

**Equalities in Brighton & Hove:
Data snapshot for equalities groups across the city**

Local Insight report for Brighton & Hove
March 2017

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Section 1. Introduction

1.1. Why look at outcomes for groups, based on their characteristics?

- 1.1.1. Britain has always been a diverse society, but opportunities and outcomes for some groups of people remain worse than the average. Life chances can be seriously and negatively affected for people, depending on their age, disability, ethnicity, gender, religion or belief, sexual orientation, trans status or other characteristic.
- 1.1.2. The Equality Act 2010 gives everyone, particularly public bodies, rights and responsibilities to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between groups. To identify where action needs to be taken and to monitor progress requires data about the points where differences exist and about trends and patterns for specific groups. This report contributes to this understanding.

1.2. Data and methodology

- 1.2.1. This report aims to collate the quantitative evidence for inequalities between different groups in Brighton & Hove. The following sections present analysis to support this aim, looking at inequalities under the following headings, following the legally protected characteristics of the Equality Act 2010:
 - Gender
 - Trans people and gender identity
 - Age, including special focus on children and older people
 - Ethnicity and nationality
 - Religion
 - Sexual orientation
 - Disability
 - Other groups, including the homeless, substance misusers, people with English as an additional language, lone parents, teenage mothers, unpaid carers, children in care, young offenders and veterans.
- 1.2.2. The report examines the available data on equality outcomes and outlines the key statistics with a focus on the following themes:
 - Demographic profile
 - Education and skills
 - Employment
 - Poverty and deprivation
 - Health and wellbeing
 - Access and transport
 - Housing
 - Crime and discrimination.
- 1.2.3. The analysis presented in this report is based on open data published by national and local organisations; this means that the depth of analysis is limited by the data availability. Alongside the analysis, each section highlights gaps in the available data for each equalities group, as well as linking to additional national and local research where appropriate.

Section 2. Gender

2.1. Introduction

2.1.1. Differences in outcome based on gender are prominent in national and local research into inequalities groups in England. Research highlights clear disparities in levels of educational achievement, employment attributes and income levels, as well as the differing impacts of health and crime on everyday living. Analysis by the Equality and Human Rights Commission draws out some of these distinctions:

- Education: girls routinely outperform boys at ages 5, 16 and at degree level throughout Britain.
- Employment: in Britain, women occupy 77% of administration and secretarial posts, but only 6% of engineering places, and make up just 14% of architects, planners and surveyors. 83% of people employed in the service sector are women.
- Poverty: women aged 40 earn on average 27% less than men of the same age and in general women are much more likely to be low paid than men throughout their working lives.
- Health and wellbeing: three times as many men as women commit suicide, and rates are particularly high for younger men aged 25-44.
- Housing: only one in 40 households today are defined as overcrowded, however female-headed households are four times more likely to be overcrowded than the average.
- Crime and discrimination: the British Crime Survey estimates that over 85,000 rapes take place each year in England and Wales alone. Women are the victims of more than 90% of reported rapes.¹

2.1.2. This section uses data to identify differences in social and economic outcomes for men and women in Brighton & Hove, with comparison to the South East and England. It draws out the most significant findings based on the data available, using visualisations to highlight key differences under the following headings.

- *Population by gender in Brighton & Hove.* This section looks at population rates by gender in Brighton & Hove.
- *Outcomes by gender.* Analysis of inequalities between males and females in Brighton & Hove across a number of socioeconomic themes, including: education, employment, poverty, health and wellbeing.
- *Further information.* Links to relevant data on Local Insight and further research on outcomes by gender from local and national research.

Key datasets

2.1.3. The table below provides descriptions of the main datasets used throughout this section of the report.

¹Equality and Human Rights Commission, "How fair is Britain? Triennial Review Executive Summary" (2010) http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/sites/default/files/documents/triennial_review/tr_execsumm.pdf

Dataset	Description	Source and date
Mid-Year Population Estimates	Estimates of the usual resident population for the UK as at 30 June of the reference year, by gender and age.	Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2015
Pupil attainment and absenteeism	Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) profile including average point scores and levels of development. Pupil attainment at Key Stage 1, 2 and 4 including average point scores % pass rates. Pupil absences by type and gender.	Department for Education (DfE), 2012-13, 2015-16
Key Census 2011 statistics	Gender breakdowns of key census statistics, including: highest level of qualification, employment status, type and category, economic activity, health and disability status, access to car or van, housing tenure, household overcrowding, lone parent households with dependent children, unpaid care.	Census (2011)
Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) claimants	Gender breakdowns of JSA claimants, eligible to individuals who are unemployed and actively seeking work.	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) January 2017
Median earnings by place of residence, by gender	Provides estimates of median earnings per week (£) for people living in a specific area.	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) 2016
Job-related training	Working age people receiving job-related training in the last 4 weeks, by gender.	Annual population Survey 2016
Working age DWP benefit claimants	Working age adults who receive benefits due to poor health, worklessness, low income and caring responsibilities, by gender.	DWP August 2016
Out of work benefits due to limiting illness or disability, by gender	Working age adults who are unable to find suitable work due to limiting illness or disability and are eligible for out of work benefits: Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) and the previous Incapacity Benefit (IB) and Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA). Only ESA is available for new claimants.	DWP August 2016
Income Support (IS)	Those aged 16-64 working less than 16 hours a week who are on low or no income and have little or no savings.	DWP August 2016
Pension Credit (PC)	A means-tested measure for older people of pensionable age living in low income households.	DWP August 2016
Disability Living Allowance (DLA)	Adults under 65 are eligible for DLA if they have walking difficulties or need help with personal care.	DWP August 2016
Attendance Allowance (AA)	Attendance Allowance is payable to adults aged 65 or over who need help with personal care because of a physical or mental disability.	DWP May 2016
Overweight and obese children	Children in reception and year 6 at primary school who are considered overweight or obese, by gender. Figures are taken from the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) which measures the weight and height of children in reception class (aged 4 to 5 years) and year 6 (aged 10 to 11 years).	National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP, 2010/11 and 2015/16)
Life expectancy at birth by gender	Life expectancy is the number of years that a person can expect to live, on average, in a given population.	ONS 2013-2015
Mortality rates by cause	Directly age standardised mortality rates by gender and cause of death: diabetes, acute respiratory diseases other than influenza and pneumonia, cerebrovascular diseases (e.g. strokes), chronic rheumatic heart diseases, alcoholic liver disease and cancer.	ONS 2015
Suicide mortality	Mortality rate from suicide by gender.	ONS 2015

Dataset	Description	Source and date
Carer's Allowance claimants by gender	Payable to adults aged 16 and over on low incomes who spend at least 35 hours per week caring for someone.	DWP August 2016

2.2. Population by gender in Brighton & Hove

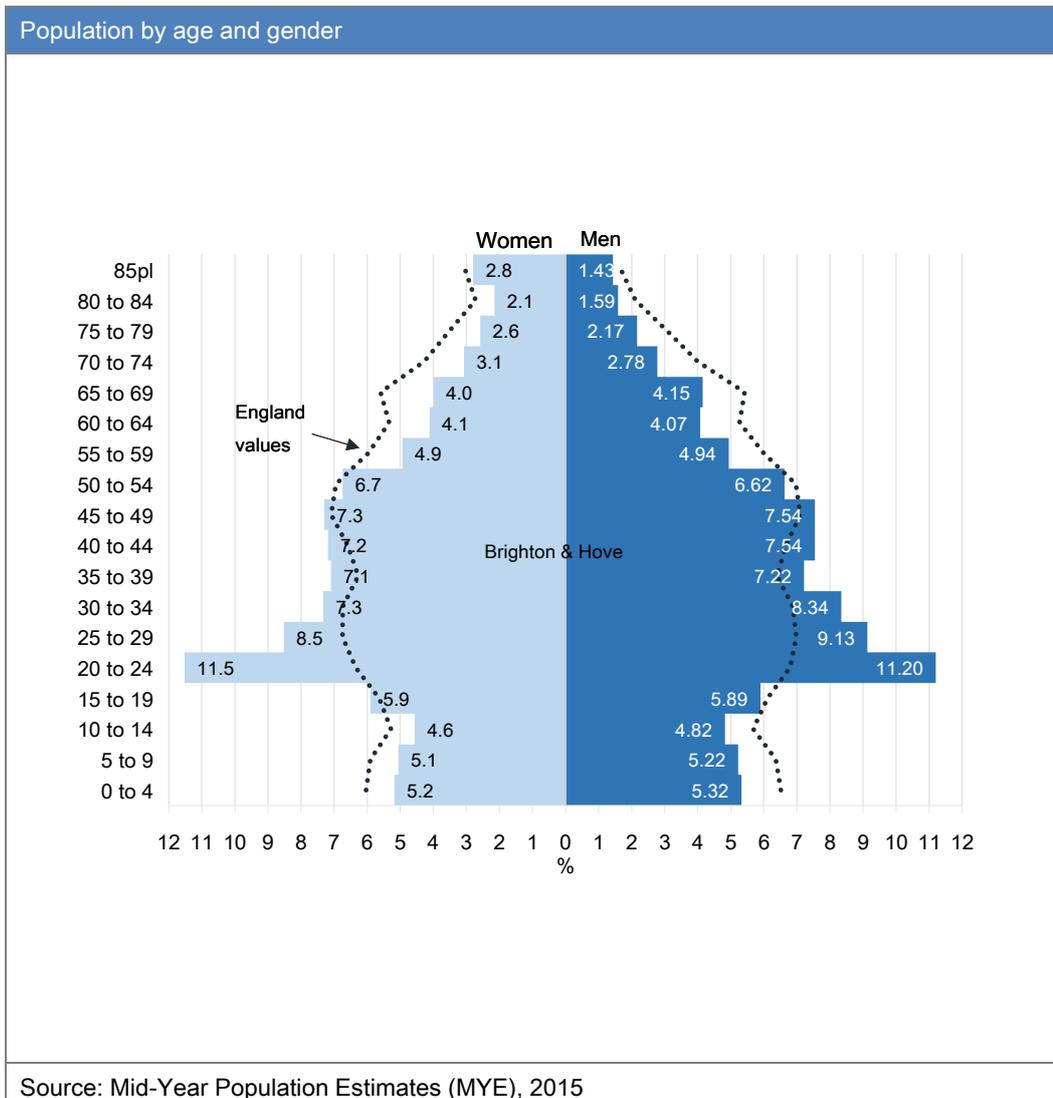
2.2.1. This section looks at population rates by gender in the local area.

Population by gender

2.2.2. In 2015 there were 143,286 males and 141,990 females living in Brighton & Hove. Whilst there are more males (50.2%) than females (49.8%) in the city, the reverse is true of the South East (49.2% males and 50.8% females) and England as a whole (49.3% males and 50.7% females).

2.2.3. This difference is partially attributable to the different age profile across Brighton & Hove; with fewer older people (females typically outnumber males in older age groups due to higher life expectancy) and large concentrations of younger adults where the gender breakdown is more balanced.

2.2.4. The relationship between age and gender is explored in the chart below which shows age by gender in Brighton & Hove (bars) compared to England (dark lines).



2.3. Outcomes by gender

2.3.1. This section includes analysis of inequalities between males and females in Brighton & Hove across a number of socio-economic themes, including: education, employment, poverty and health and wellbeing.

Gender and education and skills

Educational attainment and attendance

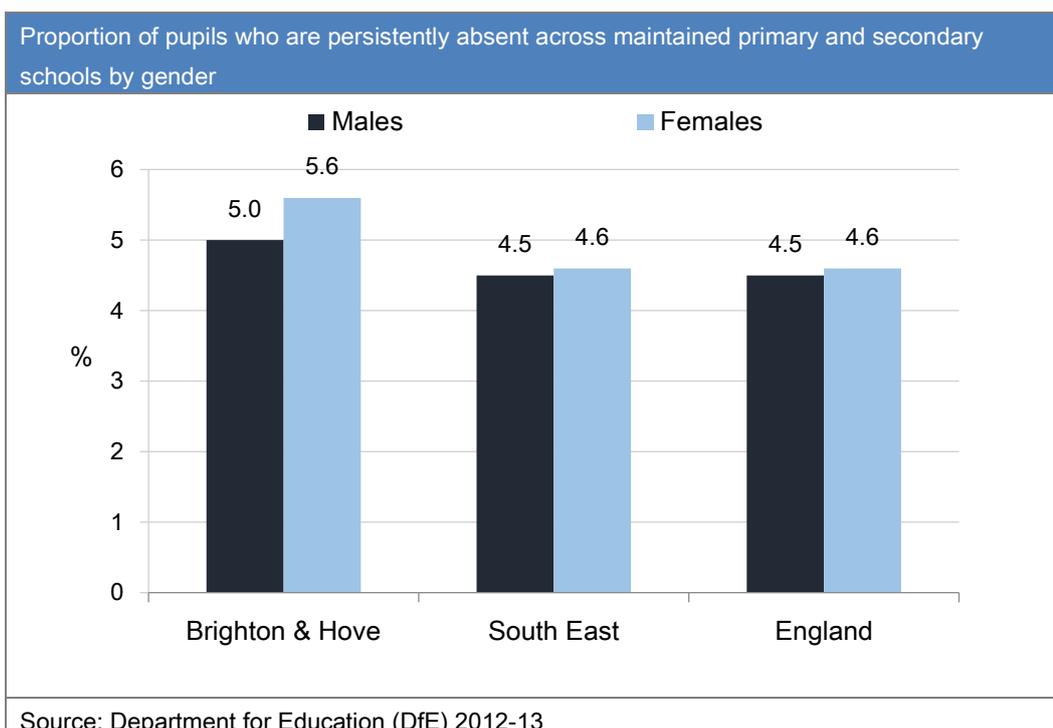
2.3.2. Girls outperform boys at school, from the Early Years Foundation stage through to GCSE level (key stage 4). This is the case in Brighton & Hove as it is in England and the South East (the cells highlighted dark blue show where females outperform males).

Educational attainment by gender	Brighton & Hove		South East		England	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Early Years Foundation Stage: pupils achieving a good level of development (%) 2015-16	57.9	74.6	66.0	80.4	62.1	76.8
Key Stage 1: pupils reaching the expected standard, averaged across subjects (%) 2015-16	72	78	72	79	70	77
Key Stage 2: pupils reaching the expected standard (%)	55	62	52	59	50	57

2015-16					
GCSE: A*-C in Maths and English (%) 2015-16	62.1	68.8	61.9	70	55
Source: Department for Education (DfE) 2015-16					

- At the Early Years Foundation stage a lower percentage of boys achieve a good level of development than girls. This gap in progress has not closed significantly over time in Brighton & Hove.
- This pattern continues at key stage 1 and GCSE levels (key stage 4) where girls on average outperform boys in all areas.

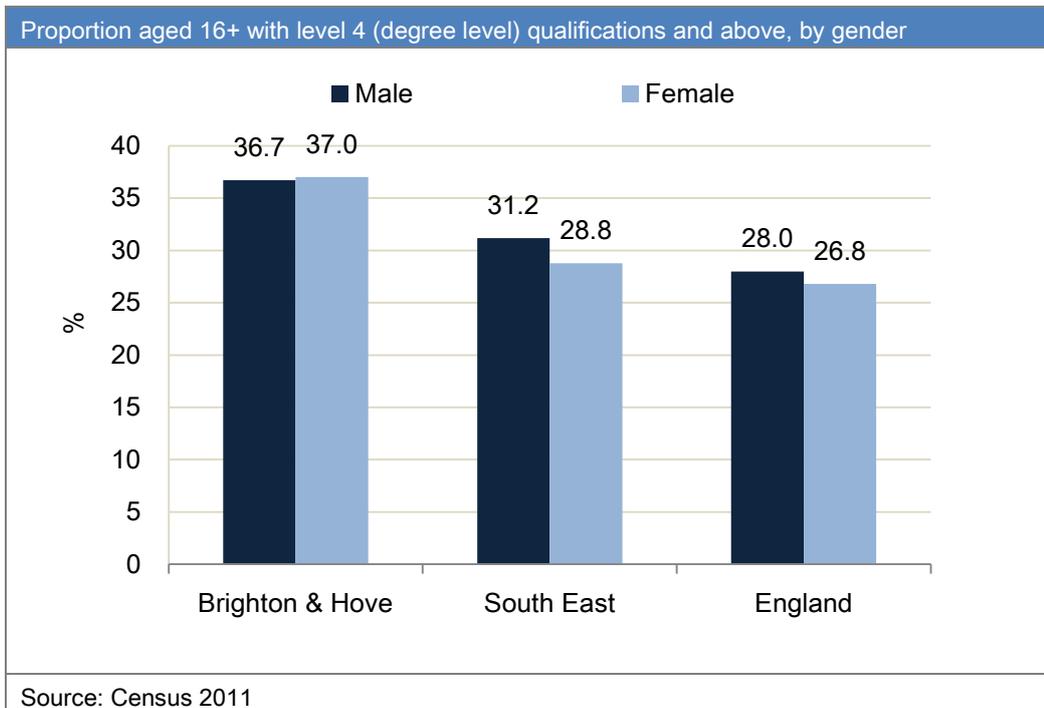
2.3.3. Female pupils in Brighton & Hove have a higher rate of persistent absenteeism than males.



- Female pupils have a higher rate of persistent absenteeism from school (at 5.6% of pupils) than male pupils (where 5% are identified as persistent absentees) across Brighton & Hove. By contrast, males and females have similar, and lower, rates of absenteeism across the region and England.

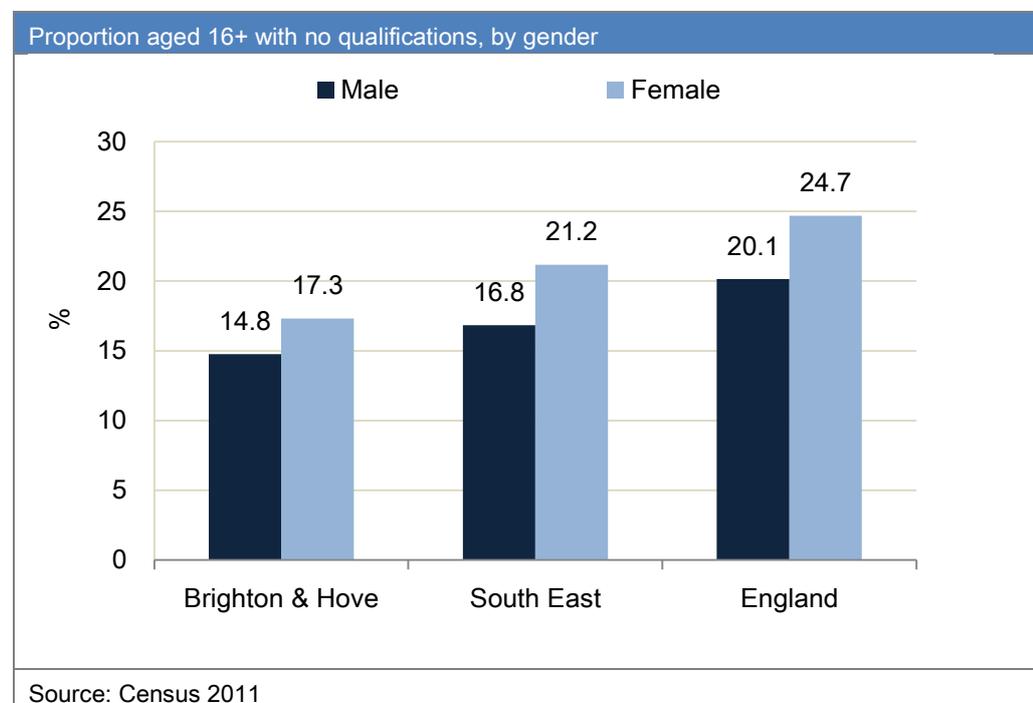
Qualifications

2.3.4. There is less of a gap in gender outcomes when looking at adult qualifications and skills, particularly in Brighton & Hove where both genders achieve higher than in the South East and England.



- The proportion of males and females (aged 16+) with degree level (level 4) qualifications is similar across Brighton & Hove (37%).
- By contrast, a higher proportion of males are educated to degree level across the South East and England than females.
- A higher proportion of both males and females in Brighton & Hove are educated to degree level than across the region and England as a whole.

2.3.5. A higher proportion of females have no qualifications than males, though the gap is slightly lower in Brighton & Hove than in the South East and England.



- A higher proportion of females have no qualifications than males across Brighton & Hove (14.8% of males have no qualifications compared with 17.3% of females), the South East (16.8% for males and 21.2% for females) and England as a whole (20.1% for males and 24.7% for females).

- A lower proportion of males and females have no qualifications in Brighton & Hove than in England and the South East.

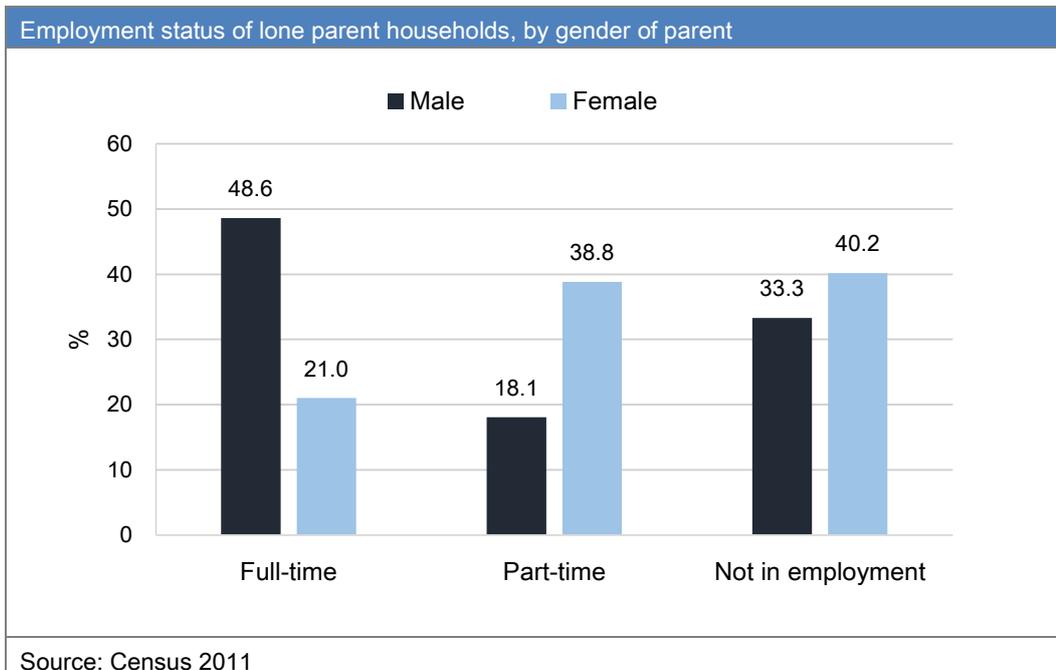
Gender and employment

- 2.3.6. A higher proportion of men are working full-time and in self-employment, whilst a higher proportion of women are in part-time employment than men.

Employment by gender	Brighton & Hove		South East		England	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Full-time	41.2	30.8	49.5	31.6	46.8	30.6
Part-time	6.8	19.4	5.5	22.0	6.1	21.2
Self-employed	17.3	8.4	15.4	6.7	13.9	5.7

Source: Census 2011

- Males have a higher rate of full-time employment across Brighton & Hove than females (41.2% of males employed full-time compared with 30.8% of females) the South East (49.5% males and 31.6% females) and England as a whole (46.8% males and 30.6% females).
 - However, the gender gap in full-time employment rates are slightly lower across Brighton & Hove than the South East and England, with female full-time employment rates broadly similar to England and the South East while male full-time employment rates are lower.
 - Females have a higher rate of part-time employment across Brighton & Hove than males (6.8% of males employed part-time compared with 19.4% of females) the South East (5.5% males and 22% females) and England (6.1% males and 21.2% females).
 - However, the gender gap in part-time employment rates are slightly lower across Brighton & Hove than the region and England, with female part-time employment rates slightly lower than in England and the South East while male part-time employment rates are slightly higher.
 - The self-employment rate amongst males is more than double that of females in all areas, with a slightly larger gap in Brighton & Hove (where 17.3% of males and 8.4% of females are self-employed).
 - However, self-employment rates for both genders are higher across Brighton & Hove than the averages for South East and England.
- 2.3.7. The gender gap between those in full-time work, part-time work and not in employment is bigger when looking at the employment status of lone-parent households with dependent children.



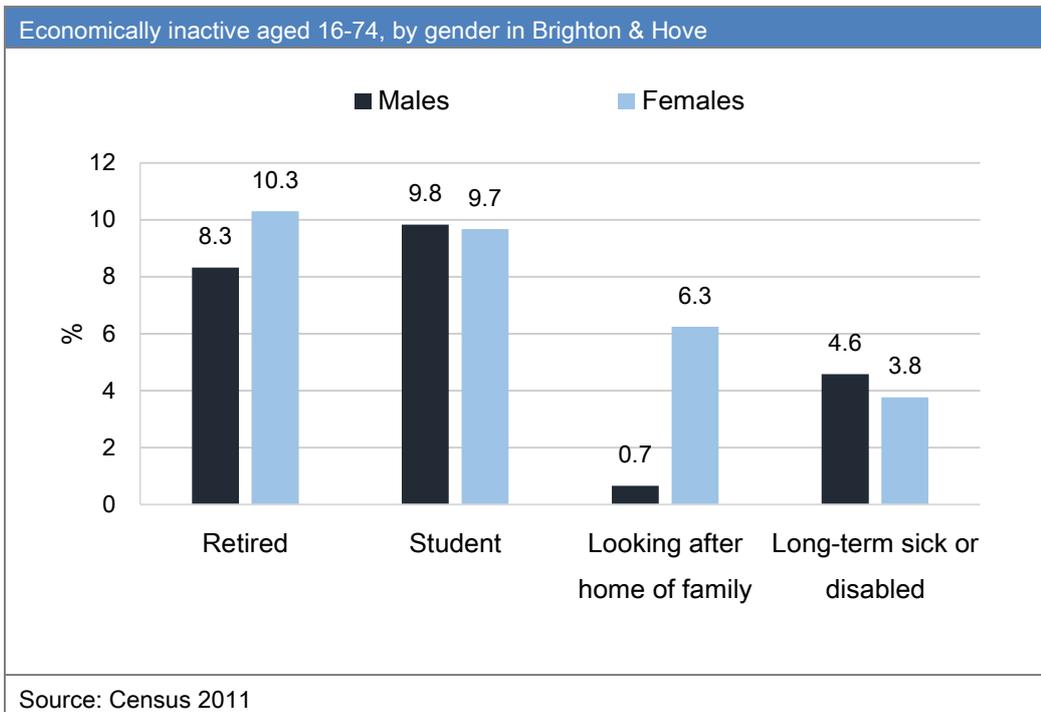
- A higher proportion of women heading lone-parent households are out of employment (40.2%) or in part-time work (38.8%) than men, whilst men in the same situation have a higher rate of full-time employment (48.6%).

2.3.8. Unemployment and long-term unemployment rates are higher amongst males than females in all areas. There is also a gender gap across all areas between the proportion of males and females who have never worked, with a higher rate recorded amongst men.

Unemployment by gender	Brighton & Hove		South East		England	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Unemployed	4.38	3.03	4.07	2.83	5.27	3.51
Long-term unemployed	1.62	1.25	1.44	1.20	1.97	1.47
Never worked	0.47	0.35	0.51	0.34	0.81	0.61

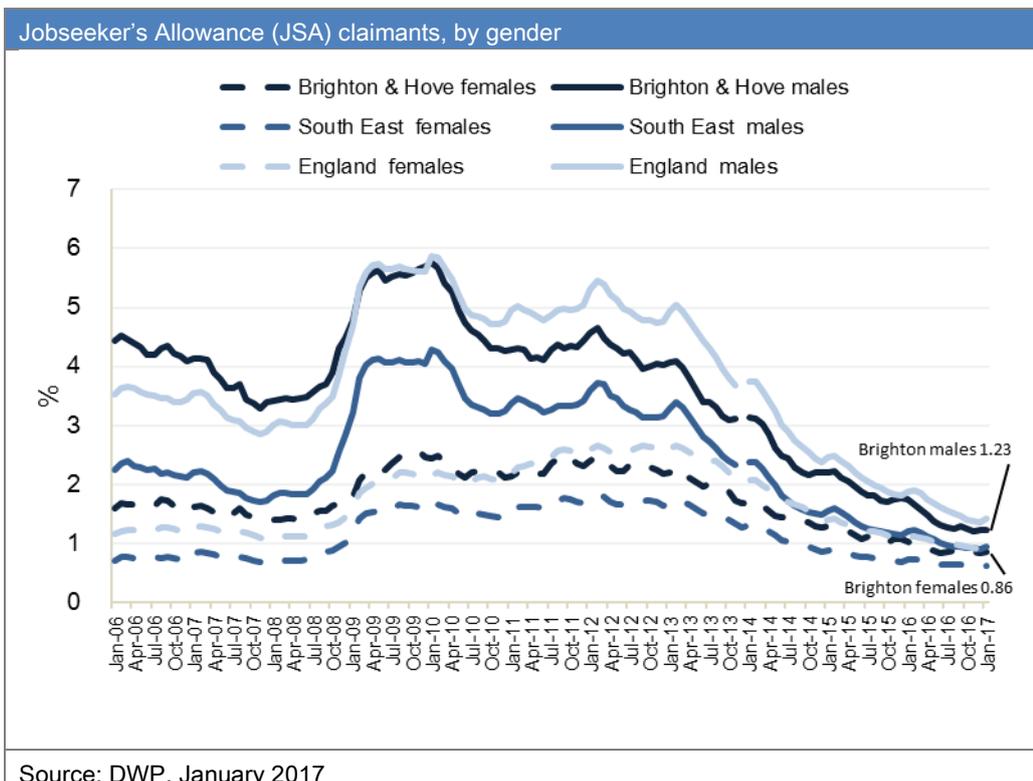
Source: Census 2011

2.3.9. Reasons for economic inactivity differ by gender in Brighton & Hove, as they do across England. Women have a higher rate of inactivity due to looking after home or family, whilst men have a higher rate of inactivity from being long term sick or disabled.



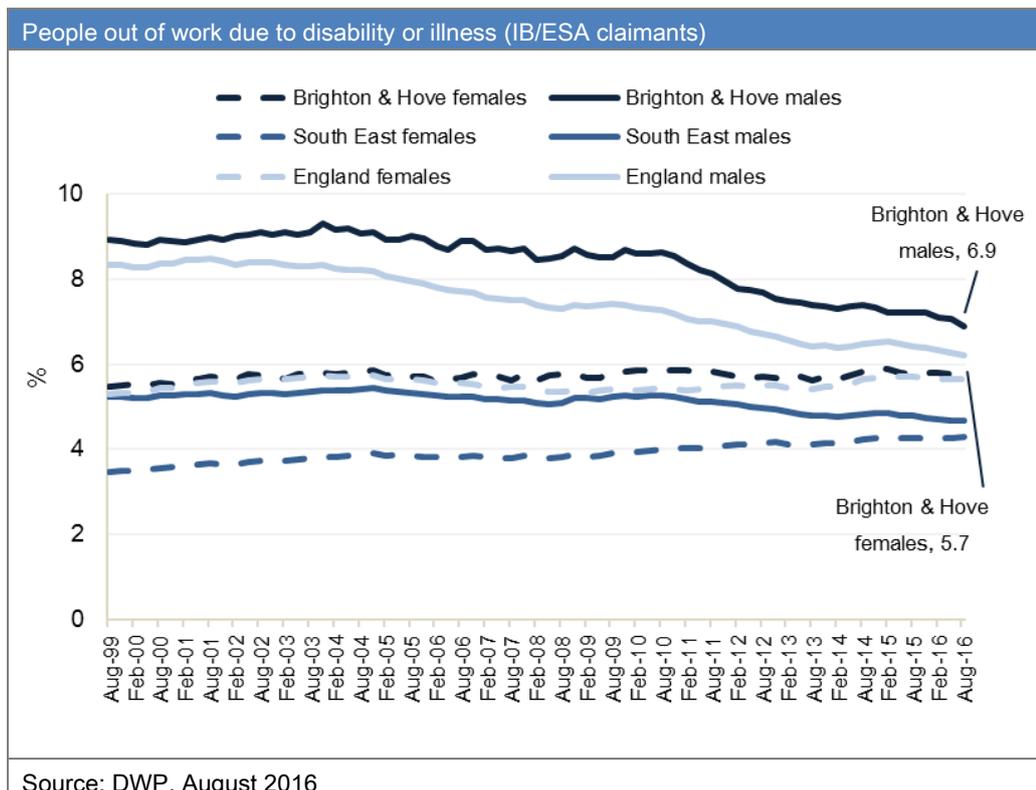
- Overall females have a higher rate of economic inactivity than males, with approximately 30% of females aged 16-74 economically inactive across Brighton & Hove compared with 23% of males.
- In total there are more males in employment than females in the city, with 72% of males in employment compared with 67% of females.

2.3.10. Workless benefit claimant figures published by the DWP provide a more up to date picture of how the proportion of people in and out of employment is changing across Brighton & Hove than the above Census data. The chart below compares the proportion of males and females claiming unemployment benefit Jobseeker’s Allowance (JSA) over the last 10 years across Brighton & Hove and comparator areas.



- JSA claimant rates were consistently higher for males than females across Brighton & Hove and comparator areas between 2006 and 2017.
- Males experienced a more significant increase in JSA claimant rates than females during the recession (from 2008).
- Before 2008, males across Brighton & Hove had a higher JSA claimant rate than the England figure. However, during the recession the male JSA claimant rate across the city increased at a slower rate than the national average and since 2010 has been falling faster. As a result, the overall JSA claimant rate for males in Brighton & Hove is now lower than the average across England (1.2% receiving JSA in the city compared with 1.4% nationally). A similar pattern can be seen for females.

2.3.11. The chart below measures those who are out of work and economically inactive due to poor health and disability and receiving sickness benefits Incapacity Benefit and Employment and Support Allowance (IB/ESA).

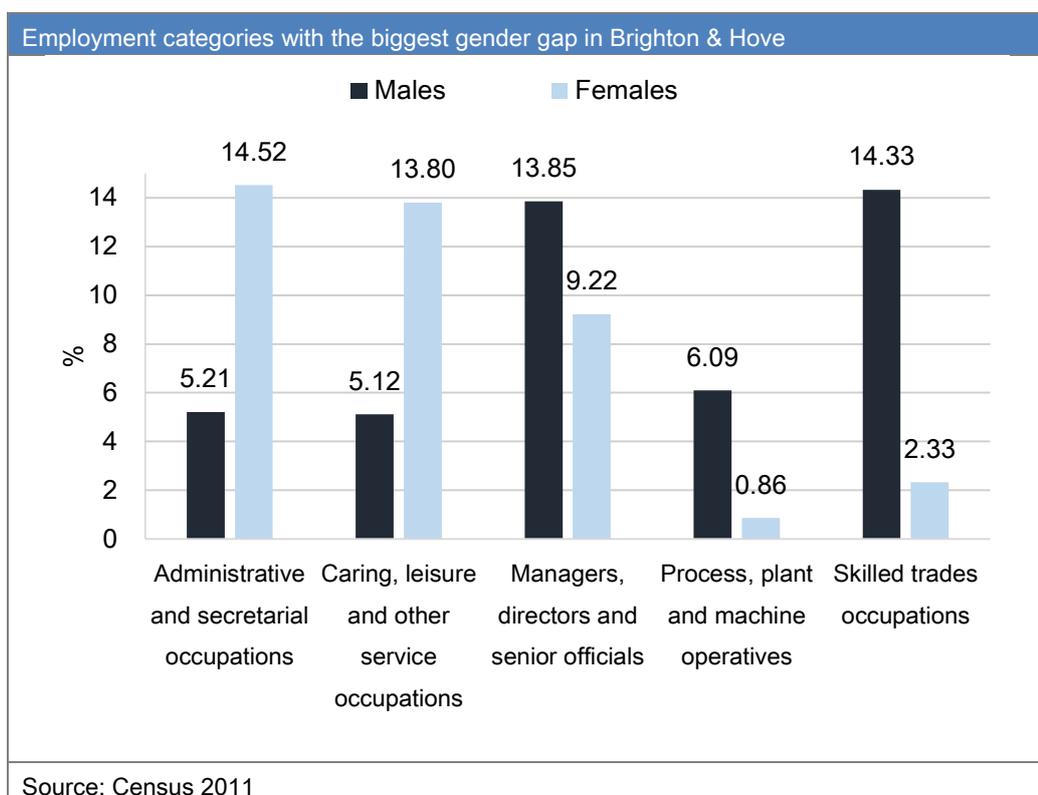


- As with JSA, males in Brighton & Hove make up a consistently higher proportion of claims for out of work benefits due to disability or illness than females. This pattern can also be seen across the South East and England as a whole.
- However, the proportion of males in receipt of these benefits has been falling consistently since 2003 across Brighton & Hove, the region and England alike, while the proportion of females receiving these benefits has slightly increased. This is likely to be linked to a shift in primary reasons for claiming these benefits from physical ailments associated with heavy industry (where there are significantly more males employed than females) towards mental health conditions.
- A higher proportion of males in Brighton & Hove claim IB/ESA (6.9%) than in England (6.2%). By contrast, the IB/ESA claimant rate for females in Brighton & Hove is similar to England.

- 2.3.12. A lower proportion of women are managers, directors or senior officials than men and a lower proportion work in skilled trade occupations. On the other hand, a lower proportion of men work in administrative or secretarial occupations or have roles in caring or leisure.
- 2.3.13. The table and charts below shows this pattern is mirrored across all areas. The chart shows the employment categories with the biggest gender gap.

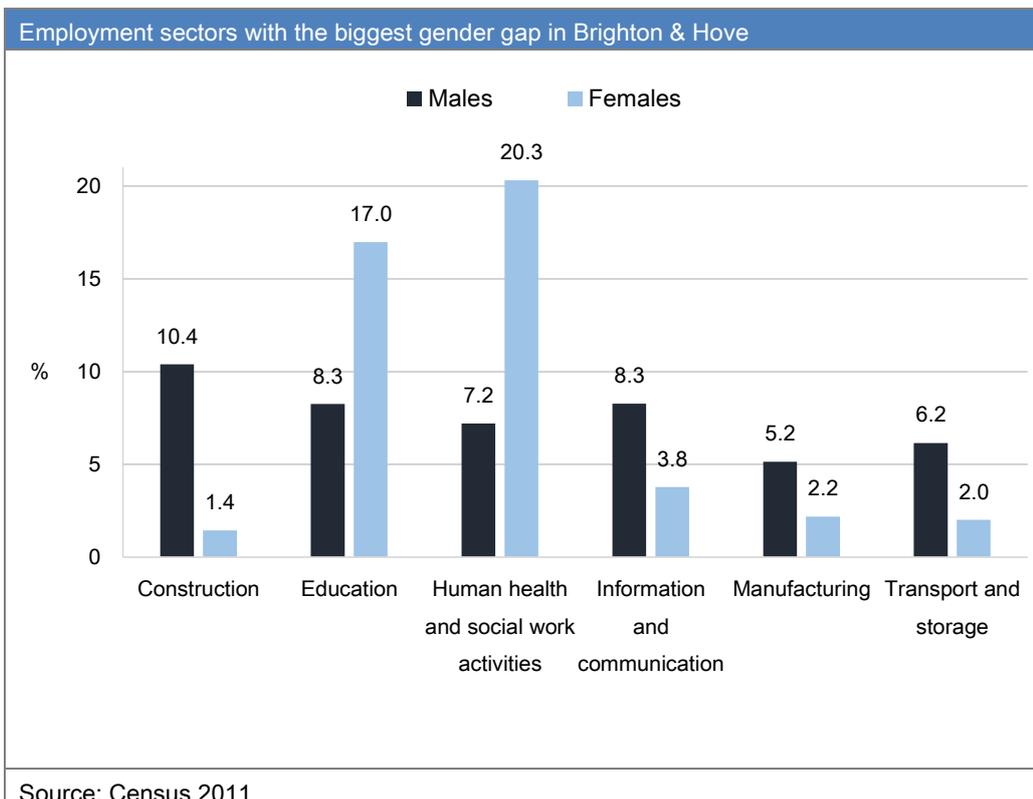
Employment type by gender	Brighton & Hove		South East		England	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1. Managers, directors and senior officials	13.85	9.22	15.30	8.81	13.35	8.08
2. Professional occupations	21.52	24.04	18.32	19.20	16.47	18.64
3. Associate professional and technical occupations	17.44	15.93	15.24	12.25	13.97	11.47
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	5.21	14.52	4.40	19.45	4.79	18.96
5. Skilled trades occupations	14.33	2.33	18.69	2.54	19.13	2.63
6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations	5.12	13.80	3.14	16.30	3.23	16.20
7. Sales and customer service occupations	7.42	11.24	5.33	10.78	5.68	11.49
8. Process, plant and machine operatives	6.09	0.86	9.53	1.39	11.93	1.85
9. Elementary occupations	9.01	8.05	10.06	9.29	11.45	10.70

Source: Census 2011



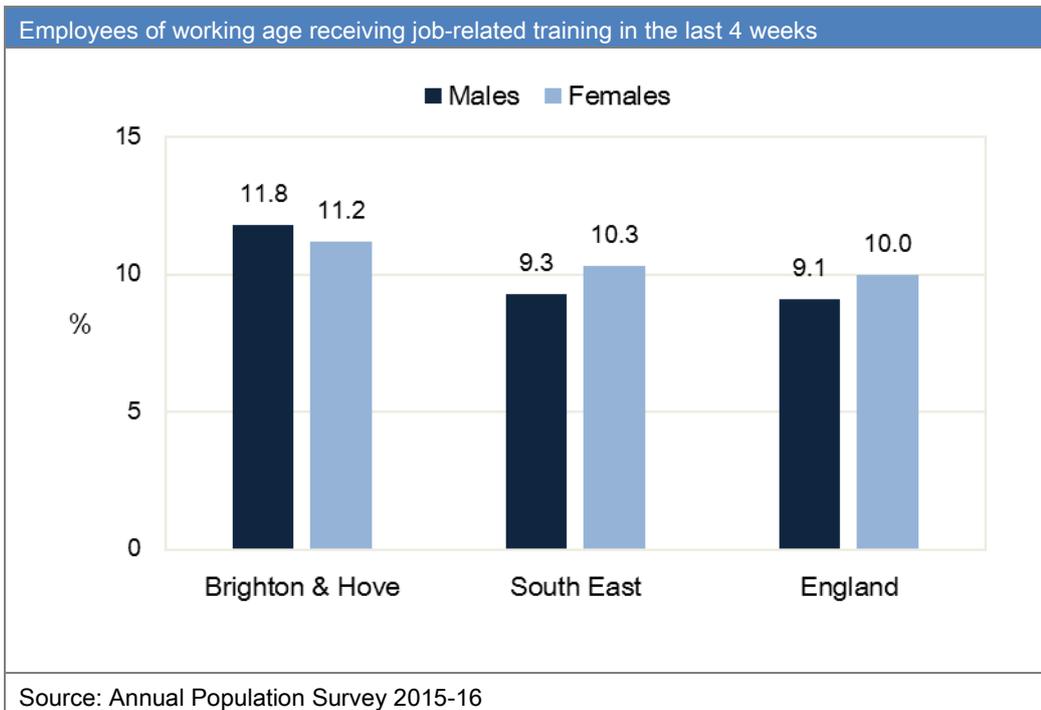
2.3.14. The table below shows the highlights the gender with the highest employment rate in each sector across Brighton & Hove, the South East and England. The chart below shows the six employment sectors with the biggest gender gap in employment rates in Brighton & Hove.

Employment sector, by gender	Brighton & Hove		South East		England	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.16	0.06	0.86	0.46	1.10	0.48
Mining and quarrying	0.06	0.03	0.20	0.06	0.28	0.05
Manufacturing	5.15	2.19	9.88	4.16	12.54	4.70
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.88	0.76	0.79	0.33	0.77	0.32
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.71	0.19	1.05	0.30	1.06	0.29
Construction	10.40	1.45	13.14	2.15	12.73	2.01
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	13.44	14.00	15.48	15.65	15.86	16.01
Transport and storage	6.16	2.02	7.52	2.64	7.48	2.23
Accommodation and food service activities	6.67	6.39	4.46	5.67	4.94	6.26
Information and communication	8.27	3.79	7.26	3.55	5.32	2.67
Financial and insurance activities	6.87	6.51	4.61	4.37	4.36	4.41
Real estate activities	1.73	1.84	1.26	1.63	1.31	1.63
Professional, scientific and technical activities	8.27	7.10	7.65	7.24	6.82	6.58
Administrative and support service activities	5.23	4.79	5.41	4.88	5.12	4.71
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	4.26	4.64	6.49	5.45	5.94	5.84
Education	8.25	16.97	5.27	15.64	5.27	15.10
Human health and social work activities	7.21	20.30	4.51	19.66	4.98	20.75
Other	6.28	6.96	4.17	6.16	4.13	5.97
Source: Census 2011						

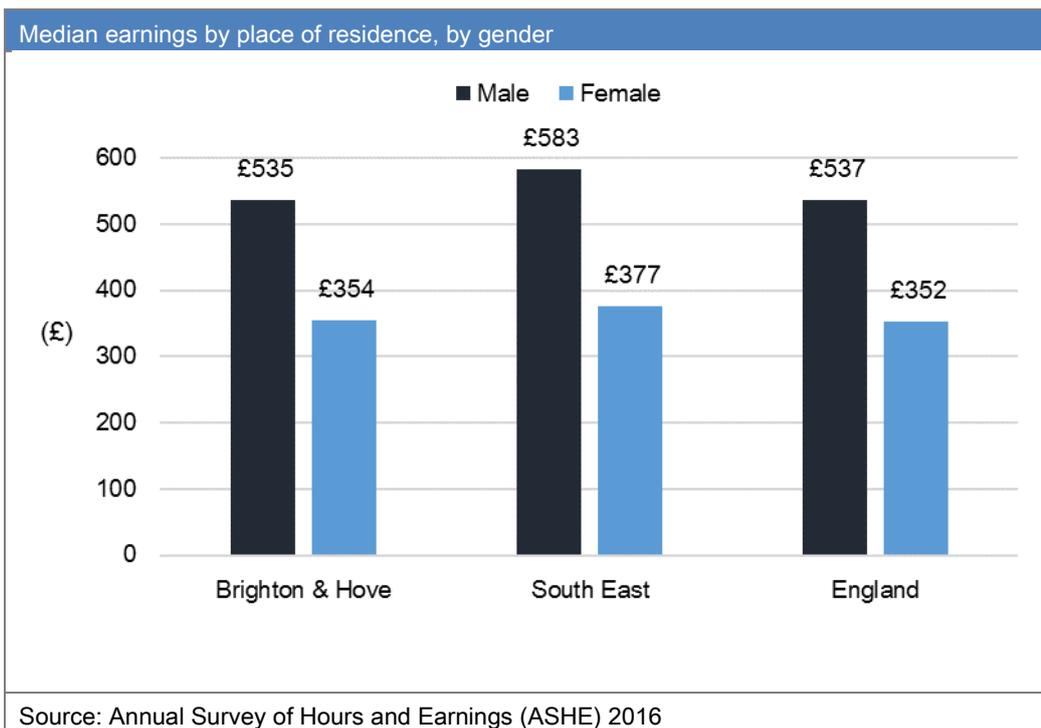


- In Brighton & Hove the highest proportion of women work in the human health and social work sector (20.3%) whilst the largest proportion of men work in wholesale and retail (13.4%).
- A higher rate of females work in industries typically based in the public sector than males, with higher concentrations in human health and social work (20.3% of females compared with 7.2% of males), education (17% of females compared with 8.3% of males), and public administration (4.6% of females compared with 4.3% of males).
- The sectors with the biggest gender gap in the local area are human health and social work, education and construction; with a higher proportion of males in the construction industry (10.4% of males, compared with 1.4% of females) and a higher proportion of females in the health and education sectors.

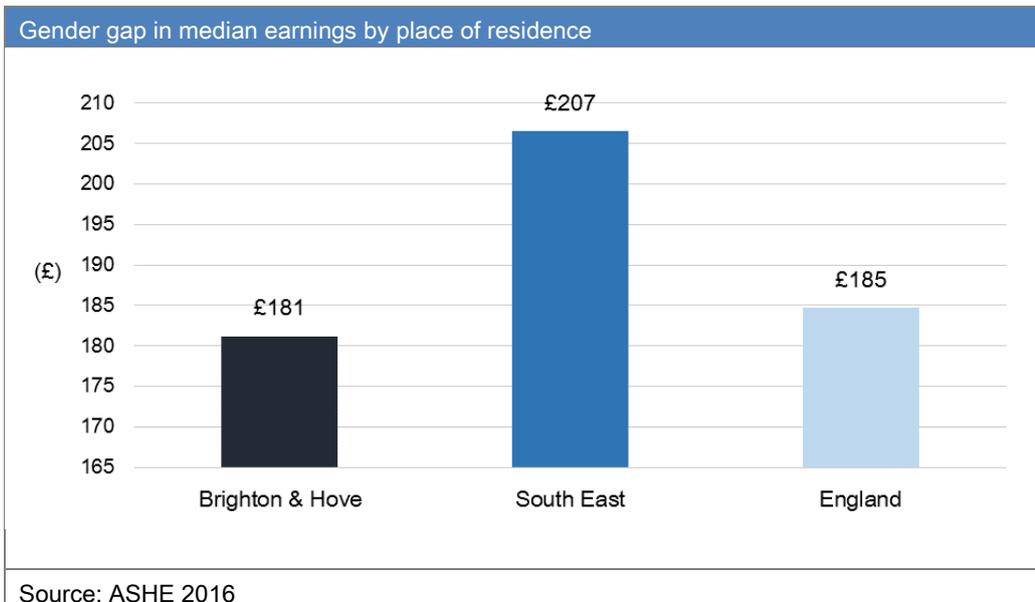
2.3.15. Job-related training is higher amongst males than females across Brighton & Hove in contrast to the regional and national patterns. However rates of job-related training for both males and females are higher in the city than for the South East and England.



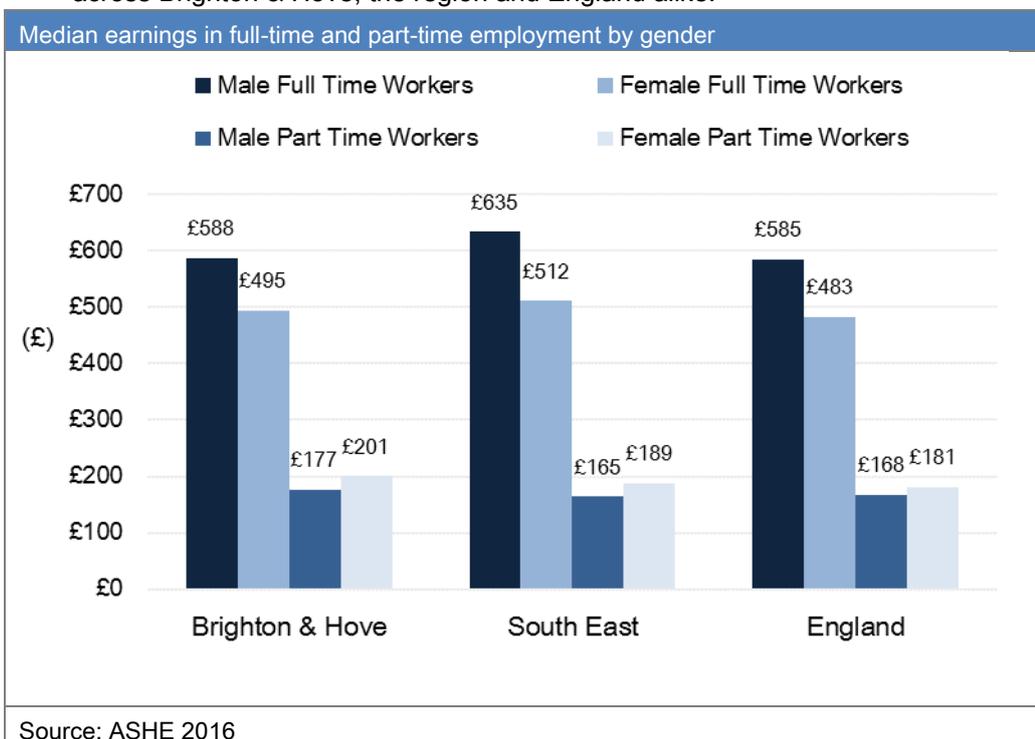
2.3.16. In all local areas across England, women tend to earn less than men. However, the gender pay gap is slightly smaller in Brighton & Hove than in the South East and England.



- Females have lower median earnings (£354 per week) than males (£535) across Brighton & Hove, the region and England alike.
- However, Brighton & Hove has a smaller gender pay gap than the South East and England overall (see the chart below), as females living in Brighton & Hove earn slightly above the national median income for women while males earn slightly less than the respective national median income.



- The gender pay gap is partly linked to the higher proportions of males in full-time employment than females. The chart below compares male and female earnings in full time and part time employment.
- The chart shows that while males in full time employment earn more than females (£588 for males, compared with £495 for females), the gender pay gap in Brighton & Hove is smaller for full time workers than for males and females as a whole (£93 compared with £181). By contrast, females working part-time earn more than their male equivalents across Brighton & Hove, the region and England alike.



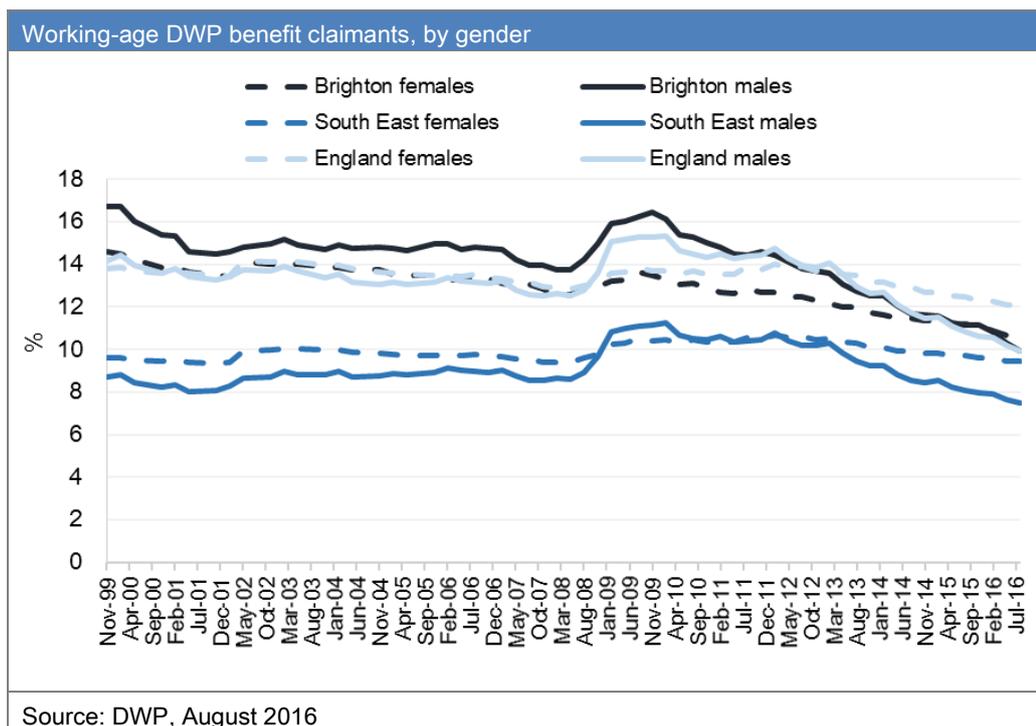
Gender and poverty and deprivation

- 2.3.17. There is a lack of robust data on household incomes at local level, with the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) a source of income data for those in work but excluding those out of work. The proportion of working people receiving DWP benefits provides a useful proxy measure of deprivation, capturing working age adults who receive benefits due to poor health, worklessness, low income and caring responsibilities. More specifically, Income

Support (IS) is a useful proxy measure of low income, covering those working less than 16 hours a week who are on low or no income and have little savings. Pension Credit (PC) is a means-tested measure for older people living in low income households.

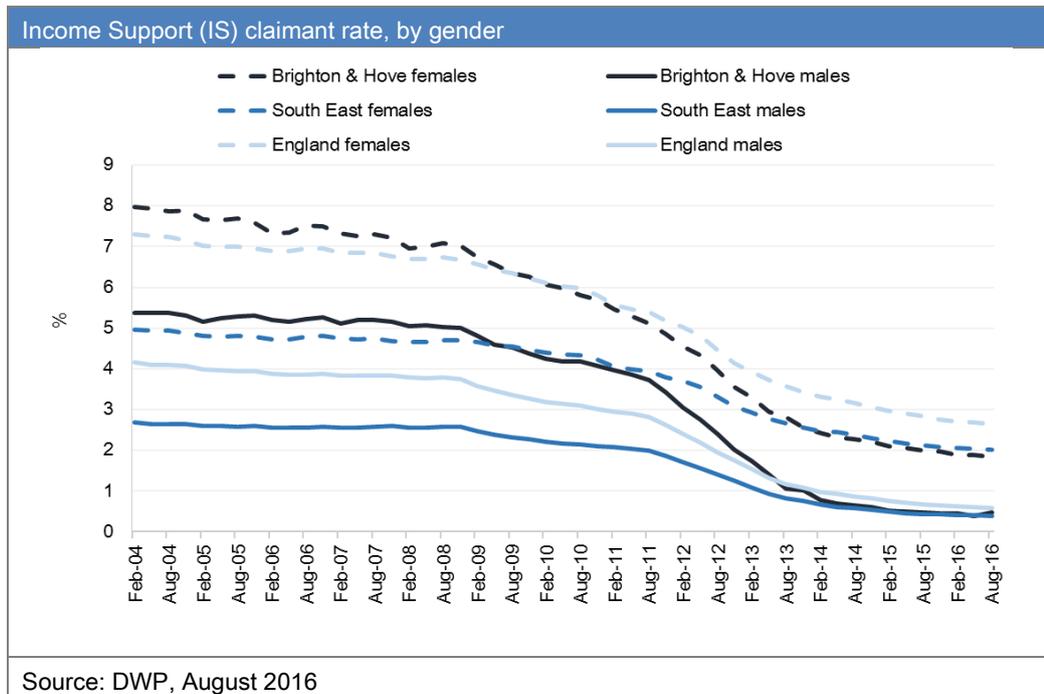
- Approximately two-thirds of working age people receiving DWP benefits in Brighton & Hove are in receipt of benefits due to poor health or disability (69%), this is above the regional (62%) and national values (61%).
- Across the city 7.2% of working age adults are receiving benefits due to sickness or disability, compared with 5.2% across the South East and 6.6% across England.

2.3.18. The chart below compares the proportion of working age DWP benefit claimants between 1999 and 2016.



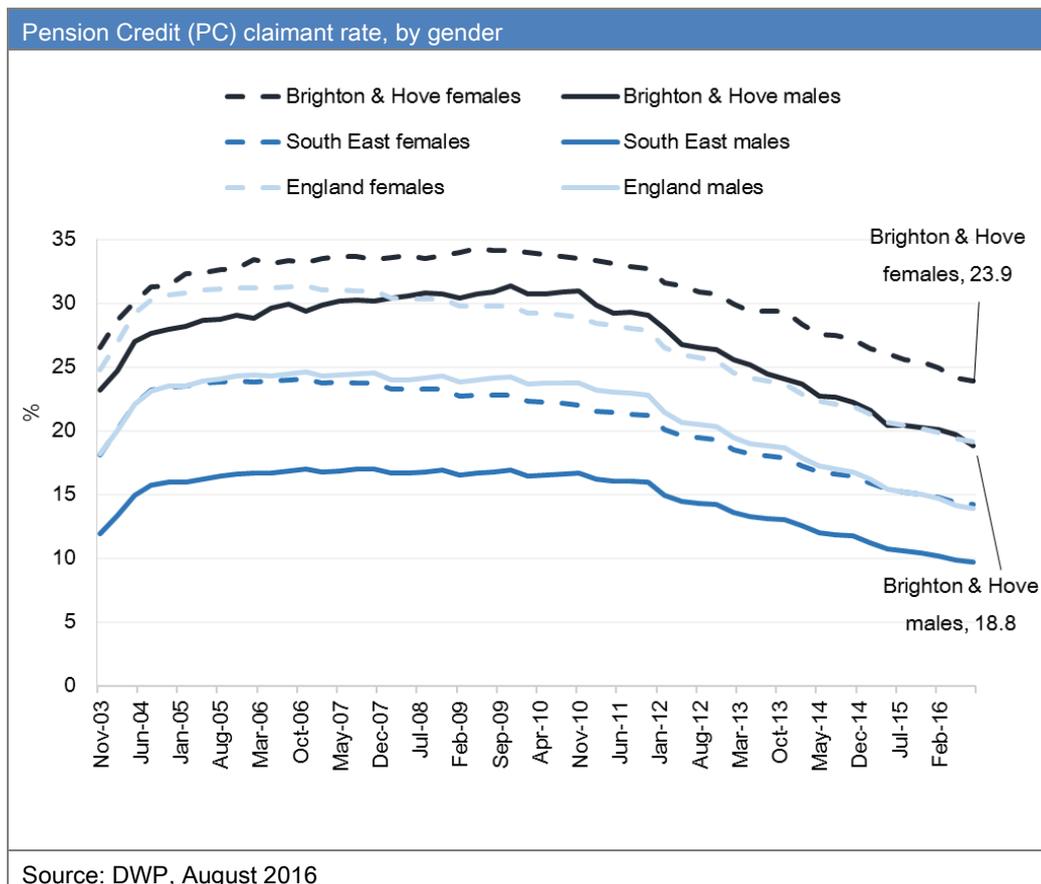
- Between 1999 and 2010, more males than females were in receipt of working age DWP benefits in Brighton & Hove.
- However, in recent years the gap has been closing and the proportion of males receiving DWP benefits is now very slightly lower than the proportion of females (9.96% compared with 10.61%) across the city.
- Across England as a whole, the benefit claimant rate was historically similar for males and females; however, following the recession there was a greater increase in the proportion of males receiving benefits (likely to be linked to the increase in JSA claimants seen above). This has reversed in more recent years and now the benefit claimant rate is higher for females across the country as a whole.

2.3.19. The chart below compares the IS claimant rate for males and females.



- IS claimant rates have fallen for males and females alike across Brighton & Hove and England and the South East, with claimant levels falling at a faster rate in the city.
- Males have experienced a particularly sharp fall in claimant rates across the city.
- In 2004 IS claimant rates in Brighton & Hove were higher for both males and females than the England average. However, since 2014 local IS claimant rates have fallen below England values for both genders.
- IS claimant rates are higher for females than for males. This is likely to be driven by the higher prevalence of females as lone parents and carers (two of the major recipient groups of IS).

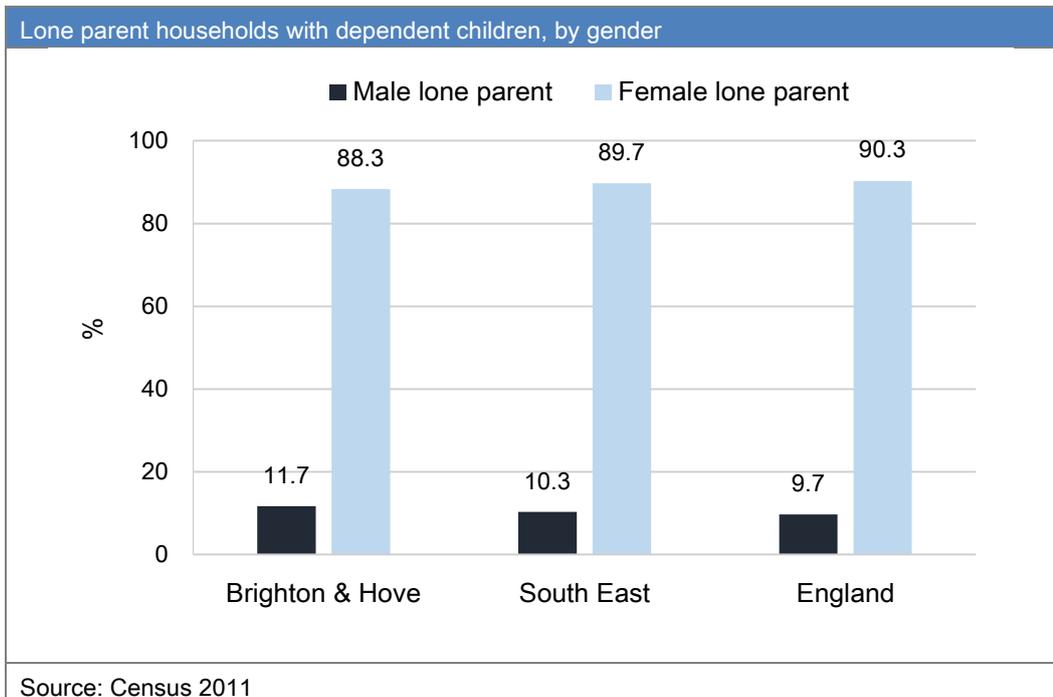
2.3.20. The chart below compares PC claimant rates over time across Brighton & Hove and comparator areas.



- There are a higher proportion of females claiming PC than males across all areas. However, overall PC claimant rates for both females and males (23.9% and 18.8% respectively) are higher in Brighton & Hove than the South East and England averages.

2.3.21. Lone parent households have a higher poverty rate, with approximately three-quarters of all children living in poverty in Brighton & Hove also in families headed by a lone parent (see *Children experiencing poverty and multiple deprivation* section in the age chapter for more details).

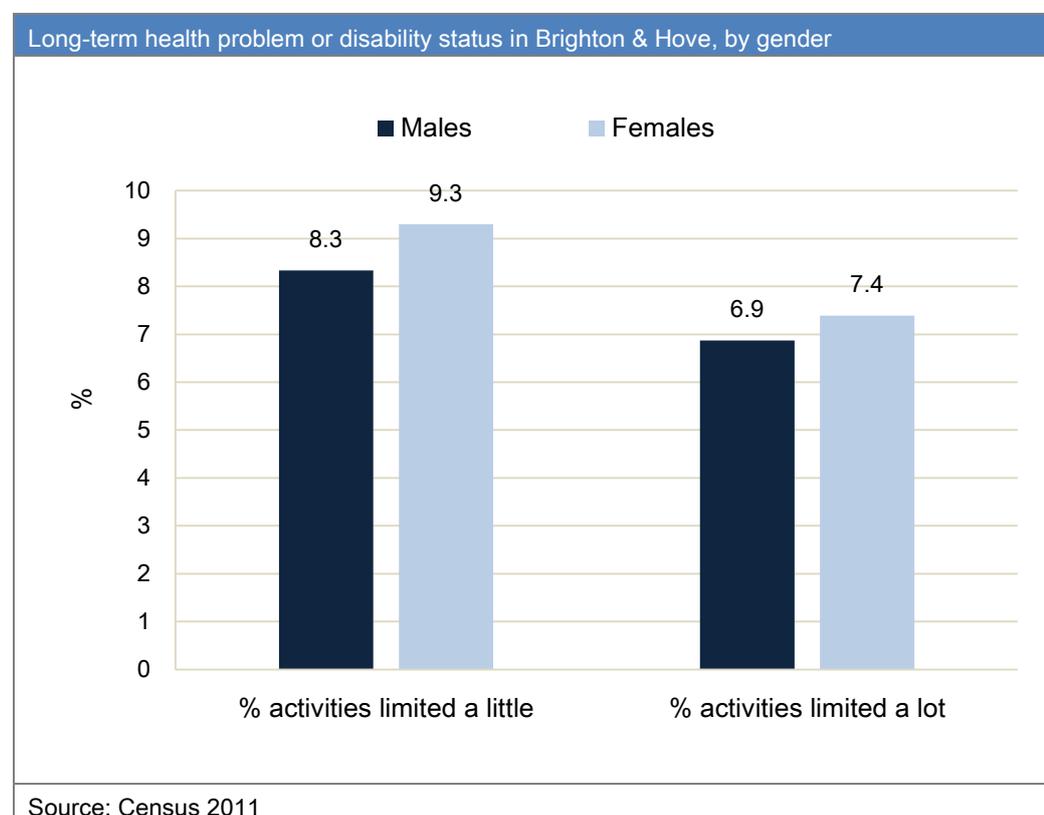
2.3.22. The chart below compares the gender breakdowns of lone parent households across Brighton & Hove and comparator areas. A higher proportion of women than men lead lone parent households with dependent children. This is true across England and the South East, though there are a slightly higher proportion of lone-parent male households in Brighton & Hove.



- Approximately 90% of lone parent households are headed by women across the South East region and England as a whole.
- Brighton & Hove has a slightly higher proportion of male-headed lone parent families than England and the South East, with close to 12% of families headed by a man.

Gender and health and wellbeing

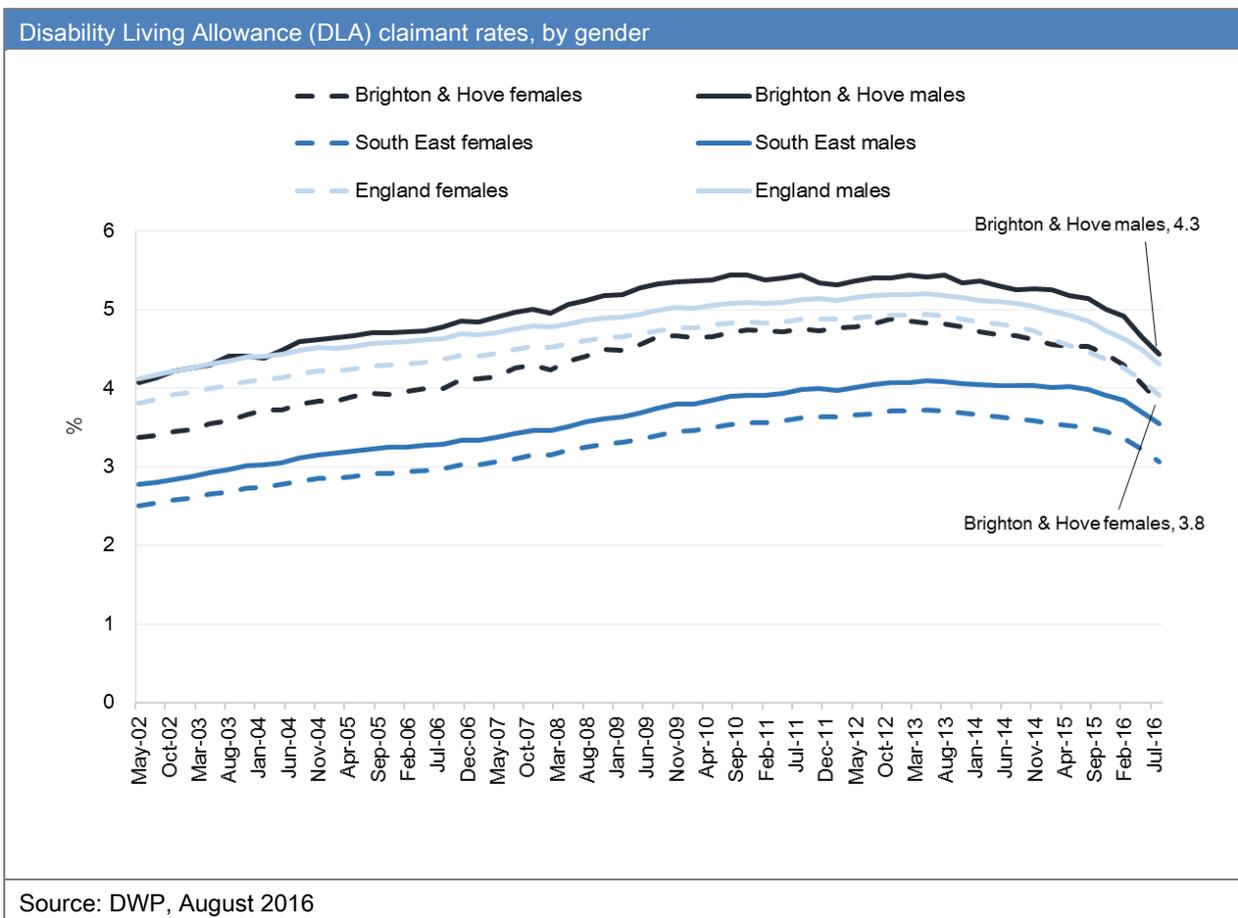
2.3.23. This section explores differences in health outcomes for males and females in terms of disability, mortality rates, healthy lifestyles and provision of unpaid care.



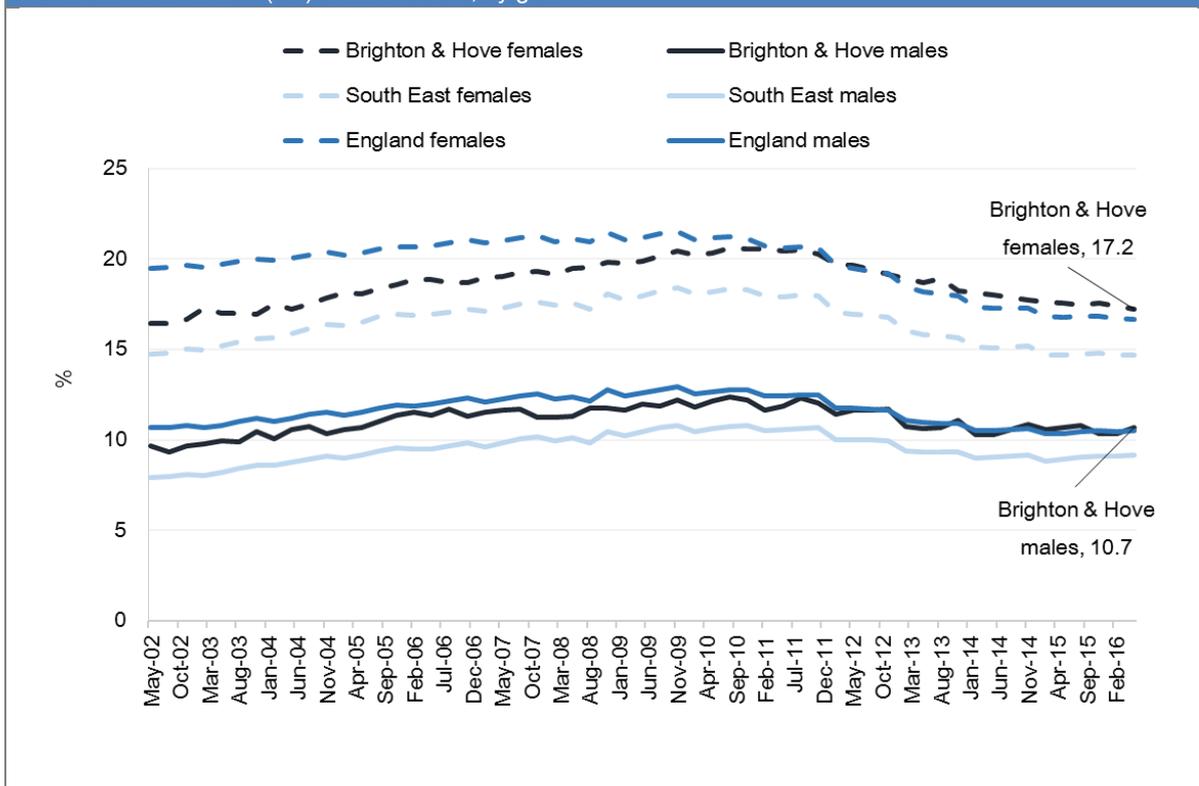
2.3.24. In the 2011 census a slightly higher proportion of females than males self-reported having their activities limited 'a little' or 'a lot' by a long-term health problem or disability in Brighton &

Hove. This is likely to be primarily driven by the age profile of the population (see the *Population by Gender* section above), with a relatively higher local proportion of older women than older men.

2.3.25. The charts below compare the proportions of people receiving disability benefits. Disability Living Allowance (DLA) is payable to people who become disabled before the age of 65. Attendance allowance (AA) is payable to those with disabilities and social care needs after the age of 65.



Attendance Allowance (AA) claimant rates, by gender



Source: DWP, May-16

- There are a higher proportion of males than females claiming DLA in all areas, with the highest rates amongst males in Brighton & Hove (4.3% of males, 3.8% of females).
 - By contrast, more females receive AA than males (10.7% of males, 17.2% of females).
- 2.3.26. One likely explanation for the contrast between these figures is that female life expectancy is higher than male life expectancy (see below) and older people are more likely to have health problems and social care needs which make them eligible to receive AA (see *Outcomes by age group* analysis in the Age chapter below).
- 2.3.27. The chart below compares the prevalence of overweight and obese children by location and gender.

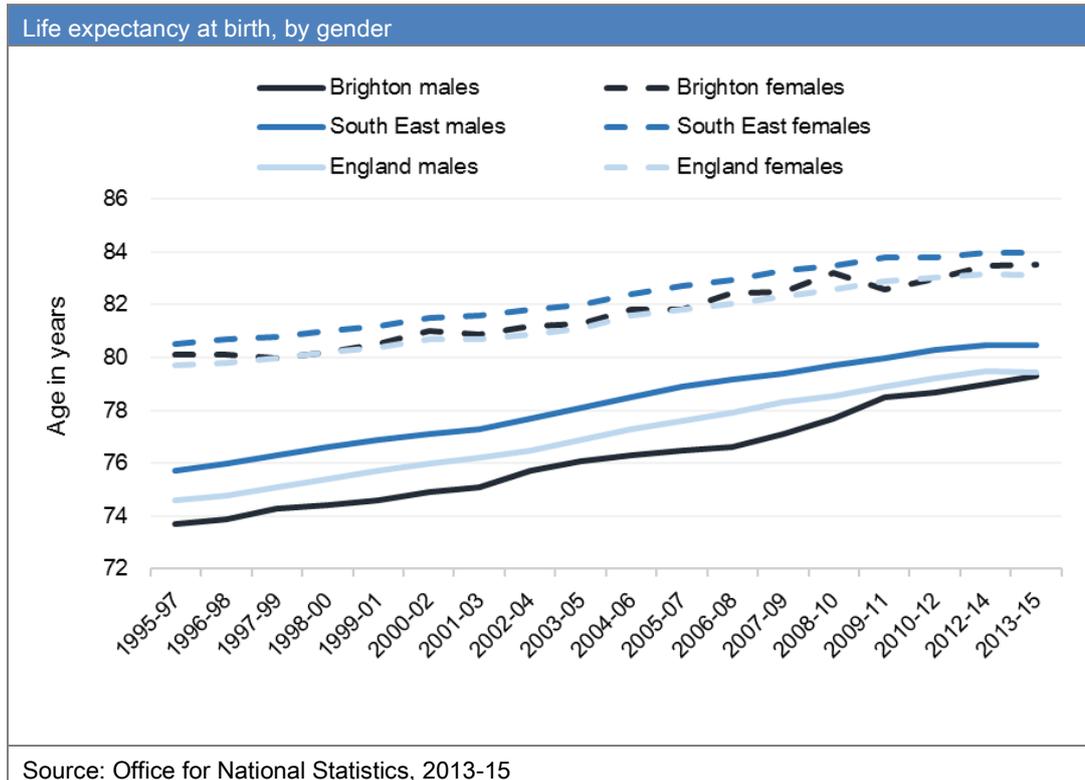
Overweight or obese at reception and year 6 levels, by gender



Source: National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) 2010-2011

- A higher proportion of boys are overweight or obese than girls across Brighton & Hove, the region and England as a whole in both reception year and year 6.
- However, difference in obesity rates between males and females is greater in Brighton & Hove than for England and the South East.
- The proportion of boys in reception year classified as overweight or obese in Brighton & Hove (24.1%) is higher than in the South East (22%) and England (23.9%). By contrast, the proportion of females in reception year classified as overweight or obese (18.9%) is below the South East (19.6%) and England (21.4%).
- Overweight and obesity levels also increase as children get older for both males and females.

2.3.28. The chart below shows changes in average life expectancy at birth for males and females in Brighton & Hove and comparator areas.



- Although average life expectancy has been rising for both genders, women still have a higher life expectancy than men across all areas.
- Brighton & Hove has a slightly higher gender gap in average life expectancy compared with England and the South East with females on average expected to live 4.2 years longer than males, compared with a difference of 3.5 years in the South East and 3.7 years in England.

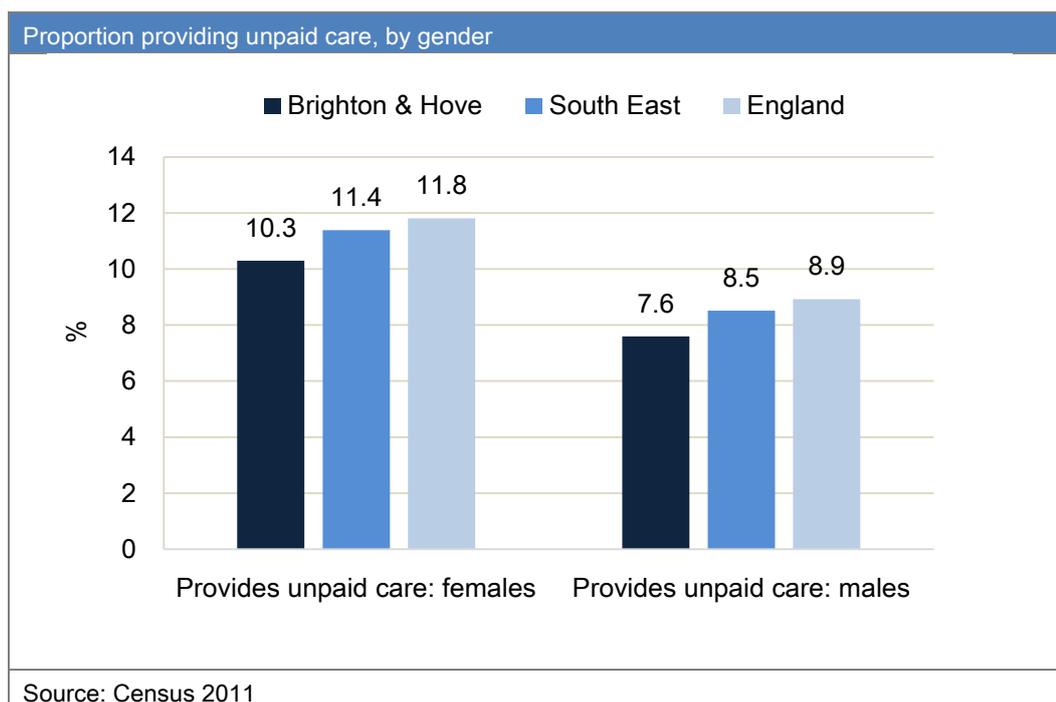
2.3.29. The table below presents mortality rates for some key causes of death. The differences in life expectancy between males and females are reflected in differences in overall mortality rates with males having higher mortality than females across all areas for all key causes except for chronic rheumatic heart disease and acute respiratory diseases. Note that, with the exception of suicide, all mortality rates are age standardised.

- Males in Brighton & Hove have a higher mortality rate than males in England for most key health conditions listed, except for acute respiratory diseases and alcoholic liver disease.
- Females in Brighton & Hove have lower overall all-cause mortality than females in England and lower mortality for acute respiratory diseases. On all other key conditions listed however they have a higher mortality rate than the national average.
- Suicide rates for males are particularly high in Brighton & Hove with 22.16 suicides per 100,000, just over 3 times higher than the suicide rate for females.

Mortality rates (per 100,000 population) age standardised by gender	Brighton & Hove		South East		England	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
All causes	1,142.6	837.7	1,063.7	793.3	1,148.8	858
Suicide and injury/poisoning of undetermined intent	22.16	6.68	13.29	4.28	13.83	4.49
Diabetes	12.44	11.03	10.29	7.24	12.42	8.92
Acute respiratory diseases other than influenza and pneumonia	6.19	7.84	6.64	6.78	8.46	8.69
Cerebrovascular diseases (e.g. strokes)	68.81	64.75	62.46	59.87	67.31	62.69
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases	-	3.96	1.34	1.51	1.13	1.67
Alcoholic liver disease	10.19	8.9	8.54	4.57	11.43	5.81
Cancer	344.1	239.91	315.59	218.27	331.48	227.38

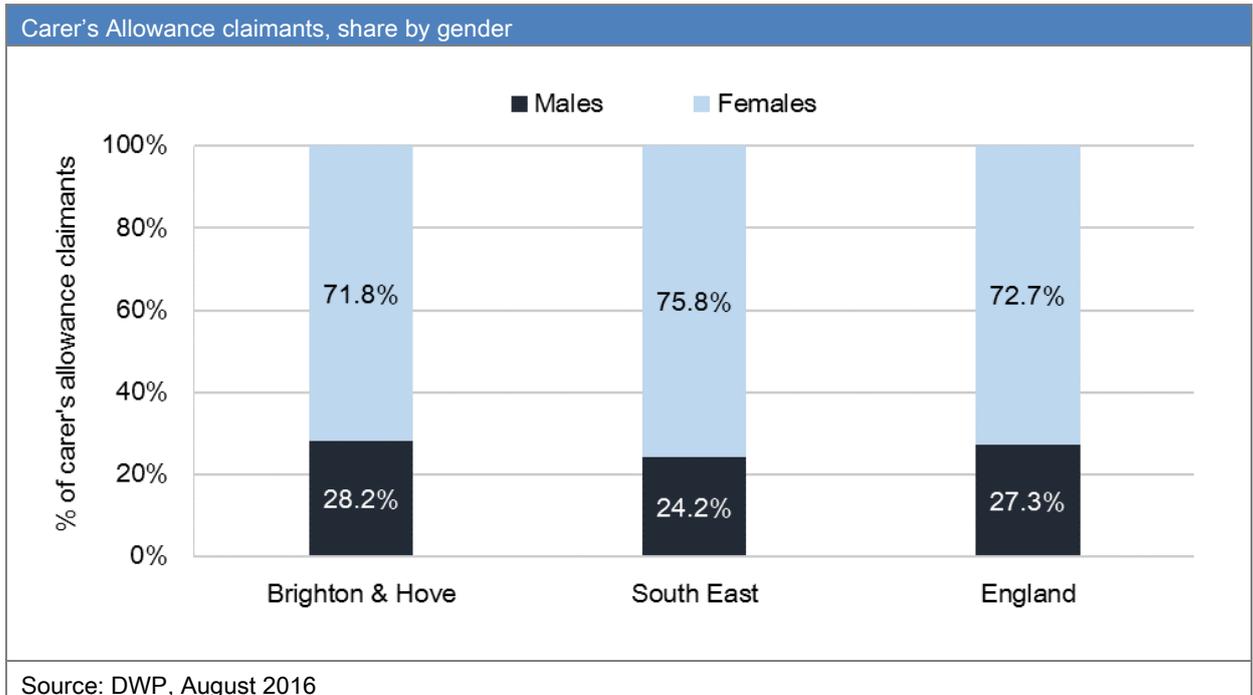
Sources: Office for National Statistics 2015

2.3.30. The charts below explore the gender differences in the provision of unpaid informal care between males and females across Brighton & Hove and comparators. The chart below shows self-reported figures of the percentage of people of any age providing unpaid care (based on responses from the Census 2011).



- A higher proportion of females provide unpaid care in Brighton & Hove (10.3%) than males (7.6%). A similar pattern can be seen across the South East and England as a whole though rates are slightly lower in the local area than these comparator areas for both genders.

2.3.31. A similar pattern emerges when comparing more recent data on the gender breakdown of those receiving benefits for providing informal care – Carer’s Allowance.



- There are more than two and a half times as many females claiming Carer's Allowance in Brighton & Hove as males. In August 2016 there were 1,990 females claiming Carer's Allowance in Brighton & Hove and 780 males.
- The gender breakdown for Carer's Allowance claimants is more or less similar across Brighton & Hove and the national and regional comparators, although the city has a slightly higher rate of male claimants.

2.4. Further information

Local research

2.4.1. Further local information/research is available at:

- Brighton & Hove Joint Strategic Needs Assessment: Gender:
<http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/sites/bhconnected/files/jsna/jsna-3.2.1-Gender.pdf>

National research

- National Equalities Panel Report - CASE – 2007-13
<http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/dps/case/spcc/rr05.pdf>
- Equality and Human Rights Commission - How fair is Britain? -
http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/sites/default/files/documents/triennial_review/tr_exec_summ.pdf
- Equality and Human Rights Commission - Gender Pay Gap -
http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/sites/default/files/documents/research/gender_pay_gap_briefing_paper2.pdf
- Northern Ireland Executive Office - Gender Equality Strategy statistics 2016-2016 -
https://www.executiveoffice-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/ofmdfm_dev/gender-equality-strategy-statistics-2015-update.pdf
- Office for National Statistics - Women in the Labour Market -
http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171776_328352.pdf

Data gaps

2.4.2. There are a number of gaps in the availability of data on gender at Local Authority level in England, leading to limitations in our ability to highlight the full extent of inequalities faced by this group in the local area. Some of the most significant gaps include:

- Earnings and income over time by gender.
- Homelessness and rough sleeper rates for males and females.
- Experience of workplace discrimination/workplace rights.
- Data on use of and access to key services including alcohol and drug use services, Shelters, Mental health services.
- Data on victims and perpetrators of crime.
- Higher education – university attendance rates by gender.
- Cross correlation between factors e.g. impact of disability, low-income, low-education, ethnicity and gender.

Section 3. Transgender

3.1. Introduction

- 3.1.1. The term transgender, or trans, is used as an umbrella term to describe people whose gender identity differs from their biological sex at birth. Some transgender people will choose to transition socially and some will also take medical steps to physically transition to live in the gender role of their choice. The term trans also includes a broader group of people who find their personal experience of their gender differs from the assumptions and expectations of society, such as people who are intersex, androgyne, polygender or genderqueer. They may also experience some of the issues related to being labelled by others as a gender that doesn't match their gender identity.
- 3.1.2. National research reveals significant inequalities in health and wellbeing faced by trans people including an increased risk of mental ill health. However, there is little reliable information regarding the size of the trans population in the UK. Recent estimates suggest that 0.6% to 1% of adults may experience some degree of gender variance. A small proportion will have presented for, and undergone, medical gender transition (approximately 12,500 and 7,500 respectively).

3.2. Outcomes for trans people

- 3.2.1. In 2013, the Brighton & Hove Trans Equality Scrutiny Panel recommended in its report that a needs assessment should be undertaken to determine the size of the trans population in Brighton & Hove and its needs.
- 3.2.2. A Trans Needs Assessment Steering Group, including representatives of the statutory and community & voluntary sectors, was set up to oversee the work. Although other issues are covered, the steering group agreed, in consultation with local trans groups, that the principal areas of focus should be health and wellbeing, healthcare, community safety and housing.
- 3.2.3. The needs assessment report draws together information which has been gathered using the following main approaches:
 - A review of relevant published research
 - A local 'data snapshot' exercise
 - Interviews with 'stakeholders'
 - Community research conducted by the University of Brighton and LGBT Switchboard, which gathered information from trans people in the city via a questionnaire survey and focus groups.
- 3.2.4. As there is little routine information available nationally within this section, a summary of this information is given below. The full report (and supporting evidence) is available at <https://www.bhconnected.org.uk/sites/bhconnected/files/Brighton%20%26%20Hove%20Trans%20Needs%20Assessment%202015.pdf>

Trans people in Brighton & Hove

- 3.2.5. It is estimated that at least 2,760 trans adults live in Brighton & Hove. The true figure is probably greater than this because a significant proportion of trans people do not disclose their gender identity in surveys. In addition, as Brighton & Hove is seen as inclusive, many trans people who live elsewhere visit Brighton & Hove to socialise, study and/or work.

3.2.6. Data suggest that trans people in Brighton & Hove:

- have a younger population distribution than the overall population, although trans people are represented in all age groups
- have diverse gender identities, including non-binary identities
- are more likely to have a limiting long-term illness or disability than the overall population.
- come from a diverse range of ethnic backgrounds
- have diverse sexual orientations
- live throughout the city, with no concentration in any particular area
- are more likely to live in private sector rented housing than the overall population.

3.2.7. People who took part in the community research emphasised that characteristics other than gender identity, for example ethnicity and disability, are also important parts of their identity, and this should be taken into account in planning and providing services.

Trans people and inclusion/support

- Brighton & Hove is seen as a trans-friendly and inclusive city and attracts people who have had negative experiences elsewhere. However, trans people report that they still face abuse, discrimination and social isolation in the city.
- The Trans Equality Scrutiny Panel and subsequent action have helped to raise awareness, provide a catalyst for change and improve services.
- The trans community is becoming more visible and successful at communicating outside of wider LGBT communities; this is illustrated by the developments around Trans Pride.
- Social networks and trans community and voluntary groups are highly important to the community, including their health and wellbeing. Sometimes trans people need the support of an advocate to help them access services and social spaces.
- Volunteering is common and has benefits for volunteers and those supported. 63% of the community survey respondents reported having provided unpaid help to a group, club or organisation in the last 12 months.
- However, there were seen to be limitations regarding capacity and skills in small groups that have limited funding and rely on volunteers.
- Trans people play an important part in supporting services to become more accessible to other trans people but some find this can become exhausting.
- The vulnerability of some trans people is illustrated by trans respondents to local surveys reporting that i) they are less able to ask someone for help if they were ill in bed and ii) more likely than non-trans respondents to feel anxious or stressed about their neighbourhood.

Trans people and their families

Children, young people and their families

- Stakeholders saw a need for more support for young trans people with mental health problems, as well as raising awareness around the particular issues faced by young trans people who also had other vulnerabilities.
- Stakeholders felt there are some good community initiatives for young trans people, but there was scope for improving the skills of frontline workers in generic services.
- The need for more support for families with trans parents and children with trans parents was raised.

Families of trans people

- National research found there is a considerable impact from non-acceptance of trans people by their families including relationship breakdown, exclusion from family events and isolation, and a need to move away from their family. Local stakeholders observed that parents are not always supportive of their children and that this may be due to a lack of information and support.

Trans people and education

Schools

- Trans and gender questioning young people are more likely to experience bullying and to feel less safe at school.
- Education is a setting where trans young people are at risk of discrimination and harassment. The council's 2013 Trans Equality Scrutiny Panel saw schools as a key area for achieving an impact. Concerns around gender stereotyping, the curriculum, awareness and training, bullying and lack of support were all issues raised.
- Significant further work has been undertaken with schools, the council and Allsorts including the Trans Inclusion Schools Toolkit and training within specific schools.

Higher education

- Higher education provides a space for trans students to 'be themselves', come out, and develop an independent adult identity. However, national research identified that nearly one in three had taken time out of because of trans related issues or bullying and harassment.
- Positive work by higher education institutions and student unions was reported around training and awareness-raising, celebratory events and the provision of support to trans people and there was a keenness to share best practice.
- Mixed experiences of higher education establishments were reported by community survey respondents.

Trans people and employment

- Gaining and retaining employment is an important challenge for trans people. Those without stable employment may find they are isolated, both financially and socially, which can in turn affect ability to access housing.
- The Scrutiny Panel found that neither employers nor trans employees were necessarily clear about the legal and employment rights of trans people.
- The community research survey found that, on balance, more people reported positive experiences than negative ones in employment. Some respondents found employers supportive, but others found they were excluded, the subject of gossip, were concerned about their position at work if they were 'outed', or felt the need to delay transition.
- There were some good practice employers in the city with staff forums and mentoring schemes, but stakeholders felt that more could be done.

Trans people and health and wellbeing

Later in life

- Over time the number of trans older people is expected to increase but little is known about the health needs they may have as older people.

- Ensuring that staff and service users of older people's services are more trans aware was considered to be a very high priority by stakeholders.
- Trans people report they are concerned about the quality of care that they could expect in care homes and in other settings such as hospitals when they are older; this is important in ensuring all trans people are treated with dignity.

Caring

- Trans people are concerned about being accepted as carers of others, including older people.

Health

- Trans people are less likely to report that they are in good health and more likely to report that they have a limiting long-term illness or disability.
- There is relatively limited evidence about many health behaviours although local surveys suggest that trans people have higher rates of smoking and lower rates of physical activity than the overall population.
- Stakeholders and trans people report a lack of knowledge regarding health screening.
- There are high levels of mental health need (including stress, depression, self-harm, and suicidal ideation) which participants related to gender dysphoria but more commonly to factors such as discrimination and NHS treatment delays.
- Trans people are less satisfied with NHS health services than the overall population.
- Some community research participants described negative experiences of NHS mental health services. Many found community & voluntary sector services more supportive but were aware of their limitations.
- Some good practice in GP services was reported, although there was more negative feedback, for example concerns about GPs' knowledge and problems with record keeping. Concerns were also raised about knowledge and attitudes in some local community pharmacy services.
- In the community research survey the most frequently suggested action for improving healthcare for trans people was an increase in training.

Specialist gender identity services

- More than half of survey respondents had been under the care of a Specialist Gender Identity Service (SGIS), most commonly Charing Cross. An increasing number are attending the Laurels, Exeter and there is significant use of private services.
- There is no longer a requirement for referrals to be made via local mental health services, although some trans people and clinicians are not aware of this change.
- 4 in 10 service users were dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with their experience of SGIS, a similar level to nationally. Negative experiences reported by service users included waiting times and delays, administrative errors, travel distance, disempowerment and a lack of clarity about the care pathway. These issues were also reported by some stakeholders, including clinicians.
- Long waiting times are having a detrimental, often serious, impact on service users' mental health. Support, including counselling, for those waiting to attend a service is very limited.
- NHS waiting time standards for SGIS are not being achieved. Standards are not widely publicised and reporting is difficult to obtain.

- Community members and stakeholders have expressed the need for more local services. Specialist clinicians have cited issues that would need to be considered.
- The service pathway for children and families is fragmented and could be more joined up. The roles of different providers are not well understood (including by clinicians). The services have practical proposals for how services could be improved.

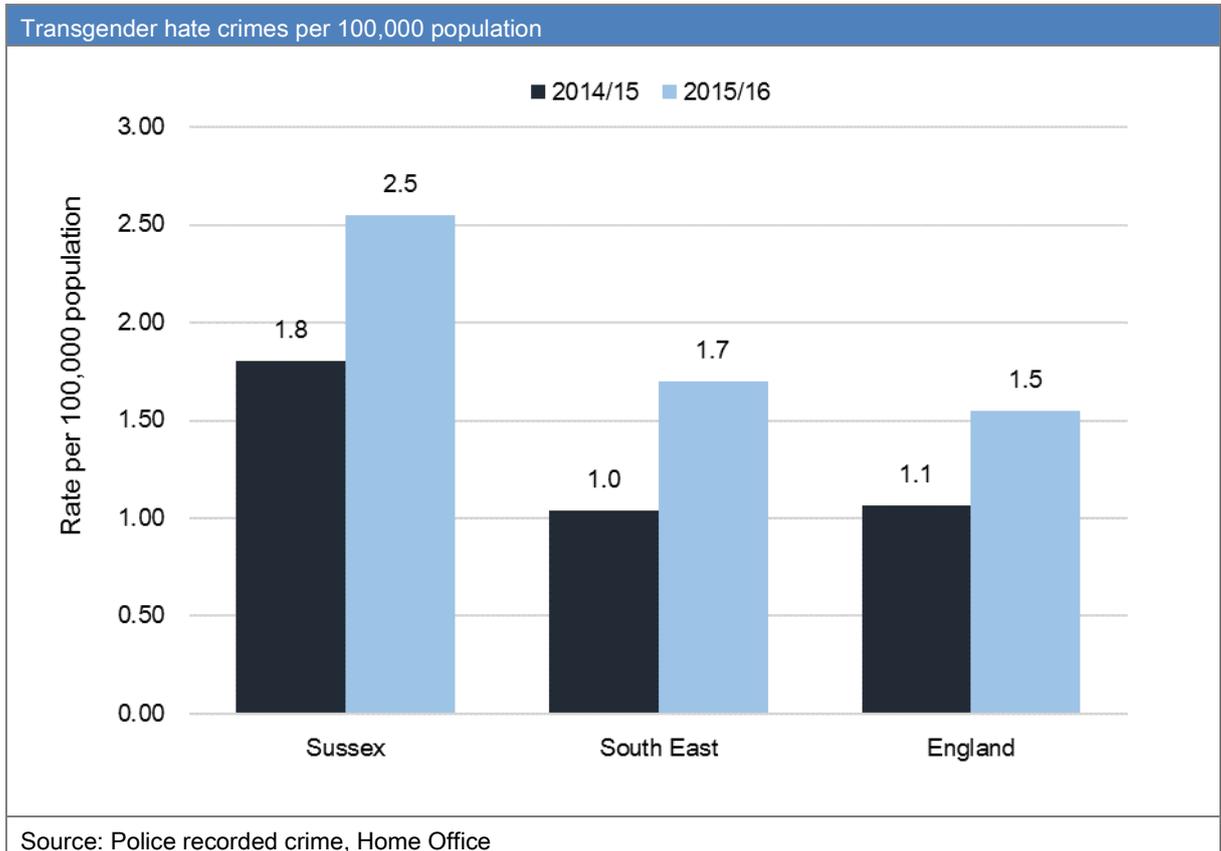
Trans people and crime and safety

Community safety

- Trans people feel less safe outside in their local area and in the city centre than the general population, especially after dark.
- Hate incidents and crimes are widely experienced by trans people. Local survey data in 2007 found that over a quarter of respondents had experienced violence over the last 5 years, and almost four out of five had experienced verbal abuse.
- A high percentage of transphobic incidents or crimes go unreported.
- A majority of hate incidents experienced by trans people occur in public places, and are perpetrated by strangers. However, incidents were also perpetrated in domestic settings by family members, and in shops, work and education settings.
- Domestic violence was reported by 63% of the community research survey sample. A need for a safe place for trans victims of domestic violence to go was identified.
- A high proportion of victims of sexual violence or abuse did not feel comfortable with using generic services as a trans person, especially if they were advertised 'for women' or 'for men'.
- There was felt to be a need for a better understanding of the needs of trans people by domestic and sexual violence services.
- 31% of community survey respondents felt that police services for trans people had improved over the last five years compared with 13% who did not think they had improved.
- Respondents to the community survey who had reported incidents to the police related that they had had more negative than positive experiences. There were more positive reactions to encounters with LGBT specialist support services, than with generic services.
- Stakeholders reported unsuitable custodial arrangements for trans people (young people and adults).
- Suggestions for improving feeling safer included training bus drivers, poster campaigns to familiarise the general population with the presence of trans people in public spaces, improved police presence and gender-neutral toilets.

Crime/discrimination

- Police forces record incidence of reported hate crime specifically targeted against people because they are transgender. This data is published at police force level only, so the figures presented here cover all of Sussex rather than Brighton & Hove.



- In 2015/16 a total of 1,740 hate crimes were reported across Sussex police force area and 41 (2.4%) of these were targeted against transgender individuals.² This is an increase from 29 transgender related hate crimes reported in 2014/15 (or 2.1% of the 1,365 hate crimes reported during this time period).
- Sussex has a higher prevalence of reported transgender hate crime (2.5 per 100,000 people in 2015/16) than across the South East (1.7 per 100,000) and England as a whole (1.5 per 100,000).³

Trans people and housing and homelessness

- Trans people have a high risk of homelessness, which is explained by a number of factors including finance, safety and vulnerability. The reputation of Brighton & Hove as a safe haven may lead to some people arriving in the city who then find it difficult to find affordable and safe accommodation.
- There are significant gaps in knowledge of trans people and support organisations around their rights and eligibility for housing services.
- Some trans people report poor experience of some homeless services, including safety concerns. Training needs are indicated for housing staff.
- A high proportion of trans people live in the private rented sector and many report poor experiences with letting agents.
- Trans people are under-represented in data collection, and the gender identity of applicants for Council and housing association properties (through Homemove) is not currently collected.

² Transgender hate crime figures are not published below police force level so it is not possible to get equivalent counts for Brighton & Hove

³ Hate crimes, England and Wales 2015 to 2016, Home Office <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/hate-crime-england-and-wales-2015-to-2016>

Trans people and public services

Perceptions and experiences of city services

- A majority of trans people in the city make use of the city's services but some found they were not always easy to access. However, there was a sense that the situation in Brighton & Hove public services was improving.
- A lack of trans awareness, including, for example, misuse of pronouns, was reported to be a frequent experience of trans people.
- Services are often set up in 'gender binary' ways; many trans people described how this made services difficult to access. There may be scope for working with private companies to support improved trans awareness.
- Trans respondents in the City Tracker survey were less satisfied with council services than all respondents.
- Libraries and museums: Feedback on library services and museums was generally positive.

Sports and fitness

- Trans swimming sessions were well received and had been beneficial to those who had taken part. There may be a role for sports leaders/role models within the trans community to help engage more trans people in physical activities.
- There were mixed comments made in relation to leisure centres, with some negative experiences reported in relation to staff.
- The gender neutral facilities introduced in refurbishments were appreciated, and future major developments at the King Alfred Leisure Centre are being designed to take account of the needs of trans people, in consultation with the community.
- A high proportion of community survey respondents did not go to a gym or participate in organised sports, stating a range of reasons.
- There were some trans inclusive sports clubs in the city and these were appreciated, but others were seen to be problematic. Stakeholders felt that sports groups needed to be more aware of trans issues.
- Parks and open spaces: Trans respondents to the city-wide City Tracker were less likely to use parks or open spaces than all respondents.
- Travel and transport: Evidence suggests trans people may be more likely to travel on foot or by cycle, or travel as a car passenger than others, while less likely to make journeys as a car driver or travel by public transport.

3.3. Further information

Local research

3.3.1. Further local information/research is available at:

- Brighton & Hove Trans Needs Assessment
<https://www.bhconnected.org.uk/sites/bhconnected/files/Brighton%20%26%20Hove%20Trans%20Needs%20Assessment%202015.pdf>
- Brighton & Hove Trans equality scrutiny panel - <http://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/content/council-and-democracy/councillors-and-committees/trans-equality-scrutiny-panel-2013>

- Count me in too ...researching lesbian, gay, bisexual & trans lives in Brighton & Hove - <http://www.countmeintoo.co.uk/>

National research

- Equality and Human Rights Commission - How fair is Britain? - http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/sites/default/files/documents/triennial_review/tr_exec_summ.pdf

Data gaps

- 3.3.2. There are a number of gaps in the availability of data on transgender people at Local Authority level in England, which limits our ability to highlight the full extent of inequalities faced by this group in the local area. Some of the most significant gaps include:
- National and sub-national data on the prevalence of people from transgender communities.
 - Demographic breakdowns including age and ethnicity of transgender communities.
 - Socio-economic indicators including employment and unemployment, income, earnings, occupation profiles, receipt rates of key benefits for transgender people.
 - Health outcomes for transgender people including mental health, physical health, prevalence of disability.
 - Housing conditions of those in transgender communities.
 - Service use and access to key services including alcohol and drug use services, Refuges, Mental health services.
 - Homelessness rates for transgender people.
 - Experience of workplace discrimination/workplace rights.
 - Cross correlation between factors e.g. impact of age, disability, low-income, low-education, ethnicity and gender.

Section 4. Age, including special focus on Children and Older People

4.1. Introduction

- 4.1.1. National research shows that young adults are more likely to have qualifications to degree level or above than those aged over 50, however at the same time employment rates for young age groups have been falling.⁴ Alongside these increasing inequalities experienced by young people in education and employment outcomes, the most vulnerable age groups in our society - children and older people - face increased risks of poverty, deprivation and poor health.
- 4.1.2. This section uses data to identify differences in social and economic outcomes by age in Brighton & Hove, with a focus on children and older people. It draws out the most significant findings based on the data available, using visualisations to highlight key differences under the following headings.
- *Estimating the population by age in Brighton & Hove.* This section looks at population rates by age group in the local area. It also maps age groups at neighbourhood level.
 - *Outcomes by age in Brighton & Hove.* Analysis of inequalities by age, with a focus on children and older people in Brighton & Hove across a number of socio-economic themes, including: education, employment, poverty, health and wellbeing, access to transport, housing and crime.
 - *Further information.* Links to relevant data on Local Insight and further research on outcomes by age from local and national research.

Key datasets

- 4.1.3. The table below provides descriptions of the main datasets used throughout this section of the report.

⁴ Social Policy in a Cold Climate, "Falling Behind, Getting Ahead: The Changing Structure of Inequality in the UK, 2007-2013", CASE, LSE (2015) <http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/dps/case/spcc/rr05.pdf>

Dataset	Description	Source and date
Mid-Year Population Estimates	Estimates of the usual resident population for the UK as at 30 June of the reference year, by gender and age.	ONS 2015
Population Turnover Rates	In and out migration per 1,000 resident population by age band	ONS 2009-10
Key Census 2011 statistics	Age breakdowns of key census statistics, including: highest level of qualification, employment status, type and category, economic activity, health and disability status, access to car or van, housing tenure, household overcrowding, households with dependent children by type, unpaid care.	Census 2011
Economically active in employment	Employment by age band	Annual Population Survey 2016
Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) claimants	Age breakdowns of JSA claimants, eligible to individuals who are unemployed and actively seeking work.	DWP January 2017
Working age DWP benefit claimants	Working age adults who receive benefits due to poor health, worklessness, low income and caring responsibilities, by age.	DWP August 2016
Out of work benefits due to limiting illness or disability, by age	Working age adults who are unable to find suitable work due to limiting illness or disability and are eligible for out of work benefits: Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) and the previous Incapacity Benefit (IB) and Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA). Only ESA is available for new claimants.	DWP August 2016
Income Support (IS)	Those aged 16-64 working less than 16 hours a week who are on low or no income and have little or no savings.	DWP August 2016
Pension Credit (PC)	A means-tested measure for older people of pensionable age living in low income households.	DWP August 2016
Birth rates by age	Live births by age of mother per 1,000 births	ONS 2015
Youth offending indicators	Young people within the Youth Justice System receiving a conviction in court who are sentenced to custody, re-offending, engaged in suitable education, employment or training and access to suitable accommodation.	Ministry of Justice 2009-10
Child Wellbeing Index (CWI)	The Child Wellbeing Index (CWI) is a small area index of multiple deprivation for children. The Child Wellbeing Index (CWI) is produced at Lower Super Output Area level (LSOAs) and is made up of seven domains: Material wellbeing; Health; Education; Crime; Housing; Environment; and Children in need.	Communities and Local Government (CLG) 2009
Children in need	Children referred to and assessed by children's social services by Children's Social Care Services. The figures are compiled from the Children in Need (CIN) census. The rate is presented as a rate per 1,000 children aged under 18 years	Department for Education (DfE), 2015/16
Pupil attainment	Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) profile including average point scores and levels of development. Pupil attainment at Key Stage 1, 2 and 4 including average point scores % pass rates.	Department for Education (DfE), 2015-16
Children in low income families	Children are defined as in low income if they are living in families in receipt of IS/JSA or whose income is <60% of UK median income	DWP 2014
Low birth weight	Babies born with low birth weight (less than 2500 grams)	Office for National Statistics 2015

Dataset	Description	Source and date
Breastfeeding	Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth (experimental statistics)	Public Health England (PHE) 2015/16
Obesity and physical activity in children	Children in reception and year 6 at primary school who are considered overweight or obese, by gender. Figures are taken from the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) which measures the weight and height of children in reception class (aged 4 to 5 years) and year 6 (aged 10 to 11 years). Physical activity data is the percentage of 15 year olds physically active for at least one hour per day seven days a week, taken from PHE and the What About YOUth Survey 2014/15.	PHE 2014/15, NCMP 2015/16
Life expectancy at age 65	Life expectancy at age 65 is the number of years that a person aged 65 can expect to live, on average, in a given population.	Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2012/14
Attendance Allowance (AA)	Attendance Allowance is payable to adults aged 65 or over who need help with personal care because of a physical or mental disability.	DWP May 2016

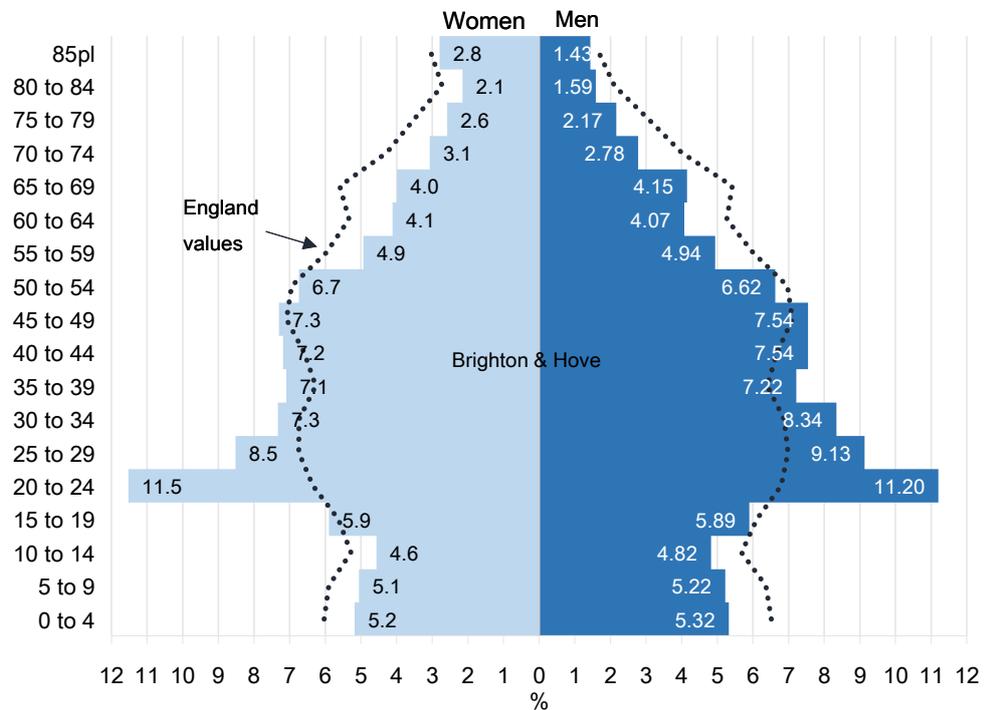
4.2. Estimating the population by age in Brighton & Hove

4.2.1. This section looks at population rates by age in the local area.

Population by age

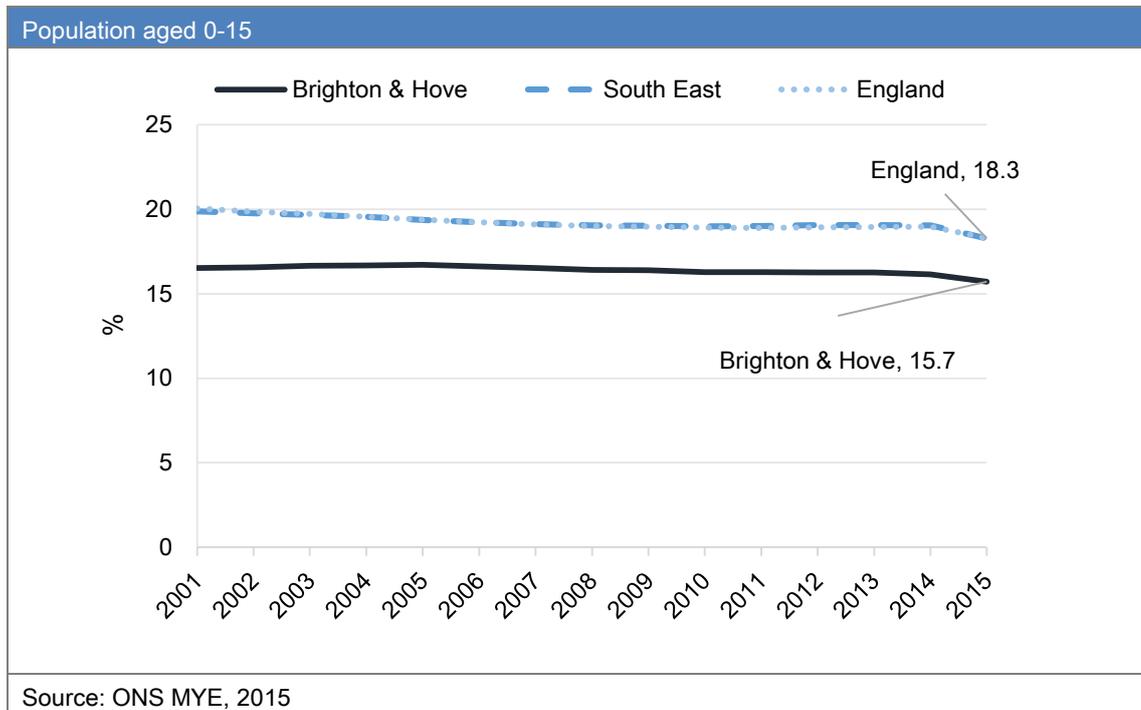
4.2.2. The population pyramid below shows the age and gender breakdowns of the population in Brighton & Hove, compared to England.

Population, by age by gender

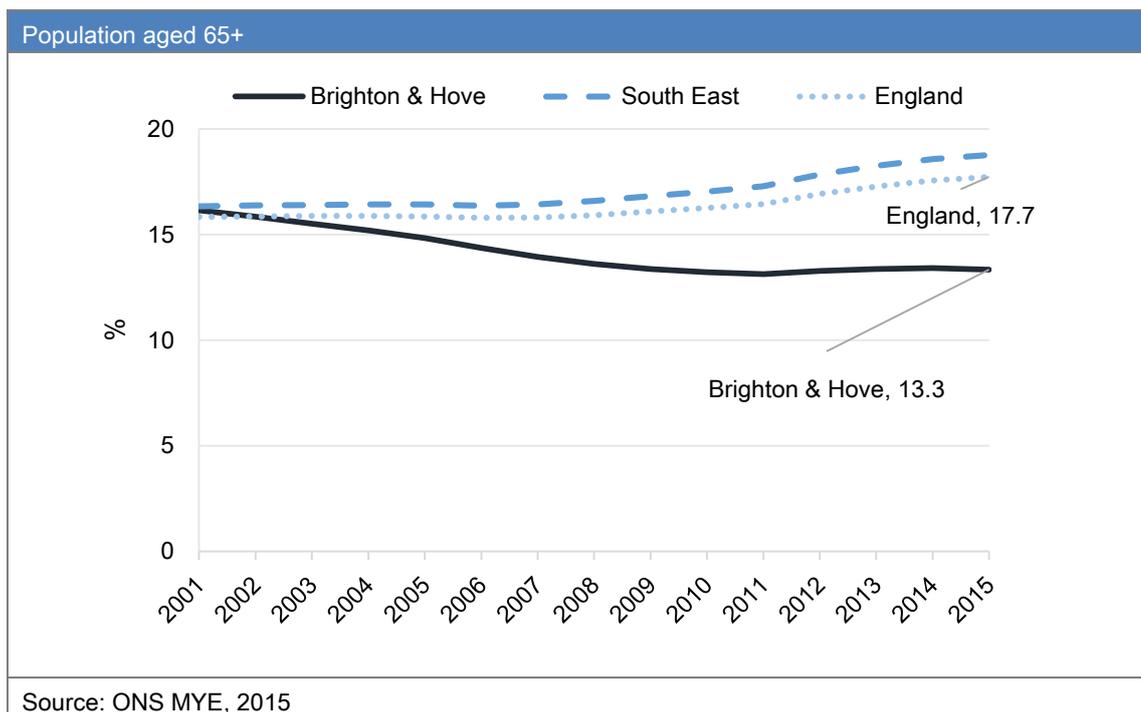


Source: ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates (MYE), 2015

- Brighton & Hove has a relatively youthful population, with a median age of 35 years compared with 40 across the South East and 39 across England as a whole.
 - This is driven by a relatively large proportion of young adults across the city, as can be seen in the population pyramid chart above, which shows a spike in the population aged 20-24 in Brighton & Hove (likely to be linked to the large student population due to the city's two universities), with more than 11% of the population aged 20-24 compared with an England value of less than 7%.
 - The city also has a higher proportion of people in each of the following five-year age bands up to the age of 50 (25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, and 45-59) than in England, again highlighting the relatively youthful nature of the adult population.
- 4.2.3. By contrast, there are a lower proportion of children in Brighton & Hove than across England and a lower proportion aged 65+.



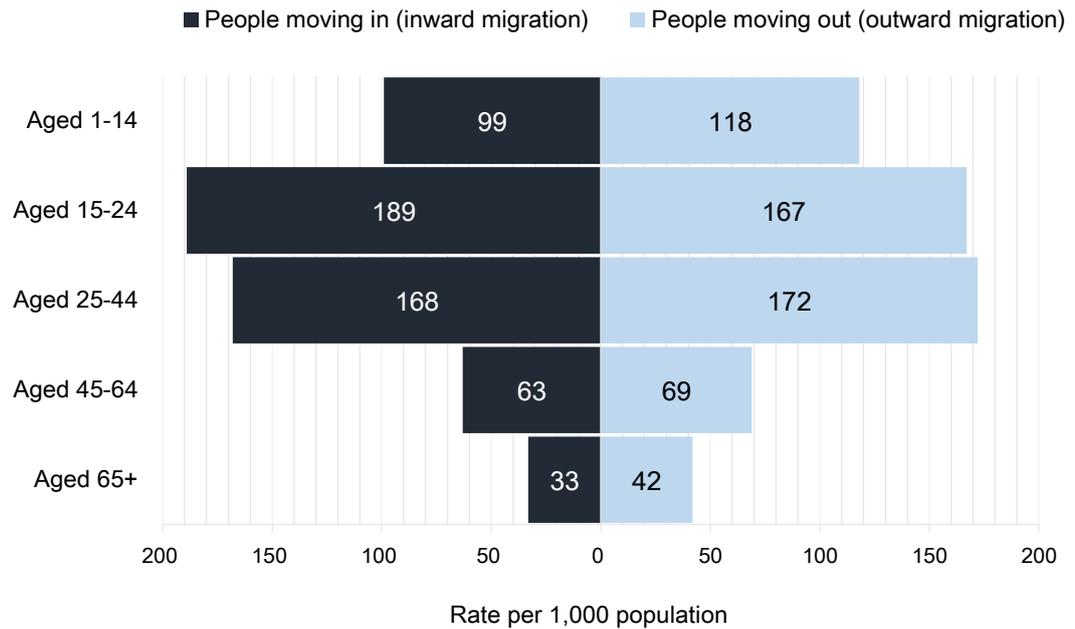
- In 2015 15.7% of the population were aged 0-15 in Brighton & Hove, compared with 18.3% across the South East and England as whole.



- 13.3% of Brighton & Hove's population were aged 65+, again below the values for the South East (18.7%) and England (17.7%).

4.2.4. In-out migration by age in Brighton & Hove also highlights this pattern, with the largest flow of people moving in and out coming from the 15-24 age group (largely students) and the 25-44 age group.

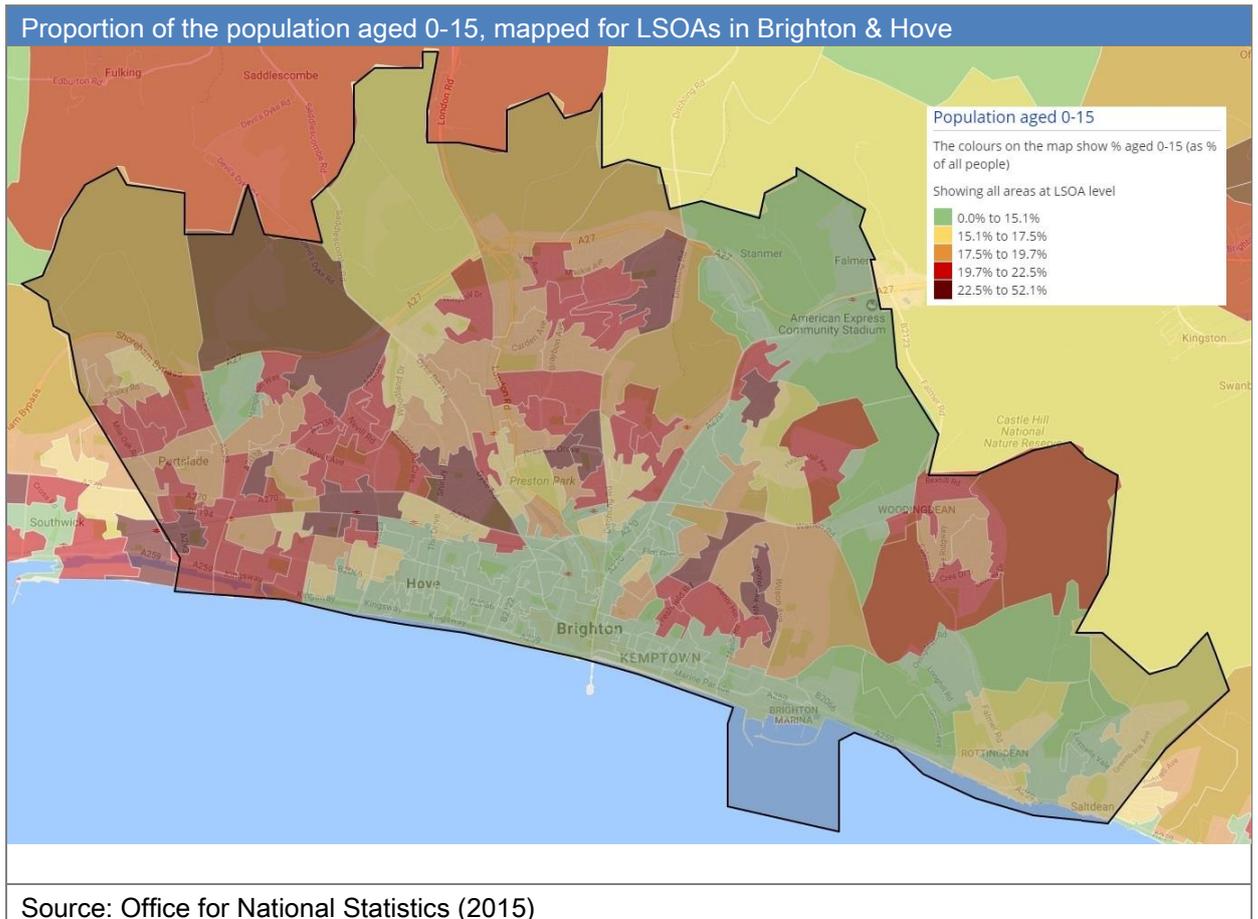
In and out migration in Brighton & Hove, by age



Source: ONS Population turnover rates, 2009-10

- There is a higher rate of inward migration for all age groups up to the age of 65 in Brighton & Hove than in the South East and England, whilst rates for those aged 65+ are similar across all areas (33 per 1,000 population in both the South East and Brighton & Hove and 29 in England). Again, the largest inward migration group in Brighton & Hove are those aged 15-24 with an inward migration rate of 189 per 1,000 population, compared to the lower rates of 119 for England and 124 for the South East.
- Outward migration rates are also higher in Brighton & Hove for all younger age groups compared to the South East and England, however the outflow for those aged 65+ is also higher in this case with a rate of 42 per 1,000 population in Brighton & Hove compared to lower rates of 31 for England and 33 for the South East.
- Outward migration exceeds inward migration for all age brackets except 15-24 year olds, with more people aged 15-24 moving into the area (189 per 1,000 population) than moving out (167). This is likely to be linked to in-migration of students to the city's two universities.

Age by neighbourhood



4.2.5. This map shows the proportion of people aged 0-15 across Brighton & Hove. It shows that the areas with the highest proportion of children across the city are away from the city centre, with higher concentrations in West Hove, Fiveways and Whitehawk.

4.3. Outcomes by age

4.3.1. This section includes analysis of inequalities by age in Brighton & Hove, with a focus on children and older people, across a number of socio-economic themes, including: education, employment, poverty, health and wellbeing, housing and crime.

Age and education and skills

4.3.2. A higher proportion of older people have no qualifications than younger people across all areas and a lower proportion have degree level qualifications.

Highest level of qualification by age group in Brighton & Hove	Age 16-24	Age 25-34	Age 35-49	Age 50-64	Age 65 +
	%	%	%	%	%
No qualifications	5.98	5.14	8.27	21.03	50.43
Level 1 qualifications	11.86	8.73	13.67	12.45	6.36
Level 2 qualifications	18.29	11.46	12.61	11.68	7.89
Apprenticeship	1.20	0.82	1.53	3.74	4.08
Level 3 qualifications	41.09	14.59	11.07	8.94	3.95
Level 4 qualifications and above	16.37	52.74	48.44	36.99	20.91
Other qualifications	5.20	6.51	4.42	5.19	6.38

Source: Census 2011

- 50.4% of those aged 65+ in Brighton & Hove have no qualifications, compared to only 6% of those aged 16-24. Past the age of 34, the likelihood of having no qualifications in Brighton & Hove increases with age.
- This increase is mirrored in England, however the proportion of young people with no qualifications is higher across the country than in Brighton & Hove. 10.4% of those aged 16-24 have no qualifications across England, nearly twice the proportion in Brighton & Hove (6%) and 9% of those aged 25-34 in England have no qualifications, well above the 5.1% in the city.
- Young adults aged 25-34 have the highest proportion of people with level 4 (degree level) qualifications or above in Brighton & Hove (52.7%), which is also true for England though the value is slightly lower (40.6%).
- Young people aged 16-24 are most likely to have level 3 qualifications (A-level or equivalent) in Brighton & Hove, as in England. However, the proportion of this age group with level 3 qualifications is much higher in Brighton & Hove (41.1%) than in England (25.9%). The high prevalence of level 3 qualifications among young adults is likely to be linked to the relatively high student population in Brighton & Hove. Undergraduate students typically hold level 3 qualifications rather than level 4 qualifications as they have not yet obtained their first degree.

Age and employment

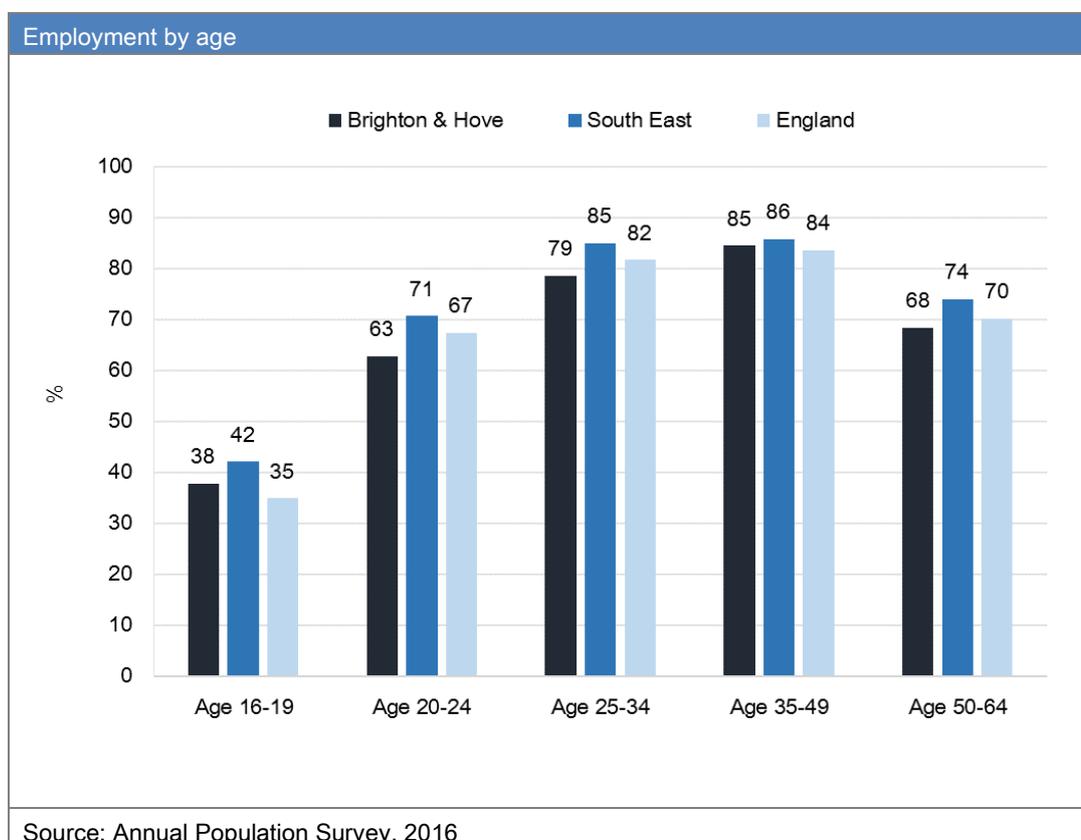
- 4.3.3. The section below explores the occupation profile, employment rates and benefit take-up of the population by age across Brighton & Hove and comparator areas.
- 4.3.4. Amongst all age brackets in Brighton & Hove, other than those aged 16-24, the most common employment type is professional occupations. Younger residents, aged 16-24, have the highest proportion employed in sales and customer service occupations followed by elementary occupations.

Employment type by age in Brighton & Hove	Age 16 to 24		Age 25 to 49		Age 50 to 64		Age 65 and over	
1. Managers, directors and senior officials	732	3.8	11,417	12.8	3,648	13.2	4,246	15.0
2. Professional occupations	1,575	8.1	23,300	26.1	6,249	22.6	637	18.5
3. Associate professional and technical occupations	2,366	12.2	17,082	19.1	3,574	12.9	786	10.5
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	1,655	8.5	8,009	9.0	3,392	12.3	445	12.4
5. Skilled trades occupations	1,367	7.1	7,364	8.2	2,995	10.8	526	10.3
6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations	2,157	11.1	7,948	8.9	2,528	9.1	436	8.3
7. Sales and customer service occupations	5,429	28.0	5,628	6.3	1,581	5.7	354	8.0
8. Process, plant and machine operatives	287	1.5	2,837	3.2	1,653	6.0	338	7.2
9. Elementary occupations	3,815	19.7	5,753	6.4	2,051	7.4	306	9.8

Source: Census 2011

- As the table above shows, those aged 25-49 are the group with the highest proportion in professional occupations in Brighton & Hove (26.1%) followed closely by those aged 50-64 (22.6%). This is slightly above the values for England where 20% of those aged 25-49 are in professional occupations and 17% of those aged 50-64.
- The highest proportion of young people aged 16-24 work in sales and customer service occupations in Brighton & Hove (28%) followed by elementary occupations (19.7%). This is also the case in England however a lower proportion of those aged 16-24 work in sales (21.8%) and a slightly higher proportion work in elementary occupations (20%).

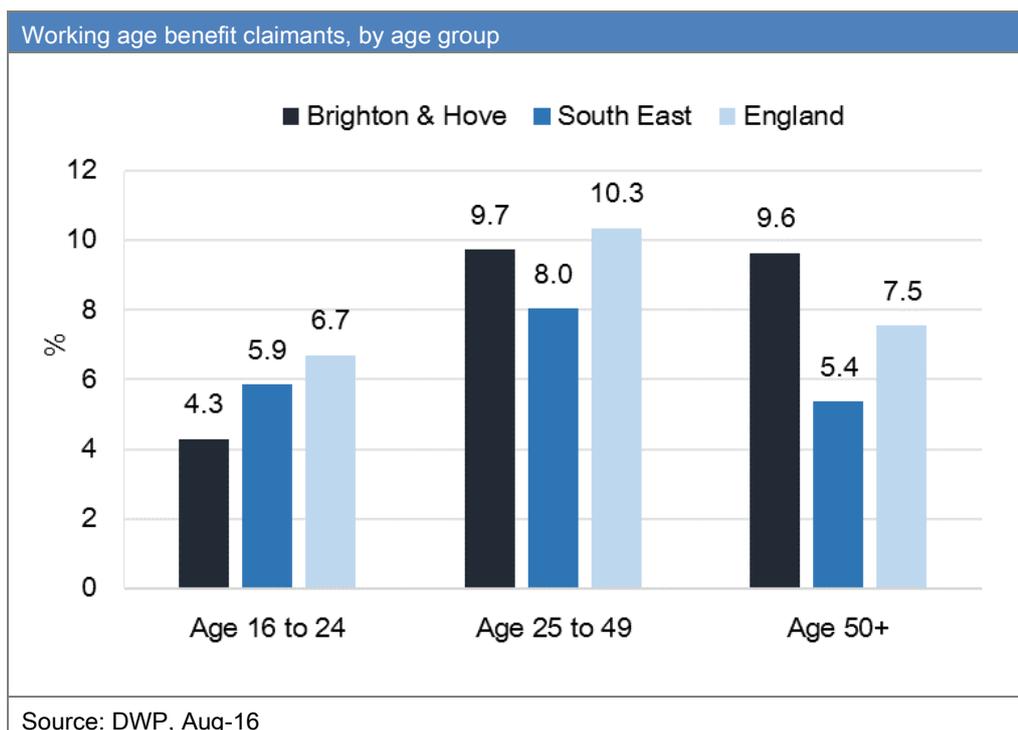
4.3.5. Of those who are economically active, people aged 35-49 have the highest employment rate and young people aged 16-19 the lowest.



- Across all areas, those aged 35-49 are the age group most likely to be in employment with 85% in Brighton & Hove, 86% in the South East and 84% across the whole of England.

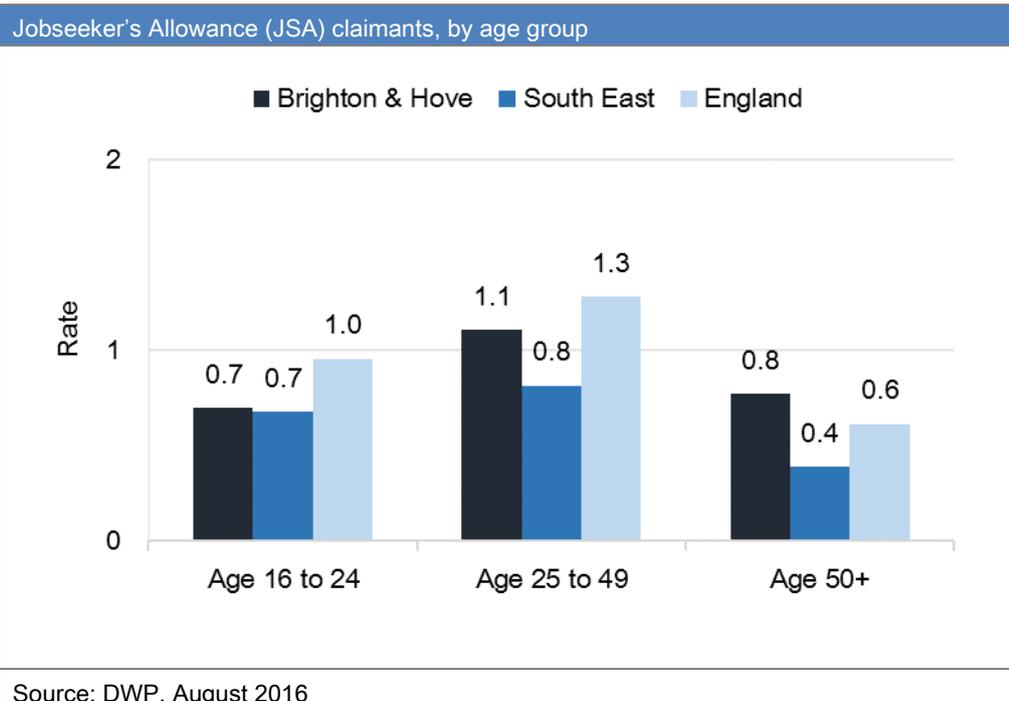
- Young people are the least likely to be in employment, with a lower proportion of those aged 20-24 and 25-34 in employment in Brighton & Hove than across the South East and England. 38% of those aged 16-19 are in employment in Brighton & Hove (less than the rates of 42% in the South East but higher than the 35% in England) and the rate is 63% for those aged 20-24 (compared to 71% in the South East and 67% in England). These results may reflect the city's relatively large student population.

4.3.6. A higher proportion of people aged 25-49 claim DWP benefits: Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA), Income support (IS), Employment and Support Allowance (ESA), Disability Living Allowance (DLA), Carer's Allowance or Incapacity Benefit (IB) across Brighton & Hove than older or younger working age people.



- 9.7% of people aged 25-49 are receiving benefits in Brighton & Hove, above the South East value of 8% but just below the England value of 10.3%.
- Young adults are less likely to be in receipt of benefits in Brighton & Hove than across the South East or England overall, with a rate of 4.3% compared to 5.9% for South East and 6.7% for England. However, Brighton & Hove also has a higher rate of older claimants aged 50 and over, with a rate of 9.6% compared to 5.4% in the South East and 7.5% for England.

4.3.7. Brighton & Hove JSA claimant rates are also highest among the 25-49 age group.

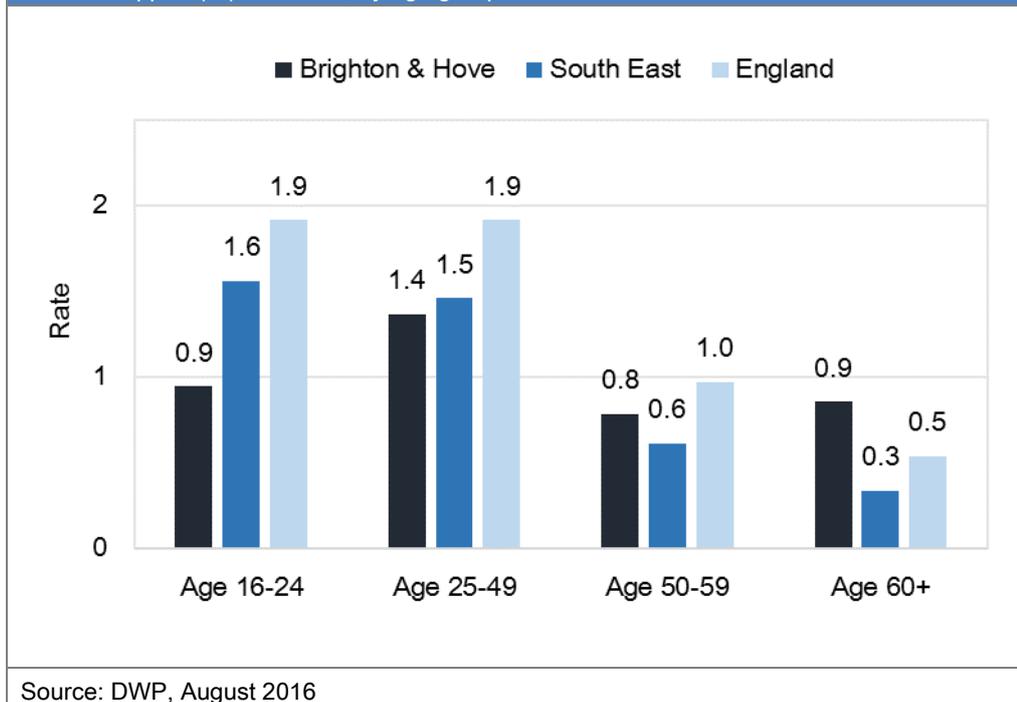


- 1.1% of those aged 25 to 49 are claiming JSA in Brighton & Hove, higher than both the claimant rate for those aged 16-24 (0.7%) and the rate of 0.8% for those aged 50+ in the local area.
- JSA claimant rates in Brighton & Hove are lower than England's for the 16-24 age group, and 25-49 group. However, Brighton & Hove's rate of 0.8% for those aged 50+ is slightly higher than the national average (0.6%).

Age and poverty and deprivation

- 4.3.8. The proportion of working people receiving Income Support (IS) provides a useful proxy measure of working poverty capturing those working less than 16 hours a week who are on low or no income and have little savings. There is a higher rate of IS claimants in Brighton & Hove amongst people aged 25 to 49 than younger or older ages. The lowest rate of claimants for the South East and England is amongst those aged 60+ whereas for Brighton & Hove it is amongst those aged 50 to 59.

Income Support (IS) claimants, by age group

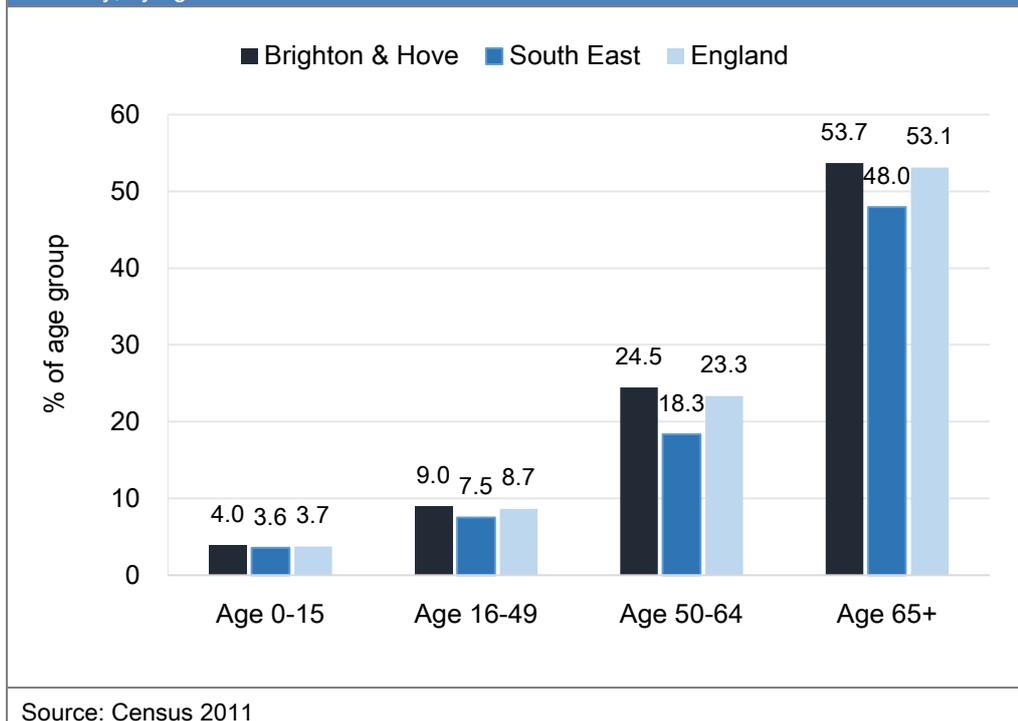


- 0.9% of those aged 16-24 are claiming IS in Brighton & Hove, approximately half the England value of 1.9%. Similarly, Brighton & Hove has a lower proportion of claimants aged 25-49 (1.4%) than the South East (1.5%) and England averages (1.9%).
- However, 0.9% of those aged 60+ are claiming IS in the city - just above the England and South East values of 0.5% and 0.3% respectively. This pattern continues into old age, with a higher proportion of people aged 65+ claiming low income benefits across the city (this is explored in the *older people* section below).

Age and health and wellbeing

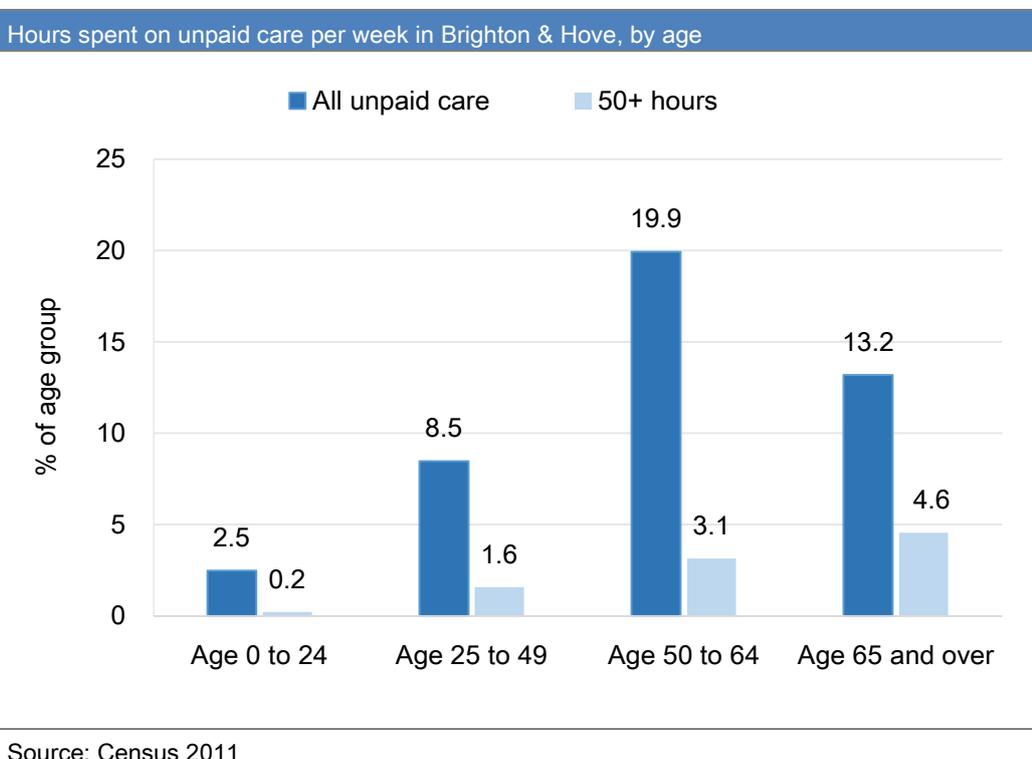
- 4.3.9. As expected, there is a strong correlation between age and illness/disability in all areas – with higher rates of older people in poor health.

Proportion of people who are limited a little or limited a lot by a long-term health problem or disability, by age



- The proportion of people who report being limited ‘a little’ or ‘a lot’ by a long-term health problem or disability is higher in Brighton & Hove than the South East and England across all ages.

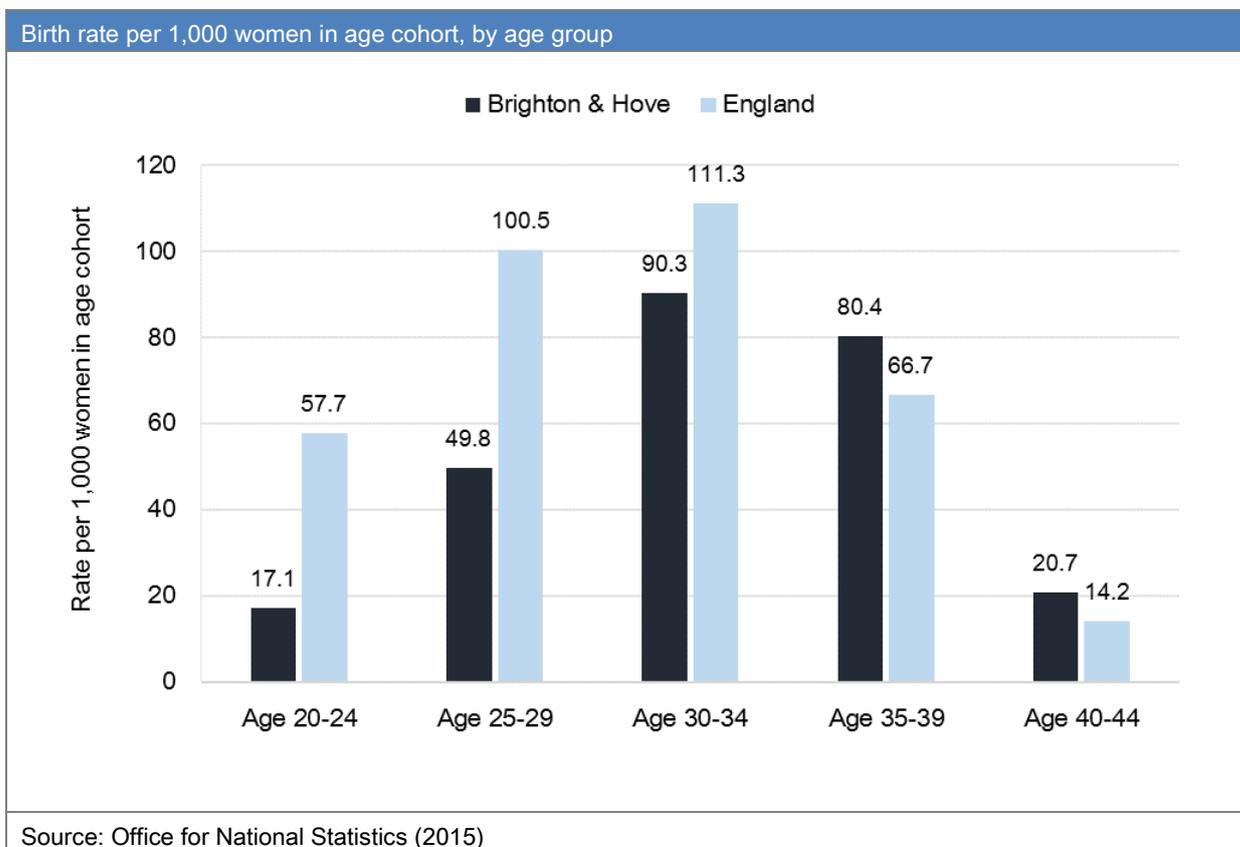
4.3.10. Time spent on unpaid care increases with age in Brighton & Hove, particularly for those spending more than 50 hours caring per week.



- In Brighton & Hove, those aged 50-64 are the group with the highest proportion of people spending time on unpaid care with 19.9% - double the value for ages 25-49 at 8.5%.
- A higher proportion of people aged over 65 spend 50+ hours on unpaid care per week than all other ages at 4.6% - well above the 0.2% of those aged under 24. This likely

reflects greater amounts of people caring for their partners as limiting health problems increase in old age.

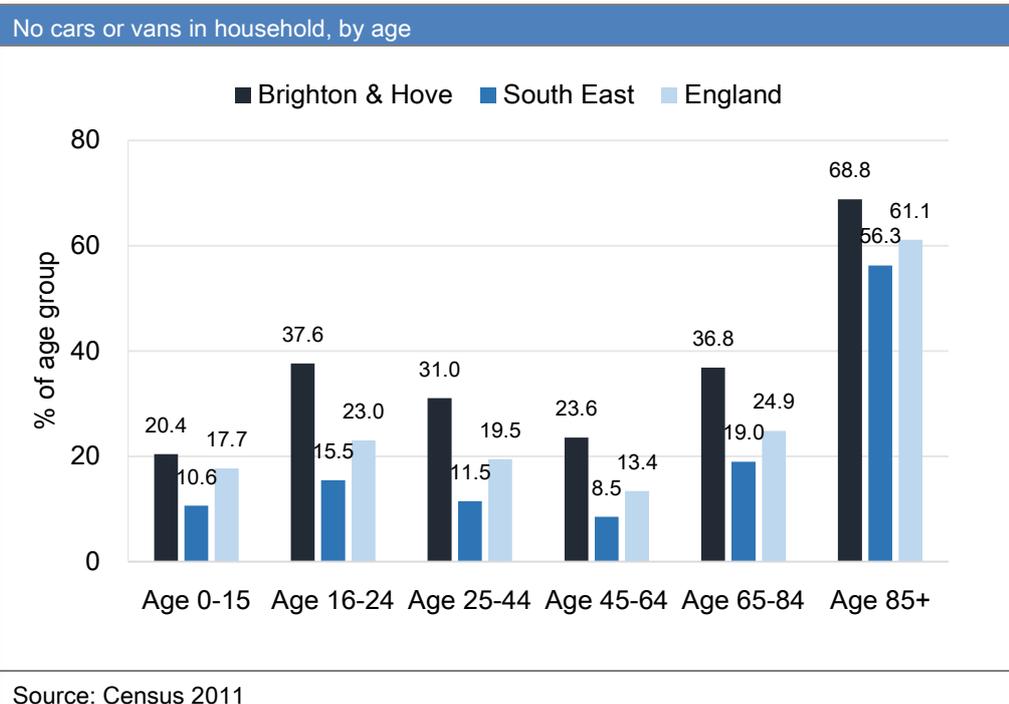
4.3.11. Brighton & Hove has a higher rate of births amongst older women than the average across England, and a significantly lower birth rate amongst younger women.



- The birth rate among young women aged 20-24 in Brighton & Hove is more than 3 times smaller than the national rate at 17.1 per 1,000 women compared to 57.7.
- On the other hand, Brighton & Hove has a higher rate of births amongst older women than the England average with a rate of 80.4 per 1,000 women aged 35-39 (66.7 in England) and 20.7 per 1,000 women aged 40-44 (14.2 in England).
- The most common age cohort for giving birth in both Brighton & Hove and England overall is 30-34.

Age and access and transport

4.3.12. The proportion of the population with no access to a car is highest amongst older ages across all areas.



- Brighton & Hove has a higher proportion of all ages with no access to a car or van than for the South East and England.
- This is particularly true of younger and older ages. 37.6% of those aged 16-24 have no access to a car or van in Brighton & Hove, well above the national figure of 23%. And of those aged 65-84, 36.8% have no access to a car in the local area compared to 24.9% in England.

4.4. Outcomes for children

- 4.4.1. This section includes analysis of inequalities for children in Brighton & Hove across a number of socio-economic themes, including: deprivation and poverty, education, housing, health and wellbeing, children in need and crime.

Children experiencing poverty and multiple deprivation

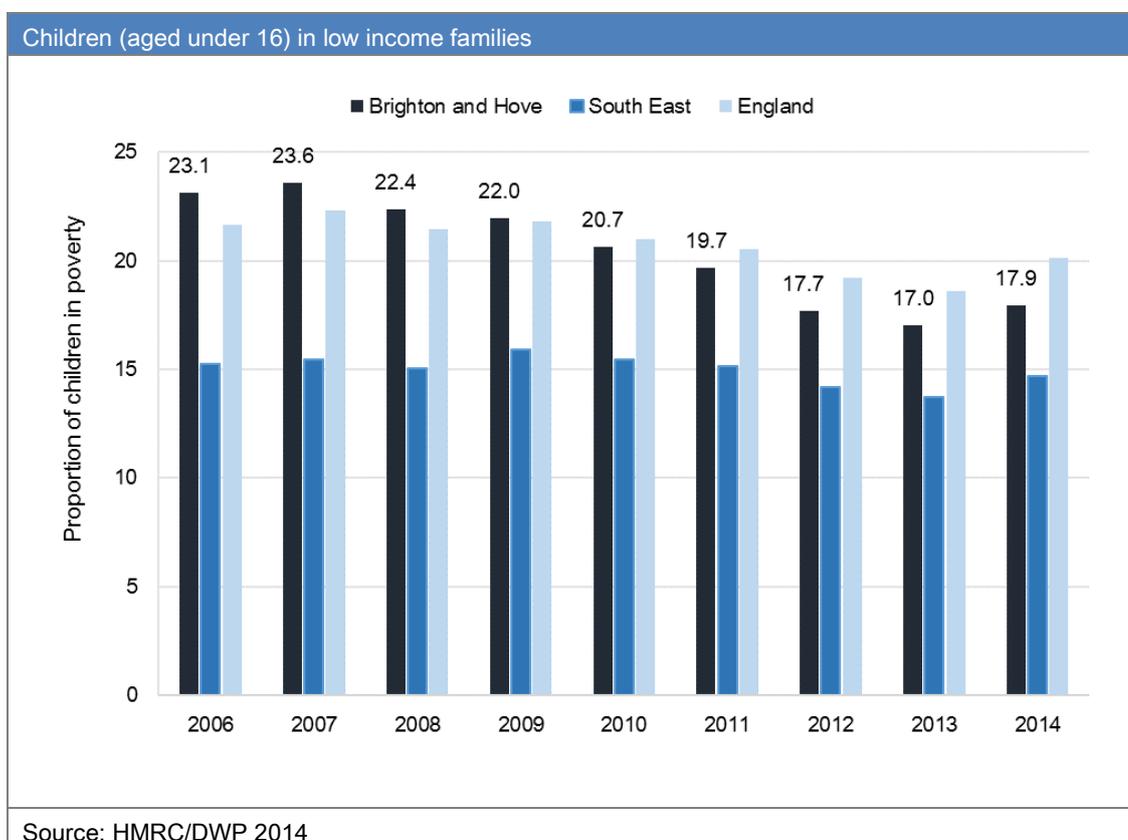
- 4.4.2. Based on the Child Wellbeing Index (CWI) Brighton & Hove ranks among the most deprived 20% of Local Authorities on the Child Wellbeing Index (263 out of 326 Local Authorities across England, where 326 equates to the lowest levels of child wellbeing). Deprivation levels across Brighton & Hove are similar for children and adults, with the city also ranked among the most deprived 20% of Local Authorities nationally as the 67th most deprived Local Authority on the Indices of Deprivation 2010.
- 4.4.3. The table below shows how this breaks down across each domain

Child Wellbeing Index Domain Name (2009)	Brighton & Hove LA rank (out of 326 LAs, with the most deprived being ranked 326)
Child Wellbeing Index (CWI)	263
Children in need	275
Crime	225
Education	252
Environment	292
Health and disability	242

Housing	269
Material wellbeing	281

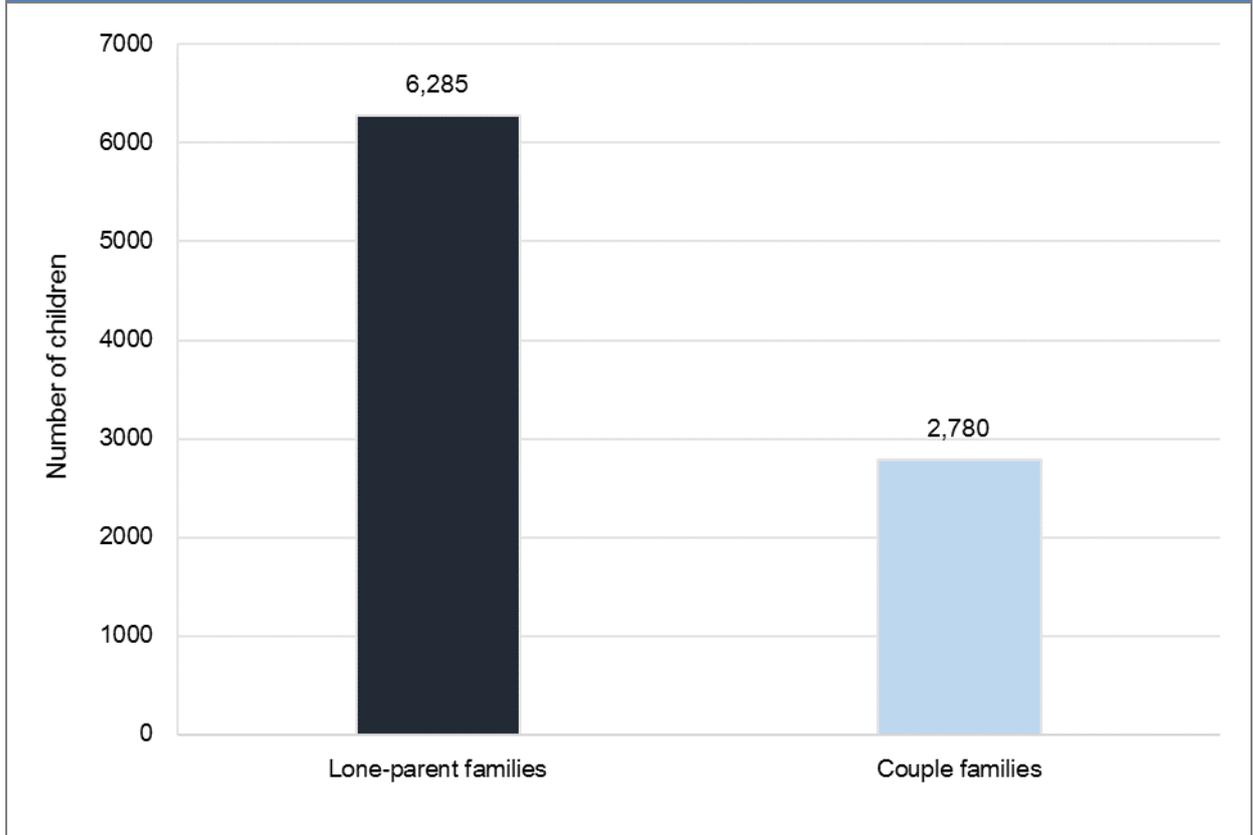
- Across all domains on the Child Wellbeing Index, Brighton & Hove rank fairly highly compared to the other 326 Local Authorities in England, suggesting lower levels of child wellbeing.
- The environment and material wellbeing domains show the lowest ranks for Brighton & Hove on the Child wellbeing index with Brighton & Hove ranked just outside the most deprived 10% in terms of Environment and most deprived 14% of Local Authorities in terms of Material Wellbeing.
- Brighton & Hove is also ranked among the most deprived 20% on Children in need and Housing domains.

4.4.4. Brighton & Hove has seen a fall in the proportion of children under 16 living in low-income families since 2006, however the proportion of children falling into this category is still well above the South East average.



- In 2014 17.9% of children were in low income families in Brighton & Hove, below the value for England of 20.1% but above the South East value of 14.7%.
- This figure is an increase on the 2013 rate of 17%, the first time the proportion of children in poverty has gone up in Brighton & Hove since 2007.

Children (dependent children under 20) in low income families in Brighton & Hove



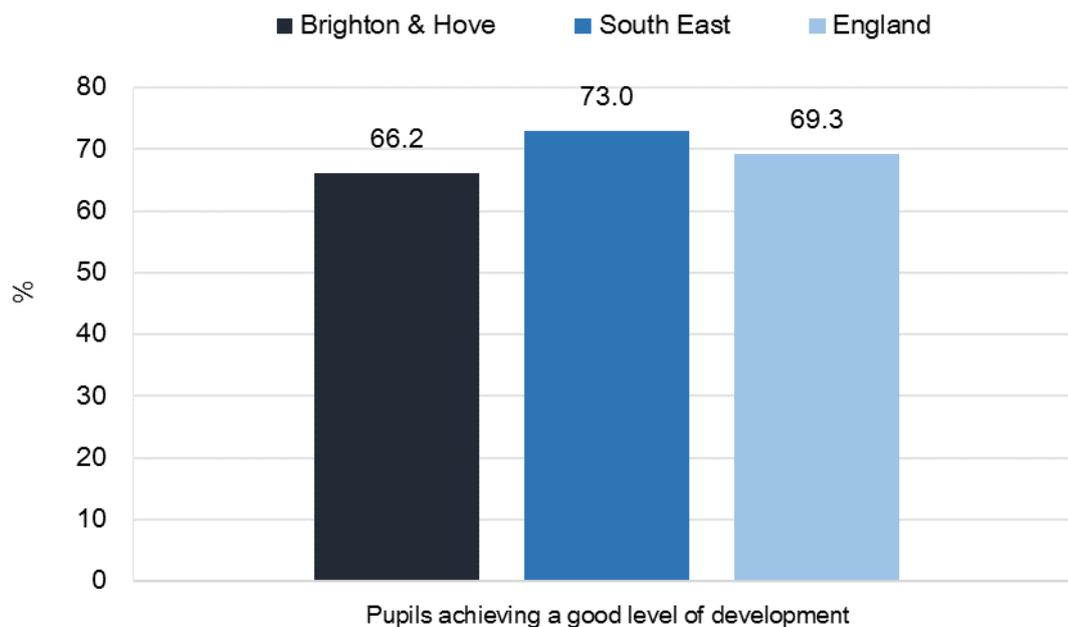
Source: HMRC/DWP 2014

- Approximately two-thirds of all children living in poverty in Brighton & Hove in 2014 were in families headed by a lone parent, with 6,285 children living in low income lone-parent families compared to 2,780 in couple families.

Children and education

- 4.4.5. The charts below show pupil attainment in Brighton & Hove for early years, key stage 2 and key stage 4.

Early years foundation stage (EYFS)

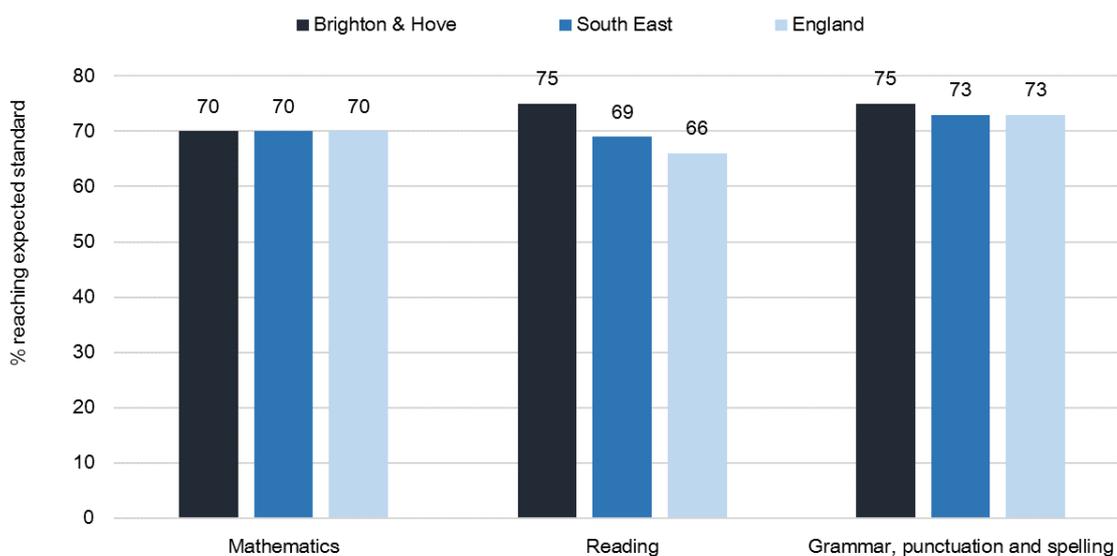


Source: Department for Education (DfE) 2015/16

- 66.2% of children achieve a good level of development in Brighton & Hove, below the levels for the South East (73%) and England (69.3%). See section *Gender and education and skills* for details on EYFS by gender.

4.4.6. Although the percentage of pupils meeting expected standards at Key Stage 1 are similar in Brighton & Hove (72%), to the South East (72.3%) and England (70.7%), pupil performance at Key Stage 2 is slightly higher in the local area than comparator areas.

Pupils achieving expected standard at Key Stage 2 in Maths, Reading and Writing

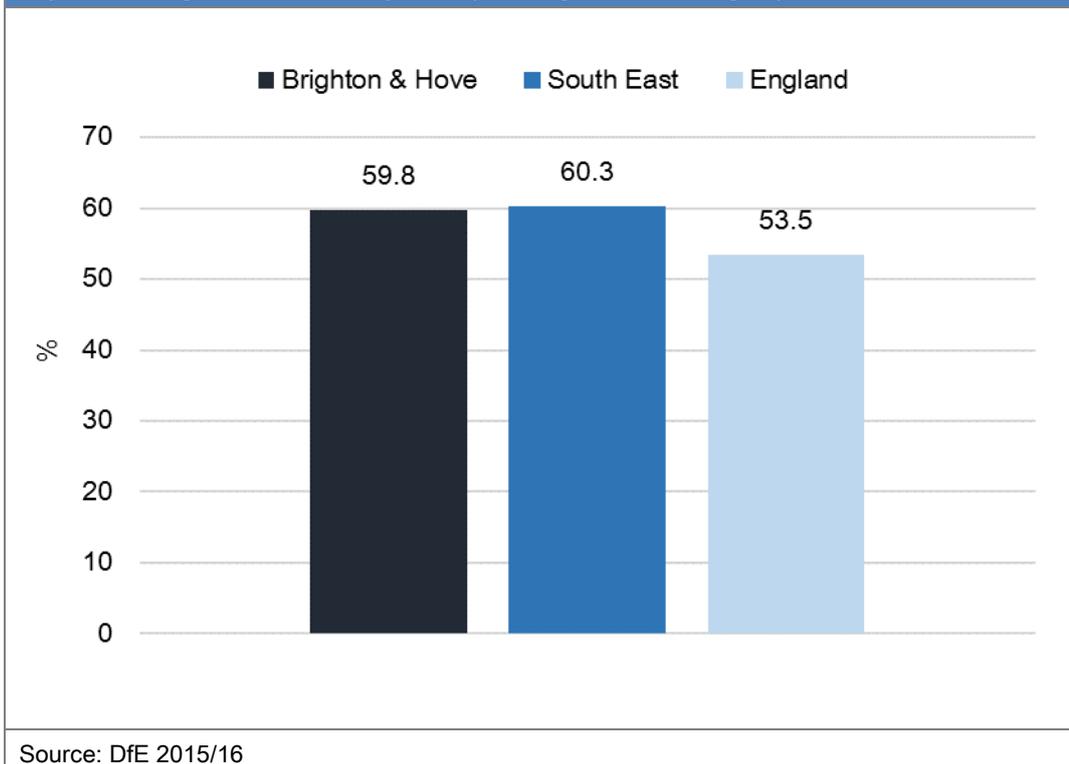


Source: DfE 2015/16

- In all three core subjects at key stage 2 - Maths, Reading and Writing - children meet expected standards at an equal or higher rate in Brighton & Hove than in the South East

or England overall. In Reading Brighton & Hove pupils perform significantly better than comparator areas.

Pupils achieving 5 or more GCSE passes (including Maths and English) at A*-C

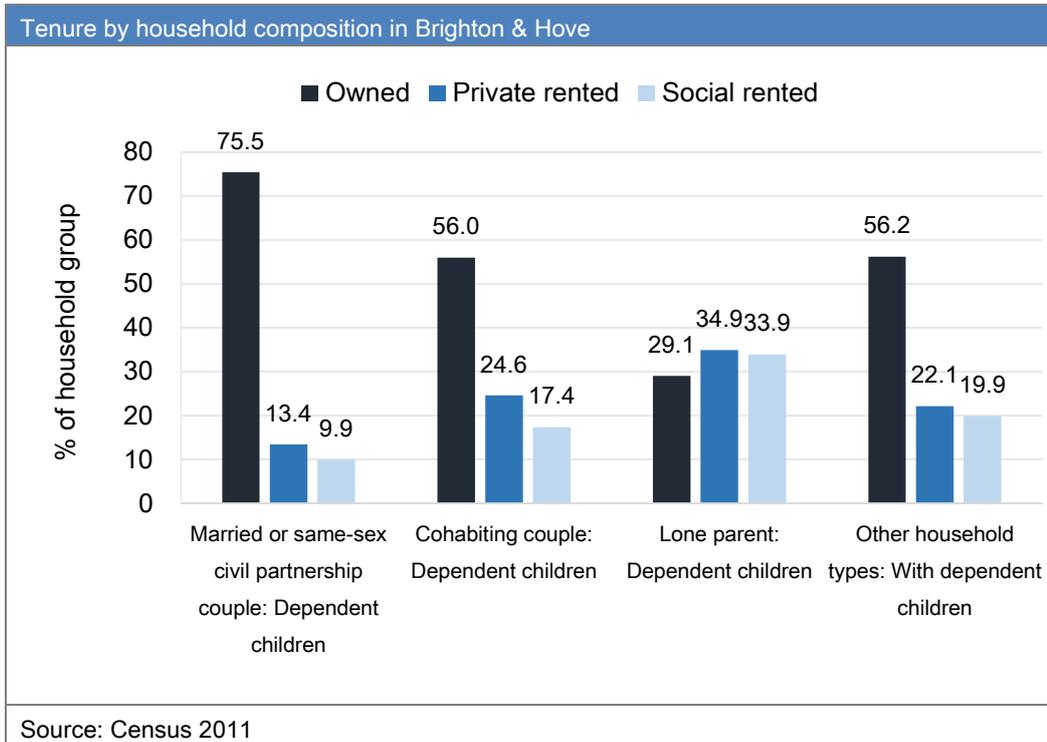


Source: DfE 2015/16

- However, at GCSE level (Key Stage 4) there is a slightly higher rate of students achieving 5 A* to C's for the South East (60.3%) than for Brighton (59.8%), although the local rate remains well above the national rate of 53.5%.

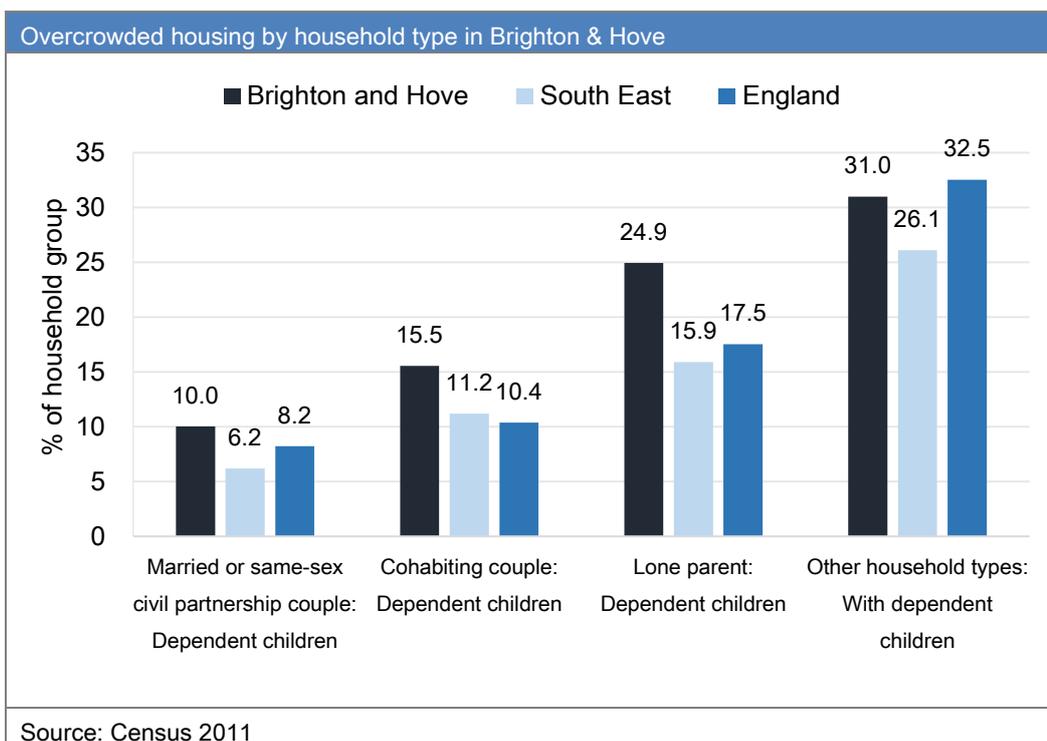
Children and housing

- 4.4.7. This section looks at the housing conditions for households with dependent children and compares housing characteristics of households with children headed by married couples, cohabiting couples and lone parents.
- 4.4.8. A higher proportion of children living in married households live in owner occupied accommodation, while a higher proportion of children in lone parent households live in rented accommodation.



- 75.5% of married or same-sex civil partnership households with dependent children own their homes, a significantly higher proportion than the 29.1% of lone parent households with dependent children who own their homes in Brighton & Hove.
- Conversely, 33.9% of lone parent households rent socially in Brighton & Hove - nearly 3 and a half times the proportion of married or same-sex civil partnership households in social rented accommodation in the city (9.9%).

4.4.9. Overcrowded housing is most likely amongst 'Other household types: with dependent children' across all areas. 'Other household types' include households where multiple generations of extended families live under the same roof.

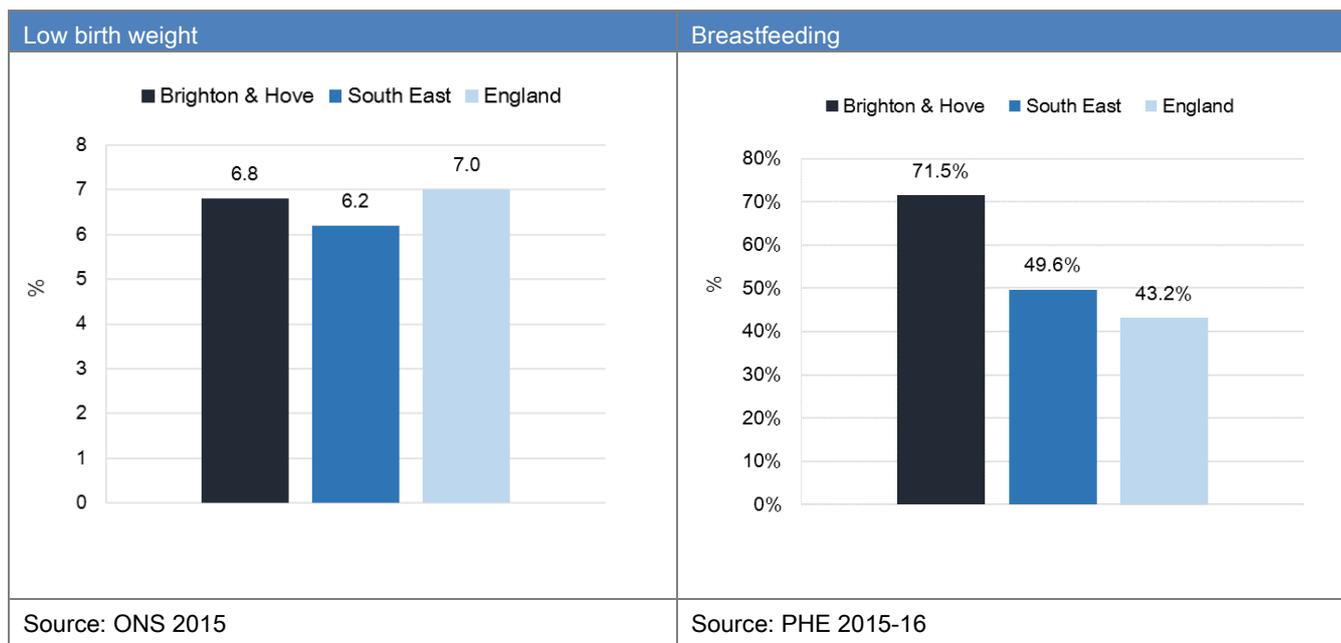


- 24.9% of lone parent households with dependent children live in overcrowded housing in Brighton & Hove, well above the values for the South East (15.9%) and England (17.5%).

- This is again higher than the proportion of married or same-sex civil partnership households, who are more than 2 times less likely to live in overcrowded housing than lone parent households with dependent children in Brighton & Hove (10% compared to 24.9%).

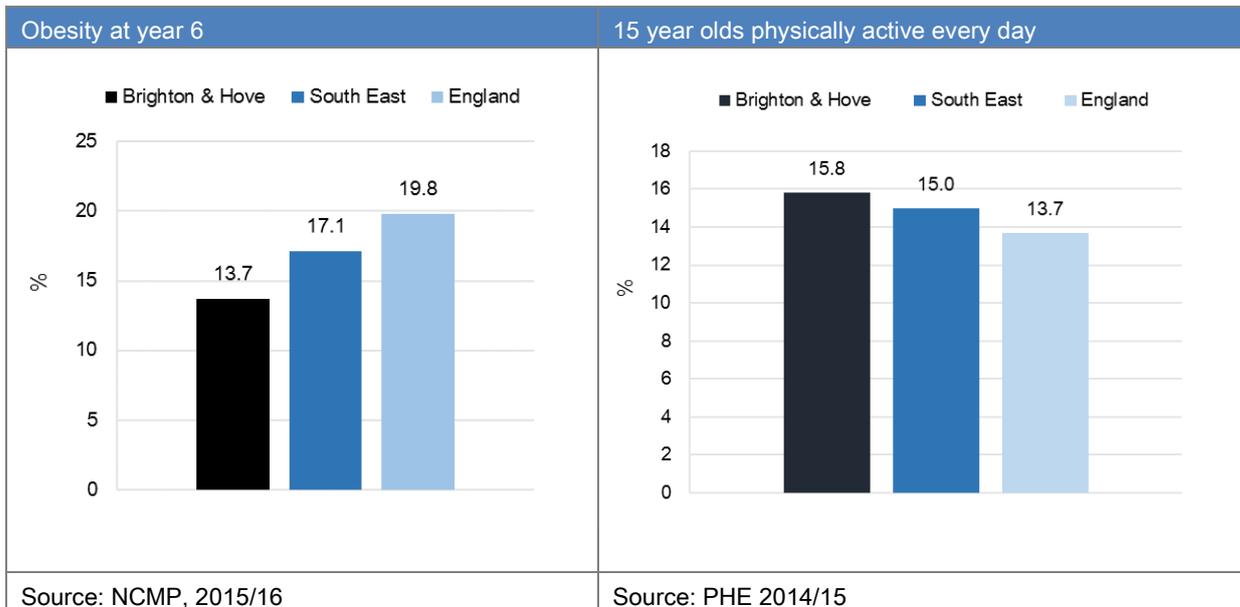
Children and health and wellbeing

4.4.10. The section below looks at key health outcomes for children including birth related outcomes (low birth weight and breast-feeding prevalence), and health risk factors for children (obesity and physical activity).



- Approximately 201 babies were born with a low birth weight in Brighton & Hove in 2015, a slightly higher percentage of all births (6.8%) than that for the South East as a whole (6.2%) and slightly lower than the figure for England (7%).
- 2,326 babies were being partially or totally breastfed at 6-8 weeks after birth in Brighton & Hove in 2015-16, 71.5% of all infants reviewed. This is much higher than the percentages breastfed at this stage across the South East (49.6%) and England (43.2%).

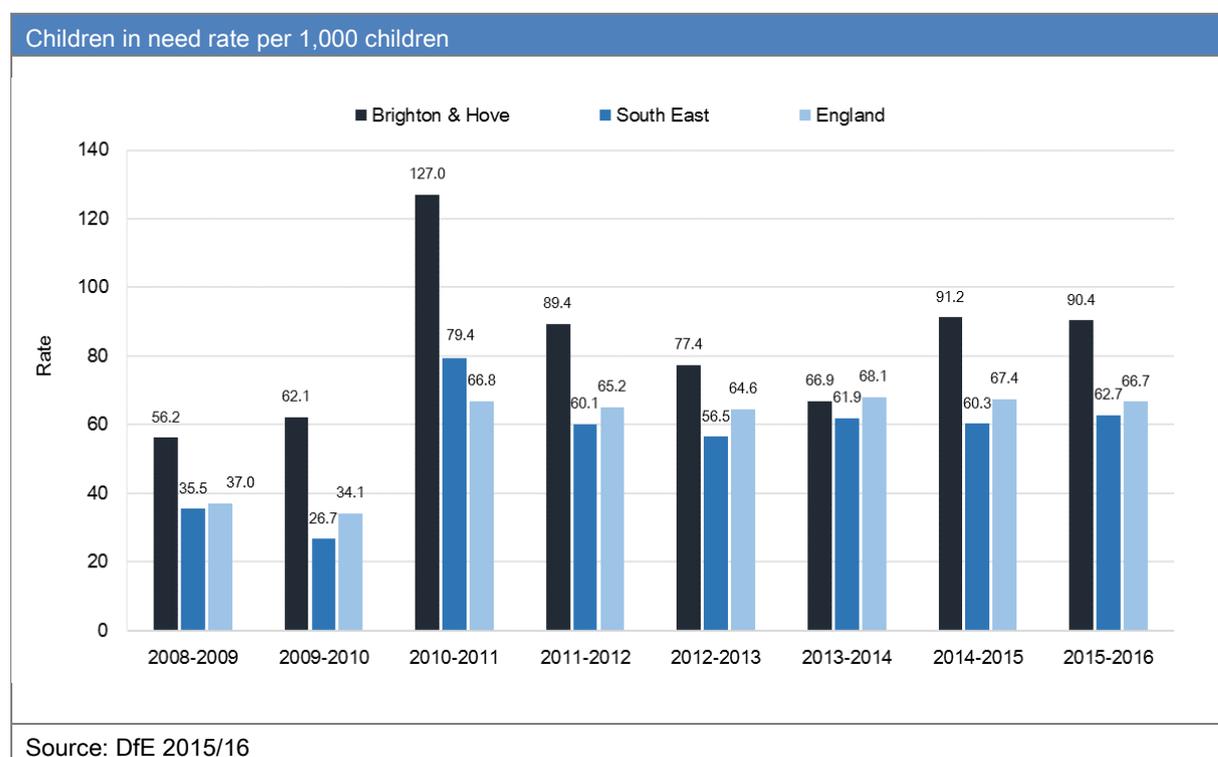
4.4.11. There is a lower rate of childhood obesity at year 6 in Brighton & Hove than in comparator areas, as well as a higher proportion of children who are physically active.



- 13.7% of children are obese in Brighton & Hove in year 6 (aged 10 or 11), less than the rates for the South East (17.1%) and England (19.8%). The rate for all areas has increased slightly on the previous year.
- Mirroring this pattern, a higher proportion of children are physically active in Brighton & Hove, where 15.8% of 15 year olds reported being physically active for at least one hour per day seven days a week, above the relevant rates for the South East (15%) and England (13.7%).

Children in need

4.4.12. 4,633 children in Brighton & Hove were classified as ‘Children in need’ through 2015-16. The chart below shows how this compares to the South East and England over time.



- Across all time points, Brighton & Hove had a consistently higher rate of children in need than the averages for the South East and England. The largest rate was seen in 2010-11

with a rate of 127 children per 1,000 in need in Brighton & Hove, compared to 79.4 in the South East and 66.8 in England.

- Following the 2010/11 period there was a steady drop in the proportion of children in need across the city; however, this picture has reversed in recent years, with 2014/15 showing a relatively high proportion of children in need across Brighton and Hove (91.2 per 1,000) compared with 67.4 per 1,000 across England. Data for 2015/16 shows a very slight reduction from this level in Brighton to a rate of 90.4 children per 1,000.

Children and crime

- 4.4.13. There is little publicly available data on the number and proportion of children who are victims of crime; however, the Ministry of Justice collects a range of data on young offenders, capturing the offence rates among young people.
- 4.4.14. Whilst a similar proportion of young offenders with convictions in Brighton & Hove are sentenced to custody as around the South East and re-offending rates are consistent across all areas, young offenders in Brighton & Hove are less likely to be engaged in suitable education, employment or training than in the South East and England and are less likely to have access to suitable accommodation.

	Brighton & Hove	South East	England
Young people with conviction sentenced to custody (2009-10)	2.8	2.8	5.0
Rate of proven re-offending by young offenders (2009)	0.3	0.3	0.3
Young offender engagement in suitable education, employment or training (2009)	50.0	68.7	73.1
Young offenders with access to suitable accommodation (2009)	90.2	93	96.3

Source: Ministry of Justice

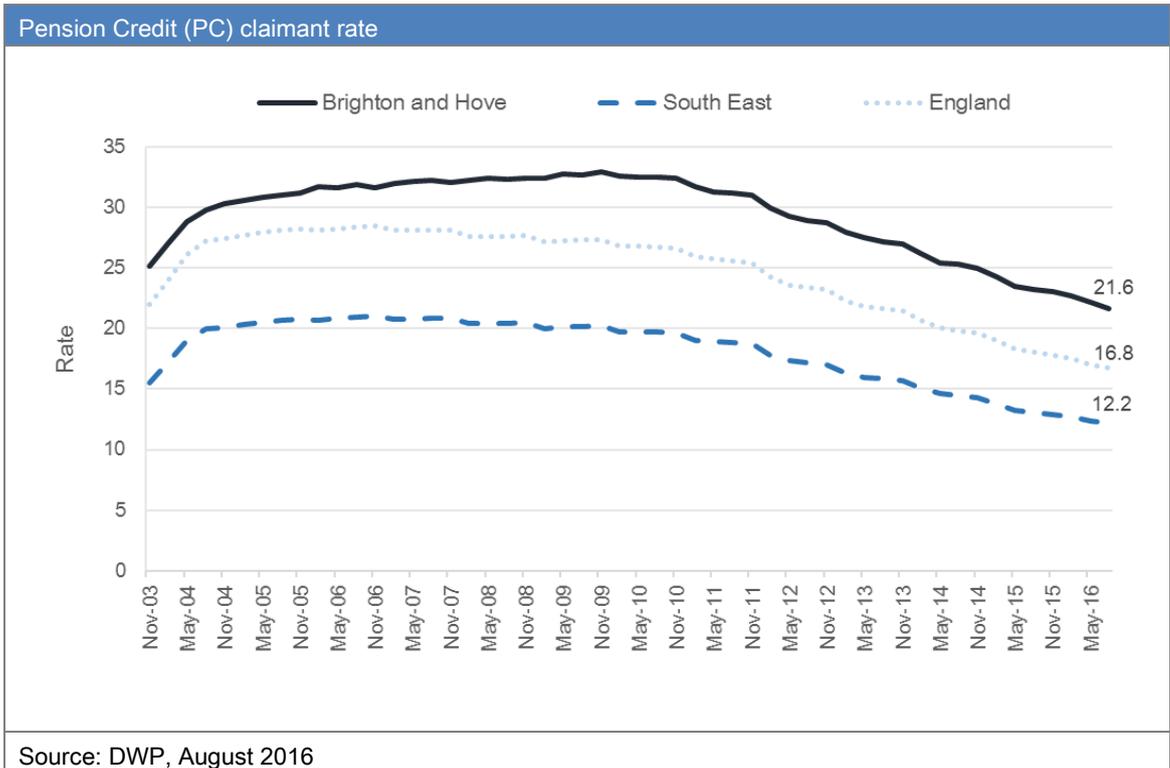
- Just 50% of young offenders in Brighton & Hove are engaged in suitable education, employment and training, well below the proportions for the South East (68.7%) and England (73.1%).
- 90.2% of young offenders have access to suitable accommodation in Brighton & Hove, less than the rates for the South East (93%) and England (96.3%).

4.5. Outcomes for older people

- 4.5.1. This section includes analysis of inequalities for older people in Brighton & Hove with a focus on levels of poverty and health outcomes.

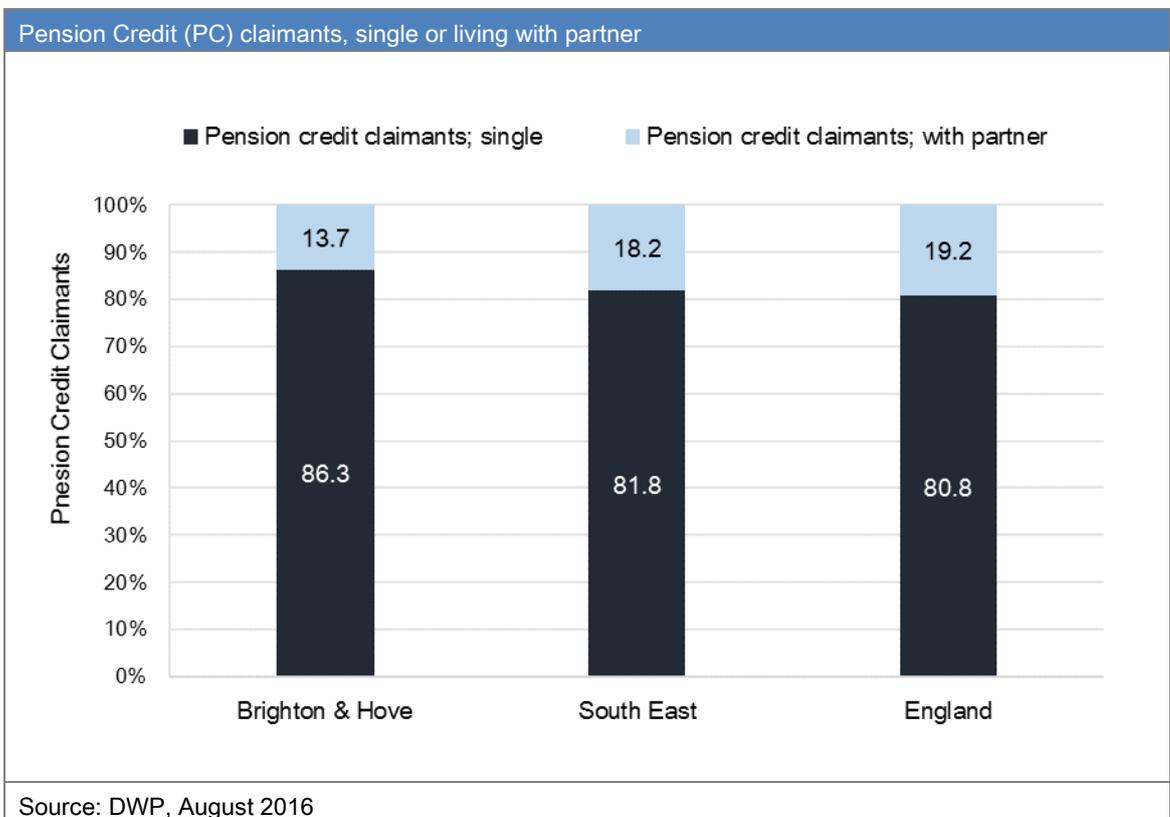
Older people and poverty

- 4.5.2. Pension Credit (PC) is a means-tested measure for older people living in low income households. Brighton & Hove has a higher rate of PC claimants than in the South East and England.



- Whilst rates of PC claimants have fallen in all areas since 2010, in August 2016 the claimant rate was 21.6% in Brighton & Hove, well above the rates for the South East (12.2%) and England (16.8%).

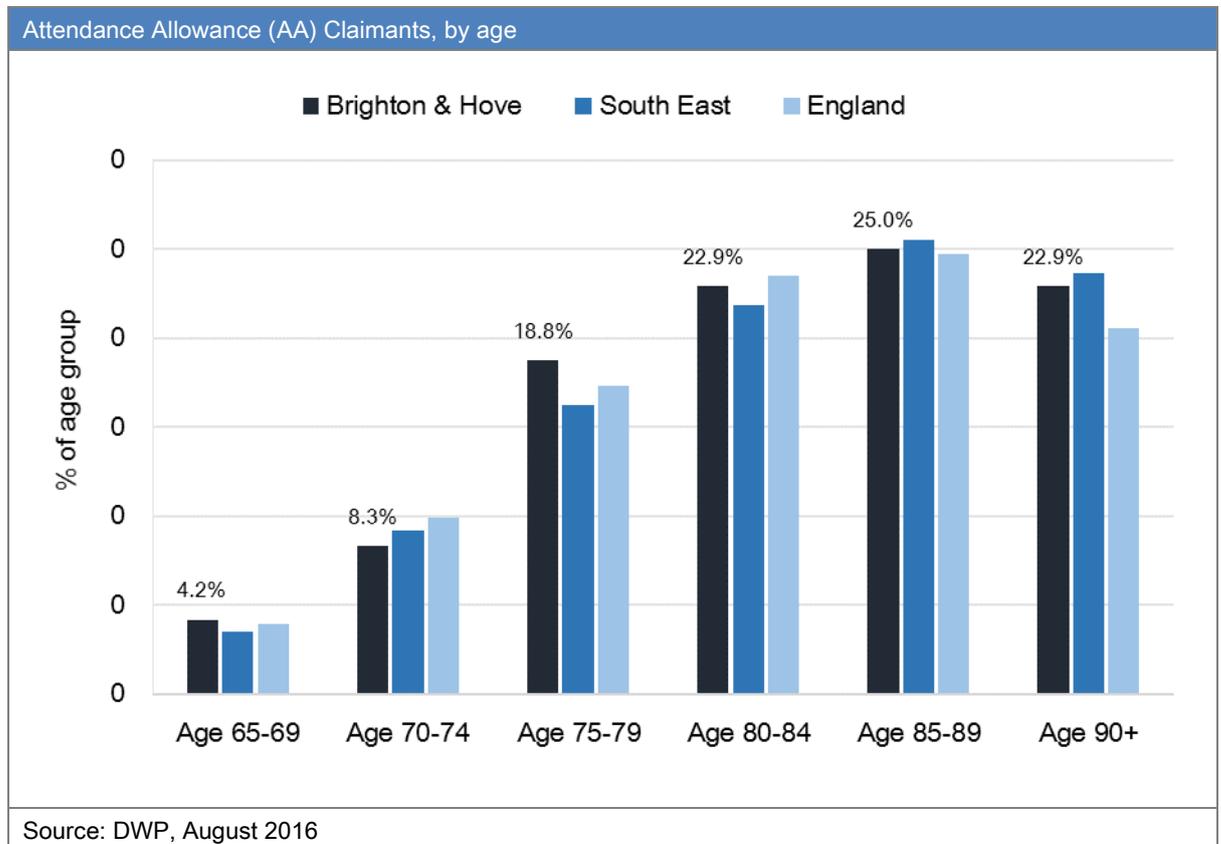
4.5.3. The vast majority of pensioners in poverty live alone.



- More than 86% of all pensioners in poverty in Brighton & Hove are living alone, with less than 14% living with a partner.
- This is a higher proportion of pensioners than across the South East (81.8%) and England (80.8%).

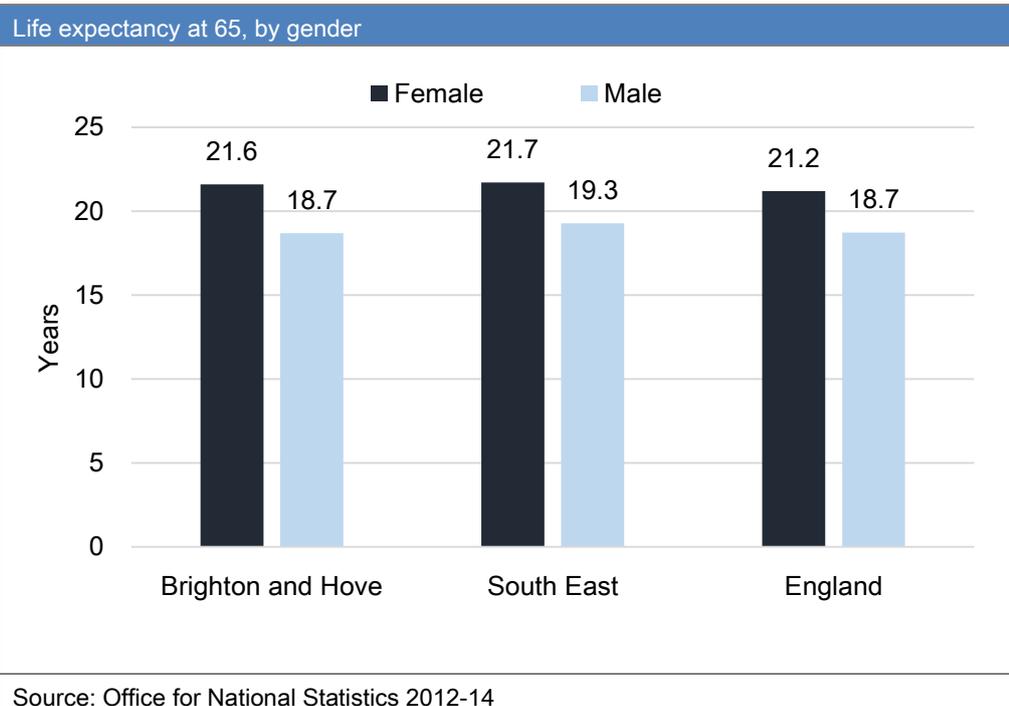
Older people and health and wellbeing

4.5.4. Attendance allowance (AA) is a benefit payable to people over 65 with very high needs for social care or mobility assistance due to poor health or disability. AA claimants therefore increase by age group in all areas, particularly Brighton & Hove and the South East.



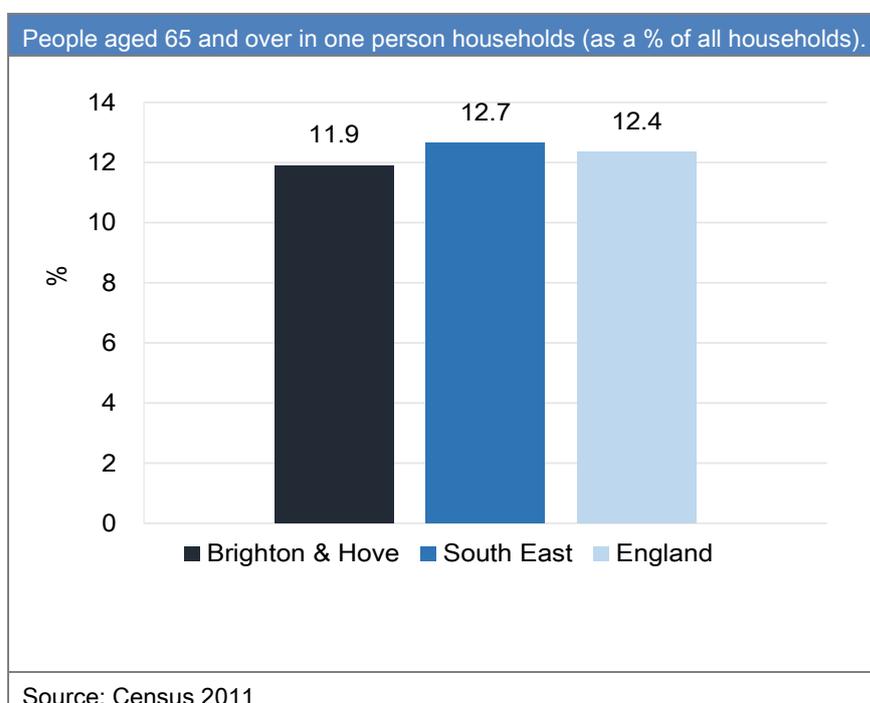
- AA claimant rates increase with age in all areas, however Brighton & Hove has a slightly higher proportion of claimants from the 75-79 age group (18.8%) than the South East overall (16.3%) as well as among the 80-84 age group (22.9% compared to 21.9%).

4.5.5. Life expectancy at 65 is higher amongst females than males in all areas.



- The gap in life expectancy at age 65 years between males and females is slightly higher for Brighton & Hove than for the South East and England, with a gap of 2.9 years in the local area compared to 2.4 years across the South East and 2.5 years for England.
- Females aged 65 in Brighton & Hove can expect to live slightly longer than the England average (an additional 21.6 years compared with 21.2 years). By contrast, males in the city aged 65+ have the same life expectancy as for England as a whole (18.7 years).

4.5.6. According to the 2011 census, there are 14,468 people aged 65+ living alone in Brighton & Hove. The chart below shows that this is just below the rates for the South East and England.



- 11.9% of households in Brighton & Hove are made up of one pensioner living alone, just below the values for the South East (12.7%) and England (12.4%).
- However, a higher proportion of older people in Brighton & Hove are living alone than the averages for the region and England as a whole. 70% of pensioner households in Brighton & Hove are comprised of one pensioner living alone, compared to 58% across

the South East and 60% across England. As explored in the *older people and poverty* section above, pensioners living alone comprise the majority of low income pensioners.

4.6. Further information

Local research

4.6.1. Further local information/research is available at:

- See the Brighton & Hove City Snapshot Report for further local information:
<http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/reports>
- Various needs assessments relate to different ages:
<http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments>

National research

- National Equalities Panel Report - CASE – 2007-13
<http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/dps/case/spcc/rr05.pdf>
- Equality and Human Rights Commission - How fair is Britain? -
http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/sites/default/files/documents/triennial_review/tr_exec_summ.pdf
- Age UK Living on a Low Income Later in Life http://www.ageuk.org.uk/Documents/EN-GB/For-professionals/Research/Living_on_a_low_income_full_report.pdf?dtrk=true
- End Child Poverty - Child Poverty Map of the UK -
http://www.endchildpoverty.org.uk/images/ecp/Report_on_child_poverty_map_2014.pdf

Relevant maps and data on Local Insight

4.6.2. See Local Insight indicators at <http://brighton-hove.communityinsight.org/>:

- Children in poverty
- Children providing unpaid care
- Older people social care benefit
- Pensioners in poverty
- Youth unemployment
- Population by age
- Lone parent households with dependent children
- People with a limiting-long term illness aged 65+
- Low birth weight
- Obese children
- Child Wellbeing Index

Data gaps

4.6.3. There are a number of gaps in the availability of data on Age at Local Authority level in England, leading to limitations in our ability to highlight the full extent of inequalities faced by this group in the local area. Some of the most significant gaps include:

- Data on earnings for people of different ages.
- Qualifications by age over time (the census is only produced once every 10 years).
- Longitudinal studies of people from the same age cohort.
- Employment rates by age over time (Annual Population Survey provides annual updates but sample size is small so cannot be used for trend analysis).

- Age breakdown of people receiving Housing Benefit.
- Victims and perpetrators of crime by age.
- Housing and rental costs for young people.
- Experience of workplace discrimination/workplace rights.
- Cross correlation between factors e.g. impact of age, ethnicity, disability, low-income, low-education, and gender.

Section 5. Ethnicity and nationality

5.1. Introduction

- 5.1.1. Although national research suggests there have been marked improvements in the outcomes experienced by people from minority ethnic groups across England, recent analysis by the Runnymede Trust on ethnic inequalities in local authorities highlights an overall trend towards worse outcomes for ethnic minorities compared to white populations, particularly in their experiences of education, employment, health and housing.⁵
- 5.1.2. This section uses data to identify differences in social and economic outcomes by ethnicity in Brighton & Hove, with comparison to the South East and England. It draws out the most significant findings based on the data available, using visualisations to highlight key differences under the following headings.
- *Population by ethnicity and country of birth.* This section looks at population rates by ethnicity group.
 - *Characteristics by ethnicity in Brighton & Hove.* This section maps ethnicity at neighbourhood level.
 - *Outcomes by ethnicity.* Analysis of inequalities by ethnicity in Brighton & Hove across a number of socio-economic themes, including: education, employment, health and wellbeing, housing, and crime.
 - *Further information.* Links to relevant data on Local Insight and further research on outcomes by ethnicity from local and national research.

Key datasets

- 5.1.3. The table below provides descriptions of the main datasets used throughout this section of the report.

⁵ Drifting upwards or sliding back? Ethnic inequalities in local authorities in England and Wales, 2001-2011, Runnymede Trust (2014)

<http://www.runnymedetrust.org/uploads/Runnymede%20Ethnic%20Inequalities%20Briefing.pdf>

Dataset	Description	Source and date
Population estimates by ethnicity	Population breakdowns by detailed ethnic group, household ethnicity status, country of birth, passports held, length and duration of residency in the UK.	Census (2011)
Mother's country of birth	Children born to mothers born outside the UK, by mother's country of birth	Office for National Statistics (ONS, 2015)
Key Census 2011 statistics	Ethnicity breakdowns of key census statistics, including: age, highest level of qualification, employment status, type and category, economic activity, health and disability status, access to car or van, housing tenure, household overcrowding, household central heating, unpaid care.	Census (2011)
Race related hate crimes	Hate crimes are taken to mean any crime where the perpetrator's hostility or prejudice against an identifiable group of people is a factor in determining who is victimised.	Police recorded crime, Home Office 2015/16
Homelessness by ethnicity	Proportion of people accepted as homeless and in priority need by ethnic group.	Communities and Local Government 2015/16
Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) claimants by ethnicity	Breakdowns of JSA claimants by broad ethnic group, eligible to individuals who are unemployed and actively seeking work.	DWP December 2016

5.2. Population by ethnicity and country of birth

5.2.1. This section looks at population rates by ethnicity in the local area.

Population by ethnicity

5.2.2. The table shows the population by ethnicity for broad ethnic groups across Brighton & Hove and comparator areas

Population by ethnic group	Brighton & Hove		South East	England
	Number	%	%	%
White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	220,018	80.5	85.2	79.8
White: Irish	3,772	1.4	0.9	1.0
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	198	0.1	0.2	0.1
White: Other White	19,524	7.1	4.4	4.6
Mixed/multiple ethnic group	10,408	3.8	1.9	2.3
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black Caribbean	2,182	0.8	0.5	0.8
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black African	2,019	0.7	0.3	0.3
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Asian	3,351	1.2	0.7	0.6
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: Other Mixed	2,856	1.0	0.5	0.5
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	4,188	1.5	1.6	3.5
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: African	2,893	1.1	1.0	1.8
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Caribbean	879	0.3	0.4	1.1
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Other Black	416	0.2	0.2	0.5
Asian/Asian British	11,278	4.1	5.2	7.8
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	649	0.2	1.1	2.1
Asian/Asian British: Other Asian	3,267	1.2	1.4	1.5
Asian/Asian British: Indian	2,996	1.1	1.8	2.6
Asian/Asian British: Chinese	2,999	1.1	0.6	0.7
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	1,367	0.5	0.3	0.8
Other ethnic group: Arab	2,184	0.8	0.2	0.4
Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group	1,799	0.7	0.4	0.6

Source: Census 2011

- Brighton & Hove has a higher proportion of people of non-white British ethnicity (19.5%) than the South East (14.8%) and similar to the value for England as a whole.
- However, Brighton & Hove has a lower proportion of people of non-white ethnicity (10.9%) than in England overall (14.5%).
- Brighton & Hove has a higher proportion of people of mixed ethnicity (3.8%) than the England average (2.3%), with the proportion of people of mixed white and Asian (1.2%) and other mixed ethnicity double the value across the country.
- Other ethnicities that are more prevalent in Brighton & Hove than across England include white Irish (1.4%), Chinese (1.1%) and Arab (0.8%).
- By contrast, the proportion of Asian people (4.1%) is below that for the South East (5.2%) and England (7.8%), with particularly low numbers of people from Pakistani ethnicity (0.2%) compared with England as a whole (2.1%).
- The largest single ethnic minority group in Brighton & Hove is 'other white' (7.1%), though this is a relatively broad ethnic category.

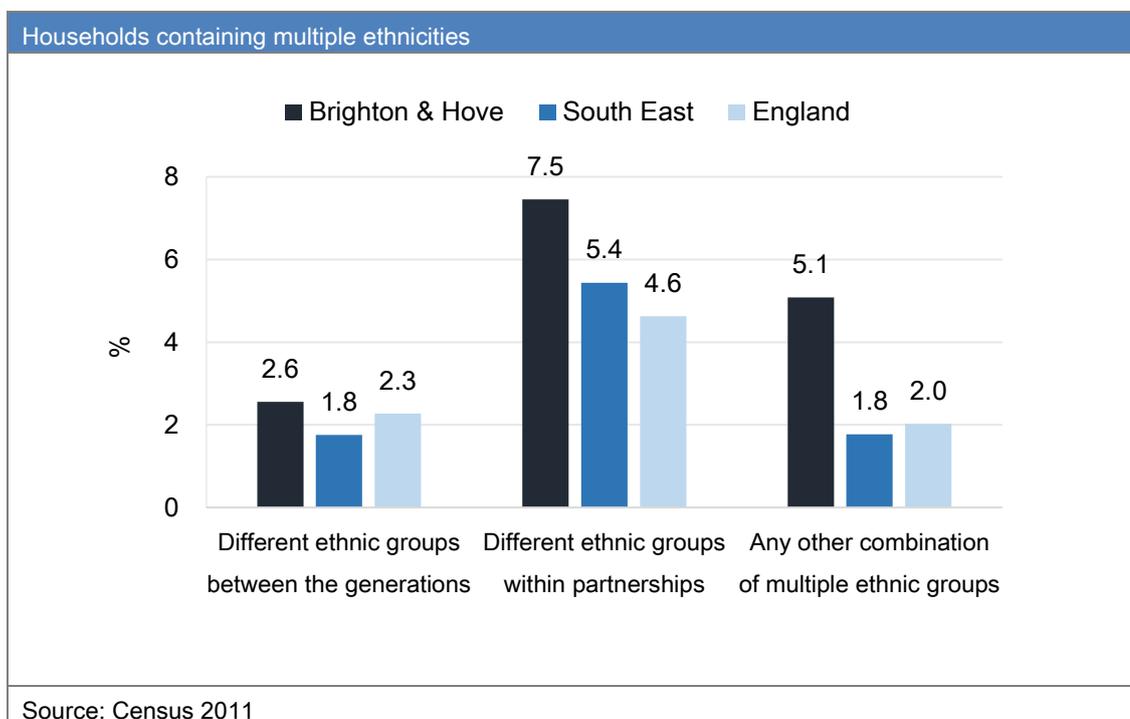
5.2.3. The table below shows the ethnic minority populations with more than 500 residents in Brighton & Hove.

Population by detailed ethnic group	Brighton & Hove		South East	England
	Number	%	%	%
White Irish	3,772	1.38	0.85	0.98
Chinese	2,999	1.1	0.61	0.72
Indian	2,996	1.1	1.8	2.6
White European Mixed	2,651	0.97	0.57	0.56
Arab	2,184	0.8	0.22	0.42
White Polish	1,952	0.71	0.83	0.93
Bangladeshi, British Bangladeshi	1,367	0.5	0.32	0.82
White: Italian	1,129	0.41	0.2	0.22
Black Caribbean	879	0.32	0.4	1.11
Iranian	797	0.29	0.08	0.12
White: North American	796	0.29	0.22	0.18
Pakistani or British Pakistani	649	0.24	1.15	2.1
White: Greek	603	0.22	0.07	0.08
White: Baltic States	520	0.19	0.14	0.2
Filipino	505	0.18	0.27	0.23

Source: Census 2011

- The largest minority ethnicity in Brighton & Hove is people of white Irish ethnicity, with more than 3,700 white Irish residents living in the city.
- Brighton & Hove has a relatively larger number of people from Italian (0.4%), Iranian (0.3%), North American (0.3%) and Greek (0.2%) ethnicities, compared with England.

5.2.4. The chart below shows the proportion of households that are comprised of people of different ethnicities living in the same household together (households containing multiple ethnic groups). This is a measure of diversity within households rather than within neighbourhoods.



- Brighton & Hove has a higher proportion of households containing people from multiple ethnicities (15.2% of households containing more than one ethnic group) than both the South East (9%) and England (8.9%) as a whole.

- The majority of the mixed households are comprised of households where partners are from different ethnic groups (7.5% of households compared with 4.6% across England).
- Brighton & Hove also has a significantly larger proportion of households identified as 'other combination of multiple ethnic groups', at 5.1% this is more than double the England value (2%). This is likely to be due to the relatively high number of shared households in Brighton & Hove (particularly student households – see the table on full time students by ethnicity in the *ethnicity and employment* section below).
- By contrast, the proportion of households with different ethnic groups between generations is only just above the England value (2.6% compared with 2.3% across England).

5.2.5. The table below shows the proportion of the population broken down by their country of birth.

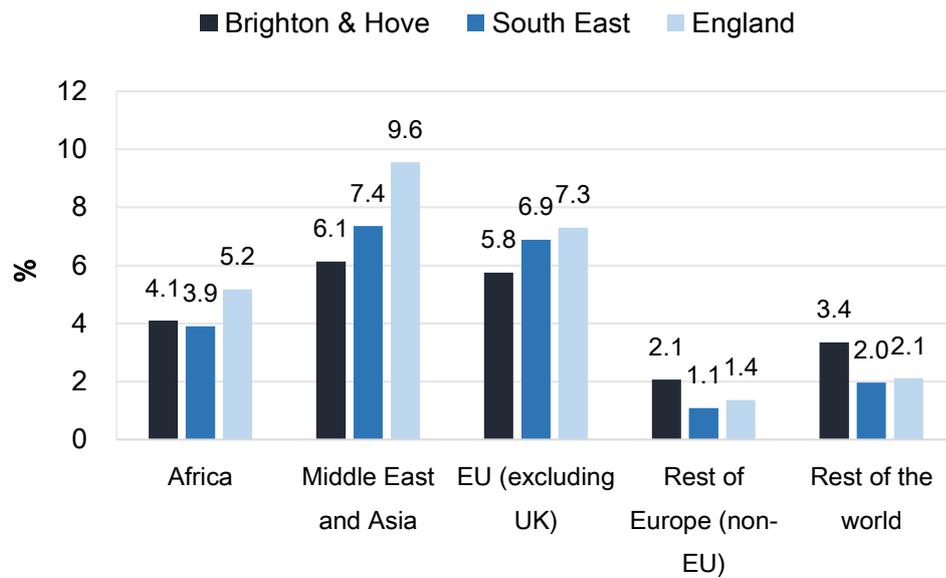
Population by country of birth	Brighton & Hove		South East	England
	Number	%	%	%
England	221,829	81.15	84.84	83.46
Wales	2,889	1.06	1.10	0.96
Scotland	4,391	1.61	1.56	1.34
Northern Ireland	1,349	0.49	0.41	0.39
Ireland	2,677	0.98	0.68	0.75
United Kingdom not otherwise specified	26	0.01	0.01	0.01
Other EU: Member countries in March 2001	9,130	3.34	1.88	1.69
Other EU: Accession countries April 2001 to March 2011	5,609	2.05	1.81	2.05
Other countries	25,469	9.32	7.71	9.36

Source: Census 2011

- Brighton & Hove has a higher proportion of people born outside of England (18.9%), than the corresponding figure for areas across the South East (15.2%) and England (16.5%).
- Within the city, there are relatively high proportions of people born in Wales (1.1%), Scotland (1.6%), Northern Ireland (0.5%), Ireland (1%), and old EU countries (3.3%) compared to England.
- The number born in new EU countries (2.1%) and non-European countries (9.3%) is broadly similar to the values for England.

5.2.6. The chart below shows more recent data on the number of children born to mothers who themselves were born outside of the UK.

Children born to mothers born outside the UK, by mother's country of birth



Source: Office for national statistics (ONS), 2015

- More than one in four children in Brighton & Hove were born to mothers who were born outside of the UK (27.4%) in 2015. This is above the figure for the South East (24.3%) but below the proportion across England as a whole (28.4%).
- However, the city has a higher than average proportion of babies born to mothers from European countries (non-EU) (2.07%) than for the South East (1.09%) and England (1.36%).

5.2.7. The table below provides self-reported figures on the proportion of passports held.

Population by passports held	Brighton & Hove	South East	England
United Kingdom	217,032	79.4	75.8
Republic of Ireland	3,159	1.2	0.8
Other Europe: EU countries	14,446	5.3	3.6
Other Europe: Non-EU countries	1,408	0.5	0.3
Middle East and Asia	5,733	2.1	2.1
Africa	2,407	0.9	1.0
North America and the Caribbean	2,395	0.9	0.6
Antarctica and Oceania	1,943	0.7	0.4
South America	661	0.2	0.1
Central America	127	0.0	0.0
British Overseas Territories	20	0.0	0.0
No passport	29,338	10.7	16.5

Source: Census 2011

- A higher proportion of people from Brighton & Hove hold EU passports (85.9%) than those across the South East (83%) and England (80.2%).
- Only 4.8% of the population of Brighton & Hove hold non-EU passports, similar to across England (4.2%).

5.2.8. The table below looks at international migration to Brighton & Hove examining the length of residency in the UK and their age on arrival in the UK.

Length of residency in the UK for people born outside the	Brighton	South East	England
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UK	& Hove		
	Rate	Rate	Rate
Resident in UK: Less than 2 years	17.5	12.5	12.6
Resident in UK: 2 years or more but less than 5 years	17.1	16.3	16.0
Resident in UK: 5 years or more but less than 10 years	18.9	20.4	20.7
Resident in UK: 10 years or more	46.5	50.7	50.7
People arriving in the UK aged 0-15	26.7	32.0	28.6
People arriving in the UK aged 16-64	72.8	67.4	70.8
People arriving in the UK aged 65+	0.4	0.7	0.6

Source: Census 2011

- Nearly half of all people living in Brighton & Hove who were born outside the UK have been residents for more than 10 years (46.5%).
- The city has a higher proportion of people who have arrived recently than England, in Brighton & Hove 17.1% of those born outside the UK have been resident less than two years compared to 16% for England. This is likely to be partly linked to the number of international students at Brighton & Hove’s two universities.
- Just under three quarters of all migrants to Brighton & Hove were of working age (73%), slightly above the rates for the South East (67%) and England (71%). Again, the higher number of international students is likely to have contributed to this figure.
- By contrast, Brighton & Hove has a relatively small proportion of people migrating from overseas to the UK who are aged 65+ (0.4%) of all migrants, compared with 0.7% across England as a whole.

5.3. Characteristics by ethnicity in Brighton & Hove

5.3.1. This section maps ethnicity at neighbourhood level and details ethnicity by age in local and comparator areas.

Ethnicity by age

5.3.2. Ethnicity by age in Brighton & Hove follows a similar pattern to that highlighted in the age section above, with a higher proportion of people in young to middle aged groups across all ethnicities. However, as the table shows below, there are some variations across different ethnic minority groups.

Proportion of ethnic group by age in Brighton & Hove	Age 0-15	Age 16-24	Age 25-44	Age 45-64	Age 65+
White	15.2	14.8	32.3	23.4	14.2
Mixed	41.7	21.1	25.8	9.0	2.4
Asian	14.1	28.7	37.9	14.6	4.7
Black	14.1	28.7	37.4	17.0	2.8
Other ethnic group	17.3	21.3	37.4	18.7	5.3

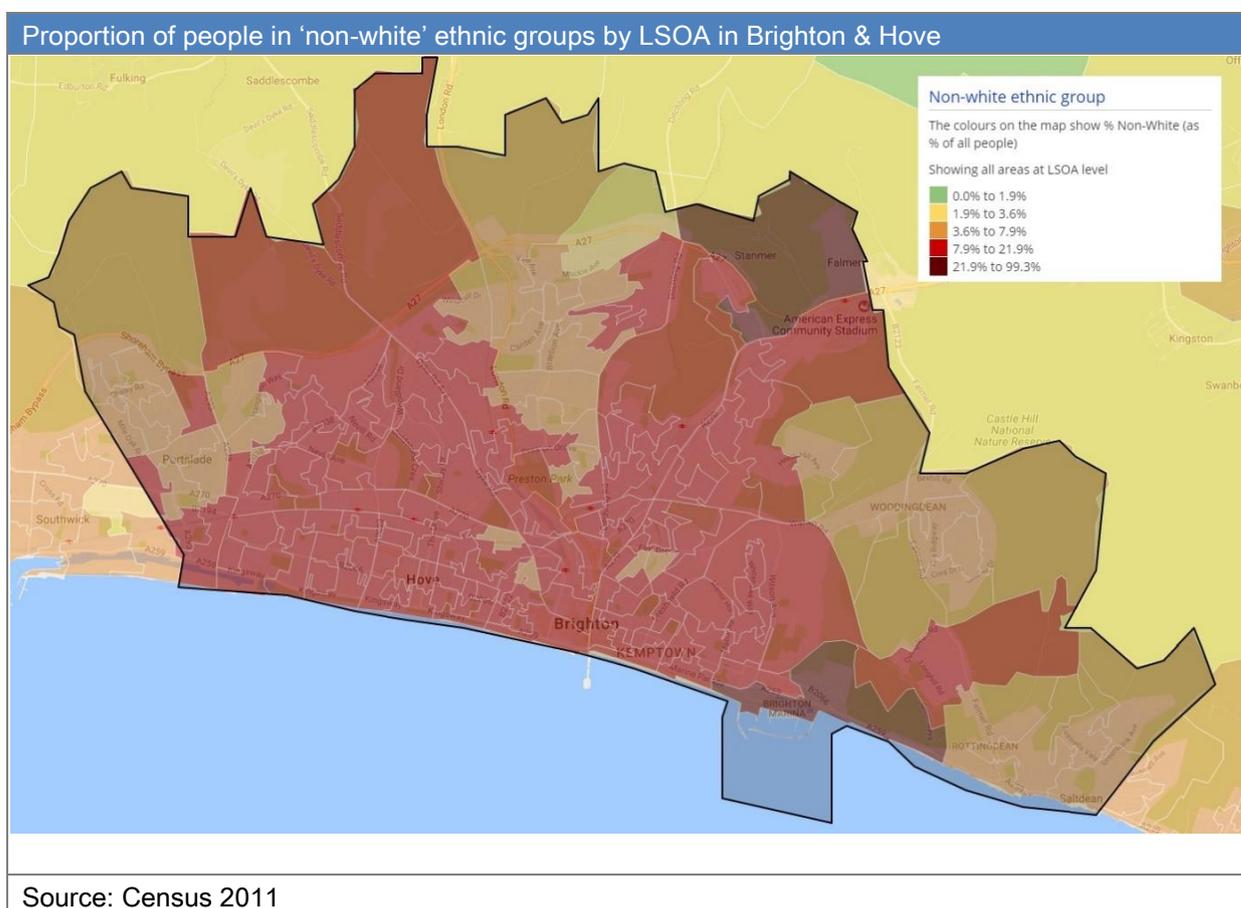
Source: Census 2011

- Children are much more highly represented among mixed ethnic minority groups than other ethnic groups with 41.7% of the ethnic group aged under 15 (more than double the average of 15.2% for white ethnic groups).
- People from black and Asian groups in Brighton & Hove have a higher proportion aged 16-24 than those of other ethnicities. This may be driven by the high number of students

among black and Asian ethnic minority groups in the city (see table on full time students by ethnicity in the *Ethnicity and employment* section below).

- People from white ethnic groups have a higher proportion aged 65+ than other ethnicities. Across each of the non-white ethnicities more than 94% of the population are aged under 65, compared with approximately 86% for white ethnic groups.

Ethnicity by neighbourhood



5.3.3. The map above shows non-white ethnic groups by neighbourhood in Brighton & Hove. It shows that areas of high ethnic diversity are relatively dispersed, with notable pockets in areas with high levels of student housing (particularly around the University campuses). The lowest concentrations are found in outlying areas to the East and West (particularly Mile Oak, Saltdean and Woodingdean).

5.4. Outcomes by ethnicity group

5.4.1. This section includes analysis of inequalities between ethnic groups in Brighton & Hove across a number of socio-economic themes, including: education, employment, health and wellbeing, housing, crime and discrimination.

Ethnicity and education and skills

5.4.2. The table below shows the average highest level of qualification achieved for each minority ethnic group.

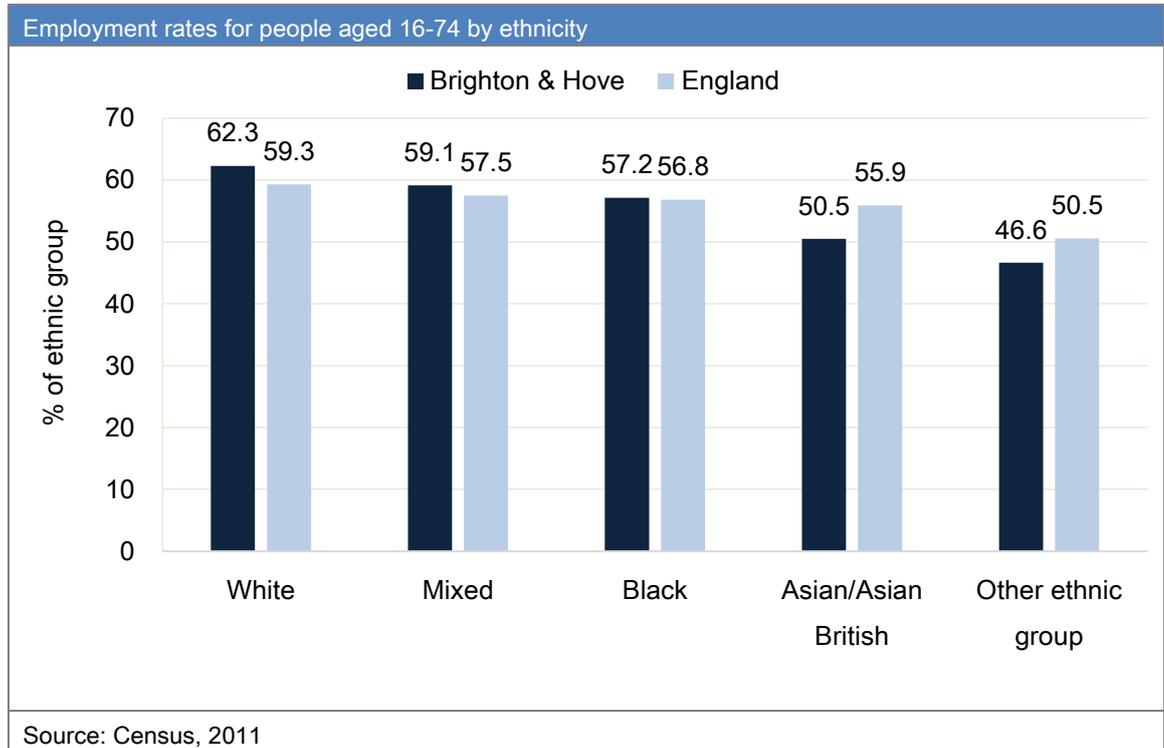
Qualifications by ethnicity	No qualifications		Level 1 qualifications		Level 2 qualifications		Level 3 qualifications		Level 4 qualifications and above	
	Brighton & Hove	England	Brighton & Hove	England	Brighton & Hove	England	Brighton & Hove	England	Brighton & Hove	England
White: Total	16.87	23.22	11.23	13.48	12.78	15.62	15.68	12.49	36.69	26.49
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	7.00	14.58	9.84	13.79	13.00	16.03	22.92	12.36	37.34	33.16
Asian/Asian British	9.46	18.82	7.71	11.06	8.38	10.41	15.61	10.34	41.21	34.44
Mixed/multiple ethnic group	7.38	15.57	9.61	14.56	13.71	17.64	24.38	15.54	37.23	28.23
Other ethnic group	10.71	17.91	10.14	9.55	8.59	9.42	12.53	9.90	33.87	33.77

Source: Census 2011

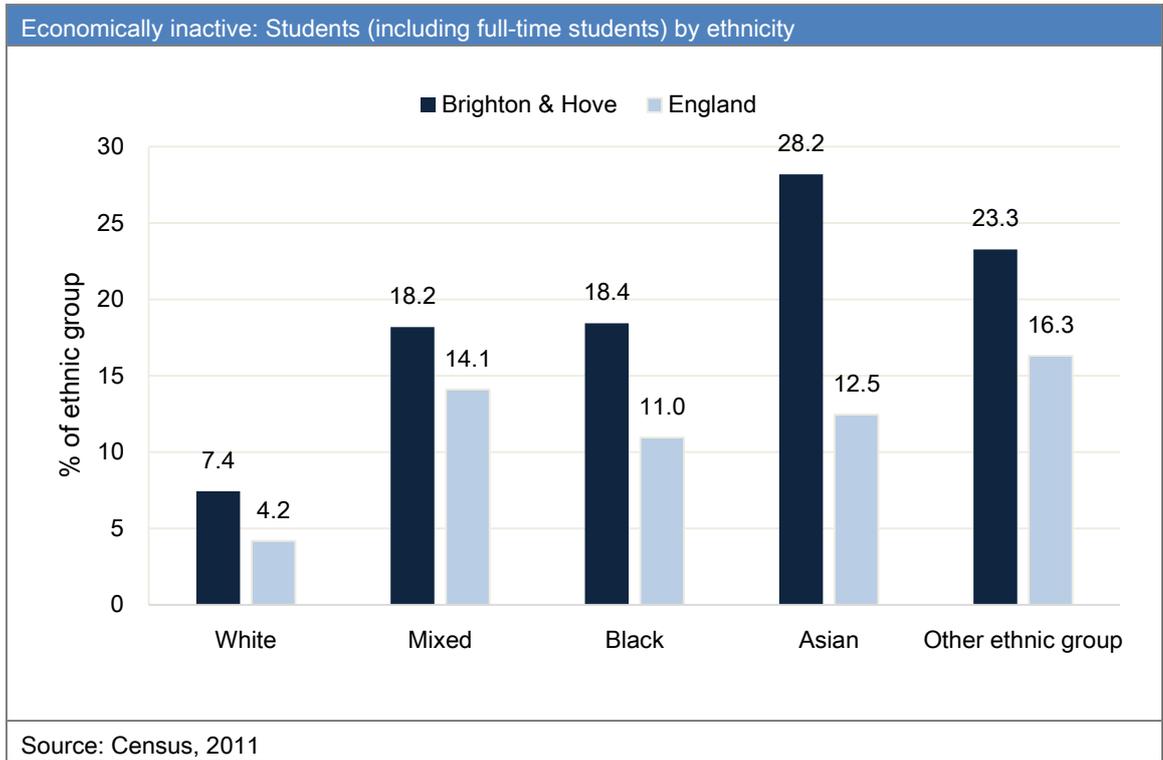
- A higher proportion of people from white ethnic groups than non-white ethnic groups in Brighton & Hove have no qualifications (16.9%) and a lower proportion have degree level (level 4) qualifications (36.7%) with the exception of people classified in other ethnic groups. This is likely to be partly related to the age profile of the population, with lower levels of educational qualifications more common among older people (see the *Outcomes by age* section in the previous chapter).
- Each of the broad ethnic minority groups in Brighton & Hove have a higher proportion with degree level qualifications and a lower proportion with no qualifications than the England values for these groups.
- A higher proportion of Asian ethnic minorities have degree level qualifications (41%) than any other ethnic group across Brighton & Hove.
- A lower proportion of black ethnic minorities have no qualifications (7%) than any other ethnic minority group across the city.

Ethnicity and employment

- 5.4.3. Despite evidence on qualifications suggesting that white ethnic groups are less qualified than all other ethnicities, this balance of outcomes is reversed when looking at employment and unemployment rates.
- 5.4.4. People from white ethnic groups have a higher employment rate than people from non-white ethnicities across Brighton & Hove, this is also the case across England.



- People from white ethnic groups have a higher employment rate than people from non-white ethnic groups in Brighton & Hove (62.3% of 16-74 year olds of white ethnicity are in employment compared with less than 60% for all broad non-white ethnic group categories). This is consistent with the pattern across England where white ethnic groups have a higher employment rate on average at 59.3%.
- Employment rates in Brighton & Hove are higher for white, mixed and black ethnic minority groups than the respective England averages for these groups.
- By contrast, people from Asian and other ethnic minority groups are proportionately less likely to be in employment in Brighton & Hove than across England.
- Less than half of all people of other ethnic groups aged 16-74 are in employment in Brighton & Hove (46.6%). This is partly driven by the high numbers of students in this group, with 23.3% of people in other ethnic minority groups economically inactive and a full-time student (as seen in the chart below).



- 5.4.5. When looking at more detailed breakdowns of employment by ethnicity in Brighton & Hove, residents of 'other white' ethnicity are the group with the highest proportion of people in employment (70.9%) followed by people of other black (64.3%), black Caribbean (64%) and other mixed (63.1%) ethnicities. This is shown in the table below.

Employment by ethnicity	Brighton & Hove		South East	England
	Number	%	%	%
White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	113,736	61.5	60.7	58.7
White: Other White	12,538	70.9	72.6	72.1
White: Irish	2,198	61.1	55.6	52.8
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	94	53.7	38.9	37.8
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black Caribbean	696	56.3	59.4	54.0
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black African	545	53.6	63.1	58.0
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Asian	1,190	60.0	61.6	59.3
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: Other Mixed	1,156	63.1	63.2	60.2
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Other Black	225	64.3	64.2	54.3
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Caribbean	521	64.0	64.6	57.2
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: African	1,311	53.8	65.6	57.2
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	273	51.8	53.2	46.7
Asian/Asian British: Other Asian	1,558	54.5	65.6	59.7
Asian/Asian British: Indian	1,645	61.4	70.1	64.1
Asian/Asian British: Chinese	956	34.8	53.4	50.3
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	459	52.8	56.8	46.0
Other ethnic group: Arab	695	41.2	46.6	41.1
Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group	842	52.4	62.5	56.3
Source: Census 2011				

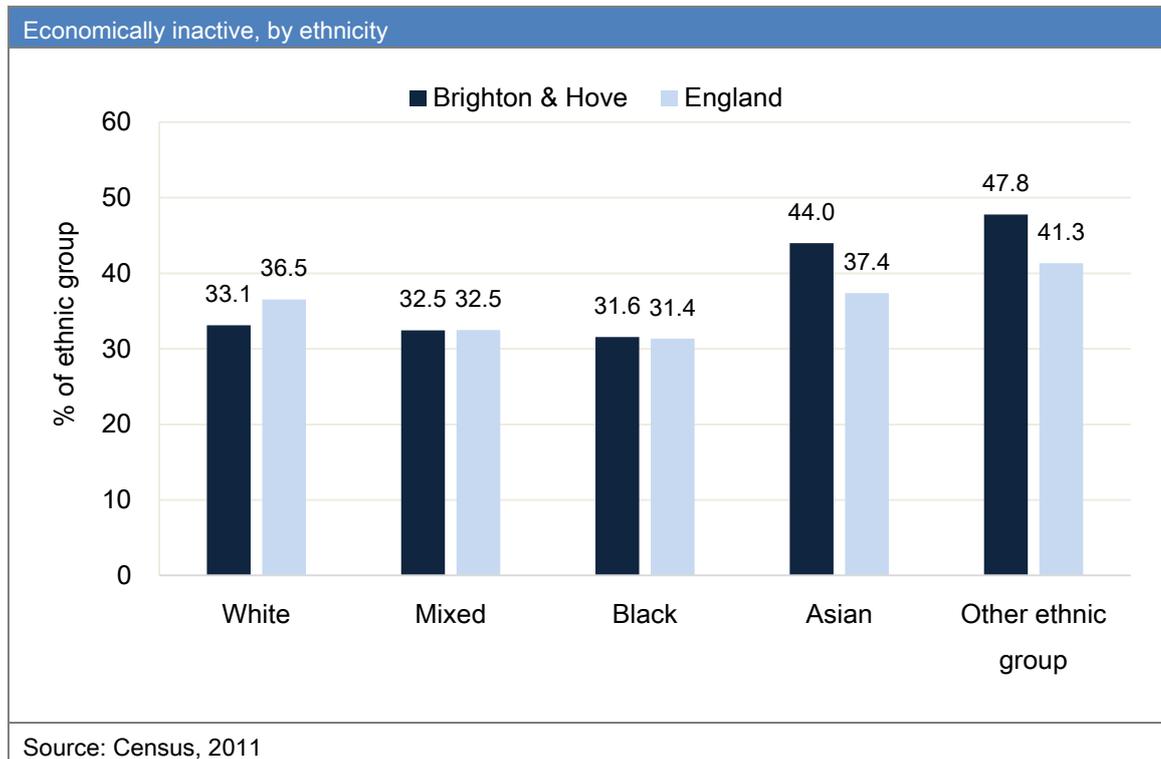
5.4.6. On the other hand, ethnic minority groups in Brighton & Hove have higher rates of unemployment than almost all white ethnic groups. This is evidenced in the table below.

Unemployment by ethnicity	Brighton & Hove		South East	England
	Number	%	%	%
White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	8,385	4.5	3.5	4.1
White: Other White	861	4.9	3.7	4.5
White: Irish	156	4.3	2.8	3.2
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	17	9.7	9.0	9.3
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black Caribbean	132	10.7	9.6	13.0
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black African	111	10.9	8.4	10.9
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Asian	142	7.2	6.1	7.4
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: Other Mixed	126	6.9	6.5	8.2
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Other Black	24	6.9	8.9	13.5
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Caribbean	81	10.0	7.5	9.9
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: African	301	12.4	9.7	12.7
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	38	7.2	7.2	8.4
Asian/Asian British: Other Asian	152	5.3	4.9	6.2
Asian/Asian British: Indian	163	6.1	4.6	5.6
Asian/Asian British: Chinese	105	3.8	3.8	4.5
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	74	8.5	6.9	9.9
Other ethnic group: Arab	99	5.9	6.2	8.2
Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group	84	5.2	5.9	8.1

Source: Census 2011

- Unemployment rates for all ethnic minority groups in Brighton & Hove are higher than for white British ethnic groups with the exception of white Irish (4.3%) and Chinese (3.8%) ethnic groups.
- People in Brighton & Hove from black African (12.4%), black Caribbean (10%) and mixed white and black (African and Caribbean) ethnic groups (10.9%) are more than twice as likely to be unemployed than those of white British ethnicity (4.5%).
- People in white ethnic groups have a higher unemployment rate in Brighton & Hove than the respective England average. By contrast, unemployment rates are lower for people from mixed ethnic groups, Pakistani, Chinese, Bangladeshi, Arab and other ethnic groups in Brighton & Hove than for their respective ethnic groups across England.

5.4.7. People from other ethnic groups and Asian ethnic groups have a higher rate of economic inactivity in Brighton & Hove and across England than people of other ethnicities. This is largely due to the student population and a higher proportion of Asian groups looking after their home or family (see below).



5.4.8. The two tables below show the proportion of each ethnic group in Brighton & Hove who are economically inactive due to looking after their home or family and the next table shows the proportion of economically inactive full-time students.

Economically inactive: Looking after home or family	Brighton & Hove		South East	England
	Number	%	%	%
White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	5,548	3.00	3.63	3.39
White: Other White	468	2.65	5.18	4.96
White: Irish	69	1.92	3.29	2.62
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	9	5.14	14.91	14.42
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black Caribbean	39	3.16	4.74	5.12
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black African	53	5.22	4.46	4.44
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Asian	54	2.72	3.71	4.20
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: Other Mixed	92	5.02	4.76	4.70
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Other Black	21	6.00	4.33	4.91
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Caribbean	20	2.46	2.64	2.88
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: African	128	5.26	3.66	4.98
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	44	8.35	14.43	15.19
Asian/Asian British: Other Asian	195	6.82	7.37	8.07
Asian/Asian British: Indian	86	3.21	4.90	5.33
Asian/Asian British: Chinese	74	2.69	5.03	4.73
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	132	15.17	14.75	15.82
Other ethnic group: Arab	186	11.02	9.19	10.55
Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group	84	5.23	6.57	7.01

Source: Census 2011

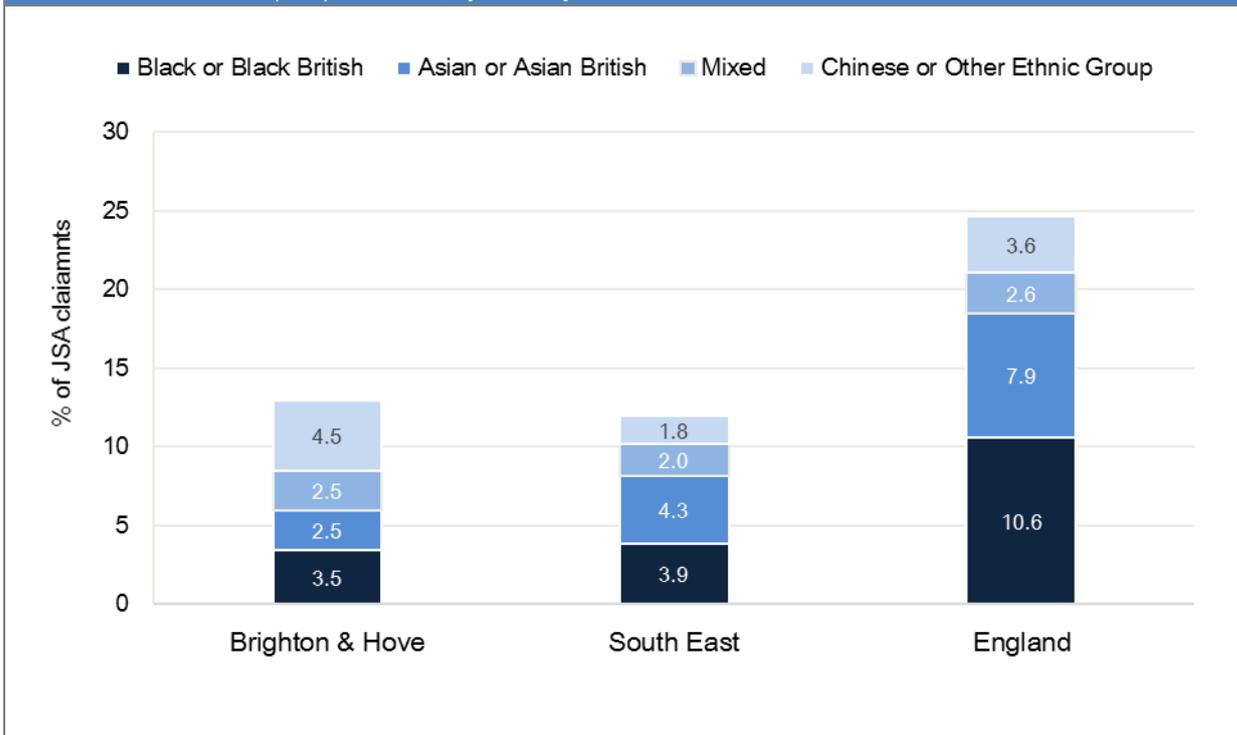
- A higher proportion of people from Bangladeshi and Arab ethnic groups are looking after home or family than people from other ethnic groups across Brighton & Hove with rates of about 15% and 11% respectively.

Economically Inactive: Full time students	Brighton & Hove		South East	England
	Number	%	%	%
White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	12,911	7.0	3.9	4.0
White: Irish	247	6.9	3.0	3.1
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	11	6.3	5.0	5.7
White: Other White	2,172	12.3	6.7	6.7
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black Caribbean	238	19.3	12.0	12.6
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black African	182	17.9	14.1	14.5
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Asian	396	20.0	17.1	16.8
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: Other Mixed	287	15.7	12.5	13.1
Asian/Asian British: Indian	491	18.3	7.5	8.4
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	108	20.5	9.5	11.5
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	97	11.1	8.9	11.2
Asian/Asian British: Chinese	1,387	50.4	26.6	28.9
Asian/Asian British: Other Asian	647	22.6	11.2	12.8
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: African	511	21.0	13.5	14.2
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Caribbean	107	13.1	5.5	6.1
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Other Black	46	13.1	9.1	12.0
Other ethnic group: Arab	433	25.7	24.9	24.2
Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group	334	20.8	11.0	11.5
Census 2011				

- A higher proportion of people from non-white ethnic groups are full time students than people of white British ethnicity in Brighton & Hove.
- People from Chinese ethnic groups are particularly likely to be students with more than half of all people from Chinese ethnic groups identifying as full-time students (50.4%).
- More than one in four people from Arab ethnic groups (25.7%) and at least one in five of those from mixed white and Asian, Pakistani, other Asian, black African and other ethnic groups are full-time students.
- By contrast, only 7% of people from white British ethnic groups are full-time students across the city.

5.4.9. The chart below compares the proportion of unemployed Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) claimants across Brighton & Hove and comparator areas (a more recent measure of unemployment than captured in the 2011 census).

Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) claimants, by ethnicity



Source: DWP, December 2016

- 13% of all JSA claimants in Brighton & Hove are from non-white ethnic minority groups. This is significantly lower than England (24.7%) – partly reflecting the lower proportion of people from ethnic minority groups in the city relative to England as a whole (see *Population by ethnicity*).
- People from ‘Chinese or Other’ minority ethnic groups make up the largest component of all non-white groups receiving JSA in Brighton & Hove, constituting over one-third of all non-white JSA claimants in the city.

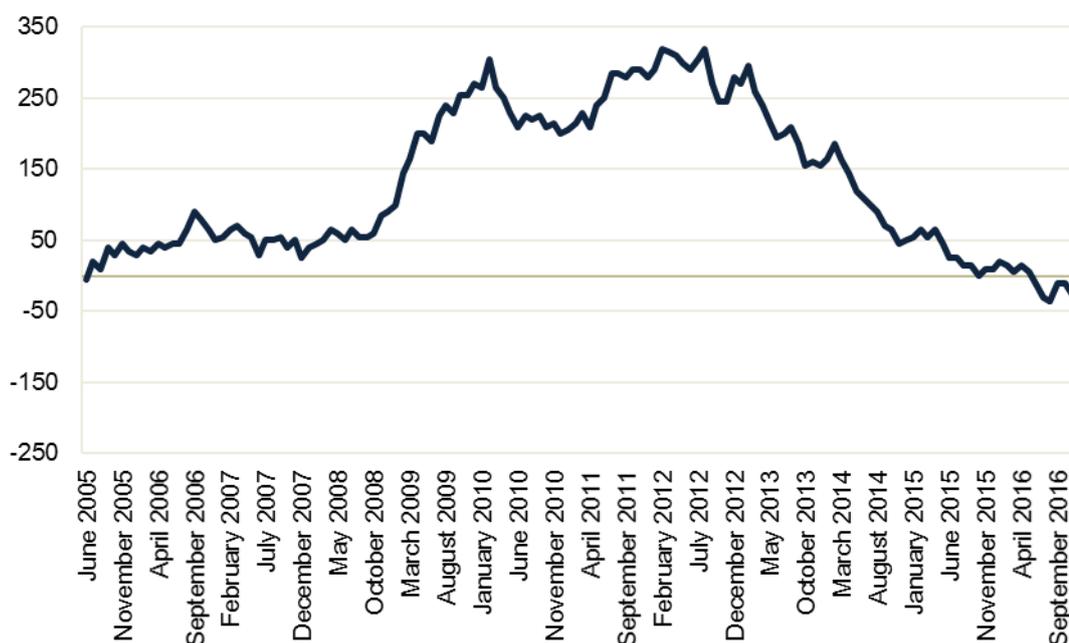
5.4.10. The charts below show the change in the numbers of JSA claimants among white and non-white ethnic groups across Brighton & Hove (with figures baselined to 2005).

Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) claimant counts in Brighton & Hove for White ethnic groups, baselined to May 2005



Source: DWP, December 2016

JSA claimant counts in Brighton & Hove for Ethnic Minority groups, baselined to May 2005



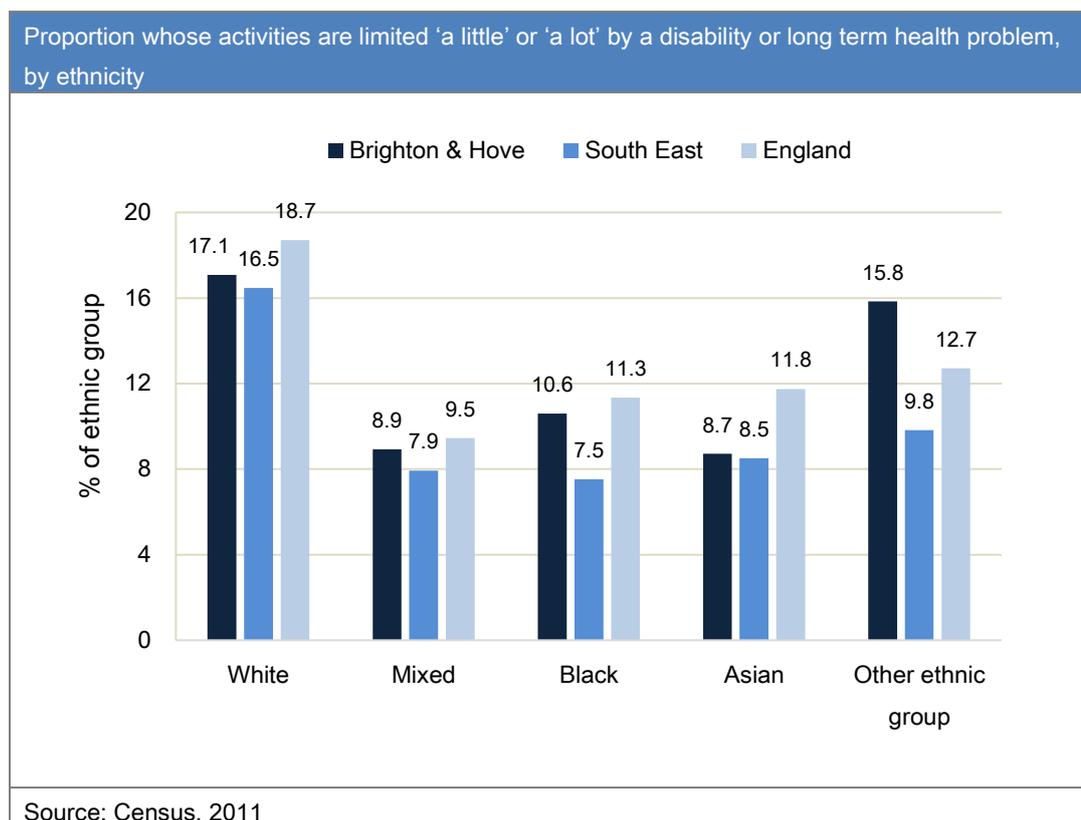
Source: DWP, December 2016

- The chart shows the effects of the recession, as for both white and non-white ethnic minority groups the number of people receiving JSA increased significantly in the latter part of 2008 and began to fall again after 2012.
- The overall numbers of white JSA claimants have fallen faster than for non-white claimants. Due to this, non-white claimants in 2016 make up a bigger proportion of overall JSA claimants in Brighton & Hove than they did in 2005.

- There are more than 2,435 fewer white claimants of JSA in December 2016 compared with May 2005. By contrast, the population of non-white claimants decreased by just 35 over the same period.
- However, it is difficult to determine the extent to which the changing trends reflect the changing ethnic make-up of the working-age population across Brighton & Hove. There is a lack of regularly updated data on the numbers of people in ethnic minority groups. Evidence from decennial Census figures showed that between 2001 and 2011 the proportion of the working-age population from non-white ethnic minority groups increased from 6.8% in 2001 to 10.9% in 2011. So it is likely that some of the increase in the proportion of ethnic minority populations among those receiving unemployment benefit merely reflects changes in the wider working-age population.

Ethnicity and health and wellbeing

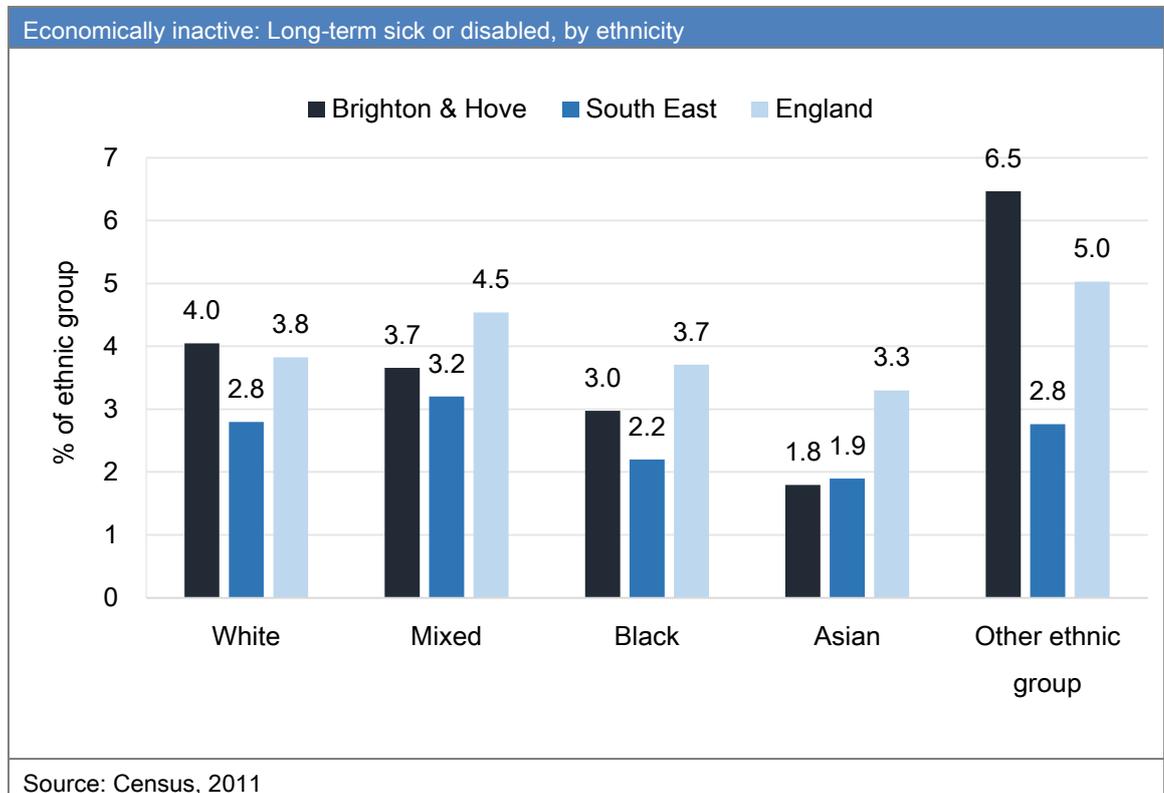
5.4.11. Across all areas a higher proportion of people from white ethnic groups report having their day-to-day activities limited a little or a lot by a long term health problem or disability when compared with people of other ethnicities. However, Brighton & Hove has a higher proportion of other ethnic groups whose activities are limited a little or a lot by disability or health problems compared to the South East and England.



- A higher proportion of people from white ethnic groups report having their day to day activities limited (a little or a lot) by a disability or long term health problem, with a rate of 17.1% in Brighton & Hove – just above the value for the South East (16.5%) but below the value for England (18.7%).
- In Brighton & Hove, Asian residents are the ethnic group with the lowest proportion of people living with their activities limited by a disability or long term health problem at 8.7%, slightly above the rate for the South East (8.5%) but lower than that for England (11.8%).

- ‘Other ethnic groups’ in Brighton & Hove (15.8%) have a higher proportion of people who define themselves as living with their activities limited by a long term health problem or disability than in the South East (9.8%) and England (12.7%).

5.4.12. The chart below shows the proportion of people in Brighton & Hove who are economically inactive due to long-term sickness or disability. Other ethnic groups in Brighton & Hove have the highest proportion of residents who are economically inactive due to being long term sick or disabled, followed by white ethnic groups.



- People from other ethnic groups have a higher rate of economic inactivity due to long-term sickness or disability than people from any other ethnic minority group across Brighton & Hove (6.5%) and have a higher rate locally than across England as a whole (5%).
- People from Asian ethnic groups have the lowest proportion of economic inactivity due to long-term sickness or disability across the city (1.8%) and England (3.3%) alike.
- People from all ethnic minority groups in Brighton & Hove have a lower proportion of economic inactivity due to sickness or disability than people from respective ethnic minority groups across England, with the exception of those classified as ‘other ethnic group’.

5.4.13. Looking at more detailed ethnic breakdowns in Brighton & Hove shows a more complex picture.

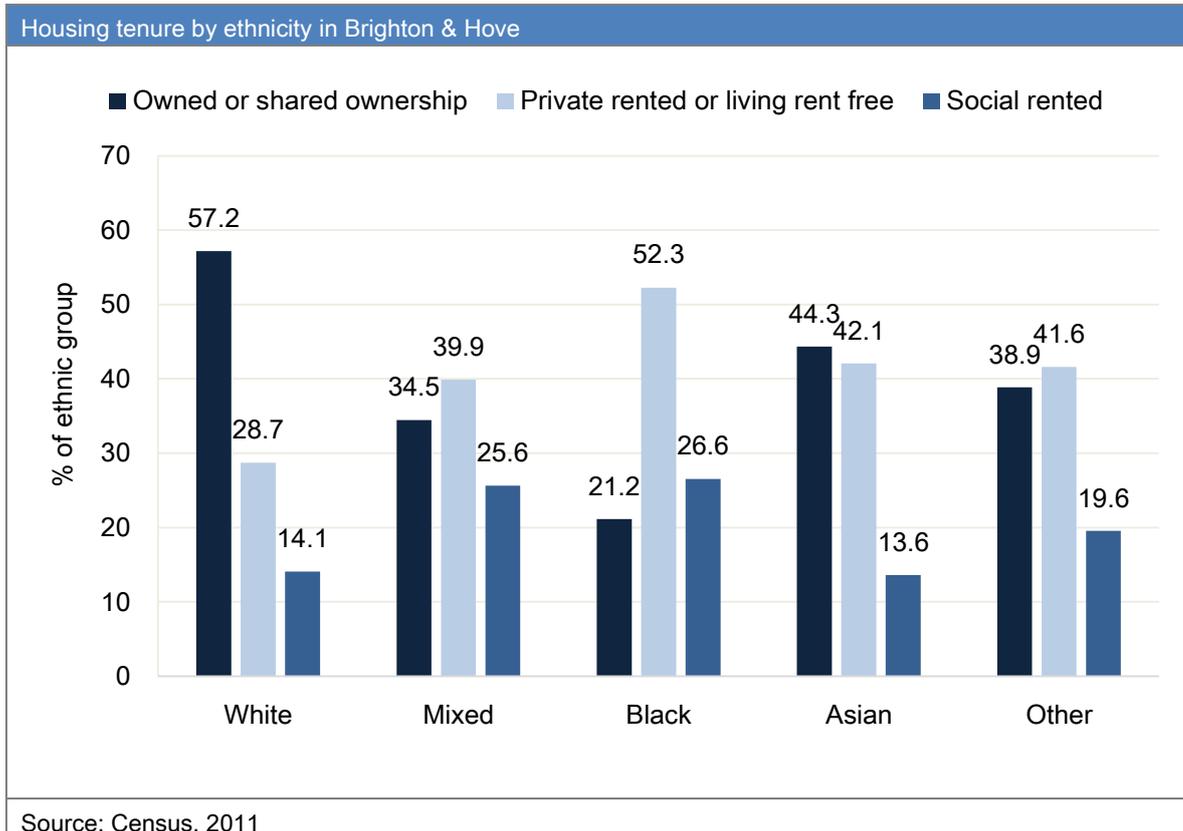
Long-term sick or disabled	Brighton & Hove		South East	England
	Number	%	%	%
White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	7,891	4.27	2.87	3.93
White: Other White	301	1.70	1.10	1.70
White: Irish	133	3.70	2.90	4.55
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	23	13.14	12.59	13.34
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black Caribbean	55	4.45	4.24	5.58
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black African	52	5.12	3.07	4.39
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Asian	49	2.47	2.42	3.59
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: Other Mixed	66	3.60	3.12	4.15
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Other Black	14	4.00	3.74	5.57
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Caribbean	30	3.69	3.52	4.63
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: African	63	2.59	1.33	2.58
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	20	3.80	3.40	4.95
Asian/Asian British: Other Asian	62	2.17	1.30	2.49
Asian/Asian British: Indian	46	1.72	1.84	3.04
Asian/Asian British: Chinese	13	0.47	0.70	0.93
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	33	3.79	2.85	4.56
Other ethnic group: Arab	113	6.69	2.82	5.42
Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group	100	6.22	2.73	4.79

Source: Census 2011

- Residents from gypsy and traveller communities have the highest proportion of long term sick or disabled in the city with 13% (albeit with relatively low numbers).
- By contrast, levels of economic inactivity due to long-term sickness or disability are very low among people from Chinese ethnic groups with 0.5% of those aged 16-74 economically inactive due to sickness or disability.

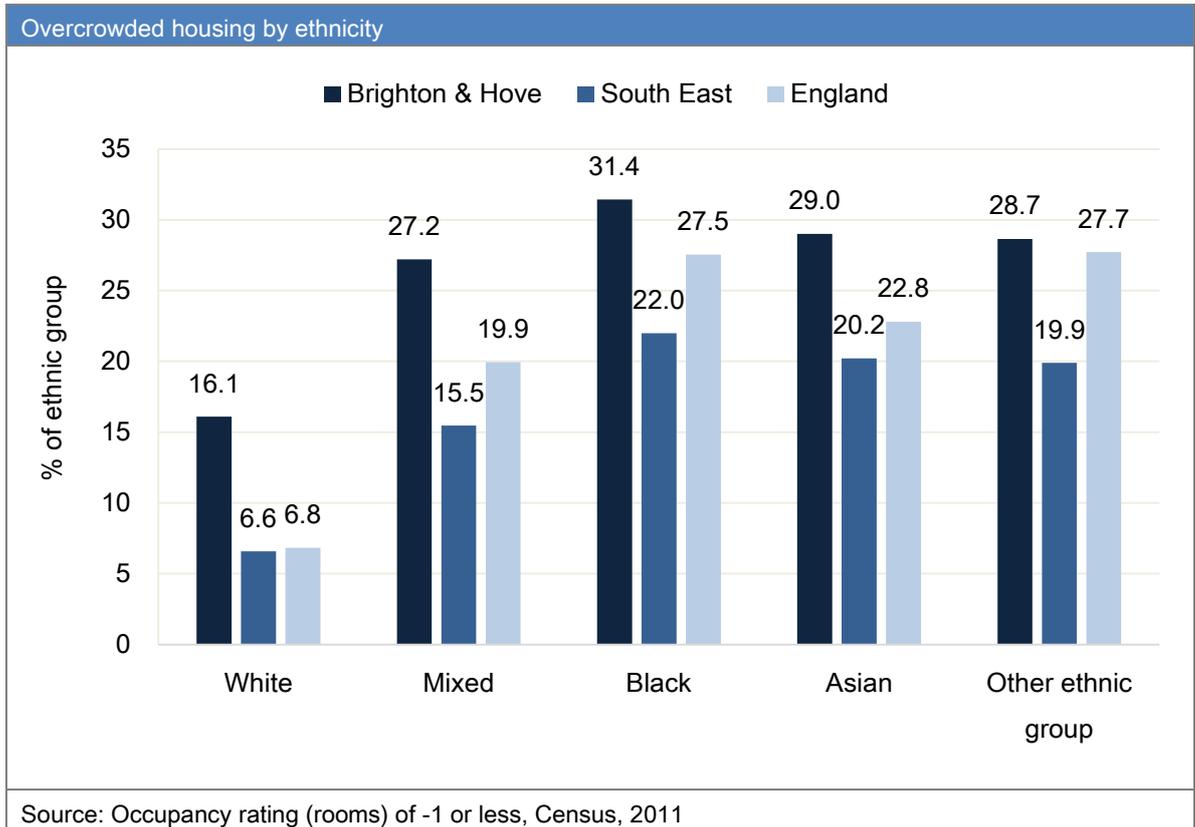
Ethnicity and housing

- 5.4.14. This section includes analysis of inequalities between different ethnic groups in Brighton & Hove across a number of indicators related to housing, including tenure, overcrowding, central heating and homelessness.
- 5.4.15. The chart below shows the proportion of people in each ethnic group by tenure (whether they own their own home, rent privately or live in social rented accommodation).



- A higher proportion of people from white ethnic groups in Brighton & Hove own their home than rent with 57% living in owner occupied accommodation. By contrast, the majority of people rent in each of the four broad non-white ethnic minority groups. This is likely to be partly related to the overall lower age of the ethnic minority population relative to the white population (home ownership is higher among older people - see *Age* chapter above). It is also likely to be partly related to the relatively high proportion of students among the ethnic minority populations (see table on full time students by ethnicity in the *Ethnicity and employment* section above).
- However, there are some notable variations within ethnic minority groups, with home ownership in Brighton higher among Asian ethnic groups at 44.3% than black ethnic groups at 21.2%.
- Private renting is high among all ethnic minority groups with more than half of all people in black ethnic minority groups renting privately and approximately 40% of people in other non-white ethnic minority groups renting privately.
- A higher proportion of people in black and mixed ethnic minority groups live in social housing (26.6% and 25.6% respectively) than for white (14.1%) and Asian (13.6%) ethnic minority groups.

5.4.16. The chart and table below compare housing conditions of people living in ethnic minority groups in Brighton & Hove and comparator areas in terms of overcrowded housing (housing where people have fewer rooms than required given the number of residents) and households lacking central heating.



- People of all ethnic groups in Brighton & Hove have a higher proportion living in overcrowded housing than their respective groups across the South East and England as a whole.
- White ethnic groups have the lowest proportion of people living in overcrowded conditions (16.1%) across the city.
- A much higher proportion of people from black ethnic groups live in overcrowded conditions than people from white groups across the city, with 31.4% living in overcrowded conditions (the highest of any ethnic group locally).

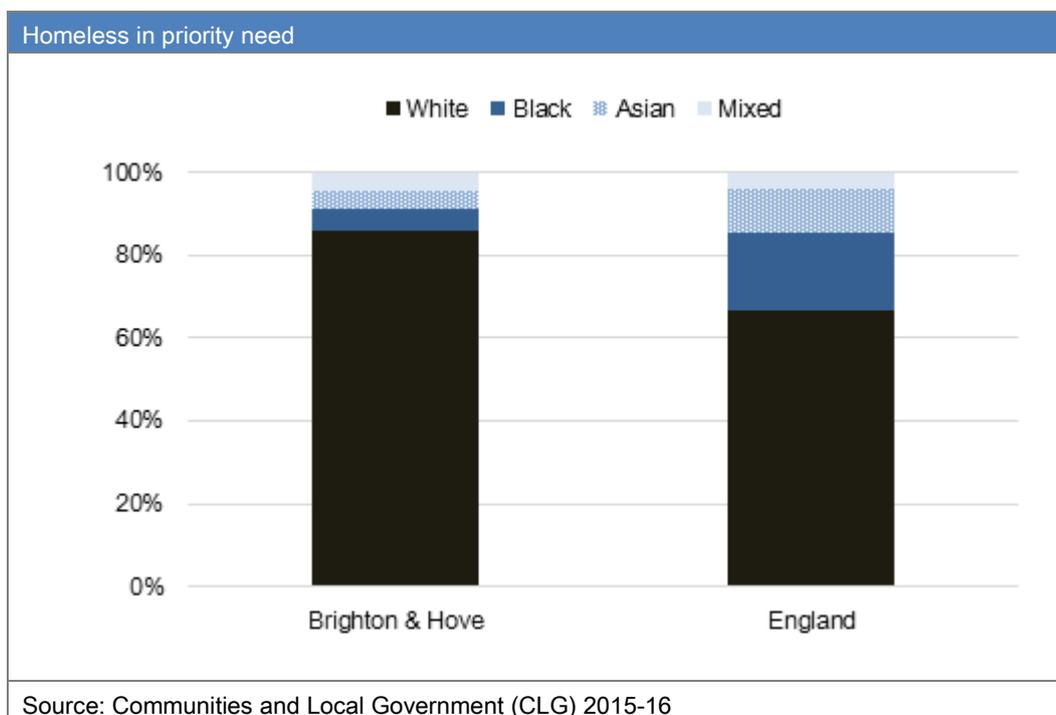
No central heating by ethnicity	Brighton & Hove		South East	England
	Number	%	%	%
White: Total	112,147	4.46	2.40	2.74
White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	101,033	4.26	2.38	2.74
White: Irish	2,142	4.01	2.10	2.78
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	88	9.09	5.22	5.87
White: Other White	8,884	6.81	2.75	2.81
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: Total	2,621	4.01	2.50	2.77
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black Caribbean	521	3.07	2.28	2.63
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black African	452	3.32	2.69	2.77
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Asian	846	4.14	2.58	2.88
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: Other Mixed	802	4.86	2.55	2.87
Asian/Asian British: Total	3,522	5.11	2.03	2.11
Asian/Asian British: Indian	1,120	3.57	1.80	1.63
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	215	5.12	1.20	2.06
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	325	4.62	2.59	1.56
Asian/Asian British: Chinese	787	7.62	3.49	3.87
Asian/Asian British: Other Asian	1,075	5.02	2.13	2.31
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Total	1,718	3.14	2.16	2.30
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: African	1,072	3.26	2.44	2.49
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Caribbean	444	2.25	1.68	2.03
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Other Black	202	4.46	2.12	2.44
Other ethnic group: Total	1,532	3.92	2.49	2.77
Other ethnic group: Arab	790	4.43	2.74	2.93
Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group	742	3.37	2.33	2.66

Source: Census 2011

- Asian households in Brighton & Hove have a high proportion of residents living without central heating relative to other ethnic groups with a higher total rate than other groups and particularly high proportions among those in Chinese ethnic groups (approx. 7.6%).
- However, people in the white gypsy or Irish traveller ethnic group have the highest proportion living in accommodation without central heating, with about 9.1% living in such accommodation.
- A higher proportion of people in all ethnic minority groups live in households lacking central heating in Brighton & Hove compared with their respective ethnic groups across England.

5.4.17. There were 402 residents in Brighton & Hove in 2015/16 classified as Homeless in Priority Need.

- 281 of these people were of white ethnicity (69.9%), whilst 4.2% were black, 3.5% Asian, 3.7% mixed and 5% other non-white ethnicity (14.4% had unknown ethnicity). The chart below shows the four ethnic categories with the largest proportion of homeless residents in Brighton & Hove.



Ethnicity and access to transport

5.4.18. The table below shows the proportion of households by ethnic group in Brighton & Hove who have no access to a car or van.

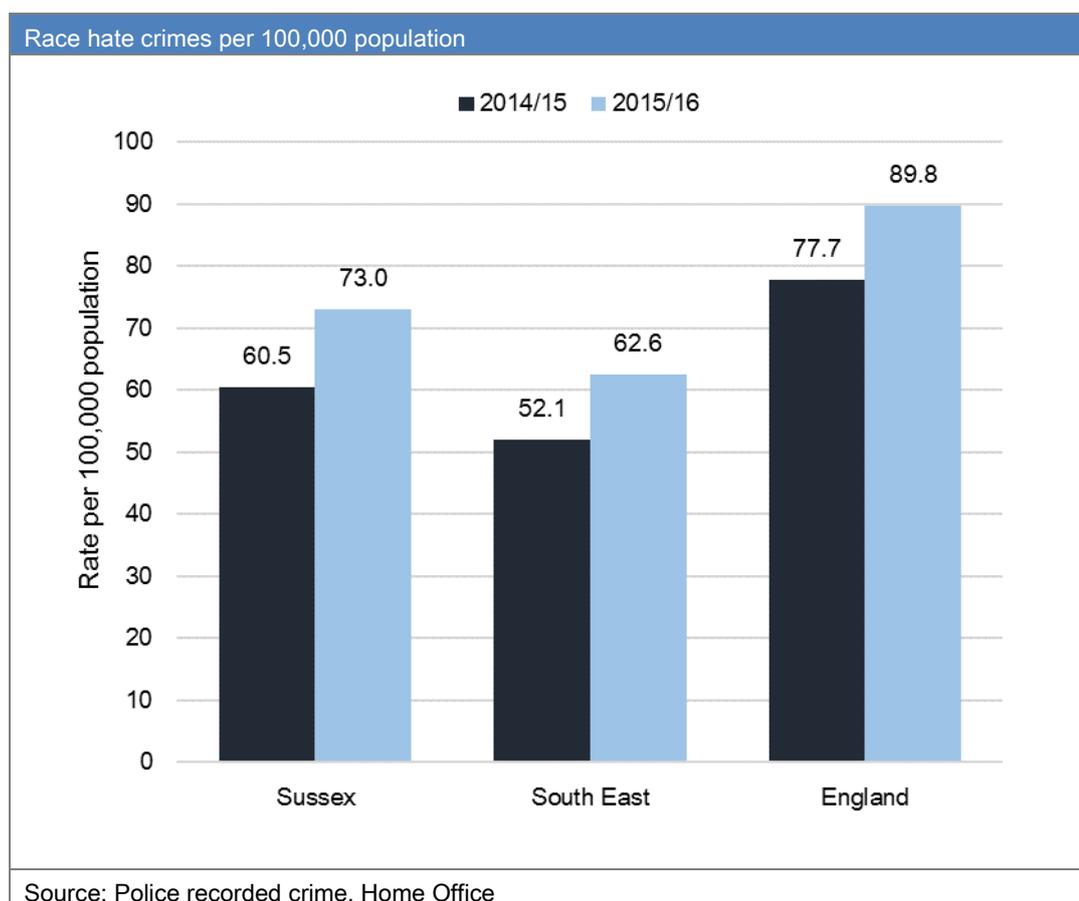
No cars or vans in household by ethnicity	Brighton & Hove		South East	England
	Number	%	%	%
White: Total	69,521	29.2	12.6	17.9
White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	59,525	27.6	12.2	17.0
White: Irish	1,390	37.8	18.1	29.4
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	88	45.4	24.2	33.1
White: Other White	8,518	45.0	18.0	31.3
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: Total	3,488	34.4	18.2	31.7
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black Caribbean	830	39.0	23.3	36.4
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black African	784	39.9	23.2	37.7
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Asian	908	27.9	12.6	23.0
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: Other Mixed	966	34.7	17.6	31.7
Asian/Asian British: Total	3,453	34.5	14.3	21.7
Asian/Asian British: Indian	957	34.2	13.0	17.6
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	135	23.3	10.4	16.8
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	318	23.5	18.9	30.3
Asian/Asian British: Chinese	959	42.5	19.2	32.7
Asian/Asian British: Other Asian	1,084	36.1	16.4	26.2
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Total	1,767	45.5	24.3	41.9
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: African	1,244	46.9	24.6	42.2
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Caribbean	344	41.4	22.9	39.4
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Other Black	179	44.3	25.8	45.8
Other ethnic group: Total	1,316	34.2	20.9	35.3

Other ethnic group: Arab	660	31.3	24.3	38.6
Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group	656	37.8	18.9	33.0
Source: Census 2011				

- Car ownership is relatively low for all ethnic minority groups in Brighton & Hove compared with England.
- However, there is some variation between different ethnic groups, with car ownership particularly low for people in black African (46.9%), black Caribbean (41.4%), white gypsy or Irish traveller (45.4%), other white (45%), other black (44.3%) and Chinese (42.5%) ethnic groups across the city.
- Relative levels of car ownership are likely to be partly affected by the spatial distribution of ethnic minority groups with higher concentrations of people from these ethnic minority groups in central Brighton & Hove, where public transport is more extensive, amenities are closer and there is less on and off road parking.

Ethnicity and crime/discrimination

5.4.19. Police Forces record incidence of reported hate crime specifically targeted against people because of their race. This data is published at Police Force level only, so the figures presented here cover all of Sussex rather than Brighton & Hove.



- In a total of 1,740 hate crimes were recorded across the Sussex police force area and 1,175 (67.5%) of these were targeted against people based on their race.⁶ This is an

⁶ Race hate crime figures are not published below police force level so it is not possible to get equivalent counts for Brighton & Hove.

increase from the 973 race related hate crimes reported in 2014/15 (71% of the 1,365 total hate crimes reported during this time period).

- Sussex has a higher prevalence of reported race based hate crime (73 per 100,000 people in 2015/16) than across the South East (62.6 per 100,000), but below England as a whole (89.8 per 100,000).⁷

5.5. Further information

Local research

5.5.1. Further local information/research is available:

- Brighton & Hove's Black and Minority Ethnic Communities Snapshot is available at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/reports>
- A Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Summary on ethnicity is available at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/sites/bhconnected/files/jsna/jsna-3.2.2-Ethnicity.pdf>
- Information on vulnerable migrants is available at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/sites/bhconnected/files/jsna/jsna-3.2.6-Refugees-&-asylum-seekers1.pdf>
- A needs assessment on international migrants commenced in July 2016. This work will take 12-18 months. If you have any questions about the needs assessment contact: lucy.bryson@brighton-hove.gcsx.gov.uk

National research

- Drifting upwards or sliding back? Ethnic inequalities in local authorities in England and Wales, 2001-2011 – The Runnymede Trust
<http://www.runnymedetrust.org/uploads/Runnymede%20Ethnic%20Inequalities%20Briefing.pdf>
- Local Ethnic Inequalities - Ethnic Differences in Education, Employment, Health and Housing in Districts of England and Wales, 2001–2011 – The Runnymede Trust
<http://www.runnymedetrust.org/uploads/Inequalities%20report-final%20v2.pdf>
- An anatomy of economic inequality in the UK - 2010
http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/dps/case/cr/CASEreport60_summary.pdf
- National Equalities Panel Report - CASE – 2007-13
<http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/dps/case/spcc/rr05.pdf>
- Equality and Human Rights Commission - How fair is Britain? -
http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/sites/default/files/documents/triennial_review/tr_exec_summ.pdf
- Ethno-religious identities and persisting penalties in the UK labour market-
<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S036233191400130X>
- Equality and Human Rights Commission - Religious discrimination in Britain: A review of research evidence, 2000-10 -
http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/sites/default/files/documents/research/research_report_73_religious_discrimination.pdf

⁷ Hate crimes, England and Wales 2015 to 2016, Home Office <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/hate-crime-england-and-wales-2015-to-2016>

Relevant maps and data on Local Insight

5.5.2. See Local Insight indicators at <http://brighton-hove.communityinsight.org/>:

- Population by ethnic group
- Migrants from overseas
- Household language
- Country of birth
- Households in multiple ethnic groups

Data gaps

5.5.3. There are a number of gaps in the availability of data on ethnicity at Local Authority level in England, leading to limitations in our ability to highlight the full extent of inequalities faced by different ethnic groups in the local area. Some of the most significant gaps include:

- Regularly updates estimates of the population by broad ethnic group (census data is only published every 10 years).
- Benefit claimant rates for key benefits by ethnic group.
- Level of disability by ethnicity.
- Income and earnings levels by ethnicity.
- Key health outcomes by ethnicity including, infant mortality, overall mortality, low birth weights, healthy lifestyle behaviours, prevalence of different health conditions.
- Victims of crime and perpetrators of crime by ethnicity.
- Experience of workplace discrimination/workplace rights.
- Cross correlation between factors e.g. impact of age, ethnicity, disability, low-income, low-education, and gender.

Section 6. Religion

6.1. Introduction

- 6.1.1. There are few large scale studies or surveys that collect data on the outcomes experienced by individuals relative to their religion and it is difficult to isolate the impact of religious identity on inequalities from other socio-economic factors such as those explored throughout this report.
- 6.1.2. Due to this limitation this section uses the only significant source of data available on outcomes by religious identity at Local Authority level - the Census 2011 - highlighting where possible the experiences of people of different religions in Brighton & Hove, the South East and England. It draws out the most significant findings using data visualisations to highlight key differences under the following headings.
- *Estimating the population by religion in Brighton & Hove.* This section looks at population rates by religion.
 - *Characteristics by religion in Brighton & Hove.* This section highlights religion by age and ethnicity. It also maps the non-religious population at neighbourhood level.
 - *Outcomes by religion.* Analysis of inequalities by religion in Brighton & Hove based on the data available, including: education, employment, health and wellbeing, housing, crime and discrimination.
 - *Further information.* Links to relevant data on Local Insight and further research on outcomes by religion from local and national research.

Key datasets

- 6.1.3. The table below provides descriptions of the main datasets used throughout this section of the report.

Dataset	Description	Source and date
Population estimates by religious identity	Population breakdowns by detailed religious group, religion by age and ethnicity.	Census (2011)
Key Census 2011 statistics	Religious group breakdowns of key census statistics, including: highest level of qualification, employment status, type and category, economic activity, health and disability status, access to car or van, housing tenure, household overcrowding, household central heating, unpaid care.	Census (2011)
Religion related hate crimes	Hate crimes are taken to mean any crime where the perpetrator's hostility or prejudice against an identifiable group of people is a factor in determining who is victimised.	Police recorded crime, Home Office 2015/16

6.2. Estimating the population by religion in Brighton & Hove

Population by religion

- 6.2.1. The table below shows the population by religion in Brighton & Hove, ordered by population size. It also shows how this breakdown compares to the South East and England.

Religion	Brighton & Hove		South East	England
	Number	%	%	%
Christian	117,276	42.9	59.8	59.4
No religion	115,954	42.4	27.7	24.7
Muslim	6,095	2.2	2.3	5.0
Buddhist	2,742	1.0	0.5	0.5
Jewish	2,670	1.0	0.2	0.5
Hindu	1,792	0.7	1.1	1.5
Sikh	342	0.1	0.6	0.8
<i>Other religion</i>	<i>2,409</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.4</i>

Source: Census 2011

- Brighton & Hove has a much higher population with no religion (42%) than in the South East (28%) and England (25%).
- Of those with a religious faith, the large majority are Christian (88% of all people with a stated religious belief and 43% of all people in Brighton & Hove). However, the proportion of people identifying as Christian across the city is lower than across the region (60%) and England as a whole (59%).
- There are approximately twice as many people identifying as Buddhist (1%) and Jewish (1%) in Brighton & Hove than across England as a whole (both 0.5%).
- By contrast, the city has a significantly smaller percentage of people identifying as Muslim (2.2%) than England (5%); however, Islam remains the largest non-Christian religion across the city.

6.2.2. The table below shows the breakdown of other religions in Brighton & Hove, compared to the South East and England. It is ranked in order of the largest religion in Brighton & Hove and shows the 20 most common types of other religious identity in the local area.

Other religion	Brighton & Hove		England	South East
	Number	%	%	%
Pagan	577	23.95	23.34	26.06
Spiritualist	328	13.62	15.96	17.66
Mixed Religion	323	13.41	9.62	12.21
Spiritual	268	11.12	5.70	6.84
Taoist	87	3.61	1.72	1.83
Wicca	84	3.49	4.84	5.43
Rastafarian	79	3.28	3.36	2.15
Baha'i	78	3.24	2.08	2.51
Jain	37	1.54	8.86	2.22
Pantheism	37	1.54	0.92	1.02
Scientology	33	1.37	1.04	2.69
Own Belief System	30	1.25	0.81	0.90
Druid	28	1.16	1.73	2.10
Zoroastrian	25	1.04	1.78	1.52
Believe in God	24	1.00	1.24	0.97
Occult	23	0.95	0.21	0.25
Satanism	23	0.95	0.79	0.76
Universalist	19	0.79	0.38	0.47

Heathen	18	0.75	0.82	0.84
<i>Other religions</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>5.94</i>	<i>5.63</i>	<i>5.14</i>

Source: Census 2011

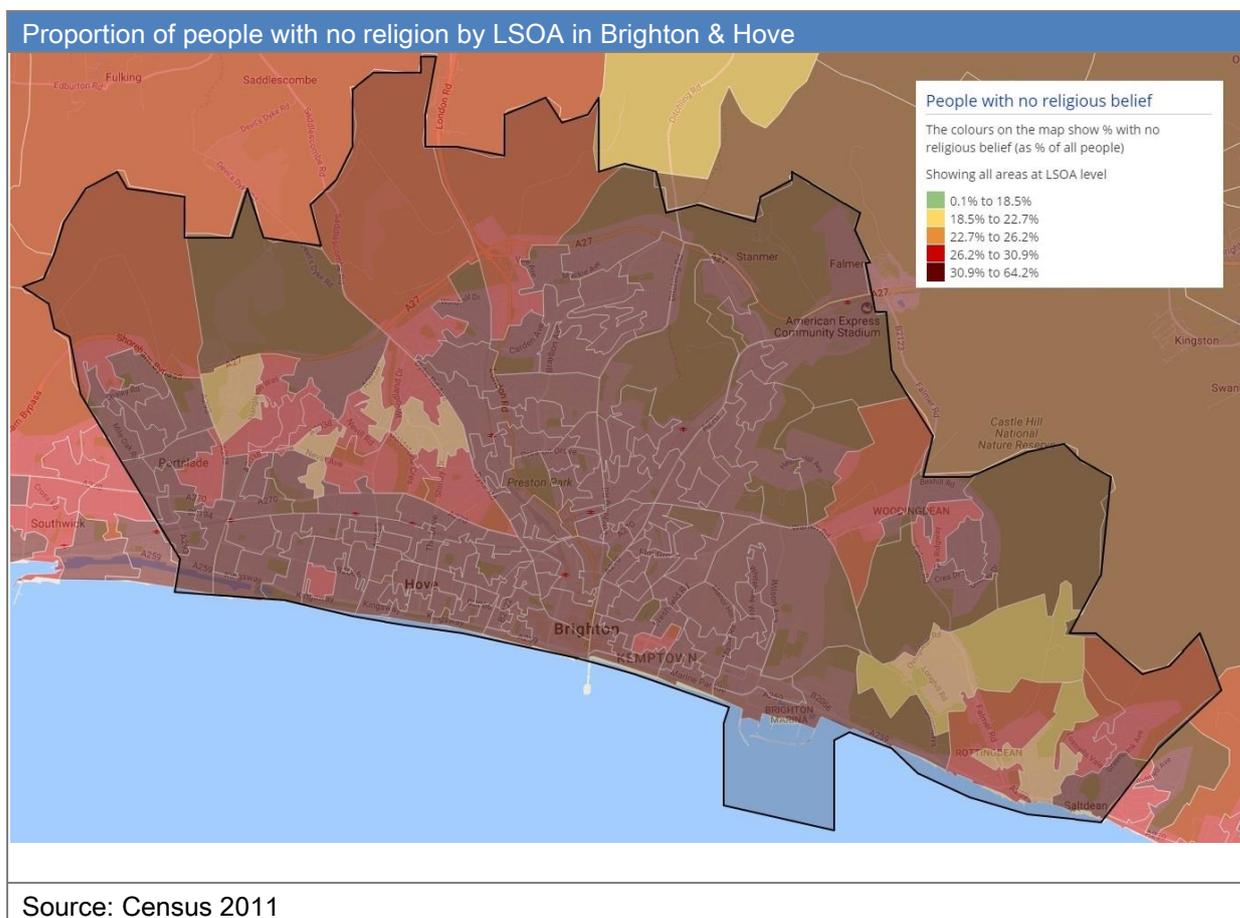
- Approximately 5.9% of people in Brighton & Hove profess to have other religions, compared to 5.1% across England as a whole.
- Of these, the largest religion is Pagan (making up approximately 24% of all those with 'other religions').

6.2.3. The table below shows the breakdown of those with no religion in Brighton & Hove.

No religion, by category	Brighton & Hove		South East	England
	Number	%	%	%
No religion	112,122	96.70	97.83	98.11
Agnostic	435	0.38	0.25	0.23
Atheist	478	0.41	0.22	0.21
Free Thinker	4	0.00	0.00	0.00
Heavy Metal	88	0.08	0.04	0.05
Humanist	183	0.16	0.12	0.11
Jedi Knight	2,636	2.27	1.53	1.28
Realist	8	0.01	0.00	0.00

Source: Census 2011

Religion by neighbourhood



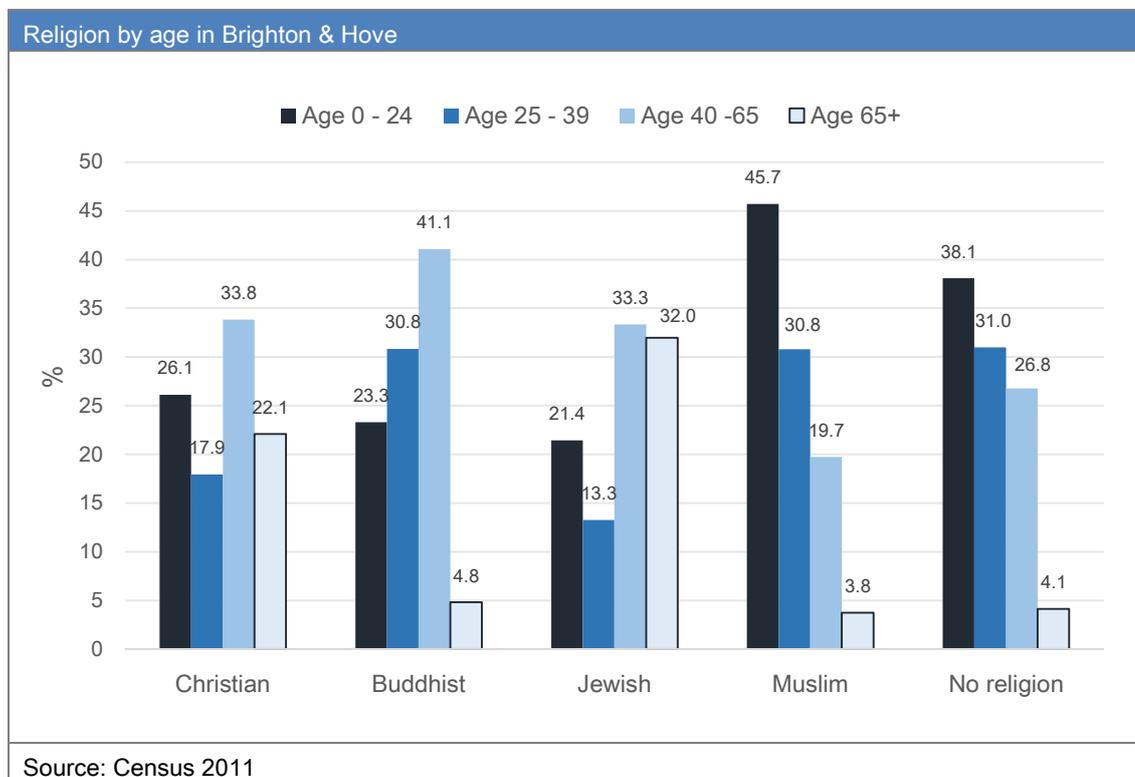
6.2.4. The LSOAs with the highest proportion of the population identifying as having no religion are in Hanover and Elm Grove, St. Peter's and North Laine and Preston Park.

6.3. Characteristics of religion in Brighton & Hove

6.3.1. This section highlights religion by age and ethnicity.

Religion by age

6.3.2. The chart below shows the age breakdowns of adherents of the five largest religions in Brighton & Hove.



- A higher proportion of people of Muslim religion are from young age groups compared to people of Christian, Buddhist or Jewish faith, with more than 46% aged under 25 (compared with less than 30% in this age group across these other religions).
- A higher proportion of people of Jewish faith are from older age groups compared with other religious communities with 32% aged 65+ compared with only 4.8% of Buddhists and 3.8% of Muslims.
- In contrast to other faiths, the Christian faith has a more mixed age profile with a fairly even proportion of people in different age groups.

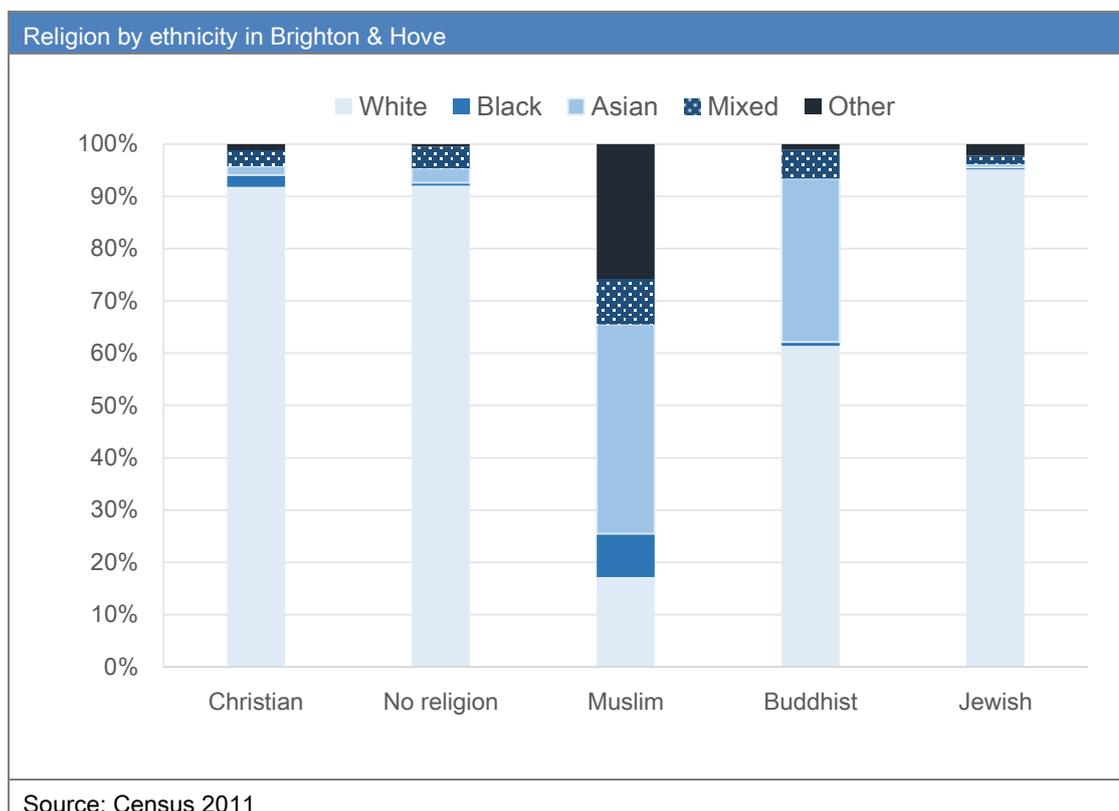
Religion by ethnicity

6.3.3. The table and chart below shows religion by ethnicity in Brighton & Hove based on the five largest religious identities in the local area.

Religion by ethnicity	White		Black		Asian		Mixed		Other ethnic group	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Christian	107,687	91.8	2,673	2.3	1,969	1.7	3,557	3.0	1,390	1.2
No religion	106,782	92.1	634	0.5	3,194	2.8	4,780	4.1	564	0.5
Muslim	1,046	17.2	505	8.3	2,442	40.1	531	8.7	1,571	25.8
Buddhist	1,684	61.4	20	0.7	857	31.3	151	5.5	30	1.1
Jewish	2,541	95.2	10	0.4	16	0.6	44	1.6	59	2.2
Other religion	2,097	87.0	26	1.1	95	3.9	140	5.8	51	2.1
Hindu	95	5.3	19	1.1	1,600	89.3	60	3.3	18	1.0
Sikh	49	14.3	1	0.3	268	78.4	22	6.4	2	0.6

Source: Census 2011

- The majority of people with no religion are of white ethnicity (92%), slightly higher than the overall prevalence of people of white ethnicity across the city (89.1%).
- The majority of people of Jewish (95.2%), Christian (91.8%), other religions (87%) and Buddhists (61.4%) are of white ethnicity.
- By contrast less than one in five Muslims (17.2%) and Sikhs (14.3%) and approximately one in 20 Hindus (5.3%) are of white ethnicity.



Source: Census 2011

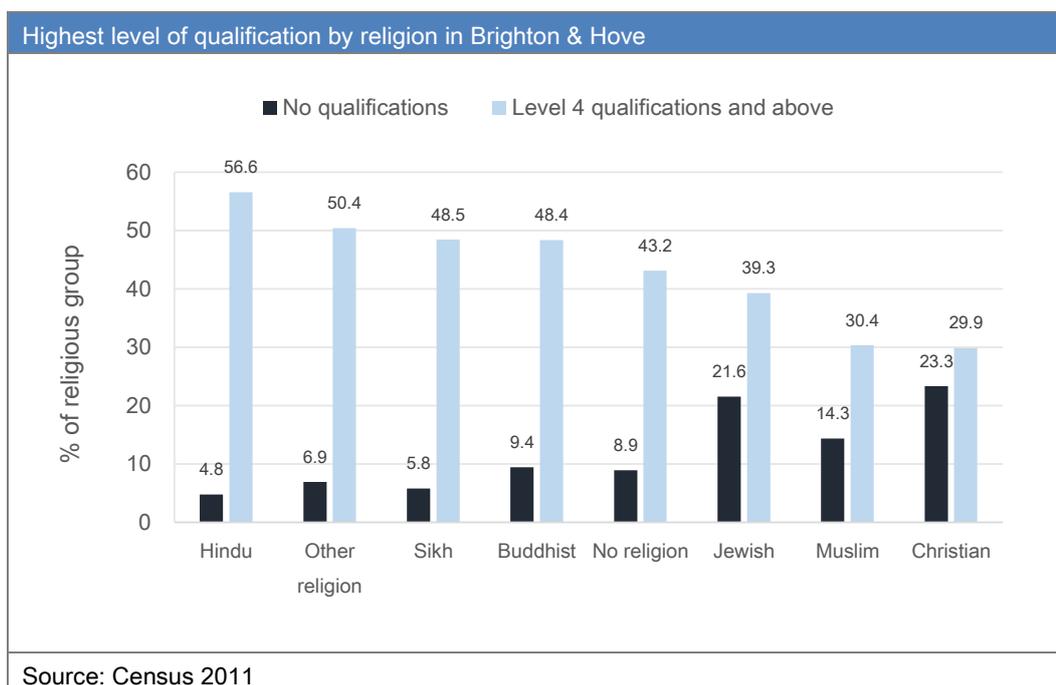
- Islam has the most mixed ethnic profile with significant numbers of people from each of the five broad ethnic minority groups.

6.4. Outcomes by religion

- 6.4.1. Analysis of inequalities by religion in Brighton & Hove based on the data available, including: education, employment, health and wellbeing, housing, access to transport, crime and discrimination.

Religion and education and skills

- 6.4.2. The chart below compares the proportion of people with no qualifications and degree level (level 4 qualifications) across Brighton & Hove.

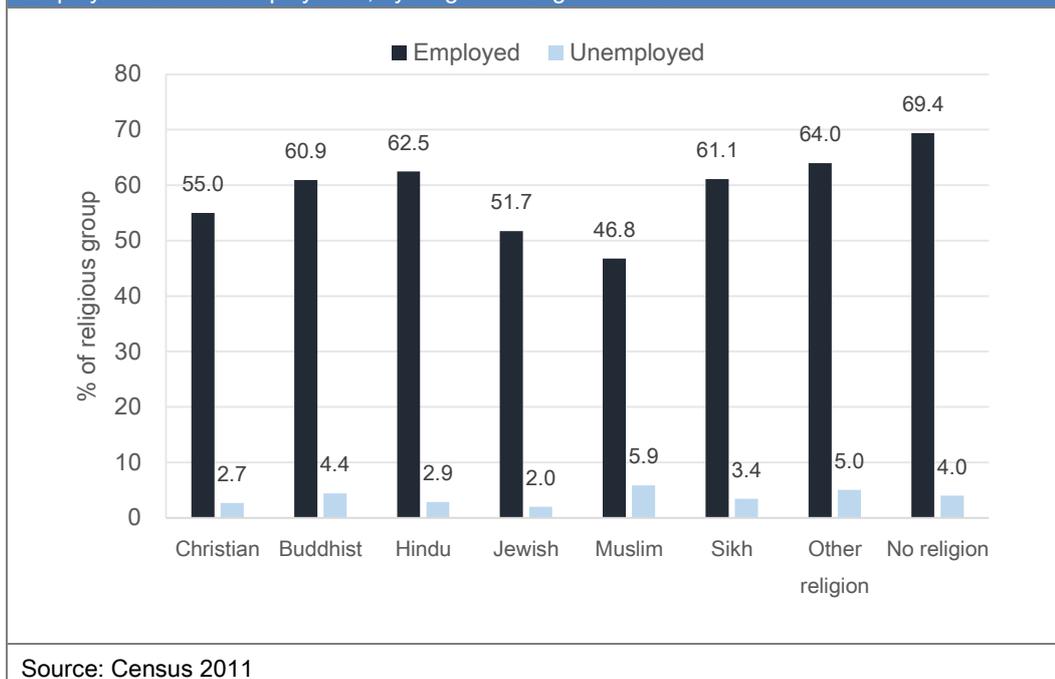


- All religions in Brighton & Hove have a higher proportion of people with level 4 qualifications or above (degree level) than no qualifications.
- A lower proportion of people of Muslim and Christian faiths have degree level qualifications than people of other faiths, with a rate of roughly 30%.
- People of Christian and Jewish faiths have a higher proportion with no qualifications than other faiths (23.3% and 21.6% respectively). This is likely to be related to the age profile of these populations (see *Religion by age* section above), with older people on average holding fewer qualifications.
- However, the relatively young Muslim population also has a relatively high proportion of adults with no qualifications (14.3%).
- People of Hindu faith are on average the most well educated across the city with 56.6% aged 16+ holding degree level qualifications and less than 5% holding no qualifications.

Religion and employment

- 6.4.3. The proportion of the population economically active and in employment varies by religion in Brighton & Hove. At the other end of the spectrum, there is also variation in the proportion of religious populations unemployed across Brighton & Hove.

Employment and unemployment, by religion in Brighton & Hove



Source: Census 2011

- The employment rate is lower for people of Muslim faith than across other faiths with less than half of all aged 16-74 in employment (46.8%).
- Muslim people also have the highest average unemployment rate (5.9%), more than double the average of people of Christian (2.7%) and Jewish (2%) faiths.
- People of no religion have a higher employment rate than people in each of the major faith groups, with 69.4% in employment.

6.4.4. Of those not in employment (aged 16-74), there is some variation among faiths, with certain religious groups with higher proportions of people retired and others with higher proportions of students or people at home looking after family.

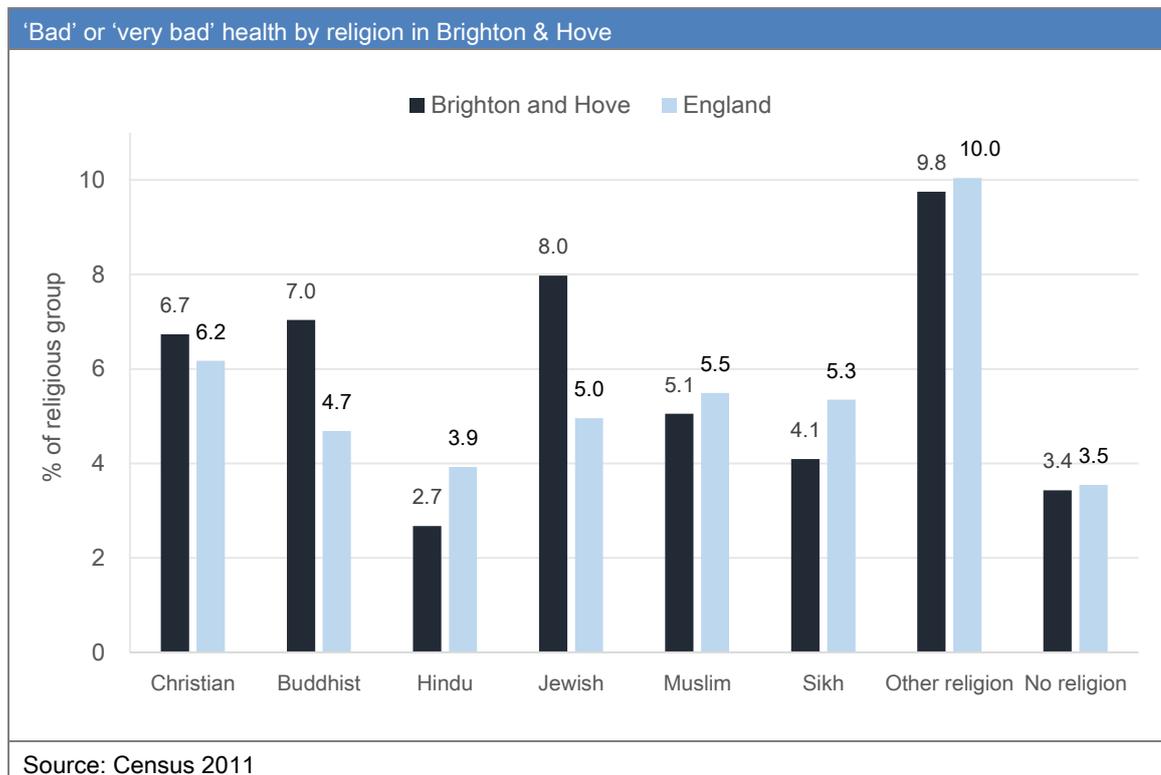
Economic inactivity in Brighton & Hove by religion (aged 16-74)	Retired	Student (including full-time students)	Looking after home or family	Long-term sick or disabled
Christian	25.9	6.3	3.2	4.3
Buddhist	7.3	13.9	3.9	5.6
Hindu	6.9	16.3	3.6	1.0
Jewish	32.1	6.1	1.5	3.8
Muslim	5.3	20.9	9.7	4.3
Sikh	5.1	19.5	1.7	2.7
Other religion	7.5	8.3	3.7	8.0
No religion	5.7	11.0	3.1	3.4

Source: Census 2011

- Retirement rates are highest for people of Jewish faith (32.1% of people aged 16-74) and Christian faith (25.9%). This mirrors the age profile of these populations, as described above.
- Muslims in Brighton have the highest levels of overall economic inactivity, with the highest proportions of students (20.9%) and people looking after home and family (10%) of people of all faiths aged 16-74.
- People of other religions have the highest proportion of long-term sick or disabled (8%). This is also evident in self-reported levels of health (explored in the section below).

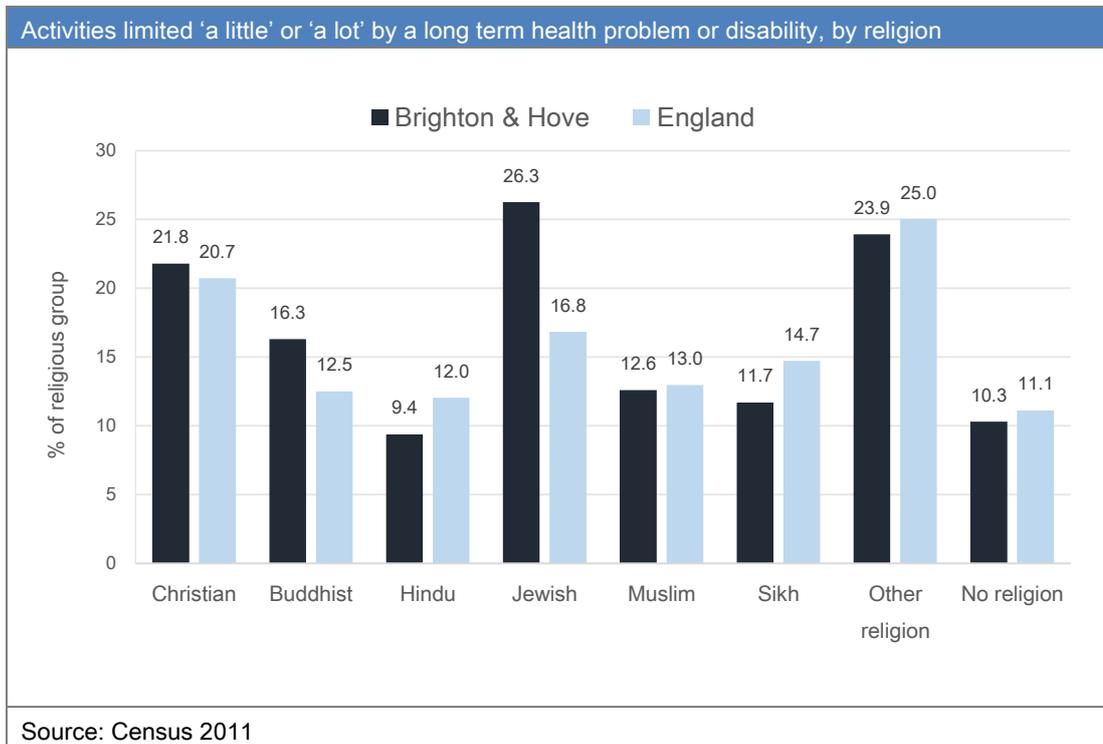
Religion and health and wellbeing

6.4.5. The chart below compares the proportion of people self-describing their health as 'bad or very bad' across Brighton & Hove and comparator areas.



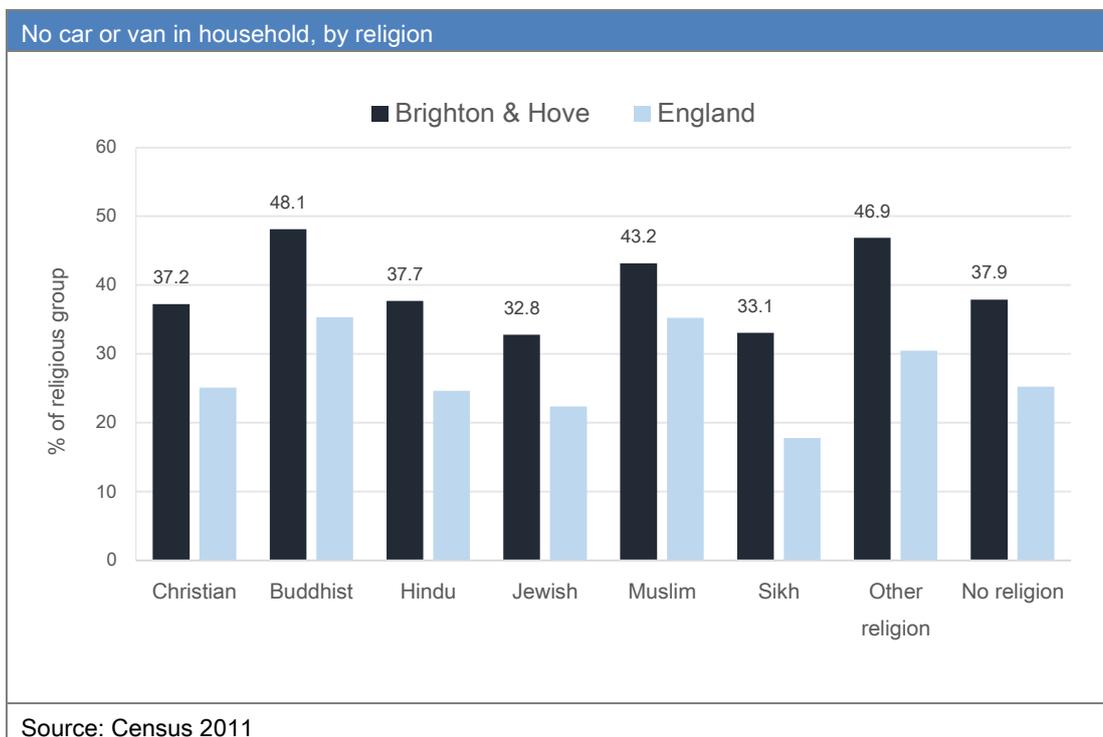
- People of other religions have the highest proportion of self-reported poor health (bad or very bad) across Brighton & Hove and England alike (approx.10%).
- The Jewish population has a higher proportion of people reporting poor health across Brighton & Hove (8%) than across England as a whole (5%). The relatively high prevalence of poor health among the Jewish community is likely to be partly related to the age profile of that population across the city (see above).
- A higher proportion of people of Christian, Buddhist and Jewish faith report poor health in Brighton & Hove than across England as a whole. By contrast, people of Hindu, Muslim and Sikh faith are healthier in Brighton & Hove than across England.

6.4.6. A similar pattern can be seen in the proportion of people who reported that their activities are limited 'a little' or 'a lot' by a long-term illness or disability, by religion.



Religion and access to transport

6.4.7. The chart below compares the proportion of people living in households with no car or van in Brighton & Hove and England.

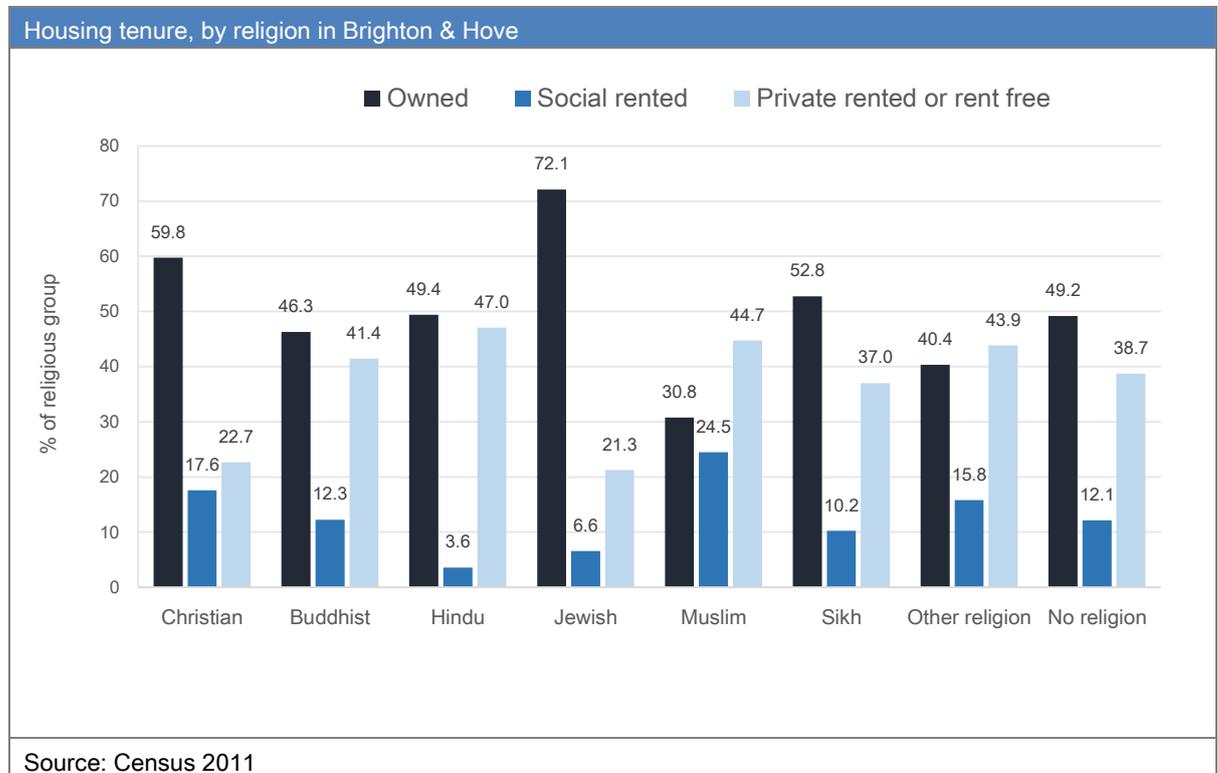


- In Brighton & Hove, those identifying with the Buddhist religion are least likely to own a car or van with just under half (48.1%) of those of Buddhist faith living in a household with no car or van.
- Car ownership for people of all faiths is lower in Brighton & Hove than across England.

Religion and housing

6.4.8. This section includes analysis of inequalities between people of different faiths in Brighton & Hove across a number of indicators related to housing, including: tenure, overcrowding and access to central heating.

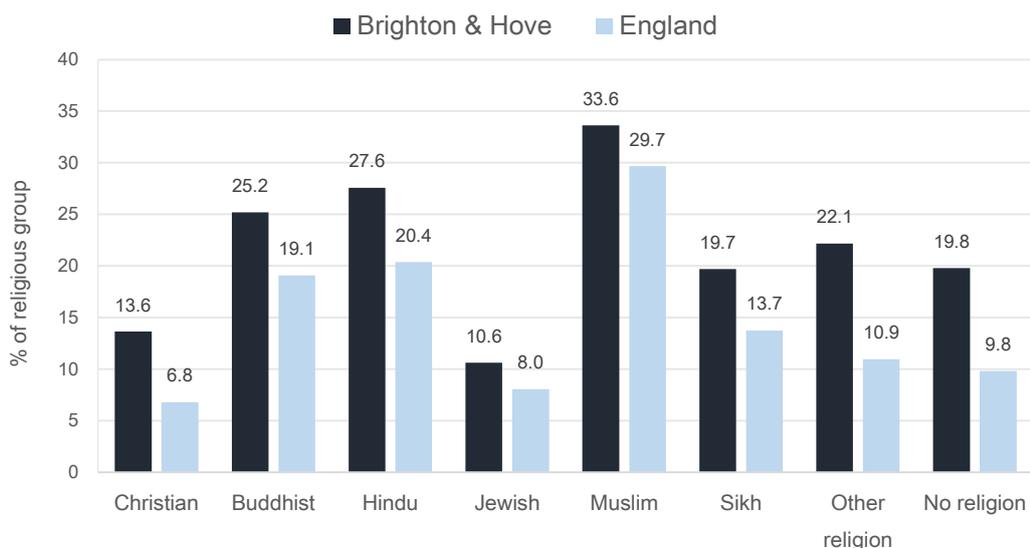
6.4.9. The chart below shows the proportion of people by religion and by tenure (whether they own their own home, rent privately or live in social rented accommodation).



- Of the largest religions in Brighton & Hove, Jewish residents have the highest proportion of people owning their own homes with more than 72% living in owner occupied accommodation. This is likely to be partly related to the older age profile of the Jewish population (home ownership is higher among older people (see *Age* chapter above).
- By contrast, less than one in three people of Muslim faith live in owner occupied accommodation (30.8%).
- Less than half of all Hindus (49.4%), Buddhists (46.3%), people of no religion (49.2%) and other religions (40.4%) live in owner occupied accommodation.
- Private renting is the most common form of tenure for people of Muslim faith (44.7%), followed by other religions (43.9%).
- A higher proportion of people of Muslim religion live in social housing (24.5%) than across other religious groups.

6.4.10. The charts below compare housing conditions by religion in Brighton & Hove and England in terms of overcrowded housing (housing where people have fewer rooms than required given number of residents) and households lacking central heating.

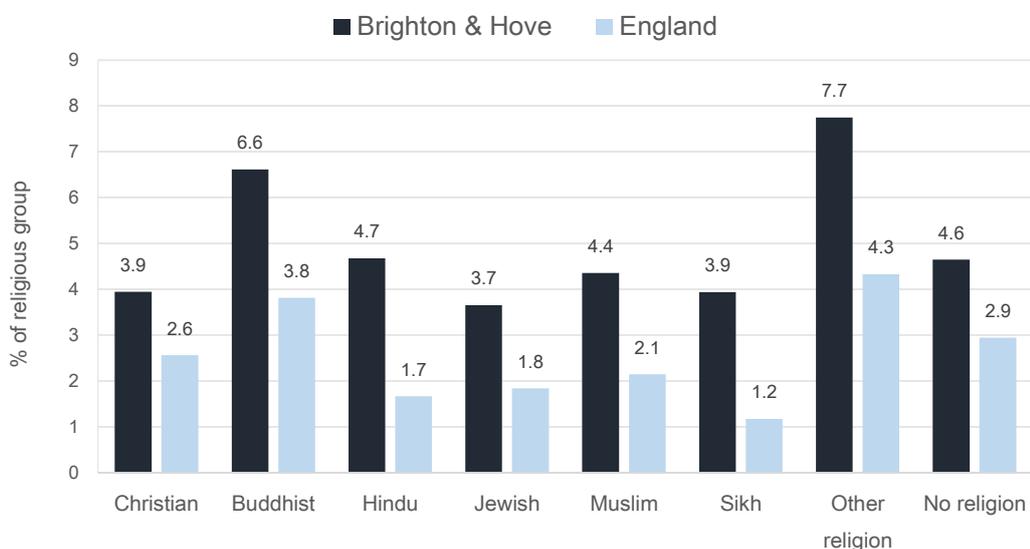
Overcrowded housing, by religion



Source: Occupancy rating (rooms) of -1 or less, Census 2011

- More than one in three Muslims in Brighton & Hove live in overcrowded housing (34%), higher than the rate for people of all other religions.
- A higher proportion of people from all faith groups live in overcrowded housing in Brighton & Hove than in England.

Households with no central heating, by religion

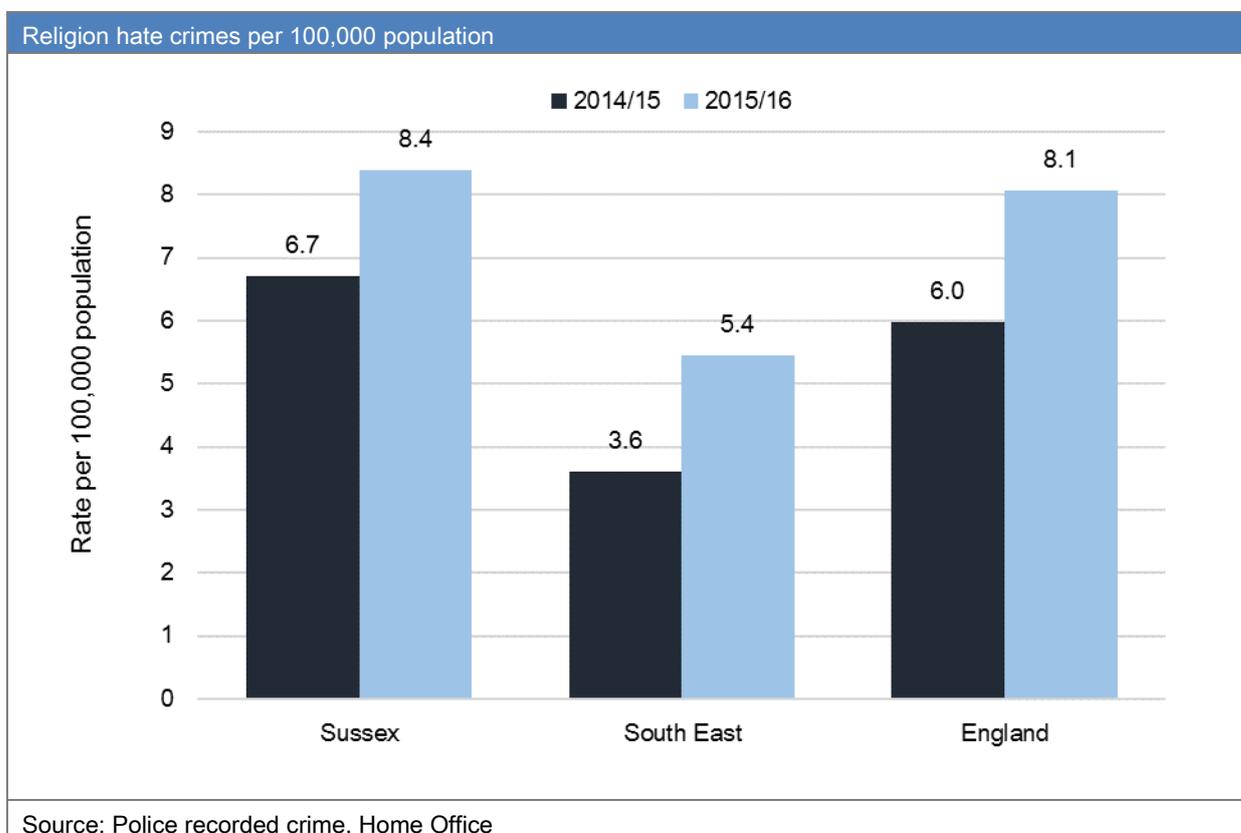


Source: Census 2011

- A higher rate of people from all religions in Brighton & Hove live in homes without central heating than across England.
- A higher proportion of people of other religions (7.7%) and Buddhists (6.6%) live without central heating in the local area than all other religions.

Religion and crime/discrimination

- 6.4.11. Police Forces record incidence of reported hate crime specifically targeted against people because of their religion. This data is published at Police Force level only, so the figures presented here cover all of Sussex rather than Brighton & Hove.



- In 2015/16 there was a total of 1,740 recorded hate crimes across the Sussex police force area, and 471 (8.4%) of these were targeted against people based on their religion.⁸ This is an increase from 108 religion related hate crimes reported in 2014/15 (7.9% of the 1,365 hate crimes reported during this time period).
- Sussex has a higher prevalence of reported religion based hate crime (8.4 per 100,000 people in 2014/15) than across the South East (5.4 per 100,000) and England (8.1 per 100,000).⁹

6.5. Further information

National research

- National Equalities Panel Report - CASE – 2007-13
<http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/dps/case/spcc/rr05.pdf>
- Equality and Human Rights Commission - How fair is Britain? -
http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/sites/default/files/documents/triennial_review/tr_exec_summ.pdf

⁸ Religion hate crime figures are not published below police force level so it is not possible to get equivalent counts for Brighton & Hove

⁹ Hate crimes, England and Wales 2015 to 2016, Home Office <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/hate-crime-england-and-wales-2015-to-2016>

- Ethno-religious identities and persisting penalties in the UK labour market- <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S036233191400130X>
- Equality and Human Rights Commission - Religious discrimination in Britain: A review of research evidence, 2000-10 - http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/sites/default/files/documents/research/research_report_73_religious_discrimination.pdf

Relevant maps and data on Local Insight

6.5.1. See Local Insight indicators at <http://brighton-hove.communityinsight.org/>:

- Christian
- Buddhist
- Hindu
- Jewish
- Muslim
- Sikh
- Other religion
- No religion

Data gaps

6.5.2. There are a number of gaps in the availability of data on religion at Local Authority level in England, leading to limitations in our ability to highlight the full extent of inequalities faced by people as a result of their religion in the local area. Some of the most significant gaps include:

- Regular estimates of the number of people in each faith (census is only published every 10 years).
- Breakdowns of key benefits by religion.
- Level of disability by religion.
- Income and earnings levels by religion.
- Key health outcomes by ethnicity including, infant mortality, overall mortality, low birth weights, healthy lifestyle behaviours, prevalence of different health conditions.
- Victims of crime and perpetrators of crime by religion.
- Experience of workplace discrimination/workplace rights.
- Cross correlation between factors e.g. impact of age, religion ethnicity, disability, low-income, low-education, and gender.

Section 7. Sexual orientation

7.1. Introduction

- 7.1.1. Although a significant shift in social attitudes over recent decades has seen civil partnerships between same sex couples brought into law in 2005 and same-sex marriage legalised in 2013, there is very little data available on the outcomes experienced by lesbian and gay people in England, particularly at Local Authority level.
- 7.1.2. This section therefore relies on data on civil partnerships from Census 2011 as an indicator of lesbian and gay populations in the local area. Due to the limitations of the data available, this section is unable to explore the outcomes experienced by bisexual people in the local area and comparator areas. However, additional local analysis is available for Brighton & Hove and referenced at the end of this section.
- *Estimating civil partnerships in Brighton & Hove.* This section uses data on civil partnerships from Census 2011 to map same sex relationships at neighbourhood level across Brighton & Hove.
 - *Characteristics of people in civil partnerships in Brighton & Hove.* This section looks at civil partnership populations by gender and age in the local area.
 - *Outcomes by sexual orientation.* Analysis of inequalities in Brighton & Hove based on the available data on civil partnerships.
 - *Further information.* Links to relevant data on Local Insight and further research on outcomes by sexual orientation from local and national research.

Key datasets

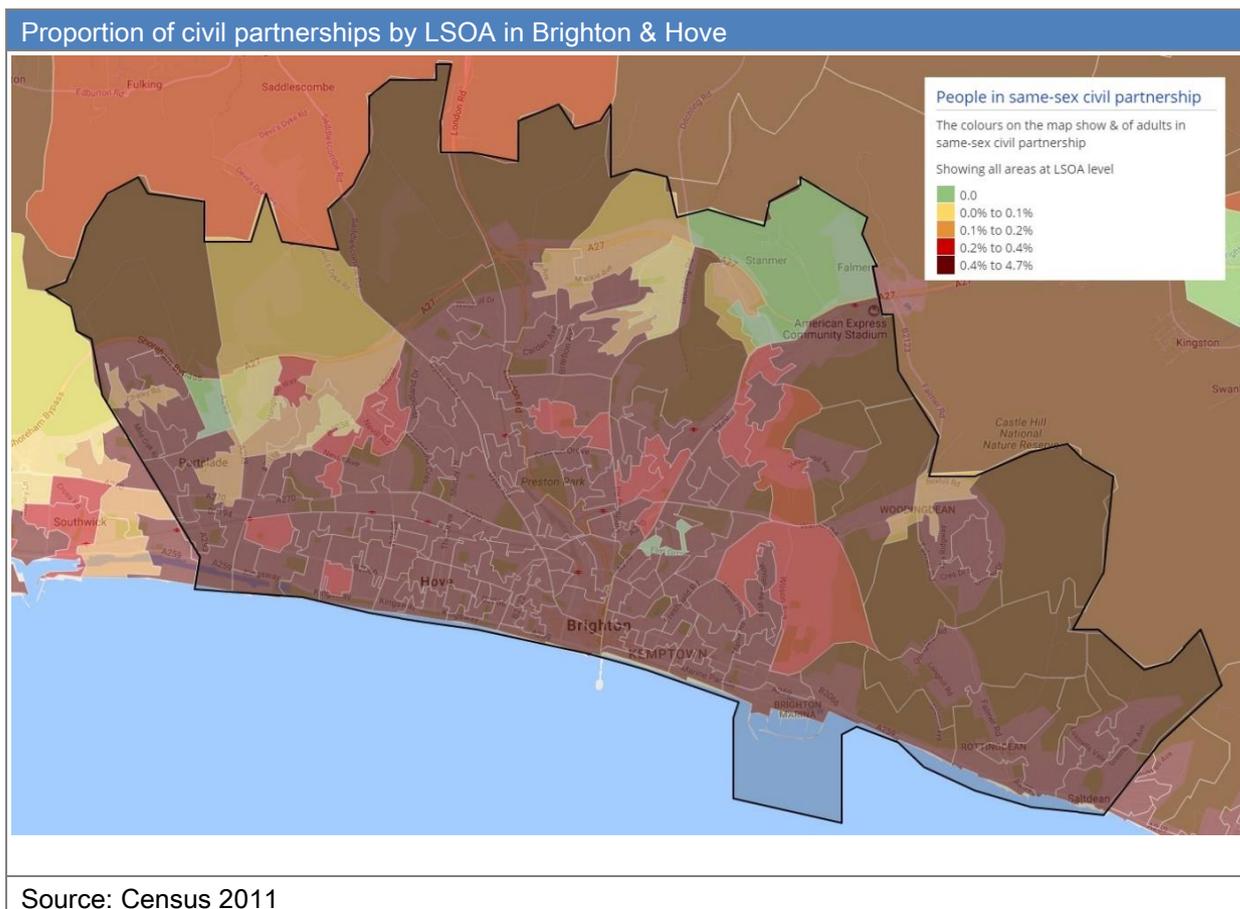
- 7.1.3. The table below provides descriptions of the main datasets used throughout this section of the report.

Dataset	Description	Source and date
Population estimates by civil partnerships	Population of those in civil partnerships, by gender and age	Census (2011)/ONS 2015
Sexual orientation related hate crimes	Hate crimes are taken to mean any crime where the perpetrator's hostility or prejudice against an identifiable group of people is a factor in determining who is victimised.	Police recorded crime, Home Office, 2015/16

7.2. Estimating civil partnerships in Brighton & Hove

- 7.2.1. This section maps civil partnership data from the Census 2011 at neighbourhood level across Brighton & Hove.

Civil partnerships by neighbourhood



7.2.2. While the map shows that most areas in Brighton have a high proportion of civil partnership couples relative to the national average, the LSOAs with the highest proportions are in East Brighton and Queen's Park (the wards covering the Kempdown area of Brighton).

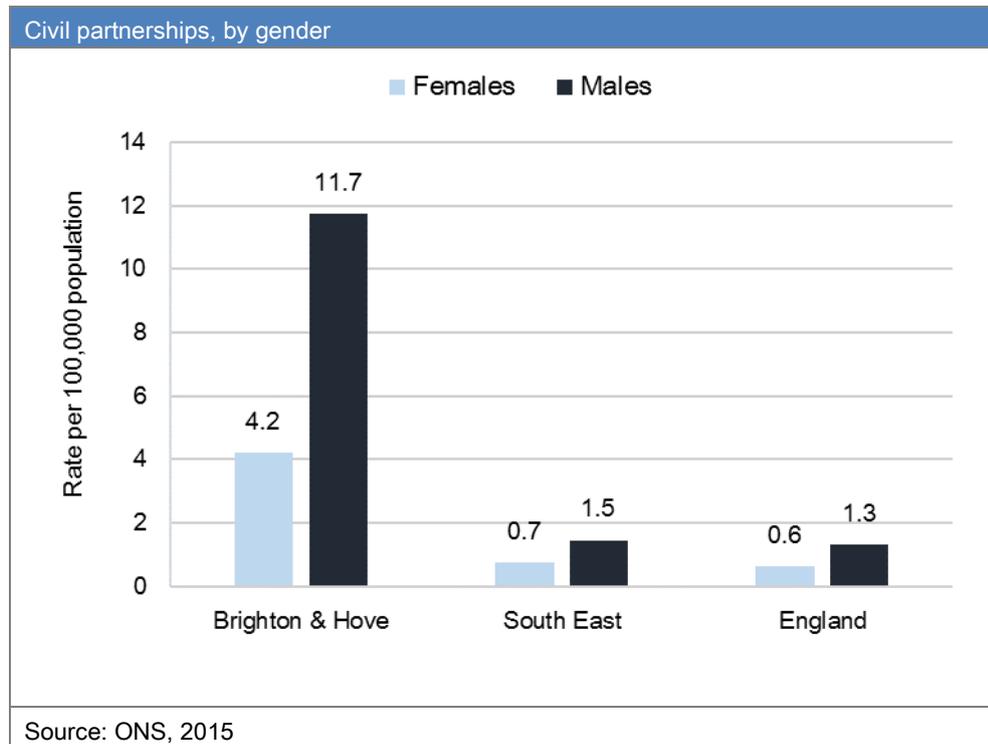
7.3. Characteristics of people in civil partnerships in Brighton & Hove

7.3.1. This section estimates lesbian and gay populations by gender and age in the local area. Due to the lack of available data on lesbian, gay and bisexual populations across England, data on civil partnerships from the Census is used as an indicator of same sex relationships.

Civil partnerships by gender

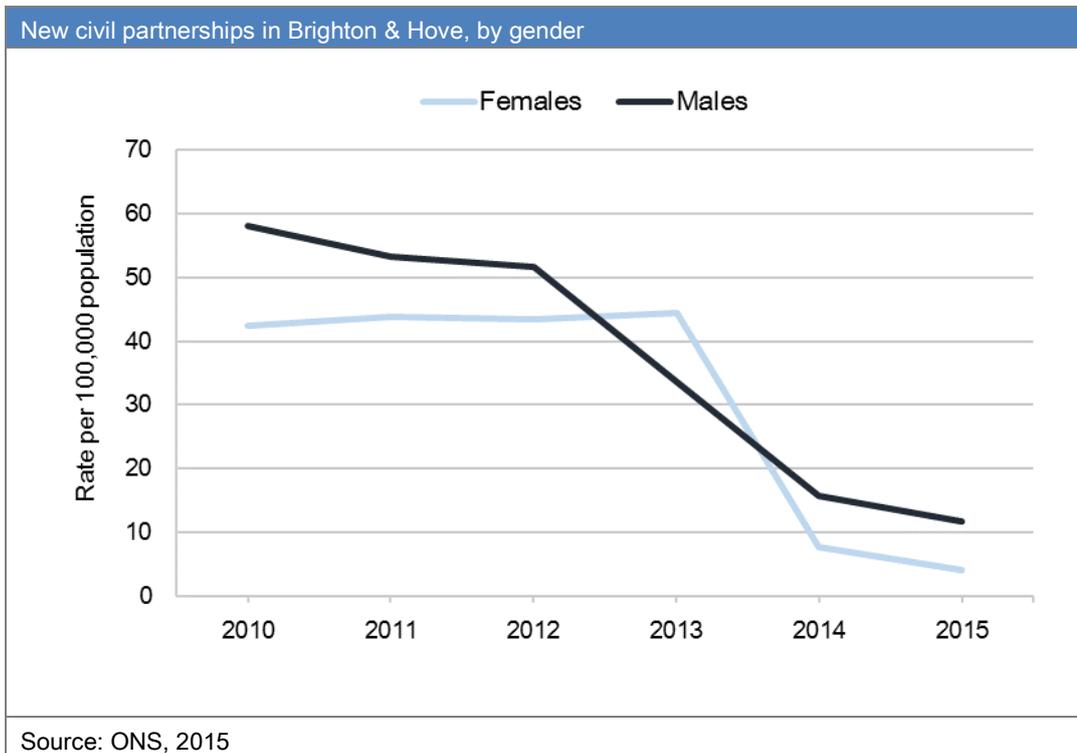
7.3.2. In Brighton & Hove there were a total of 1,224 couples living in civil partnerships according to the Census 2011, 826 between men and 394 between women.

7.3.3. The chart below shows more recent figures of those entering civil partnerships in 2015, comparing the rates of civil partnerships per 100,000 population across Brighton & Hove, the South East and England.



- Brighton & Hove has a much higher rate of civil partnerships per 100,000 population than in the South East and England for both genders.
- In 2015, there were 4.2 civil partnerships per 100,000 females in Brighton & Hove, compared to significantly lower rates of 0.7 for the South East and 0.6 for England.
- The number of people entering civil partnerships in 2015 was substantially higher for males in Brighton & Hove at 11.7 per 100,000 population, compared to male civil partnership rates in the South East (1.5 per 100,000 population) and England overall (1.3 per 100,000 population).

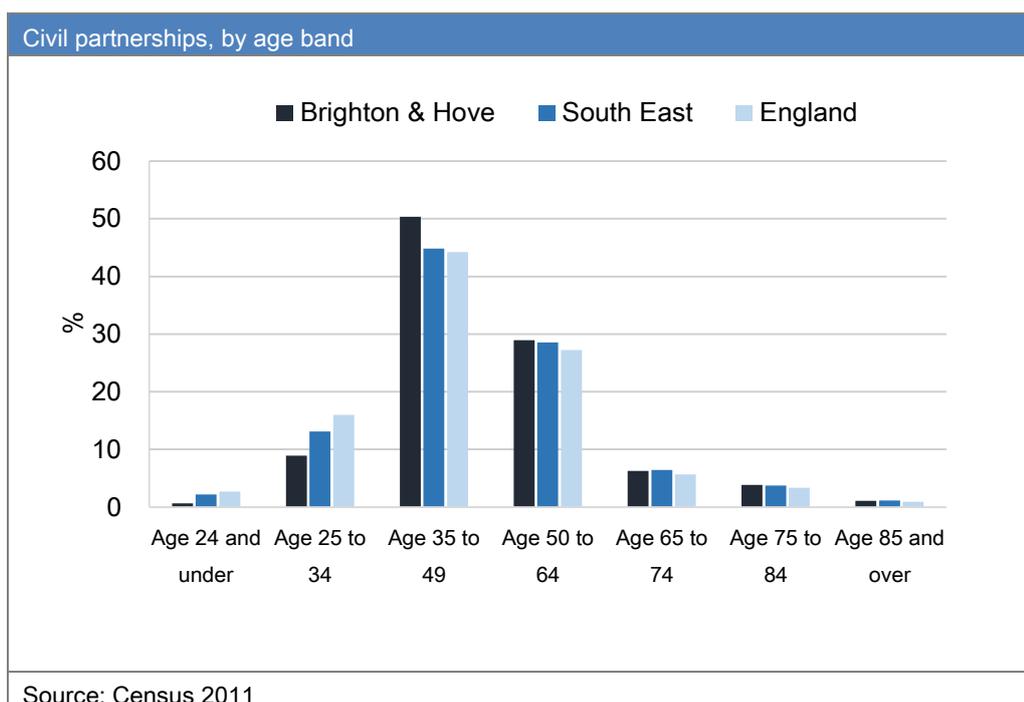
7.3.4. The chart below compares the change in the rate of civil partnerships in Brighton & Hove by gender between 2010 and 2015.



- The chart shows that the number of civil partnerships remained steady for female same-sex couples across Brighton & Hove between 2010 and 2015, falling dramatically for 2014. Trends for male same-sex couples show a slight decrease in civil partnerships between 2010 and 2012, with a more substantial decrease between 2012 and 2014.
- The decrease in civil partnerships across both genders since 2013 most likely reflects the legalisation of same-sex marriage in that year.

Civil partnerships by age

7.3.5. The table and chart below show the proportion of people entering into a civil partnership by broad age band.



- Across all areas the main age group entering into civil partnerships is those aged 35 to 49.

- This is particularly the case in Brighton & Hove, where half of all people entering into a civil partnership are aged 35-49 (50.3%), compared with 45% across the South East and 44% across England as a whole.

Civil partnerships by age band	Brighton & Hove		South East	England
	Count	Share	Share	Share
Age 24 and under	8	0.7	2.2	2.7
Age 25 to 34	109	8.9	13.1	15.9
Age 35 to 49	616	50.3	44.8	44.2
Age 50 to 64	354	28.9	28.5	27.2
Age 65 to 74	77	6.3	6.5	5.7
Age 75 to 84	47	3.8	3.7	3.4
Age 85 and over	13	1.1	1.1	0.9

Source: Census 2011

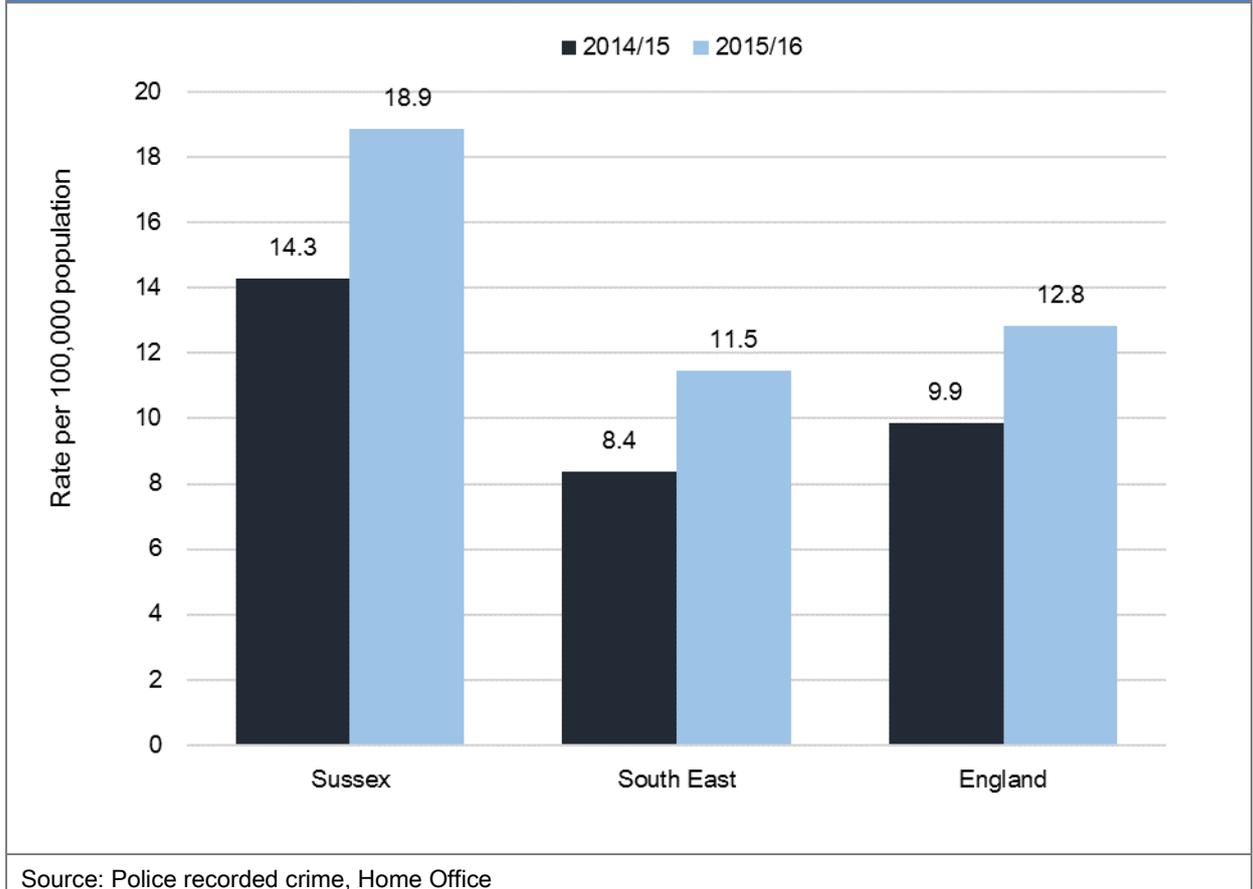
7.4. Outcomes by sexual orientation

- 7.4.1. There is no detailed small area data available on the socio-economic outcomes experienced by groups according to their sexual orientation at local authority level. This section includes an overview of hate crimes targeted against people because of their sexual orientation, based on data made available by Police Forces across Sussex.
- 7.4.2. For details on other research completed on this inequalities group across the local area and nationally, see the section below for 'Further information'.

Sexual orientation and crime/discrimination

- 7.4.3. Police Forces record incidence of reported hate crime specifically targeted against people because of their sexual orientation. This data is published at Police Force level only, so the figures presented here cover all of Sussex rather than Brighton & Hove.

Sexual orientation hate crimes per 100,000 population



- In 2015/16 a total of 1,740 hate crimes were reported across the Sussex police force area and 304 (17.5%) of these were targeted against people based on their sexual orientation.¹⁰ This is an increase from 230 sexual orientation related hate crimes reported in 2014/15 (16.8% of the 1,365 hate crimes reported during this time period).
- Sussex has a higher prevalence of reported sexual orientation hate crime (18.9 per 100,000 people in 2015/16) than across the South East (11.5 per 100,000) and England as a whole (12.8 per 100,000).¹¹

7.5. Further information

Local research

- 7.5.1. Our best estimate of the number of lesbian, gay and bisexual residents is 11% to 15% of the population aged 16 years or more. This estimate draws on information collected via large scale surveys and audits conducted over the last ten years (including Count Me In Too). This is similar to two recent representative surveys conducted across Brighton & Hove (Health Counts and City Tracker), where 11% of respondents identified themselves as lesbian, gay, bi-sexual, unsure or other sexual orientation.
- 7.5.2. Further local information/research is available:

¹⁰ Sexual orientation hate crime figures are not published below police force level so it is not possible to get equivalent counts for Brighton & Hove

¹¹ Hate crimes, England and Wales 2015 to 2016, Home Office <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/hate-crime-england-and-wales-2015-to-2016>

- Brighton & Hove Joint Strategic Needs Assessment: Sexual orientation: <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/sites/bhconnected/files/jsna/jsna-3.2.3-Sexual-orientation.pdf>
- Count Me In Too (Research into lesbian, gay, bisexual & trans lives in Brighton & Hove conducted in 2006) <http://www.countmeintoo.co.uk/>

National research

- National Equalities Panel Report - CASE – 2007-13 <http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/dps/case/spcc/rr05.pdf>
- Equality and Human Rights Commission - How fair is Britain? - http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/sites/default/files/documents/triennial_review/tr_exec_summ.pdf
- Institute for Social and Economic Research - An Examination of Poverty and Sexual Orientation in the UK - <https://www.iser.essex.ac.uk/research/publications/working-papers/iser/2014-02.pdf>
- Equality and Human Rights Commission - Sexual Orientation Research Review 2008 - <http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/publication/research-report-34-sexual-orientation-research-review-2008>
- Stonewall, Being Gay in Britain, http://www.stonewall.org.uk/sites/default/files/Gay_in_Britain_2013_.pdf
- Stonewall, Stonewall Education Equality Index 2015, <http://www.stonewall.org.uk/sites/default/files/eei2015web.pdf>

Relevant maps and data on Local Insight

- 7.5.3. See Local Insight indicators at <http://brighton-hove.communityinsight.org/>:
- People in same sex civil partnership

Data gaps

- 7.5.4. There are a number of gaps in the availability of data on sexual orientation at Local Authority level in England, leading to limitations in our ability to highlight the full extent of inequalities experienced by people as a result of their sexual orientation in the local area. Some of the most significant gaps include:
- National and sub-national data on the number and percentage of people by sexual orientation.
 - Demographic breakdowns including age and ethnicity of people by sexual orientation.
 - Socio-economic indicators including employment and unemployment, income, earnings, occupation profiles, receipt of key benefits by sexual orientation.
 - Health outcomes for people by sexual orientation including mental health, physical health, prevalence of disability.
 - Housing conditions by sexual orientation.
 - Service use and access to key services including alcohol and drug use services, Refuges, Mental health services.
 - Homelessness rates by sexual orientation.
 - Victims of crime and perpetrators of crime by sexual orientation.
 - Experience of workplace discrimination/workplace rights.
 - Cross correlation between factors e.g. impact of sexual orientation age, ethnicity, disability, low-income, low-education, and gender.

Section 8. Disability

8.1. Introduction

8.1.1. Disabled people are more likely to experience poor outcomes than non-disabled people. The barriers faced are far-reaching, with research showing that people who define themselves as disabled being less likely to reach high levels of education, more likely to be unemployed or on low hourly pay and with an increased likelihood of being out of work for long periods of time, combined with the greater associated costs of living with impairments, they are also at a heightened risk of poverty in later life:

- Education - disabled adults are nearly 3 times as likely as non-disabled adults to have no formal qualifications, 30% and 11% respectively.
- Employment - disabled people are far less likely to be in employment, with a UK employment rate of 49% among working age disabled people in March 2013, compared to 81.8% of non-disabled people.
- Poverty - 19% of households that include a disabled person live in relative income poverty (below 60% of median income), compared to 14% of households without a disabled person.
- Health and wellbeing - disabled people pay on average £550 per month on extra costs related to their disability. The annual cost of bringing up a disabled child is 3 times greater than that of bringing up a non-disabled child
- Housing – disabled people are twice as likely as non-disabled people to be social housing tenants.¹²

8.1.2. This section uses data to identify differences in social and economic outcomes of disabled people in Brighton & Hove, with comparison to the South East and England. It draws out the most significant findings based on the data available, using visualisations to highlight key differences between groups under the following headings:

- *Estimating the extent of disability in Brighton & Hove.* This section looks at self-reported health and disability benefit claimant rates to estimate the number of people living with a disability in Brighton & Hove.
- *Characteristics of disability in Brighton & Hove.* This section highlights levels of disability by age and ethnicity. It also shows disability at neighbourhood level, including a map of disability living allowance claimant rates by LSOA in Brighton & Hove.
- *Outcomes for disabled people.* Analysis of inequalities between disabled and non-disabled people in Brighton & Hove across a number of socio-economic themes, including: education, employment, poverty, health and wellbeing, housing, crime and discrimination.
- *Further information.* Links to relevant data on Local Insight and further research on outcomes by disability from local and national research.

Key datasets

8.1.3. The table below provides descriptions of the main datasets used throughout this section of the report.

¹² Disability in the United Kingdom 2013 Facts and Figures, Papworth Trust

<http://www.papworthtrust.org.uk/sites/default/files/Facts%20and%20Figures%202013%20web.pdf>

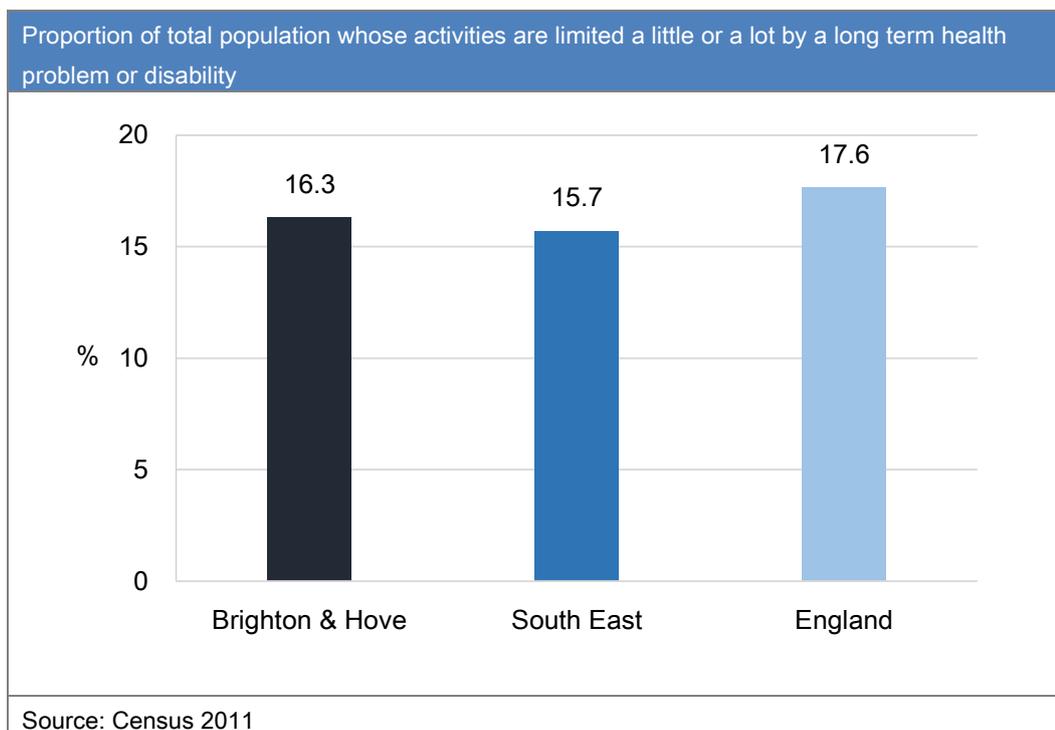
Dataset	Description	Source and date
Activities not limited, limited a little or limited a lot by a long term health problem or disability (self-reported health)	The Census asked people to assess whether their daily activities were not limited, limited a lot or a little by a health problem or disability which has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months.	Census (2011)
Disability Living Allowance (DLA)	Adults under 65 are eligible for DLA if they have walking difficulties or need help with personal care.	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) August 2016
Attendance Allowance (AA)	Attendance Allowance is payable to adults aged 65 or over who need help with personal care because of a physical or mental disability.	DWP August 2016
Special Educational Needs (SEN) by their primary type of need	SEN data is collected from the School Census. The primary type of need for SEN statemented students is recorded under one of 12 condition categories, e.g. 'Speech, Language and Communications Needs'.	Department for Education (DfE) 2015
Special Education Needs (SEN) by educational outcome	SEN data (above) is linked against Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 4 pupil attainment data from the National Pupil Database (NPD).	DfE 2015, 2015/16
Out of work benefits	People of working age who are unable to find suitable work due to limiting illness or disability are eligible for out of work benefits: Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) and the previous Incapacity Benefit (IB) and Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA). Only ESA is available for new claimants.	DWP August 2016
Learning disabilities (employment rates and independent living)	Employment rate - working age learning disabled clients known to Councils with Adult Social Services Responsibilities (CASSRs) in paid employment. Independent living - working age learning disabled clients known to CASSRs who are living in their own home or with their family.	Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (ASCOF) 2015/16
Disability free life expectancy	Disability-free life expectancy is defined as the average number of years a person aged 'x' would live disability-free (no limiting long-term illness) if he or she experienced the particular area's age-specific mortality and health rates for 2012-2014 throughout their life.	Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2012/14
Social care service users by type of disability	The number of clients contacting social services and going through the community care assessment process receiving services during the period, provided or commissioned by the Councils with Adult Social Services Responsibilities.	Community Care Statistics, Social Services Activity 2015/16 – Short and Long term (SALT) data
Hate Crimes	Hate crimes are taken to mean any crime where the perpetrator's hostility or prejudice against an identifiable group of people is a factor in determining who is victimised.	Police recorded crime, Home Office 2015/16

8.2. Estimating the extent of disability in Brighton & Hove

8.2.1. This section looks at self-reported health and disability benefit claimant rates to estimate the number of people living with a disability in Brighton & Hove.

How many define themselves as disabled?

- 8.2.2. There is no single measure that adequately captures disability in an area. This section therefore looks at both self-reported health status and disability benefit claimants. Disability benefits are a more up-to-date measure of the levels of disability in the local area; however, the self-reported census measure includes those who may be eligible for but are not claiming disability benefits. See the table on *Further information. Links to relevant data on Local Insight and further research on outcomes by disability from local and national research.*
- 8.2.3. *Key datasets* above for more details on these breakdowns.



- There are 44,569 people living in Brighton & Hove whose daily activities are limited a little or a lot by a long term health problem or disability - 16.3% of the total resident population, higher than the South East (15.7%) but lower than England (17.6%).

- 8.2.4. The table below shows the proportion of people receiving key disability benefits across Brighton & Hove and comparator areas. The proportion of people receiving disability benefits is close to the average for England but above the result across the South East.

Disability benefit claimant counts and rates by area	Brighton & Hove	South East	England
Disability Living Allowance (Aug-16)	11,780 (4.1%)	3.3%	4.1%
Attendance Allowance (May-16)	5,425 (14.2 %)	12.2%	13.9%

Source: DWP, 2016

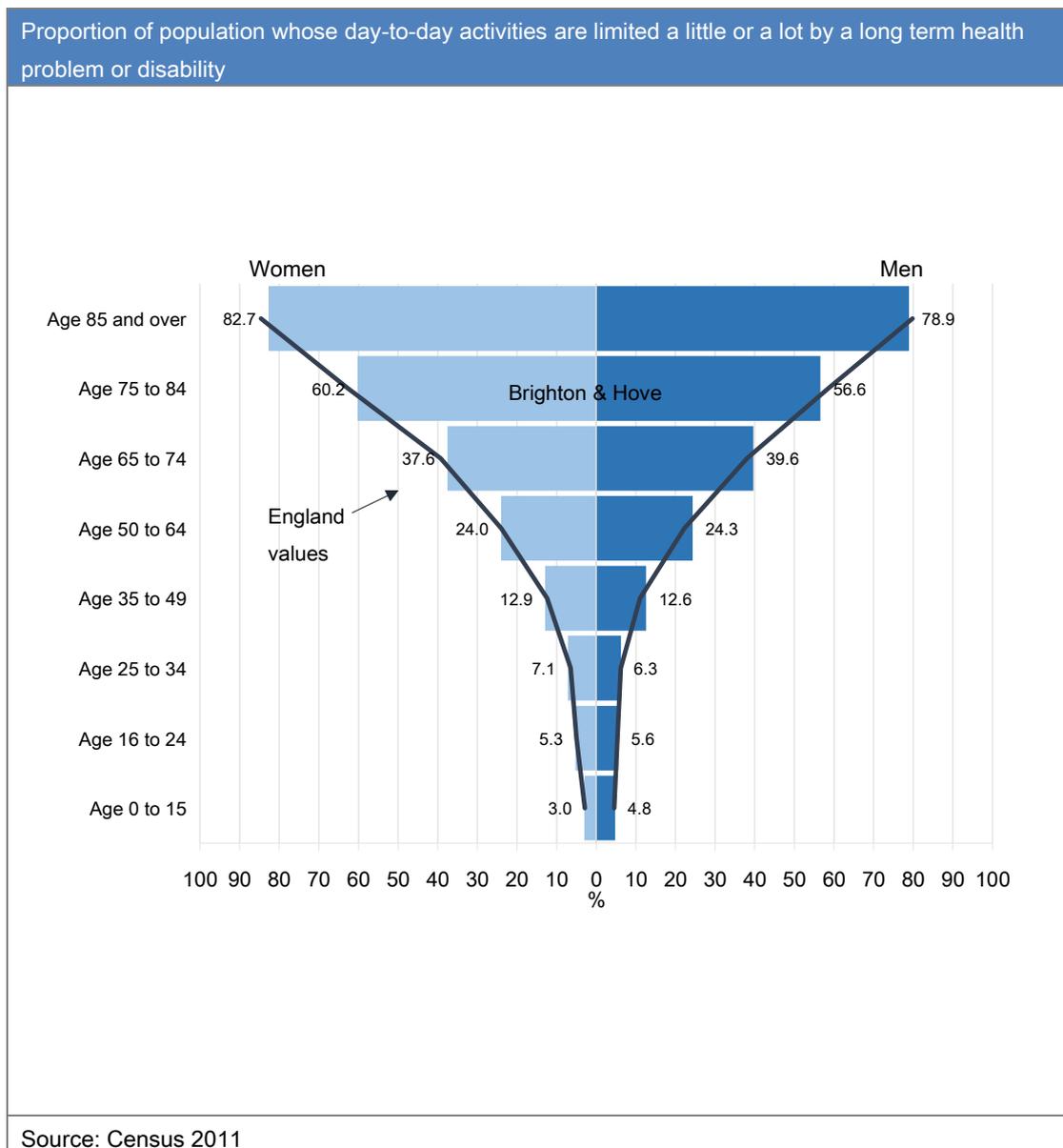
- In August 2016, 4.1% of the population in Brighton & Hove were receiving Disability Living Allowance (DLA), a higher result than for the South East (3.3%) and the same as the national average (4.1%).
- 14.2% of those aged 65 and over were claiming Attendance Allowance (AA) in May 2016 in Brighton & Hove, slightly above England (13.9%) and the South East (12.2%).

8.3. Characteristics of disability in Brighton & Hove

- 8.3.1. This section highlights levels of disability by age and ethnicity. It also shows disability at neighbourhood level, including a map of DLA claimant rates by LSOA in Brighton & Hove.

Disability and age

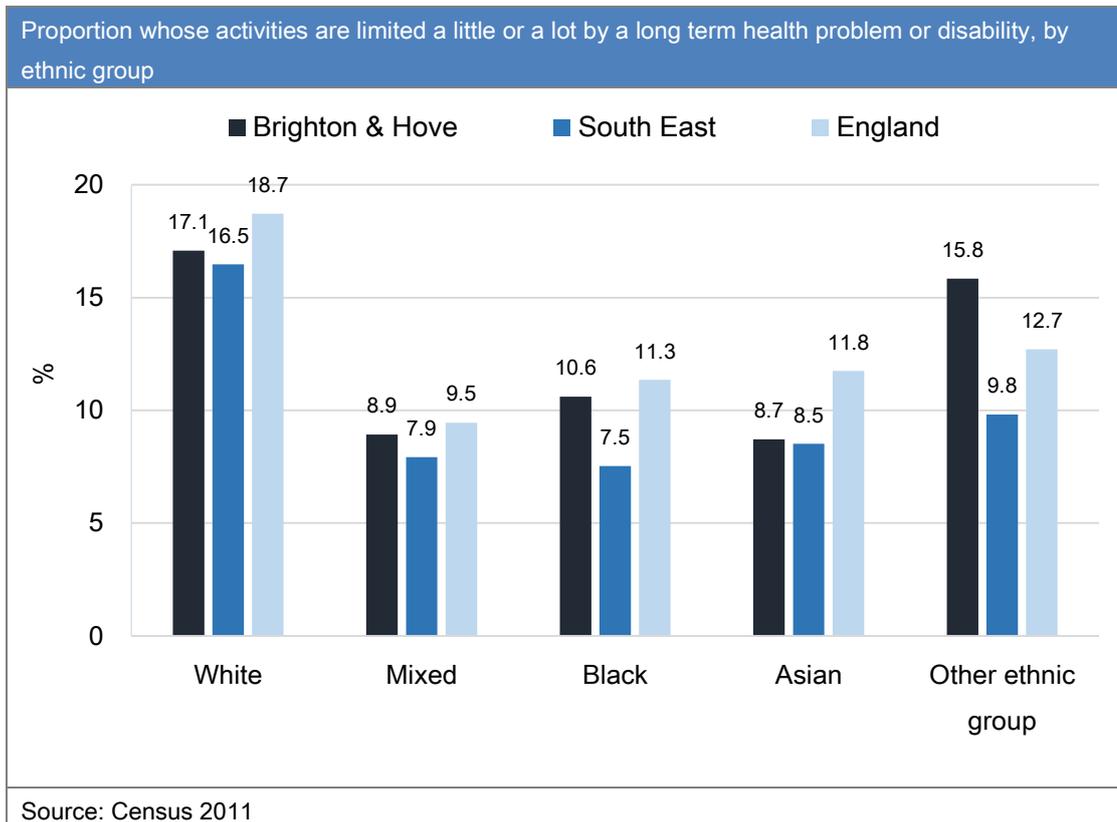
- 8.3.2. When looking at age and self-reported health, there is a clear correlation between old age and high levels of disability. This suggests that some of the differences shown in this section of the report will be the result of age differences rather than the direct impact of disability status by itself.



- The Brighton & Hove patterns of disability by age (shown as the coloured bars) mirror those of England as a whole (shown by the line).
- Activities are limited a little or a lot by a long term health problem or disability for 4.8% of males and 3% of females aged 0-15 in Brighton & Hove, compared to 78.9% of males and 82.7% of females aged over 85.

Disability and ethnicity

- 8.3.3. There is a higher prevalence of disability among people of white ethnicity than non-white ethnicity. This is likely to be related to the age profiles of this population (see section on *Disability and age* above and the *Ethnicity and age* section in the Ethnicity chapter for more details on this).



- The highest proportion of people with an activity limiting disability or long term health problem in Brighton & Hove are of white ethnicity (17.1%), followed by other ethnicities (15.8%) and people of black African Caribbean/black British ethnicity (10.6%).

Learning disabilities

- 8.3.4. A higher proportion of pupils have Special Educational Needs (SEN) in Brighton & Hove (18.3%) than across the region (14.1%) and England (14.4%). The table below shows the number and rate of school pupils with SEN by their primary type of need in Brighton & Hove, the South East and England. The table is ordered by the Brighton & Hove rates to show the type of needs most prominent in SEN students in the local area.

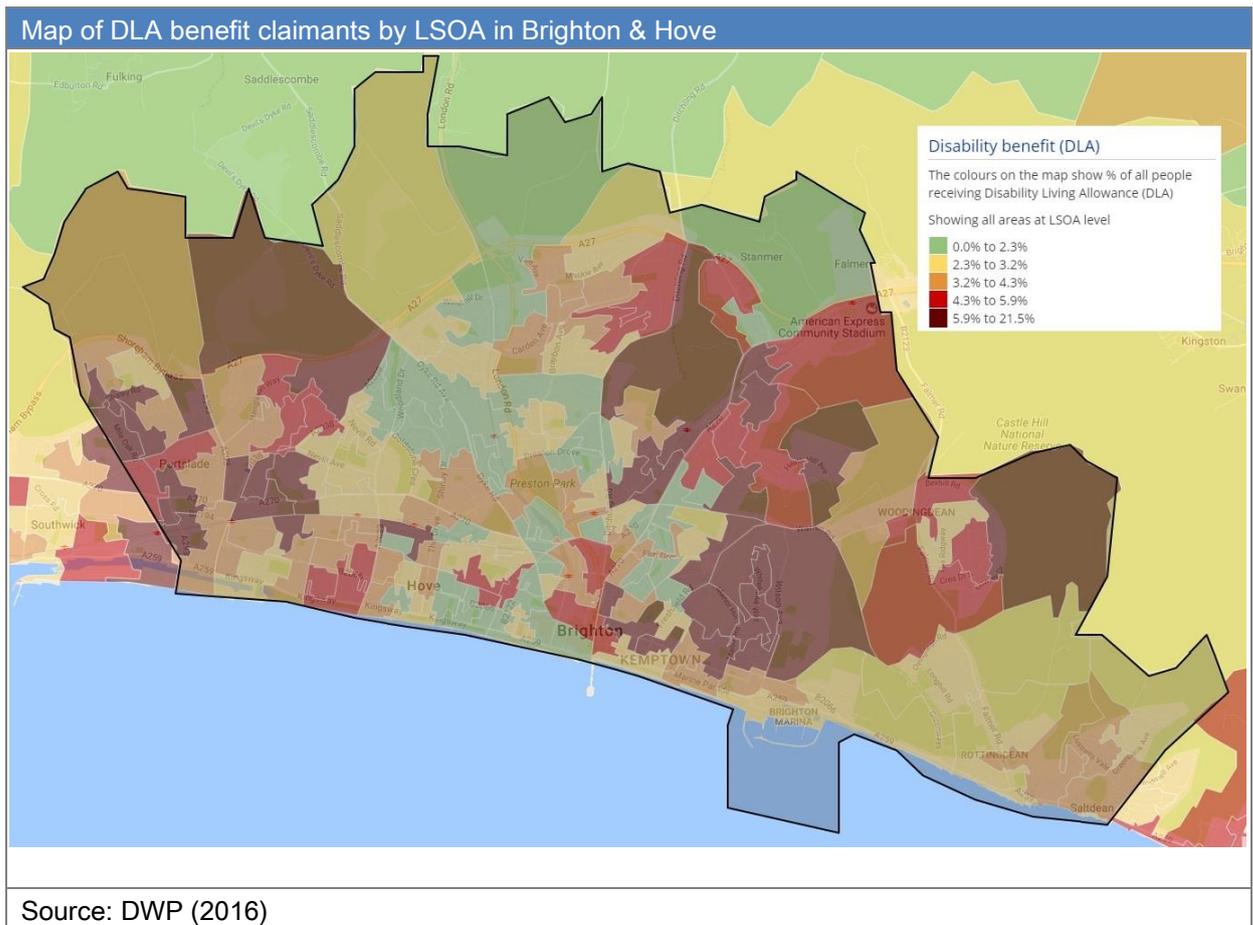
Pupils with Special Educational Needs (SEN) by their primary type of need (2016)	Brighton & Hove		England	South East
	Count	Rate	Rate	Rate
Specific Learning Difficulty	1,537	23.7	14.9	16.8
Speech, Language and Communications Needs	1,312	20.2	21.9	21.1
Behaviour, Emotional & Social Difficulties	1,055	16.2	18.3	17.7
Moderate Learning Difficulty	811	12.5	27.1	22.0
Other Difficulty / Disability	325	5.0	9.9	10.4
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	220	3.4	5.5	4.2
Hearing Impairment	175	2.7	2.0	1.8
Severe Learning Difficulty	165	2.5	3.2	2.8
Physical Disability	159	2.4	3.3	3.1
Visual Impairment	53	0.8	1.1	1.0
Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty	45	0.7	1.1	0.8
Multi- Sensory Impairment	12	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: DfE, 2016

- 20.2% of SEN pupils in Brighton & Hove have speech, language and communication needs, less than the values for England (21.9%) and the South East (21.1%).
- 23.7% of Brighton & Hove pupils with SEN have a specific learning difficulty, well above the rates for England (14.9%) and the South East (16.8%). However, there are a lower proportion of students in Brighton & Hove with SEN who have moderate learning difficulties and autistic spectrum disorders than in these comparator areas.¹³

¹³ It is possible that the differences between the proportion of pupils with specific learning difficulty and moderate learning difficulty are based on differences in recorded practices between Brighton & Hove and other Local Authorities in interpreting primary type of need among SEN pupils.

Disability by neighbourhood



8.3.5. As shown in the map above, the five LSOAs with the highest DLA claimant rate in Brighton & Hove are all in Queen's Park and East Brighton (brown areas).

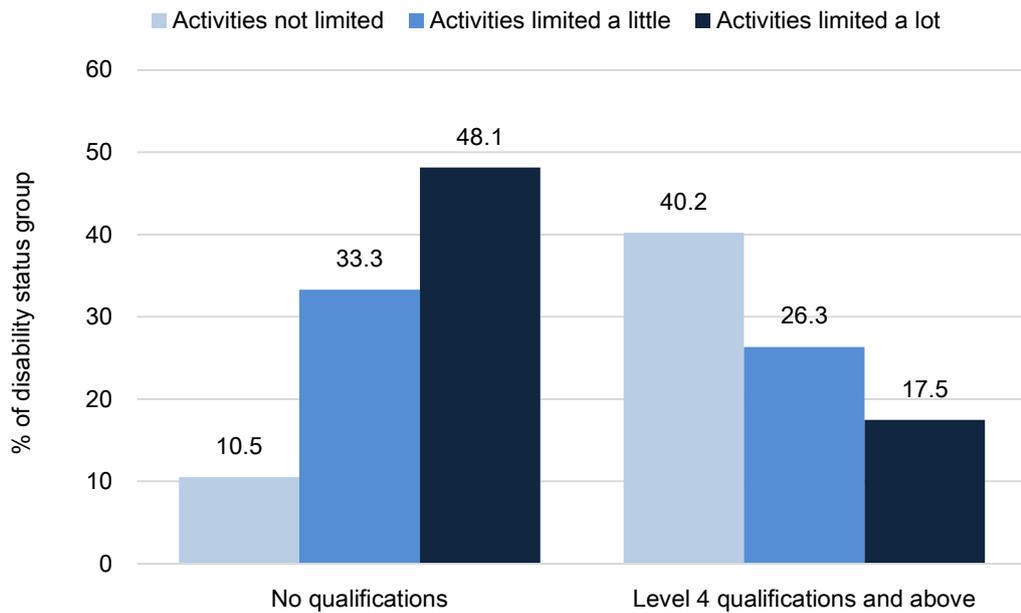
8.4. Outcomes for disabled people

8.4.1. This section includes analysis of inequalities between disabled and non-disabled people in Brighton & Hove across a number of socio-economic themes, including: education, employment, poverty, health and wellbeing, housing, crime and discrimination.

Disability and education and skills

8.4.2. A higher proportion of disabled people have no qualifications and a lower proportion have degree level qualifications than non-disabled people across Brighton & Hove.

Proportion of disability status group with no qualifications or level 4 or above qualifications in Brighton & Hove



Source: Census 2011

- In Brighton & Hove, 48.1% of those whose activities are limited a lot by their long term health problem or disability have no qualifications, compared with 10.5% of all non-disabled residents.
- Conversely, 17.5% of people whose activities are limited a lot have level 4 or above qualifications, whilst 40.2% of non-disabled people reach this level.

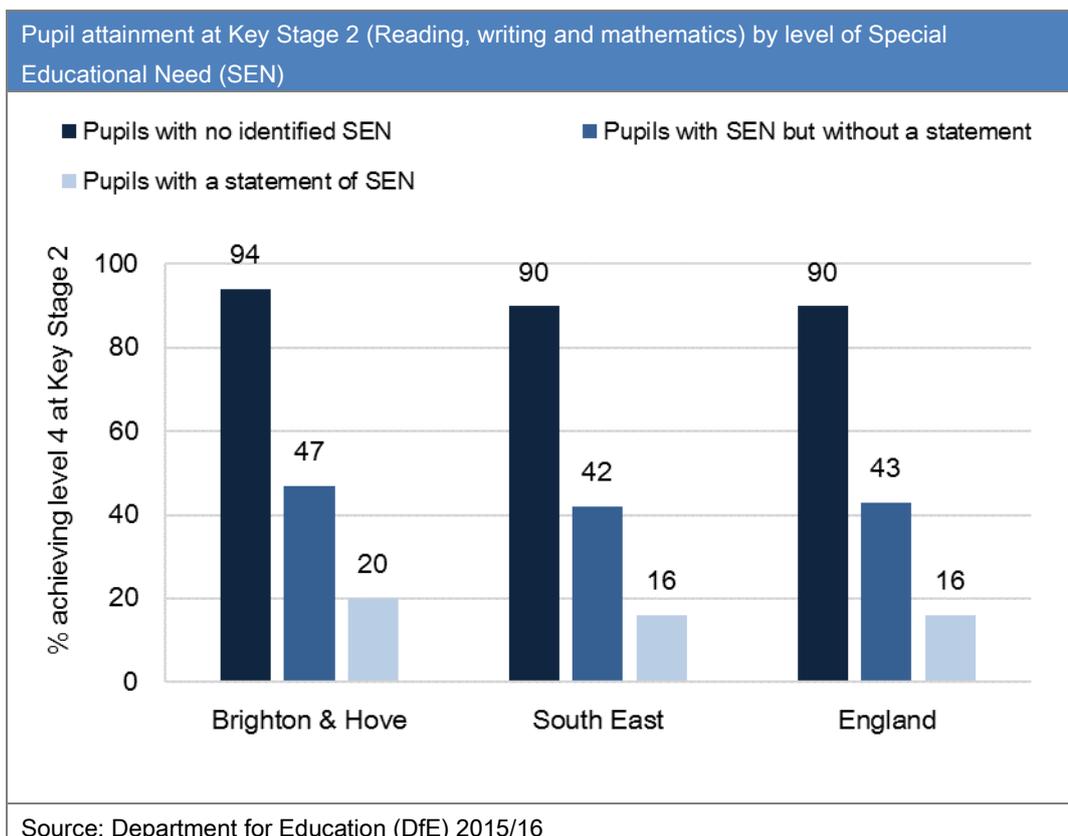
Proportion aged over 16 whose activities are limited a little or a lot by a long term health problem or disability, by highest level of qualification



Source: Census 2011

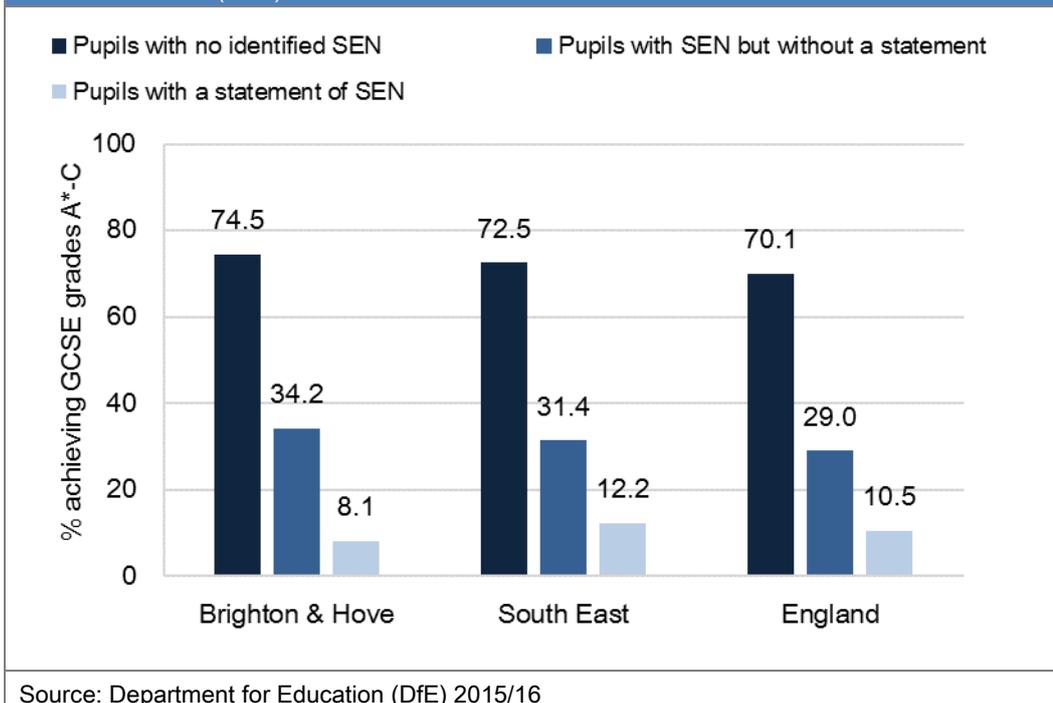
- This inequality in educational outcomes in Brighton & Hove is mirrored across England and the South East, however a slightly higher proportion of disabled people in the local area gained level 4 qualifications and slightly fewer gained no qualifications than the regional and national comparators.
- 40.2% of those whose activities are limited a little or a lot in Brighton & Hove gain no qualifications, well below the England value of 48.3%. Similarly, 22.2% of this group receive level 4 qualifications and above, significantly higher than England (15.5%).

8.4.3. Differences in outcomes between disabled and non-disabled people are also reflected in the educational performance of Special Educational Needs pupils across Brighton & Hove.



- Pupils with SEN perform significantly worse than pupils with no identified SEN across Brighton & Hove, the South East and England as a whole. This is especially the case for pupils with the highest levels of SEN receiving statements.
- In 2016 there were 1,067 pupils with statements and 5,707 SEN pupils without statements attending schools in Brighton & Hove.
- 20% of pupils with statements of SEN in Brighton & Hove received at least a level 4 at key stage 2 in Reading, writing and mathematics in 2016, compared with 94% of pupils with no identified SEN (a gap of 74%).
- This gap of 74% is the same in Brighton & Hove as across the South East and England as a whole, however in Brighton & Hove stated SEN pupils performed above their respective values for England and the South East.
- Pupils with lower levels of learning disability (pupils with SEN without statements) also performed better across Brighton & Hove (47% receiving level 4 at key stage 2 in reading, writing and mathematics) than un-stated SEN pupils across the region (42%) and England (43%).

Pupil attainment at English and Mathematics Key Stage 4 (GCSE) by level of Special Educational Need (SEN)



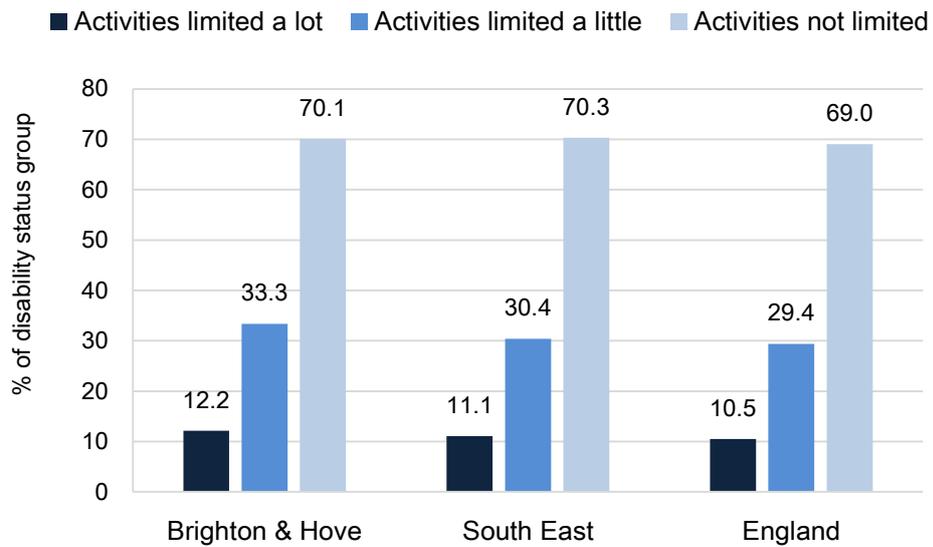
- A different pattern can be seen for pupils at key stage 4 (GCSE), with pupils with SEN statements performing worse across Brighton & Hove (8.1% achieving A* to C grades in GCSE English and Maths) than across the South East (12.2%) and England as a whole (10.5%).
- Pupils with no SEN in the city outperform the regional and national averages on this measure, with 74.5% achieving A*-C in English and Maths compared with 72.5% for the South East and 70.1% for England as a whole. Therefore, at GCSE level the gap between SEN pupils with statements and non-SEN pupils is greater in Brighton & Hove than across the South East and England.
- Also, as with results at Key Stage 2, pupils with SEN without statements perform better in Brighton & Hove at Key Stage 4 (34.2% achieving A*-C in these two subjects) than across the regional and England as a whole (31.4% and 29% respectively) and the gap between SEN un-statemented pupils and non-SEN pupils is very slightly smaller than across the South East and England.

Disability and employment

- 8.4.4. Following the inequality shown in educational outcomes above, disabled people in Brighton & Hove are also far less likely to be in employment than non-disabled people (see table on *'Further information. Links to relevant data on Local Insight and further research on outcomes by disability from local and national research.*
- 8.4.5. *Key datasets* ' at the beginning of this section for definitions of the employment data used in this section).¹⁴

¹⁴ This section primarily uses employment data from the 2011 Census. More up to date data on employment by disability from the Annual Population Survey was considered for inclusion. However, the sample size of this data is small and it was not possible to infer statistically significant differences in outcomes between Brighton & Hove and comparator areas when confidence intervals were taken into account.

Employment rate aged 16-74 by disability status

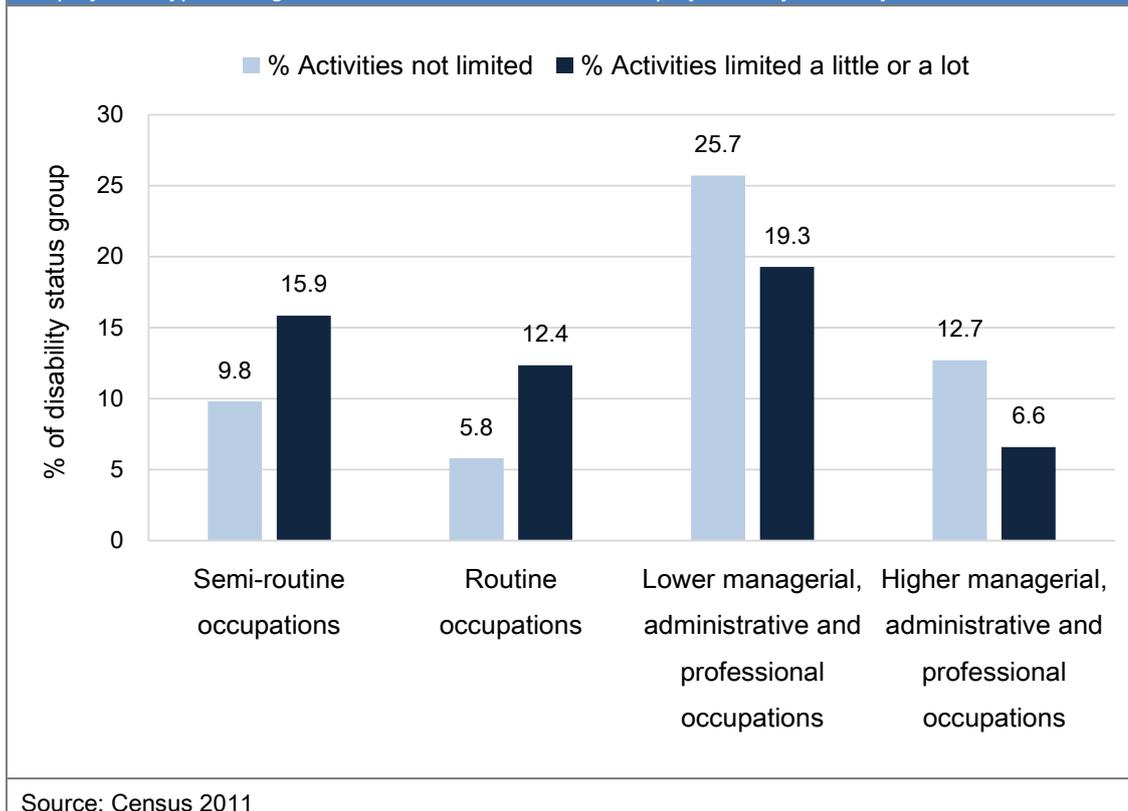


Source: Census 2011

- 12.2% of those who have self-reported that their day to day activities are limited a lot as a result of disability in Brighton & Hove are in employment, far below the employment rate of non-disabled people in the area (70.1%).
- However, those classified as disabled (using the self-reported definition above) have a higher employment rate in Brighton & Hove than across the region (11.1%) and England (10.5%).

8.4.6. In Brighton & Hove, as across the South East and England, a higher proportion of residents aged 16+ whose day to day activities are limited a little or a lot by a long term health problem or disability are in routine occupations than non-disabled people and a lower proportion of disabled people are in managerial roles.

Employment type of Brighton & Hove residents 16-74 in employment, by disability status



- 28.3% of people whose day to day activities are limited a little or a lot by disability in employment in Brighton & Hove are in semi-routine or routine occupations, compared to 15.6% of non-disabled people. At the other end of the scale, 6.6% of disabled people are in higher managerial occupations, less than half the rate for non-disabled people (12.7%).

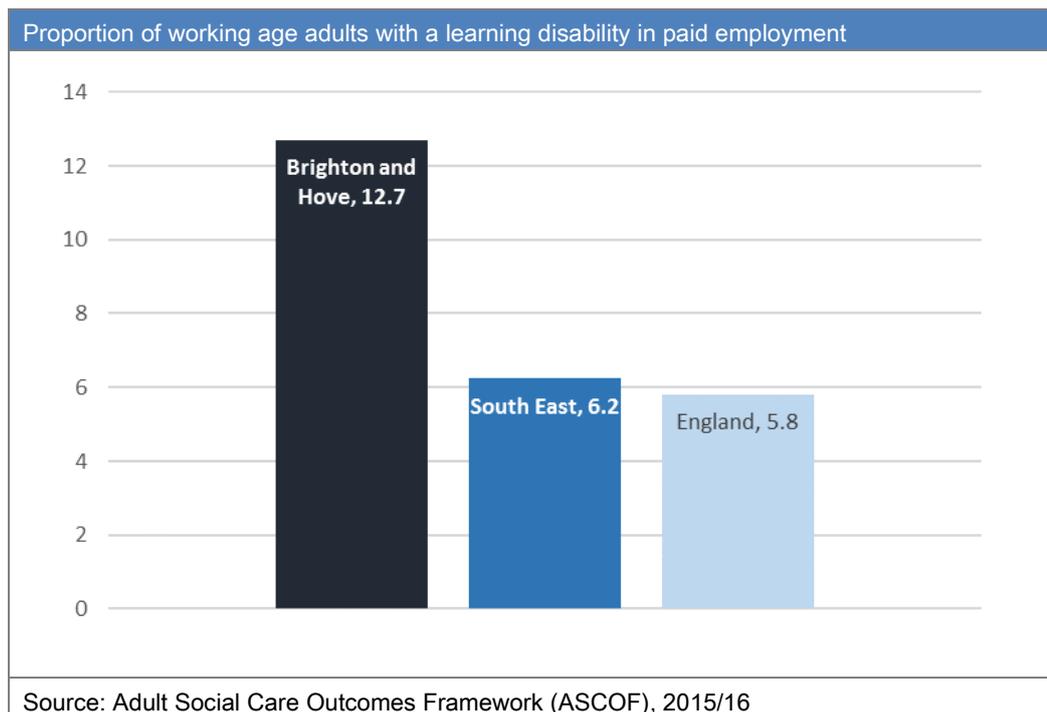
NS-SeC Employment Category	Brighton & Hove		South East		England	
	% activities limited a little or a lot	% activities not limited	% activities limited a little or a lot	% activities not limited	% activities limited a little or a lot	% activities not limited
1. Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations	6.6	12.7	7.2	13.3	5.5	11.3
2. Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations	19.3	25.7	18.3	24.2	15.5	21.9
3. Intermediate occupations	13.8	11.8	14.8	13.9	12.7	13.2
4. Small employers and own account workers	11.3	10.1	10.2	10.1	9.3	9.4
5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations	6.7	4.6	7.8	6.5	8.4	6.8
6. Semi-routine occupations	15.9	9.8	16.8	12.2	17.8	13.3
7. Routine occupations	12.4	5.8	13.5	8.3	17.4	10.0

Source: Census 2011

- As the table above shows, this inequality is mirrored in the South East and England. The highlighted cells show the lowest values based on a comparison of rates for people whose activities are ‘limited a little or a lot’ and people whose activities are ‘not limited’, highlighting that a lower proportion of disabled people are in managerial roles and a higher proportion are in routine or low skilled occupations than non-disabled people, across all areas.

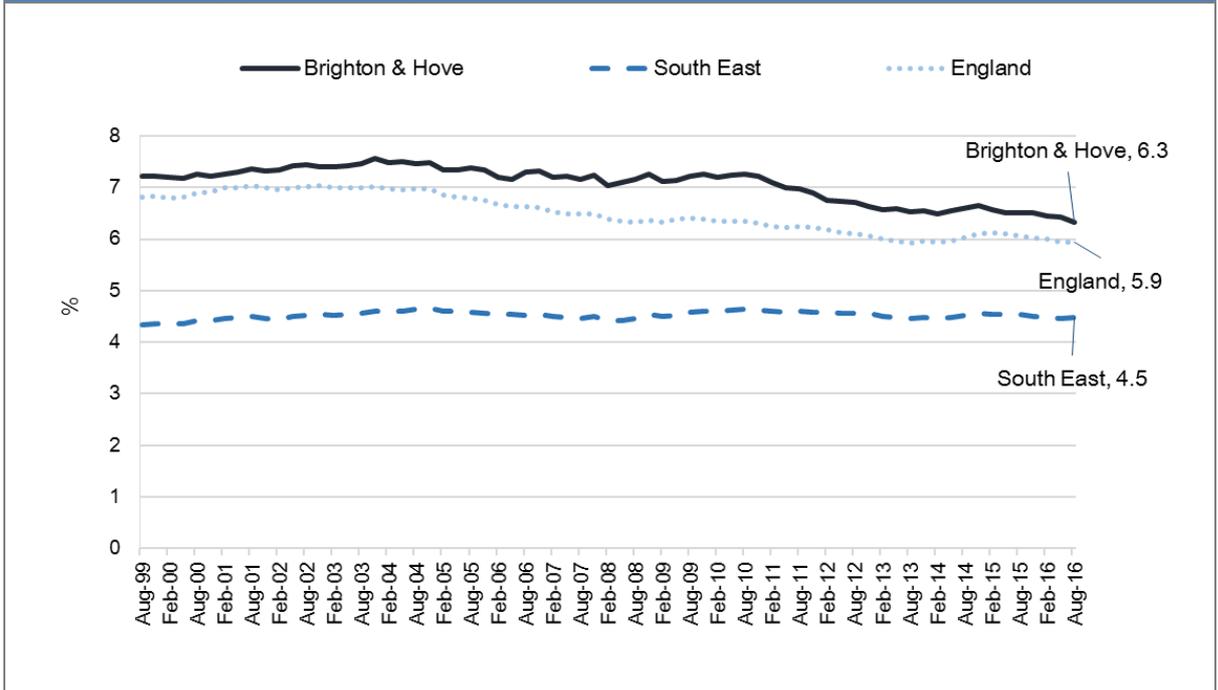
8.4.7. Residents with learning disabilities in Brighton & Hove have a higher employment rate than those with learning disabilities across the South East and England overall.

- 12.7% of working age adults with learning difficulties are in employment in Brighton & Hove, compared with averages of 5.8% in England and 6.2% in the South East.



8.4.8. Brighton & Hove has a higher rate of out of work disability benefit claimants than the average for the South East and England.

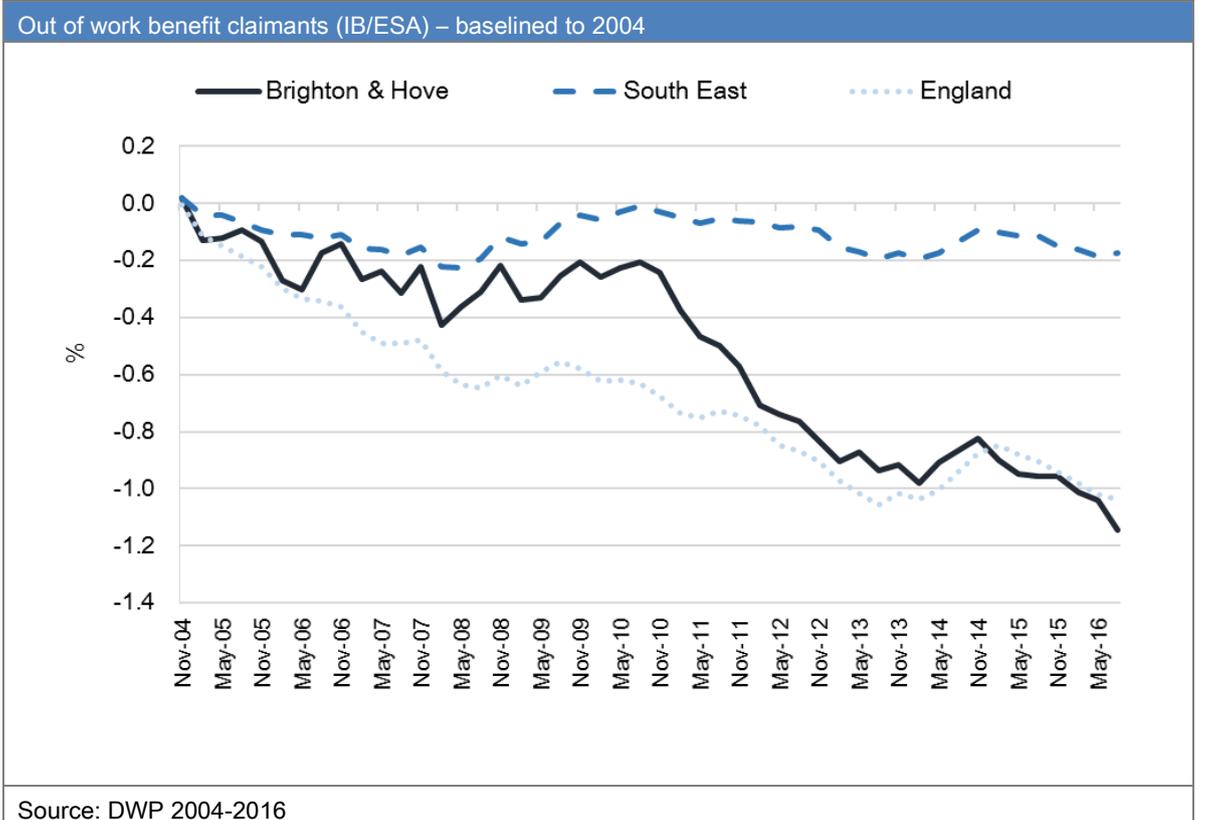
Proportion of total population claiming out of work benefits due to illness or disability



Source: DWP, August 2016

- 6.3% of residents in Brighton & Hove are claiming out of work benefits due to illness or disability, just above 5.9% in England and significantly above 4.5% for the South East.

8.4.9. However, Brighton & Hove has experienced greater than average reductions in the proportion of people receiving out of work benefits due to disability. The chart below is baselined to 2004 and shows the change in claimant rates of Employment and Support Allowance and Incapacity Benefit (IB/ESA) since this time point.



Source: DWP 2004-2016

- The proportion of people receiving out of work benefits in Brighton & Hove fell by over 1.1% over the twelve-year period between August 2004 and August 2016, compared with a smaller fall of under 0.2% for the region as a whole over the same period. This is also a slightly greater reduction than the national proportion which fell by almost exactly 1% over this period.

8.4.10. The table below shows the count and rate of ESA claimants by type of disability or illness in Brighton & Hove, the South East and England. It shows the 10 most prominent causes for Brighton & Hove and is ordered by diagnoses with the highest number of claimants.

Employment and Support Allowance	Brighton & Hove		South East	England
	Number	%	%	%
Mental and behavioural disorders	7,020	57%	49.3%	49%
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	1,340	10.9%	12.2%	13%
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	740	6%	8.3%	9.1%
Diseases of the nervous system	730	5.9%	7.6%	6.5%
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	430	3.5%	4.3%	4.5%
Certain infections and parasitic diseases	330	2.7%	1.7%	1.3%
Diseases of the circulatory system	330	2.7%	3.5%	3.8%
Neoplasms	230	1.9%	2.5%	2.4%
Diseases of the respiratory system	230	1.9%	2.2%	2.3%
Diseases of the digestive system	200	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%

Source: DWP, August 2016

- 57% of all ESA Claimants in Brighton & Hove are claiming due to mental and behavioural disorders, well above the South East and England values (49%).

Disability and poverty and deprivation

8.4.11. National research suggests disabled people are more likely to experience similar patterns of inequality as already highlighted in the education and employment sections above i.e. disabled people are more likely to live on low-incomes and experience poverty than non-disabled people. For example, 19% of households that include a disabled person live in relative income poverty (below 60% of median income), compared to 14% of households without a disabled person.

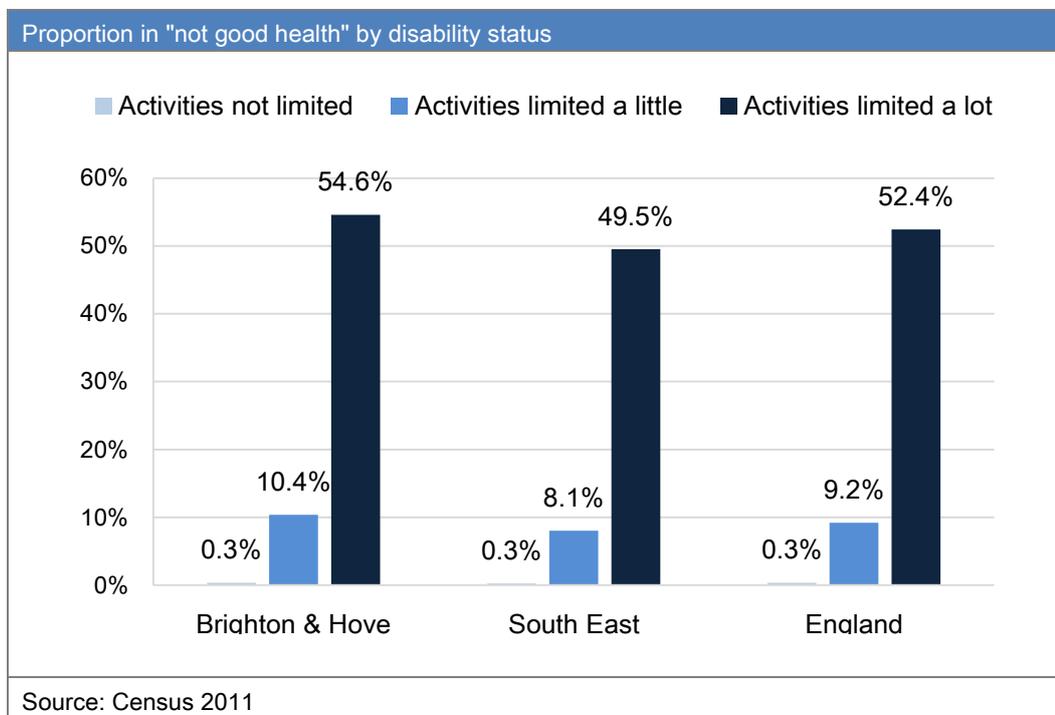
8.4.12. At local level, it is difficult to estimate the proportion of disabled people living in poverty across Brighton & Hove due to the lack of robust data on income levels by Local Authority. The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) provides estimates of average and low income across the city, however the sample size is too small to breakdown into subcategories of poor health or disability. The proportion of working people receiving DWP benefits provides a useful proxy measure of deprivation, capturing working age adults who receive benefits due to poor health, worklessness, low income and caring responsibilities:

- Approximately two-thirds of working age people receiving DWP benefits in Brighton & Hove are in receipt of benefits due to poor health or disability (69%), this is above the regional (62%) and national values (61%).

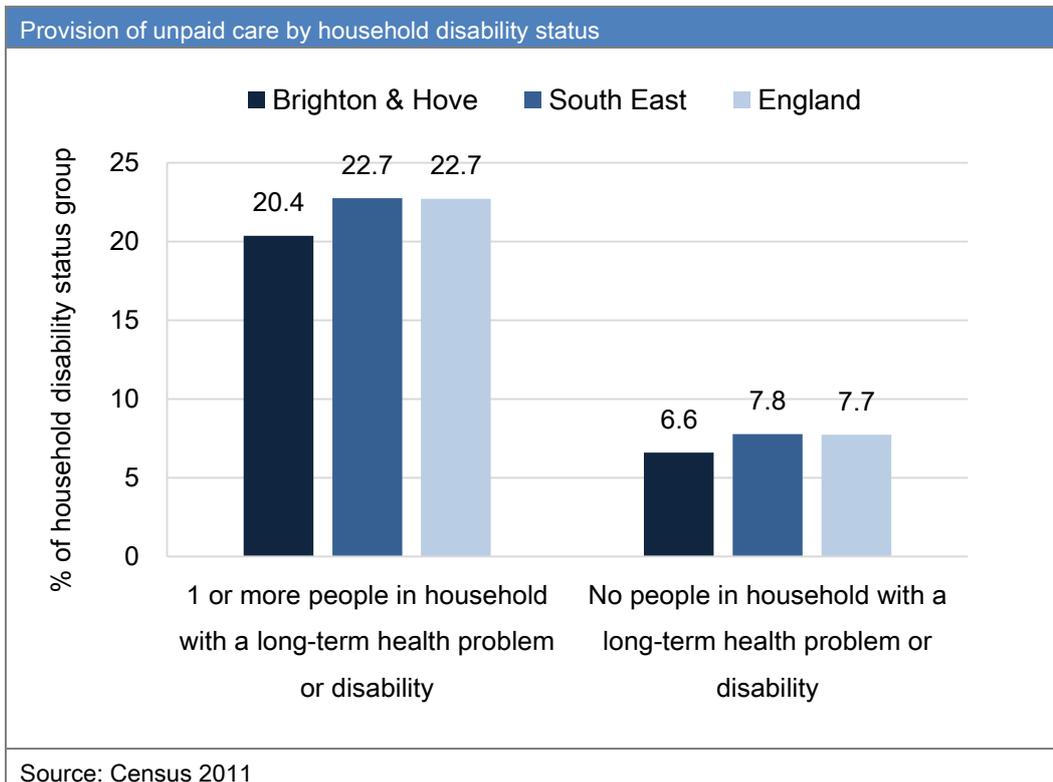
- 7.1% of working age adults in the city are receiving benefits due to sickness or disability, compared with 5.3% across the South East and 6.7% across England.

Disability and health and wellbeing

8.4.13. Unsurprisingly, a higher proportion of disabled people report poor general health compared to non-disabled people.



- More than half of all people whose day to day activities were limited a lot described their general health as 'bad or very bad' across Brighton & Hove; 10% of those whose day to day activities were limited a little and 0.3% of those whose day to day activities were not limited described their health as "bad or very bad".
 - However, across Brighton & Hove, the health of those with a limiting long-term disability is worse than the South East and England, with 54.6% of all people whose day to day activities were limited a lot describing their general health as bad or very bad compared with 49.5% for the South East and 52.4% across England as a whole.
- 8.4.14. Disability free life expectancy is similar in Brighton & Hove to the average across local authorities in England, though is slightly higher for women than men.
- In Brighton & Hove disability free life expectancy for females (2012-14) was 61.5 years, just below the average for all Local Authorities in England which was 62.8 years. Surprisingly both these results were the same for males (2012-14).
 - Expected years with a disability are 22 years for females in Brighton & Hove and 17.5 years for males, likely due to female life expectancy being higher in most areas.
- 8.4.15. A higher proportion of disabled people are providers of unpaid care than non-disabled people.



- Households with 1 or more people with long term health problem or disability in Brighton & Hove are more than 3 times as likely to be providers of unpaid care as non-disabled households. 20.4% of households with a disability provide unpaid care, compared to 6.6% of non-disabled households.

8.4.16. The majority of social care service users in Brighton & Hove are clients with physical disabilities.

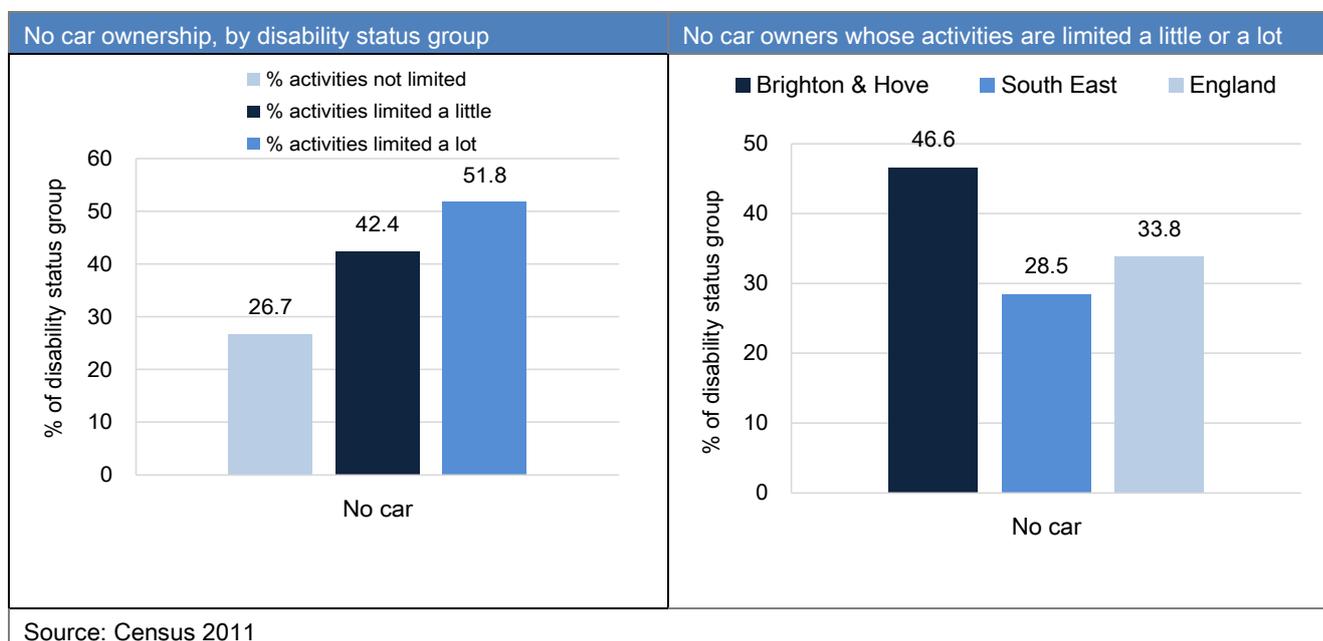
- The table below shows the number of clients receiving social care services in Brighton & Hove in 2015-16 by Primary Support Reason. The highest numbers of service users, are those with physical support needs, with with rates of 290 per 100,000 for requiring support with access and mobility and 145 per 100,000 requiring personal care support.

Short and Long Term cared for clients per 100,000 population	
Primary Support Reason	Brighton & Hove
Physical Support: Access & mobility only	145
Physical Support: Personal care support	290
Sensory Support: Support for visual impairment	5
Sensory Support: Support for hearing impairment	5
Sensory Support: Support for dual impairment	0
Support with Memory & Cognition	65
Learning Disability Support	75
Mental Health Support	20

Source: Community Care Statistics, Social Services Activity: SALT data 2015/16

Disability and access and transport

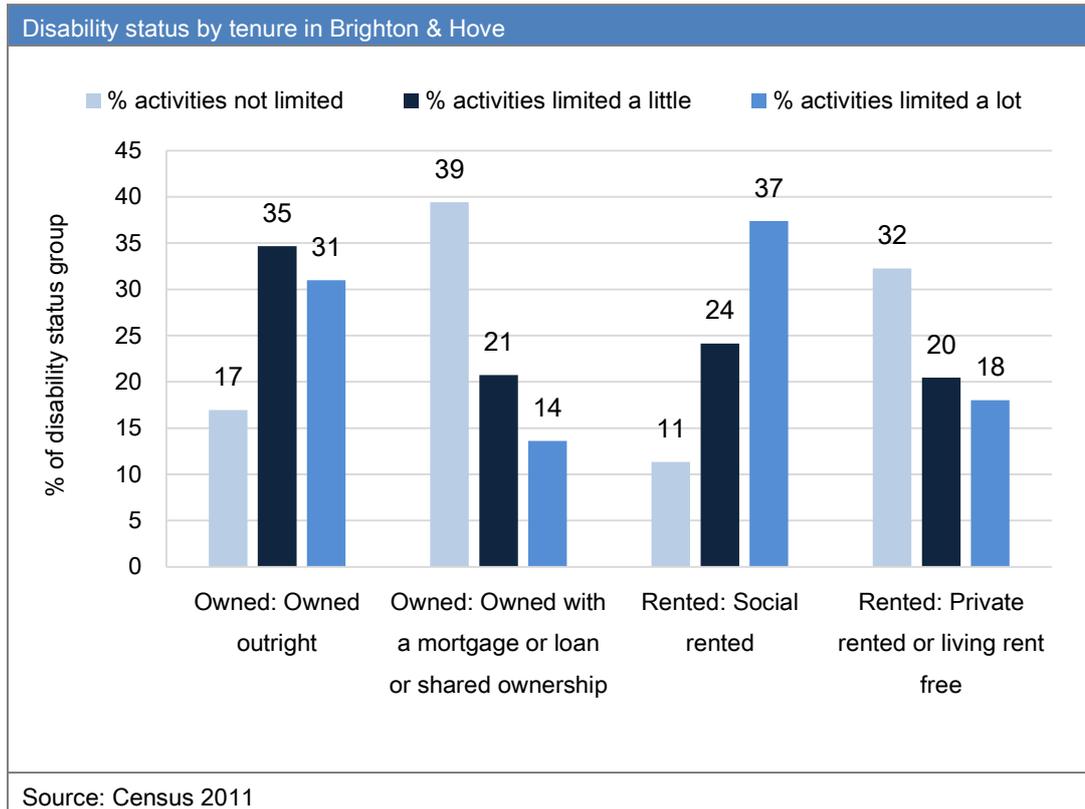
8.4.17. A lower proportion of disabled people in Brighton & Hove own a car than non-disabled people. In addition, a much higher proportion in the city have no car when compared to disabled people across the South East and England, likely to be a factor of higher car ownership levels in the more rural areas.



- In Brighton & Hove less than half of all those whose activities are limited a lot by a disability own a car, with 51.8% having no car. By contrast, only 26.7% of non-disabled people are without a car.
- The proportion of disabled people without a car is much higher in Brighton & Hove than the South East or England where 46.6% of people whose activities are limited a little or a lot by disability have no car, compared to 28.5% in the South East and 33.8% in England.

Disability and housing

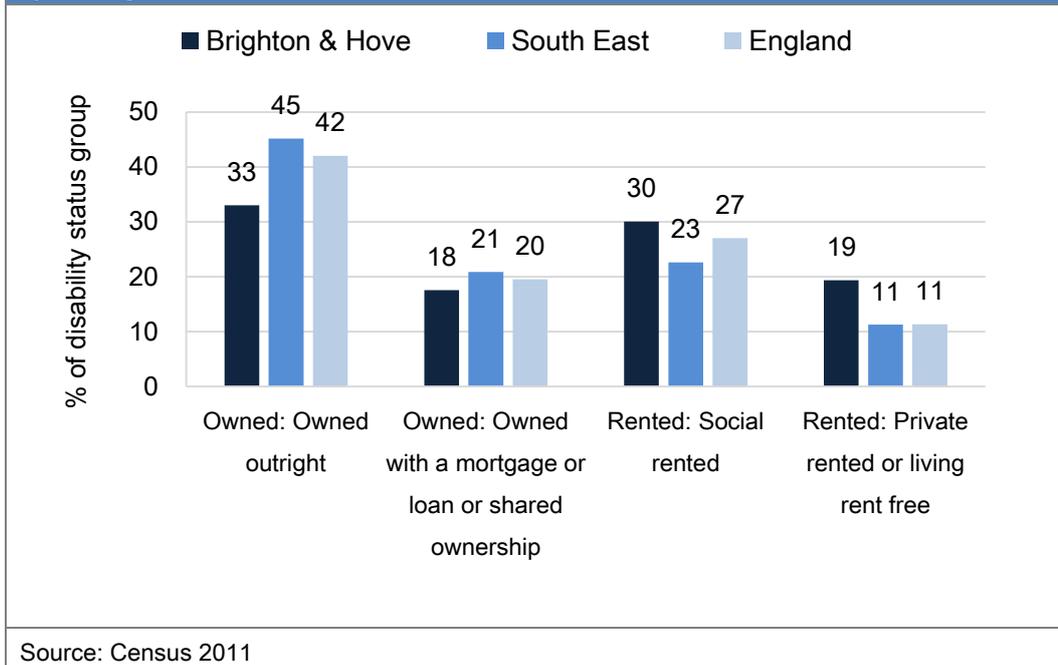
8.4.18. A higher proportion of people who define themselves as disabled in Brighton & Hove own their homes outright than non-disabled people, however a lower proportion of disabled people own their homes with a mortgage or shared ownership.



- 35% of people who define their day-to-day activities as limited a little and 31% of people whose activities are limited a lot own their homes outright in Brighton & Hove, compared to 17% of non-disabled people. This may be linked to the age profile of those with a limiting long-term illness as older people are more likely to have paid off mortgages and own their own home.
- Conversely, 39% of non-disabled people own their homes with a mortgage or shared ownership, compared to 21% of those whose activities are limited a little and 14% of Brighton & Hove residents whose activities are limited a lot by disability or long term health problem.

8.4.19. A higher proportion of disabled people in Brighton & Hove live in social rented accommodation than non-disabled people, particularly for residents whose activities are limited a lot by their disability. On the other hand, a higher proportion of non-disabled people in Brighton & Hove live in private rented accommodation than disabled people.

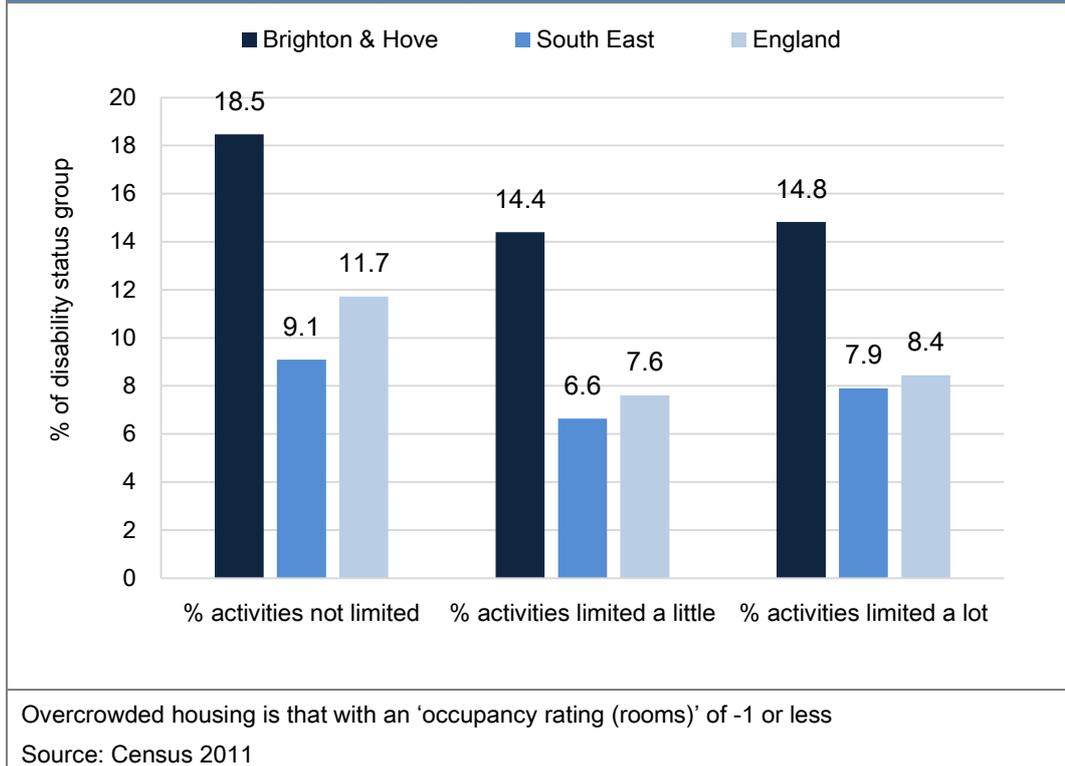
Proportion whose activities are limited a little or a lot by a disability or long term health problem, by housing tenure



- 37% of Brighton & Hove residents whose activities are limited a lot by a disability or long term health problem live in social rented accommodation, compared to 11% of those whose activities are not limited by disability.
- 32% of residents whose activities are not limited rent privately, compared to 18% of those whose activities are limited a lot by their disability and 20% of those whose activities are limited a little.
- These trends are mirrored when looking at South East and England values, however a lower proportion of disabled people in Brighton & Hove own their home outright and a higher proportion live in social rented accommodation than in the South East or England.
- 33% of people whose activities are limited a little or a lot by a long term health problem in Brighton & Hove own their home outright, compared to 45% in the South East and 42% in England.
- 30% of those whose activities are limited a little or a lot are in social rented accommodation (England = 27%) and 19% are in private rented accommodation (England = 11%).

8.4.20. Among non-disabled residents in Brighton & Hove a higher proportion live in overcrowded housing than disabled residents.

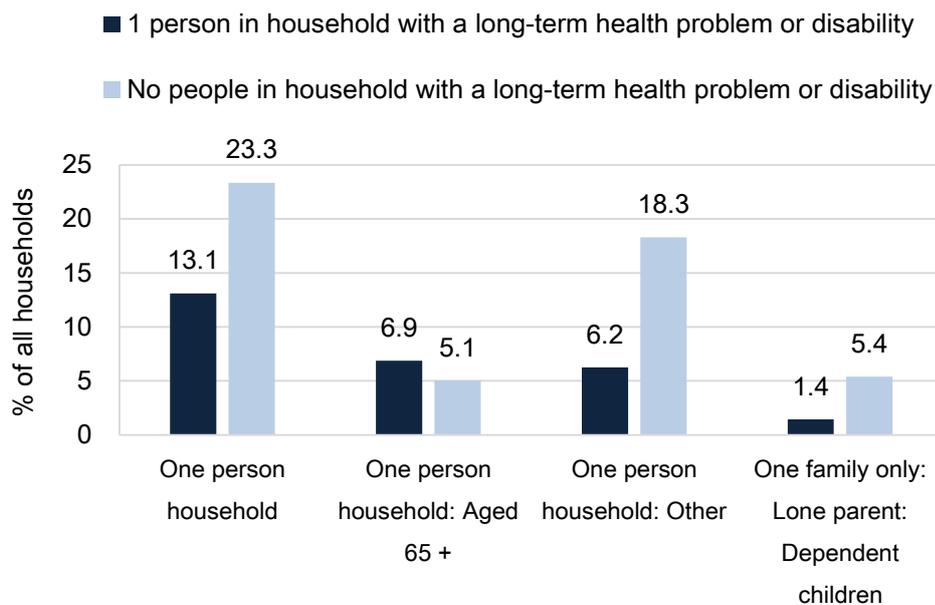
Overcrowded housing by disability status group



- 18.5% of those whose activities are not limited by a disability or long term illness live in overcrowded housing in Brighton & Hove, compared to 14.8% of residents whose activities are limited a lot and 14.4% of residents whose activities are limited a little.
- However, Brighton & Hove has a higher rate of overcrowding amongst disabled residents than the South East and England. 14.8% of those whose activities are limited a lot by disability in Brighton & Hove live in overcrowded housing, compared to 7.9% in the South East and 8.4% across England.

8.4.21. As seen in England and in the South East, independent living is less common for those with long term health problems or disability in Brighton & Hove, particularly for those under 65.

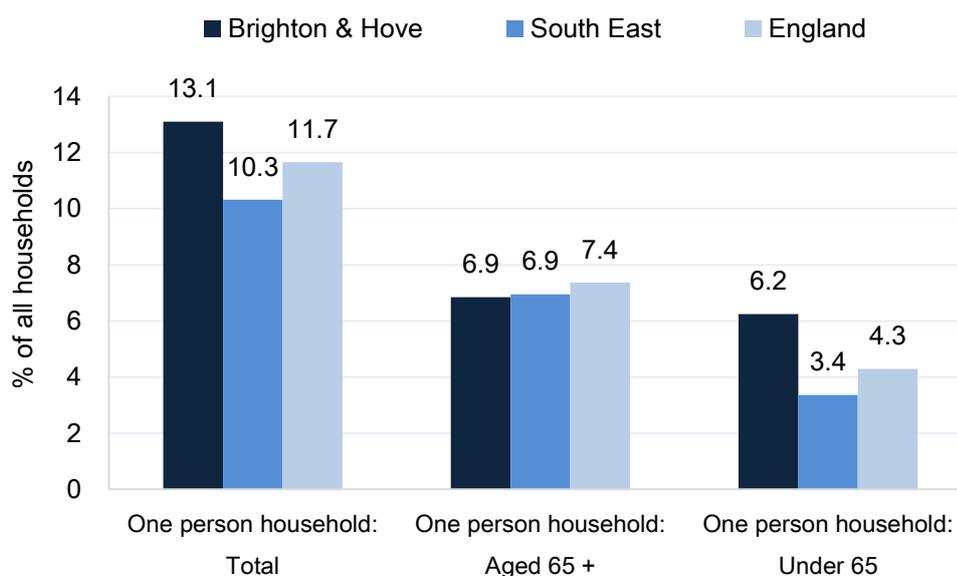
Household composition in Brighton & Hove, by household disability status



Source: Census 2011

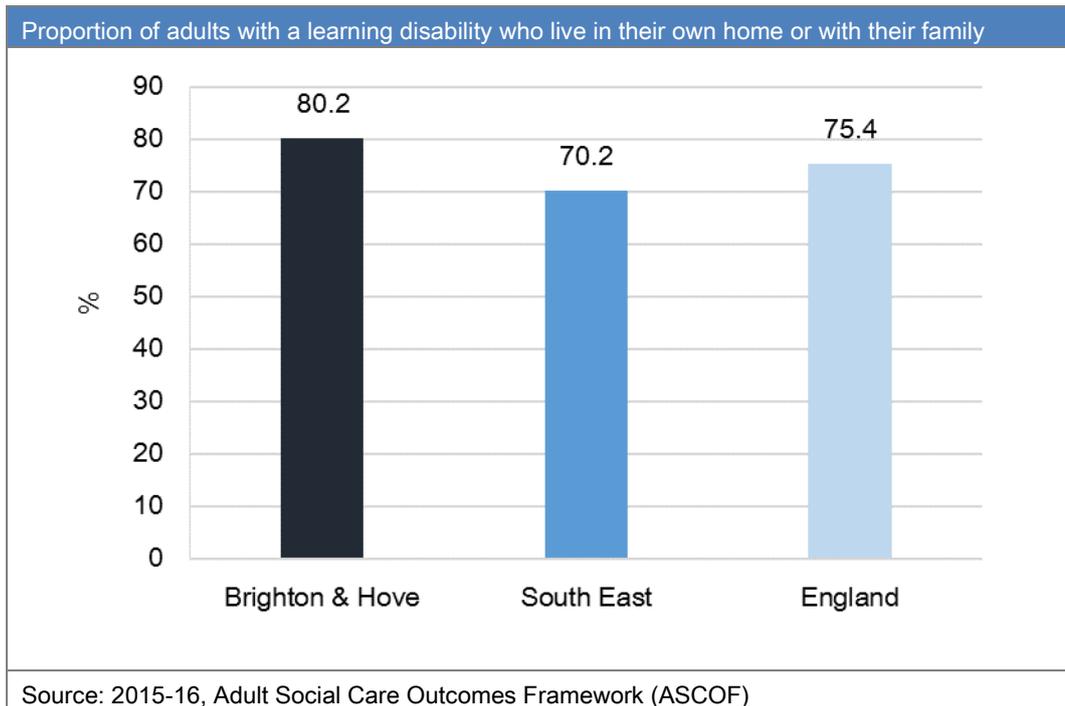
- In Brighton & Hove, 18.3% of non-disabled households aged below 65 consist of residents living alone, compared to 6.2% of disabled households.
- Supporting the pattern of increasing disability and illness with age (as shown in the sections above), disabled households in the aged over 65 are more likely to be one person households than non-disabled households at this age range in Brighton & Hove.
- However, when taking all households into consideration, non-disabled individuals are nearly twice as likely to live alone (23.3%) as those who are disabled or living with a long term health problem (13.1%).

1 person in household with a long-term health problem or disability, by household composition



Source: Census 2011

6.2% of households in Brighton & Hove contain one person below the age of 65 living with a disability or long term health problem. This is almost double the rate for the South East (3.4%) and above the England value (4.3%).

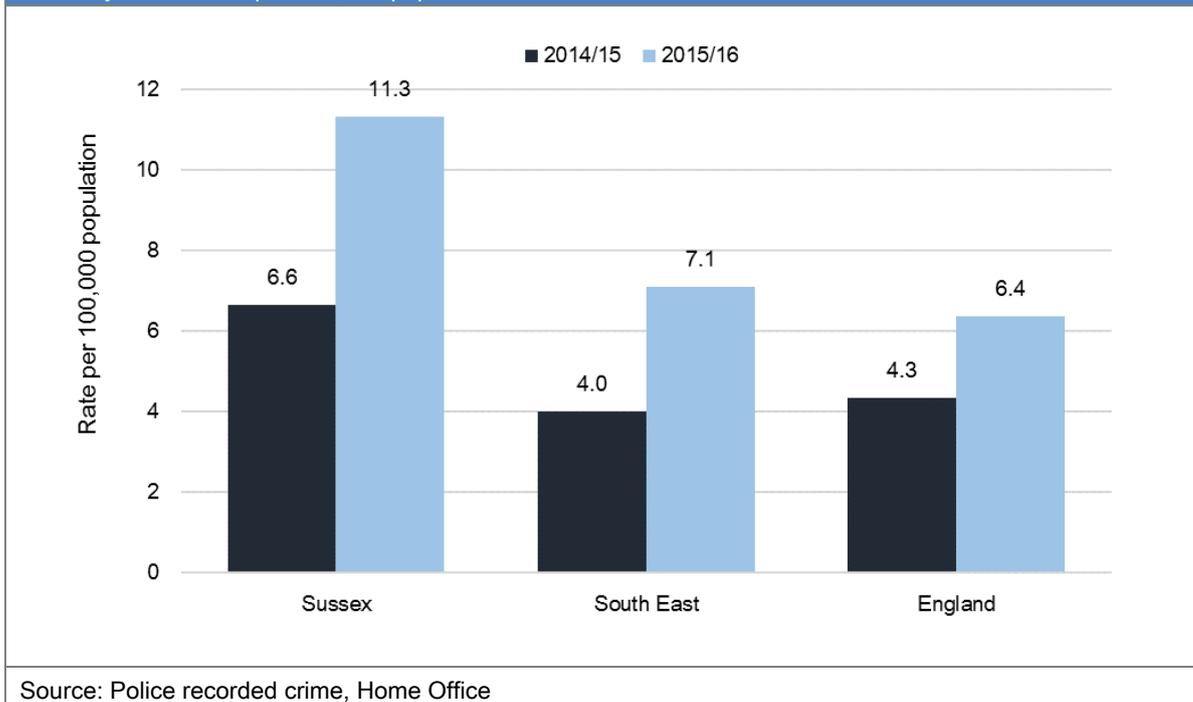


- 80.2% of working age adults in Brighton & Hove who have a learning disability live independently or with their family, well above the percentage across England (75.4%) and the South East (70.2%).

Disability and crime/discrimination

8.4.22. Police Forces record incidence of reported hate crime specifically targeted against disabled people. This data is published at Police Force level only, so the figures presented here cover all of Sussex rather than Brighton & Hove.

Disability hate crimes per 100,000 population



- In 2015/16 a total of 1,740 hate crimes were reported across the Sussex police force area as a whole, and 182 (10.5%) of these were targeted against people with disabilities.¹⁵ This is an increase from 107 disability related hate crimes reported in 2014/15 (or 6.1% of the 1,365 hate crimes reported during this time period).
- Sussex has a higher prevalence of reported disability hate crime (11.3 per 100,000 people in 2015/16) than across the South East (7.1 per 100,000) and England as a whole (6.4 per 100,000).¹⁶

8.5. Further information

Local research

A local data snapshot report was published in 2015, using information from this equalities report supplemented by locally available data. It is available at:

<http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/reports>

National research

- Definition Disability Discrimination Act 1995
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1995/50/section/1>
- JRF data – Disability - <http://data.jrf.org.uk/search/?q=Disability>
- Papworth Trust – Disability in the UK -
<http://www.papworthtrust.org.uk/sites/default/files/Facts%20and%20Figures%202013%200web.pdf>
- National Equalities Panel Report - CASE – 2007-13
<http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/dps/case/spcc/rr05.pdf>

¹⁵ Disability hate crime figures are not published below police force level so it is not possible to get equivalent counts for Brighton & Hove

¹⁶ Hate crimes, England and Wales 2015 to 2016, Home Office <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/hate-crime-england-and-wales-2015-to-2016>

- Equality and Human Rights Commission - How fair is Britain? - http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/sites/default/files/documents/triennial_review/tr_exec_summ.pdf

Relevant maps and data on Local Insight

8.5.1. See Local Insight indicators at <http://brighton-hove.communityinsight.org/>:

- Disability Living Allowance claimants
- Attendance Allowance claimants
- Employment and Support Allowance/Incapacity Benefit claimants
- Disability Free Years life expectancy

Data gaps

8.5.2. There are a number of gaps in the availability of data on disability at Local Authority level in England, leading to limitations in our ability to highlight the full extent of inequalities faced by disabled people in the local area. Some of the most significant gaps include:

- Educational outcomes by type of disability and over time – (census only every 10 years).
- Employment rates for disabled people over time and by employment category.
- Experience of workplace/workplace rights.
- Income by disability.
- Poverty/deprivation experienced by disability.
- Detailed crime breakdowns by disability.
- Adults with learning disabilities.
- Living costs and additional expenditures for people with disabilities.
- Life expectancy for people with disabilities.
- Cross correlation between factors e.g. impact of disability, low-income, low-education, ethnicity and gender.

Section 9. Other equalities groups

9.1. Introduction

9.1.1. There are a number of other groups who experience poor outcomes, but for whom there is little published data. This section presents data that is available for the following groups that have not already been covered in this report:

- Substance misusers
- Homelessness
- Teen pregnancy and births
- Children in care
- Lone parents
- English as an additional language
- Unpaid carers
- Veterans.

9.2. Data for other equalities groups

9.2.1. The table below provides additional inequality statistics to those already featured in this report. Data is shown for Brighton & Hove, the South East and England.

Indicators	Brighton & Hove	South East	England	Source	
Adult substance misuse					
Hospital admissions with a diagnosis of poisoning by illicit drugs, rate per 100,000 population	87	29.1	21.4	25.9	Hospital Episode Statistics (Department of Health), 2013/14 - 15/16
Population aged 16 years and over who report in abstaining from drinking (%)		15.37	14.73	16.53	General Lifestyle Survey/North West Public Health Observatory 2009
Percentage within the drinking population who report engaging in higher risk drinking (%)		7.56	6.75	6.75	General Lifestyle Survey/North West Public Health Observatory 2009
Hospital admissions for alcohol related harm per 100,000 population	4,345	1,815	1,708	2,139	Hospital Episode Statistics (Department of Health), 2012/13 - 14/15
Number of social care service users with substance misuse issues: Total count		15	1,020	6,170	NASCIS 2013-14
Youth substance abuse					
Hospital admissions due to substance misuse (age 15-24 years) (directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population)	37	85.6	50.9	64.6	Hospital Episode Statistics (Department of Health), 2008-11
Hospital admissions due to alcohol specific conditions for persons under 18 years (rate per 100,000 population)	91	60	34.5	36.6	Hospital Episode Statistics (Department of

Indicators	Brighton & Hove	South East	England	Source	
				Health), 2012/13 - 14/15	
% of young people (15 years old) who are regular smokers (at least once per week)		9.7	5.8	5.5	What About YOUth (WAY) survey, 2014/15
% of young people (15 years old) who are regular drinkers (at least once per week)		11.3	6.2	6.2	What About YOUth (WAY) survey, 2014/15
% of young people (15 years old) who used cannabis in month before survey		14.4	5.5	4.6	What About YOUth (WAY) survey, 2014/15
% of young people (15 years old) who used drugs (excluding cannabis) in month before survey		4.2	1.0	0.9	What About YOUth (WAY) survey, 2014/15
Homelessness					
Homelessness, Homeless Households in Bed and Breakfast Accommodation (rate per 1,000 households)	68	0.54	0.29	0.26	Communities and Local Government (CLG) 2015/16
Homelessness, Homeless Households in Temporary Accommodation (rate per 1,000 households)	1,636	12.98	1.94	3.12	CLG 2015/1615
Teen pregnancy and births					
Teenage conceptions (under 18s) (rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17)	100	25.2	17.1	20.8	Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2015
Teenage conceptions (aged under 18) leading to abortion (%)		15.4	9.2	10.6	ONS 2015
Teenage conceptions (aged under 16) (rate per 1,000 females aged 13-15)	51	4.4	3.4	4.3	ONS 2013-2015 (3-year aggregate)
Children in care					
Looked after children, children in care (rate per 10,000 people aged under 18)	435	85	52	60	Department for Education (DfE) 2016
Pupils in care achieving at least five GCSEs grade A*-C (%)		22.5	17.6	18.3	DfE 2015
Pupils in care achieving level 2 in KS1 Reading (%)		79 (2013)	74	71	DfE 2015
Pupils in care achieving level 2 in KS1 Writing (%)		79 (2013)	64	63	DfE 2015
Lone parents					
Lone parent households with dependent children (as a % of all households)	8,637	7.11	6.09	7.13	Census 2011
Children (dependent children aged under 20) in lone parent families in poverty (in receipt of IS/JSA or whose income is <60% of median income) as % of all children	5,540	11.01	8.30	11.35	HMRC 2012
Working-age DWP benefit claimants, Lone Parent (as a % of all working age people)	1,420	0.7	0.83	1.03	DWP August 2016
English as an additional language					

Indicators	Brighton & Hove		South East	England	Source
All people aged 16 and over in household have English as a main language (English or Welsh in Wales) (%)	108,656	89.40	93.16	90.89	Census 2011
At least one but not all people aged 16 and over in household have English as a main language (English or Welsh in Wales) (%)	6,223	5.12	3.22	3.85	Census 2011
No people aged 16 and over in household but at least one person aged 3 to 15 has English as a main language (English or Welsh in Wales) (%)	734	0.60	0.55	0.81	Census 2011
No people in household have English as a main language (English or Welsh in Wales) (%)	5,927	4.88	3.07	4.44	Census 2011
Pupils whose first language is known or believed to be other than English (%)	3,581	12.6	12.25	17.9	DfE 2016
Unpaid carers					
Carers Allowance claimants (%)	2,770	0.97	0.92	1.23	DWP Aug-16
Veterans					
Number of veterans receiving a pension or compensation under the Armed Forces Pension Scheme (rate per 10,000 people aged 16+)	579	20.3	74.5	57.9	Ministry of Defence (March 2016)

9.3. Further information

Local research

- 9.3.1. Summary needs assessments are available that cover inequalities among these other groups at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments>

Veterans

- 9.3.2. A Sussex Mil National Equalities itary Veterans needs assessment was conducted in 2012. It noted that identifying the number of veterans, at national or local level, is difficult. The Census does record current military service in occupation information but does not ask about previous service.
- 9.3.3. Inclusion of questions by the Office for National Statistics in the Annual Population Survey means that in future local authority level estimates may be available. Only regional estimates are currently available and applying estimates for the South East to Brighton & Hove suggests there are around 11,750 military veterans in the city.
- 9.3.4. Of these veterans the vast majority are men (estimated at 89%) and 70% aged 65 years or over (that is around 4,700 veterans aged 16-64 and around 7,050 aged 65 or over).^{17,18}

¹⁷ Office for National Statistics. Annual Population Survey: UK armed forces veterans residing in Great Britain 2014. 2016. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/annual-population-survey-uk-armed-forces-veterans-residing-in-great-britain> [Accessed 29/06/2016]

- 9.3.5. Using the South East figures rather than the previously available national estimates suggests there are fewer veterans in Brighton & Hove than previous estimates (the 2013 JSNA summary using national estimates suggested around 17,400 veterans in the city).
- 9.3.6. The number of veterans in the city is projected to fall by 29.7% over the next decade - from approximately 11,750 in 2015 to around 8,260 by 2025.¹⁹ In the medium term, the profile of veterans will change. There will be more very elderly (85+) veterans, people who served in WWII and National Service, an increase in the proportion of younger veterans and a large reduction of veterans aged 65-74 years.
- 9.3.7. Find the full report, and summary section of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment at: <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments>
- Carers*
- 9.3.8. A rapid needs assessment for carers was completed in 2016 and is available at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments>
- 9.3.9. If you want to know more about this needs assessment, please contact Gemma.Scambler@brighton-hove.gcsx.gov.uk
- 9.3.10. A summary on the needs of carers is available at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/sites/bhconnected/files/jsna/jsna-3.2.7-Carers1.pdf>

National research

- National Equalities Panel Report - CASE – 2007-13
<http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/dps/case/spcc/rr05.pdf>
- Equality and Human Rights Commission - How fair is Britain? -
http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/sites/default/files/documents/triennial_review/tr_exec_summ.pdf

¹⁸ Applies to Office for National Statistics. Mid Year Population Estimates 2015. 2016. Available at:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesanalysisistool> [Accessed 08/08/2016]

¹⁹ Estimates extrapolated from Woodhead et al figures (2007) projecting a 29.7% fall in the number of veterans from 2017 to 2027 applied to locally calculated estimates of veterans based upon the Office for National Statistics Annual Population Survey estimates for 2014 and Brighton & Hove Mid Year Estimates for 2015.