



Brighton & Hove City Snapshot

Summary of Statistics 2014

Compiled by the Corporate Policy and
Research Team at Brighton & Hove City Council



ABOUT THIS SUMMARY REPORT

This summary report aims to provide an accessible overview of our city, its characteristics and key issues for our residents. It draws on a wealth of information from different sources. This is the statistical evidence on which our plans are based.

A full report is available which provides more detail about the issues and also references all the sources used so that readers can investigate topics in more depth. This summary aims to provide a snapshot of the big picture.

ABOUT OUR CITY

From a tiny fishing village, called Bristelmestune in the Domesday Book of 1086, Brighton & Hove has grown to be a fashionable destination and home to more than a quarter of a million people. Located on the south east coast of England and bound by the South Downs National Park to the north, our city has an extraordinary mix of natural and manmade assets. Our city is renowned for its vibrancy, culture of tolerance, its independent shops and businesses, historic lanes, array of pubs, clubs and restaurants, its varied festivals and events, stunning architecture and 13 kilometres of coastline.

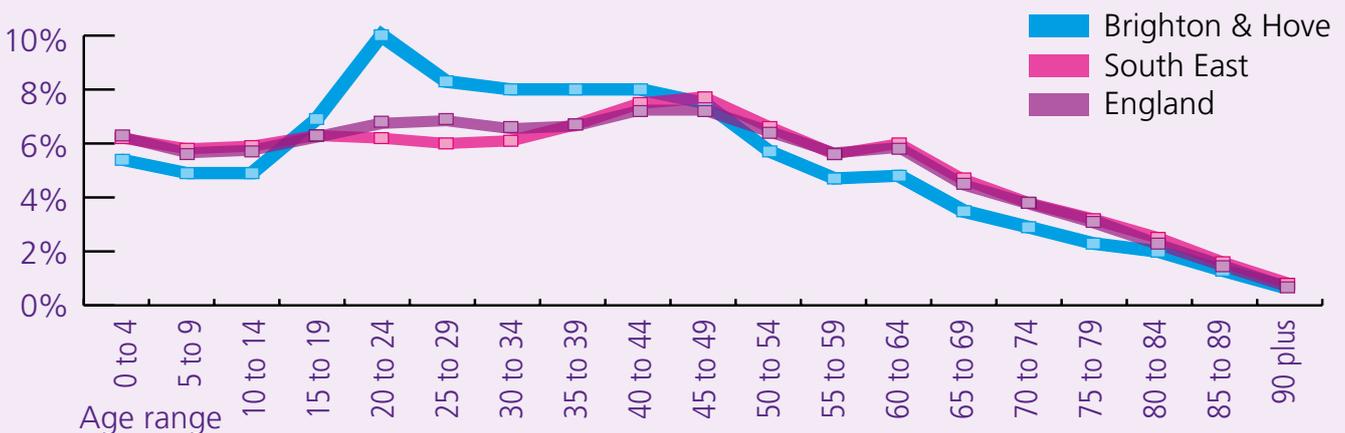
OUR POPULATION

Our population has grown. In the 2011 census the resident population of Brighton & Hove was estimated at 273,369 people, an increase of 25,552 since the 2001 census. The latest estimate, for 2012, is 275,800 residents with further growth projections of 5.1 per cent by 2021, which would take the resident population to 289,900.

Our city has an unusual age distribution compared to both the national and regional profiles: we have fewer children and old residents, but a clear swell in the proportion of adults aged 20-44 years.

There is a substantial student population in the city; at the time of the 2011 census full time students aged over 16 years accounted for 14 per cent of the population living in the city (32,920). The average proportion of the population who are students is eight per cent in the South East and England. Our two universities have 34,678 students registered studying full or part-time, with just over a fifth of these originating outside of the UK. We also host a large number of short-stay foreign students attending one of the many language schools in the city.

AGE PROFILE, 2011 CENSUS



The 2011 census estimated that 84 per cent of our city's usual residents were born in the UK and 16 per cent were non-UK born. Over half (54 per cent) of our non-UK born residents arrived in the UK between 2001 and 2011. Of those 23,186 non-UK born residents who arrived in the UK between 2001 and 2011, Europeans accounted for 50 per cent.

Brighton & Hove has the smallest household size in the South East. However, our average household size has increased from 2.1 (in 2001) to 2.2 (in 2011), and is therefore getting closer to the 2.4 average household size found in both the South East and England.

Over a third, 36 per cent, of our households (44,294) comprise only one person, compared to 30 per cent nationally. This is driven by the relatively high proportion of single person households where the occupant is aged under 65.

OUR NEIGHBOURHOODS

Brighton & Hove consists of 21 wards. Eight wards have seafront boundaries and ten wards have areas within and/or share a boundary with the South Downs National Park. Rottingdean Coastal shares a boundary with both.

Residents have a high level of satisfaction with their local neighbourhood. More than nine out of ten residents (92 per cent) are very or fairly satisfied with their local area as a place to live; this compares to a Great Britain average of 85 per cent.

One in five residents is dissatisfied with road safety in their street. Dissatisfaction is highest among parents (25 per cent).

Residents from different backgrounds get on well together. More than nine out of ten residents (92 per cent) agree that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.

Residents treat each other with respect and consideration. Just under one in five residents (18 per cent) think, in their local area, people not treating each other with respect and consideration is a problem.



Brighton & Hove has some of the highest population density levels in the South East.

Brighton and Hove has a population density of 33.1 persons per hectare, seven times higher than that for the South East (4.5 persons per hectare).

At 315 persons per hectare, the most densely populated neighbourhood in the city is the area between Western Road and Lansdowne Road in Hove, bounded by York Road to the east and by Lansdowne Street to the west. This area is also the most densely populated area in the South East.

In terms of who lives where:

- BME communities are generally concentrated in neighbourhoods in the city centre
- The student population is generally concentrated in wards adjacent to the Lewes Road
- Families are predominantly found to the east and north of the city
- Single person households tend to be in the city centre coastal wards.

OUR DIVERSITY

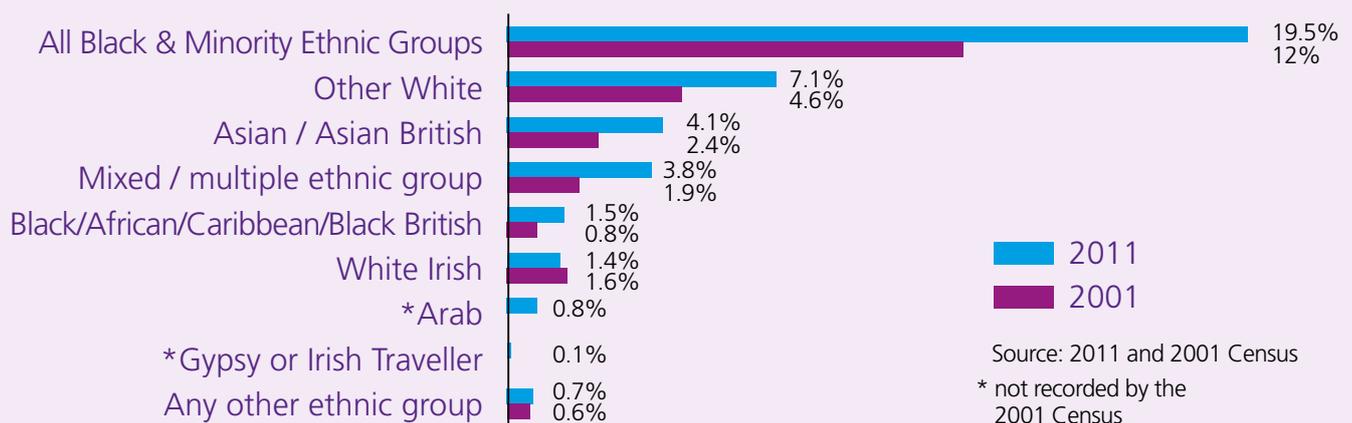
We have an even gender balance, with 50 per cent males and 50 per cent females.

Our city had the highest number of people in same-sex civil partnerships at the time of the 2011 census, with 2,346 residents aged over 16, or one per cent, reporting living in a same-sex civil partnership. This is five times higher than the proportion found in both the South East (0.2 per cent) and England (0.2 per cent). Our best estimate of the number of lesbian, gay and bisexual residents is 11-15 per cent of the population aged 16 or more. It's difficult to accurately gauge how many residents are lesbian, gay or bisexual as there is no census of the city's residents where a question about sexual orientation is asked and good practice is to provide respondents to surveys with a choice of whether to state their sexuality.

We have very little information about transgender residents in the city, although work is underway to address this.

Brighton & Hove's Black & Minority Ethnic (BME) population is increasing. At the time of the 2001 census 12 per cent of our city's population (29,683 people) were from a BME background (defined as anyone who is not White UK/British). By the 2011 census 20 per cent were (53,351 people).

BRIGHTON & HOVE BME POPULATION AS A PROPORTION OF THE TOTAL POPULATION



The largest increase in the number of people in an ethnic category is in the Other White category. The number of people in this category has risen by 8,041 people to 19,524.

For one in 12 residents (21,833 or 8.3 per cent) aged over three years English is not their main or preferred language. Arabic is the most widely spoken language in the city after English, with 0.8 per cent of residents (2,226 people) using it as their main or preferred language.

One in six residents (44,569 people or 16.3 per cent) is disabled or has a long term health problem that limits their day-to-day activities to some degree.

Recent data indicates that, for every 1,000 residents (aged 18-64), about four of them are known by the Local Authority to have a learning impairment. This is on a par with the England average.

More than two out of five city residents (42 per cent) stated that they had no religion in response to the 2011 census, significantly higher than in the South East (28 per cent) and England (25 per cent) and an increase on 27 per cent recorded in 2001. The largest religious group is Christian at 43 per cent. Muslims are the largest non-Christian religious group in the city at two per cent.

OUR OLDER PEOPLE

Brighton & Hove has a lower proportion of older people - defined here as aged 65 years or over - than either the regional or national average. It is only at 90 years or above that we align with these averages. The number of older people has declined over the last 12 or so years from 40,450 people in the 2001 census to 35,692 people as of the 2011 census, a decrease of 12 per cent. However, according to 2012 population estimates, older people still comprise a significant minority of our community, accounting for 13.3 per cent (36,684 people) of all residents, and predicted to increase to 13.8 per cent (39,982 people) by 2021, at which point approximately 7,200 of these residents will be aged 85 years or more.

Of the 121,540 households in Brighton & Hove, 12 per cent (14,468 households) are occupied by people aged 65 years or more, who live alone.

Older people are more likely to feel unsafe after dark. While only one per cent of older people feel fairly or very unsafe in their local area and the city centre during the day, a quarter of older people (24 per cent) feel unsafe in the local area after dark and half (52 per cent) feel unsafe in the city centre after dark. This compares to only nine per cent of 18 to 44 year olds feeling unsafe in their local area after dark and 17 per cent feeling unsafe in the city centre after dark.



In their own home older people feel safe with 99 per cent feeling very or fairly safe during the day and 98 per cent feeling very or fairly safe after dark.

In the 65 years plus age group over half of residents (54 per cent or 19,158 people) report finding their day-to-day activities limited either a little (26.8 per cent) or a lot (26.9 per cent).

This is similar to the picture in England (53 per cent limited a little or a lot) but slightly higher than in the South East (50 per cent).

Predictably, need for health services increases broadly in line with age, and those aged 65 years or more were more likely than any other age group to have used either their GP or their local NHS hospital in the previous year. They were also the age group most satisfied with these services, with 70 per cent satisfied with the GP (compared to 56 per cent on average) and 58 per cent satisfied with their local hospital (compared to 42 per cent on average).

It's estimated that, in 2013, around 3,000 people aged 65 years or more in Brighton & Hove lived with dementia. The number is predicted to increase to 3,900 older people living with dementia by 2030. In 2012 dementia was the main cause of death for 113 people, approximately five per cent of all deaths.

Around nine per cent of people aged 65 or over were thought to suffer with some form of depression in 2012. Over 3,000 older people in our city are thought to live with depression and around 1,000 of these are thought to have severe depression. These numbers are projected to rise to 3,400 older people with depression, with 1,100 with severe depression by 2020.

OUR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Our city has proportionally fewer children and young people aged under 19 years (21 per cent) than the regional and national averages (24 per cent each). The latest available data estimated that in 2012 we had 58,600 children and young people living in our city. The number of children and young people living here is predicted to reach 62,000 by 2021, an increase of approximately 5.8 per cent over the 2012 figure, however the proportion is predicted to remain static at 21 per cent.

The 2011 census estimates that a quarter (29,809) of the city's households have one or more dependant children living in them.



Twenty two per cent (13,018) of our 0-19 year olds were from BME (non White UK/British) backgrounds in 2011. However, the incidence of 0-19 year olds across different ethnic groups ranges widely, so while only seven per cent of our White Irish population are 0-19 years old, 50 per cent of our Mixed/multiple ethnicity population are.

At the time of the most recent (2011) Child Poverty Index, 19.6 per cent of our city's dependant children were living in poverty.

Whilst this is in line with the national average (20.1 per cent), it is some way in excess of the regional average (14.6 per cent). The proportion of children in the city receiving free school meals is generally accepted as a proxy for child poverty. Whilst our city's percentage in 2013 (16.1 per cent) is similar to that for England (15.1 per cent), it remains higher than that for the South East region (10.1 per cent).

We have high rates of children in need, in care and with child protection plans. A child in need is one who has been referred to children's social care services, and who has been assessed, usually through an initial assessment, to be in need of social care services.

- 361 per 10,000 children in Brighton & Hove were identified as being in need compared to 263 per 10,000 in the South East and 332 per 10,000 in England as at 31 March 2013.
- 331 children were the subject of a child protection plan in 2012/13 and the rate was 66 per 10,000 children compared to 37.9 per 10,000 in the South East and 46 per 10,000 in England.
- 445 children were looked after in 2012/13 and the rate was 88 per 10,000 children, compared to 47 per 10,000 children in the South East and 60 per 10,000 children in England.



Educational attainment at Key Stages 1, 2 and 4 (Years 2, 6 and 11) are above the England averages in 2013.

Attainment in 2012/13 at Key Stages 1, 2 and 4				
		% achieving expected Level 2		
		Reading	Writing	Maths
Key Stage 1	Brighton & Hove	90%	86%	93%
	England	89%	85%	91%
		% achieving expected Level 4		
Key Stage 2	Brighton & Hove	79%		
	England	76%		
		% achieving 5 or more GCSEs graded A*-C inc. English & Maths		
Key Stage 4	Brighton & Hove	62%		
	England	60%		

The attainment gaps have narrowed at Key Stages 1 and Key Stage 2 but, at Key Stage 4, the gap has been widening since 2009. Attainment gaps measure the difference in performance between children eligible for free school meals and those children whose parents/carers are considered able to pay for school lunches. Closing the gap in educational achievements between less advantaged pupils and those from more affluent families is a priority.

The attainment gaps in Brighton & Hove are in line with England averages at Key Stage 1, but drift further from the England averages through the Key Stages.



Attainment gaps between children eligible for Free School Meals and children not eligible in 2012/13 at Key Stages 1, 2 and 4

		attainment gap: expected Level 2		
		Reading	Writing	Maths
Key Stage 1	Brighton & Hove	12%	16%	10%
	England	12%	15%	9%
		attainment gap: expected Level 4		
Key Stage 2	Brighton & Hove	25%		
	England	19%		
		attainment gap: 5 or more GCSEs graded A*-C inc English & Maths		
Key Stage 4	Brighton & Hove	37%		
	England	27%		

There were 460 young people not in education, employment or training (NEET) in winter 2012/13. During November and December 2012 and January 2013, on average 6.7 per cent of the city’s young people with the academic age 16 to 18 were NEET.

According to census 2011 data 3.9 per cent (1,755) of our 0-15 year olds’ day to day activities were limited a little or a lot because of a long standing health problem or disability. The picture in Brighton & Hove is similar to the picture in the South East and England, where 3.6 per cent and 3.7 per cent of 0-15 year olds day to day activities were limited. In 2013, 3.2 per cent (1,420) of our 0-15 year olds were in receipt of Disability Living Allowance. This is a slightly higher proportion than in the South East (2.9 per cent) and in England (3.0 per cent).



A relatively high proportion of our pupils have Special Educational Needs (SEN). In 2013, 20 per cent of pupils (7,213) had SEN without statements, compared to 16 per cent in England and 16.3 per cent in the South East.

Results from the Brighton & Hove Safe and Well at School Survey 2012 show that there has been a significant fall in the proportion of pupils saying they have been bullied, from 26 per cent in 2005 to 14 per cent in 2012.

The most common type of bullying experienced by 11-16 year olds was verbal bullying (name calling / teasing) and the most commonly perceived reason for being bullied was to do with appearance.

Over three quarters of pupils, 78 per cent, reported that they enjoyed coming to school.

Levels of happiness, anxiety, enjoying coming to school and thinking that 'my school helps me to get on with others including people from different religious and cultural backgrounds' are all significantly associated with age, with older age groups reporting lower emotional well-being.

Proportionally fewer of our four and five year olds are obese compared with the South East and England. In 2012/13, 7.4 per cent of reception year pupils were obese, significantly better than in England (9.3 per cent) but similar to the South East (7.9 per cent).

In 2012, 85 per cent of students aged 11-14 years reported that they had never tried a cigarette.

Also in 2012, the majority, 80 per cent, of students aged 14-16 years reported that they had not had sex.

The majority of 11-14 year olds (65 per cent) and the minority (21 per cent) of 14-16 year olds have never tried a whole alcoholic drink. Whilst 66 per cent of 14-16 year olds said they did not drink alcohol in the previous week, 38 per cent of those who had ever drunk alcohol said they 'drink to get drunk' often or every time they drink. This is an increase on 23 per cent in 2010.

Just over three quarters of 14-16 year olds (77 per cent) said they had never taken non-prescribed drugs in response to the 2012 Safe and Well at School survey, although 18 per cent had tried Cannabis.

Teenage conception rates in the city are below the national average, although still above the regional average. In 2011 we had 29 teenage conceptions per 1,000 teenage girls aged 15-17 years, compared to 31 per 1,000 girls nationally and 26 per 1,000 in the South East region.



There were 543 young carers in the city aged up to 16 years according to the 2011 census. Young carers provide care, assistance or support to another family member, friend or neighbour. The vast majority of young carers in Brighton & Hove, 84 per cent (456 young people), provided care for between one and 19 hours a week. Ten per cent (53 young people) provided care for between 20 and 49 hours a week and six per cent (34 young people) provided care for 50 or more hours per week.

There were comparatively few first time entrants to the criminal justice system in 2012/13, and the trend is decreasing. In 2012/13 there were 81 first time entrants to the criminal justice system aged between 10 and 17 years old. This marks a significant reduction from a high of 252 in 2008/09. The rate per 100,000 was 382, compared to 446 in the South East and 514 nationally.

OUR FAMILIES

The number of families in the city has increased. In 2011 there were 29,809 households in the city with one or more dependant child, an increase of nearly 4,000 since 2001.

Twenty-nine per cent (8,637) of our 29,809 households with dependant children are lone-parent households. This marks a significant increase compared to 2001 (an additional 24 per cent or 1,674 households). Proportionally, the number of lone-parent households in the city is similar to that found in the South East and England. A high percentage of our children (73 per cent, 7,150 children) who are living in poverty live in lone-parent families, which are largely (88 per cent) headed by women. And the majority (78 per cent) of all families living in poverty are not in work.

OUR HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Male life expectancy in Brighton & Hove is slightly lower than the national average and female life expectancy is the same as the national average. Life expectancy tells us how long a baby born today would be expected to live if they experienced the current mortality rates of the area they were born in throughout their lifetime. In 2010-12 a female living in our city could expect to live to be 83 years; males could expect to live 78 years and 36 weeks, compared to 79 years and ten weeks nationally.



Mortality rates (death rates) for the most common causes of death are higher in our city than in the region. The commonest causes of death within the city are cancers, circulatory diseases, respiratory diseases and digestive diseases (including liver diseases). In 2012 there were a total of 2,137 deaths of Brighton & Hove residents. The main causes of death were cancer (31 per cent), followed by circulatory conditions (27 per cent), respiratory conditions (12 per cent). However one in twenty deaths in the city was not caused by disease – these are predominantly accidents or suicide.

There is a clear relationship between life expectancy and deprivation; the higher the deprivation, the lower the life expectancy. In Brighton & Hove this means that males living in the most deprived areas of the city can expect to live ten years and 31 weeks less than males living in the least deprived areas. For females the difference is six years and 31 weeks.

- Coronary heart disease, lung cancer, chronic cirrhosis of the liver, suicide and undetermined injury and other accidents are the major contributors to the gap in life expectancy between the most and least deprived areas for men.
- Coronary heart disease and other cardiovascular diseases are the biggest contributors to the life expectancy gap for women, followed by lung cancer, other cancers and suicide and undetermined injury.

For more than one in twenty residents (20,445 people, seven per cent) their day to day activities are 'limited a lot' due to a long term health problem or being disabled. For a further 24,124 residents (nine per cent) their day to day activity is limited a little. This is similar to the proportions found in the South East and England.

Nearly one in ten residents (23,987 people, 8.8 per cent) provided unpaid care to a family member, friend or neighbour who had either a long term illness or impairment or problems related to old age at the time of the 2011 census. Some 4,716 people, nearly two per cent of the total population, provide more than 50 hours a week of unpaid care.

We have a large number of people with mental health needs together with a large number of people at increased risk of mental health problems. This is true for both common problems and severe mental illness. Regarding severe mental illness, the city has a higher prevalence of people (1.1 per cent) on a GP register for psychoses or severe mental illness than England (0.8 per cent). In 2011/12, 3,335 people (all ages) were included on these registers. Regarding common mental health problems, in 2011/12, 13 per cent of people aged 18 years or over (31,044 adults) were included on a GP register for depression; the figure for England was 12 per cent.

PROVISION OF UNPAID CARE IN BRIGHTON & HOVE, 2011 CENSUS

	Number of people	% of total population
All persons providing unpaid care	23,967	8.8%
Provides 1 to 19 hours	16,401	16.0%
Provides 20 to 49 hours	2,850	1.0%
Provides 50 or more hours	4,716	1.7%

We had the tenth highest suicide rate in England between 2009 and 2011 at 11.1 per 100,000 members of the population, compared to 7.9 in England.

Between 2006 and 2008, one in five or 20 per cent of adults in the city were estimated to be obese with a Body Mass Index of 35 or more compared to the England average of 24 per cent.

We have a similar incidence of all cancers to the England average. For every 100,000 members of the population 388 of our residents were diagnosed with cancer between 2008 and 2010 compared to 387 in England. But the mortality rate from all cancers in under 75 year olds between 2008 and 2010 was higher in Brighton & Hove than in England, at 120 per 100,000 members of the population, compared to 110 in England. The mortality rate from cancer is higher in more deprived areas and the gap with more affluent areas is widening.

We have a very high rate of breast-feeding initiation and continuation. Of our new mothers in 2011/12 86 per cent initiated breast-feeding compared to the England average of 74 per cent. Furthermore, at 6-8 weeks after birth 76 per cent of mothers in Brighton & Hove are still breastfeeding their babies, compared to the England average of 47 per cent.

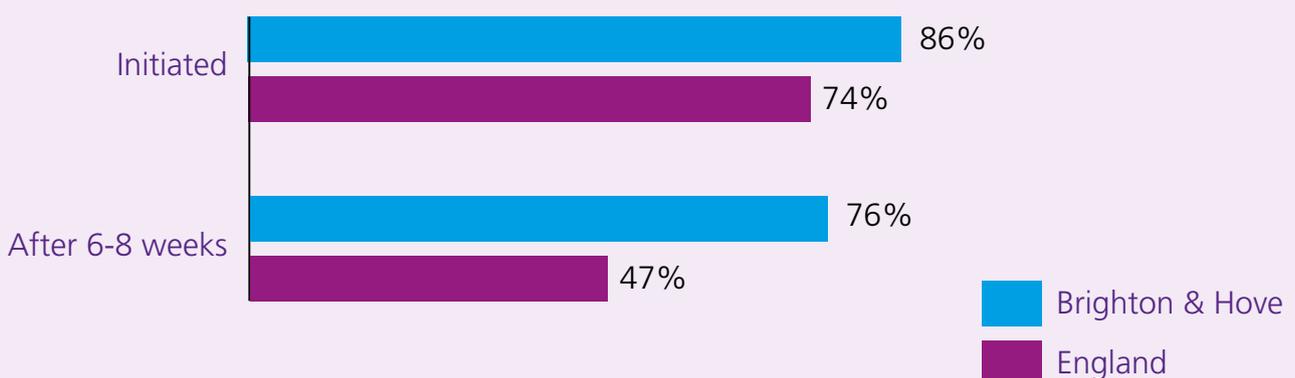
Our childhood immunisation rate is low. Brighton & Hove has the second lowest childhood immunisation uptake rates in the South East Coast and was significantly below the national average on all the immunisation indicators in the Public Health Outcomes Framework in 2010/11 and 2011/12. However in 2012/13 MMR immunisation uptake rates were similar to England and HPV significantly above England.

Looking at 25 key alcohol related harm health indicators, our city performed significantly worse than the national average for 14 of them in 2012. We performed better than the national average on only one measure; mortality from land transport accidents.

Male adult deaths that are directly attributable to alcohol, at 23 per 100,000 members of the population, were almost double the rate in England at 13 and more than double the regional average of ten in 2008-2010. National data reveals that alcohol related deaths are higher in areas of deprivation.

Most respondents to the 2012 Health Counts Survey (60 per cent) had never taken drugs not prescribed to them or not available at a chemist. However, 17 per cent of Brighton & Hove respondents said they had taken drugs in the last year compared with nine per cent across England

BREAST-FEEDING RATES AMONG NEW MOTHERS, 2011/12



and Wales. Forty per cent of respondents said they had ever taken non-prescription drugs.

The Brighton & Hove Substance Misuse (drugs) Needs Assessment 2013-14 indicates that there were 1,582 clients in drug treatment in the city during 2012. A third of this client group have been in treatment for over four years.

With 20 deaths, we had the seventh highest rate of drug related deaths of all English local authorities in 2011. This was a rate of 8.8 per 100,000 people aged 16 or over, falling from a peak of 32.6 per 100,000 in 2000 (67 deaths).

Almost a quarter, 23 per cent, of adults in the city smoke, significantly higher than the England average (20 per cent). Smoking remains the main cause of premature illness and preventable death with over a quarter of all cancers attributable to tobacco use.

We had the highest rates of common sexually transmitted infections (Chlamydia, gonorrhoea, syphilis, herpes and warts) outside of London in 2012. Our rate was 1,837 per 100,000 population compared to 804 per 100,000 across England.

We had the ninth highest HIV prevalence in England in 2012 at 7.8 per 1,000 people aged 15 to 59 years compared with 2.1 in England, the highest prevalence outside London.

OUR HOMES

At the time of the 2011 census, only 53 per cent of our 121,540 households were owner-occupied, meaning that our city is below-average in this respect when compared to the South East region (68 per cent) or to England (63 per cent). A high proportion of our households (28 per cent or 34,081) in fact, the second highest proportion outside of London, were in the private rented sector.

Half of our city's housing stock consists of flats, maisonettes or apartments, which tend to be a fairly even mix of purpose-built vs converted properties.

Our housing is unaffordable for the majority of residents. The Council's Assessment of Affordable Housing Need Report 2012 has identified that almost 88,000 households in Brighton & Hove (72 per cent) cannot afford market housing (either to buy or rent) without some form of subsidy or spending a disproportionate level of their income on housing costs.

The minimum household income required to afford entry level market housing is £42,000 per annum, against a median household income of £28,240 and an average household income of £37,000.



Land Registry figures for December 2013 show that the average cost of buying a home in the city is now £240,948. This is an increase of 5.5 per cent since December 2012.

Rental costs in the city increased by 4.3 per cent between December 2012 – December 2013. To rent a one bedroom flat costs an average of £811 per month. The rental cost of rooms, studios and two bed flats have also seen annual increases of between two and seven per cent.

In 2011 approximately 14,500 (12 per cent) of households in Brighton & Hove were calculated to be in fuel poverty, slightly above the national level (11 per cent). Fuel poverty is experienced across the city but there are particular concentrations in parts of the city. Rates of fuel poverty range from as few as 1 in 25 households (four per cent) in parts of North Portslade to nearly 1 in 5 households (19 per cent) in some parts of Patcham.

The energy efficiency of our council housing has been improving steadily over the last decade. Standard Assessment Procedures, also known as SAPs, are the way in which government assesses home energy ratings. Dwellings are rated from 0 to 100, with 0 being very inefficient and 100 highly efficient. The average SAP rating for our council stock was 61.9 in December 2012 and 62.5 in April 2013.

In 2012, the Brighton & Hove Local Housing Investment Plan reported that roughly a third – approximately 38,000 homes – of our total housing stock did not meet the Decent Homes standard.

We have a comparatively high proportion of people who have housing needs. Compared to the South East region, during 2012/13 residents in Brighton & Hove were nearly three times as likely to be in a position where they needed to make a homeless application and nearly three times as likely to be accepted as homeless and in priority need.

In 2012/13 there were a total of 1,267 homeless applications received by the council. Of the applications received 1,108 proceeded to the point of decision and of those, 506 (46 per cent of all decisions, equating to four out of every 1,000 households) were accepted as being unintentionally homeless and in priority need.

There were nearly 17,200 households on the Housing Register waiting for social housing at the beginning of October 2013, an annual increase of 19 per cent. The figure reflects the level of housing need in the city. This compares with around an average of only 775 social housing vacancies each year over the last few years, of which around half tend to be one bed flats.

HOUSING TENURE, 2011 CENSUS

	Owned outright	Owned with a mortgage or loan	Shared ownership	Rented from council	Other social rented	Private landlord or letting agency	Other private rented	Living rent free
Brighton & Hove	23%	30%	1%	10%	5%	28%	2%	1%
South East	33%	35%	1%	6%	8%	15%	2%	1%
England	31%	33%	1%	9%	8%	15%	1%	1%

Rough sleeping remains an issue in the city.

Although we saw a dramatic decline in numbers from 66 people in March 2001 to just 14 in Autumn 2010, in recent years the numbers have again risen. At the count in Autumn 2013 there were 50 rough sleepers.

Over the past few years there has been a steady increase in the number of households in temporary accommodation.

On 31 March 2013 the number of households staying in temporary accommodation was 1,064, compared to 498 on 31 March 2008.

OUR TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE

Our city is a regional transport hub with good road and rail links to London and to adjoining cities and towns along the south coast, London Gatwick and London City airports, as well as the two ports of Shoreham and Newhaven.

In 2012/13 highway condition surveys indicated that seven per cent of our A roads were in the category of 'maintenance should be considered' showing a slight deterioration from six per cent the year before. The proportion of non

principal roads classified as requiring maintenance was four per cent, the same as the year before.

In 2013 the National Highways and Transport survey found our residents were least satisfied with highway condition closely followed by traffic levels and congestion.

In the same survey satisfaction with public transport (buses) was ranked the second highest scoring against 70 other authorities.

At the time of the 2011 census, car and van ownership was relatively low, with almost two out of five households (38.2 per cent) not owning a car or van.

The total number of cars and vans increased by 4,348 to 104,397 between the 2001 and 2011 censuses. However, due to an increase in the number of households we now have an average of 0.86 cars per household compared to 0.87 in 2001.

Less than two out of five Brighton & Hove residents (37.2 per cent) drove a car to work at the time of the 2011 census. This is considerably less than in the South East (60.8 per cent) and in England (57.0 per cent). Brighton & Hove now ranks second in the South East for the percentage of people who travel to work by bus, minibus or coach. Almost double the national and regional averages of residents walk to work in our city, and we have comparatively high cycling to work rates.



Managing demand for parking within the city with an increasing population and over eight million people visiting the city each year is a significant challenge. There are 16 controlled parking zones covering over 750 streets and 11 off-street car parks in the city.

Road vehicles were the greatest contributing factor to poor air quality in Brighton & Hove in 2010 with the main pollutants being Nitrogen Dioxide and particulates (PM10).

We have three rail lines which terminate at Brighton station, and eight rail stations in the city. The total number of visits to all of our stations was 22,137,906 in 2012 of which the majority occurred at Brighton station, making it the busiest station on the south coast between Kent and Hampshire.

We have in the region of 19,000 street lights of all different types and ages. Street lighting accounts for around 20 per cent of Local Authority energy consumption at the national level.

There were five fatalities on our roads in 2012, one less than recorded in 2011 and 155 serious casualties on the road, compared to 166 in 2011.

OUR COMMUNITY SAFETY

The number of crimes per resident, our crime rate, was higher than the England and Wales average but just below the average rate experienced by our city's peers in 2012/13. The total number of crimes per 1,000 residents was 86, compared to 66 in England and Wales.

In 2012/13 there were 23,602 crimes recorded by the police in Brighton & Hove, although not all crimes are reported to the police. The table on page 17 shows how total recorded crime breaks down to different crime groups.



**Police recorded total crime breakdown:
April 2012 to March 2013**

Type of crime	number	% of all crime
Theft excluding vehicle	9,825	41%
Violence against the person	4,150	18%
Criminal damage	3,005	13%
Burglary	2,051	9%
Vehicle crime	1,739	7%
Drug offences	1,231	5%
Sexual offences	373	2%
Robbery	257	1%
Other	971	4%
Total police recorded crime	23,602	

The number of violence against the person crimes has been reducing since 2006/07.

In 2012/13 there were 4,150 reported crimes, accounting for just less than a fifth of all crimes in our city. Our city has a poorer violence against the person crime rate (12.8) per 1,000 resident population than the England and Wales average (10.6), but is roughly the same as the average of our crime risk peers.

In 2012/13, around a third (34 per cent) of assault patients attending Accident and Emergency were not resident within our city. Most violence against the person crimes are committed in central Brighton, which has the highest density of licensed premises and is the focal point of the night-time economy.

Crimes of robbery were much fewer in number in 2012/13 than in previous years at 257, accounting for just one per cent of our crimes, and the trend in recent years has been downwards.

There were 373 sexual offences reported to the police in 2012/13, but we know this type of crime often goes unreported. In fact, using national estimates about the level of under-reporting and 2011 census data, it is estimated that in the last year 2,953 women aged between 16 and 59 will have experienced sexual assault in our city.

Domestic violence is also known to be under-reported, but even so, there were over 3,400 crimes and incidents recorded by our police in 2012/13. Domestic violence is defined as 'any incident or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between adults who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members, regardless of gender or sexuality'.



The police recorded 164 racist and seven religiously motivated hate incidents and crimes in 2012/13.

In response to a local survey conducted with the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community in 2012, 23 per cent of respondents reported they had experienced a hate incident or crime due to their sexual or gender identity in the past 12 months.

The number of vehicle crimes per head in 2012/13 was on a par with the average in England and Wales as a whole. There were seven vehicle crimes per 1,000 members of the population in both Brighton & Hove and England and Wales. Compared to our peers we're slightly better than average. There are more vehicle crimes in the city centre where parking is denser and there are fewer options for off-street residential parking.

In terms of domestic burglaries per number of residents, Brighton & Hove was in line with England and Wales levels in 2012/13. There were four domestic burglaries per 1,000 residents, as there were for England and Wales. Areas with a higher density of domestic burglaries were Seven Dials, Brunswick and Montpelier, as well as Central Hove, Kemp Town, Roundhill, London Road and the Triangle areas.

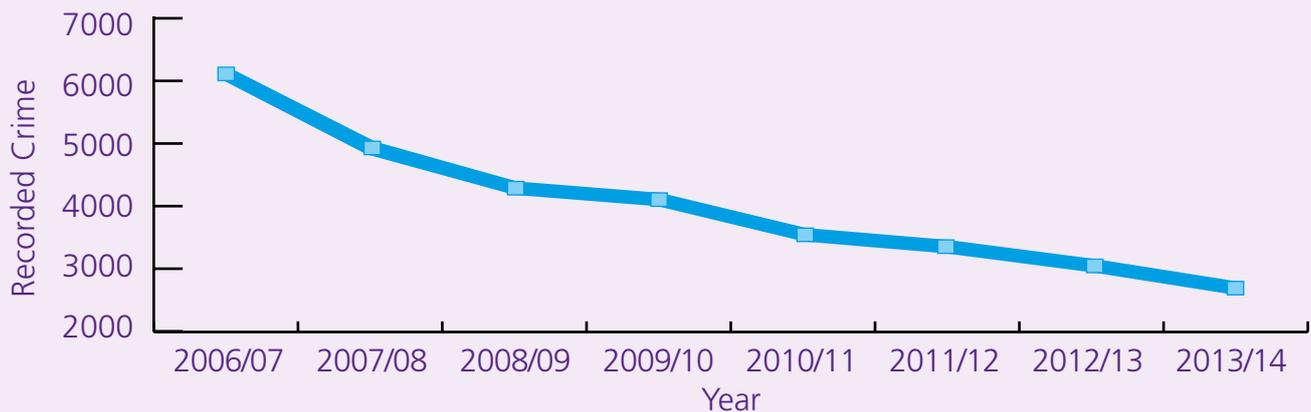
Criminal damage is one of the most prolific types of crimes. However, following a long term increase up to 2006/07, offences recorded by the police have declined steeply from 6,155 crimes in 2006/07 to 2,735 in 2013/14. The highest density of criminal damage offences was in the city centre. Criminal damage is costly on account of the high numbers of offences.

People tend to feel less safe in the city centre than they do in their local area, especially after dark. City Tracker survey respondents' overall feelings of safety during the daytime were broadly similar; 96 per cent or more said they felt very or fairly safe in their local area or outside in the city centre during the daytime in 2013. However, the proportion decreased to 80 per cent feeling very or fairly safe in their local area after dark (compared to 77 per cent at the GB level) and to 63 per cent in the city centre.

OUR ENVIRONMENT

Climate projections are telling us that we will experience hotter drier summers, warmer wetter winters, and disruption in usual weather patterns and more frequent or intense weather events (e.g. heat waves, droughts, storms, sea surges and flooding) and continued rising sea levels.

NO. OF POLICE RECORDED INSTANCES OF CRIMINAL DAMAGE IN BRIGHTON & HOVE



By 2011 Carbon Dioxide (CO2) emissions per resident from energy and fuel consumption have reduced by 23.2 per cent since 2005, when a new baseline was set for CO2 emissions in each local authority area.

Monitoring at city centre roadside sites strongly suggests that Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) concentrations have not improved at these locations in the past ten years. However continuous analysis of outdoor air indicates a long term improvement in Nitrogen Dioxide outside of the Air Quality Management Area, which is most of the city.

There are 910 properties in the city at risk of flooding from the sea. This is 0.6 per cent of the total properties (136,893 residential and 9,605 commercial) in the city. The majority of properties at risk can be found within Brighton Marina, and the coastal flood risk is quite low.

The South East region is considered to be water-stressed and locally our area is vulnerable to short term drought events. This is because the city is supplied entirely by chalk aquifer groundwater sources. The current assessment of quantity is poor due to the amount of water abstracted. The quality is good, however at 'risk of deterioration' largely as a result of nitrate and pesticide contamination through farm practices, but also highway, municipal and domestic pesticide

use and leaking sewers. Our drinking water goes through extensive treatment processes before it reaches our taps to ensure it is clean and safe.

There has been a considerable improvement in the quality of bathing water along our coast over the last 20 years. In October 2013, according to the most recent weekly classification, all four of our beaches which are monitored were rated 'higher standard'. This is the highest classification for bathing water quality. The beaches assessed are Saltdean, Brighton Kemptown, Brighton Central and Hove.

Household waste collected that is not sent for reuse, recycling or composting increased slightly in 2012/13 to 590.9kg per household, a 1.7 per cent increase compared to the previous year. However this is still 4.3 per cent lower than the five year high seen in 2009/10 of 617.4 Kg per household.

Our total recycling and composting rate in 2012/13 was 26.8 per cent compared against the national average of 41.6 per cent.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest are the country's very best wildlife and geological sites and we have two within the city (Marina to Newhaven Cliffs and Castle Hill). These are rated as being in 'favourable condition' which means that the land is being adequately conserved for their special qualities.



We have eight Local Nature Reserves spanning 8.2 per cent of the land within the city. These are important areas for wildlife, geology, education or public enjoyment and provide access to the natural environment close to where people live. In addition, we have 62 wildlife sites across the city which are important in a local context and have significant nature conservation value.

Beachy Head West, the chalk shelf lying offshore between Eastbourne and Brighton Marina, was designated a Marine Conservation Zone in November 2013, one of just 27 nationwide. It contains some of the best examples of chalk habitat in the South East region. Here the chalk reefs and gullies support specialised communities of animals and seaweeds. Additionally, the sites are known to support the rare short-snouted seahorse.

Six of the city's 36 parks and recreation grounds of significance in the city were awarded Green Flags in 2013, up from five in 2010. This is in recognition of their environmental standards and the service they provide for their communities.

OUR CULTURE AND LEISURE

Brighton & Hove attracted some eight and a half million visitors in 2011, generating significant income for the city. The city's cultural draw, varied attractions along 13 kilometres of seafront and its distinctive retail offer attract UK and overseas visitors alike. In 2011 tourists were estimated to have spent £696,470,000 in our city, and a further £26,134,000 was estimated to have been spent by residents hosting friends and relatives staying here.

The Grade 1 listed Royal Pavilion, the Prince Regent's 'pleasure palace', completed in 1823, is one of our most distinctive assets, attracting 343,198 visitors in 2012/13. Over nine in ten visitors, 91 per cent, thought their visit to the Royal Pavilion was excellent or good.

Our museums; Brighton, Hove, Booth & Preston Manor, all receive high levels of praise in customer satisfaction surveys. The percentages of visitors who rated their visits as good or excellent in 2012/13 were:

Booth Museum	84 per cent
Brighton Museum & Art Gallery	75 per cent
Hove Museum	78 per cent
Preston Manor	93 per cent



Almost half of residents surveyed (49 per cent) in the annual City Tracker survey in autumn 2013 said that they had visited a museum in the last 12 months.

Over half of residents surveyed (53 per cent) in the annual City Tracker said that they had attended a creative, artistic, theatrical or musical event in the last 12 months.

The Brighton Dome and Festival reached 522,057 people in 2012/13. Over 250,000 people attended ticketed events while thousands more attended free events, digital streamed events, conferences and private events or engaged with the Dome and Festival via social media. There were ticket sales worth £4,335,515.

First held as a low key event in 1973 Brighton Pride attracted an estimated 160,000 visitors in 2013. Brighton Pride is an opportunity for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people of different ages and backgrounds to come together and for the city to celebrate the diversity of our residents.

Throughout the year we host a variety of outdoor events, ranging from motor rallies on Madeira Drive to harvest food festivals in New Road, to the more quirky Colour Run and Paddle Round the Pier. It's difficult to gauge

accurately the contribution of these events to our economy but as an example, the Brighton & Hove Food and Drink Festival's Big Sussex Market, over Easter 2012 weekend, attracted 57,000 visitors.

We have 12 community libraries and a central Library for Hove, with the award-winning Jubilee Library at the heart of the network.

Our Jubilee Library is considered the sixth most successful in the country when judged by visits made to the library in person. In 2012/13 there were 1,702,324 visits to our libraries, with nearly a million of these visits being to Jubilee.

We have a rich architectural heritage with a high proportion of listed buildings. There are over 3,360 listed buildings in the city, 14 per cent of which (476) are grade I & II*. This is more than double the national average of six per cent.

Satisfaction with our parks and open spaces, including access to the South Downs, is very high; 91 per cent of respondents to the 2013 City Tracker were either very or fairly satisfied.

The 2012 Health Counts survey showed that just over half the survey population (54 per cent) reported using parks and open spaces in the city at least once a week.



We benefit from the South Downs National Park, one of Britain's 15 'Breathing Spaces', and its 1,600 square kilometres of diverse landscapes and outstanding natural beauty.

Of our 98 parks and public open spaces, six have green flag awards, and six are listed as being of historic interest.

Parks with green flag awards are:

- Easthill Park
- Hove Park
- Preston Park
- Kipling Gardens
- Stoneham Park
- St Ann's Well Gardens

Parks of historic interest are:

- Stanmer Park (including the farmland estate & Coldean Wood) Grade II
- Kemp Town Enclosures (including Dukes Mound) Grade II
- Queens Park Grade II
- The Royal Pavilion Estate Grade II

- Preston Manor grounds, including Preston Park & The Rockery Grade II
- Woodvale Cemetery Grade II

There are over 500 sports clubs in the city catering for a wide range of sports at all levels, from grass roots participation to elite competition. During the two week long Takepart Festival of Sport in 2013 there were 454 events, showcasing sports clubs and other providers in the city, and 60,000 attendances.

The council's eight leisure centres and two golf courses attracted approximately 1.5 million visits in 2012/13. This included 35,000 free swims as part of the Free Swimming Scheme, which has been extended to include children aged 12-16 years, as well as those aged 11 years and under.

OUR BUSINESS AND ENTERPRISE

Our Gross Value Add (GVA) per head was lower than the South East and UK averages in 2012, as it was in 2011. Gross Value Add is a measure of the value of goods and services produced in an area on a per person basis. In 2012 the GVA of the Brighton & Hove economy was £20,712 per head. This compares to £23,221 across the South East and £21,674 in the UK overall.



In 2012 there were 13,563 businesses in the city. Between 2009 and 2012 the business base of the city grew by 295 companies, to reach a total of 13,563 VAT and PAYE registered companies, and the employment base grew by 6,120 jobs.

Businesses in the city are, on average, smaller in terms of employee numbers than the national average. In fact 86 per cent of our businesses were small or micro level, employing less than ten people in 2010.

Our city has a strong entrepreneurial culture, reflected by high levels of business start-ups compared with other cities. In fact new business formation is the highest on record since 2004, with 1,620 new enterprises registered in 2012. Per 10,000 people we had 58.7 new businesses in 2012. Business deaths have risen on the 2011 figure but are lower than the 2009 level, when deaths exceeded births, and lower than 2010.

A much higher proportion of our GVA comes from art and cultural services than in the UK. Around 1.4 per cent of GVA in the city (£76,160,000) comes from these services, compared to 0.4 per cent nationally. International Education and Languages are increasingly important, and have been estimated to be worth just under 3.5 per cent

of local GVA, equivalent to around £180m. The Creative, Digital and IT sectors are also significant in the city, and recent research has shown that the sector is now worth an estimated £713m to the economy.

OUR EMPLOYMENT AND SKILLS

Brighton & Hove's unemployment rate is broadly in line with the Great Britain average although higher than the South East rate. For the period January 2013 to December 2013 our unemployment rate, that is, the percentage of the working age population who were not able to get a job but who would like to be in full time employment was 7.6 per cent (11,200 people), compared to the Great Britain rate of 7.5 per cent and a South East rate of 5.7 per cent.

Overall worklessness, defined as the number of people unemployed (aged 16 or over) plus the number of people 'economically inactive' (aged 16 to 64) increased by 800 to 51,600 people between 2012 and 2013. This represents 30 per cent of the working age population in



Brighton & Hove, which is in line with the Great Britain rate of worklessness, although higher than the rate in the South East (26 per cent). Economic inactivity is the larger component of worklessness relative to unemployment.

We had a slightly lower rate of people claiming key out of work benefits than the national rate but a higher rate than the region. In August 2013, 10.3 per cent of residents aged 16 to 64 (19,990 people) were claiming key out of work benefits compared to 10.9 per cent in Great Britain and 7.6 per cent in the South East.

Wholesale and retail trade (19,167 people, 14 per cent), human health and social work (18,799 people, 13 per cent) and education (17,332 people, 12 per cent) are the industries employing the greatest number of city residents. Two out of five (39 per cent) of all residents who work are employed in one or other of these sectors.

Between 2009 and 2012 the city generated a net increase of 6,120 jobs. This represents an increase of five per cent compared to only one per cent across both the South East and England. There was a net loss of 2,237 public sector jobs (9.5 per cent) and a net gain of 8,457 private sector jobs (9.1 per cent).

We have a large self-employed working population. In 2011 our self employment rate among 16 to 74 year olds in employment was 19 per cent compared to 16 per cent in the South East and 15 per cent in England. Self employment is highest among those working in construction (55 per cent) and those in professional, scientific and technical activities (36 per cent).

We have a large part time working population. In 2011 nearly a third of our working population aged over 16 was working part time (32 per cent) compared to 29 per cent in both the South East and England. This rises to more than two in five working women (44 per cent) compared to only one in five working men (20 per cent).

Residents' wage levels are not as high as in the South East, but are higher than in Great Britain. In 2013, the median weekly pre-tax pay for a full time working resident was £529.10 per week, over £30 a week less than the South East median of £559.70, but £11 more than the Great Britain median of £518.10.

The median wage of Brighton & Hove residents is higher than the median wage of people working in the city. In 2013 while the median weekly gross pay of a city resident was £529.10 the median weekly gross pay of an employee working in Brighton & Hove was £64 lower at £465.40.



Brighton & Hove residents are well educated compared to the South East and England. For over a third of residents aged 16 and over (84,423, 37 per cent) their highest level of qualification is Level 4 (NVQ level 4, Higher National Diploma, degree or higher degree) or better. This compares to 30 per cent in the South East and 27 per cent in England. There are also proportionally fewer people in the city with no formal qualifications (16 per cent 36,775 people) compared to the South East (19 per cent) and England (23 per cent).

OUR INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

In 2012/13 there was a small increase in the number of planning applications registered compared to 2011/12, bucking the trend that might be expected in the current financial climate. The number of applications registered in 2012/13 was 3,272, a slight increase on the 3,168 registered in the previous year, but not back to the high level received in 2010/11 of 3,412.

In 2012/13 there were 41 major applications, defined as applications for residential units of ten or more homes or for non-residential floorspace of more than 1,000 square metres.

There are ten major developments currently under construction in the city. These include the redevelopment of the Gala Bingo Hall in Hove, Park House on Old Shoreham Road, The Open Market, The former Royal Alexandra Hospital, Site J at Brighton Station, The British Engineerium, William Moon Lodge nursing home and a care home on Carden Avenue.

In 2012/13 business floor space in the city decreased by 8,364 square metres. Despite net gains in mixed use, the overall floorspace has been reduced, mainly from changes of use of office space into residential and non-residential institutions.

In 2012/13 there was also a net loss of 1,766 square metres of retail floorspace but a net gain of 2,812 square metres of restaurant floorspace.

Residents consistently rate the top priorities for local authority investment as being education, refuse collection & recycling and children's social care. Every year when the budget and council tax is set, the council asks residents what the local authority's priorities for spending should be. Since 2008 the same priorities have been put forward.



OUR PARTICIPATION

Half of respondents to the 2013 annual City Tracker survey agreed that they could influence decisions affecting their local area.

Over a third, 35 per cent, of respondents to the City Tracker 2013 reported that they had provided some kind of unpaid help in the last 12 months.

The voice of young people across Brighton & Hove is represented through the Brighton & Hove Youth Council and various other specialist groups. The youth council comprises elected and nominated residents aged eleven to 19 years (up to 25 with special needs) who represent the diversity of young people in the city, being drawn from youth groups, schools and colleges across the city.

Their top three priority issues are:

- 1) The local environment
- 2) Improving access, publicity and collaboration of activities for young people
- 3) Transport

Older people are represented through the Older People's Council, an independent body elected every four years by residents who are over 60 years. There are nine elected and two co-opted members who look after the interests of older people in the city, making sure they are treated with respect and have access to services.

OUR RESILIENCE

Our city is a designated high risk flood area. A major area of concern for the city as a coastal community is the possibility of coastal/cliff erosion and flooding as a result of heavy rain storms. This can affect water supplies as well as the fresh water and coastal eco-systems.

Due to our coastal location we are at a naturally higher risk of experiencing coastal pollution. The English Channel is a major international transport route for many products, including oil. One of the risks to Sussex is the potential for a shipping accident which could cause oil or other hazardous cargo to be released into the sea and then washed up on the shoreline.



The South East faces particular vulnerabilities in relation to climate change although severe weather is no more or less likely to affect our city than elsewhere in the South East. Climate projections are telling us that disruptions to our 'normal' weather will increase; for example the heat-wave of 2003 is likely to become the norm by the summers of the 2050s, and to be considered relatively cool by the 2080s.

As a major transport hub there are higher risks of transport accidents having an impact on our city than elsewhere. The English Channel is the busiest shipping lane in the world, carrying cargo and passenger vessels, presenting risks of fire, collision, sinking, pollution and stranding. The rail network passes through Brighton from the north, west and east, presenting risks of rail accidents. London Gatwick Airport is the UK's second largest airport and the busiest single runway airport in the world. The flight paths cover our city, presenting the possibility of an aircraft accident. Our roads are busy but we do not face higher risks associated with road traffic than elsewhere.



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