented in table 7.10 below.

Table 7.10 Petersfield Claimant Counts

2003 CAS ward	Male Feb 2011		Female Feb 2011		Total Feb 2011		Change		
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	Month	Year	2007
Petersfield (town)	94	2.3	56	1.3	150	1.8	-1	-27	40
Petersfield Bell Hill	6	0.8	7	0.9	13	0.9	2	-15	-6
Petersfield Causeway	27	4.2	8	1.2	35	2.6	1	-9	16
Petersfield Heath	13	2.0	21	3.1	34	2.6	-4	2	23
Petersfield Rother	7	1.0	5	0.7	12	0.8	1	-7	2
Petersfield St Marys	16	2.4	11	1.4	27	1.9	2	3	16
Petersfield St Peters	25	3.8	4	0.6	29	2.2	-3	-1	-11

Source: DWP Claimant Counts

7.9 Out-commuting from and in-commuting to Petersfield follows the A3 corridor and rail links from Havant/Portsmouth to Guildford and into London. The planned opening of the Hindhead Tunnel in July 2011, providing a dual carriageway link between London and Portsmouth, could impact on commuter patterns for Petersfield.

Table 7.11 Petersfield commuting

Live and work in town	2,800	Live and work in town	2,800
Out-commuting	3,200	In-commuting	4,300
Total Resident Workers	6,100	Workplace Workers	7,100
Resident Self-containment ratio (%)	46.8	Workplace Self-containment ratio (%)	39.8
		Net commuting	1,100

Source: Census 2001

Note: Numbers rounded to nearest 100.

Table 7.12 Top Five Destinations and Origins

Top five destinations	Count	Top five origins	Count
London	360	Havant	930
Portsmouth	340	Portsmouth	560
Rest of East Hampshire	270	Rest of East Hampshire	550
Whitehill/Bordon	140	Horndean	320
Guildford/Alton	130	Liss	220

Source: Census 2001

Note: Numbers rounded to nearest 10.

7.10 Further information for the three towns has been presented in Appendix 5. This includes maps on total wealth, index of multiple deprivation, tables with total benefits and main out-of-work benefits.

8. Definitions

Age of Business Each enterprise on the Inter-Departmental Business Register is given a ‘birth date’ which is taken as the earliest registration date from either the VAT or PAYE registrations. When calculating the age of a live unit on the register March, of the reference year, has been used as the reference date.

Active Enterprises These are defined as businesses that had either turnover or employment at any time during the reference year (**t**). The reference period used by ONS is the end of October / early November to the following October / November of each year. This follows the major updates to the register and incorporates the most current employment information from the Business Registers Survey. Births and deaths are identified by comparing active populations for different years. Enterprise Active, Births and Deaths are defined in Commission Regulation No 2700/98.

Business Births A birth is identified as a business that was present in year **t**, but did not exist in year t-1 or t-2. Births are identified by making comparison of annual active population files and identifying those present in the latest file, but not the two previous ones. Births do not include entries into the population due to mergers, break-ups, split-off or restructuring of a set of enterprises. Births do not include entries into a sub-population resulting only from a change of activity. If a dormant unit is reactivated within two years, this event is not considered a birth.

Business Deaths A death is defined as a business that was on the active file in year t, but was no longer present in the active file in t+1 or t+2. Deaths do not include exits from the population due to mergers, take-overs, break-ups or restructuring of a set of enterprises. Deaths do not include exits from a sub-population resulting only from a change of activity. An enterprise is included in the count of deaths only if it is not reactivated within two years.

Economic activity rate People, who are economically active, expressed as a percentage of all people aged 16-64.

Economic inactivity rate People, who are economically inactive, expressed as a percentage of all people aged 16-64.

Economically active People who are either in employment or unemployed.

Economically inactive People who are neither in employment nor unemployed. This group includes, for example, all those who were looking after a home or retired.

Employees An employee is anyone aged 16 years or over that an organisation directly pays from its payroll(s), in return for carrying out a full-time or part-time job or being on a training scheme. It excludes voluntary workers, self-employed, working owners who are not paid via PAYE.

Employment is a sum of employees and working proprietors. Working Proprietors are sole traders, sole proprietors, partners and directors. This does not apply to registered charities.

Employment rate The number of people in employment expressed as a percentage of all people aged 16-64.

Enterprise This is a statistical unit, defined as the smallest group of legal units (generally based on VAT or PAYE) within an enterprise group (where one exists) that have a certain degree of autonomy or control. An enterprise is essentially a business. It is generally located at the main operating site or the head office. For small businesses the head office and the operations often will be at the same address. For larger businesses, for example a supermarket chain with several hundred shops across the UK, the head office is likely to be in London or another large city and the operational units (local units or sites) will be at numerous addresses throughout the country. This includes self-employed and home-based businesses provided they are VAT or PAYE registered.

> ***VAT*** *All businesses that are liable for VAT must register with HM Revenue & Customs. The April 2011 limit for registration is an annual turnover of £73,000 or more. Below this level registration is voluntary. The rate for the 2009 financial year was £68,000. Some types of businesses are exempt from VAT and others are zero rated.*
>
> ***PAYE*** *All businesses employing any member of staff who earns over £144 per week or £623 per month in the 2011/12 tax year must register a PAYE scheme with HM Revenue & Customs. Full details of VAT and PAYE can be found on the HM Revenue and Customs website.*

Equivalence scales make adjustments to the actual incomes of households to enable analysis of the relative wellbeing of households of different size and composition. For instance, it would be expected that a household comprising two people would normally need more income than a lone person household if the two households are to enjoy the same standard of living.

Full-time employees are those working more than 30 hours per week, whereas part-time employees are those working 30 hours or less per week.

Gross Value Added (GVA) measures the contribution to the economy of each individual producer, industry or sector in the United Kingdom. GVA measures the *VALUE* that has been *ADDED* during the process of production of goods and services. The value is counted before adding the tax but it includes the subsidies that a production unit received for the production of given goods or services from external bodies, e.g. central government.

Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

IMD is produced by combining seven domains:

Income Deprivation Domain – a combined count of income deprived individuals per LSOA:

- Adults and children in Income Support families
- Adults and children in Income-Based Jobseeker's Allowance families
- Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families
- Adults and children in Child Tax Credit families (who are not in receipt of Income Support, Income-Based Jobseeker's Allowance or Pension Credit) whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60 per cent of the median before housing costs
- Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both.

Employment Deprivation Domain – a combined count of employment deprived individuals per LSOA:

- Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (both Contributory and Income-Based) women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64, averaged over 4 quarters
- Claimants of Incapacity Benefit women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64, averaged over 4 quarters
- Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64, averaged over 4 quarters
- Claimants of Employment Support Allowance women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-644
- Participants in New Deal for the 18-24s who are not in receipt of Jobseeker's Allowance, averaged over 4 quarters

- Participants in New Deal for 25+ who are not in receipt of Jobseeker's Allowance, averaged over 4 quarters
- Participants in New Deal for Lone Parents (after initial interview) aged over 18, averaged over 4 quarters.

Health Deprivation and Disability Domain – *f*our indicators are used to calculate this domain:

- Years of Potential Life Lost – an age and sex standardised measure of premature death
- Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio – an age and sex standardised measure of morbidity and disability
- Measures of acute morbidity – an age and sex standardised rate of emergency admissions to hospital
- Proportion of adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders – a modelled indicator for the proportion of adults suffering from mood and anxiety disorders.

Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain – seven indicators are used to calculate this domain:

- Sub-domain: Children/young people
- Average points score of pupils taking English, Maths and Science Key Stage 2 exams
- Average points score of pupils taking English, Maths and Science Key Stage 3 exams
- Average capped points score of pupils taking Key Stage 4 (GCSE or equivalent) exams
- Proportion of young people not staying on in school or non-advanced education above age 16
- Secondary school absence rate – the proportion of authorised and unauthorised absences from secondary school
- Proportion of those aged under 21 not entering Higher Education.

Barriers to Housing and Services Domain – seven indicators are combined to calculate this domain:

- Household overcrowding – the proportion of households within an LSOA which are judged to have insufficient space to meet the household's needs
- Homelessness – the rate of acceptances for housing assistance under the homelessness provisions of the 1996 Housing Act (at local authority district level)
- Difficulty of access to owner-occupation (local authority district level) – proportion of households aged under 35 whose income means they are unable to afford to enter owner occupation.
- Road distance to a GP surgery
- Road distance to a supermarket or convenience store
- Road distance to a primary school
- Road distance to a Post Office.

Crime Domain – this domain measures the rate of recorded crime in an area for four major crime types representing the risk of personal and material victimisation at a small area level:

- Violence – number of reported violent crimes (19 reported crime types) per 1000 at risk population
- Burglary – number of reported burglaries (4 reported crime types) per 1000 at risk population
- Theft – number of reported thefts (5 reported crime types) per 1000 at risk population
- Criminal damage – number of reported crimes (11 reported crime types) per 1000 at risk population.

Living Environment Deprivation Domain – four indicators are combined to calculate this domain:

- Social and private housing in poor condition
- Houses without central heating.
- Air quality
- Road traffic accidents

Local Unit This is a statistical unit in an enterprise, defined as the individual site (shop, factory, etc) situated in a geographically identified place. At a local unit, economic activity is carried out by one or more persons (even if only part-time) working for one and the same enterprise. Some businesses return their own local organisational units. These are local units at a single address, reflecting different activities of the business.

Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) The 34,378 LSOAs (32,482 in England and 1,896 in Wales) were built from groups of Output Areas (typically 4 to 6) and constrained by the boundaries of the Standard Table (ST) wards used for 2001 Census outputs. They have a minimum population of 1,000. Using the 33% population threshold there are 70 LSOAs that represent the South Downs National Park area.

Middle Layer Super Output Area (MSOA) The 7,193 MSOAs (6,780 in England and 413 in Wales) were built from groups of LSOAs and constrained by the 2003 local authority boundaries used for 2001 Census outputs. They have a minimum population of 5,000. Using the 33% population threshold there are 17 MSOAs that represent the South Downs National Park area.

Output Area (OA) 2001 Census OAs were built from clusters of adjacent unit postcodes but as they reflected the characteristics of the actual Census data they could not be generated until after data processing. They were designed to have similar population sizes and be as socially homogenous as possible (based on tenure of household and dwelling type). Urban/rural mixes were avoided where possible (i.e. OAs preferably consisted entirely of urban postcodes or entirely of rural postcodes). They had approximately regular shapes and tended to be constrained by obvious boundaries such as major roads. The OAs were required to have a specified minimum size to ensure the confidentiality of data.

In England and Wales 2001 Census OAs are based on postcodes as at Census Day and fit within the boundaries of 2003 statistical wards (and parishes). If a postcode straddled an electoral ward/division (or parish) boundary, it was therefore split between two or more OAs. The minimum OA size is 40 resident households and 100 resident persons but the recommended size was rather larger at 125 households. These size thresholds meant that unusually small wards and parishes were incorporated into larger OAs. In total there are 175,434 OAs in England (165,665) and Wales (9,769). Using the 33% population threshold there are 384 OAs that represent the South Downs National Park area.

Output Area Classification (OAC) Supergroups

Blue Collar Communities Housing in these areas is more likely to be terraced housing rather than flats and residents mainly rent from the public sector (social housing). There is a high proportion of young people, especially children. This group tends to be lower qualified with fewer higher educational qualifications than the national average. A higher proportion work in manufacturing, retail or construction.

City Living These people are urban residents who are more likely to be single and living alone. They are more likely to be students, recent graduates or young professionals aged 24-44. They are more likely to hold higher educational qualifications, and are often students and or first generation immigrants to the UK. Housing is often made up of flats and residents typically rent from the private sector.

Countryside Rural and semi rural residents, many working from home. Employment in agricultural and fishing (coastal areas) is higher than the national average. Residents often live in detached houses, and in households with more than one car.

Prospering Suburbs These are prosperous people who have established themselves in the workplace. They often live in detached houses, most privately owned, with either older children or they have children who have left home. These households have access to more than one car.

Constrained by Circumstances Residents in this group are more likely to be marginalised or on welfare benefits. These people typically live in social housing, mostly flats. They are likely to have few qualifications. Many will be older workers or pensioners or those on benefits.

Typical Traits This is your average person, likely to own a home and come from a mix of households. They are more likely to be younger families and aspiring households, younger less established versions of Prospering semis. They don't work in any particular industry.

Multicultural Residents are often non-white, mainly Asian and Black ethnic groups. Many are first time immigrants. Housing is a mix of social housing and private landlords, often flats. This group is more reliant on public transport.

Further information on Output Area Classification Supergroups and Groups and be found on the Office for National Statistics website:
http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/methodology_by_theme/area_classification/oa/cluster_summaries.asp

South Downs National Park (SDNP) This area name refers to the best match of lower than district geographies to the National Park boundary. A threshold of 33% of population living within a certain geography has been applied here, e.g. if 33% of population of a given LSOA live within the National Park boundary then that LSOA would form part of the LSOA definition of the National Park. This applies to OAs, LSOAs, MSOAs and Wards. Where one of those definitions has been used in the analysis is has been noted at the bottom of the map, figure or table in the source of data, e.g. *Annual Population Survey, LSOA level*.

South Downs buffer (SD buffer) This area covers 16 districts: Adur, Arun, Brighton and Hove, Chichester, East Hampshire, Eastbourne, Eastleigh, Fareham, Havant, Horsham, Lewes, Mid Sussex, Waverley, Wealden, Winchester and Worthing. The buffer has been used to analyse the wider area that has economic linkages with the National Park but also to present statistics which are not available at lower than district level.

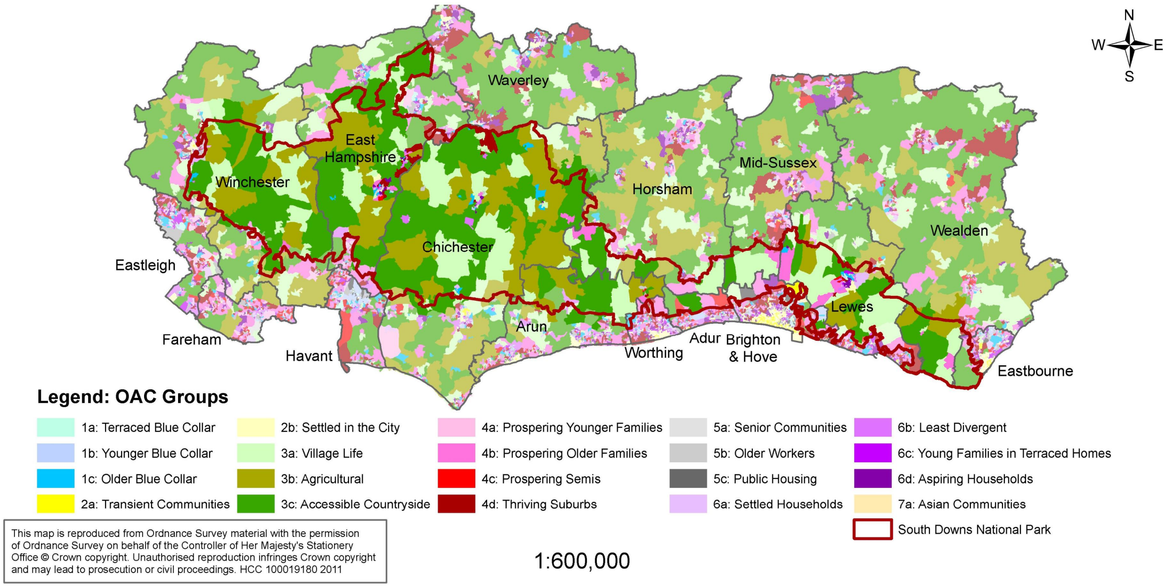
Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) The United Kingdom Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities (SIC) is used to classify business establishments and other standard units by the type of economic activity in which they are engaged. It provides a framework for the collection, tabulation, presentation and analysis of data and its use promotes uniformity. In addition, it can be used for administrative purposes and by non-government bodies as a convenient way of classifying industrial activities into a common structure. The system is identical to the EUROSTAT System NACE at the four digit class level and the United Nations system ISIC at the two digit Divisional level.

Sources of definitions:

- Communities and Local Government
- Office for National Statistics:
    - General web pages
    - Neighbourhood Statistics
    - NOMIS

Appendix 1 Additional information for Economic prosperity and social characteristics

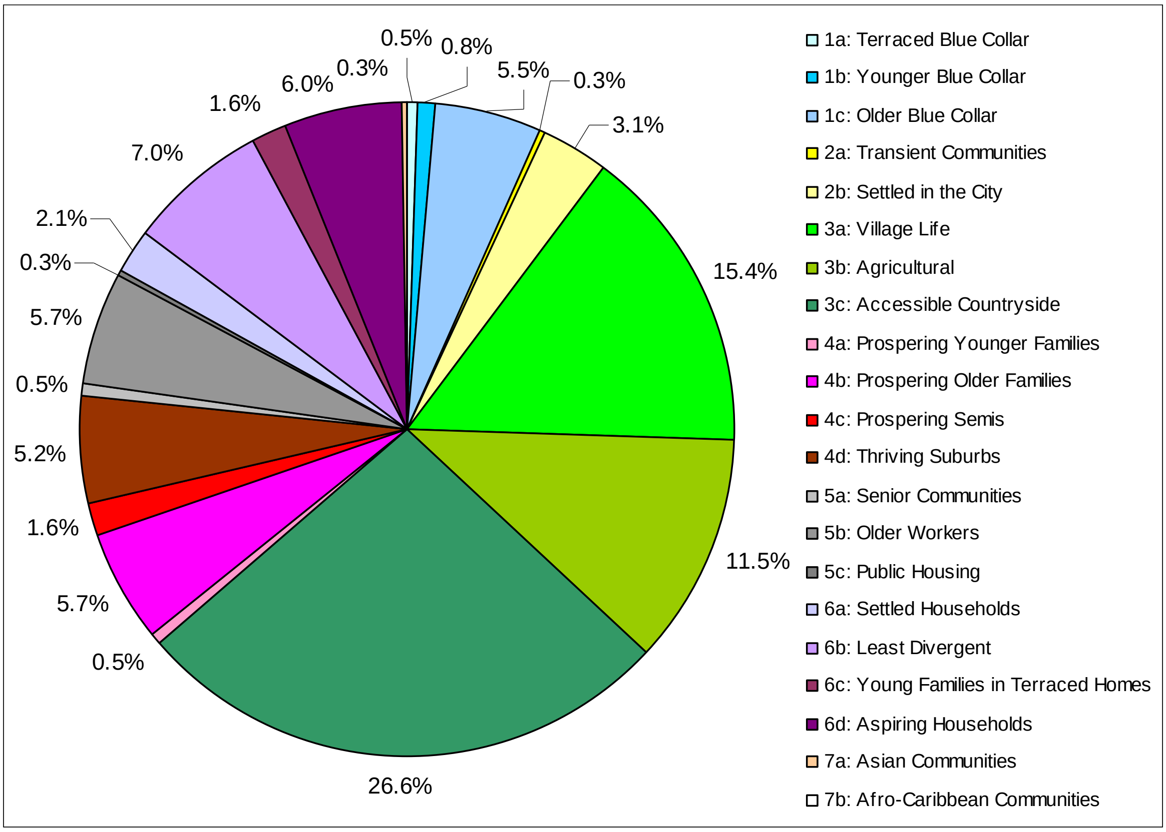
Map 1.1 Output Area Classification Groups



Source: Office for National Statistics, OA level

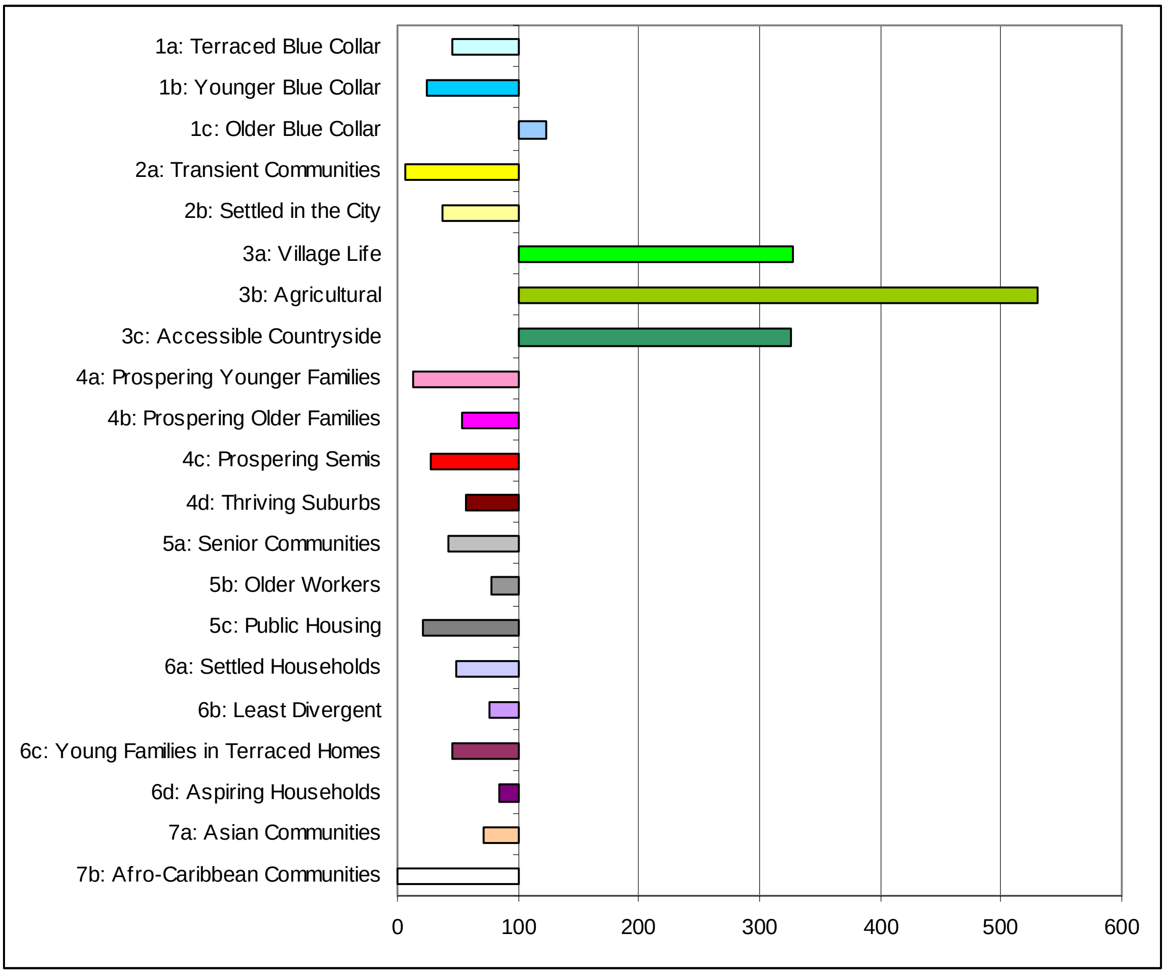
Note: The enhanced area represents the core SDNP area

Figure 1.1 SDNP area Output Area Classification Group proportions



Source: Office for National Statistics, OA level

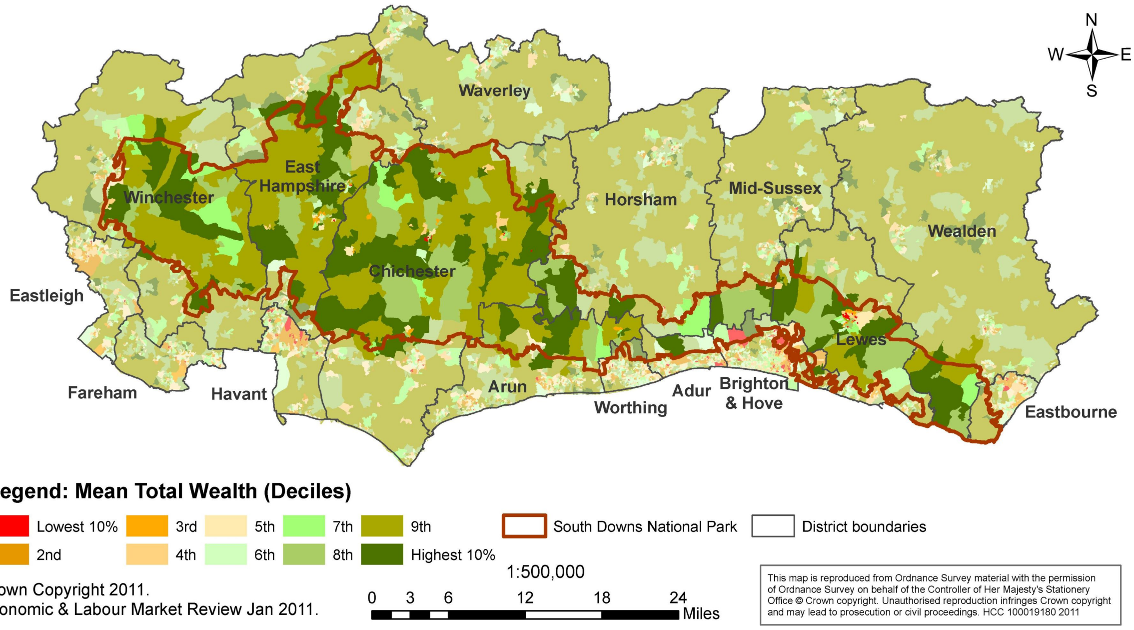
Figure 1.2 SDNP Output Area Classification Group concentration against SD Buffer (Base = 100)



Source: Office for National Statistics, OA level

The bars in Figure 1.2 show the concentration of each OAC Group relative in the South Downs National Park to the wider South Downs Buffer. A value of 100 means parity i.e. the concentration of the OAC group is identical in each of the two areas. A value below 100 suggests that the South Downs National Park has a lower concentration of that OAC Group than the wider South Downs Buffer, and vice versa for values over 100. It is clear, and entirely to be expected, that the South Downs National Park has a much higher concentration in the three ‘rural’ OAC groups. It also has a marginally higher concentration in the Older Blue Collar workers, found in the urban centres such as Petersfield, Midhurst and Lewes. Otherwise, the remaining OAC Groups generally have a lower concentration than the wider South Downs Buffer.

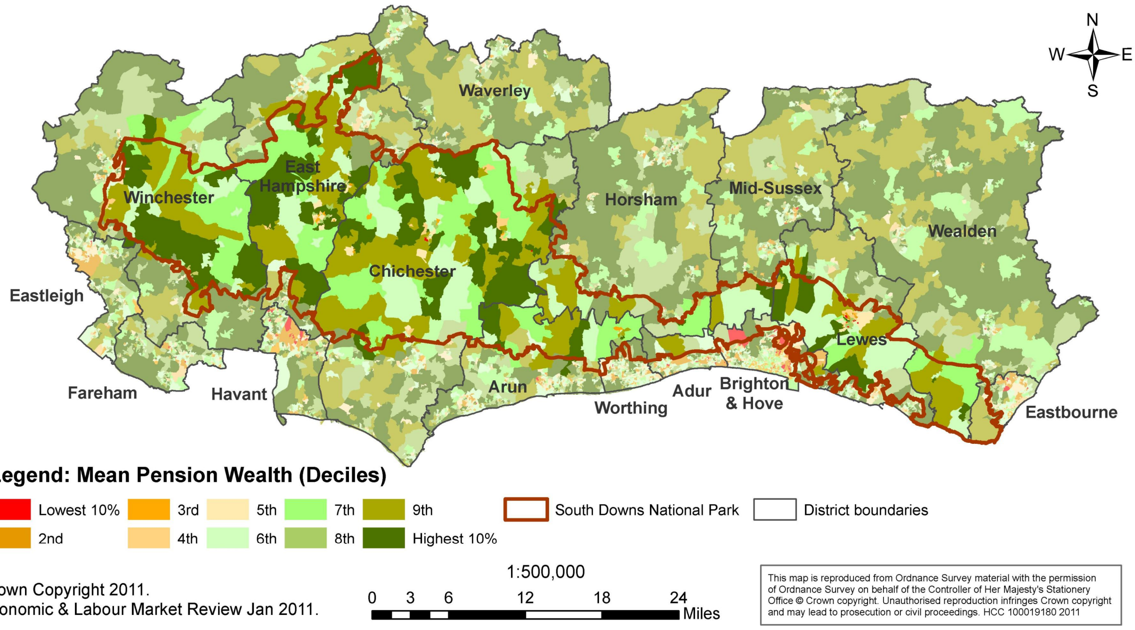
Map 1.2 Output Area Classification – Total Wealth



Source: Office for National Statistics, OA level

Note: The enhanced area represents the core SDNP area

Map 1.3 Output Area Classification – Pension Wealth



Source: Office for National Statistics, OA level

Note: The enhanced area represents the core SDNP area

Table 1.1 Socio-economic classification: Economically Active population - Employed

	SDNP	SDNP %	SD Buffer %	South East %	England %
Higher managerial & professional occupations (A)	8,365	17.9	14.6	15.3	13.0
Lower managerial & professional occupations (B)	13,891	29.7	29.9	29.1	27.3
Intermediate occupations (B)	4,605	9.8	13.2	13.6	13.3
Small employers & own account workers (C1)	7,391	15.8	12.0	10.7	10.1
Lower supervisory and technical occupations (C2)	3,694	7.9	9.0	9.2	10.0
Semi-routine occupations (D)	5,298	11.3	13.1	13.1	15.0
Routine occupations (D)	3,518	7.5	8.2	9.0	11.3
Never worked and long term unemployed (E)	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not classified (Mostly Economically Inactive)	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	46,762	100	100	100	100

Source: Census 2001, Ward level

Table 1.2 Socio-economic classification: Economically Active population - Unemployed

	SDNP	SDNP %	SD Buffer %	South East %	England %
Higher managerial & professional occupations (A)	97	7.4	6.6	6.2	4.1
Lower managerial & professional occupations (B)	232	17.8	14.4	13.2	10.1
Intermediate occupations (B)	82	6.3	8.2	8.2	6.4
Small employers & own account workers (C1)	105	8.1	6.1	5.7	4.4
Lower supervisory and technical occupations (C2)	68	5.2	6.4	6.5	6.2
Semi-routine occupations (D)	163	12.5	13.1	14.0	13.9
Routine occupations (D)	136	10.4	12.2	13.6	14.9
Never worked and long term unemployed (E)	397	30.4	31.9	31.8	39.5
Not classified (Mostly Economically Inactive)	24	1.8	0.9	0.7	0.4
	1,304	100	100	100	100

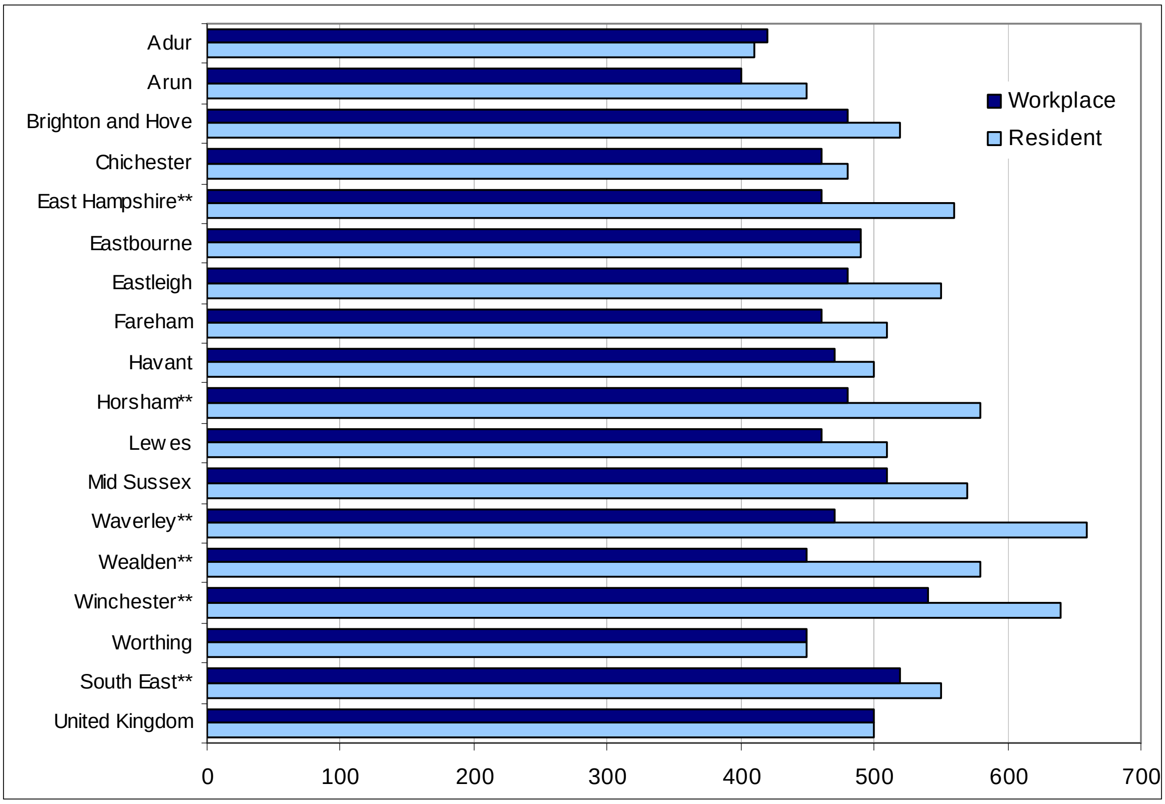
Source: Census 2001, Ward level

Table 1.3 Socio-economic classification: Economically Inactive population

	SDNP	SDNP %	SD Buffer	South East %	England %
Higher managerial & professional occupations (A)	763	3.2	2.4	2.4	1.8
Lower managerial & professional occupations (B)	1,845	7.8	6.7	6.6	5.3
Intermediate occupations (B)	828	3.5	4.1	4.3	3.4
Small employers & own account workers (C1)	694	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.0
Lower supervisory and technical occupations (C2)	387	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.5
Semi-routine occupations (D)	1,072	4.5	5.6	5.9	6.1
Routine occupations (D)	665	2.8	3.5	3.9	5.0
Never worked and long term unemployed (E)	865	3.7	3.8	4.8	7.3
Not classified (Mostly Economically Inactive)	16,574	70.0	69.4	67.5	66.7

Source: Census 2001, Ward level

Figure 1.3 District Workplace and Resident Median Gross Weekly Earnings (£ per week), 2010



Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

*** The confidence intervals between Resident and Workplace earnings do not overlap and Resident earnings can be reported as being higher than workplace earnings. In all other cases statistical uncertainty exists.*

Table 1.4 Median House Prices

	2008		2009		2010	
	Q1	Q3	Q1	Q3	Q1	Q3[provisional]
Adur	213,250	189,500	170,000	185,000	213,725	201,250
Arun	204,250	210,000	180,000	188,188	215,000	220,000
Brighton and Hove	236,750	228,000	196,000	220,000	236,750	247,725
Chichester	245,000	250,000	210,000	249,950	249,950	280,000
East Hampshire	246,750	249,000	210,000	250,000	274,500	285,000
Eastbourne	185,000	181,000	152,000	170,000	185,000	185,000
Eastleigh	200,500	193,000	175,000	198,000	195,000	205,000
Fareham	210,000	200,000	185,000	200,000	214,500	211,750
Havant	181,725	184,500	172,000	175,000	200,000	196,000
Horsham	270,000	250,000	205,000	245,000	260,000	280,000
Lewes	235,000	220,500	193,000	215,000	211,750	226,500
Mid Sussex	249,000	249,950	221,631	235,000	245,000	249,950
Waverley	318,000	324,000	250,000	299,000	310,000	336,000
Wealden	239,000	245,000	220,000	229,950	241,000	250,000
Winchester	283,000	295,000	245,000	273,750	288,000	299,995
Worthing	195,000	178,750	169,000	180,000	199,950	206,950
South East	217,000	220,000	188,000	211,500	227,500	235,000
England	175,000	175,000	159,000	175,000	185,000	190,000

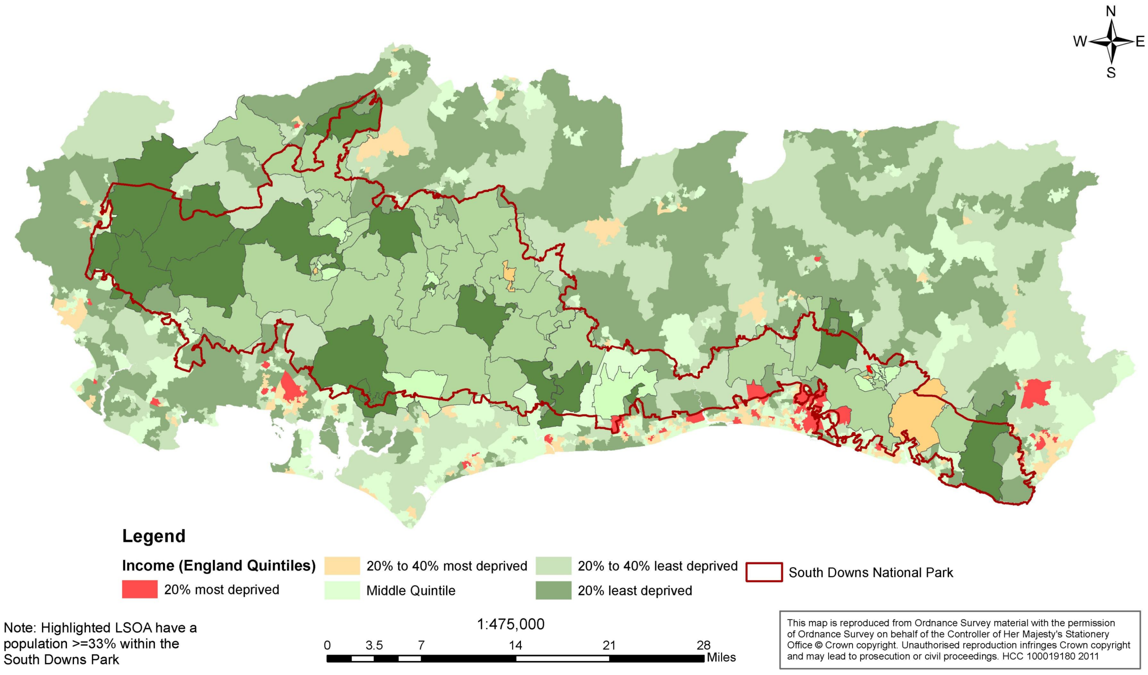
Source: Communities and Local Government Live Tables, Table 582, District level

Table1.4 Different Types of Deprivation in the South Downs Buffer Area – number of LSOAs, 2007

Deprivation Type	20% most deprived	20% to 40% most deprived	Middle Quintile	20% to 40% least deprived	20% least deprived	Total LSOA
Index of Multiple Deprivation	81	175	221	267	456	1200
Income Deprivation	75	187	284	291	363	1200
Employment Deprivation	71	171	244	278	436	1200
Health & Disability Deprivation	68	148	196	276	512	1200
Education & Skills Deprivation	106	175	218	309	392	1200
Barriers to Services & Housing Deprivation	238	360	259	212	131	1200
Crime Deprivation	62	141	265	335	397	1200
Living Environment Deprivation	150	167	225	295	363	1200
Income Deprivation Affecting Children	75	204	264	341	316	1200
Income Deprivation Affecting Older People	63	177	233	277	450	1200

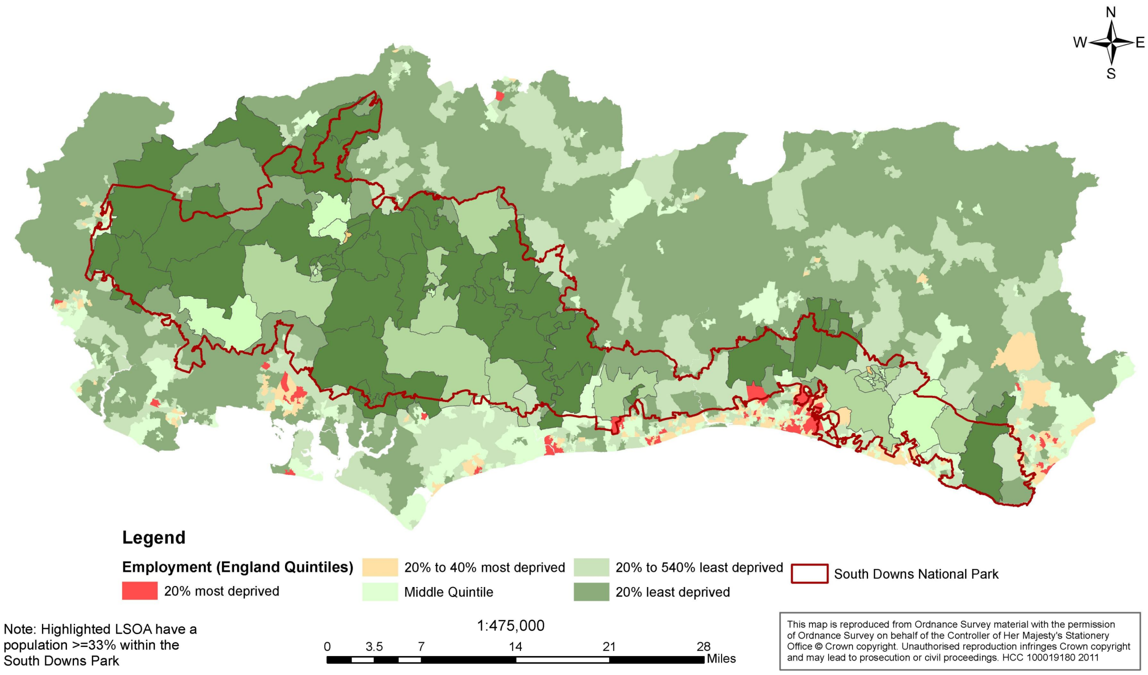
Source: Communities and Local Government

Map 1.4 2007 Index of Multiple Deprivation Income Domain



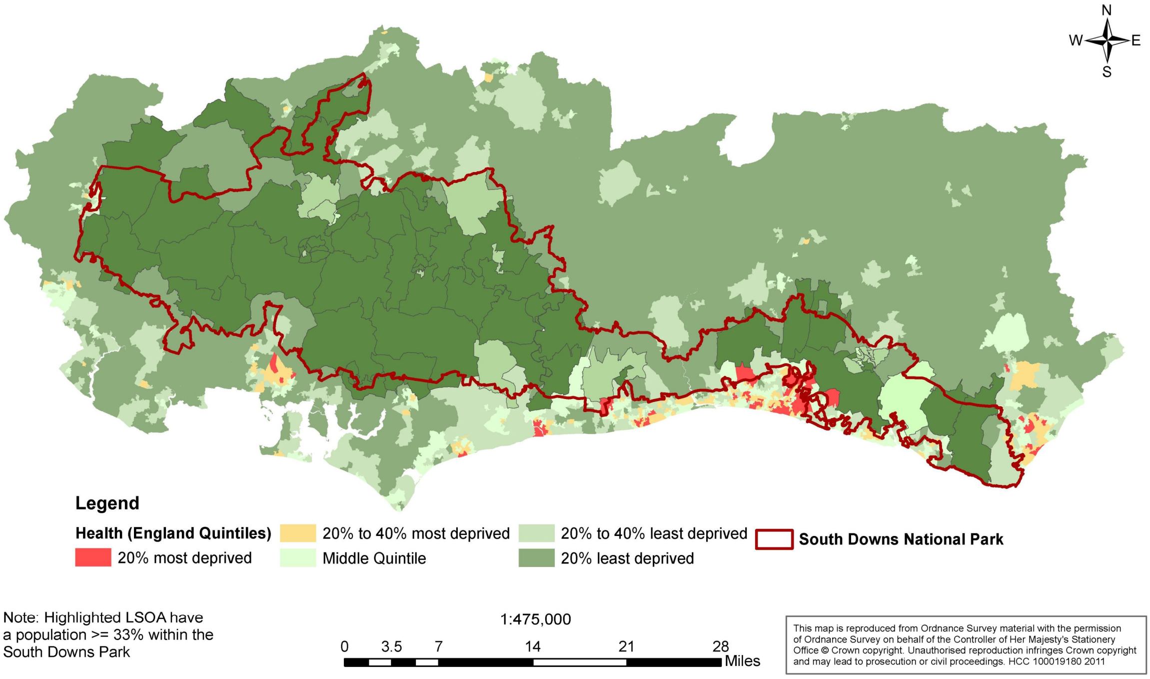
Source: Communities and Local Government, LSOA level
Note: The enhanced area represents the Core SDNP area

Map 1.5 2007 Index of Multiple Deprivation Employment Domain



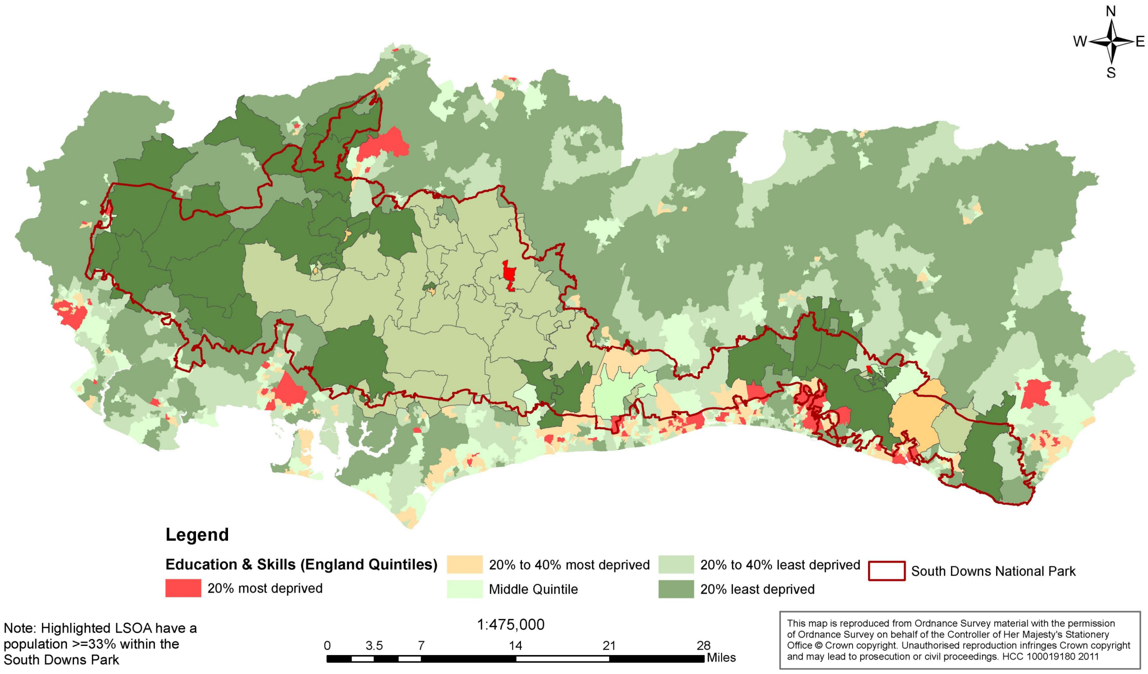
Source: Communities and Local Government, LSOA level
Note: The enhanced area represents the Core SDNP area

Map 1.6 2007 Index of Multiple Deprivation Health Domain



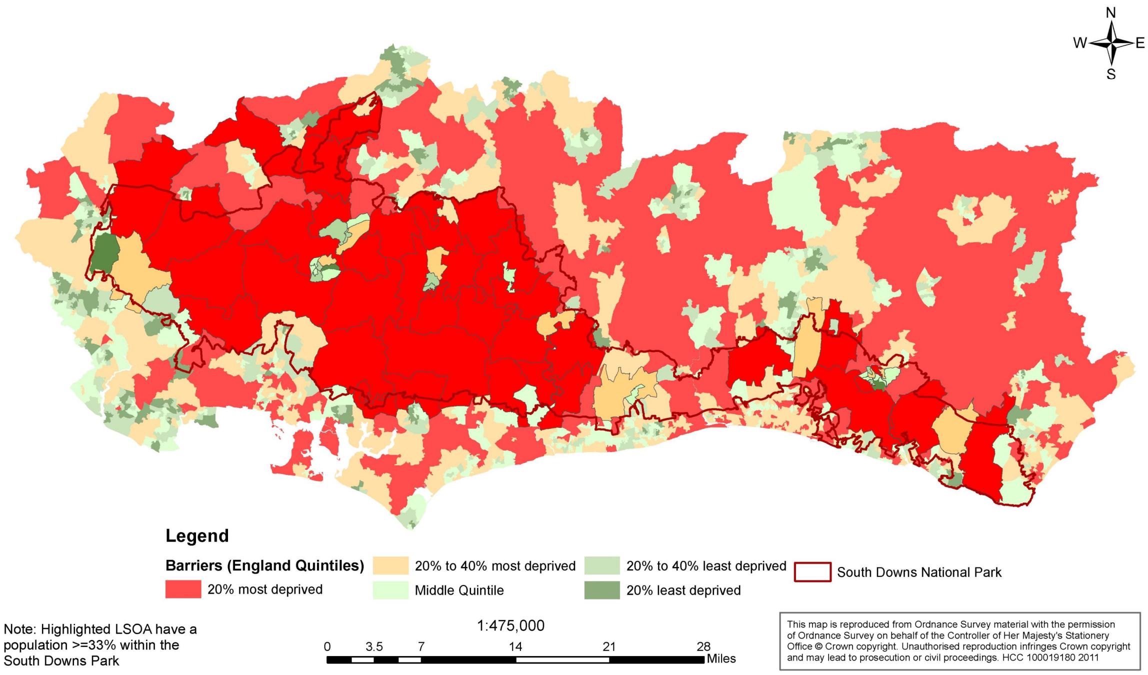
Source: Communities and Local Government, LSOA level
Note: The enhanced area represents the Core SDNP area

Map 1.7 2007 Index of Multiple Deprivation Education & Skills Domain



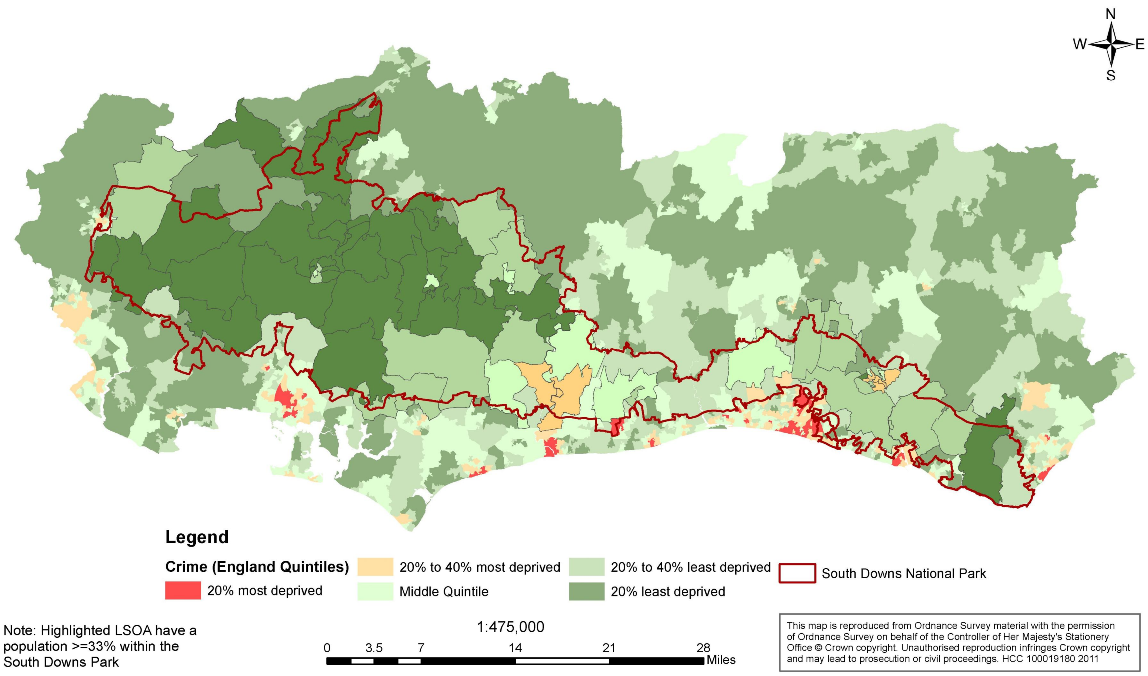
Source: Communities and Local Government, LSOA level
Note: The enhanced area represents the Core SDNP area

Map 1.8 2007 Index of Multiple Deprivation Barriers Domain



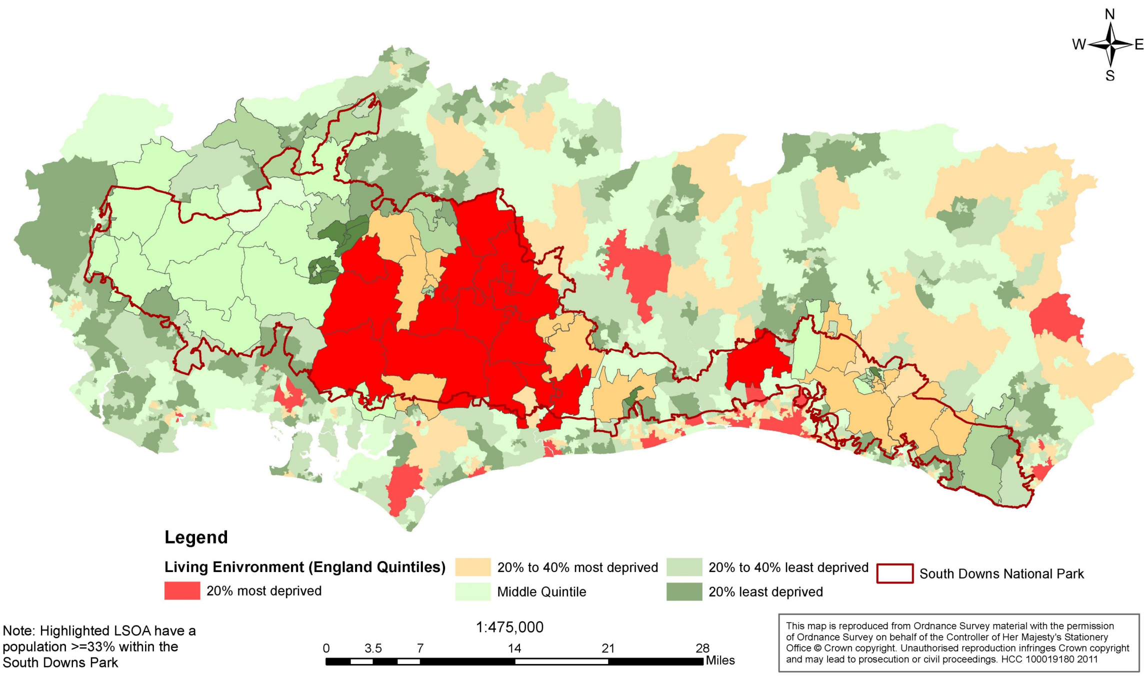
Source: Communities and Local Government, LSOA level
Note: The enhanced area represents the Core SDNP area

Map 1.9 2007 Index of Multiple Deprivation Crime Domain



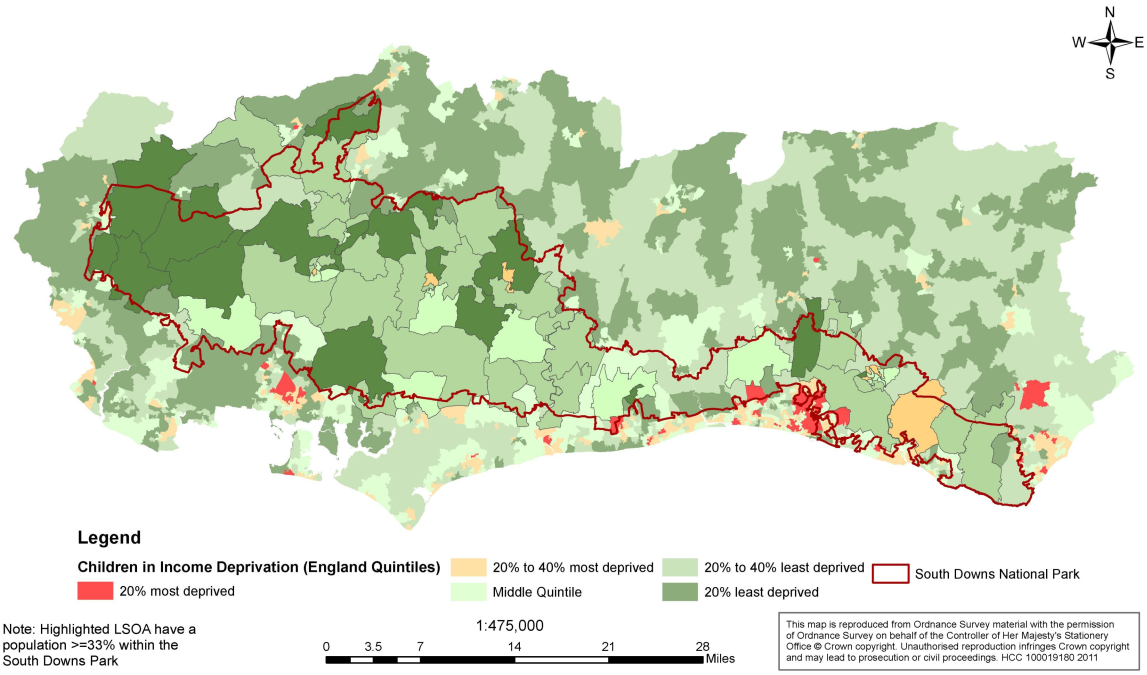
Source: Communities and Local Government, LSOA level
Note: The enhanced area represents the Core SDNP area

Map 1.10 2007 Index of Multiple Deprivation Living Environment Domain



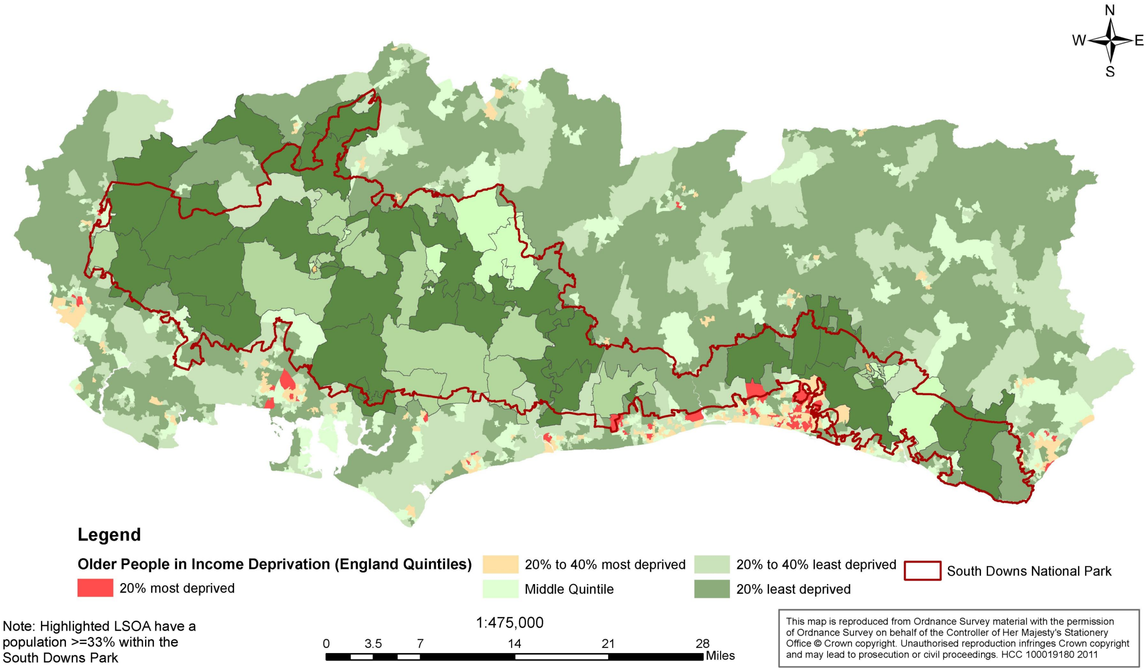
Source: Communities and Local Government, LSOA level
Note: The enhanced area represents the Core SDNP area

Map 1.11 2007 Index of Multiple Deprivation Children in Income Deprivation



Source: Communities and Local Government, LSOA level
Note: The enhanced area represents the Core SDNP area

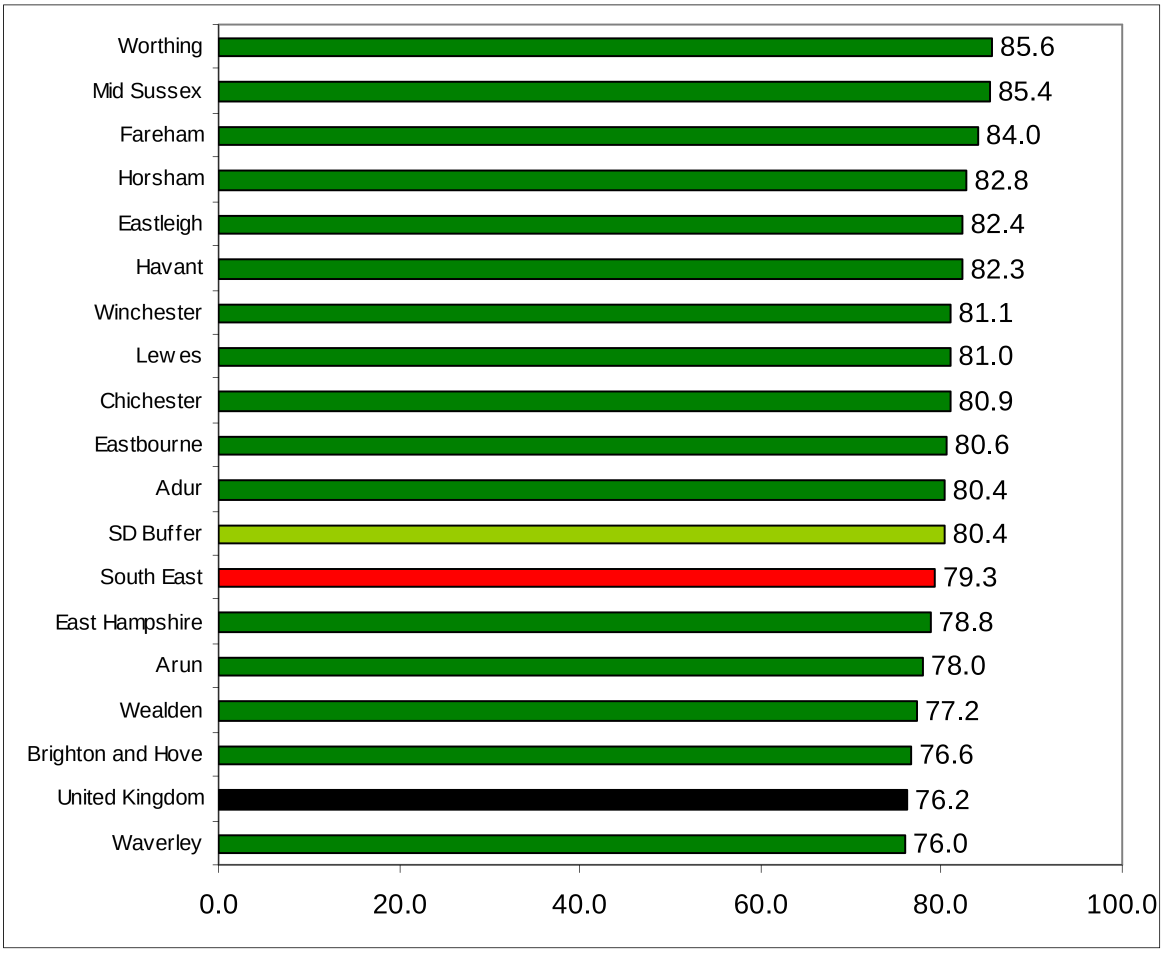
Map 1.12 2007 Index of Multiple Deprivation Older People in Income Deprivation



Source: Communities and Local Government, LSOA level
Note: The enhanced area represents the Core SDNP area

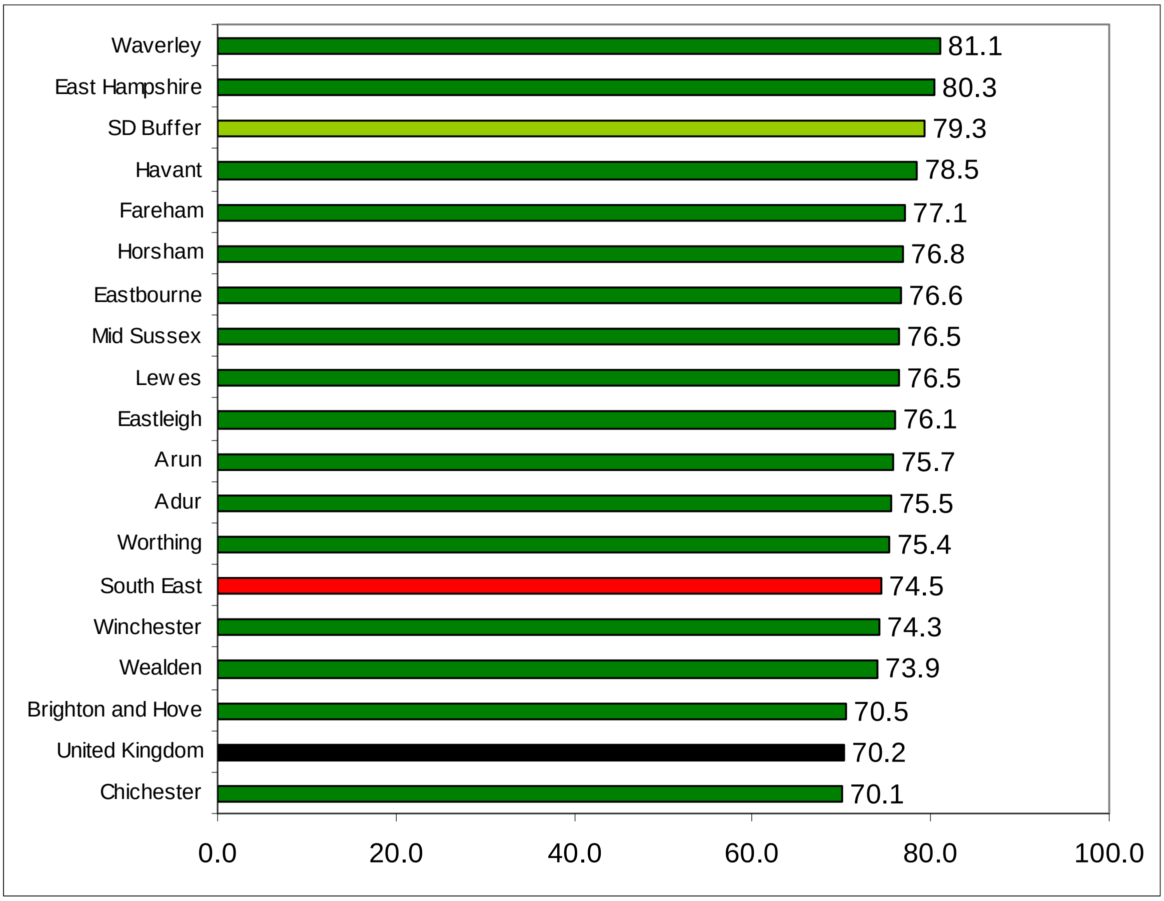
Appendix 2 Additional information for South Downs labour market

Figure 2.1 Working Age Economic Activity Rates Oct 2009 to Sep 2010



Source: Annual Population Survey

Figure 2.2 Working Age Employment Rates Oct 2009 to Sep 2010



Source: Annual Population Survey

Table 2.1 Full and Part-time Employment rate (%) by Gender and District, Oct 2009 to Sep 2010

	Full time	Part-time	Male Full-time	Male Part-time	Female Full-time	Female Part-time
Adur	76.8	23.2	95.0	5.0	50.8	49.2
Arun	67.2	32.8	87.3	12.7	45.8	54.2
Brighton and Hove	66.1	33.9	82.3	17.7	48.4	51.6
Chichester	70.9	29.1	91.8	8.2	47.8	52.2
East Hampshire	74.6	25.4	91.9	8.1	53.9	46.1
Eastbourne	68.2	31.8	85.8	14.2	48.7	51.3
Eastleigh	77.1	22.9	88.9	11.1	62.6	37.4
Fareham	66.6	32.9	85.1	14.9	48.7	51.3
Havant	74.7	24.0	86.5	13.5	62.5	37.5
Horsham	69.5	30.0	86.1	13.9	51.7	48.3
Lewes	70.3	29.7	91.8	8.2	46.4	53.6
Mid Sussex	71.0	29.0	90.0	10.0	48.5	51.5
Waverley	78.4	21.6	90.7	9.3	63.8	36.2
Wealden	71.7	28.3	90.6	9.4	49.8	50.2
Winchester	68.0	32.0	86.0	14.0	50.7	49.3
Worthing	67.2	32.8	86.5	13.5	46.9	53.1
SD Buffer	70.7	29.2	87.9	12.1	51.5	48.5
South East	72.9	27.0	88.9	11.1	54.8	45.2
United Kingdom	74.1	25.7	88.6	11.4	57.7	42.3

Source: Annual Population Survey

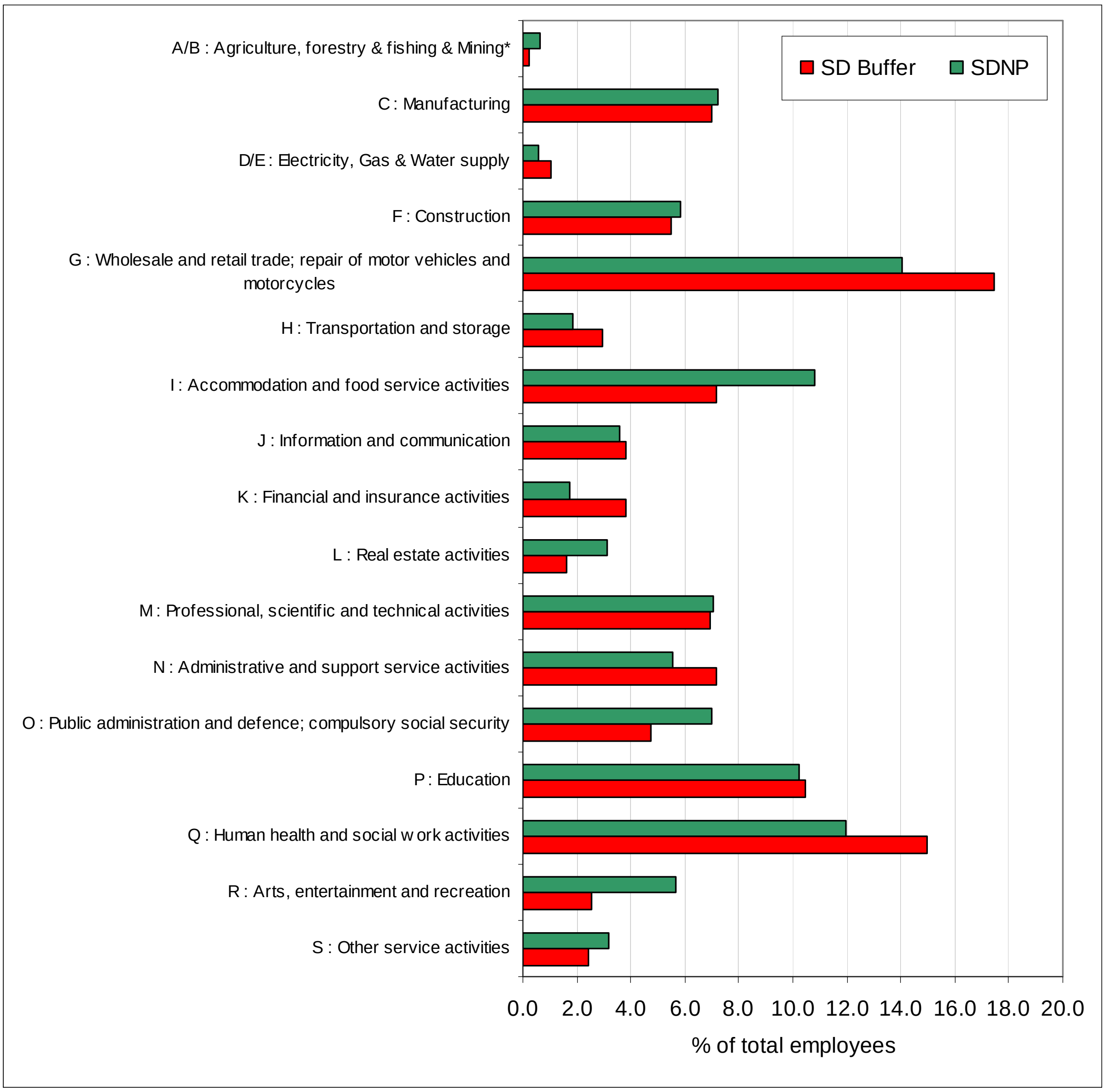
Table 2.2 Total Estimated Employment by Industry Sectors (SIC 2007), 2009

	SDNP	SD Buffer	South East	Great Britain
A/B : Agriculture, forestry and fishing & Mining*	300	2,500	59,300	540,600
C : Manufacturing	3,700	57,700	272,700	2,440,500
D/E : Electricity, Gas & Water supply	300	8,300	39,300	270,000
F : Construction	3,400	51,200	224,400	1,476,600
G : Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7,600	147,100	666,400	4,554,600
H : Transportation and storage	1,000	24,400	166,000	1,274,200
I : Accommodation and food service activities	5,600	60,500	250,000	1,882,800
J : Information and communication	1,900	32,500	214,100	1,046,700
K : Financial and insurance activities	900	30,300	124,600	1,059,100
L : Real estate activities	1,800	15,500	63,600	480,500
M : Professional, scientific and technical activities	4,200	64,300	330,700	2,073,500
N : Administrative and support service activities	2,900	59,300	295,800	2,099,400
O : Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	3,300	37,000	158,800	1,484,700
P : Education	5,000	82,000	376,400	2,507,600
Q : Human health and social work activities	5,900	119,700	476,600	3,500,700
R : Arts, entertainment and recreation	3,000	22,300	100,500	679,100
S : Other service activities	1,700	21,100	94,300	600,200
Total Estimated Employment	52,500	835,600	3,913,400	27,970,900

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey, LSOA level

** Excludes Agricultural Farm workers (SIC 0100)*

Figure 2.3 Employee share by Industry Sections (SIC 2007), 2009



Source: Business Register and Employment Survey, LSOA level
** Excludes Agricultural Farm workers (SIC 0100)*

Table 2.3 Full and Part-time Employment (employee jobs only) by Industry (SIC 2007), 2009

	Full-time estimate	Part-time estimate	Full-time (%)	Part-time (%)
A/B : Agriculture, forestry and fishing & Mining*	200	~	85.6	14.4
C : Manufacturing	3,200	300	92.2	7.8
D/E : Electricity, Gas & Water supply	300	~	93.7	6.3
F : Construction	2,300	400	84.4	15.6
G : Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,200	2,500	62.3	37.7
H : Transportation and storage	700	100	84.1	15.9
I : Accommodation and food service activities	2,200	3,000	42.7	57.3
J : Information and communication	1,400	300	81.9	18.1
K : Financial and insurance activities	600	200	77.0	23.0
L : Real estate activities	900	600	60.1	39.9
M : Professional, scientific and technical activities	2,500	900	73.0	27.0
N : Administrative and support service activities	1,800	900	67.3	32.7
O : Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2,300	1,000	70.5	29.5
P : Education	2,400	2,500	49.4	50.6
Q : Human health and social work activities	3,400	2,300	58.8	41.2
R : Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,200	1,500	45.3	54.7
S : Other service activities	1,000	500	67.9	32.1
Total Estimated Employment	30,700	17,000	64.3	35.7

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey, LSOA
Estimates rounded to nearest 100. ~ less than 100 employees.
** Excludes Agricultural Farm workers (SIC 0100)*

Table 2.4 Public sector employee ratios, 2009

Local Authority	Public Sector Employees	Total Employees	Public Sector ratio (%)	Rank out of 380
Worthing	17,100	42,700	40.0	22
Eastbourne	14,900	37,900	39.4	27
Lewes	11,700	30,900	37.8	36
Winchester	24,600	66,300	37.1	45
Chichester	19,100	52,400	36.4	52
Brighton and Hove	37,600	114,800	32.8	111
Arun	11,400	37,800	30.2	152
Mid Sussex	14,900	51,800	28.7	182
Waverley	13,300	48,200	27.6	205
Havant	10,300	38,100	27.0	219
Wealden	11,300	42,700	26.3	231
Adur	4,700	17,900	26.3	232
Fareham	12,000	46,600	25.7	241
East Hampshire	9,900	42,900	23.1	293
Horsham	10,300	47,000	21.9	311
Eastleigh	11,800	59,300	19.8	345

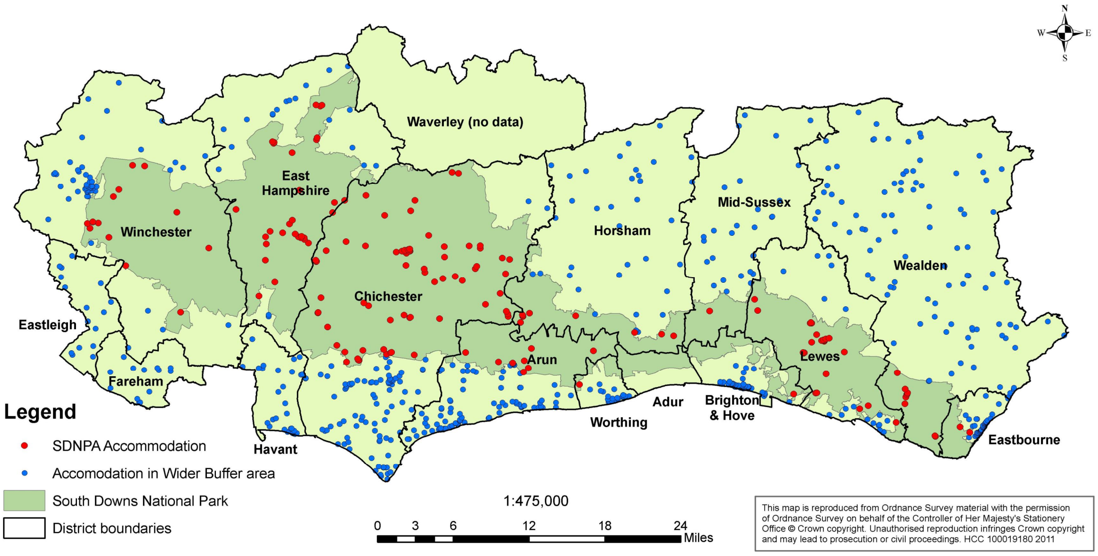
Source: Business Register and Employment Survey

Table 2.5 Employees and Employment in the Tourism Industry, 2009

Area	Employees	Full-time	Part-time	Employment	SDNP Employment LQ
SDNP	7,600	3,600	4,000	8,500	~
SD Buffer	72,900	37,300	35,600	81,200	1.67
South East	326,700	175,100	151,600	358,800	1.77
Great Britain	2,407,500	1,233,000	1,174,500	2,620,400	1.73

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey, LSOA level
Tourism Definition taken from ONS 2010 report "The Supply Side of Tourism", which uses Eurostat, OECD and UNWTO to define a SIC 2007 Tourism classification
** Excludes Agricultural Farm workers (SIC 0100)*

Map 2.1 South Downs Tourist Accommodation, March 2011



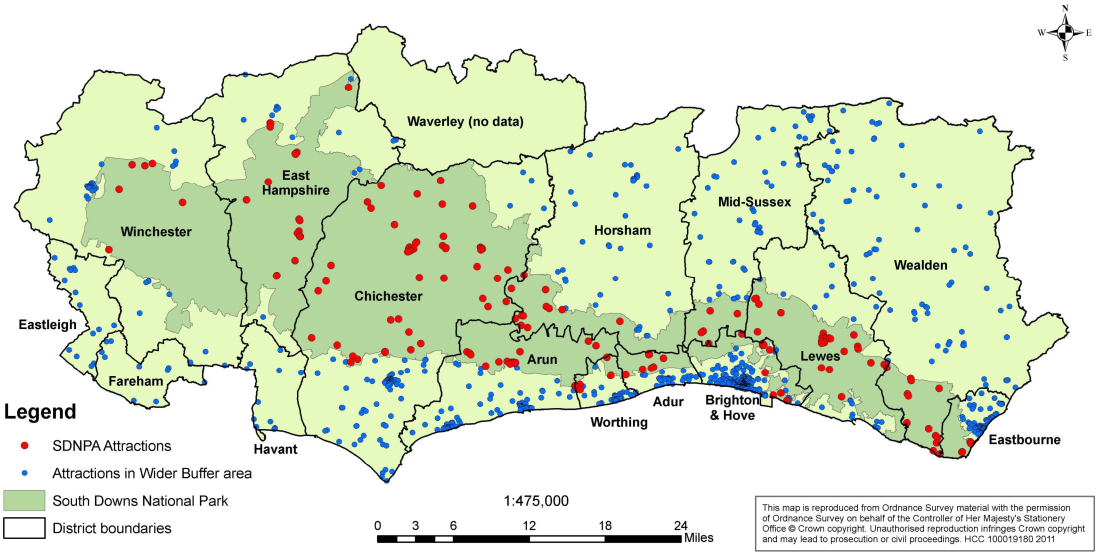
Source: Tourism South East
Note: Data only captures accommodation recorded by Tourism South East that could be georeferenced and does not necessarily represent all accommodation in the area. Only covers Hampshire, West Sussex and East Sussex.

Table 2.6 Types of Tourist Accommodation and number of Tourist Attractions, March 2011

	SDNP	SD Buffer (15 Districts)
B&B, Guest houses, Inns & Farmhouses	94	408
Self-catering Apartments	54	242
Hotels	16	141
Camping & Caravan Sites (incl. Static/Self catering)	5	45
Hostels	5	10
Holiday Villages	0	3
Total Accommodation	174	849
Tourist Attractions	199	1,059

Source: HCC using Tourism South East
Note: Data only captures accommodation and attractions recorded by Tourism South East that could be georeferenced, and doesn't necessarily represent all accommodation and attractions in the area. Only covers Hampshire, West Sussex and East Sussex.

Map 2.2 South Downs Tourist Attractions, March 2011



Source: Tourism South East

Note: Data only captures attractions recorded by Tourism South East that could be georeferenced, and doesn't necessarily represent all attractions in the area. Only covers Hampshire, West Sussex and East Sussex.

Table 2.7 Modelled Unemployment Oct 2004 to Sep 2009

	Oct 2004 - Sept 2005	Oct 2005 - Sept 2006	Oct 2006 - Sept 2007	Oct 2007 - Sept 2008	Oct 2008 - Sept 2009	Percentage Point change 2007-2009
Adur	3.3	3.9	3.7	4.1	6.3	2.6
Arun	3.7	4.3	4.2	4.0	6.0	1.8
Brighton and Hove	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4	7.6	1.2
Chichester	3.4	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.3	0.2
East Hampshire	2.7	3.2	3.3	3.5	4.6	1.3
Eastbourne	5.1	5.9	6.2	5.9	7.6	1.4
Eastleigh	2.9	4.0	3.7	3.6	4.9	1.2
Fareham	2.9	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.7	1.0
Havant	4.4	4.5	5.4	5.9	6.5	1.1
Horsham	2.7	3.6	3.2	3.3	4.3	1.1
Lewes	3.8	4.8	4.0	4.3	5.7	1.7
Mid Sussex	2.7	3.3	3.0	3.1	4.2	1.2
Waverley	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.0	4.1	0.9
Wealden	2.7	3.5	3.2	3.7	4.3	1.1
Winchester	2.8	3.4	3.3	3.1	4.2	0.9
Worthing	3.6	4.5	4.2	5.1	6.6	2.4

Source: ONS Model-based estimates of unemployment for local authorities

Table 2.8 Total Benefit Claimants and Main out-of-work for SDNP

	August 2007		August 2008		August 2009		August 2010	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
Total claimants	4,185	6.6	4,290	6.8	4,995	7.9	4,805	7.6
Job seekers	520	0.8	575	0.9	1,150	1.8	910	1.4
ESA and incapacity benefits	2,055	3.2	2,065	3.3	2,155	3.4	2,215	3.5
Lone parents	545	0.9	510	0.8	540	0.9	480	0.8
Others on income related benefits	150	0.2	160	0.3	170	0.3	165	0.3
Main out-of-work benefits	3,270	5.2	3,310	5.2	4,015	6.3	3,770	6.0

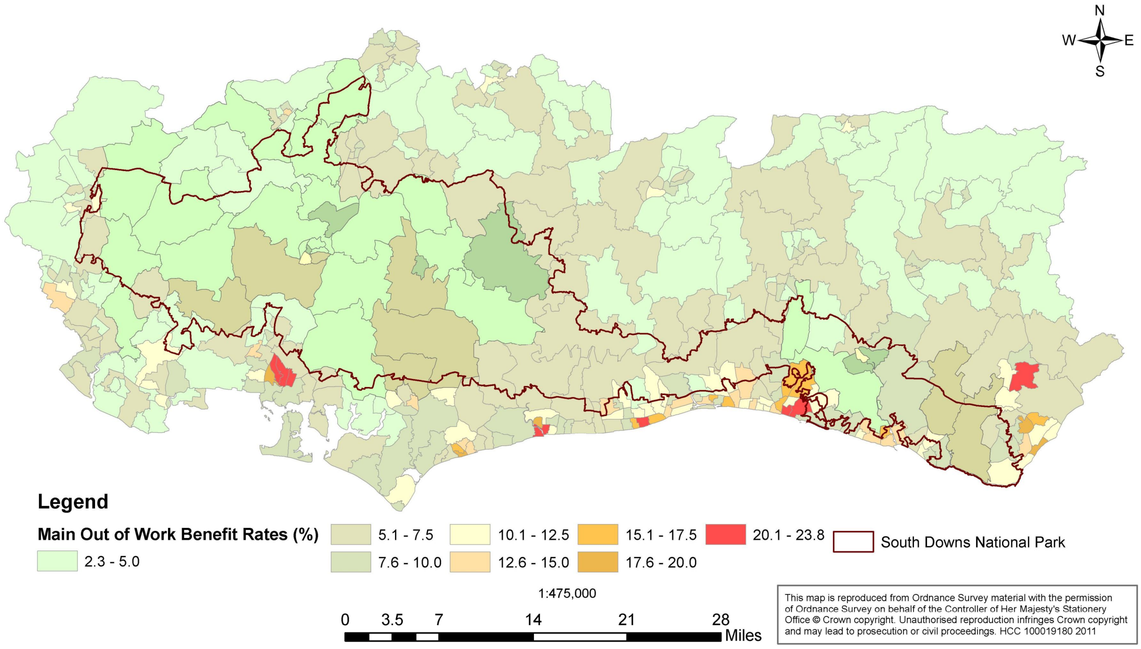
Source: DWP Benefit Claimant Counts, Ward level

Table 2.9 District Total Benefit Claimants and Main out-of-work

Area	total		Main out-of-work benefits	
	number	rate	number	rate
Adur	4,920	13.2	3,930	10.6
Arun	10,640	12.3	8,720	10.1
Brighton and Hove	27,020	15.1	23,380	13.1
Chichester	6,080	9.1	4,850	7.2
East Hampshire	5,340	7.7	4,090	5.9
Eastbourne	9,030	15.7	7,640	13.3
Eastleigh	7,020	9.0	5,490	7.0
Fareham	5,370	7.7	4,150	6.0
Havant	10,350	14.6	8,440	11.9
Horsham	6,130	7.6	4,840	6.0
Lewes	6,720	11.8	5,410	9.5
Mid Sussex	6,240	7.6	4,930	6.0
Waverley	5,160	7.1	4,070	5.6
Wealden	7,200	8.6	5,660	6.8
Winchester	5,180	7.2	3,960	5.5
Worthing	8,370	13.3	7,040	11.2
South East	575,240	10.6	469,140	8.7
Great Britain	5,728,260	14.7	4,809,530	12.3

Source: NOMIS DWP Benefit Claimant Counts

Map 2.3 South Downs Main Out-Of-Work Benefit hotspots, August 2010



Source: DWP Benefit rates, Ward level
Note: The enhanced area represents the Core SDNP area

Appendix 3 Additional information for Business activity in the National Park

Table 3.1 Business by turnover, 2010

	Turnover size (£ thousand)							
	0 - 49	50 - 99	100 - 249	250 - 499	500 - 999	1,000 - 4,999	5,000 +	TOTAL
Adur	275	490	570	255	150	140	45	1,925
Arun	740	1,165	1,385	600	365	305	55	4,615
Brighton and Hove	1,760	2,655	3,020	1,390	790	600	140	10,355
Chichester	1,080	1,350	1,650	810	450	415	85	5,840
East Hampshire	1,075	1,480	1,700	680	395	395	100	5,825
Eastbourne	405	630	825	350	225	180	40	2,655
Eastleigh	680	1,005	1,185	520	365	320	110	4,185
Fareham	620	975	1,110	460	285	320	80	3,850
Havant	505	905	1,105	410	230	240	70	3,465
Horsham	1,170	1,510	1,780	805	455	490	95	6,305
Lewes	640	1,025	1,115	445	275	250	50	3,800
Mid Sussex	1,060	1,505	1,745	790	540	440	140	6,220
Waverley	1,285	1,550	2,010	850	545	485	120	6,845
Wealden	1,550	1,775	2,295	885	500	455	90	7,550
Winchester	1,035	1,270	1,835	815	560	525	105	6,145
Worthing	495	780	965	365	255	215	50	3,125
SD buffer	14,375	20,070	24,295	10,430	6,385	5,775	1,375	82,705
South East	56,765	79,235	96,625	40,595	25,525	24,340	7,290	330,375
England	307,695	421,920	517,775	225,890	144,520	137,445	42,665	1,797,910
Great Britain	352,215	474,225	585,360	256,260	163,060	153,435	47,290	2,031,845

Source: UK Business: Activity, Size and Location

Table 3.2 Business births

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Adur	55	46	52	49	42	41
Arun	54	48	41	43	41	36
Brighton and Hove	87	74	70	71	63	58
Chichester	77	73	63	65	60	60
East Hampshire	81	77	73	79	71	62
Eastbourne	60	52	43	44	41	39
Eastleigh	73	62	63	69	59	43
Fareham	61	64	54	60	50	42
Havant	50	60	46	52	44	39

Horsham	85	72	61	69	63	58
Lewes	63	61	57	55	53	53
Mid Sussex	85	66	69	68	58	61
Waverley	87	81	84	87	82	75
Wealden	84	113	68	68	61	59
Winchester	80	87	72	73	64	58
Worthing	61	53	53	45	45	47
SD Buffer	73	70	62	63	57	53
South East	68	65	59	63	60	53
England	62	59	55	60	57	50
Great Britain	59	57	52	57	54	48

Source: Business Demography 2009

Table 3.3 Business deaths

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Adur	45	42	36	35	37	55
Arun	56	49	39	40	40	49
Brighton and Hove	72	65	53	57	55	73
Chichester	77	72	55	60	55	72
East Hampshire	69	63	61	65	61	71
Eastbourne	53	46	40	37	36	52
Eastleigh	60	56	48	54	51	62
Fareham	50	44	51	47	46	57
Havant	52	43	41	45	43	50
Horsham	77	63	54	56	62	76
Lewes	57	45	42	46	54	60
Mid Sussex	72	61	54	59	59	73
Waverley	77	75	67	66	63	85
Wealden	71	58	59	62	59	74
Winchester	75	70	60	72	63	79
Worthing	57	55	42	45	45	58
SD Buffer	65	58	51	54	53	66
South East	60	55	49	52	50	62
England	54	50	44	48	47	59
Great Britain	51	47	43	46	45	56

Source: Business Demography 2009

Table 3.4 Business survival rates for business started in 2004

	Births	1 Year Survival	2 Year Survival	3 Year Survival	4 Year Survival	5 Year Survival
Adur	270	255	210	180	160	140
Arun	655	625	540	445	380	335
Brighton and Hove	1,785	1,685	1,405	1,180	1,020	885
Chichester	690	650	570	480	405	345
East Hampshire	705	665	565	480	400	350
Eastbourne	465	440	370	315	270	235
Eastleigh	680	635	550	490	415	360
Fareham	535	510	435	350	300	260
Havant	470	445	375	315	270	230
Horsham	845	805	705	600	510	435
Lewes	485	460	400	340	295	250
Mid Sussex	870	820	680	585	495	425
Waverley	805	770	660	565	480	430
Wealden	965	910	805	685	595	515
Winchester	700	660	560	465	400	335
Worthing	495	465	390	325	275	245
SD Buffer	11,420	10,800	9,220	7,800	6,670	5,775
South East	44,345	41,915	35,545	29,675	25,030	21,595
England	248,450	234,160	195,545	161,975	135,445	115,855
Great Britain	274,350	258,545	215,875	178,950	149,825	128,145

Source: Business Demography 2009

Table 3.5 Business survival rates for business started in 2004 – percentages

	Births	1 Year per cent	2 Year per cent	3 Year per cent	4 Year per cent	5 Year per cent
Adur	270	94.4	77.8	66.7	59.3	51.9
Arun	655	95.4	82.4	67.9	58.0	51.1
Brighton and Hove	1,785	94.4	78.7	66.1	57.1	49.6
Chichester	690	94.2	82.6	69.6	58.7	50.0
East Hampshire	705	94.3	80.1	68.1	56.7	49.6
Eastbourne	465	94.6	79.6	67.7	58.1	50.5
Eastleigh	680	93.4	80.9	72.1	61.0	52.9
Fareham	535	95.3	81.3	65.4	56.1	48.6
Havant	470	94.7	79.8	67.0	57.4	48.9
Horsham	845	95.3	83.4	71.0	60.4	51.5
Lewes	485	94.8	82.5	70.1	60.8	51.5
Mid Sussex	870	94.3	78.2	67.2	56.9	48.9

Waverley	805	95.7	82.0	70.2	59.6	53.4
Wealden	965	94.3	83.4	71.0	61.7	53.4
Winchester	700	94.3	80.0	66.4	57.1	47.9
Worthing	495	93.9	78.8	65.7	55.6	49.5
SD Buffer	11,420	94.6	80.7	68.3	58.4	50.6
South East	44,345	94.5	80.2	66.9	56.4	48.7
England	248,450	94.2	78.7	65.2	54.5	46.6
Great Britain	274,350	94.2	78.7	65.2	54.6	46.7

Source: Business Demography 2009

Appendix 4 Additional information for Commuting patterns

Table 4.1 Net Commuting

	Total in-commute (origins)	Total out-commute (destinations)	Net commute
Adur	9,300	15,300	-6,000
Arun	8,100	22,600	-14,500
Brighton and Hove	28,200	33,500	-5,400
Chichester	18,100	15,200	2,900
East Hampshire	13,300	25,200	-11,900
Eastbourne	10,300	10,000	300
Eastleigh	28,400	31,900	-3,600
Fareham	21,200	29,200	-8,000
Havant	15,500	26,900	-11,400
Horsham	14,700	25,500	-10,800
Lewes	12,200	17,600	-5,400
Mid Sussex	19,000	29,700	-10,700
Waverley	19,200	28,000	-8,800
Wealden	12,100	29,400	-17,300
Winchester	32,300	21,700	10,600
Worthing	14,800	15,600	-900

Source: Census 2001

Table 4.2 Destinations of out-commuters and resident self-containment

	Total resident workers	Live and Work in District	Out-commute to other SDNP districts	Rest of UK	Total out-commute	Resident self-containment ratio (%)	APS 2008 estimate
Adur	27,100	11,800	13,100	2,200	15,300	43.7	35.9
Arun	60,400	37,800	17,800	4,800	22,600	62.6	60.8
Brighton and Hove	117,600	84,100	17,600	15,900	33,500	71.5	72.1
Chichester	48,000	32,800	8,500	6,700	15,200	68.3	62.0
East Hampshire	55,100	29,900	10,000	15,200	25,200	54.3	49.9
Eastbourne	36,700	26,700	6,900	3,000	10,000	72.8	72.0
Eastleigh	60,600	28,600	10,000	21,900	31,900	47.3	30.8
Fareham	54,300	25,200	9,000	20,200	29,200	46.3	51.9
Havant	53,000	26,200	9,700	17,200	26,900	49.3	44.0
Horsham	61,200	35,700	8,100	17,300	25,500	58.4	58.0
Lewes	41,100	23,500	13,300	4,200	17,600	57.3	62.5
Mid Sussex	64,700	35,100	7,900	21,800	29,700	54.2	52.1
Waverley	56,400	28,400	2,800	25,200	28,000	50.4	48.0
Wealden	64,600	35,200	13,900	15,500	29,400	54.5	57.5
Winchester	53,400	31,700	6,800	14,800	21,700	59.4	57.1
Worthing	44,200	28,600	11,900	3,700	15,600	64.7	55.9

Source: Census 2001, Commute-APS 2008

Table 4.3 Origins of in-commuters and workplace self-containment

	Total workplace workers	Live and Work in District	In-commute from other SDNP districts	Rest of UK	Total in-commute	Workplace self-containment ratio (%)	APS 2008 estimate
Adur	21,200	11,800	8,800	500	9,300	56.0	52.4
Arun	45,900	37,800	7,100	1,000	8,100	82.4	82.3
Brighton and Hove	112,200	84,100	25,000	3,100	28,200	74.9	73.7
Chichester	50,800	32,800	15,000	3,100	18,100	64.4	63.5
East Hampshire	43,200	29,900	7,500	5,800	13,300	69.2	62.0
Eastbourne	37,000	26,700	8,600	1,700	10,300	72.2	72.6
Eastleigh	57,000	28,600	6,400	21,900	28,400	50.2	56.8
Fareham	46,300	25,200	6,300	14,900	21,200	54.3	44.0
Havant	41,700	26,200	7,400	8,100	15,500	62.8	54.0
Horsham	50,400	35,700	9,600	5,100	14,700	70.9	68.5
Lewes	35,700	23,500	11,100	1,100	12,200	65.8	69.1
Mid Sussex	54,100	35,100	12,300	6,700	19,000	64.9	62.8
Waverley	47,600	28,400	6,900	12,300	19,200	59.7	48.1
Wealden	47,300	35,200	7,700	4,400	12,100	74.4	75.1
Winchester	64,000	31,700	14,600	17,700	32,300	49.6	50.3
Worthing	43,300	28,600	13,900	900	14,800	66.0	59.2

Source: Census 2001, Commute-APS 2008

Table 4.4 Top five Commuter Destinations

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Adur	Brighton & Hove	Worthing	Horsham	Crawley	London
Arun	Chichester	Worthing	London	Horsham	Brighton & Hove
Brighton & Hove	London	Crawley	Lewes	Mid Sussex	Adur
Chichester	Arun	London	Portsmouth	Waverley	Havant
East Hampshire	Waverley	London	Portsmouth	Havant	Guildford
Eastbourne	Wealden	Lewes	Brighton & Hove	London	Hastings
Eastleigh	Southampton	Winchester	Test Valley	Fareham	New Forest
Fareham	Portsmouth	Southampton	Winchester	Gosport	Eastleigh
Havant	Portsmouth	East Hampshire	Chichester	Fareham	Winchester
Horsham	Crawley	London	Mid Sussex	Mole Valley	Brighton & Hove
Lewes	Brighton & Hove	Mid Sussex	London	Wealden	Crawley
Mid Sussex	Crawley	London	Brighton & Hove	Reigate and Banstead	Tandridge
Waverley	Guildford	London	Rushmoor	East Hampshire	Woking
Wealden	Eastbourne	London	Tunbridge Wells	Lewes	Mid Sussex
Winchester	Southampton	Eastleigh	Portsmouth	London	Basingstoke & Deane
Worthing	Adur	Brighton & Hove	Arun	Horsham	London

Source: Census 2001

Note: London equates to all London boroughs, but destinations are mostly Westminster, the City of London and Croydon.

Table 4.5 Top five Commuter Origins

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Adur	Brighton & Hove	Worthing	Arun	Horsham	Lewes
Arun	Worthing	Chichester	Brighton & Hove	Horsham	Adur
Brighton & Hove	Lewes	Adur	Worthing	Mid Sussex	Horsham
Chichester	Arun	Havant	East Hampshire	Portsmouth	Horsham
East Hampshire	Havant	Waverley	Portsmouth	Chichester	Winchester
Eastbourne	Wealden	Rother	Lewes	Hastings	Brighton & Hove
Eastleigh	Southampton	Test Valley	Winchester	Fareham	New Forest
Fareham	Gosport	Portsmouth	Southampton	Eastleigh	Havant
Havant	Portsmouth	East Hampshire	Fareham	Chichester	Winchester
Horsham	Crawley	Worthing	Brighton & Hove	Mid Sussex	Arun
Lewes	Brighton & Hove	Wealden	Mid Sussex	Eastbourne	Adur
Mid Sussex	Brighton & Hove	Wealden	Lewes	Crawley	Horsham
Waverley	East Hampshire	Guildford	Rushmoor	Chichester	Hart
Wealden	Eastbourne	Lewes	Rother	Tunbridge Wells	Mid Sussex
Winchester	Eastleigh	Southampton	Test Valley	Fareham	Portsmouth
Worthing	Arun	Adur	Brighton & Hove	Horsham	Chichester

Source: Census 2001

Table 4.6 Top 20 Destinations in the South East for South Downs commuters

Destinations	Out-commuters	Destinations	Out-commuters
Brighton & Hove	1,700	Bramshot and Liphook	500
Chichester	1,300	Worthing	400
Portsmouth	1,000	Eastbourne	400
Haslemere & Hindhead	800	Crawley	400
Winchester	800	Bognor Regis	200
Alton	700	Haywards Heath	200
Havant	600	Littlehampton	200
Farnham	500	Horsham	200
Southampton	500	Uckfield	100
Whitehill/Bordon	500	Burgess Hill	100

Source: Census 2001
Note: Numbers rounded to nearest 100. Ward aggregates may differ to district derived totals.

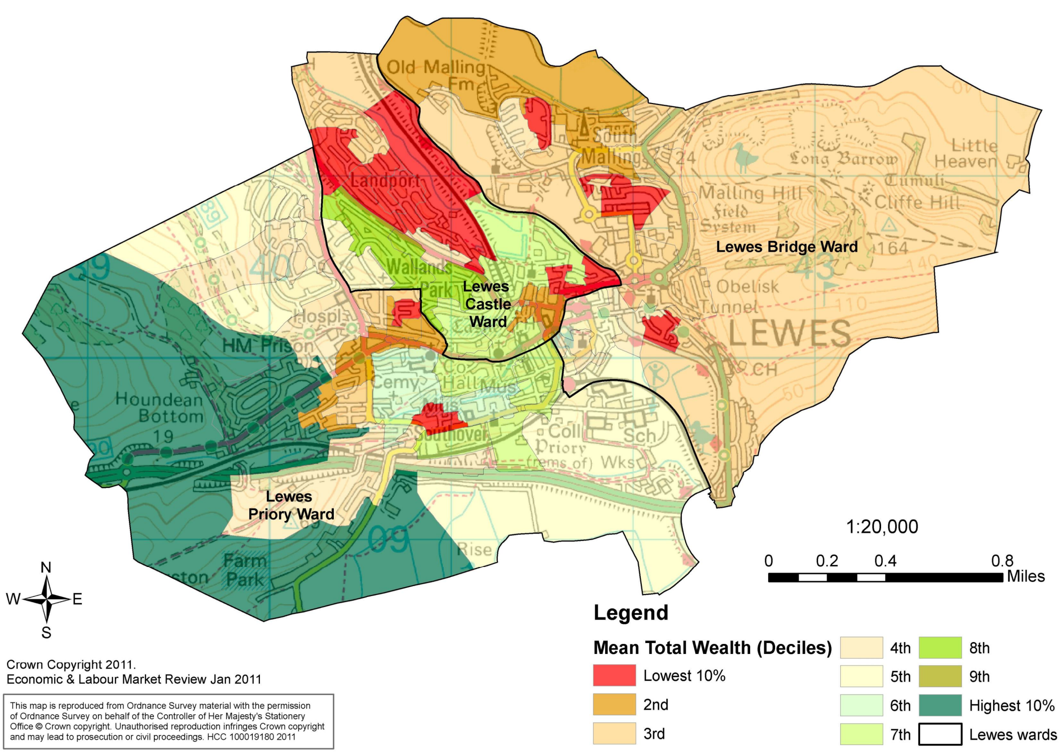
Table 4.7 Top 20 Origins in the South East for commuters to the South Downs

Origins	In-commuters	Origins	In-commuters
Brighton	2300	Newhaven	400
Havant	1700	Worthing	400
Portsmouth	1000	Burgess Hill	400
Eastbourne	900	Uckfield	400
Seaford	800	Southampton	300
Whitehill/Bordon	700	Farnham	300
Chichester	600	Haslemere & Hindhead	300
Horndean	500	Winchester	300
Bognor Regis	400	Hailsham	300
Alton	400	Peacehaven	300

Source: Census 2001
Note: Numbers rounded to nearest 100. Ward aggregates may differ to district derived totals.

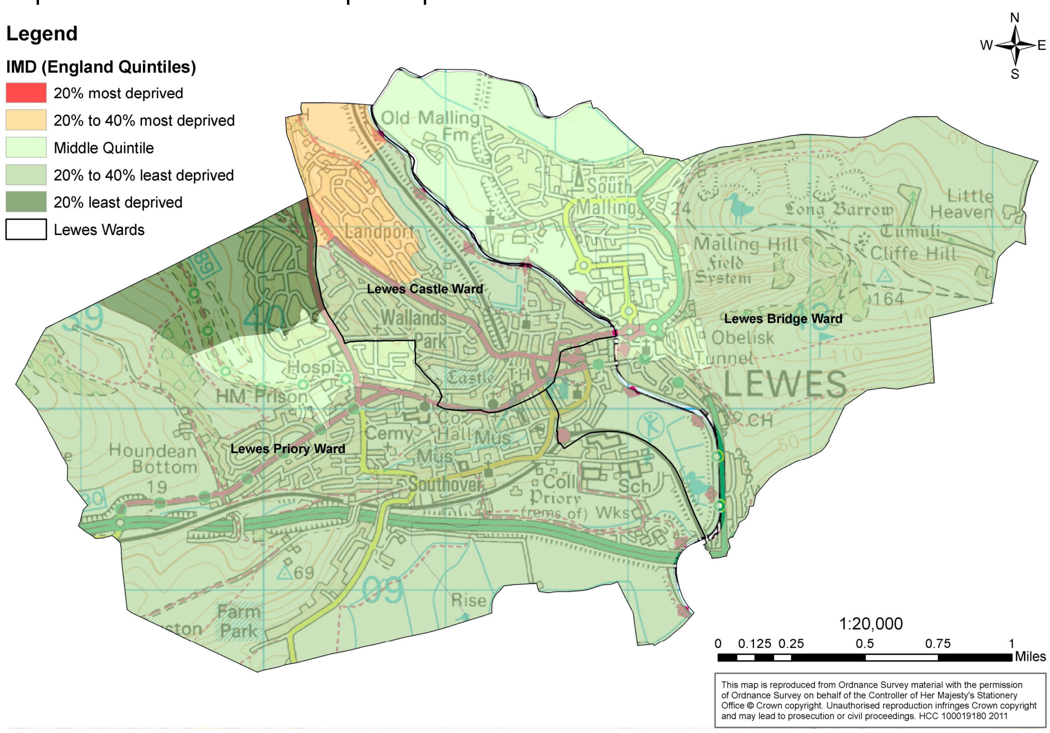
Appendix 5 Additional information for Primary market towns

Map 5.1 Lewes Output Area Classification – Total Wealth



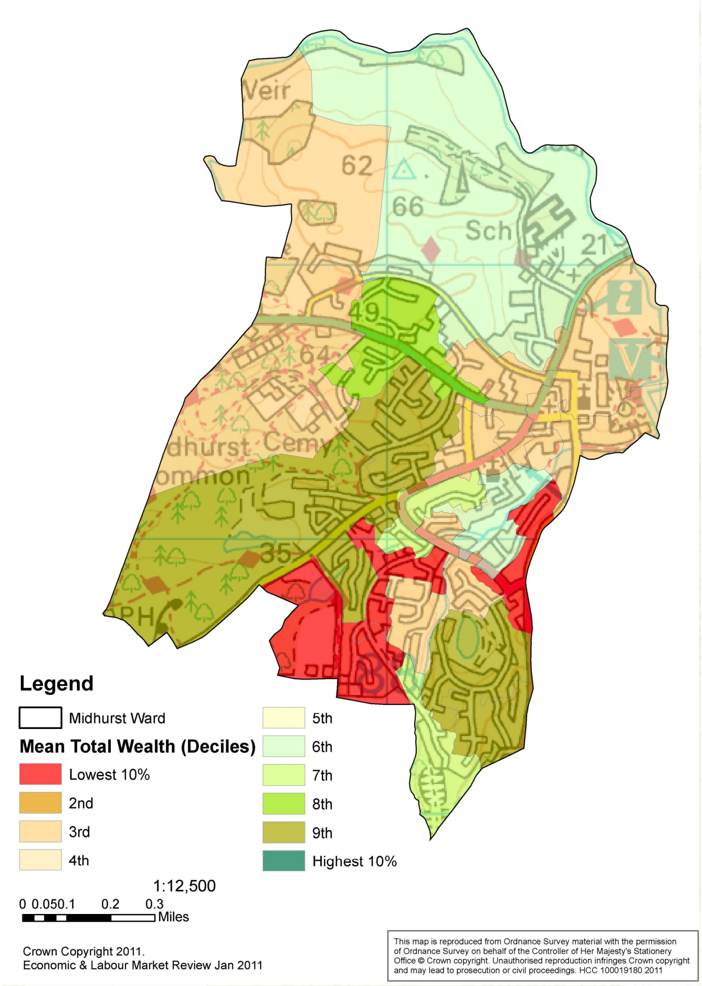
Source: Office for National Statistics, OA level

Map 5.2 Lewes Index of Multiple Deprivation



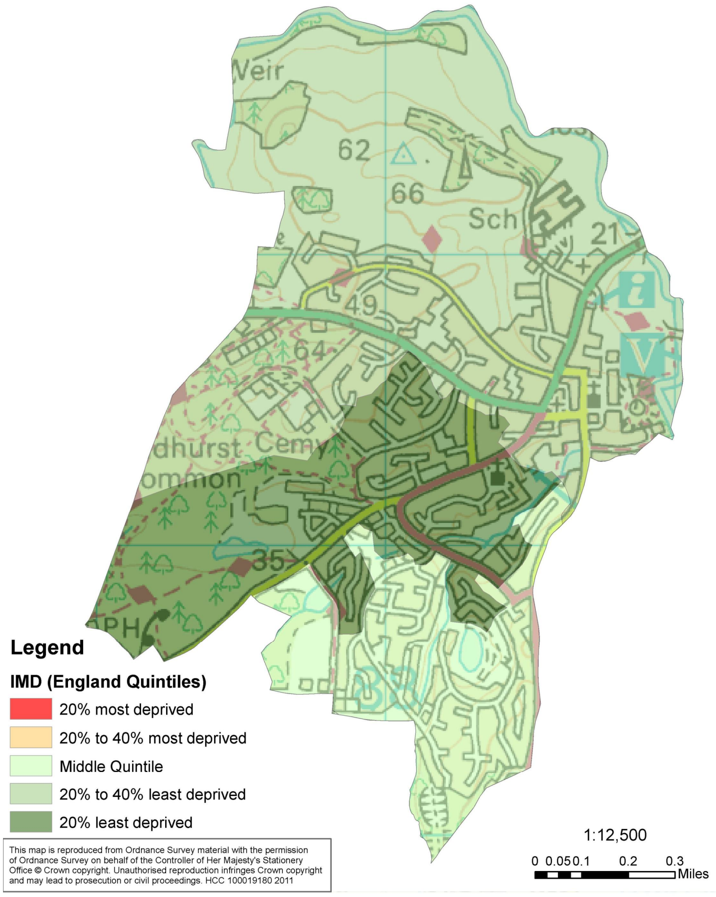
Source: Communities and Local Government, LSOA level

Map 5.3 Midhurst Output Area Classification – Total Wealth



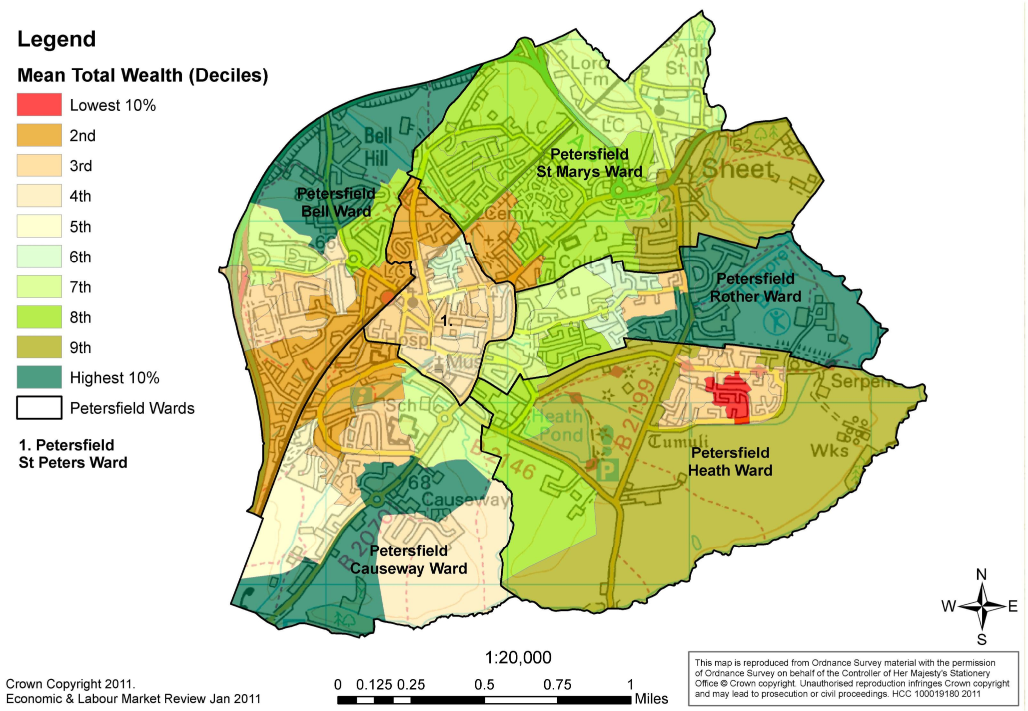
Source: Office for National Statistics, OA level

Map 5.4 Midhurst Index of Multiple Deprivation



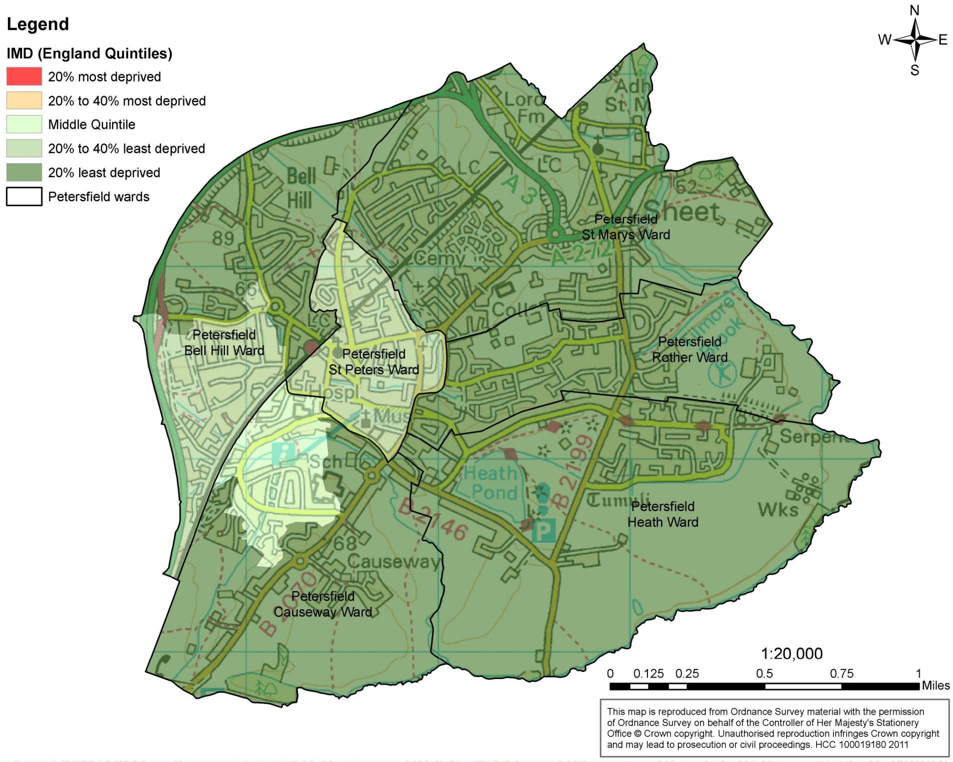
Source: Communities and Local Government, LSOA level

Map 5.5 Petersfield Output Area Classification – Total Wealth



Source: Office for National Statistics, OA level

Map 5.6 Petersfield Index of Multiple Deprivation



Source: Communities and Local Government, LSOA level

Table 5.1 Total Benefits, Aug 2007 to Aug 2010

2003 CAS ward	August 2007		August 2008		August 2009		August 2010	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
Petersfield (town)	610	7.3	605	7.3	745	8.9	690	8.3
Petersfield Bell Hill	85	5.6	85	5.6	115	7.6	95	6.3
Petersfield Causeway	155	11.7	170	12.9	210	15.9	210	15.9
Petersfield Heath	110	8.4	95	7.2	120	9.1	110	8.4
Petersfield Rother	60	4.2	50	3.5	60	4.2	55	3.8
Petersfield St Marys	75	5.2	80	5.5	100	6.9	85	5.8
Petersfield St Peters	125	9.6	125	9.6	140	10.8	135	10.4
Lewes (town)	990	9.6	1,075	10.4	1,205	11.7	1,145	11.1
Lewes Bridge	250	8.9	275	9.8	325	11.6	300	10.7
Lewes Castle	345	11.7	360	12.2	410	13.9	410	13.9
Lewes Priory	395	8.6	440	9.6	470	10.3	435	9.5
Midhurst	225	8.2	240	8.7	250	9.1	265	9.7

Source: DWP Benefit Claimant Counts

Table 5.2 Main Out-Of-Work Benefits, Aug 2007 to Aug 2010

2003 CAS ward	August 2007		August 2008		August 2009		August 2010	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
Petersfield (town)	485	5.8	465	5.6	600	7.2	540	6.5
Petersfield Bell Hill	65	4.3	60	4.0	95	6.3	70	4.7
Petersfield Causeway	115	8.7	130	9.8	165	12.5	155	11.7
Petersfield Heath	100	7.6	75	5.7	100	7.6	95	7.2
Petersfield Rother	40	2.8	35	2.4	40	2.8	35	2.4
Petersfield St Marys	60	4.1	65	4.5	80	5.5	65	4.5
Petersfield St Peters	105	8.1	100	7.7	120	9.2	120	9.2
Lewes (town)	820	7.9	875	8.5	995	9.6	940	9.1
Lewes Bridge	220	7.8	230	8.2	280	10.0	255	9.1
Lewes Castle	280	9.5	290	9.8	335	11.4	330	11.2
Lewes Priory	320	7.0	355	7.8	380	8.3	355	7.8
Midhurst	175	6.4	200	7.3	215	7.8	215	7.8

Source: DWP Benefit Claimant Counts

Appendix 6 The 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation and Domains

Table 6.1 Different Types of Deprivation in the South Downs National Park (33% population definition) - number of LSOAs, 2010

Deprivation Type	20% most deprived	20% to 40% most deprived	Middle Quintile	20% to 40% least deprived	20% least deprived	Total SDNP LSOA
Index of Multiple Deprivation	0	4	21	30	15	70
Income Deprivation	0	7	9	27	27	70
Employment Deprivation	0	2	12	20	36	70
Health & Disability Deprivation	0	2	12	24	32	70
Education & Skills Deprivation	2	6	6	29	27	70
Barriers to Services & Housing Deprivation	40	12	7	8	3	70
Crime Deprivation	1	4	16	29	20	70
Living Environment Deprivation	16	15	16	13	10	70
Income Deprivation Affecting Children	0	7	9	33	21	70
Income Deprivation Affecting Older People	0	3	7	26	34	70

Source: Communities and Local Government

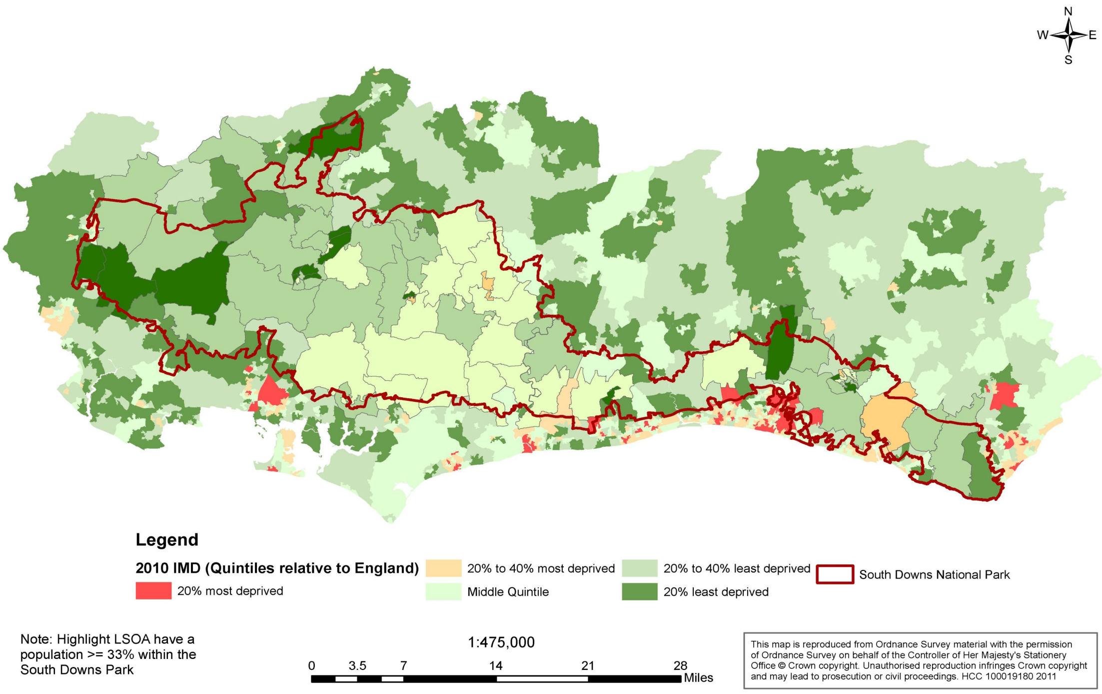
Table 6.2 Different Types of Deprivation in the South Downs Buffer Area* – number of LSOAs 2010

Deprivation Type	20% most deprived	20% to 40% most deprived	Middle Quintile	20% to 40% least deprived	20% least deprived	Total LSOA
Index of Multiple Deprivation	90	168	255	276	411	1200
Income Deprivation	76	191	274	287	372	1200
Employment Deprivation	82	183	246	273	416	1200
Health & Disability Deprivation	129	185	216	252	418	1200
Education & Skills Deprivation	126	186	234	293	361	1200
Barriers to Services & Housing Deprivation	266	341	252	204	137	1200
Crime Deprivation	63	133	236	378	390	1200
Living Environment Deprivation	146	174	243	297	340	1200
Income Deprivation Affecting Children	75	191	273	314	347	1200
Income Deprivation Affecting Older People	63	178	243	278	438	1200

Source: Communities and Local Government

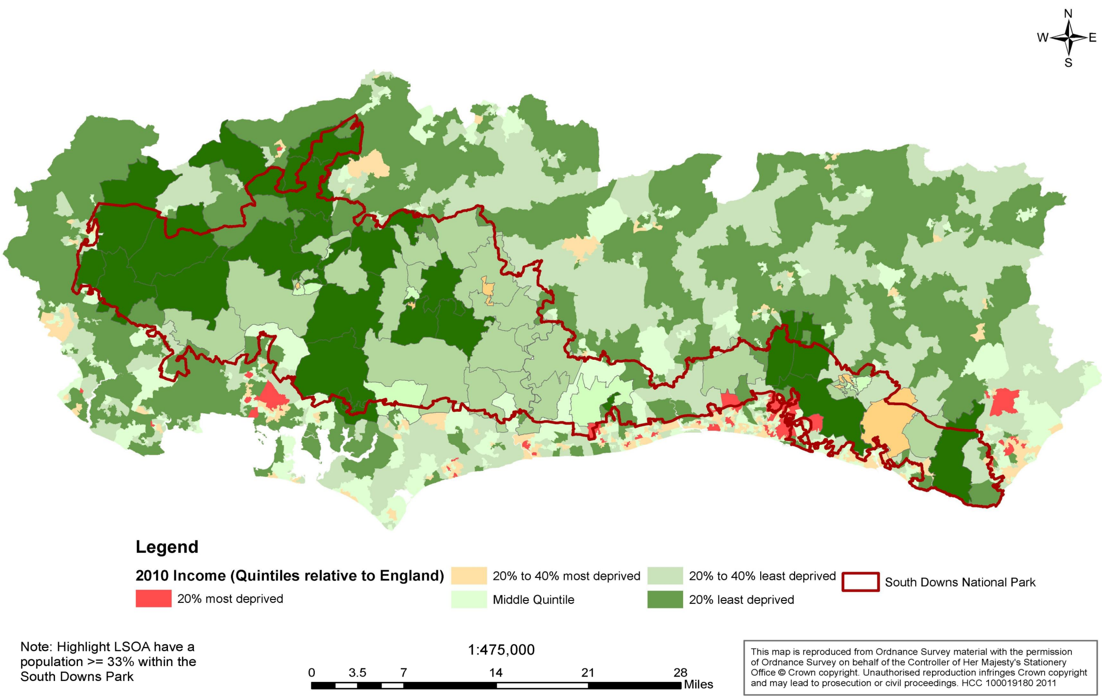
* Excludes the 70 SDNP LSOAs.

Map 6.1 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation



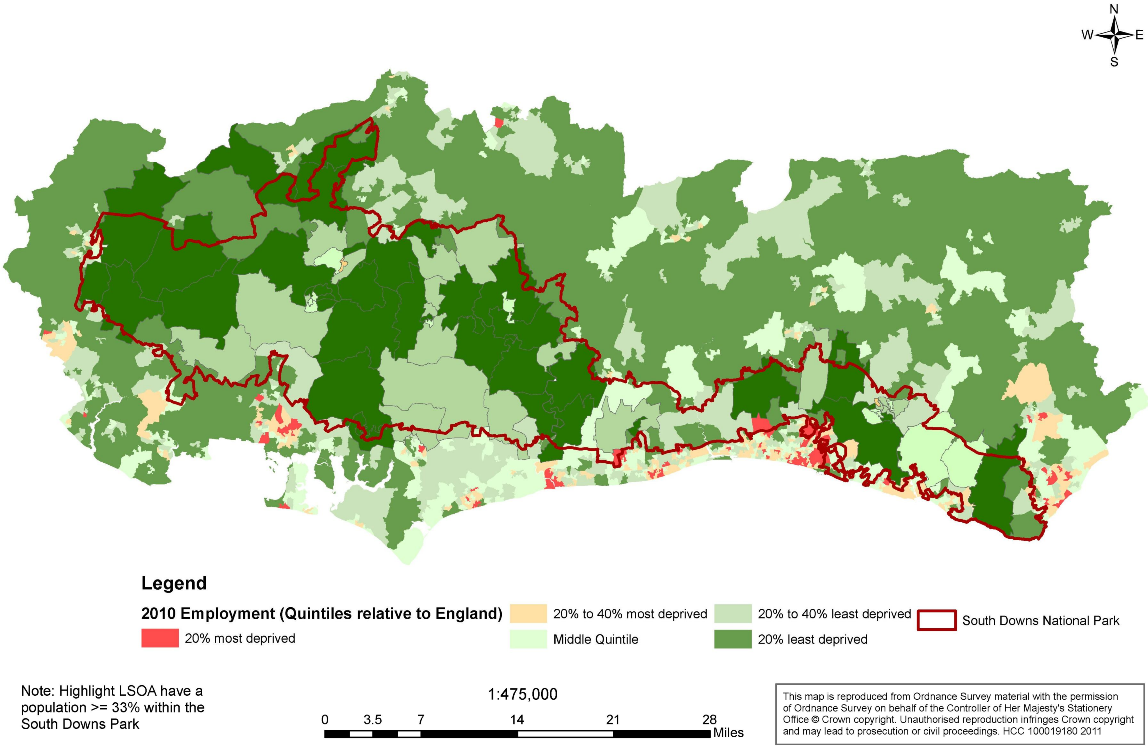
Source: Communities and Local Government, LSOA level
Note: The enhanced area represents the Core SDNP area

Map 6.2 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation Income Deprivation Domain



Source: Communities and Local Government, LSOA level
Note: The enhanced area represents the Core SDNP area

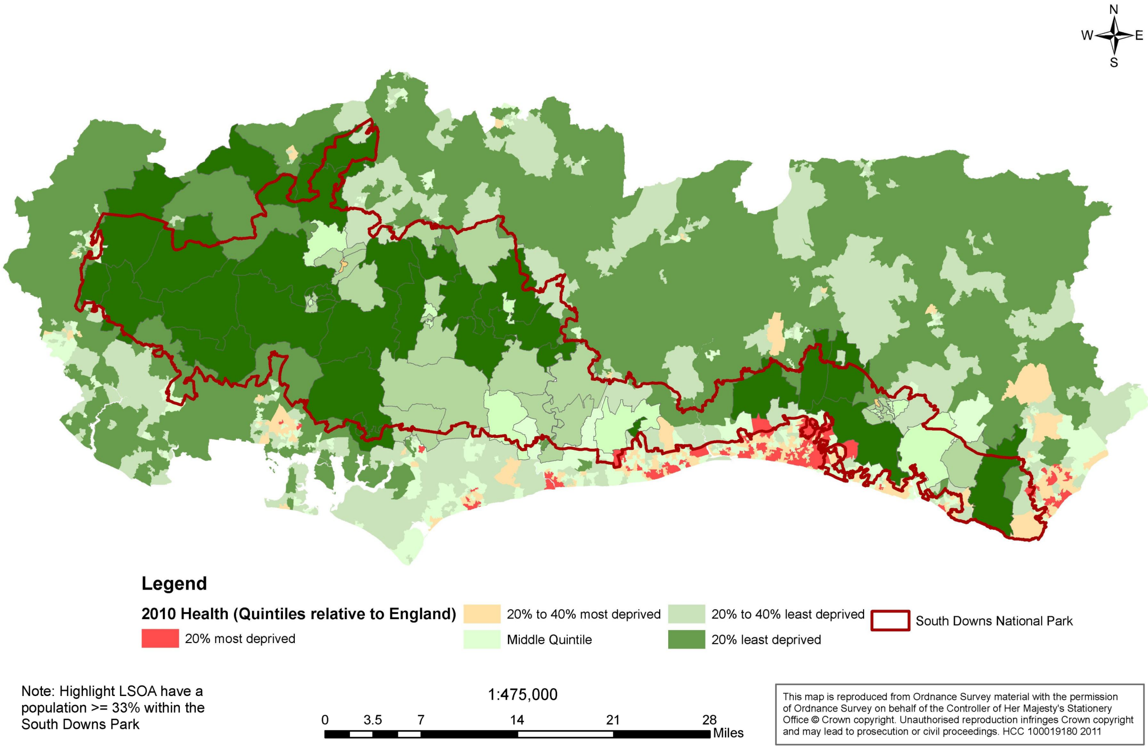
Map 6.3 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation Employment Deprivation Domain



Source: Communities and Local Government, LSOA level

Note: The enhanced area represents the Core SDNP area

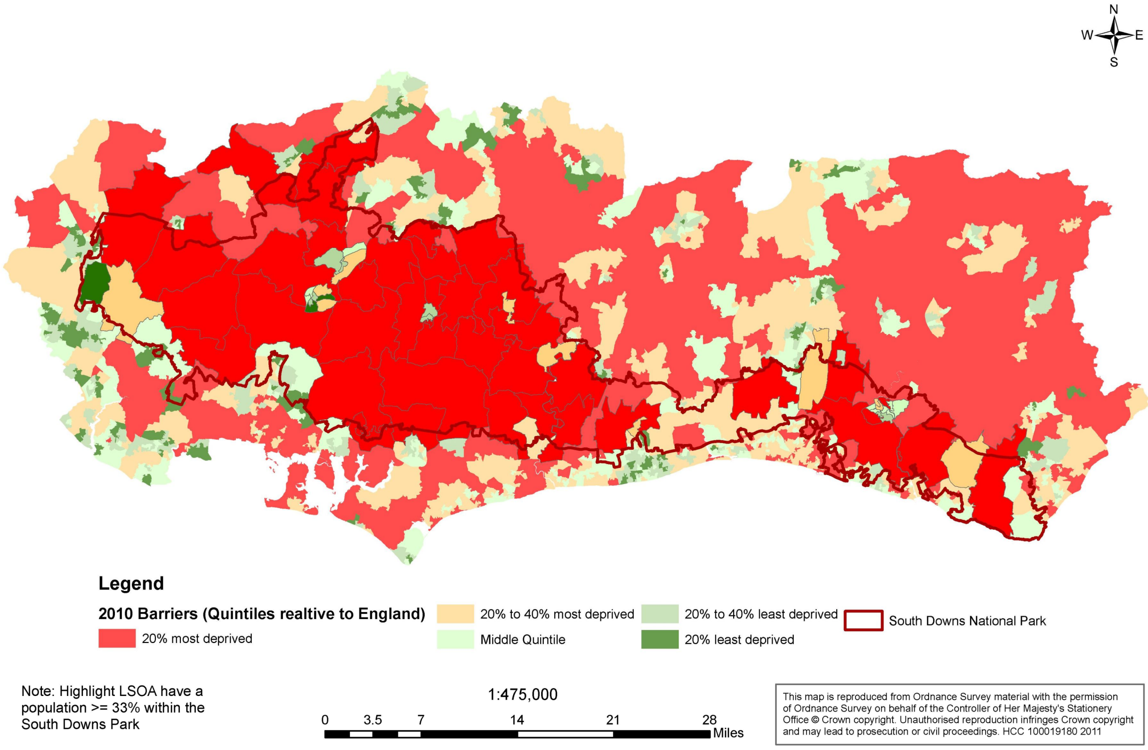
Map 6.4 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation Health Deprivation and Disability Domain



Source: Communities and Local Government, LSOA level

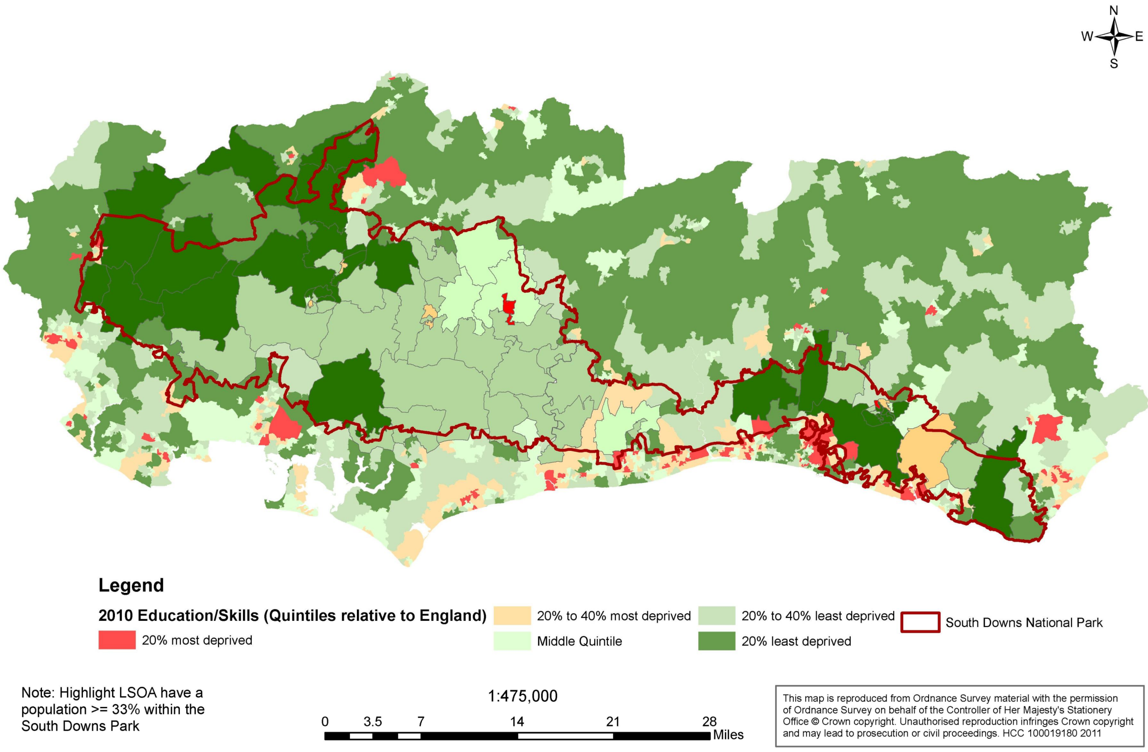
Note: The enhanced area represents the Core SDNP area

Map 6.5 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation Barriers to Housing and Services Domain



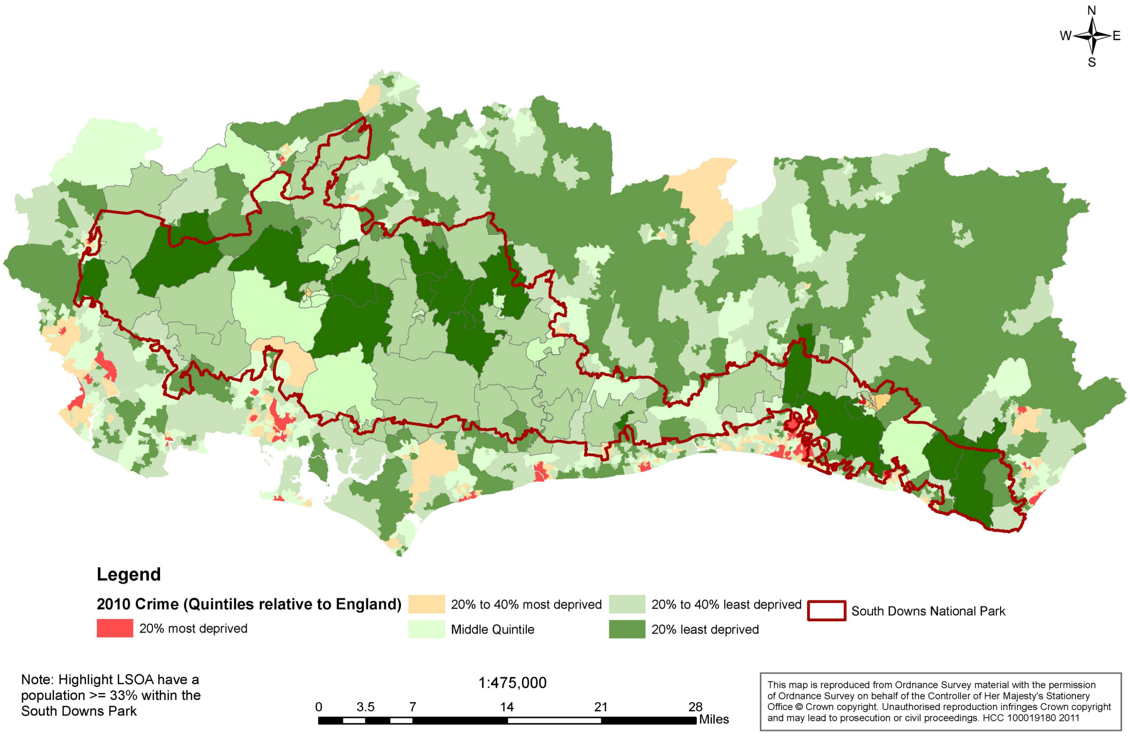
Source: Communities and Local Government, LSOA level
Note: The enhanced area represents the Core SDNP area

Map 6.6 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation Education, Skills and Training Domain



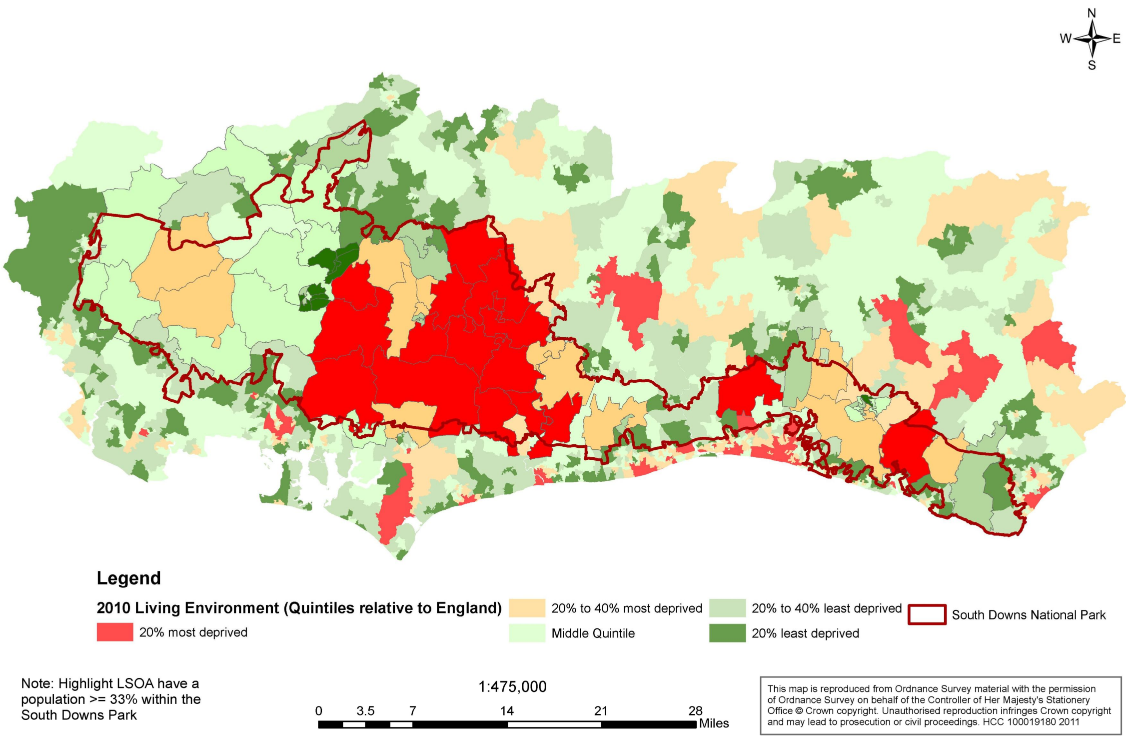
Source: Communities and Local Government, LSOA level
Note: The enhanced area represents the Core SDNP area; The Adults skills data is still based on 2001 Census. As such only the variables measuring young people have been updated.

Map 6.7 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation Crime Domain



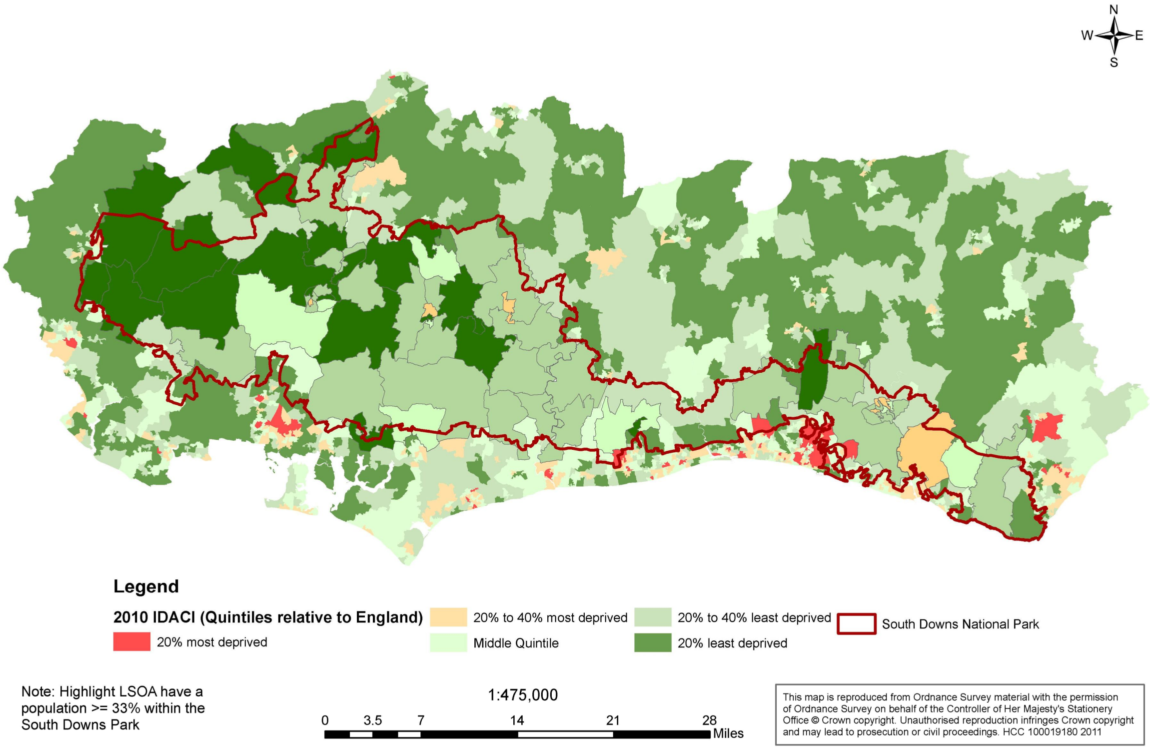
Source: Communities and Local Government, LSOA level
Note: The enhanced area represents the Core SDNP area

Map 6.8 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation Living Environment Domain



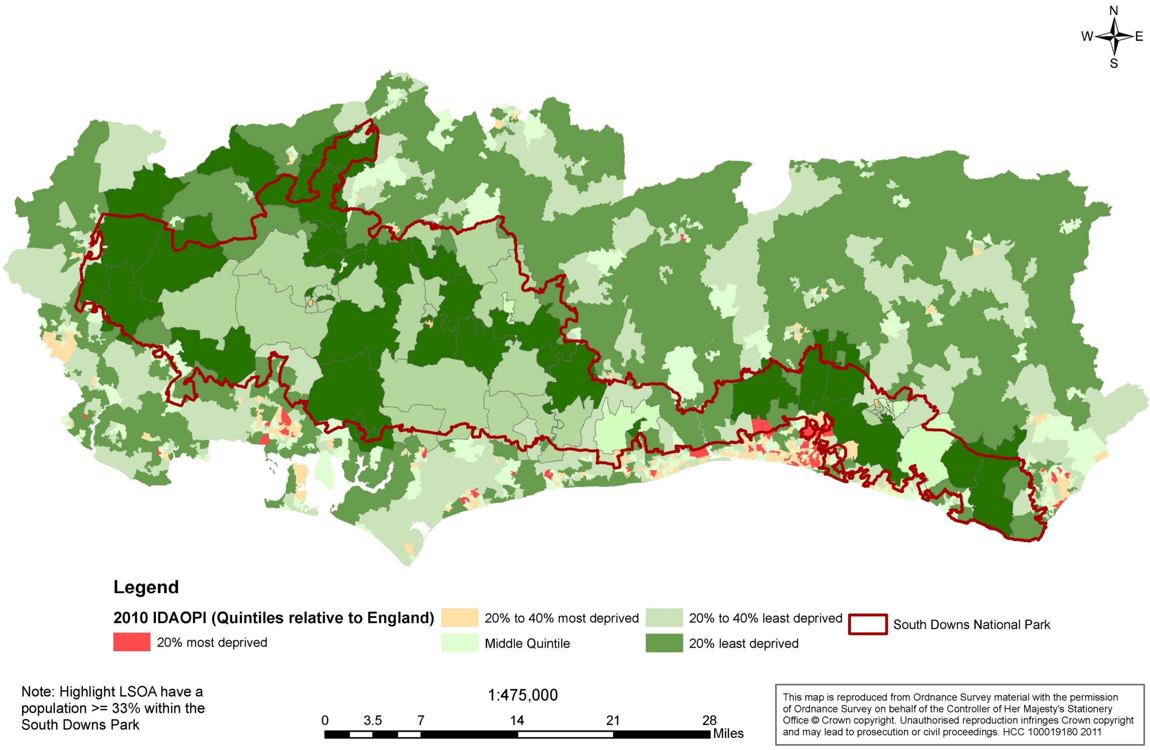
Source: Communities and Local Government, LSOA level
Note: The enhanced area represents the Core SDNP area; The indoor sub-domain data remains unchanged from the 2007 Indices of Deprivation. As such only the variables measuring Outdoor indicators have been updated.

Map 6.9 2010 Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)



Source: Communities and Local Government, LSOA level
Note: The enhanced area represents the Core SDNP area.

Map 6.10 2010 Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)



Source: Communities and Local Government, LSOA level
Note: The enhanced area represents the Core SDNP area.